

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

COM.TD/W/385

16 September 1983

Limited Distribution

Committee on Trade and Development
Fiftieth Session
25-26 October 1983

PART IV CONSULTATIONS: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Hungary

Note by the Secretariat

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Introduction

1. At their Thirty-Eighth Session in November 1982, the CONTRACTING PARTIES, with a view to improving the review and surveillance procedures in regard to the implementation of Part IV, decided that:

- (a) "the Committee on Trade and Development, bearing in mind particularly the special responsibility of the developed contracting parties in this regard, shall adopt a programme of consultations with contracting parties individually or collectively, as appropriate, to examine how individual contracting parties have responded to the requirements of Part IV;
- (b) each such consultation shall be based on information supplied by the contracting party or parties in question and additional factual material prepared by the secretariat;
- (c) the Committee on Trade and Development shall also examine other aspects of existing procedures for reviewing the implementation of Part IV and for dealing with problems relating to the application of its provisions, and prepare guidelines for their improvement."

2. At its forty-ninth session, in March 1983, the Committee on Trade and Development carried out an examination of its future work programme in the light of the decisions taken by Ministers at the Thirty-Eighth Session of the CONTRACTING PARTIES. In relation to the decision on consultations in regard to the implementation of Part IV, the Committee agreed that the consultations should be carried out in the Committee itself. It also agreed that discussions, in the course of the consultations, could be organized under the following general points:

- (a) overall review of developments in a country's trade flows and factors affecting such trade;
- (b) examination of how a country's economic and trade policies have responded to the objectives and principles contained in Article XXXVI;
- (c) examination of how trade policy measures have responded to the commitments of the countries concerned under Article XXXVII;
- (d) consideration of any matters relating to joint action under Article XXXVIII.

3. In regard to the question of documentation to provide the necessary basis for the consultations, the Committee agreed that the consulting country would be invited to submit a paper containing information relevant to the points mentioned above, and that the secretariat would prepare a factual background paper covering developments in trade and trade policy in regard to the country or group of countries being consulted.

4. The Committee noted that following consultations with delegations, it was proposed to hold consultations with the Nordic countries, Austria and Hungary in the course of 1983. The present document contains factual background material covering developments in trade and trade policy in regard to Hungary. The material has for the most part been drawn from available official and GATT documentation. It is not intended to be exhaustive.

5. While every effort has been made, including consultations with the delegations concerned, to present a clear and factually accurate picture of the situation, the information is subject to verification and correction in the light of any comments or suggestions that might be made by delegations.

SECTION I: Economic background

6. Hungary recorded a relatively high average real GDP growth rate of 6.3 per cent per annum from 1971 to 1975. The growth rate fell to 3.6 per cent in 1976 and then rose to 7.6 per cent in 1977. The rate of growth fell again after 1977, to 2.3 per cent and 0.2 per cent in 1979 and 1980 respectively. There was some recovery in 1981, with GDP increasing by 2.5 per cent, and in 1982 the rate was lower but still positive. The comparatively lower growth rates of the most recent years have been influenced by factors such as declining investment, reductions in imports, lower demand in foreign markets and stagnating domestic demand. In 1982, industrial output increased by 2 per cent as compared with nearly 3 per cent in the preceding year. Agricultural output, which accounts for a high share of Hungary's hard currency earnings, increased by 5 per cent in 1982.

7. The rate of growth of industrial employment averaged about 1.3 per cent per annum from 1974 to 1975. For the rest of the period up to 1981, industrial employment declined every year, by amounts ranging from 0.1 per cent in 1978 to 2.8 per cent in 1980. Inflation has remained comparatively low, rising from 1.8 per cent in 1974 to 9.1 per cent in 1980, before falling back to 4.6 per cent in 1981. The annual average inflation rate between 1973 and 1981 was 5 per cent.

8. Hungary's trade deficit has been progressively reduced during the period from 1975 to 1982. The current account as a whole has also improved during this period, despite a continued widening of the deficit in respect of services and transfers. Detailed balance-of-payments figures for 1979, 1980 and 1981 are presented in Table 1. Hungary's currency, the forint, depreciated against the dollar by 6.8 per cent in 1982, compared to a depreciation of 5.5 per cent in 1981 and an appreciation of 8.6 per cent in 1980.

9. In volume terms exports have grown steadily throughout the 1970's, and in 1982 increased by 5 per cent. The volume of imports, on the other hand, started to decline or stagnate in the years from 1979 onward and fell by 2 per cent in 1982. The terms of trade continued to deteriorate in 1982 as prices of some of the major commodities exported by Hungary declined. In 1982 exports of machinery expanded by 14 per cent in value terms and accounted for 27 per cent of total exports. Exports of agricultural products (including processed food) increased by about 6 per cent, and

TABLE 1

Balance-of-Payments 1979, 1980, 1981

	(US\$ million)		
	1979	1980	1981
Exports f.o.b.	7,949	8,877	8,894
Imports f.o.b.	-8,509	-9,020	-8,855
Net services and unrequited transfers	- 382	- 434	- 937
Current account balance	- 942	- 577	- 898
Direct investment	6	3	2
Portfolio investment n.e.s.	-	-	-
Other long-term capital n.e.s.	937	779	988
Other short-term capital n.e.s.	- 237	448	- 565
Net errors and omissions	71	- 150	30
Other transactions	21	- 51	- 175
Net change in reserves	144	- 452	618

(Source: International Financial Statistics, IMF)

represented 25 per cent of total exports in 1982. On the import side, energy products expanded most rapidly, by nearly 35 per cent in value terms, and their share in total imports increased from 15 per cent in 1981 to 20 per cent in 1982. Imports of machinery increased by 4 per cent, while imports of industrial raw materials and semi-finished products, industrial consumer goods and food stagnated or declined.

10. The figures in Table 2 show the shares of different country groupings in Hungary's trade, and the country's trade balances with these groupings, for the three years up to 1982. Developing countries accounted for about 17 per cent and 24 per cent of Hungary's imports and exports respectively in 1982. Whilst there has been a modest increase in the share of Hungary's imports from developing countries, amounting to 1 percentage point between 1976 and 1982, developing countries have provided a growing market for Hungary's exports, representing an increase of 5 percentage points between 1976 and 1982 in their share of Hungary's total exports. With respect to the other country groupings identified in Table 2, the Eastern trading area accounted for 48 per cent and 52 per cent of Hungary's imports and exports respectively in 1982, while the comparable figures for developed countries were 35 per cent of imports and 24 per cent of exports.

SECTION II: Tariffs

General information

11. The Hungarian Trade Customs Tariff, based on the CCC Nomenclature, is applied to goods imported into Hungary on the basis of contracts concluded by Hungarian foreign trade enterprises and by enterprises having foreign trade rights.

12. GSP rates are indicated in Column I of the Hungarian Tariff and m.f.n. rates in Column II. Goods originating in least developed countries (31 listed countries at present) have been granted duty-free treatment on all products since 1978. Hungary does not apply tariffs to imports settled in non-convertible currencies and based inter alia on fixed prices and quotas from countries in the Eastern Trading Area, i.e. those listed in Annex A of the Protocol for the accession of Hungary to the General Agreement (Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, the People's Republic of China, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam). Cuba was added to Annex A in July 1977 (L/4498). Goods originating in Finland, covered by the Agreement between Hungary and Finland on the Reciprocal Removal of Obstacles to Trade, are subject to duty rates laid down in that Agreement. Goods originating in countries which do not accord unrestricted and unconditional most-favoured-nation treatment to goods of Hungarian origin are dutiable at twice the m.f.n. rate or 20 per cent ad valorem, whichever is the greater. However, such duties are not applicable to any country at present.

