

A T T E N T I O N

When a question is immediately followed by one or more questions, the reply applies to all the questions so grouped together.

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Lorsqu'une question est immédiatement suivie par une ou plusieurs questions, la réponse se réfère à toutes les questions ainsi groupées.

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

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## ACCESSION OF ROMANIA

### Replies to Questionnaire

A memorandum on the foreign trade régime of Romania was circulated in document L/3101, dated 14 November 1968. In that document contracting parties were invited to submit to the secretariat questions concerning the memorandum.

In reply to the invitation a number of questions were received and transmitted to the Government of Romania. These questions and the replies received from the Government of Romania are reproduced hereunder.

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### REPLIES TO THE QUESTIONS ASKED BY THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

#### I. GENERAL

1. Is the Romanian Government prepared to submit, in accordance with Article X of the GATT the various regulations governing foreign trade?

What laws cover the organization and the operation of the foreign trade of Romania?

In accordance with Article X of the General Agreement, Romania is prepared to communicate the various regulations governing her foreign trade.

The basic laws governing the organization and functioning of her foreign trade are the following:

- the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania, 21 August 1965 (Article 8);

- Decree No. 284/1962 on the setting up, organization and functioning of the Foreign Trade Ministry;

- Decree No. 495/1953 on the organization and functioning of the Chamber of Commerce;

- Decree No. 199/1949 on the organization and functioning of State economic enterprises and organizations;

- Decision of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Council of Ministers No. 719/1968 on the management committees of State economic enterprises and organizations;

- Decree No. 317/1949 on the regulation of import, export and transit operations;

- Act No. 6/1961 on the regulation of the customs régime of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

- Decision of the Council of Ministers No. 83/1962 on the approval of the customs tariff for natural persons;

- Decree No. 210/1960 on the régime of foreign means of payment, precious metals and gems;

- Act No. 16/1968 on the setting up, organization and functioning of the Romanian Foreign Trade Bank;

- Act No. 22/1967 on the improvement of the management and planning of the national economy;

- Decision of the Council of Ministers No. 385/1969 on the exercise of wider attributions by ministries and enterprises during the period of experimentation of the measures taken for the improvement of the management and planning of the national economy;

- Decision of the Council of Ministers No. 386/1969 on the outline Statutes of Industrial Centrals.

2. Do goods from contracting parties, including consumer goods, enjoy the same access as others?

The commodities coming from the contracting parties, consumer goods included, are subject to the same conditions of access as the other commodities.

3. Will any existing preferential trading arrangements be consistent with Article I of the GATT?

Romania has not concluded preferential trade arrangements with other countries.

4. Does or will Romania have an import tariff? If so, is it intended to offer reductions as part of the negotiations?

As shown in the memorandum on the foreign trade régime in the Socialist Republic of Romania, the goods exported or imported by Romanian enterprises are not subject to customs duties.

5. If Romania accedes to the General Agreement, will the Government of Romania consult on its Annual Plan?
6. Will Romania accept an obligation to consult with any GATT member dissatisfied with trade practices or with the outcome of bilateral trade?

The State Plan is an essential attribute of national sovereignty; it is worked out according to the requirements and potentialities of the national economy, account being taken of the necessity of increasing the country's participation in the international division of labour and in world trade. In the event of its acceding to GATT, the Romanian Government does not intend to engage in consultations concerning its Annual Plan. However, it is prepared, bearing in mind the objectives of the General Agreement, to consult with GATT members on matters concerning the development of mutual commercial relations.

At the same time, in accordance with the provisions of the General Agreement, Romania would be prepared to engage in consultations with any GATT member who might not be satisfied with the commercial policies in force or with the results of bilateral exchanges.

## II. VOLUME OF FOREIGN TRADE

7. Provide annual 1965-1967 import-export data, country-by-commodity, with an explanation of special factors accounting for variations in size and direction.
8. Could statistics be provided for the two most recent years in respect of:

cereals, including wheat and wheat flour, barley, oats and rice; wool, including wool tops, noils and waste; hides, skins and leather, including sheepskins; meat and meat preparations including frozen manufacturing meat, offals, canned beef and mutton, sausage casings; meat meal; tallow; dairy products including cheese, preserved milk, and milk powder; casein; eggs and egg products; honey; fruit and vegetables, including fresh apples and pears, citrus fruit; canned deciduous fruit and tropical fruit products, dried tree fruits, fruit juices; oilseed including linseed; pasture seeds; vegetable oils, including linseed, safflower and coconut oil; tanning materials; wine; cocoa beans, coffee beans; fish, frozen and canned including crayfish, prawns and scallops; iron and steel including tinplate; black coal suitable for coking purposes; lead including concentrates, lead-silver, bullion and refined lead such as pig lead, rolled drawn and extruded shapes, antimonial lead and scrap; zinc including ingots and other refinery shapes, plates, sheets, circles and strips, and scrap; copper including blister copper and refined copper such as ingots, rolled drawn and extruded shapes; beach sands including rutile, ilmenite and zircon concentrates; bauxite and alumina; manganese ore; ferro-manganese; machinery, viz. cheese-making, baking, pumps, sheep-shearing, welding electrodes, garage equipment, automotive components, grain driers, timber and veneer kilns; chemicals, viz. pigments, alcohols, essential oils, plastics, gluten and starch, gelatine, pharmaceuticals, bacteriological and veterinary preparations; wool blankets, wool fabrics, window louvres, sporting equipment, photographic

equipment, veterinary instruments and appliances, surgical sutures, synthetic rubber and special grain handling equipment; books, magazines, paintings and works of art; gems, gemstones and made-up jewellery.

The Pocket Yearbook, as well as the statistical Yearbook of Romania publish now figures about the commercial exchanges of the country (export, import, total), volume of trade with the main partners, structure of exchanges as related to categories of goods, export and import of main commodities.

The possibility of publishing supplementary figures on foreign trade is now under consideration.

The variations which occurred in the volume and geographical distribution of foreign commercial exchanges of the Socialist Republic of Romania could be determined by a number of factors, of economic and commercial nature: opportunities for marketing offered to Romanian products by various countries, competitiveness of foreign suppliers, trade conjuncture on different markets, changes in the export availability, needs for imports etc.

9. Paragraph 3 of page 6 of the memorandum states that the volume of imports of consumer goods is continually increasing. We would like to have a concrete explanation supported by statistical figures broken down by commodities.

