

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

L/4085/Add.1

4 March 1975

Limited Distribution

Original: Spanish

PROVISIONAL ACCESSION OF COLOMBIA

Questions and Replies

Addendum

Replies to the questions concerning the matters dealt with in the Memorandum on Foreign Trade Régime submitted by the Government of Colombia (L/4039) were communicated to contracting parties in document L/4085. Additional questions and replies are set forth below.

I. Customs duties and charges with equivalent effect

Question 1

Would it be possible to obtain the Colombian customs tariff?

Reply

Yes. A copy has been sent to the GATT secretariat to be available to all delegations.

Question 2

The National Council on Tariff Policy is empowered to modify customs tariffs on imports and exports. What limits are set on its activities under the Constitution and the legislation in force?

Reply

Under the Constitution, the government has authority to modify customs tariffs and under the legislation in force in this respect it can make such modifications after obtaining the opinion of the National Council on Tariff Policy in order:

- (a) To promote the country's economic growth in accordance with the plans and programmes adopted for economic and social development;
- (b) To afford reasonable and adequate protection to domestic industry so as to enable it to supply domestic consumption requirements at equitable prices and to compete satisfactorily in foreign markets;
- (c) To regulate imports with a view to assuring adequate foreign exchange availabilities;
- (d) To promote import substitution in the sectors comprising raw materials, consumer goods, intermediate products and capital goods that can be economically produced within the country;
- (e) To promote investments and encourage optimum use of existing equipment for increased utilization of natural resources, the creation of new work opportunities and expansion of exports;
- (f) To use customs tariffs as a control instrument for the domestic price policy pursued by the government in order to protect the consumer and improve the competitive position of Colombian products; and
- (g) To carry out the obligations taken on by Colombia under international treaties and agreements of a bilateral or multilateral character, and in particular those relating to Latin American economic integration programmes.

Question 3

Are there official organs of an advisory character that recommend the adoption of new duty rates, whether by sectors or by products?

Reply

The National Council on Tariff Policy, comprising representatives of official bodies (ministries and institutions) has responsibility for studying and recommending the adoption of new tariff duties and likewise the establishment of new tariff headings. The members of the Council are the Minister of Finance and Public Credit (as Chairman), the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Economic Development, one Senator and one Representative, nominated by the Senate and the House of Representatives respectively, the Director of the Administrative Planning Department, the Director-General of Customs, the Director of the Colombian Institute for Foreign Trade (INCOMEX) and the Manager of the Industrial Development Institute.

Question 4

Does Colombia have anti-dumping legislation? If so, what are the relevant provisions?

Reply

In order to protect domestic production from dumping practices, the National Council on Tariff Policy has responsibility, inter alia, for establishing official prices on the basis of which ad valorem duties are charged in cases where economic factors make this necessary, and in particular where dumping practices are found to exist that are detrimental to the protection afforded to a particular production sector.

The National Council on Tariff Policy carries out this function of establishing official prices by means of decisions which it may make either on its own initiative or at the request of any person showing a legal or economic interest in said measure.

These decisions must indicate the factual and legal considerations on which they are based.

Question 5

How is customs value determined in Colombia? It would be useful to have additional details on how the National Council on Tariff Policy establishes the official prices on the basis of which customs duties are charged.

Reply

Colombia, which has not signed the Convention on the Valuation of Goods for Customs Purposes, has adopted the Brussels Definition of Value and the interpretative and explanatory notes thereto and likewise the recommendations, opinions, studies and examples published by the Valuation Committee of the Customs Co-operation Council.

The normal customs value of goods for the purpose of charging the duties established in the customs tariff is the normal price and this is the tax base. The "normal price" is considered to be the price which, on the date of approval of the import licence or registration, or of additions or amendments thereto, could be obtained as a result of a sale in conditions of free competition between a buyer and a seller independent of each other.

The additional details concerning the establishment of official prices by the National Council on Tariff Policy may be found in the reply to Question 4 above.

Question 6

What are the Colombian Government's intentions concerning the maintenance, modification or elimination of additional taxes on imports having regard to the provisions of Article VIII of the General Agreement?

Reply

Taking into account the provisions of Article VIII of the General Agreement, the Colombian Government's intentions regarding the maintenance, modification or elimination of additional taxes on imports are as follows:

- (a) As regards the tax equivalent to 1.5 per cent of the c.i.f. value of imports, designed to solve problems arising from regulations in force concerning the coffee market, the Government has no intention of making any changes for the moment;
- (b) As regards the tax equivalent to 1.5 per cent of the c.i.f. value of imports designed to provide resources for the Export Promotion Fund (PROEXPO), by Decree No. 2366 of 31 October 1974 the National Government increased the rate of this tax in order to obtain additional resources to enable PROEXPO to develop its promotion activities in respect of non-traditional exports.

