

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

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Committee on Balance-of-Payments Restrictions

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1969 CONSULTATIONS WITH ISRAEL

Basic Document for the Consultation¹

1. Legal and administrative basis of the import restrictions

The Import, Export and Customs Powers (Defense) Ordinance 1939 and the Defense Regulations (Finance) provide the legal basis for the control and regulation by the Government of Israel of the commercial and financial aspects of the country's foreign trade.

Certain imports, as mentioned in Section 2 below, are free from licensing control under the Free Imports Order. The "Authorized Importer Order", under which persons desiring to engage in import trade were required to register and to obtain a certificate permitting them to do so, has now been modified. Today, the only requirement from prospective importers is their registration as such and the obtention of an "importer number". Foreign currency for free import is granted by authorized dealers without prior confirmation by the "Competent Authority" of the Ministry of Finance.

Import licences, where necessary, are issued by the "Competent Authorities", who are officials designated by the Ministers of Commerce and Industry, Agriculture, Transport, Health, Labour, Posts and Finance.

Every licence issued by the "Competent Authorities" is countersigned by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Ministry of Finance.

2. Methods used in restricting imports

Imports into Israel may be classified into three categories, the main features of which are described as follows:

(a) Free imports

- (1) Goods in this category do not require import licences.
- (2) Foreign currency is freely allocated by banks.
- (3) Conditions of payment are usually on a c.a.d. basis at f.o.b. quotations except when otherwise specified by the Ministry of Finance.

¹Material supplied by the Government of Israel.

(b) Automatically approved imports

- (1) Under this régime import licences are usually issued without delay. No quantitative or other restrictions are applied. These licences are automatically countersigned by the Ministry of Finance.
- (2) The aim of the licensing is to examine the effect of the imports on the local production of goods which have been liberalized. The licences serve as an additional source of information regarding the level of home demand.

(c) Restricted imports

Licences for imports of goods in this category are issued at the discretion of the "Competent Authorities". In the exercise of this discretion the following points are taken into consideration:

- (1) The necessity to protect "infant industries"; these restrictions are gradually removed as the industries develop.
- (2) The necessity to protect industries in development areas.
- (3) The investigation of prices of commodities from alternative sources for control purposes.
- (4) Non-essential imports.

Full details of the types of product still remaining in the "Restricted" category are given in Annex I.

3. Treatment of imports from different sources

The foreign trade policy of Israel is based on the principle of non-discrimination. Customs rates are applied equally on all products irrespective of country of origin. The "Competent Authorities" do not interfere in the choice of the source of supply, except in the following special cases:

(a) Agricultural surpluses

I.e. agricultural products available under surplus disposal schemes.

(b) Earmarked sources

I.e. imports of goods covered by a loan agreement under which credit is extended specifically for the purchase of goods from a specific country of origin.

(c) Imports within the framework of bilateral agreements

In this case, too, policy is based on the principle of non-discrimination. The Government encourages imports from countries with which bilateral agreements exist for those goods included in the agreements. In 1967, imports of goods from these sources reached the amount of \$26.4 million, 3.4 per cent of total imports. In 1968, imports of goods from these sources amounted to \$20.2 million, or 1.9 per cent of total imports. The figures for the first half of 1969 were \$10.8 million and 1.7 per cent respectively.

Details of imports within the framework of bilateral agreements may be found in Annex II.

In 1968, the payments agreement with Ghana was terminated. In the first half of 1969, three other bilateral agreements, those with Turkey, Greece and Poland, having lapsed, were not renewed. Trade with Greece, Turkey and Ghana is now carried out in freely convertible currency.

4. Groups of commodities affected by the various forms of restrictions

The three main groups of commodities are indicated in a separate column in the Israel Customs Tariff (English text) as follows:

F = Free imports
A = Automatically approved imports
R = Restricted imports

(a) Free imports

The list of products which fall under this category includes mainly raw materials and essential foodstuffs (see also paragraph 6 II(b)).

(b) Automatically approved imports

This paragraph comprises local production which has been liberalized, semi-manufactured and investment goods not produced in Israel and fiscal items.

(c) Restricted imports

Consist of certain types of spare parts and equipment, certain kinds of paper, foodstuffs, etc. (See Annex I for further details.)