TABLE 2
Balance and Direction of Trade, 1980, 1981, 1982

	(US\$ million)									
	1980			1981			1982			Trade balance
	Imports	Exports	Trade balance	Imports	Exports	Trade balance	Imports	Exports	Trade balance	
<u>Total trade</u>	9,219	8,638	-581	9,159	8,726	-433	8,831	8,791	-40	
<u>Developed countries</u>	3,503	2,531	-972	3,490	2,295	-1,195	3,057	2,112	-945	
<u>Developing countries</u>	1,549	1,909	360	1,465	1,894	429	1,546	2,130	584	
<u>Eastern trading area</u>	4,167	4,198	31	4,204	4,537	333	4,228	4,549	321	

(Source: Direction of Trade Statistics, IMF)

The level and binding of m.f.n. duties

13. According to information provided by the Government of Hungary, the weighted average level of m.f.n. duties was 17.2 per cent in 1979 and will be reduced to 10.7 per cent in 1987 in accordance with Hungary's MTN commitments (BOP/W/66). Twenty-two per cent of 1980 imports of products falling within Chapters 1-24 from m.f.n. and GSP sources have been bound in GATT. The corresponding figure for products falling within Chapters 25-99 excluding petroleum is 96 per cent.

Current GSP scheme

14. Ninety-two countries are included in the list of GSP beneficiaries,¹ of which 31 are least-developed countries enjoying duty-free treatment on all products.

15. The Hungarian GSP scheme as of January 1983 covers 73 tariff lines falling within CCCN Chapters 1-24 and about 1,400 tariff lines falling within Chapters 25-99.

16. Most GSP rates are in the range of 0-10 per cent. Higher GSP rates of up to 30 per cent apply to a limited number of products. These GSP rates have no quantitative limitations.

17. Hungary applies the common rules of origin of Eastern European GSP schemes.

Changes in GSP

18. The Hungarian GSP scheme, introduced in 1972, was significantly improved in 1974 and 1978 by reducing GSP rates, broadening the product coverage and increasing the number of beneficiary countries (cf. L/4106 and Add.1). The improvements made with effect from 1 January 1978 included the following:

- (i) the extension of GSP coverage to 705 new products including certain products of textile and machine industries and tropical products;
- (ii) introduction of 769 new GSP rates including 369 zero rates;
- (iii) duty-free treatment for imports of all products originating in and imported directly from least-developed countries.

19. With effect from 30 November 1980, some 100 items, mostly in the industrial sector, have been added to the Hungarian GSP scheme and GSP rates have been reduced for several items (cf. L/5141). Effective 1981, six items have been added to the scheme (cf. L/5141/Add.1).

¹ GATT member countries or territories enjoying GSP treatment in one or more developed country markets but not enjoying the Hungarian GSP scheme include: Cyprus, Hong Kong, Israel, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Malta, Spain, Suriname, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

20. During the period 1978-1982, Thailand, Grenada, Mozambique and Zimbabwe were added to the list of GSP beneficiaries and Bhutan, Comoros, Western Samoa, Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau were added to the list of least-developed countries (cf. L/5141/Add.1).

21. The Hungarian GSP scheme has been stable, with no reported negative changes.

Dutiable tariff items of export interest to developing countries

22. Table 3 provides a summary of m.f.n. dutiable tariff lines of export interest to developing countries, not covered by duty-free treatment under GSP. In addition, the Annex provides detailed tariff and trade flow data with respect to these tariff lines. The products covered by Table 3 represent approximately two-thirds of Hungarian imports from GSP beneficiary countries excluding petroleum.

23. Among the product groups listed in Table 3, coffee is the most important item for developing countries, accounting for 37 per cent of total imports of the listed products from the GSP beneficiary countries in 1980.¹ The remaining 63 per cent are shared by other agricultural products (tea, spices, oranges, frozen or preserved fish, raisins, preserved fruit, instant coffee, etc.) - 14 per cent, textiles and clothing - 20 per cent, and miscellaneous industrial products (aluminium oxide, bovine leather, wood railway sleepers, ferro-alloys, iron cables, etc.) - 29 per cent.

24. Table 3 also shows that GSP beneficiary countries accounted for 56 per cent of total imports of the listed products, consisting of GSP covered imports - 49 per cent, imports covered by LDC treatment - 5 per cent², and imports under m.f.n. treatment - 2 per cent. M.f.n. sources accounted for 30 per cent, and the Eastern Trading Area, 14 per cent.

SECTION III: Imports according to economic groupings, product groups and tariff treatment

25. Table 4 shows 1980 imports of Hungary according to economic groupings and tariff treatment. In 1980 total imports of Hungary amounted to \$9.2 billion, of which imports of products falling within CCCN Chapters 1-24 amounted to \$0.8 billion or 9 per cent, imports of petroleum, \$0.9 billion or 10 per cent, and imports of other products falling within Chapters 25-99, \$7.5 billion or 81 per cent. Of imports of products falling within Chapters 1-24, 51 per cent were supplied by GSP beneficiary developing countries, 31 per cent by m.f.n. sources and 14 per cent by the Eastern Trading Area. Of imports of products falling within Chapters 25-99 excluding petroleum, 3 per cent were supplied by GSP beneficiary developing countries, 44 per cent by m.f.n. sources, 51 per cent by the Eastern Trading Area and 1 per cent by Finland.

¹ Tariff rates on coffee: unroasted -m.f.n. 30 per cent, GSP 10 per cent; roasted - m.f.n. 50 per cent, no GSP.

² Mostly imports of aluminium oxide and hydroxide from Guinea

TABLE 3

Hungary - M.f.n. dutiable tariff lines of interest to developing countries not covered by duty-free treatment under GSP

- Notes: 1. Among m.f.n. dutiable tariff lines, not covered by duty-free treatment under the GSP, this table covers those in respect of which imports from GSP beneficiary countries exceeded \$500,000 or accounted for more than 20 per cent of imports from all sources in 1980.
2. Detailed tariff and trade flow data for the tariff lines covered by this table are provided in Annex 1.

CCCN Chapter	Product group	Number of tariff lines	Imports in 1980 (\$'000)						
			*Total	MFN sources	MFN treatment	GSP covered	LDC treatment	Eastern trading area	Finland
0901	Coffee, unroasted	1	168,340 100%	-	-	161,514 96%	6,778 ⁺ 4%	48	-
03-22	Other agricultural products	26	64,459 100%	23,373 36%	2,941 5%	25,869 40%	59	12,121 19%	96
50-61	Textiles and clothing	24	89,356 100%	36,691 41%	486	18,861 21%	-	33,105 37%	213
25-44 68-91	Miscellaneous industrial products	18	128,878 100%	75,203 58%	6,320 5%	13,109 10%	** 14,628 11%	16,320 13%	81
	TOTAL	69	451,033 100%	135,267 30%	9,747 2%	219,353 49%	21,465 5%	61,594 14%	390

*Including imports unidentified by origin.

**Imports of aluminium oxide and hydroxide (CCCN 2820) from Guinea.

+ Imports from Burundi and Rwanda.