As a consequence of the rise in the population's living standards and in foreign exchange availabilities, consumer goods imports have been registering considerable increases. Thus, over 1960-1968 the following per cent rises were registered in the imports of various consumer goods:

	<u>1960 = 100</u>
- coffee beans	340.7
- cocoa beans	462.5
- meat and meat products	175.0
- fresh and tinned fish, and fish products	225.1
- rice	273.5
- citrus fruit	185.3
- olives	134.2
- edible vegetable oils	162.8
- beer	23.5 times
- cotton fabrics	673.8
- woollen fabrics	371.4
- silk fabrics	775.2
- knitwear	767.0
- refrigerators	386.1
- television sets	182.2
- pharmaceutical products and preparations, and medicines	171.0
- printed matter	145.9
- musical instruments and accessories	411.0
- sporting and hunting articles	684.6

10. When will 1968 trade data detail be available?

These data are to be published as part of the Statistical Breviary of the Socialist Republic of Romania in May this year.

### III. ORGANIZATION OF FOREIGN TRADE

#### A. Planning system

11. The Romanian economy has been expanding at a considerable rate. At what rate does Romania expect this expansion to continue (a) in the industrial field? (b) in the agricultural field?

The Romanian economy will continue to expand at a steady rate in the coming years.

The State Plan for the development of the national economy over 1966-1970 provides for a 66-73 per cent rise in gross industrial output by 1970 as compared with 1965, the average annual growth rate being of 10.6-11.6 per cent. From 1966 to 1968 the average annual growth rate of gross industrial output was of 12.3 per cent, exceeding the Five-Year Plan provisions.

In 1969 gross industrial output will be 10.8 per cent higher than in 1968. The high growth rate of industry maintained in 1969 will create the prerequisites for exceeding the Five-Year Plan provisions concerning gross industrial output in 1970.

The next Five-Year Plan (1971-1975) as well as the main lines of development for the period up to 1980 will put continued industrialization at a sustained rate in the focus of Romania's economic efforts. During that period Romania is to do away to a great extent with her lag compared with the advanced industrial countries and get nearer to their development level, as regards per capita output, labour productivity and national income.

In the next Five-Year Plan period industry will yield an output 1.5 times greater than the industrial output obtained during the period of the first three Five-Year Plans (1951-1965).

Considerable rises are envisaged for the basic industrial products. The production of steel, electric power, motor lorries and furniture will be about double that obtained throughout the years 1951-1965. By 1975 Romania will produce approximately 10 million tons of steel - more than twofold a rise as against the 1968 level (4.75 million tons). During the next Five-Year Plan period, output of coal, methane, tractors, cement, footwear, meat and oil will exceed the output of the period 1951-1965.

In the field of agriculture, the State Plan for the development of the national economy over 1966-1970 provides for a 26-32 per cent rise in the gross average farm output during the period 1966-1970 compared with the 1961-1965 average.

Over 1966-1968 the average annual vegetable and animal output exceeded the average figure of 1961-1965 by approximately 24 per cent. In normal climate conditions, in 1969 gross agricultural output will exceed the maximum level stipulated in the Five-Year Plan.

From 1971 to 1980 special attention will be given to the development of agriculture so that the output of grain, industrial plants and vegetables should reach the level of the countries with an advanced agriculture.

12. How is the rôle of imports and exports determined in the State planning of the Romanian economy?

Romania's foreign trade activities are based on her import and export plan, an integral part of the general plan for the economic development of the country. In the State planning of the development of the economy, the rôle of imports and exports is determined according to the requirements and potentialities of the national economy and the necessity of making use of the advantages offered by participation in the international division of labour.

Romania's policy of extending her participation in the world flow of material values is reflected in the 11.1 per cent average annual growth rate of her foreign trade during the period 1950-1968, a rate that is above the growth rate of the national income.

13. What degree of competition will be allowed between imported and home-produced goods?

The production of various goods within the country is achieved to the extent of its economic justification. Should the importation of certain goods prove more advantageous than the production of such goods at home, importation is given preference. Of course importation possibilities are bound up with the availabilities of means of payment, which are mostly derived from export receipts.

14. How is the principle of autonomous economic management reconciled with the requirements of the plan? With whom does the final decision rest in commercial transactions?

15. Although the Foreign Trade Corporations have freedom to decide on where they should buy or sell, can the Government give directions on appropriate markets in order to fulfil the Foreign Trade Plan and take account of the state of bilateral trade balances?

16. What is the relation between the Ministry of Foreign Trade and foreign trade enterprises as far as decisions about imports are concerned? It is mentioned in Part II of the memorandum that these enterprises "have free choice of their business partners". Does not the availability of convertible currencies constitute an important limitation to this free choice?

The Plan constitutes an outline, a target to be reached. It is implemented on the basis of commercial criteria, the decision as to a commercial transaction depending on the importing organizations. In order to import complex industrial

installations, the approval of the relevant authorities is also necessary, and the latter are guided by the same criteria.

Should excessive deficits arise in the balance of trade with certain countries, the Foreign Trade Ministry calls the attention of the foreign trade organizations to the situation thus created with a view to having it remedied. The directions given in such cases by the Foreign Trade Ministry are not designed to induce the foreign trade organizations to depart from their obligations to be guided by commercial considerations in their activities. This is confirmed by the situation of Romania's balance of trade with various partner countries.

As in other countries, the availabilities of convertible currency may limit to a certain extent the freedom to choose the trade partners.

17. By what means is the monopoly of foreign trade operated? In particular, how can the Government influence import policy, for instance, by orienting trade according to country, structure and co-operation agreements?

The foreign trade monopoly is exercised through the fact that import and export transactions can only be effected by duly authorized State and co-operative enterprises.

The volume and pattern of imports are determined by the Foreign Trade Plan which expresses the requirements of the national economy correlated with the country's payment potentialities. The geographic orientation of imports depends on commercial considerations.

The Romanian Government facilitates international co-operation operations by concluding economic, industrial, technical and scientific co-operation agreements with other countries and, based on such agreements, setting up joint commissions to stimulate activities in this field.

18. What are the provisions of the Plan in matters of foreign trade? Does the Plan, in particular, provide for geographical sub-divisions of rates of expansion and indications regarding the structure of the trade?

19. In the memorandum it is stated that, with some exceptions (mainly raw materials), over-all values are fixed for imports. Do these values relate to total imports with above-mentioned exceptions or imports of individual products/product groups? Are these values established country-by-country and/or for groups of countries?

The Foreign Trade Plan establishes the volume and pattern of exchanges as well as their distribution according to modes of payment (clearing and free currency).

Apart from the named products, the Foreign Trade Plan establishes global values grouped according to the destination of imports (production, investment and consumption).

20. Which are the 1969 and 1970 targets for imports and exports, by country or, at least, to and from: (a) GATT member countries; (b) COMECON countries; (c) other countries, and by commodity?

21. If detailed plans are not available or cannot be obtained, could the Romanian Government submit a description of the administrative arrangements and limitations applying to imports?