5. The use of State trading or Government monopolies in restricting imports

It is worth noting that State trading in Israel generally does not serve as a means of import restriction. Therefore it has no direct implications on the balance of payments.

Government imports are limited to a small number of basic essential food-stuffs of which sufficient quantities are bought to cover and to ensure the current local demand plus quantities required for maintenance of adequate stocks (the items are listed in Annex III).

Sales on the local market are unrestricted. The Government is ready to transfer the import of these goods to private firms on condition that they meet certain requirements in regard to the size of stocks and their storage.

6. Measures taken in 1968 and 1969 in relaxing restrictions

Since the last consultation, various measures designed further to liberalize imports have been taken by the Government.

I. Tariff reductions

- (a) The tariff concessions granted during the Kennedy Round have been implemented according to schedule. In July 1968, two fifths of the total reductions came into force.
- (b) On 1 October 1968, a 15 per cent reduction of the customs rates of nearly 400 items came into effect, followed on 1 January 1969 by a further reduction of 10 to 30 per cent of the existing duty on 600 products. These reductions applied to items on which the customs rates exceeded 35 per cent.
- (c) The Ministerial Committee for Economic Affairs approved in August 1969 the recommendations of the Industrial Advisory Committee concerning the further liberalization of imports. The new policy is destined to further facilitate the access of imported goods while ensuring a fair level of protection for the local industry. This general level of protection will average not more than 35 per cent. The transition from the existing high customs rates to the proposed lower rates will be implemented in equal annual stages, on 1 January of each of the years 1970 to 1975.

II. Relaxations of non-tariff barriers

(a) Liberalization

Up to 1 January 1969, liberalized imports appeared on positive lists. From that day, all imports were liberalized except those mentioned in the negative list. This list is periodically revised with the ultimate aim of its eventual total abolishment (see Annex I).

(b) Free imports

In pursuance of the policy of enlarging the free import category, new items amounting to \$34 million of imports were added to the "Free List" during 1968.

7. Effects of trade restrictions and general policy in applying restrictions for balance-of-payments considerations¹

Economic development in Israel during 1968 was characterized by an accelerated growth of the gross national product, the introduction of new industries and increased employment. At the same time stability in the level of prices, wages and production costs was maintained.

The termination of the policy of economic slow-down, which was in effect from the end of 1964 to mid-1967 and the renewal of a high level of economic activity resulted in a considerable increase in imports. The deficit on current account, which is the salient feature of Israel's balance of payments, reached a peak of \$695 million, in 1968, or about \$250 per capita. This amount was composed of \$392 million in goods and \$303 million in invisibles, as compared with \$198 million and \$333 million respectively in 1967.

The deficit on current account was covered by a large capital inflow, which in itself imposes a considerable burden on the economy. The outstanding external debt of Israel at the end of 1968 amounted to \$1,902 million. Repayment of capital and interest payments reached in 1968 the sizeable amount of \$350 million, compared with \$250 million approximately in the previous year. It should be emphasized that the terms of medium- and long-term credit obtained from abroad, which in 1968 accounted for more than one third of all capital inflows, are worsening continually.

The main economic forces and trends that affected the balance of payments in 1968 were as follows:

In the first half of 1967 economic activity began to increase as a result of the monetary and fiscal policies aimed at economic expansion. By mid-1967, unusually large Government expenditure, financed by a budgetary deficit, led to further economic expansion. The Government demand, bearing to a large extent on the local production, brought about a fast recovery in all sectors of the economy. The main factors in this development were defense needs, which increased considerably in 1968/1969, large investments in infrastructure projects and large housing schemes for new immigrants. Also increased private investments in industry had a stimulating effect on the economy.

¹See also Annexes IV, V and VI.

Exports of goods and services increased by 24 per cent as compared to 1967, reaching \$1,180 million.

Inevitably, the above-mentioned developments brought about a quick expansion of imports which rose by 26.7 per cent over the previous year. Imports of goods increased from \$730 million in 1967 to \$1,040 million in 1968, i.e. by more than 40 per cent. The most substantial increase occurred in industrial inputs.

Consequently, foreign exchange reserves fell from \$714 million at the end of 1967 to \$663 million at the end of 1968.

Annexes IV to VI indicate the volume, composition and trends of exports and imports of goods and services, unilateral transfers and capital movements.

