

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

L/4196
24 July 1975

Limited Distribution

AGREEMENT BETWEEN FINLAND AND BULGARIA

Questions and Replies

1. The contracting parties were invited (documents C/M/103 and GATT/AIR/1139) to communicate to the secretariat any questions they might wish to put concerning the Agreement between Finland and Bulgaria.¹

2. In response to that request, a number of questions were received and were transmitted to the Delegation of Finland, which has subsequently transmitted to the secretariat the replies reproduced below:

I. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

1. Is it the intention of the parties to the Agreement to achieve a free-trade area as defined in Article XXIV:(5)-(9) of the General Agreement?

Reply

Yes. It is the objective of the parties to the Agreement to establish a free-trade area as defined in GATT Article XXIV. The Agreement includes the methods and the time-table for the elimination of tariffs and other restrictions on substantially all trade.

2. Is the Agreement considered to be an interim agreement leading to the establishment of a free-trade area, consistent with Article XXIV:5(b) of the General Agreement?

Reply

No. See reply to question 1.

¹Copies of the text of the Agreement were sent to each contracting party with document L/4137/Add.1.

3. In the Preamble, the parties to the Agreement have expressed their desire to solve "the problems arising from the contemporary European economic integration processes to the commercial and economic relations between the Contracting Parties...". What are these problems and how will this Agreement help resolve them?

Reply

Although the motivations for concluding this Agreement do not fall within the scope of the examination, the parties to the Agreement would like to recall that the market situation in Europe has undergone considerable changes in the past years. The changes have resulted in a new market set-up from a commercial policy point of view, and this in turn has caused undesired repercussions in the trade between Finland and Bulgaria. The conclusion of an Agreement on the Reciprocal Removal of Obstacles to Trade is seen by the parties of the Agreement as a means to create reasonable conditions for an undisturbed development of their mutual trade.

4. One of the stated objectives of the Agreement in Article 1 is "to provide fair conditions of competition on the markets of the Contracting Parties." As a practical matter, how will Finland be assured equal access to the Bulgarian market since, in addition to customs duties, other factors in Bulgaria, such as the Foreign Trade Ministry, which requires licences for imports, planning by the Central Planning Board and other State planning bodies which influence the types and quantities of foreign imports and the restrictions in importers' access to foreign currencies necessary for purchases of imports, are important determinants of the character and extent of imports? Even with the Agreement, will not the extent of Finnish access to the Bulgarian market still be conditioned by these factors?

Reply

Bulgaria will abolish its duties in accordance with Article 3 of the Agreement. In case of a non-achievement of the objectives stated in Article 1 of the Agreement, the basis for action is provided by the safeguard clauses. See also reply to question 44.

5. Have the parties to the Agreement taken into consideration the extent to which the mutual extensions of preferential treatment in the Finnish and Bulgarian markets will affect third-country trade? What measures have been taken to minimize the adverse effect of the Agreement of third-country trade?

Reply

The parties to the Agreement consider that the Agreement, by facilitating trade between the parties to the Agreement, has a trade creative effect from which also the third countries will benefit.

6. What means do the parties intend to employ to ensure that mutual trade develops in "a satisfactorily balanced manner" as provided in Article 1? How will this Agreement affect the current bilateral clearing arrangement?

Reply

As the wording of Article 1 implies, the objective of the Agreement is to provide conditions for harmonious development of the Finnish-Bulgarian trade. It is not the objective of the parties to the Agreement to develop their trade in a strict balance. The Agreement does not affect the existing bilateral payments arrangements.

II. TRADE COVERAGE

7. A considerable number of items are excluded from the application of the Agreement. To what extent and in what way can it be considered that substantially all the trade between the parties will be exempt from customs duties and other restrictive regulations of commerce within the meaning of Article XXIV:8 of the General Agreement?

Reply

The items excluded from the application of the Agreement are all agricultural products. The Agreement covered in 1972-1974 in the average 78 per cent of the trade between the parties to the Agreement.

8. What was the total value and percentage of imports by Finland from Bulgaria for each of the three most recent years for which trade statistics are available? What are the comparable figures for imports by Bulgaria from Finland?

Reply

See Annex 1.

9. What value and percentage of these imports are:

(a) agricultural products?

(b) industrial products?

Reply

See Annex 1.

10. What percentage of Finland's total agricultural imports from Bulgaria are covered by the Agreement? What percentage of Bulgaria's total agricultural imports from Finland are covered by the Agreement?

Reply

See Annex 1.

11. Article 5 of Protocol No. 1 notes the possibility of enlarging the product coverage for agricultural items. Do the parties have any projections on when and how the scope of agricultural products covered by the Agreement could be enlarged? What are the circumstances or problems which discouraged a broader coverage from the beginning?

Reply

An enlargement, if deemed necessary, of the product coverage for agricultural items may be discussed between the parties to the Agreement at a later stage.