The Foreign Trade Plan is not worked out by countries or groups of countries. If data were provided on the import and export plans on a commodity-by-commodity basis, the legitimate commercial interests of Romanian foreign trade organizations might be prejudiced.

There are no administrative restrictions applying to imports. Import and export transactions are effected in accordance with the Foreign Trade Plan which is an expression of the real capacity of the national economy to absorb imported goods and export home-made products.

22. What is currently envisaged for the next Foreign Trade Plan (1971-1975)?

The 1971-1975 Five-Year Plan is being worked out now.

23. Can Romania undertake to expand trade with GATT members at a given rate, at least for an initial period of years?

While promoting a policy of increasing and diversifying trade with the contracting parties, Romania might undertake to use the receipts from her exports to the contracting parties' territories in order to increase her imports from those territories and to make other payments in those countries. Implicit reciprocity of the advantages offered by Romania and the GATT member countries would thus be ensured. It should be mentioned that in recent years Romania's imports from the GATT member countries have been sensibly bigger than her exports to those countries.

24. How is the target achievement assured?

Implementation of the targets under the Foreign Trade Plan is ensured by the conclusion of trade and economic, industrial and technical agreements, of sales contracts, etc.

25. What are the powers granted to the "big economic units" in matters of foreign trade? What part do they play in the elaboration of the Plan's directives and in the choice of commercial transactions?

26. Are any organizational changes anticipated in the authority of "industrial centrals" to deal directly with suppliers and customers in foreign trade?

27. Is it correct to assume that certain "industrial centrals" play a rôle in the co-ordination of import policy for certain products?

- (a) Which products are involved?
- (b) Can this co-ordinating function have the effect that products which are, or can be, produced in Romania will not be imported?

The big economic units (the industrial centrals) are built up by a merger of enterprises of a similar profile, or of ancillary branches, according to the specific nature of their activities, their geographical location, the connexions between them and their number.

Within their framework are organized the activities required by all the component enterprises (research and designing, material supplies and sale, etc.).

The outline statutes of the industrial centrals are adopted experimentally; on the basis of those statutes the ministries under which industrial centrals are set up, are to elaborate statutes adapted to the specific nature of their activities.

It is also experimentally that some industrial centrals and groups have been set up under the guidance of the Machine Building Industry Ministry, the Electric Power Ministry, the Metallurgical Industry Ministry and the Chemical Industry Ministry.

Among the functions of industrial centrals there is also their direct participation in export and import transactions.

The industrial centrals handle the sale of products for export and are answerable for the implementation of assignments concerning export supplies, for which purpose:

- (a) they organize foreign market research either directly or in co-operation with foreign trade bodies;
- (b) they work out the draft export plan based on their own surveys and on the proposals of enterprises;
- (c) within the limits of the competence established by the relevant ministry, they export products either directly, through the agency of their units, or through the agency of foreign trade organizations;
- (d) they conclude contracts with the Foreign Trade Bank in order to obtain foreign currency credits;
- (e) within the framework of the activities organized by the Chamber of Commerce, they participate in fairs and exhibitions abroad; they organize the publicity for the products in their export list;
- (f) they set up storehouses and shops of their own to display the products abroad;

- (g) they are entitled to send permanent representatives abroad, as well as commercial agents and temporary delegates. At the same time, the industrial centrals see that the goods required by the enterprises subordinated to them are imported by their own units or by specialized units working under the authority of the Foreign Trade Ministry and of other ministries.

Some of the industrial centrals will play the part of co-ordinators of the imports of certain groups of products. For example, as in the case of metal-processing machine tools, automation elements, check-up apparatus, etc., certain industrial centrals of the Machine Building Industry Ministry will import such products for other enterprises as well. Co-ordination also implies judicious correlation of the country's production possibilities with import requirements with a view to achieving most efficient imports.

It also devolves on industrial centrals to organize the co-operation in production of their units with firms and organizations abroad, both for home requirements and for export.

28. Romania is a State trading country and imports and exports are in the hands of foreign trading corporations. Is there any intention to allow other organizations to take part directly in foreign trade - e.g. producing organizations, agricultural co-operatives? Would such organizations be allowed to compete with each other and on what basis?

In the Act of 26 December 1967 on certain measures for the improvement of the management and planning of the national economy, paragraph (d), Article 1, lays down that: "With a view to improving foreign trade, certain export and import activities will be transferred from the Foreign Trade Ministry to other ministries or central economic bodies and big economic units as well as to certain enterprises.".

At present this Act is in process of coming into effect. A number of ministries and central economic bodies such as, for example, the Ministry of Forest Economy, the Food Industry Ministry, the Metallurgical Industry Ministry, the National Union of Production Co-operatives, the Higher Council of Agriculture, the Home Trade Ministry, etc. have begun to carry on import and export activities through the agency of their own bodies.

The Government intends to allow other bodies to take a direct part in foreign trade.

The big economic units (the industrial centrals) will take over a considerable part of export and import activities. The centrals may transfer export competence to the big plants which ensure the delivery of certain products for the foreign market entirely or for the most part (tractors, motor vehicles, oilfield equipment, etc.).

29. Which producing enterprises can engage in foreign trade transactions? Do trading and producing enterprises have powers to choose both goods and suppliers?

There are no such enterprises at present. In the near future, however, a number of production enterprises are to be given the right to effect foreign trade transactions directly.

30. On what financial basis do the foreign trading corporations work? Are they funded by the Government? Do they have to earn a margin on transactions or a fixed annual income? Are they subject to a company tax or equivalent?

Foreign trade organizations are corporate bodies with funds of their own. They work according to the principle of own economic management, that is they cover their expenditures from the incomes earned by their activities. The incomes of foreign trade organizations are mainly derived from a percentage of the value of the transaction they have effected. It is from this quota of benefits that they meet their expenditures: overhead and circulation expenses, interest, losses as a result of their activities, if any, etc. A certain part of the net benefits of foreign trade organizations is paid into the State budget.

In carrying out export and import transactions, foreign trade organizations use bank credits in lei granted at an annual interest which usually amounts to 4 per cent.

31. The Romanian memorandum states that Romanian foreign trading enterprises make their choices for imports after analysis of several foreign offers. By what means are these foreign offers obtained?

Foreign offers are obtained by the means used by any importing firm. Inquiries are sent to prospective suppliers irrespective of their country of origin.

32. Is there a system for tendering for the delivery of complete industrial units or for the contracts for large public works? Can foreign companies, in particular those of GATT members, participate in the bidding?

There is no auction system for the supply of complete plants or the construction of important works. Inquiries for such supplies or works are sent to supplying firms, irrespective of the country where they reside, the order being placed with the firm offering the best terms.