Developments in January-June 1969

Since the present consultations take place as late as November, it seems advisable to describe the developments of the first half of 1969.

During this period, economic activity continued to expand, though less rapidly than in 1968. There was a decline in the rate of growth of demand and employment.

Imports of goods in the six month period January-June 1969 exceeded those for the same period in 1968 by \$108 million or 21 per cent, and amounted to \$616 million. Exports showed an increase of \$40 million, or 12 per cent, as compared with the first half of 1968. As a result, the trade deficit increased from \$182 million in the first half of 1968 to \$250 million in the same period in 1969, i.e. by \$68 million or 37 per cent. The major component in the import increase was industrial inputs. Similarly, the main factor in the increased exports was the rise in exports of industrial products.

As for invisibles, data are available for the first quarter of 1969 only. Imports increased by \$20 million as compared with the quarter preceding it, but declined in comparison with the same period in 1968. However, a preliminary examination shows a rise in the deficit in this field too, in the second quarter of 1969.

Over the whole period of the first six months of 1969, reserves further declined by \$120 million. This was due mainly to the increase in the deficit on current account and to a large repayment on account of the Independence Loan. These could not be met by a sufficient increase in unilateral transfers and capital inflows.

According to certain indicators, the deficit on current account for the whole of 1969 will exceed \$800 million. Consequently, foreign currency reserves have today reached a critical level.

In conclusion, despite the growing deficit and the decline in reserves, and despite the increasing difficulties Israel has encountered in her efforts to expand her exports particularly in the light of the growing resort to the use of non-tariff barriers and the increasing importance of the great trading blocks, which discriminate against her trade, the Government of Israel is determined to carry on its policy of continually reducing restrictive measures in pursuit of trade liberalization.

ANNEX I

Categories of Industrial Products whose Imports
are still Subject to Restriction

- (a) Products in regard to which it has been decided by the Public Advisory Council for the Protection of Local Industry to continue administrative protection either indefinitely (a-1) or for a limited period (a-2). Products falling under the latter category will automatically be subject to liberalized competitive imports on the termination of the defined period (see Lists "a-1", "a-2" attached).
- (b) Products which remain under administrative protection for security reasons; this category includes explosive material and weapons.
- (c) Products which remain under administrative protection due to reasons of kashruth (Jewish dietary law). (See List "c" attached.)
- (d) Essential foodstuffs imported by the Government. (For further particulars see paragraph 5 above. Statistics of Government imports of essential foodstuffs are given in Annex III.)
- (e) Products of newly established industries requiring protection in the light of the large initial basic investment required and the limited size of the local market. These products remain under administrative protection according to the decision taken by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (see List "e" attached).
- (f) Products which are still under review:
 1. Products in regard to which the Public Committee has not as yet completed its examination. These products will be brought before the Public Committee for final consideration in the very near future.
 2. Products for which the Committee has decided on liberalization for competitive import, but which have been brought before the Ministerial Committee for Appeals by the manufacturers concerned. (See Lists "f-1" and "f-2" attached.)

List "a-1"

Products which the Public Committee has Decided
to Leave under Administrative Protection

| BTN item | Product |
|--|--|
| 84.21 84.24) 84.25) 84.26) 84.27) 84.28) 85.16 | Sprayers Machinery for agriculture Signal lights |

List "a-2"Products whose Imports are to be Liberalized Shortly

| BTN item | Product | Date of liberalization |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 30.02, 30.03 38.19-4400 | Medicaments - human | Progressive as of 1.2.1969 until 31.12.1969 |
| 16.04-2000 | Canned fish | 1.2.1970 |
| 03.01-4020 | Fillet fish | 1.2.1970 |
| 90.23-9920 | Medical thermometers | 1.10.1969 |
| 39.02-1019 | High density polyethylene | 31.12.1969 |

List "c"Products for which Administration Protection will
Continue for Reasons of Kashruth (Jewish Dietary Laws)

| BTN item | Product |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| 03.02 | Smoked fish |
| 04.03 | Butter |
| 04.04 | Cheese |
| 15.13 | Margarine and its substitutes |
| 16.01 | Sausages and the like |
| 16.02 | Preserved meat and pickled meat |
| 16.03 | Meat extracts |
| ex 17.04) | Halvah |
| ex 18.05) | |
| 19.03 | Noodles and similar products |
| 19.06 | Pastry |
| 19.08 | Biscuits |
| 19.08 | Waffles |
| 21.04 | Mayonnaise |
| 21.05 | Soups |
| 21.06 | Baking powder |
| 29.40 | Enzymes - rennet |