12. What are the value and percentage of (1) imports of industrial products and (2) imports of agricultural products by Bulgaria from Finland and vice-versa which:

(a) were exempt from duty before the institution of the free-trade area?

(b) will be exempt from duty after the formation of the area?

- (c) were not subject to "other restrictive regulations of commerce" before the institution of the area?
- (d) will not be subject to "other restrictive regulations of commerce" after the formation of the area?

Reply

See Annex 1.

13. What are the value and percentage of the trade between Bulgaria and Finland which will not be exempt from duty or other restrictive regulations of commerce under the provisions of the Agreement?

Reply

See Annex 1.

14. (a) What value and percentage of total trade between Finland and Bulgaria are covered by: (i) Protocol No. 1, Annexes I and II; (ii) Article 3; (iii) Protocol No. 2, Lists 1 and 2; (iv) Protocol No. 4, List A?

(b) What value and percentage of total Finnish industrial imports from Bulgaria fall under the extended duty reduction provisions of Protocol No. 2? What value and percentage of total Bulgarian industrial imports from Finland fall under the extended duty reduction provisions of Protocol No. 2?

Reply

See Annex 1.

III. CUSTOMS DUTIES

15. Article 3 of the Agreement specifies that customs duties on imports shall be progressively abolished in accordance with the following time-table:

- 1 January 1975: each duty shall be reduced to 40 per cent of the basic duty.
- 1 January 1976: each duty shall be reduced by 20 per cent.
- 1 July 1977: each duty shall be reduced by the last 20 per cent.

Does this constitute "a plan and schedule for the formation of such a customs union or of such a free-trade area within a reasonable length of time" consistent with Article XXIV:5(c) of the General Agreement?

Reply

In reply to question 2, the parties to the Agreement state that the Agreement is not an interim agreement in accordance with Article XXIV:5(c). Regulations concerning a gradual entering into force of certain obligations have been included in several previous agreements established under Article XXIV of the General Agreement.

16. If the answer to question 2 was affirmative, in view of the fact that there are a number of items whose customs tariffs are not expected to be cut under the Agreement, what are the schedules and the ways and means with which to achieve the formation of a free-trade area as provided for in Article XXIV of the General Agreement?

Reply

The reply to question 2 was not affirmative.

17. Why does the time-table set out in Protocol No. 2(1) for the progressive abolition of customs duties on imports differ from that set out in Article 3(2)? That is, why was a more lengthy time-table for the implementation of tariff cuts and their eventual elimination on products in List 1 of Protocol No. 2 considered necessary? What distinguished these products from others which will enjoy duty-free treatment under the Agreement more than seven years sooner?

Reply

The time-table for the abolition of tariffs, set out in Protocol No. 2(1), concerns products which were considered sensitive and for which, taking into account the very short duration of the general transitional period, a longer transitory period was considered necessary. The sensitivity of these products was determined mainly on the basis of such factors as the previous level of protection by customs duties and other restriction, expected increase in imports as a result of the abolition of duties etc.

18. Would Finland describe the method used to determine those industrial imports from Bulgaria subject to the provisions of Protocol No. 2? What method was used by Bulgaria to determine those industrial imports from Finland subject to the provisions of Protocol No. 2?

Reply

See reply to question 17.

The following reply has been received from the Bulgarian party:

"The Bulgarian party has employed similar methods as Finland in determining the list of industrial imports subject to the provisions of Protocol No. 2, namely, considering them of greater sensitivity due mainly to such factors as the previous level of protection by customs duties, expected increase in imports as a result of the abolition of duties, etc."

19. What time-table do the parties to the Agreement intend to follow for abolishing the "other restrictive regulations of commerce" referred to in Article XXIV:8?

Reply

In accordance with Article 8 of the Agreement and save for products included in Protocol No. 4 of the Agreement, Finland has abolished such other regulations of commerce to which Article XXIV:8 refers upon the entry into force of the Agreement.

The following reply has been received from the Bulgarian party:

"Despite the fact that Bulgaria has no rights and obligations under the GATT, since it is not a contracting party, and therefore no obligations fall upon it under the provisions of Article XXIV, the Bulgarian party has indicated that its customs territory in constituting a part of the free-trade area created by virtue of the Agreement is in full accord with the stipulations of Article XXIV:8(b), since Bulgaria does not apply in its customs policy and practice methods falling under the definition of "other restrictive regulations of commerce" according to the provisions of Article XXIV:8(b)."

20. According to official information, 80 per cent of Bulgarian foreign trade is not subject to the customs tariff, in accordance with Article 8 of the Law of 25 October 1968 which constitutes the Bulgarian customs tariff.¹ That being so, what do the Bulgarian authorities consider to be the real importance and function of customs policy and in particular of the policy for the formation of a free-trade area?