33. Will suppliers and customers in foreign trade have more direct contact?

Yes.

34. What are the rights of establishment, market research and representation available to foreign firms?

Foreign firms are allowed to send over delegates for the time required to carry on market research in Romania and to conclude trade transactions with Romanian enterprises and economic organizations.

As far as the establishment of agents, natural persons of foreign firms, and the fulfilment of the agency mandate of those firms are concerned, Decree No. 317/1949 stipulates that those who desire to fulfil such a mandate must be authorized so to do by the Foreign Trade Ministry.

35. What is the attitude of the Government of Romania on licensing or marketing agreements between State enterprises and foreign firms?

The attitude of the Romanian Government is favourable to the trade in licences between State organizations and foreign firms. On concluding contracts for the granting of licences, Romanian organizations prefer lump sum payment.

36. How is the profitability of a foreign trade transaction calculated? Is such a calculation made for each single transaction?

Foreign trade activities make it their main concern to ensure the highest remunerativeness possible. Calculation of remunerativeness is effected for each individual trade transaction.

In determining the remunerativeness of foreign trade transactions a number of indicators and criteria are taken into account, primarily the ratio between the cost of the goods on the home market expressed in lei and the foreign currency obtained from the transaction, in the case of exports, or the ratio between the cost of the imported goods in foreign currency and the sum in lei obtained from the sale of the respective goods on the home market, in the case of imports.

37. Are there enterprises in permanent payments deficit, or in deficit for the last few years? By what financial means are they able to continue production?

The general rule is that every economic activity, wherever it is carried on, should be remunerative.

There are, however, isolated cases, certain enterprises which for a period of time conclude their activities without ensuring the necessary remunerativeness. Such enterprises are able to continue their production activities owing to the fact that the unit immediately above them (the General Division in the relevant ministry or the industrial central) takes measures to ensure re-distribution of a certain quota, a comparatively small one, of the benefits obtained by the other production units under its authority. The enterprises showing a deficit are obliged to take measures to ensure remunerativeness within the shortest possible lapse of time.

38. Are foreign currency retail outlets on the pattern of other Eastern European countries existing or planned? If so, what considerations affect purchases and sources of foreign goods (e.g. what actual currencies are accepted)?

Along the routes frequented by tourists and more particularly along the sea shore, permanent shops have been set up as well as places and seasonal units for the retail sale of goods against payment in foreign currency.

The organization of retail sale of such goods is still in the experimental stage.

The products imported in order to stock the shops, points, and retail sale units where payment is made in foreign exchange (cigarettes, drinks, cosmetics, etc.), are chosen according to the demand of the tourists visiting the country, to their taste and preferences.

Sales of goods with payment in foreign exchange are effected at the prices ruling in the retail trade of Western countries and payment is made in freely convertible currency.

C. Bilateral arrangements

39. What percentage of trade with countries, other than those with centrally planned economies, is covered by bilateral purchasing arrangements? To what extent do such bilateral arrangements inhibit Romania from purchasing goods from other contracting parties to the GATT?

40. A list of the bilateral agreements concluded between Romania and third countries would be appreciated.

41. What is the volume, value and percentage of trade under existing and contemplated bilateral agreements for individual countries by major commodity groups, especially regarding import commitments?

Nearly all Romanian foreign trade is carried on under bilateral trade agreements. A number of bilateral agreements concluded with countries with a market economy provide for import and export quotas. Under such agreements the parties bind themselves to authorize imports and exports up to the quantities and values established by those quotas. Other bilateral agreements concluded with countries with market economies include only lists of goods or no lists. Such agreements should be practically considered as a mutual liberalization of trade.

Under these circumstances, the bilateral trade agreements between Romania and countries with market economies cannot be considered as sale or purchase agreements. These agreements do not reserve certain quantities or values of goods for trade between the signatory countries, trade being carried on by virtue of the sale and purchase contracts concluded on a competition basis.

Consequently such bilateral agreements are not likely to prejudice the purchase of goods from other GATT contracting parties. Any interested country is offered the possibility of concluding such contracts with Romania.

The trade agreements Romania has concluded with the Socialist countries are also of a non-discriminatory nature. The mutual import and export obligations assumed under such agreements, which may be compared with outline trade contracts, are based on commercial considerations. Such agreements are implemented on the basis of sale and purchase contracts.

42. How do actual practices differ between bilateral agreements with specific quotas and those without?

Under the bilateral agreements providing for concrete quotas, the parties issue import licences up to the value or quantities established by the quotas. In certain cases the authorities of the two parties may issue licences above the quotas laid down in the agreements.

For the agreements which do not include concrete quotas, the issue of import licences by the two parties is not limited as a rule.

43. What rôle does the Romanian Government see for bilateral trade agreements if she accedes to GATT?

Bilateral trade agreements are instruments ensuring the expansion of trade. Should Romania accede to the General Agreement, she will study the advisability of maintaining bilateral trade agreements in her relations with GATT member countries. Naturally the use of such agreements will also depend on the stand taken by Romania's trade partners.

44. Does the Government of Romania intend to loosen direct ties between imports and exports, which is sometimes called "economic co-operation"; and if so, what is the schedule for loosening such ties?

45. What is the Romanian Government's attitude to the practice of negotiating contracts on a basis of counter-trading; do they regard such practices as consistent with the multilateral principles of GATT?

In Romania there are no legal stipulations concerning the ties between imports and exports and consequently the question of a schedule for relaxing these ties cannot enter into consideration.

In certain cases, Romanian enterprises effect imports bound up with exports, on mutually advantageous terms.

The forms of economic, technical and scientific co-operation utilized by Romania under the conditions of the present technical and scientific revolution, do not constitute methods of counter-trading, but only instruments for a more efficient use of the partners' human and material potentialities with a view to extending their trade and taking advantage of the benefits of international division of labour. Romania practices such forms of trade with mutually beneficial results, with all countries, irrespective of their social and economic system.

46. What relationship exists between quotas recorded in bilateral trade agreements and the foreign trade plans? Are the targets for imports and/or exports set up for individual countries and/or groups of countries?

Under the trade agreements providing for export quotas, Romania wishes to obtain quotas enabling her to implement the provisions of her Foreign Trade Plan.

Import and export assignments are not set by countries or groups of countries but in accordance with the mode of payment (clearing and free currency).

47. If a barter agreement with a foreign country, involving the participation of two Romanian firms, results in a loss on the export side, which is compensated by a normal profit on the import side, how is the exporting enterprise made to bear the loss? Is there a transfer by the importing enterprise of part of the profit to the exporting enterprise?

In the case of compensation transactions the aim is to ensure the remunerativeness of both export and import transactions and no transfers of profits are made from one enterprise to the other. Compensation transactions are concluded only if they bring advantages both to the exporting and to the importing enterprise - based on comparable market prices - and not with losses incurred by one of them.