TABLE 4

Imports in 1980 according to economic groupings and tariff treatment

HUNGARY

(\$ million)

Sources of imports Tariff treatment	Total	MFN sources	GSP benefi- ciaries	Other sources		Unspeci- fied origin
				Eastern trading area	Finland	
Total imports	9,228	3,572	857*	4,608	100	91
CCCN Chapters 1-24	797 100%	247	404 100%	112	1	33
MFN 0% bound	35 4%	29	5 1%	1	-	-
MFN dutiable (bound or unbound) and 0% unbound	762 96%	218	400 99%	110	1	33
Covered by GSP	272 34%	-	272 67%	-	-	-
Covered by LDC treatment	7 1%	-	7 2%	-	-	-
Covered by MFN treatment ^a	350 44%	218	121 30%	11	-	-
Other sources (Eastern trading area, Finland)	101 13%	-	-	100	1	-
CCCN Chapters 25-99 exc. petroleum	7,518 100%	3,280	257 100%	3,826	98	57
MFN 0% bound	1,766 23%	588	83 32%	999	51	45
MFN dutiable and 0% unbound	5,752 77%	2,691	174 68%	2,827	48	12
Covered by free-trade arrangements	2,853 38%	-	-	2,807	46	-
Covered by GSP	145 2%	-	145 57%	-	-	-
Covered by LDC treatment	18	-	18 7%	-	-	-
Other (MFN treatment) ^a	2,724 36%	2,691	11 4%	20	2	-
Petroleum (CCCN 2709, 2710)	913	45	196	670	1	1

a : Including imports of duty-free items unbound or bound at positive rates (ceiling binding).

*For technical reasons, Cuba, which has been added to the list of the Eastern Trading Area, is included in data for GSP beneficiaries in this table. In 1980 Hungarian imports from Cuba amounted to \$26 million (Chapters 1-24: \$3 million and Chapters 25-99: \$23 million).

(Source: 1980 Tariff Study files)

26. Import data according to tariff treatment irrespective of the sources of imports show that with respect to products falling within Chapters 1-24, bound m.f.n. duty-free items accounted for 4 per cent of the total. The remaining 96 per cent comprised dutiable items (bound and unbound) and unbound duty-free items. The latter are broken down into imports subject to m.f.n. treatment from whatever sources - 44 per cent, imports from the Eastern Trading Area - 13 per cent, imports covered by GSP - 34 per cent, and imports covered by least-developed country treatment - 1 per cent. With respect to products falling within Chapters 25-99, bound m.f.n. duty-free items accounted for 23 per cent of the total. The remaining 77 per cent comprised dutiable items and unbound duty-free items. The latter are broken down into imports subject to m.f.n. treatment from whatever origin - 36 per cent, imports from the Eastern Trading Area and Finland - 38 per cent, and imports covered by GSP - 2 per cent.

27. With regard to agricultural imports from GSP beneficiary developing countries, bound m.f.n. duty-free items accounted for one per cent of the total. The remaining 99 per cent consists of imports covered by GSP - 67 per cent, imports covered by least-developed country treatment - 2 per cent, and imports subject to m.f.n. treatment, not covered by GSP duty-free treatment - 30 per cent. With regard to industrial imports from GSP beneficiary developing countries, bound m.f.n. duty-free items accounted for 32 per cent. The remaining 68 per cent consists of imports covered by GSP - 57 per cent, imports covered by least-developed country treatment - 7 per cent, and imports subject to m.f.n. treatment - 4 per cent.

SECTION IV: Quantitative Restrictions and other non-tariff measures
Import Restrictions

28. All imports and exports of Hungary are subject to licensing. Licences are issued by the Licensing Department of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

29. Apart from imports of consumer goods from convertible currency sources, import licensing is not restrictive. Its main purposes are to ensure that only authorized enterprises and companies engage in foreign trade, and to maintain statistical surveillance. The licensing system is also used for the regulation of imports for balance of payments reasons, and as an instrument of trade policy in relation to other countries applying quantitative restrictions not consistent with Article XIII of the General Agreement towards Hungarian exports.

30. Import licences may be global or individual and, unless otherwise specified, are valid until the end of the calendar year for which they are issued. Global licences can be used to conclude several contracts while individual licences are limited only to one contract. Both types of licence entitle importation from any country. A fee equivalent to 2 per cent of the forint value of the licenced import is levied. Licences issued entitle importers to purchase foreign currency up to the amount given in the licence, in accordance with foreign exchange regulations.

31. Imports of consumer goods from convertible currency sources are subject to global quotas. The dollar value of quotas published annually in the Foreign Trade Gazette is not broken down by countries or by importers. Licences are granted immediately, in the order of arrival of applications, until the quota is used up. Unused allocations are not automatically added to the quota for the next year. Licences are applied for by foreign trade enterprises or companies according to their sphere of activity.

32. Global quotas for imports of consumer goods imported from convertible currency sources by main product groups in 1981, 1982 and 1983 were as follows:

Quotas	In million US\$		
	1981	1982	1983
Foodstuffs and beverages	15	31	28
Chemicals used for household	8	6	5
Clothing	31	25	23
Technical goods for consumer use and ironware	35	28	25
Cultural items and others	30	16	14
Total	119	106	95

(Global quotas published in Foreign Trade Gazette 1981/14, 1982/12, 1983/4).

33. Under the balance-of-payments provisions of GATT, Hungary applies an import quota system for certain primary and manufactured goods and a surcharge on imports of components. The list of products subject to quotas is published with volume or value in a separate Communication from the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Applications for licences are processed in the order of their submission, up to the exhaustion of the quotas, in a non-discriminatory manner.

34. The importation of components is subject to the payment of a surcharge which amounts to 20 per cent of customs value. Surcharges may not be passed on in the form of higher prices to the consumer but must be absorbed by the importing enterprises themselves. The components surcharge is paid on products of the machine, plastics and rubber industries, imported from convertible currency sources, whether for use as spare parts, for incorporation into manufactured products or for direct sale.

35. Import quotas applied for balance-of-payments purposes in 1983 have been listed in Table 5. The tariff line numbers of products subject to payments of the components surcharge are listed in Table 6.

Textile trade: trade flows and restrictive measures

36. The data contained in Table 7 show that exports of both textiles and clothing from Hungary expanded significantly in current price terms between 1973 and 1980, but fell in 1981. In the case of textiles, exports increased from \$147.42 million in 1973 to \$248.48 million in 1980, and then fell to \$241.57 million in 1981. The corresponding figures for clothing were \$204.85 million in 1973, \$343.48 million in 1980, and a reduction to \$323.24 million in 1981. Hungary's imports of textiles and clothing also increased markedly between 1973 and 1981, although there were slight reductions in the value of imports in 1979. Textile imports rose from \$123.98 million in 1973 to \$317.27 million in 1981, and clothing imports increased from \$34.72 million to \$126.13 million over the same period.

37. The developed country share of Hungary's imports of textiles ranged between 51.32 per cent and 65.05 per cent during the years shown in Table 7. In the case of clothing, the developed country share ranged from 21.63 per cent in 1973 to 4.01 per cent in 1979. The share of Hungary's imports of textiles supplied by developing countries has varied from 15.51 per cent in 1979 to 30.04 per cent in 1981. For clothing, the developing country share ranged from 29.40 per cent in 1973 to 44.81 per cent in 1981.

38. Hungary, in the context of import measures taken for balance-of-payments purposes, maintains quantitative restrictions on the importation of some textiles and clothing items.¹ Hungary is a member of the MFA. She has not entered into any bilateral agreements under the MFA with developing countries.

39. Tariff and trade flow data at the tariff line level in respect of textile and clothing items of major interest to developing countries imported into Hungary may be seen in the Annex.

Safeguard, anti-dumping and countervailing duty actions

40. There are no outstanding Article XIX actions taken by Hungary. Furthermore, Hungary has not taken any anti-dumping or countervailing duty actions.

Other non-tariff measures

41. No measures have been notified specifically against Hungary in the context of the inventories maintained by the Non-Tariff Measures and Agriculture Divisions.