List "e"

Products under Administrative Protection According to the
Decision of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

| BTN item | Product |
|-------------|---|
| 56.01-56.04 | <u>Acrilan fibres and synthetic tops</u> The administrative protection does not prevent import of the above products for purposes of re-export. |
| 85.15 | <u>Transmission-reception radio equipment</u> The Ministry determined that new products will enjoy administrative protection for three years from the start of production. |
| 82.05 | <u>Electric hand-drilling machines</u> Administrative protection will be given to the product for two years from the start of production at the local enterprise (that is 1.9.1970). The enterprise is producing only part of the drilling machines in use in the country. Other types are allowed to be imported. |
| 70.17 | <u>Laboratory glass instruments</u> The products will not be liberalized until 1.8.1969. |
| 29.16 | <u>Citric acid</u> This product will be given administrative protection until 31.12.1970. |
| 87.02-1020 | <u>Buses</u> |

List "f-1"

Products Still Under Review

| BTN item | Product |
|--------------|---|
| 73.29 | Cast chains, forged or made of stainless steel |
| 84.45 | Machines for rolling sheet metal |
| 87.06-73.29 | Chains for tractors |
| 73.40 | Apparatus for drying hands |
| 84.21 | Mechanical apparatus for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders (not including apparatus for agriculture, gardening) |
| 70.16, 73.40 | Road nails |
| 84.45 | Bench grinders |

List "f-1" (cont'd)

| BTN item | Product |
|--|--|
| 73.40 | Copper of aluminium clamps |
| 90.16 | Measuring tapes |
| 85.10 | Portable electric battery lamps |
| 84.22 | Escalators |
| 73.22 | Tankers for bulk transport |
| 90.16 | Bubble levels |
| 73.10 | Steel, precision made |
| 73.32 | Allen screws |
| 73.40, 84.18, 84.56, 84.59 | Perforated metal sheets |
| 39.01, 40.14, 84.35 | Paint cylinders for printing |
| 27.10 | Mineral turpentine |
| 34.02, 38.13, 38.19, 29.22, 29.01, 19.31 | Inhibitors |
| 90.17 | Veterinary equipment |
| 90.17 | Dental equipment |
| 65.06 | Protective helmets |
| 39.07, 68.13 | Protective clothing |
| 44.03 | Wooden telephone poles |
| 84.54 | Staple removers |
| 48.01 | Floating boards |
| 90.20 | Cassettes and frames for X-rays |
| Chapter 90 | Laboratory equipment |
| 90.12 | Microscopes |
| Chapter 48 | Wood-free paper over 55 grs. per sq.m. |
| Chapter 48 | Kraft paper |
| Chapter 48 | Paper containing wood |

List "f-2"

List Under Review by the Ministerial Appeals Committee

| BTN item | Product |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ex 70.04-2010) ex 70.05-1010) | Flat glass of a thickness over 4 mm. |
| ex 90.17 | Hypodermic needles |

ANNEX II

Imports Within the Framework of Bilateral
Payments Agreements in 1967/69
(\$'000, c.i.f.)

| Country | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 (January-June) |
|----------------------------------|---------|-----------|------------------------|
| Bulgaria | 2,503 | 1,958 | 936 |
| Brazil | 763 | 2,146 | 1,394 |
| Hungary | 7,928 | 5,596 | 1,931 |
| Yugoslavia | 12,310 | 7,917 | 5,172 |
| Portugal | 2,967 | 2,663 | 1,375 |
| TOTAL | 26,471 | 20,280 | 10,808 |
| <u>Total imports (gross)</u> | 775,050 | 1,088,923 | 630,688 |
| Percentage of total imports | 3.4% | 1.9% | 1.7% |