Since 12 November 1974, the date of publication of the Decree in the Official Gazette, the tax is charged at the rate of 3.5 per cent and will be raised to 5 per cent as from 1 October 1975;

- (c) As regards the consular invoice authentication tax, equivalent to 1 per cent of the net f.o.b. value of the goods covered by each invoice, the Colombian Government has no intention of modifying or eliminating this tax for the moment.

Question 7

Does the Colombian Government consider that the 1 per cent tax charged on the authentication of consular invoices is consistent with the recommendations adopted by the CONTRACTING PARTIES on 7 November 1952, 30 November 1957 and 31 October 1962 which were based on the provisions of Article VIII of the General Agreement?

Reply

The Colombian Government considers that the collection, as such, of a consular invoice authentication tax is consistent with the various recommendations adopted by the CONTRACTING PARTIES on the provisions of Article VIII of the General Agreement.

Nevertheless, it recognizes that certain aspects of the regulations concerning this tax are not entirely consistent with the recommendations adopted by the CONTRACTING PARTIES.

Question 8

Does the Colombian Government intend to comply with the above-mentioned recommendations in respect of the elimination of all consular formalities?

Reply

See reply to Question 23 in document L/4085 on the Provisional Accession of Colombia - questions and replies.

II. Import licences

Question 1

Would the Colombian Government furnish a list of products subject to the prior licensing régime?

Reply

The free import list has been furnished to the GATT secretariat. Goods not included in that list are subject to the prior licensing requirement.

Question 2

What is the percentage of tariff headings currently subject to prior licensing in relation to all headings in the customs tariff?

Reply

As at present, i.e. 20 November 1974, 61.4 per cent of the headings in the customs tariff are subject to the prior licensing régime.

Question 3

Does not trade under compensation arrangements give rise to discrimination in the grant of import licences?

Reply

See the reply to question 5 in document L/4085, Provisional Accession of Colombia - questions and replies, 10 October 1974.

Question 4

What measures will be taken by the Colombian Government to guarantee, at the time of its accession, observance of the provisions of Article XIII of the General Agreement in the case of products subject to prior import licensing? Is it envisaged to establish global quotas open without discrimination to all contracting parties?

Reply

Article XIII of the General Agreement stipulates that no prohibition or restriction may be applied by any contracting party on the importation of any product of the territory of any other contracting party, unless the importation of the like product of all third countries is similarly prohibited or restricted.

As indicated in the memorandum on Colombia's foreign trade régime (document L/4039, page 8), when the Import Board examines import applications for products subject to prior licensing with a view to approving them, refusing them or reducing the amount involved, it takes into account the circumstances listed in that memorandum, regardless of the origin of the goods to be imported. In other words, the same treatment is applied to imports from all countries.

Article XIII establishes likewise that a contracting party issuing import licences must provide to contracting parties having an interest in trade in the products concerned all relevant information concerning administration of the restrictions, the licences granted over a recent period and the distribution of such licences amongst supplying countries, it being understood, as noted in the text of the Article, that the party issuing licences is not obliged to reveal the names of importing or supplying enterprises.

Colombia complies with this rule as follows: in the first place INCOMEX publishes all decisions taken on foreign trade by the Colombian Government, through circulars and its monthly publication.

In the second place, under the provisions of the exchange and foreign trade régime INCOMEX publishes each week a list of import and export registrations that have been approved, together with the following particulars: the number and date of registration; quantity and unit of the goods imported or exported; name of the importer or exporter, as the case may be; description of the goods; tariff heading; value in United States dollars; country of purchase or destination, and port of embarkation in the case of imports.

In the third place, statistics are kept of import licence registrations and export registrations and are published in the form of monthly and/or recapitulative tabulations under various headings: importers, country of purchase, date of approval of registrations, regional office, etc.

At present, eleven categories of import tables are published, containing, inter alia, the following information:

- Registration number
- Date of approval of registration
- Identity number of importer
- Identity number of customs agent
- Customs office where the goods were cleared for entry
- Tariff heading and description of product
- Import régime (free - prior licensing)
- Refund category, (convertible currency, credits, compensation, etc.)
- Sector for which the import is intended (public, private-industrial, private-commercial)
- Country of purchase
- Deposit percentage
- Movements for the month: refundable imports, non-refundable imports, total
- Recapitulation of movements; refundable imports, non-refundable imports, total
- Imports under "Vallejo Plan" contracts, requited, unrequited, total.