#### D. Licensing system

48. According to the memorandum licences are required for both imports and exports. What are the criteria for according such licences?

49. Are some goods free from quantitative limitation or will such categories be established?

50. Does the Plan provide for quotas for each product or does each ministry determine for its own sector both maximum quotas and the geographical areas for which licences are granted? Licences are granted according to what criteria?

51. On what basis are the licences issued? Would global quotas be established? In particular, could a commodity-by-commodity survey of that part of imports not covered by bilateral agreements, and thus subject to imports on a global basis, be supplied?

No quantitative restrictions are applied in Romania's imports. Purchases are made in accordance with the Foreign Trade Plan which expresses the country's import requirements correlated with its export possibilities.

As has already been shown, the Plan includes provisions only for a restricted number of individual products. When the Plan lays down gross values, the competent ministries break them down by individual products, without determining the geographical distribution of imports.

Imports and exports are effected on the basis of licences issued by the Foreign Trade Ministry. Under a system of decentralization of foreign trade activities, the licences enable us to keep a check on the implementation of the Foreign Trade Plan.

Import and export licences are issued in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Trade Plan, taking into account the necessity of maintaining the equilibrium of the balance of payments, and bearing in mind the quantities or values laid down in trade agreements.

We should mention that in certain cases import licences have been issued above the quotas agreed to under bilateral trade agreements, on a reciprocity basis, for those countries which have issued additional licences for imports from Romania or have allowed partial trade liberalization to our country.

The import and export plan is not broken down by quotas laid down in the agreements concluded. Licences are issued to the foreign trade organizations on application, without any preferential status for the countries with which bilateral agreements have been concluded.

#### E. Fixing of prices and taxation

52. How are prices formed on the domestic Romanian market and what is the relationship between domestic prices and the price on which foreign transactions are based?

In Romania the price policy derives from the social and economic conditions prevailing in the country, ensuring a pattern and general level of prices able to contribute to the implementation of the fundamental targets of the economic plan and to achieving the planned living standards of the population.

Domestic prices are fixed and re-examined periodically by the central or local State bodies and, in certain cases and within certain limits, by the co-operative bodies. They are fixed according to production costs plus the profit of the producing enterprise; for the goods sold to the population, the prices also include a differentiated tax depending on the nature of the commodity.

It should be noted that domestic prices are the same for identical products. This characteristic of prices and their validity for longer periods ensure market stability.

In the relations with other countries the prices are those ruling in the foreign markets. Generally, in fixing domestic prices, the correlation between the prices ruling in the international market is taken into account.

53. Are transport and distribution charges and costs applied identically to foreign and Romanian goods and services?

Yes.

54. A more detailed description of the system of fixing prices, in particular as regards export and import goods, would be appreciated. The manner in which prices are fixed for imported products which compete with domestic production or imports from the Eastern Trading Area offers particular interest. The statements in the memorandum that "the sale prices of the products imported on the home market are fixed at a level which guarantees their sale" and "Romania's exports are based on prices of the foreign market" need clarification.

The domestic prices of the products designed for export are generally the same as the prices of the products designed for home consumption. Should a different build than set down in the domestic standards, or another finish or packing, etc. be required, the exporting enterprise is entitled to pay the home suppliers an extra amount for the additional expenses incurred for the purpose.

Romanian export products are sold at foreign market prices. Romanian foreign trade organizations, like similar organizations in other countries, seek to obtain normal economic advantages from export transactions in accordance with market conditions, without perturbing world market prices.

For imported products, whatever their country of origin, domestic prices are generally fixed at the level of the prices of similar domestic products or substitutes, account being also taken of the difference in quality. This manner of fixing prices is the result of the necessity of making the prices of imported products consistent with the price system applied in the country, the general level of prices and their stability being thereby maintained.

55. Describe differences, if any, between pricing policies for goods imported under bilateral agreements and for other imports of the same commodities, and the significance of such differences.

The principles applied in fixing the prices of the commodities imported under bilateral agreements or under another régime are the same.

56. What is the effect of internal taxation on imports? Does effective taxation vary with commodity and/or origin?

The system of domestic taxation does not affect imports as it is applied to all products, whether home produced or imported. Taxation varies according to the product and not according to the origin of the product.

57. Are any charges besides costs of goods and taxes computed in prices?

Apart from the producers' production costs, the prices include the producers' profit and a tax, which is generally applied only when the commodity is to be sold to the population. Should the commodity be sold to the population through the commercial network, the retail price also includes the amount of the trade discount.

58. Will it be possible for exporters to Romania to assess for themselves the selling price their goods will command on the Romanian market?

In accordance with the laws in force, the fixing of prices for all products marketed in the country fall within the exclusive competence of Romanian bodies. The exporters can estimate themselves the price their goods will command on the Romanian market by comparison with the domestic prices of similar home-made products or of substitutes.

59. Are the criteria for export pricing different if they fall under bilateral agreements?

The criteria in the fixing of export prices are the same for the exports effected under bilateral agreements and outside such agreements.

60. According to document L/3101 (page 6) exports are based on the prices on the foreign market. If these prices are lower than domestic costs of production, who shoulders the monetary difference?

61. Does the Romanian Government in certain exceptional cases grant subsidies to exports and, if so, in what forms?

Romania does not grant export subsidies in the meaning specified in Article XVI of the General Agreement.

The differences arising in export transactions between domestic prices in lei and foreign prices (calculated in lei at the official rate of exchange) are covered by the differences arising in the same manner in the case of import transactions; the balance, which is comparatively insignificant, as a rule, resulting from this compensation, is financed by the budget or paid into it, as the case may be.

62. Can the Romanian authorities provide assurances, on the strength of existing legislation, that export products will not be sold at prices lower than their normal value?

According to the regulations in force, foreign trade organizations are obliged to export at the prices ruling in foreign markets. At the same time it is in their interest to do so as their activities are based on the principle of own economic management.

Romania is prepared to consult with any GATT member country on the problems, if any, arising from the foreign prices of Romanian exports.

63. Is the Romanian Government obliged to purchase from the producer certain agricultural products, whenever the price of these products on the domestic market falls below a certain level, or when prices on world markets do not permit a profitable exportation? If so, what happens to these products ultimately?

National economy requirements in agricultural products (for domestic consumption, reserves and exports) are met by purchases of such products under contracts concluded with agricultural producers (State agricultural enterprises, agricultural production co-operatives and, to a smaller extent, the members of agricultural co-operatives or private producers). The prices under such contracts compensate production expenses and ensure a normal profitability to the producers.