ANNEX III

Government Imports

| Commodity | Quantity (in tons) | | | Value (\$'000) | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------|
| | 1967 | 1968 | (Jan.-June) 1969 | 1967 | 1968 | (Jan.-June) 1969 |
| Frozen meat | 24,629 | 32,136 | 18,264 | 15,279 | 16,244 | 9,203 |
| Skimmed milk powder | 4,587 | 7,206 | 4,197 | 1,981 | 1,899 | 1,101 |
| Butter | 24 | 47 | 84 | 27 | 49 | 103 |
| Eggs ¹ | - | 32,185 | 28,720 | - | 1,415 | 1,168 |
| Wheat | 114,897 | 346,506 | 136,882 | 8,366 | 22,815 | 9,180 |
| Soyabeans | 253,507 | 252,451 | 112,676 | 30,433 | 27,796 | 12,356 |
| Edible fats | 19,917 | 26,235 | 4,443 | 5,168 | 4,388 | 1,020 |
| Sugar | 89,013 | 89,250 | 31,232 | 5,436 | 5,445 | 2,445 |

¹In thousands: imports due to a shortage on local market.

ANNEX IV.Israel Balance of Payments 1967/68
(\$ million)

| | 1967 | | | 1968 | | |
|---|--------|---------|---------------|---------|---------|---------------|
| | Credit | Debit | Net Credit | Credit | Debit | Net Credit |
| A. Goods and services | | | | | | |
| Goods ¹ (exports f.o.b., imports c.i.f.) | 533.1 | 730.7 | -197.6 | 650.4 | 1,041.7 | -391.3 |
| Services | 416.2 | 749.3 | -333.1 | 531.0 | 834.8 | -303.8 |
| Thereof: | | | | | | |
| Transportation | 160.9 | 99.8 | + 61.1 | 198.0 | 129.2 | + 68.8 |
| Travel | 52.2 | 65.7 | - 13.5 | 97.2 | 74.2 | + 23.0 |
| Insurance | 60.9 | 67.8 | - 6.9 | 70.1 | 73.4 | - 3.3 |
| Investment income | 54.5 | 123.3 | - 68.8 | 58.2 | 135.0 | - 76.8 |
| Government | 30.7 | 324.3 | -293.6 | 32.9 | 347.1 | -314.2 |
| Other services | 57.0 | 68.4 | - 11.4 | 74.6 | 73.9 | - 1.3 |
| Total goods and services | 949.3 | 1,480.0 | -530.7 | 1,181.4 | 1,876.5 | -695.1 |
| B. Transfer payments | | | | | | |
| Institutional remittances | 324.5 | 10.8 | +313.7 | 164.4 | 16.9 | +147.5 |
| Personal restitutions from Germany | 123.2 | - | +123.2 | 143.3 | - | +143.3 |
| Personal remittances | 90.9 | 6.8 | + 84.1 | 140.6 | 6.6 | +134.0 |
| Total transfer payments | 538.6 | 17.6 | +521.0 | 448.3 | 23.5 | +424.8 |
| C. Capital movements, long- and medium-term | | | | | | |
| Development bonds | 232.3 | 60.8 | +171.5 | 181.9 | 102.7 | + 79.2 |
| United States loans | 47.1 | 12.0 | + 35.1 | 50.9 | 15.2 | + 35.7 |
| IBRD loans | 8.2 | 2.7 | + 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.3 | - |
| Other loans | 176.6 | 93.5 | + 83.1 | 224.0 | 117.4 | +106.6 |
| Investments | 59.8 | 51.9 | + 7.9 | 60.9 | 52.9 | + 8.0 |
| Total capital movements | 524.0 | 220.9 | +303.1 | 523.0 | 293.5 | +229.5 |

¹Net of returned export and imports.

| | 1967 | | | 1968 | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------------|---------|---------|---------------|
| | Credit | Debit | Net Credit | Credit | Debit | Net Credit |
| D. <u>Capital movements,</u> <u>short-term</u> | 52.7 | 330.7 | -278.0 | 110.7 | 43.1 | + 67.6 |
| Thereof: | | | | | | |
| Changes in reserves | - | 228.1 | -228.1 | 52.0 | - | + 52.0 |
| Net errors and omissions | - | 15.4 | - 15.4 | - | 26.8 | - 26.8 |
| Grand total | 2,064.6 | 2,064.6 | - | 2,263.4 | 2,263.4 | - |

ANNEX VGross Imports, by Economic Destination
(\$ million, c.i.f.)