As regards the establishment of global quotas, the Foreign Trade Council has authority to establish import restrictions which may take the form of global quotas, in order to promote the development of domestic production of the products concerned; to that end it may establish timetables.

The measures are not of a discriminatory character.

III. Export measures

Question 1

What are the modalities of contracts under the "Vallejo Plan"? In practice, does not this system result in application of a more favourable exchange rate to exports?

Reply

a. The modalities of contracts under the special import-export systems known as the "Vallejo Plan", are as follows:

"Vallejo Plan" contracts for raw materials

These cover the duty-free import of raw materials for the production of goods intended exclusively for sale abroad.

Assembly contracts

The raw materials are imported on consignment and the products manufactured from them are exported to the sender. In this case the imports are non-refundable and reimbursement is made only in respect of the value added in Colombia. There must be a private contract between the client abroad and the domestic producer.

Multiple contracts

These can be signed with producing entrepreneurs who intend to import raw materials or other imports in order to manufacture articles which, although not directly intended for foreign markets, will be utilized entirely by third enterprises for the production of export goods. In this case the contracts have to be signed jointly by the entrepreneur intending to import and by the third party or parties who will manufacture the exportable goods. Both parties will be jointly responsible for compliance with the obligations stipulated in the contracts.

Raw material contracts for partial export

These cover products which would be exempt from customs duty if imported in the finished state; domestic producers of the inputs can sign contracts for importing the raw materials needed to produce these goods in the country, while undertaking to export part of such production. The Colombian Institute of Foreign Trade fixes the minimum percentages to be exported.

"Vallejo Plan" contracts for machinery

These cover the import of machinery and equipment for the installation or establishment of factories when the increased production capacity is intended entirely for export, over a period of not less than five years.

Machinery contracts

These cover the import of machinery and equipment where a percentage of the resulting production is intended for export over at least five years. In this case the customs duties have to be paid, and the imports are exempt only from the coffee tax and Proexpo tax.

Replacement of raw materials

Where an undertaking furnishes proof of having exported goods incorporating raw materials imported through normal channels on which it had to pay customs duties, it can obtain duty-free import licences for an amount equivalent to that utilized in the products exported.

In this case there is no contract, because the import is authorized after the exports have taken place.

b. The special import-export systems do not imply a more favourable exchange rate for exports since the exemption granted is in respect of imports. Furthermore, the exemption that these systems represent is based on the premise that foreign raw materials are not imported definitively and this is rather a case of temporary admission or goods in transit.

Question 2

Would the Colombian Government give additional details concerning the criteria taken into consideration for determining the exchange rate, the frequency of fixing and the official body that fixes the exchange rate?

Reply

The criteria taken into account for determining the exchange rate include the following:

- domestic or foreign price indices
- export and import projections
- level of the country's international reserves
- national debt situation.

The exchange rate is not fixed at regular intervals; the present system is based on a variable exchange rate. The rate of exchange is set by market forces, and the Monetary Board decides when any variation is appropriate.

Question 3

Which products have been subject to export restrictions or to prior consultations with the Colombian Institute for Foreign Trade since November 1973?

Reply

The list as at 30 November 1974 is annexed to this document.

IV. PRIOR DEPOSIT

Question 1

Since the Colombian economy is now relatively sound and able to diversify exports, does the Government envisage eliminating the prior import deposit system introduced in 1963?

Reply

The prior import deposit system was suspended as from 14 June 1973. Currently in effect is the requirement to deposit, before registering the import, an amount in national currency equivalent to 40 per cent of the total value of the goods registered; full explanations concerning this deposit are given in the replies to questions Nos. 13, 14 and 15 in document L/4085, Provisional Accession of Colombia - questions and replies.

Question 2

Does the exemption from the prior deposit requirement in the case of imports within the context of the special export incentive measures apply to imports from all origins?

Reply

There are no products subject to the prior import deposit requirement at the present time. It should be noted, nevertheless, that all provisions established in respect of imports within the context of the special export incentive measures are applied to imports from any origin.

V. STATE TRADING

Question

Are there any State-trading enterprises in Colombia within the meaning of Article XVII of the General Agreement, and if so what is their field of activity (products concerned, modalities of their commercial operations, etc.)?

Reply

In terms of Article XVII of the General Agreement, in Colombia the Agricultural Marketing Institute (IDEMA) is a State-trading enterprise.