¹ cf. paragraph 32

TABLE 5

Import quotas for 1983

	84.51	Office equipment and requisites	120 M Ft
	84.52		
	84.53		
	84.54		
ex	32.02	Aniline colours, auxiliary chemical materials	2,000 M Ft
ex	32.03	for the textile, leather and fur industries	
ex	32.05		
ex	38.12		
ex	40.11	Motor vehicle tyres	75,000 pcs.
		of which: tyres for passenger motorcars	
		and for trucks size 7 x 9	30,000 pcs.
		tyres for lorries, buses and other trucks	45,000 pcs.
ex	39.02	PVC powder and hard granules	8 kt
ex	39.02	Polystyrene and styrene copolimers	16 kt
	31.01	Fertilizers/in active ingredient	12 kt N
	31.02		140 kt P ₂ O ₅
	31.03		8 kt K ₂ O ⁵
	31.04		
ex	38.11	Plant protection chemicals and their	2,500 M Ft
ex	29.35	active ingredients	
	48.01	Paper, cardboard	98 kt
ex	48.03		
	48.04		
	48.05		
	48.07		
ex	23.01	Protein fodder of animal and	670 kt
ex	23.06	vegetable origin	
ex	23.07	Fodder concentrate	5 kt
ex	28.40	Animal feed phosphate	75 kt
ex	25.10	Chemicals intended for use as feed	1,500 M Ft
ex	28.22		
ex	28.23		
ex	28.38		
ex	29.38		
ex	30.03		
ex	35.07		
ex	38.11		
ex	39.01		
ex	39.02		
ex	39.03		
ex	39.04		
ex	39.05		

TABLE 6

Imports subject to payment of the components surcharge

ex	73.27		85.06-02
ex	73.32	ex	85.11
ex	74.11	ex	85.13
ex	74.15	ex	85.15
ex	75.06	ex	85.18
ex	76.16	ex	85.19
ex	82.02	ex	85.21
ex	82.03	ex	85.23
ex	82.04	ex	85.25
ex	82.05	ex	85.26
	82.07	ex	86.09
ex	84.01	ex	87.06
ex	84.10	ex	90.16
ex	84.12	ex	90.17
ex	84.17	ex	90.18
ex	84.22	ex	90.20
	84.23-17	ex	90.22
	-20	ex	90.23
	84.23-32	ex	90.24
	-99	ex	90.25
ex	84.31	ex	90.28
ex	84.33		
ex	84.34		
ex	84.35		
ex	84.38		
ex	84.44		
ex	84.48		
ex	84.49		
	84.55		
ex	84.61		
	84.62		

TABLE 7

HUNGARY

Textiles and Clothing Imports
Million US\$

		1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Total Exports	Textiles	147.42	172.07	184.57	196.87	208.96	248.46	241.57
	Clothing	204.85	206.81	254.12	292.94	338.36	343.48	323.24
Total Imports	Textiles	123.98	172.86	209.15	242.14	228.64	280.75	317.27
	Clothing	34.72	47.88	72.16	88.18	84.88	104.11	126.13
Imports from Developed countries	Textiles	63.63	99.72	113.48	150.79	148.72	171.01	179.55
	% share in total imports	51.32	57.69	54.26	62.27	65.05	60.91	56.59
	Clothing	7.51	4.09	5.02	4.69	3.40	8.97	12.24
	% share in total imports	21.63	8.54	6.96	5.32	4.01	8.62	9.70
Imports from Developing countries	Textiles	33.54	36.15	39.55	40.64	35.47	71.37	95.31
	% share in total imports	27.05	20.91	18.91	16.78	15.51	25.42	30.04
	Clothing	8.82	20.74	29.10	36.49	32.14	42.35	56.52
	% share in total imports	25.40	43.31	40.33	41.38	37.87	40.68	44.81

SECTION V: Other trade policy aspects

Structural Adjustment Policies

42. Information in regard to structural adjustment policies and developments in Hungary, submitted by Hungary to the Working Party on Structural Adjustment and Trade Policy, is contained in document Spec(82)6/Add.2.

43. Information in regard to structural adjustment measures and developments in the textiles sector, submitted by Hungary to the Working Group on Adjustment Measures appointed by the Textiles Committee, is contained in documents COM.TEX/16 and Add.3 and COM.TEX/21.

Agricultural Policy

44. Hungary submitted a general statement on agricultural policy in connection with the updating of the Inventory on Non-Tariff Measures in the field of agriculture. This statement may be found in document AG/DOC/1/HUN/1.

Participation in International Commodity Agreements

45. Hungary is a member of the international commodity agreement on cocoa, as an importing country, and on sugar as an exporting country. Hungary is also a member of the international agreements on dairy products and meat.

Regional Trade Arrangements

46. As indicated earlier, paragraph 3 of the Protocol of Accession to the General Agreement permits Hungary to maintain its existing trading regulations with respect to products originating in or destined for the countries listed in Annex A of the Protocol (Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, People's Republic of China, Poland, Romania, USSR and Democratic Republic of Vietnam).¹ Hungary undertook that its trading regulations or any change in these regulations, or any extension in the list of countries in Annex A, would not impair her commitments, discriminate against or otherwise operate to the detriment of the contracting parties. Pursuant to paragraph 6 of the Protocol of Accession, a working party carries out a biennial review of the operation of the Protocol and the evolution of reciprocal trade between Hungary and the contracting parties (BISD 20S/3).²

¹The notification of the inclusion of Cuba appears in L/4498.

²The last report of the Working Party on trade with Hungary appears in L/5303. Foreign trade statistics were circulated in L/5201 and Add.1.

47. Hungary is a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).¹ Economic co-operation among interested CMEA member countries is carried out inter alia under the Comprehensive Programme for the Further Extension and Improvement of Cooperation and the Development of Socialist Economic Integration. In recent years co-operation in planning has taken the form of concerted plans of multilateral integrated measures of CMEA member countries and long-term specific programmes of co-operation (LSPC). The main goal of LSPCs is to meet a part of the requirements of the member countries in specified goods in the field of energy, fuel, raw materials, food products, industrial goods, means of production and advanced technology. As a follow-up to the Comprehensive Programme, the LSPCs determine the co-ordinated strategy for co-operation between CMEA member countries for the period up to 1990 and provide the member countries with targets for the joint solution of a number of key national economic tasks in the current decade. CMEA member countries thus have co-ordinated their national economic plans in the fields concerned, and elaborated a concerted plan of multilateral integrative measures as well as bilateral long-term programmes of industrial specialization and co-operation for 1981-1990. In addition, any non-member country may participate² fully or partially in the implementation of the Comprehensive Programme.

48. Trade between the CMEA member countries is based on long term trade agreements as well as annual protocols on commodity turnover which are concluded on the basis of the coordination of the countries' national economic plans. A set of measures for the systematic regulation of the CMEA countries' reciprocal foreign trade has been worked out and implemented by the CMEA bodies and member countries. These measures include the legal regulation of foreign trade on the basis of long term trade agreements and annual protocols on commodity turnover, the general principles of price formation, the general conditions for the delivery of commodities, technical maintenance and installation of equipment, deliveries of spare parts, and the procedure for balancing commodity turnover and settlements. Work is proceeding to improve and standardize foreign trade documents; chambers of commerce are co-operating closely, as are market research institutes, foreign trade organizations, and other firms and establishments involved in foreign trade.

49. The largest portion of Hungary's trade and financial settlements with the member countries of the CMEA is settled in transferable rubles³ and with Albania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in clearing rubles.