| | 1967 | 1968 | January-June | |
|--------------------|-------|---------|--------------|-------|
| | | | 1968 | 1969 |
| Total imports | 775.1 | 1,088.9 | 518.2 | 630.6 |
| Consumer goods | 76.4 | 109.6 | 50.9 | 65.3 |
| Non-durable | 57.9 | 71.1 | 33.6 | 35.7 |
| Food | 33.3 | 36.0 | 17.7 | 18.0 |
| Other | 24.6 | 35.1 | 15.9 | 17.7 |
| Durable | 18.5 | 38.5 | 17.3 | 29.6 |
| Production inputs | 568.2 | 772.1 | 372.4 | 429.3 |
| For agriculture | 51.9 | 50.9 | 25.4 | 22.1 |
| For industry | 420.4 | 587.0 | 285.2 | 329.4 |
| Raw diamonds | 137.9 | 180.5 | 87.6 | 118.2 |
| Other | 282.5 | 406.5 | 197.6 | 211.2 |
| For building | 7.7 | 15.5 | 7.0 | 7.9 |
| Fuel | 55.4 | 62.7 | 31.0 | 33.9 |
| Spare parts | 32.8 | 56.0 | 23.8 | 36.0 |
| Investment goods | 130.5 | 207.2 | 94.9 | 136.0 |
| For agriculture | 4.8 | 6.4 | 3.3 | 4.1 |
| For industry | 49.0 | 108.0 | 47.1 | 73.2 |
| Transport | 57.4 | 68.9 | 34.6 | 43.1 |
| Ships and aircraft | 34.1 | 37.7 | 19.9 | 15.8 |
| Other | 23.3 | 31.2 | 14.7 | 27.3 |
| Other | 19.3 | 23.9 | 9.9 | 15.6 |

ANNEX VI

Gross Imports, by Main Group
(\$'000, c.i.f.)

| | 1967 | 1968 | January-June | |
|---|---------|-----------|--------------|---------|
| | | | 1968 | 1969 |
| Total | 775,050 | 1,088,923 | 518,191 | 630,688 |
| I. Live animals, animal products | 22,399 | 25,277 | 11,748 | 12,608 |
| II. Plants and vegetable products | 103,086 | 112,400 | 57,707 | 50,028 |
| III. Animal and vegetable fats and oils | 8,055 | 7,995 | 2,840 | 2,921 |
| IV. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits and vinegar, tobacco | 16,758 | 18,762 | 9,139 | 11,619 |
| V. Products of the chemical and allied industries | 109,033 | 134,427 | 67,548 | 73,955 |
| VI. Artificial resins and plastic materials, cellulose, esters, rubber | 18,319 | 27,853 | 12,648 | 15,806 |
| VII. Raw hides and skins, leather, fur skins and products thereof, travel goods | 7,465 | 10,537 | 4,813 | 5,259 |
| VIII. Wood, straw, cork, esparto and products thereof, basketware | 23,653 | 30,486 | 14,920 | 14,838 |
| IX. Paper-making materials, paper and paperboard and articles thereof | 25,239 | 30,273 | 13,994 | 16,515 |
| X. Textiles and textile articles | 35,541 | 54,543 | 26,735 | 29,245 |
| XI. Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, artificial flowers, etc. | 852 | 1,680 | 596 | 1,191 |
| XII. Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, ceramic, mica and glassware | 4,803 | 6,596 | 3,174 | 4,466 |
| XIII. Pearls, precious stones, precious metals, imitation jewellery, coin | 145,950 | 188,598 | 87,604 | 113,188 |

| | 1967 | 1968 | January-June | |
|--|--------|---------|--------------|---------|
| | | | 1968 | 1969 |
| XIV. Base metals and articles thereof | 62,511 | 116,773 | 58,123 | 64,770 |
| XV. Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment, parts thereof | 91,000 | 165,927 | 75,677 | 113,737 |
| XVI. Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and parts thereof | 63,367 | 101,234 | 45,423 | 61,569 |
| XVII. Optical, photographic, medical, measuring, precision, musical, etc. instruments; watches | 18,140 | 24,468 | 11,284 | 15,934 |
| XVIII. Miscellaneous manufactured articles | 3,522 | 5,205 | 2,565 | 4,063 |
| XIX. Works of art, collector's pieces and antiques | 1,329 | 1,388 | 981 | 1,629 |
| XX. Unclassified goods | 14,028 | 24,499 | 10,672 | 12,347 |