The following functions have been entrusted to IDEMA in respect of export marketing of agricultural products:

- (a) To regulate the foreign marketing of agricultural products, for which purpose it sets up committees whose main function is to obtain and maintain foreign markets and make recommendations concerning quality standards and export prices of products.
- (b) To build up stocks of agricultural products in order to stabilize domestic market prices and ensure adequate supplies for foreign markets. To this end the Institute may establish general warehouses.
- (c) To take on directly the foreign marketing of agricultural products when it considers that economic circumstances so warrant.

IDEMA carries out imports through a procedure of public international tenders, opened for a period of twenty or ten days, depending on the urgency of the purchase. It carries out exports directly at international prices or jointly with private exporters.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS

Question 1

What provisions are currently in force in Colombia that would ensure observance of Article X of the General Agreement?

Reply

- (a) With respect to paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article X concerning the publication and administration of trade regulations, the Colombian legislation in force contains specific principles that would ensure

observance of the requirements of those paragraphs. Indeed, Article 120 of the National Constitution states that: "It shall be the responsibility of the President of the Republic, as Head of State and supreme administrative authority: ... 2. to promulgate the laws adopted, observe them and ensure full compliance with them".

In pursuance of the constitutional principle quoted above, the Political and Municipal Code (Law No. 4a of 1913) establishes the following rules concerning the promulgation of laws:

Article 52. "The law shall be binding only subject to its promulgation, and shall enter into force two months after it has been promulgated. Promulgation shall comprise insertion of the law in the Official Gazette and shall be deemed to be effected on the date of the issue in which insertion is completed".

Article 53. "The provisions of the preceding article shall not apply in the following cases:

- (1) When the law prescribes the date of its entry into force or authorizes the Government to fix such date, in which case the law shall take effect on the date so indicated.
- (2) When, by reason of war or other inevitable circumstance, communications are interrupted between one or more municipalities and the capital, and normal postal services are suspended, in which case the two-month period shall run as from the date on which the lack of communication ends and postal services are re-established".

Article 54. "Where possible, laws shall be published and inserted in the Official Gazette within ten days following their sanction. Where this is not feasible because of an insuperable obstacle, they shall be inserted as soon as possible".

It should be noted that the term "law" is used in the texts quoted in the material sense and accordingly refers not only to provisions enacted by Congress but also to administrative acts of general scope.

- (b) In connexion with paragraph 3 of Article X, there also exist in Colombia a large number of provisions ensuring full compliance therewith. Thus, on the basis of the separation of public powers, the Judiciary, whose highest instances are the Supreme Court of Justice and the Council of State, has responsibility for verifying the constitutionality and legality of the rules and provisions that make up Colombia's legal system.

It should be emphasized that the Judiciary is independent of the Executive or the Administration. Thus, for example we may quote the provisions of Article 1 of the Administrative Disputes Code (Law 167/41) which provides: "Jurisdiction over administrative disputes shall be exercised by the Council of State and the administrative courts". This is consistent with the provisions of Article 20 of Decree No. 528 of 1964, which stipulates: "The body exercising jurisdiction over administrative disputes shall settle matters arising out of decisions by the Administration, operations that it carries out, and facts that occur by reason of its activities".

Question 2

Does the Colombian Government practice flag discrimination for the transport of goods between Colombia and third countries?

Reply

As a promotion measure for the Colombian merchant fleet, the Government has established a cargo reservation of not less than 50 per cent of overall import and export cargo moving on routes on which Colombian vessels operate.

Furthermore, reserved cargo provisions may be included in transport agreements concluded by Colombian shipowners with foreign shipping enterprises in order to extend, integrate or rationalize services and reduce costs.

Question 3

Does the Colombian Government envisage adopting in the near future a multilateral trade policy and free currency convertibility?

Reply

The trade policy that the Colombian Government has been pursuing is of a multilateral character; the decision to accede to the General Agreement confirms this.

It is not the intention of the Government to adopt free currency convertibility in the near future.

ANNEX

List of Products the Export of which is Suspended, Limited
or Subject to Approval by INCOMEX, as at
30 November 1974

PRODUCTS THE EXPORT OF WHICH IS SUSPENDED OR LIMITED

<u>Tariff chapter or heading</u>	<u>Description</u>
01.02	Live animals of the bovine species (except with special authorization from the Livestock and Meat Foreign Marketing Committee of IDEMA)
01.03	Live swine
01.04	Live sheep and goats
01.05	Live poultry (except 01.05, 89.99: only female quails)
01.06	Only bees
02.01.02.00	Meat of sheep
02.01.03.00	Meat of swine
02.01.04.00	Meat of other animals
02.02	Dead poultry and edible offals thereof (except liver) fresh, chilled or frozen (except 02.02.01.00: only meat of male quails)
02.03	Poultry liver, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted or in brine
02.04	Other meat and edible meat offals, fresh, chilled or frozen
02.05	Pig fat free of lean meat and poultry fat, (not rendered or solvent-extracted), fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked
02.06	Meat and edible meat offals (except poultry liver) salted, in brine, dried or smoked
04.01	Milk and cream, fresh, not concentrated or sweetened
04.02	Milk and cream, preserved, concentrated or sweetened