¹ Members of the CMEA are Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, USSR and Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

² The CMEA has signed co-operation agreements with Yugoslavia, Finland, Iraq and Mexico.

³ The transferable ruble is a multilateral system of settlements covering all types of commercial and non-commercial payments, and a system of short, medium, and long term credits.

50. Most trade with member countries of the CMEA, Albania, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is conducted under bilateral agreements negotiated annually within the framework of five-year bilateral trade and payments agreements. Trade within this framework takes place at prices fixed in the annual bilateral agreements, on the basis of quotas representing delivery obligations, with determined conditions of delivery. Exemptions from customs duties apply to these imports from member countries of the CMEA, Albania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, when settled in non-convertible currencies. Imports settled in convertible currencies are subject to customs duties.

51. In 1981, Hungary's deficit on trade dealings settled in rubles amounted to 448 million rubles while intra-CMEA trade dealings settled in dollars showed a surplus of US\$708 million. Approximately 55 per cent of total Hungarian imports were effected against payment in convertible currencies.

52. Under the Trade Protocol for 1983 which Hungary and the USSR signed in Moscow in January 1983, their trade will exceed that of 1982 and amount to more than 8,000 million rubles. In 1983 Hungary will receive Soviet metal-cutting lathes, mining equipment, computers, road-building machines, tractors, lorries and cars. Soviet deliveries will cover as usual a large part of Hungarian needs in basic fuels and raw materials, including oil and oil products, natural gas, electricity, iron ore, timber. The USSR will continue to deliver to Hungary industrial consumer goods, such as refrigerators, washing machines, watches, cameras, vacuum cleaners and other household items. An important place in Hungary's exports to the Soviet Union will be occupied by telecommunications equipment, computers, electrical engineering equipment, buses, gantry and floating cranes. The protocol also provides for increased Hungarian exports for the agro-industrial complex (equipment for the food industry, poultry and cattle-breeding complexes, agricultural machinery, toxic chemicals), foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods (fabrics, footwear, garments, knitwear).

53. In recent years, a number of counter trade transactions between interested Hungarian enterprises and a number of foreign trading partners, including those of the developing countries, has been reported. These transactions have taken the form of barter transactions, compensation deals such as counter purchases, linkage deals, buy-back arrangements etc.

SECTION VI: Trade with the Least-Developed Countries

54. Table 8 analyses Hungary's trade with the least-developed countries over the period 1980/1981. It shows that in 1980 Hungary's imports from the LDCs amounted to 33.2 million US\$ representing 0.36 per cent of its total imports compared with exports of 50.1 million US\$ representing 0.58 per cent of total exports. In 1981 Hungary's imports from the LDC's fell to 8.6 million US\$ representing 0.09 per cent of total imports compared with exports to these countries of 34.8 million US\$, representing

TABLE 8
TRADE OF HUNGARY WITH THE LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES 1980/1981

(million US\$)

	Imports			Exports		
	Total imports	Imports from LDCs	% share of LDCs in total imports	Total exports	Exports to LDCs	% share of LDCs in total exports
1980	9,218.6	33.2	0.36	8,637.9	50.1	0.58
1981	9,158.9	8.6	0.09	8,725.5	34.8	0.40

Source: National Trade Statistics; IMF.

0.40 per cent of total exports. Table 9 shows that considered over the period 1980/1981, the main imports of Hungary from the LDCs were raw materials and semi processed materials such as aluminium oxide, asbestos, natural calcium phosphates, raw cotton, raw hides and skins, sheep and lamb skin leathers, raw jute, yarn of jute, raw furskin, lacs, natural gums and resins, as well as beverages such as coffee and tea. The main manufactured products which Hungary imported from the LDCs were woven fabrics of cotton and sacks and bags for packing goods. The main LDC trading partners of Hungary are shown in Table 10.

Tariff Treatment

55. Under the special treatment in favour of the least-developed countries within the framework of its GSP scheme, Hungary accords duty-free access to all imports from these countries without any quantitative restrictions.

TABLE 9

MAIN IMPORTS OF HUNGARY FROM LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES 1980-1981

(000'US\$)

CCCN Heading	Product Description	Suppliers ¹	Amount of Imports 1980	Imports 1981
08.13	Peel of melon and citrus fruits	HTI	7.1	33.4
09.01	Coffee	BDI, RWA, LAO	6756.8	288.6
09.02	Tea	BGD	48.9	179.5
12.07	Parts of plants, trees bushes etc. for use in perfumery & pharmacy	SDN	-	9.2
13.02	Lacs, natural gums and resin	SDN	29.19	25.6
23.04	Oilcake and residues from extraction of vegetable oils	SDN	22.3	-
25.10	Natural calcium phosphates	TGO	-	995.5
25.24	Asbestos	BWA	4657.9	1737.2
27.10	Petroleum products	YEM, ETH	15.3	-
28.20	Aluminium oxide	GIN	14580.5	-
41.01	Raw hides and skins	AFG, ETH, SOM BWA, YEM	710.0	934.5
41.03	Sheep and lamb skin leather	ETH, TZA	900.2	1828.3
43.01	Raw furskin	BGD	332.4	-
43.03	Article of furskin	AFG	-	25.1
55.01	Raw cotton	SDN, TZA	3367.3	-
55.09	Woven fabrics of cotton	BEN	-	201.3
57.03	Raw jute	BGD	1424.6	601.6
57.06	Yarn of jute	BGD	-	208.8
62.03	Socks and bags for packing of goods	BGD	228.2	1535.8

¹ See list of country abbreviations in Annex I.

TABLE 10
MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS OF HUNGARY AMONG THE
LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES 1980-81

	1980		1981	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Botswana	49	4,658	9	1,851
Benin	1,304	-	1,219	201
Burundi	257	4,255	110	-
Gambia	3,020		1,088	-
Guinea	47	14,581	26	-
Ethiopia	6,202	986	1,704	29
Mali	272	-	318	-
Niger	119	-	857	-
Rwanda	62	2,502	543	-
Sierra Leone	965	-	983	-
Tanzania	10,733	223	2,804	16
Togo	4,485	-	1,339	996
Somalia	9	-	55	-
Sudan	1,099	3,262	8,746	35
Uganda	9	-	17	-
Afghanistan	479	606	1,478	235
Bhutan	155	-	60	-
Laos	-	-	2,441	291
Nepal	1,399	-	904	-
Bangladesh	9,877	2,054	3,995	2,526
Yemen D.P.R.	7,756	-	2,983	-
Haiti	132	7	115	33
Yemen Arab Rep.	1,546	7.0	2,015	110

ANNEXSELECTED DUTIABLE ITEMS OF INTEREST TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES -
TARIFF AND TRADE FLOW DATA AT THE TARIFF LINE LEVELExplanatory Notes

With respect to selected tariff items of Hungary, the tabulations attached provide information at the tariff line level on different tariff treatment (MFN, GSP, LDC, etc.) and the corresponding trade flows. Import figures refer to the year 1980. In the first line, tariff item number, product description, and quantity unit are indicated.

TARIFFSColumn TYPE OF DUTY

MTN-B: Base rate for the Tokyo Round (pre-Tokyo Round m.f.n. rate)
 MTN-F: Final rate (post-Tokyo round m.f.n. rate)
 MFN 80: M.f.n. rate applicable in 1980
 GSP-B: GSP rate as of 1 January 1983.
 LDC-B: Rate applying to least-developed countries (free)
 FTA: Rate applying to countries in the Eastern Trading Area.
 PREF 1 Rates applicable to Finland under the Agreement between Hungary and Finland on the Reciprocal Removal of Obstacles to Trade.