The State enterprises purchasing agricultural products are obliged to take over the entire quantity of products contracted for at the price stipulated in the contract, irrespective of the price variations on the market.

The quantities of agricultural products thus purchased are distributed for current domestic consumption, reserves and exports.

64. What are the balance-of-payments data for the years 1966-1968: annual, gross (receipts and payments separately), with detail on visibles; transportation, communications, tourism, remittances, licences and royalties, interest, and other invisibles separately; and capital account? (Explain coverage and definitions, especially where different from IMF concepts.)

65. Provide detail on 1966-1968 transactions with individual major trading partners, or at least with the "planned economy" and "market economy" areas, in hard currency and, separately, on clearing accounts.
66. What is meant by the expression "the necessity to secure the equilibrium of the balance of payments" (Part II of the memorandum) with regard to the preparation of the Foreign Trade Plans? What is the balance-of-payments situation as to convertible currencies?
67. What are the short-term debtor and creditor positions on clearing accounts and hard currency and gold reserves?
68. What are the long-term obligation repayment schedules?

Romania's balance of payments is equilibrated. Should Romania claim to have difficulties in her balance of payments, she could submit data on her foreign exchange situation to the contracting parties.

The phrase "the necessity to secure the equilibrium of the balance of payments" implies that no imports are envisaged without the availability of the currency resources required for payment. Consequently the growth of imports is conditional upon the ensuring of the necessary means of payment, which are mostly obtained from exports receipts.

The balance of payments in convertible foreign exchange is equilibrated, the volume of current commercial and banking credits being also taken into consideration.

69. What is the influence on importations of the existence of areas with convertible and areas with non-convertible currencies?

As a rule the existence of the aforementioned areas restricts imports from the respective areas to the means of payment obtained within their framework.

70. How is trade flow modified to adjust disequilibrium? If imports are cut because of deficit, what are the standards and criteria for such cuts?

The Foreign Trade Plan aims at ensuring an equilibrated balance of payments. Should a disequilibrium occur, one seeks its removal especially by an increase in exports. If the efforts made for the purpose do not yield the expected results, a reduction of imports is ultimately resorted to. This is done with due account being taken of the importance of the various products that must be imported in order to reach the essential targets of the Plan for the economic development of the country.

71. What is the basis for foreign exchange allocations? Is it independent of import authorizations?

Foreign exchange is made available to the importing enterprises in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Trade Plan, on which the issue of import licences relies too.

72. Can producing enterprises which engage in export operations keep a part of the foreign exchange thus earned and use it for their own imports?

In order to stimulate the enterprises, foreign exchange funds are allocated to the ministries and to the other organizations which exceed the annual export plan so that they may effect additional imports required in the production process and for investments. The funds in foreign exchange allocated to them for having exceeded the assignments set in their exports are variable percentages of the value of the additional exports effected.

73. In other countries with centrally planned economies a system of variable currency rates is applied for imports from market economy countries. These rates are among other things affected by the degree of necessity to import a certain product. What system is applied in Romania in this respect? Is the rate of the Romanian currency stated in the memorandum (0.148112 gramme of fine gold) used for commercial transactions with for example payments in United States dollars?

74. How many exchange rates will Romania maintain? Are there "multipliers" or "coefficients" in the cost of foreign exchange to potential importers?

In Romania there are no variable exchange rates for imports. A single exchange rate is applied to all imports, irrespective of their country of origin, namely the official rate established on the basis of gold par value and equivalent to US\$1 = lei 6.

75. Provide statement on difference between "internal" and "foreign exchange" lei, and any other exchange rates used.

We think the question refers to the notions: "lei - foreign currency" and "lei".

"The lei - foreign currency" is a unit of calculation which makes it possible to bring prices, tariffs and values expressed in various foreign currencies to the same denominator. It expresses the counter-value of the foreign currency in lei at the official rate.

"The lei" is the national currency, which has the function of standard of domestic prices, means of payment, means of circulation and means of accumulation.

L I S T

of bilateral trade agreements and of economic, industrial and technical co-operation agreements in force, concluded by the Socialist Republic of Romania with other countries in the post-war period

Country	Agreement	Date of signature	Period of validity
EUROPE			
Albania	Agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the People's Republic of Albania governing the exchange of goods and payments over 1966-1970	26.12.1965	5 years (1966-1970)
Austria	Agreement governing mutual exchanges of goods between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Austria	17.11.1965	5 years (1966-1970)
	Economic, technical and industrial co-operation agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Austria	20.2.1968	
Benelux	Long-term trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Benelux Economic Union	3.10.1968	3 years (1967-1969)
	Economic, industrial and technical co-operation agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Belgian-Luxemburg Economic Union	16.11.1968	Undetermined
Bulgaria	Agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria governing the exchange of goods and payments over 1966-1970	17.9.1965	5 years (1966-1970)

Country	Agreement	Date of signature	Period of validity
Czechoslovakia	Trade and navigation treaty between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	16.12.1963	Undetermined
	Agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic governing the exchange of goods and payments over 1966-1970	17.6.1966	5 years (1966-1970)
Denmark	Long-term trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Kingdom of Denmark over the period from 1 January 1966 to 31 December 1970	14.4.1966	5 years (1966-1970)
	Economic, industrial and technical co-operation agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Kingdom of Denmark	29.8.1967	Undetermined
Finland	Long-term trade arrangement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Finland	16.1.1967	4 years (1967-1970)
France	Trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania of the one side and the French Republic, the Republic of Central Africa, the Congo Republic, the Gabon Republic and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania of the other side	8.2.1965	5 years (1965-1969)

Country	Agreement	Date of signature	Period of validity
German Democratic Republic	Agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic governing mutual goods exchanges over 1966-1970	22.1.1966	5 years (1966-1970)
	Long-term payments agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the German Democratic Republic over 1967-1970	9.2.1967	4 years (1967-1970)
Germany Federal Republic	Agreement governing the exchange of goods between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany	24.12.1963	7 years (1963-1969) Extended every year by tacit agreement
	Agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany governing technical and economic co-operation	31.8.1967	3 years (1967-1969)
Greece	Long-term trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Kingdom of Greece	2.9.1966	5 years (1966-1970)
	Payments agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Kingdom of Greece	2.9.1966	5 years (1966-1970)
	Economic, industrial and technical co-operation agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Kingdom of Greece	2.9.1966	Undetermined