Tariff chapter or heading	Description
04.05	Birds' eggs and egg yolks, fresh, dried or otherwise preserved, sweetened or not (except 04.05.01.02: only of quail)
04.07.00.00	Edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included
07.01.89.01	Olives provisionally preserved in brine or in other preservative solutions
07.03.00.02	Capers provisionally preserved in brine or in other preservative solutions
07.05.89.04	Beans (except the following species: caraota mango, asuki and sasague)
Chapter 10	CEREALS (wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, rice, millet, grain sorghum, other cereals) (except
	10.01.01.01: wheat for sowing
	10.02.01.00: rye for sowing
	10.03.01.00: barley for sowing
	10.04.01.00: oats for sowing
	10.05.01.00: maize for sowing
	10.05.89.00: maize other than for sowing, exported through IDEMA
	10.06.01.00: rice for sowing
	10.06.89.00: rice other than for sowing, exported through IDEMA
	10.07.01.00: buckwheat, millet, canary seed, grain sorghum, other cereals for sowing)
11.01	Cereal flours (except 11.01.89.01: maize flour)
11.02	Cereal groats and cereal meal; other worked cereal grains (for example rolled, flaked, polished, pearled or kibbled but not further prepared), except husked, glazed, polished or broken rice; germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground (except 11.02.02.09: oat grain in other forms)
11.03.00.00	Flours of the leguminous vegetables falling within heading No. 07.05

Tariff chapter or heading	Description
11.07	Malt, roasted or not (except 11.07.01.01: malting barley)
11.08.01.01	Wheat starch
11.08.01.99	Other (except of fruits falling within Chapter 8; 07.01.01.00: potato starch and 07.06.00.00: manioc, arrowroot, salep, sweet potato and similar roots)
11.08.03.00	Inulin
11.09.00.00	Wheat gluten, whether or not dried
12.01.89.00	Other oilseeds and oleaginous fruit, whole or broken
12.02.00.00	Flours or meals of oils or oleaginous fruit, non-defatted, excluding mustard flour
12.04	Sugar beet, whole or sliced, fresh, dried or powdered; sugar cane, (except sugar cane from North Santander intended for refining in Venezuela)
12.05.00.00	Chicory roots, fresh or dried, whole or cut, unroasted
12.06	Hop cones and lupulin
12.07	Plants and parts (including seeds and fruit) of trees, bushes, shrubs or other plants, being goods of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy, or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, fresh or dried, whole, cut, crushed, ground or powdered. (Except 12.07.00.99: roots of fern, <u>datura sanguinea</u> ; cinchona.)
12.08	Locust beans, fresh or dried, whether or not kibbled or ground, but not further prepared: fruit kernels and other vegetable products of a kind used primarily for human food, not falling within any other heading
12.09.00.00	Cereal straw and husks, unprepared, or chopped but not otherwise prepared
12.10.00.00	Mangolds, swedes, fodder roots; hay, lucerne, clover, sainfoin, forage kale, lupines, vetches and similar forage products
13.01	Raw vegetable materials of a kind used primarily in dyeing or in tanning. (Except 13.01.00.01 annatto; 13.01.00.04 dividivi of the species <u>tara espinosa</u> .)

Tariff chapter or heading	Description
Chapter 14	VEGETABLE PLAINTING AND CARVING MATERIALS; VEGETABLE PRODUCTS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED
Chapter 15	ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS AND THEIR CLEAVAGE PRODUCTS; PREPARED EDIBLE FATS; ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE WAXES (except 15.07.08.01: crude copra oil originating in San Andrés and Providencia; 15.07.14.01: crude castor oil; 15.07.14.02: castor oil, refined or purified; 15.16.00.99: only laurel wax)
17.01.01.00	Raw sugar (except exports under United States quota and a maximum of 48,000 tons to the world market through IDEMA, in the months of October, November and December 1974 and 17.01.01.01: unrefined and raw brown sugar and pan sugar exported through IDEMA up to 31 December 1974, not exceeding 30,000 tons)
17.01.02.00	Refined sugar
Chapter 18	COCOA AND COCOA PREPARATIONS (except 18.04.00.00: cocoa butter; 18.06.00.00: only bars, pastilles and chocolate-coated sweets, filled chocolates, chocolate coverings and sweetened cocoa powder)
Chapter 19	PREPARATIONS OF CEREALS, FLOUR OR STARCH; PASTRYCOOKS' PRODUCTS (except 19.02.00.99: other preparations of flour, starch or malt extract, of a kind used as infant food or for dietetic or culinary purposes, containing less than 50 per cent by weight of cocoa)
21.07.02.00	Modified milk for use as infant food
Chapter 23	RESIDUES AND WASTE FROM THE FOOD INDUSTRIES; PREPARED ANIMAL FODDER (except 23.01.01.01: fish meal; 23.04.00.99: only copra cake originating in San Andrés and Providencia; 23.04.00.01: cottonseed cake, from 8 October to 31 December 1974 not exceeding a volume of 35,800 tons; 23.04.00.04: soya cake as from 19 November 1974, not exceeding a volume of 66,300 tons)
28.01.00.02	Chlorine
28.08	Sulphuric acid; oleum