Column RATE

Ad valorem rates are indicated. There is no specific duty in Hungary.

Column BDG = binding status (blank for ordinary binding)

C for ceiling binding;
 U for an unbound rate.

TRADE FLOW DATA

IMPORTS FROM (i) WORLD (= all sources) and (ii) GSP ORIGIN (= GSP beneficiary countries) are each sub-divided by TOT (= total imports irrespective of tariff treatment), MFN (= imports for m.f.n. treatment), GSP (imports covered by GSP), LDC (imports entitled to LDC preference) and FTA, PREF 1. It may be noted that "imports covered by GSP" do not take into account non-utilization of GSP and that imports actually accorded GSP treatment are smaller than imports covered by GSP. Cuba, which has been added to the Eastern Trading Area, appears under GSP ORIGIN for technical reasons.

With respect to imports from world and imports according to different tariff treatment, names of five main suppliers appear in column MAIN SUPPLIERS. See next page for country name abbreviations.

SHARE for the percentage share of GSP beneficiary countries in imports from world
 V for value in \$1,000
 Q for quantity

LIST OF COUNTRY NAMES AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFGHANISTAN	AFG	ANGOLA	AGO	ALBANIA	ALB	ANDORRA	AND
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	ANT	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	ARE	ARGENTINA	ARG	ARABIAN STATES-NES	ARS
AMERICAN SAMOA	ASM	BRITISH ANTARC. REG.	AIB	FRENCH ANTARCTIC TERR.	ATF	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	ATG
AROUNDING NAUO LAND	ATN	AUSTRALIA	AUS	AUSTRIA	AUSP	AUSTRIA	AUT
BAHRAIN	BHR	BAHAPAS	BHS	BANGLADESH	BGD	BULGARIA	BGR
BERMUDA	BMU	BOLIVIA	BOL	BELOW-LUXEMBOURG	BLX	BELIZE	BLZ
BRUNEI	BRN	BHUTAN	BHM	BRAZIL	BRZ	BARBADOS	BRB
ROTSMANA	RTS	CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	CAF	BURMA	BUR	BOUVET ISLAND	BVT
COCOS (KEELING) ISL.	CCK	SWITZERLAND	CHE	CANADA	CAN	CANADA	CANP
IVORY COAST	CTV	COMMONW. LATIN AMER.	CLA	CHILE	CHL	CHINA	CHN
COMMONW. AFRICA, NES	COA	COMMONW. OCEANIA, NES	COC	UNITED REP. - CAMEROON	CMR	COMMONW. ANTILLES, NES	CNT
COLUMBIA	CCL	CANTON & ENDERBURY	CCM	CONGO, REPUBLIC	COG	COCK ISLANDS	CUK
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	CSK	CYPRUS	CYP	CAPE VERDE	CPV	COSTA RICA	CRI
CAYMAN ISLANDS	CYM	DOMINICA	DMA	CUBA	CUB	CHRISTMAS ISLAND	CXR
DJIBOUTI	DJI	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	DOM	GERMANY, DEMOCR. REP.	DDR	GERMANY, FEDERAL REP.	DEU
ALGERIA	DZA	EQUADOR	ECU	DENMARK	DNK	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	DOM
EGYPT (U.-A.-R.)	EGY	WESTERN SAHARA	ESH	E.-E.-C.	ECC	EFTA	EFT
FRENCH AFRICA NES	FAF	FINLAND	FIN	SPAIN	ESP	ETHIOPIA	ETH
FRENCH ANTILLES	FNT	FRENCH OCEANIA, NES	FUC	FRANCE	FJI	FALKLAND IS. & DEP.	FLK
GABON	GAB	UNITED KINGDOM	GHR	GILBERT & ELLICE IS.	FRA	FAEROE ISLANDS	FKO
GIBRALTAR	GIB	GUINEA	GIN	GUADELOUPE	GEL	GHANA	GHA
GSP MFN ORIGIN	GMO	GSP MFN TREATMENT	GMT	GUINEA-BISSAU	GLP	GAMBIA	GMB
GSP OTHER ORIGIN	GOD	GSP PREF TREATMENT	GPT	GREECE	GND	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	GNQ
GREENLAND	GRL	GUATEMALA	GTM	FRENCH GUIANA	GRC	GRENADE	GRD
GUYANA	GUY	HONG KONG	HKG	HEARD & McDONALD ISL	GUF	GUAM	GUM
HAITI	HTI	HUNGARY	HUN	UPPER VULTA	HVD	HONDURAS	HND
INDIA	IND	INDIAN OCEAN TERR	HOT	IRELAND	HVO	INDONESIA	IDN
IRAQ	IRQ	ICELAND	ISL	ISRAEL	IRL	IRAN	IRN
JAMAICA	JAM	JORDAN	JOR	JAPAN	ISR	ITALY	ITA
KIRIBATI	KAT	KENYA	KEN	DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA	JPN	JOHNSTON ISLAND	JTN
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOR	KUWAIT	KWT	LAO PEOPLE'S DEM REP	KHH	ST-KITTS-NEVIS-ANGLA	KNA
LIBERIA	LBR	LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIR.	LBY	SAINT LUCIA	LAD	LEBANON	LBN
SRI LANKA	LKA	LESOTHO	LSO	LEONARD & MINDWARD	LCA	HACAC	HAC
MOROCCO	MAR	MADAGASCAR	MDG	MALDIVES	LHM	MEXICO	MEX
MFN DDC	MFD	MFN ETA	MFE	MEX DGC	LMO	MIDWAY ISLANDS	MID
MALI	MLI	MALTA	MLT	MFN DGC	MKV	MOZAMBIQUE	MOZ
MAURITANIA	MRT	MONTERRAT	MSR	MONGLIA	MFL	MAURITIUS	MUS
MALAWI	MWI	MALAYSIA	MYS	MARTINIQUE	MNG	NEW CALEDONIA	NCL
NIGER	NIG	NORFOLK ISLAND	NFK	NAMIBIA(S.-W.-AFRICA)	MIO	NICARAGUA	NIC
NIUE	NIU	NETHERLANDS	NLD	NIGERIA	NGA	NEPAL	NPL
NAURU	NRU	NETRAL ZONE	NTZ	NORWAY	NGR	NEW ZEALAND	NZL
N.-Z. TERRITORIES	NZT	ARCTIC ANTARCTIC, NES	NTA	NEW ZEALAND	NOR	OTHER ASIA N.E.-S.	UAN
AUSTRALIAN TERR.-NES	ANT	OTHER OCEANIA NES	OAA	OTHER AFRICA, NES	NZL	OTHER MFN CRIGIN	OMO
OTHER MFN TREATMENT	OMT	OTHER ORIGIN	OCE	OMAN	OAF	PORTUGUESE AFRICA	PAF
PAKISTAN	PAK	PANAMA	PAN	OTHER PREF TREATMENT	OMN	PACIFIC TRUST TERR.	PCI
PITCAIRN ISLAND	PCN	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	PAN	PORTUGUESE ASIA	OPR	PHILIPPINES	PHL
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PNG	POLAND	POL	PERU	PAS	KGREA, DEM. REPUBLIC	PRK
PORTUGAL	PRT	PARAGUAY	PRY	PUERTO RICO	PER	FRENCH POLYNESIA	PYF
QATAR	QAT	REUNION	REU	PORT-WEST AFRICA, NES	PRI	ROMANIA	ROM
RWANDA	RWA	SOUTH & S-E ASIA, NES	REU	REUNION & COMORO	PRI	SUDAN	SDN
SENEGAL	SEN	SINGAPORE	SAS	SAUDI ARABIA	PRA	SGLOMON ISLANDS	SLB
SICERRA LEONE	SLE	FL SALVADOR	SGP	ST HELENA & DEPEND.	RNC	SPANISH AFRICA	SLA
ST PIERRE & MEQUELGN	SPH	SAD TOME & PRINCEPE	SLV	SUMALIA	SHN	SURINAME	SRB
SWEDEN	SWE	SWAZILAND	STP	U.-S.-R.	SCH	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	SYR
TURKS & CAICOS IS.	TCA	CHAD	SWZ	SEYCHELLES	SVC	THAILAND	THA
TOKELAU	TOK	FAST TIMOR	TCO	TOGO	SVC	TOTAL	TOT
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	TTO	TUNISIA	TUN	TONGA	TGO	TUVALU	TUV
UNITED REP. TANZANIA	TZA	UGANDA	TUN	TURKEY	TON	U.-S. ANTILLES, NES	UNT
URUGUAY	URY	UNITED STATES	USA	UNSPECIFIED	TUR	U.-S. VIRGIN IS.	VIR
ST VINCENT GRENADINI	VCT	VENEZUELA	VFN	BRITISH VIRGIN IS.	UKS	WAKE ISLAND	WAK
VIENT NAM	VNM	VIET NAM	VNM	VANUATU	USO	DEMOCRATIC YEMEN	YMC
WALLIS & FUTURA IS.	WLF	SAMOA	WSM	YEMEN	VUT	ZAMBIA	ZAR
YUGOSLAVIA	YUG	SOUTH AFRICA	ZAF	SOUTH AFRICA	YFM	ZAMBIA	ZMB
					ZAF	ZIMBABWE	ZWE