Country	Agreement	Date of signature	Period of validity
Iceland	Protocol on the results of the talks between a governmental delegation of Romania and the Republic of Iceland held at Reykjavik on 13 April 1954	13.4.1954	1 year Extended every year by tacit agreement
	Payments agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Iceland	13.4.1954	1 year Extended every year by tacit agreement
Italy	Long-term agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Italian Republic, governing trade exchanges between the two countries	6.9.1965	4 years (1966-1969)
	Agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Italian Republic governing economic, industrial and technical collaboration	6.9.1965	Undetermined
Norway	Long-Term trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Kingdom of Norway	21.10.1967	3 years (1968-1970)
	Economic, industrial and technical co-operation agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Kingdom of Norway	29.9.1968	Undetermined

Country	Agreement	Date of signature	Period of validity
The Netherlands	Economic, industrial and technical co-operation agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Kingdom of the Netherlands	21.7.1966	Undetermined
Poland	Agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the People's Republic of Poland governing mutual goods supplies and payments over 1966-1970	4.1.1966	5 years (1966-1970)
Hungary	Agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the People's Republic of Hungary governing the exchange of goods and payments over 1966-1970	25.1.1966	5 years (1966-1970)
Spain	Long-term agreement governing trade exchanges, between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Spanish State	28.10.1967	3 years (1968-1970)
	Payments agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Spanish State	28.10.1967	3 years (1968-1970)
Sweden	Trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Kingdom of Sweden	7.3.1967	5 years (1967-1971)
	Economic, industrial and technical co-operation agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden	9.4.1968	Undetermined

Country	Agreement	Date of signature	Period of validity
Switzerland	Agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Swiss Confederation governing the exchange of goods and the regulation of payments	3.8.1951	31.7.1952 Extended every year by tacit agreement
Turkey	Trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and Turkey	5.4.1954	1 year Extended every year by tacit agreement
	Payments agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and Turkey	5.4.1954	1 year Extended every year by tacit agreement
The United Kingdom	Trade arrangement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	18.10.1968	5 years (1969-1973)
The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Trade and Navigation Treaty between Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	20.2.1947	2 years Extended every year by tacit agreement
	Agreement governing the exchange of goods and payments between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics over 1966-1970	24.12.1965	5 years (1966-1970)

Country	Agreement	Date of signature	Period of validity
Yugoslavia	Trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federative Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia	27.10.1956	Undetermined
	Payments agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federative Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia	27.10.1956	Undetermined
	Agreement governing the exchange of goods over 1966-1970 between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federative Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia	7.4.1966	5 years (1966-1970)
	Agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federative Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, concerning the erection and exploitation of the hydropower and navigation system at the Iron Gates on the Danube	30.11.1963	Undetermined
<u>AFRICA</u>			
The Republic of Central Africa	Long-term trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Central Africa	13.9.1968	5 years (1969-1973) To be extended every year by tacit agreement
Algeria	Trade agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Democratic People's Algerian Republic	15.3.1965	1 year Extended every year by tacit agreement

Country	Agreement	Date of signature	Period of validity
Algeria (cont'd)	Payments agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Democratic People's Algerian Republic	15.3.1965	1 year Extended every year by tacit agreement
	Economic co-operation agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Democratic People's Algerian Republic	29.3.1968	11 years (1968-1978)
Cameroon	Trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federal Republic of Cameroon	13.2.1964	1 year Extended every year by tacit agreement
The Congo Democratic Republic	Trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Congo Democratic Republic	13.5.1967	1 year Extended every year by tacit agreement
The Congo (Brazzaville)	Trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania of the one side and the French Republic, the Republic of Central Africa, the <u>Congo Republic</u> , the Gabon Republic and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania of the other side	8.2.1965	* 5 years (1965-1969)

Country	Agreement	Date of signature	Period of validity
Dahomey	Trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Dahomey	19.12.1963	1 year Extended every year by tacit agreement
Gabon	Trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania of the one side and the French Republic, the Republic of Central Africa, the Congo Republic, the <u>Gabon Republic</u> and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania of the other side	8.2.1965	5 years (1965-1969)
Ghana	Long-term trade agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Ghana Republic	25.11.1966	5 years (1966-1970) To be extended every year by tacit agreement
	Long-term payments agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Ghana Republic	25.11.1966	5 years (1966-1970) To be extended every year by tacit agreement
	Agreement governing technical and scientific collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Ghana Republic	30.9.1961	5 years Extended for another five years by tacit agreement
Guinea	Trade and payments agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Guinea	1.12.1966	5 years (1966-1970) Extended for another five years by tacit agreement
	Protocol governing economic, and technical co-operation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Guinea	1.12.1966	Undetermined

Country	Agreement	Date of signature	Period of validity
Kenya	Trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Kenya	18.12.1965	2 years Extended by tacit agreement
	Agreement governing scientific and technical co-operation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Kenya	18.12.1965	5 years (1966-1970) To be extended every year by tacit agreement
	Protocol governing economic and technical co-operation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Kenya in the field of silviculture, water supplies, mining and industrial development	17.5.1968	Undetermined
Liberia	Memorandum on economic co-operation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Liberia	17.3.1968	Undetermined
Mali Republic	Trade and payments agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Mali Republic	13.12.1963	1 year Extended every year by tacit agreement
Mauritania	Trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania	12.4.1967	1 year Extended every year by tacit agreement
Morocco	Trade agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco	24.1.1969	1 year To be extended every year by tacit agreement
	Co-operation agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco	27.6.1968	10 years (1968-1977)

Country	Agreement	Date of signature	Period of validity
Niger	Trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Niger	5.5.1967	1 year Extended every year by tacit agreement
Nigeria	Trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federal Republic of Nigeria	12.8.1968	1 year Extended every year by tacit agreement and finally expiring after 5 years
Republic of Somaliland	Trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Somaliland	19.4.1968	1 year Extended every year by tacit agreement
	Technical and scientific co-operation agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Somaliland	20.4.1967	3 years <sup>41</sup> (1967-1970) Extended every year by tacit agreement
	Protocol on the implementation of economic and technical co-operation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Somaliland	19.4.1968	Undetermined
The Sudan	Trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Sudan	1.2.1961	1 year Extended every year by tacit agreement
	Memorandum between the Foreign Trade Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Trade and Supplies Ministry of the Sudan on economic and technical co-operation	28.9.1967	Undetermined

Country	Agreement	Date of signature	Period of validity
The United Arab Republic	Long-term trade agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the United Arab Republic	14.11.1966	4 years (1967-1970)
	Economic and technical co-operation agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the United Arab Republic	14.9.1964	Undetermined
The United Republic of Tanzania	Trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the United Republic of Tanzania	31.5.1968	2 years (1968-1969) Extended by tacit agreement
	Agreement governing technical and scientific co-operation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the United Republic of Tanzania	31.5.1968	5 years (1968-1972)
Tunisia	Trade agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Tunisia	30.4.1964	1 year Extended every year by tacit agreement
	Payments agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Tunisia	30.4.1964	1 year Extended every year by tacit agreement
	Economic co-operation agreement between the Government of the Republic of Tunisia and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania	13.7.1968	18 years (1968-1987)
Zambia	Joint communiqué of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the Republic of Zambia on economic and technical co-operation in mining, forestry, agriculture and industrial development	27.5.1968	Undetermined