Tariff chapter or heading	Description
28.06.01.00	Hydrochloric acid (muriatic acid) (except exports by the Planta Colombiana de Soda S.A., verified by Incomex)
28.17.01.00	Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) (except exports by the Planta Colombiana de Soda S.A., verified by Incomex)
28.35.01.01	Neutral sodium sulphate (except exports by the Planta Colombiana de Soda S.A., verified by Incomex)
28.35.01.02	Acid sodium sulphate (except exports by the Planta Colombiana de Soda S.A., verified by Incomex)
28.42.01.00	Sodium carbonate (except exports by the Planta Colombiana de Soda S.A., verified by Incomex)
29.01.01.00	Saturated acyclic hydrocarbons: ethane, butane and other
29.01.02.00	Unsaturated acyclic hydrocarbons: ethylene, propylene, butylene, butadiene, acetylene and other
29.01.03.00	Cyclanes and cyclenes: cyclopropane, cyclohexane (hexamethylene), cyclopentadiene and dicyclopentadiene and other
29.01.04.00	Cycloterpenes: pinene, camphene, dipentene or limonene and other
29.01.05.11	Ethylbenzene
29.01.05.12	Styrene (vinylbenzene, styrolene, styrol)
29.01.05.21	Naphthalene
29.01.05.99	Other aromatic hydrocarbons
29.35.11.01	Epsilon caprolactam (except exports to Venezuela)
30.02.01.99	Other (human plasma)
39.01	Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products, whether or not modified or polymerized, and whether or not linear (for example, phenoplasts, aminoplasts, alkyds, polyallyl esters and other unsaturated polyesters, silicones) (except 39.01.02.00: aminoplasts; 39.01.01.00: phenoplasts (phenolic resins))

Tariff chapter or heading	Description
39.02	Polymerization and copolymerization products (for example, polyethylene, polytetrahaloethylenes, polyisobutylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloroacetate and other polyvinyl derivatives, polyacrylic and polymethacrylic derivatives, coumarone-indene resins) (except 39.02.02.00: polystyrene; 39.02.05.99: polyvinyl chloride (PVC) - suspension)
39.03	Regenerated cellulose; cellulose nitrate, cellulose acetate and other cellulose esters, cellulose ethers and other chemical derivatives of cellulose, plasticized or not (for example, collodions, celluloid); vulcanized fibre (except 39.03.11.00: carboxymethylcellulose which is Free)
39.07.07.99	Bags of polyethylene
40.01.01.00	Latex
40.01.02.00	Natural rubber
40.02	Synthetic rubber latex; pre-vulcanized synthetic rubber latex; synthetic rubber; factice derived from oils
40.03.00.00	Reclaimed rubber
40.04.00.00	Waste and parings of unhardened rubber; scrap or unhardened rubber, fit only for the recovery of rubber; powder obtained from waste or scrap of unhardened rubber
40.11	Rubber tyres, tyre cases, interchangeable tyre treads, inner tubes and tyre flaps, for wheels of all kinds (except imports under special import-export systems)
41.01	Raw hides and skins (fresh, salted, dried, pickled or limed), whether or not split, including sheepskins in the wool
41.02.01.01	(Only bovine cattle leather, except of calves, not further prepared than tanned (wet blue). Other finished and semi-finished bovine cattle leather is subject to a quota of 240,000 skins for the year 1974)
41.02.02.01	Calfskins, not further prepared than tanned (wet blue)
41.02.03.01	Equine leather, not further prepared than tanned (wet blue)