TYPE OF DUTY	RATE	TARIFF	I TYPE I		WORLD		IMPORTS (81000) FROM		MAIN SUPPLIERS	
			U U G	U U U	U U U	U U U	GSP	ORIGIN		VALUE
140201 RAW VEGETABLE HAIR, PUT ON A LAYER/BETWEEN TWO LAYERS OF OTHER MATERIAL OR NOT, AS STUFFING OR RADDING QTY: Y										
MTN-P	8.0	U	TOT	12	50	12	50	100	MAR	
MTN-F	8.0	U								
MFA	8.0	U								
GSP1-B	4.0		GSP	12	50	12	50	100	MAR	
LCC-B	FREE									
FTA	FREE									
PREF 1	FREE									
151001 STERIC ACID QTY: Y										
MTN-B	10.0	U	TOT	333	362	111	80	33	EEC BRA SUN	
MTN-F	10.0	U								
MFA	10.0	U	MFN	309	281	111	80	35	EEC BRA	
LCC-B	FREE									
FTA	FREE		FTA	24	81				SUN	
PREF 1	FREE									
1516CC VEGETABLE WAXES, WHETHER OR NOT COLOURED QTY: Y										
MTN-B	5.0		TOT	30	12	11	5	36	EEC BRA MEX	
MTN-F	5.0									
MFA	5.0		MFN	30	12	11	5	36	EEC BRA MEX	
LCC-B	FREE									
FTA	FREE									
PREF 1	FREE									
160400 PREPARED OR PRESERVED FISH, INCLUDING CAVIAR AND CAVIAR SUBSTITUTES QTY: Y										
MTN-B	24.0		TOT	5305	3272	789	338	14	RGM SUN YUG NCR MAR	
MTN-F	24.0									
MFA	24.0		MFN	878	398	789	338	100	NCR EEC ESP JPN AUT MAR BRA PER TUN	
GSP1-B	5.0		GSP	789	338	789	338	100		
LCC-B	FREE									
FTA	FREE		FTA	3542	2493				RGM SUN YUG PCL DDR FIN	
PREF 1	FREE		PREF	96	43					
170402 CHEWING GUM QTY: Y										
MTN-B	70.0	U	TOT	526	165	198	62	37	EEC IRQ CHN IND AUT	
MTN-F	70.0	U								
MFA	70.0	U	MFN	435	131	198	62	45	EEC IRQ IND AUT	
LCC-B	FREE									
FTA	FREE		FTA	91	34				CFN	

TYPE OF DUTY	RATE	TARIFF	TYPE OF		TARIFF	TARNT.	WORLD		GSP		MAIN SUPPLIERS	
			OF	DUTY			VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY		ORIGIN
FRUIT OTHERWISE PREPARED OR PRESERVED, WITH OR WITHOUT ADDED SUGAR OR SPIRIT												
220600												
MTN-R	30.0	U	TOF	6309	11728			3028	7551	47	PHL CHA KEN BGR ROM	
MTN-F	30.0	U										
PFA	30.0	U										
GSP1-B	5.0		GSP	3028	7551			3028	7551	100	PHL KEN HEX THA IND	
LCC-B	FREE											
FTA	FREE		FTA	3281	4177						CAN BGR ROM POL SUN	
PREF 1	FREE											
INSTANT COFFEE												
210202												
MTN-R	55.0	U	TOF	2615	248			2570	244	58	BRA EEC CHE	
MTN-F	55.0	U										
PFA	55.0	U	MFN	45	4						EEC CFE	
GSP1-B	25.0		GSP	2570	244			2570	244	100	BRA	
LCC-B	FREE											
FTA	FREE											
FERMENTED BEVERAGES, N.O.E.S.												
220759												
MTN-R	60.0	U	TOT	28				28		100	CLB	
MTN-F	60.0	U										
PFA	60.0	U	MFN	28				28		100	CLB	
LCC-B	FREE											
FTA	FREE											
ETHYL ALCOHOL OR NEUTRAL SPIRITS OF ANY STRENGTH, DENATURED												
220101												
MTN-R	120.0	U	TOF	3960	176660			1509	79827	38	SUN CLB DDR	
MTN-F	120.0	U										
PFA	120.0	U	GSP	1509	79827			1509	79827	100	CLB	
GSP1-B	60.0											
LCC-B	FREE											
FTA	FREE		FTA	2451	96833						SUN DDR	

TYPE OF DUTY	RATE	TARIFF	I TYPE		WORLD		IMPORTS (\$1000) FROM		MAIN SUPPLIERS
			IF	IT	VALUE	QUANTITY	GSP	ORIGIN	

Miscellaneous industrial products

251700 PEBBLES, CRUSHED STONE, GRAVEL, PACADAN ETC; FLINT & SHINGLE; GRANULES & CLIPPINGS; MARBLE/GRAHITE PCNDR QTY: T

TYPE OF DUTY	RATE	TARIFF	IF	IT	WORLD VALUE	QUANTITY	GSP	ORIGIN	QUANTITY	SHARE	MAIN SUPPLIERS
FTA	0	U	TOT	941	9681	440	1931	46	CUB EEC RCM YLG AUT		
MFN	4.8		MFN	667	3001	440	1931	65	CUB EEC AUT		
FTA	FREE		FTA	274	6680				RCM YLG BGR DDR		

282000 ALLUMINIUM OXIDE AND HYDROXIDE; ARTIFICIAL CERUNDUM QTY: T

TYPE OF DUTY	RATE	TARIFF	IF	IT	WORLD VALUE	QUANTITY	GSP	ORIGIN	QUANTITY	SHARE	MAIN SUPPLIERS
FTA	15.0	U	TOT	21855	88902	14628	65861	66	GIN EEC SUN USA CHE		
MFN	7.7		MFN	7125	22730				EEC USA CHE JPN PRT		
FTA	FREE		LDC	14628	65861	14628	65861	100	GIN		
FTA	FREE		FTA	102	311				SUN		