Country	Agreement	Date of signature	Period of validity
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>			
Canada	Trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and Canada	22.3.1963	3 years (1968-1970)
<u>LATIN AMERICA</u>			
Argentina	Trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania of Argentina	3.4.1969	1 year To be extended every year by tacit agreement
Brazil	Trade, payments and economic co-operation agreement	5.5.1961	5 years (1961-1966) Extended every year by tacit agreement
Chile	Trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Chile	1.10.1968	3 years (1968-1970) To be extended every year by tacit agreement
	Outline agreement governing economic and technical co-operation between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Chile	1.10.1968	Undetermined
Colombia	Trade and payments agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Colombia	25.9.1968	3 years (1968-1970) To be extended every year by tacit agreement
	Economic and technical co-operation agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Colombia	25.9.1968	3 years (1968-1970) To be extended every year by tacit agreement

Country	Agreement	Date of signature	Period of validity
The Republic of Cuba	Trade exchange and payments agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Cuba	26.10.1960	5 years (1960-1965) Extended by tacit agreement
	Economic co-operation agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba	1.4.1969	18 years (1969-1987)
Ecuador	Trade agreement between an official economic delegation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and an official delegation of the Government of the Republic of Ecuador	10.10.1967	4 years (1967-1970) To be extended every year by tacit agreement
	Payments arrangement between the National Bank of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Central Bank of Ecuador	10.10.1967	4 years (1967-1970) To be extended every year by tacit agreement
Mexico	Inter-bank agreement between the Foreign Trade National Bank of Mexico and the Romanian Foreign Trade Bank	12.12.1968	3 years (1968-1970) To be extended every year by tacit agreement
Peru	Trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Peru	9.12.1968	3 years (1968-1970) To be extended every year by tacit agreement
	Economic and technical co-operation agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Peru	9.11.1968	3 years (1968-1970) To be extended every year by tacit agreement

Country	Agreement	Date of signature	Period of validity
Uruguay	Trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania the the Eastern Republic of Uruguay	9.10.1968	3 years (1968-1970) To be extended every year by tacit agreement
Venezuela	Act on the principles governing the development of economic relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Venezuela	20.9.1968	Undetermined
<u>ASIA</u>			
Burma	Trade agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Burmese Union	2.2.1969	1 year To be extended every year by tacit agreement
Cambodia	Trade and payments agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Kingdom of Cambodia	27.4.1967	1 year Extended every year by tacit agreement
Ceylon	Trade agreement concluded between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of Ceylon	16.3.1956	1 year Extended every year by tacit agreement
	Payments agreement concluded between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of Ceylon	16.3.1956	1 year Extended every year by tacit agreement
	Economic and technical co-operation agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of Ceylon	9.2.1968	Undetermined

Country	Agreement	Date of signature	Period of validity
The Chinese People's Republic	Talks are under way with a view to the conclusion of a trade agreement for 1969		1 year
The Korean People's Democratic Republic	Agreement governing the exchange of goods and payments between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic over 1968-1970	18.12.1967	3 years (1968-1970)
Cyprus	Trade and payments agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Cyprus	19.6.1962	1 year Extended every year by tacit agreement
India	Long-term trade and payments agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of India	4.4.1968	3 years (1968-1970)
	Economic and technical co-operation agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of India	4.4.1968	Undetermined
Indonesia	Long-term trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Indonesia over 1963-1965	11.10.1962	3 years (1963-1965) Extended every year

Country	Agreement	Date of signature	Period of validity
Iraq	Trade agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Iraq	24.12.1958	5 years (1959-1964) Extended every year by tacit agreement
	Technical and scientific co-operation agreement between the Republic of Iraq and the Socialist Republic of Romania	24.12.1958	5 years (1959-1964) Extended by tacit agreement for another 5 years
Iran	Long-term trade agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Imperial Government of Iran	24.1.1968	5 years (1968-1972) To be extended every year by tacit agreement
	Long-term payments agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Imperial Government of Iran	24.1.1968	5 years (1968-1972) To be extended every year by tacit agreement
	Agreement governing economic and technical co-operation between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Imperial Government of Iran	25.10.1965	10 years (1966-1975)
Israel	Trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the State of Israel	14.4.1967	4 years (1967-1970) To be extended every year by tacit agreement
	Protocol governing payments between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the State of Israel	14.4.1967	Undetermined

Country	Agreement	Date of signature	Period of validity
Israel (cont'd)	Economic, technical and scientific co-operation agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the State of Israel	14.4.1967	Undetermined
Japan	Trade and payments agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania	30.11.1960	1 year Extended every year by tacit agreement
Jordan	Trade agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Hachemite Kingdom of Jordan	20.11.1968	1 year Extended every year by tacit agreement
	Economic and technical co-operation agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Hachemite Kingdom of Jordan	20.11.1968	10 years (1969-1978)
The Lebanon	Trade and payments agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Lebanese Republic	6.1.1956	1 year Extended every year by tacit agreement
Malaysia	Trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and Malaysia	22.3.1969	1 year Extended every year by tacit agreement
The People's Republic of Mongolia	Agreement governing the exchange of goods and payments between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the People's Republic of Mongolia over 1966-1970	31.12.1965	5 years (1966-1970)
Pakistan	Long-term trade agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan	6.4.1968	5 years (1968-1972) To be extended every year by tacit agreement

Country	Agreement	Date of signature	Period of validity
Singapore	Trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Singapore	31.1.1967	1 year Extended every year by tacit agreement
The Arab Republic of Syria	Trade and payments agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Arab Republic of Syria	14.1.1956	1 year Extended every year by tacit agreement
	Economic and technical co-operation agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the Government of the Arab Republic of Syria	11.6.1968	10 years (1968-1977)
The Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam	Agreement governing the exchange of goods and payments for 1969 between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam	12.6.1968	1 year
<u>OCEANIA</u>			
Australia	Trade agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Australian Union	18.5.1967	4 years (1967-1970) To be extended every year by tacit agreement
	Understanding between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Australian Union concerning commercial and industrial co-operation between Romanian and Australian enterprises	11.3.1969	Undetermined
New Zealand	Trade agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Republic of New Zealand	14.3.1969	4 years (1969-1972) To be extended every year by tacit agreement