Tariff chapter or heading	Description
41.03.00.01	Sheepskins, not further prepared than tanned (wet blue)
41.04.00.01	Goatskins, not further prepared than tanned (wet blue)
41.09.00.00	Parings and other waste, of leather or of composition or parchment-dressed leather, not suitable for the manufacture of articles of leather, leather dust, powder and flour
43.01	Raw furskins except rabbit skins
44.01.00.00	Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs or in faggots; wood waste, including sawdust
44.02.00.00	Wood charcoal (including shell and nut charcoal) agglomerated or not
44.03	Wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of its bark or merely roughed down (except under "Free export" contracts)
44.04	Wood, roughly squared or half-squared, but not further manufactured
45.01	Natural cork, unworked, crushed, granulated or ground; waste cork
47.02.00.00	Waste paper and paperboard
51.04.01.01	Cord fabric for the manufacture of tyres, of synthetic fibres (except imports under special import-export systems)
54.04.02.01	Cord fabric for the manufacture of tyres, of regenerated fibres (except exports under special import-export systems)
57.01	True hemp (<u>Cannabis sativa</u>), raw or processed but not spun; tow and waste of true hemp (including pulled or garnetted rags or ropes)
57.02	Manila hemp (abaca) (<u>Musa textilis</u>), raw or processed but not spun; tow and waste of manila hemp (including pulled or garnetted rags or ropes)
57.03	Jute, raw or processed but not spun; tow and waste of jute (including pulled or garnetted rags or ropes)
57.04	Other vegetable textile fibres, raw or processed but not spun; waste of such fibres (including pulled or garnetted rags or ropes)

Tariff chapter or heading	Description
62.03.02.00	Sacks and bags of sisal
63.02	Used or new rags, scrap twine, cordage, rope and cables and worn out articles of twine, cordage, rope or cables
73.01	Pig iron, cast iron and spiegeleisen, in pigs, blocks, lumps and similar forms. Except 73.01.89.01: pig iron, in blocks
73.02	Ferro-alloys
73.03	Waste and scrap metal of iron or steel
73.04	Shot and angular grit, of iron or steel, whether or not graded; wire pellets of iron or steel
73.05	Iron or steel powders; sponge iron or steel
73.06	Puddled bars and pilings; ingots, blocks, lumps and similar forms of iron or steel
73.07	Blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars (including tin-plate bars), of iron or steel; pieces roughly shaped by forging, of iron or steel
73.08	Iron or steel coils for re-rolling
73.09	Universal plates of iron or steel
73.10	Bars and rods (including wire rod), of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold-finished (including precision-made); hollow mining drill steel. (Except exports in a quantity equivalent to 60 per cent of total production thereof from imported scrap metal of iron or steel.)
73.11	Angles, shapes and sections, of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold-finished; sheet piling of iron or steel, whether or not drilled, punched or made from assembled elements. (Except exports in a quantity equivalent to 60 per cent of total production thereof from imported scrap metal of iron or steel.)
73.12	Hoop and strip, of iron or steel hot-rolled or cold-rolled. (Except exports in a quantity equivalent to 60 per cent of total production thereof from imported scrap metal of iron or steel.)

Tariff chapter or heading	Description
73.13	Sheets and plates, of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled. (Except exports in a quantity equivalent to 60 per cent of total production thereof from imported scrap metal of iron or steel.)
73.14	Iron or steel wire, whether or not coated, but not insulated. (Except exports in a quantity equivalent to 60 per cent of total production thereof from imported scrap metal of iron or steel.)
74.01	Copper matte; unwrought copper (refined or not); copper waste and scrap
75.01	Nickel mattes, nickel speiss and other intermediate products of nickel metallurgy; unwrought nickel (excluding electro-plating anodes); nickel waste and scrap
78.01	Unwrought lead (including argentiferous lead); lead waste and scrap
79.01	Unwrought zinc; zinc waste and scrap
80.01	Unwrought tin; tin waste and scrap
89.04.00.00	Ships, boats and other vessels for breaking up

PRODUCTS THE EXPORT OF WHICH IS SUBJECT TO
APPROVAL BY INCOMEX

Tariff chapter or heading	Description
04.03	Butter
04.04	Cheese and curd
07.01.01.00	Potatoes
07.01.89.02	Garlic, fresh or chilled
07.01.89.03	Onions, fresh or chilled
07.01.89.04	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled
07.01.89.99	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled
07.02.00.00	Vegetables (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing
07.03.00.09	Other vegetables provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption
07.04	Dried, dehydrated or evaporated vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared
07.05	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split (except 07.05.89.04: beans, except the following species: caraota, mongo, asuki, sasague)
07.06	Manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and other similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content, fresh or dried, whole or sliced; sago pith
10.01.01.01	Wheat for sowing
10.02.01.00	Rye for sowing
10.03.01.00	Barley for sowing
10.04.01.00	Oats for sowing
10.05.01.00	Maize for sowing
10.06.01.00	Rice for sowing