292300 SINGLE CR COMPLEX OXYGEN-FUNCTION AMING-COMPOUNDS QTY: T

TYPE OF DUTY	RATE	TARIFF	IF	IT	WORLD VALUE	QUANTITY	GSP	ORIGIN	QUANTITY	SHARE	MAIN SUPPLIERS
FTA	15.0		TOT	18182	4455	808	279	4	EEC JPN USA CHE BRA		
MFN	7.7		MFN	17346	4150	808	279	100	EEC JPN USA CHE SWE		
FTA	FREE		GSP	808	279				BRA		
FTA	FREE		FTA	28	26				RCM DDR YUG		

293959 HORMONES, NATURAL/SYNTHETIC, DERIVATIVES THEREOF & OTHER STEROIDS USED AS HORMONES, OTHER THAN INSULIN QTY: T

TYPE OF DUTY	RATE	TARIFF	IF	IT	WORLD VALUE	QUANTITY	GSP	ORIGIN	QUANTITY	SHARE	MAIN SUPPLIERS
FTA	10.0		TOT	7129	16	819	4	11	USA EEC MEX CHN JPN		
MFN	6.2		MFN	5367	11	819	4	100	USA EEC JPN PRT CHE		
FTA	FREE		GSP	819	4				MEX		
FTA	FREE		FTA	943	1				CHN DDR SUN		

TYPE OR DUTY	RATE	TARIFF	I TYPE I		WORLD	IMPORTS (\$1000) FROM		MAIN SUPPLIERS	
			U	G		GSP	ORIGIN		
KNITTED OR CROCHETED FABRIC, NOT ELASTIC OR RUBBERIZED, OTHER THAN CF WOL OR FINE ANIMAL HAIR									
600101			TCT	1025	3	526	1	51	URY EEC AUT
MTN-B	30.0	U	TCT	1025	3	526	1	51	URY EEC AUT
MTN-F	20.0		MFN	499	2				EEC AUT
MTN	28.8		GSP	526	1	526	1	100	URY
GSP1-B	5.0								
LDC-B	FREE								
FTA	FREE								
PREF 1	FREE								
KNITTED OR CROCHETED FABRIC, NOT ELASTIC OR RUBBERIZED, OTHER THAN CF WOL OR FINE ANIMAL HAIR									
600159			TCT	13087		728	6	5	EEC AUT CSK DDR SGP
MTN-B	40.0	U	TCT	13087		728	6	5	EEC AUT CSK DDR SGP
MTN-F	20.0		MFN	8994	12				EEC AUT CAN JPN
MTN	37.6		GSP	728	6	728	6	100	SGP URY
GSP1-B	5.0								
LDC-B	FREE		FTA	3182	24				CSK DDR ROM YUG
FTA	FREE		PREF	183					FIN
PREF 1	FREE								
WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' OTHER UNDER GARMENTS									
600409			TOT	285		144	13	50	HKG BRA PAK IND SGP
MTN-B	30.0		TOT	285		144	13	50	HKG BRA PAK IND SGP
MTN-F	20.0		MFN	285	20				HKG BRA PAK IND SGP
MTN	28.8								
LDC-B	FREE								
FTA	FREE								
PREF 1	FREE								
MEN'S TROUSERS OF OTHER MATERIALS									
610109			TOT	3048	392	1948	266	63	SGP EEC MLT BRA URY
MTN-B	30.0		TOT	3048	392	1948	266	63	SGP EEC MLT BRA URY
MTN-F	10.4		MFN	1039	121				EEC PLT HKG
MTN	27.5		GSP	1948	266	1948	266	100	SGP HRA URY LEN TUN
GSP1-B	5.0								
LDC-B	FREE		FTA	32	2				YUG
FTA	FREE		PREF	29	3				FIN
PREF 1	FREE								
BOYS' TROUSERS OF OTHER MATERIALS									
610122			TOT	4129	827	887	187	21	CFN BRA SGP AUT
MTN-B	50.0	U	TOT	4129	827	887	187	21	CFN BRA SGP AUT
MTN-F	12.1		MFN	13	3				AUT
MTN	45.3		GSP	887	187	887	187	100	BRA SGP
GSP1-B	5.0								
LDC-B	FREE		FTA	3229	637				CFN
FTA	FREE								
PREF 1	FREE								
MEN'S AND BOYS' OUTER GARMENTS, N.E.S.									
610159			TOT	11921		544	82	4	CSK PCL DDR VNM BGR
MTN-B	50.0	U	TOT	11921		544	82	4	CSK PCL DDR VNM BGR
MTN-F	12.1		MFN	197					EEC
MTN	45.3		GSP	544	82	544	82	100	CUB LBN URY SGP
GSP1-B	10.0								
LDC-B	FREE		FTA	11179	652				CSK PCL DDR VNM BGR
FTA	FREE		PREF	1					FIN
PREF 1	FREE								

TYPE OF DUTY	RATE	TARIFF	IMPORTS (61000) FROM				MAIN SUPPLIERS
			TYPE	WORLD	GSP	ORIGIN	
			VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	
GOLD, INCLUDING PLATINUM-PLATED GOLD IN BARS, REEDS, WIRE, PLATES, SHEETS AND STRIPS							
7107C2							QTY: 1
MTN-B	10.0	U	TOT 304	408	66	21	EEC SGP JPN
PTA-F	6.2						
MFN	9.5		MFN 304	84	66	21	EEC SGP JPN
LDC-B	FREE						
FTA	FREE						
PREF 1	FREE						
ARTICLES OF PRECIOUS OR SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES (NATURAL, SYNTHETIC OR RECONSTRUCTED)							
7115C2							QTY: 1
MTN-B	70.0	U	TOT 95	408	84	88	IND PAK CHN EEC
PTA-F	15.0						
MFN	67.0		MFN 86	84	84	97	IND PAK EEC
LDC-B	FREE						
FTA	FREE						
PREF 1	FREE						CHN
FERRO-TITANIUM							
7302C5							QTY: 1
MTN-B	10.0	U	TOT 710	408	562	73	BRA SUN EEC AUT
PTA-F	6.2						
MFN	9.5		MFN 589	84	562	73	BRA EEC AUT
LDC-B	FREE						
FTA	FREE						SUN
PREF 1	FREE						
FERRO-TUNGSTEN AND FERRO-MOLYBDENUM							
7302C6							QTY: 1
MTN-B	10.0	U	TOT 9150	373	1104	34	URS AUT EEC BRA CAN
PTA-F	6.2						
MFN	9.5		MFN 6284	251	1104	34	AUT EEC BRA CAN
LDC-B	FREE						
FTA	FREE						
PREF 1	FREE						
FERRO-ALLOYS, N.E.S.							
730259							QTY: 1
MTN-B	10.0	U	TOT 2320	725	1607	202	BRA UNS EEC SUN AUT
PTA-F	6.2						
MFN	9.5		MFN 1925	316	1607	202	BRA EEC AUT
LDC-B	FREE						
FTA	FREE						SUN
PREF 1	FREE						
IRON/STL STRUCTURES APARTS ETC. PLATES, STRIP, RODS, ANGLES, TUBES ETC FOR USE IN STRUCTURES, N.E.S.							
732199							QTY: 1
MTN-B	20.0		TOT 28603	8	1058	3	EEC PCL AUT BGR SWE
PTA-F	8.9						
MFN	18.6		MFN 21519	8	1058	100	EEC AUT SWE USA CHE
GSP1-B	10.0		GSP 1058				DZA EGY NGA
LDC-B	FREE						
FTA	FREE						PCL BGR SUN CSK
PREF 1	FREE						