Tariff chapter or heading	Description
10.07.01.00	Buckwheat, millet, canary seed, grain sorghum, other cereals for sowing
11.07.01.01	Malting barley
12.01.01.00	Oilseeds for sowing
12.03	Seeds, fruit and spores of a kind used for sowing
12.07.00.99	Fern roots
23.01.01.01	Fish meal
28.02	Sulphur, sublimed or precipitated; colloidal sulphur
28.30.01.00	Chlorides
28.30.01.10	Iron chloride
29.02	Halogenated derivatives of hydrocarbons
29.03	Sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of hydrocarbons
29.04	Acyclic alcohols and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives
29.05	Cyclic alcohols and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives
29.06	Phenols and phenol-alcohols
29.07	Halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of phenols or phenol-alcohols
29.08.04.00	Ether-alcohols
29.09.02.00	Halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives
29.14	Monoacids and their anhydrides, acid halides, acid peroxides and peracids, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives
29.15	Polyacids and their anhydrides, acid halides, acid peroxides and peracids, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives

Tariff chapter or heading	Description
29.16	Alcohol-acids, aldehyde-acids, ketone-acids, phenol-acids and other single or complex oxygen-function acids, and their anhydrides, acid halides, acid peroxides and peracids, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives
30.01	Organo-therapeutic glands or other organs, dried, whether or not powdered; organo-therapeutic extracts of glands or other organs or of their secretions; other animal substances prepared for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, not elsewhere specified or included
30.02	Antisera; microbial vaccines, toxins, microbial cultures (including ferments but excluding yeasts) and similar products (except 30.02.01.99 which is prohibited for export)
Chapter 31	FERTILIZERS
39.01.01.00	Phenoplasts (phenolic resins)
39.02.02.00	Polystyrene
39.07.01.00	Plastic tubes and connexion accessories therefor; sticks, rods and profile shapes
39.07.02.00	Articles of square or rectangular shapes, of plastic
48.01	Paper and paperboard (including cellulose wadding), machine-made, in rolls or sheets (except 48.01.89.01 - free export)
48.02.00.00	Hand-made paper and paperboard
48.03	Parchment or greaseproof paper and paperboard, and imitations thereof, and glazed transparent paper, in rolls or sheets
48.04	Composite paper or paperboard (made by sticking flat layers together with an adhesive), not surface-coated or impregnated, whether or not internally reinforced, in rolls or sheets
48.05	Paper and paperboard, corrugated (with or without flat surface sheets), creped, crinkled, embossed or perforated, in rolls or sheets

Tariff chapter or heading	Description
48.06.00.00	Paper and paperboard, ruled, lines or squared, but not otherwise printed, in rolls or sheets
48.07	Paper and paperboard, impregnated, coated, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed (not being merely ruled, lined or squared and not constituting printed matter within Chapter 49), in rolls or sheets
Chapter 51	MAN-MADE FIBRES (CONTINUOUS)
53.01	Sheep's or lambs' wool, not carded or combed
53.02	Other animal hair (fine or coarse), not carded or combed
53.03.00.00	Waste of sheep's or lambs' wool or of other animal hair (fine or coarse), not pulled or garnetted
53.04.00.00	Waste of sheep's or lambs' wool or of other animal hair (fine or coarse), pulled or garnetted (including pulled or garnetted rags)
53.05	Sheep's or lambs' wool or other animal hair (fine or coarse), carded or combed
53.06	Yarn of carded sheep's or lambs' wool (woollen yarn), not put up for retail sale
53.07	Yarn of combed sheep's or lambs' wool (worsted yarn), not put up for retail sale
Chapter 56	MAN-MADE FIBRES (DISCONTINUOUS)
57.11.00.00	Woven fabric of other vegetable textile fibres
59.04	Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, plaited or not
59.11	Rubberized textile fabrics, other than knitted or crocheted goods
73.01.89.01	Pig iron in blocks (during the second six months of 1974, may be exported only by the producing enterprises)

Tariff chapter or heading	Description
73.10.04.00	Bars and rods, cold-formed or cold-finished
73.14.02.09	Iron or steel wire, coated (other than less than 3 mm in thickness)
73.26	Barbed iron or steel wire; twisted hoop or single flat wire, barbed or not, and loosely twisted double wire, of kinds used for fencing, of iron or steel
74.03	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections of copper; copper wire