Reply

The following reply has been received from the Bulgarian party:

"The official trade agreements concluded between Bulgaria and the CMEA member countries and the protocols established under them provide for reciprocal Bulgarian exports to the respective countries precisely in the sense of the above quoted article. These reciprocal exports are assured by means of establishing prices and quantities for the goods exchanged in accordance with the system of trade within the framework of the CMEA.

"It should be recognized that under conditions of specified price and quantitative magnitudes there is no real scope for meaningful application of tariffs as a means for regulating foreign trade flows. Therefore it is not a question of non-application of tariffs, but rather of their non-applicability in commerce between countries having trade agreements of the said character. Precisely in recognition of their non-applicability in such cases, the above-quoted article provides for the warranted exemptions from and refunding of duties."

¹Article 8 of the Law for the application of the customs tariff in respect of goods imported by juristic persons provides as follows:

"In the case of imports made within the framework of international agreements and conventions providing for reciprocal Bulgarian exports, the Minister of Finance may, with the agreement of the Minister of Foreign Trade, grant exemption from the payment of customs duty or refund customs duties already paid."

21. Are there countries whose exports are not subject to duty in Bulgaria?
Which countries? On what legal basis?

Reply

The following reply has been received from the Bulgarian party:

"In addition to the exports of countries with which Bulgaria has concluded trade agreements of the type described in the reply to the preceding question 20, the exports of the developing countries are not subject to duty. This exemption is inspired by the Generalized System of Preferences, elaborated by UNCTAD, and is based on regulation No. 98 of 16 March 1972 of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers for the granting of customs preferences in favour of the developing countries. Only ten positions from the BTN are excluded from the Bulgarian schedule of tariff preferences."

22. Would the parties to the Agreement describe the "charges having an effect equivalent to customs duties on imports" which will be eliminated upon entry into force of the Agreement as provided in Article 5? Will Finland provide a list of those nations (or areas) whose imports will remain subject to such "charges" after this Agreement enters into force?

Reply

No such charges are levied in Finland.

The following reply has been received from the Bulgarian party:

"No such charges are levied in Bulgaria."

IV. FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE MEASURES

23. What are the foreign exchange measures which the parties believe would tend to "jeopardize" the Agreement?

Reply

The parties to the Agreement do not have any specific measures in mind. Article 6 was formulated in a general form in order to make it sure that no foreign exchange policy measures will be used in a way that would put the aims of the Agreement in jeopardy.

24. What means will be used by the parties to the Agreement to ascertain whether measures in the foreign exchange rate area "jeopardize" the Agreement?

Reply

Should there be any difficulties in this respect, they will be dealt with in the Joint Commission established under Article 14 of the Agreement.

25. Is the "foreign exchange rate" referred to in Article 6 of the Agreement the official exchange rate, or is it the coefficient applied for converting the Bulgarian leva into convertible currencies? What is the real effect of a change in this rate (or coefficient as the case may be) on foreign trade decisions by the enterprises or by senior planning authorities?

Reply

Finland does not apply any foreign exchange rate measures that would affect most-favoured-nation treatment of imports.

V. RULES OF ORIGIN

26. What were the rules of origin applicable to trade between Finland and Bulgaria before the Agreement?

Reply

No detailed rules of origin were applied in the trade between the parties to the Agreement. The origin of products was determined according to international trading practices.

27. What procedures do the parties intend to implement to ensure that the rules of origin provisions of the Agreement do not impair the access of exports from third countries?

Reply

The parties to the Agreement consider that the present rules of origin do not impair the access of exports from third countries to their markets.

28. The Agreement does not provide for periodic reviews of the rules of origin. In the event that new rules of origin have prejudicial effects on the trade interests of third countries, will there be provisions for modifications?

Reply

The Joint Commission established under Article 14 is empowered to amend the rules of origin. See Article 12 of Protocol No. 3.

VI. QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTIONS

29. Article 8 of the Agreement says that "no new quantitative restrictions or measures having equivalent effects shall be introduced in trade between the Contracting Parties, and they shall eliminate such restrictions upon the entry into force of this Agreement".

- (a) Does Finland consider this consistent with GATT obligations?
- (b) What are the quantitative restrictions currently imposed by each of the parties that will be eliminated in accordance with Article 8?
- (c) Which of the above quantitative restrictions are bilateral?
- (d) Will quantitative restrictions and measures of equivalent effect be eliminated on an m.f.n. basis?

Reply

- (a) Yes. In the opinion of the parties to the Agreement, Article 8 of the Agreement is in full accordance with Article XXIV:8(c) of the GATT, which defines a free-trade area as an area where the tariffs and other restrictive regulations of commerce are eliminated with respect to substantially all the trade.
- (b) Finland has eliminated all the remaining bilateral quantitative restrictions save for those included in list A of Protocol No. 4 of the Agreement, in its trade with Bulgaria upon the entry into force of the Agreement, that is as of 1 January 1975.

These restrictions are listed in Annex 2.

- (c) All the quantitative restrictions mentioned above in sub-paragraph (b) were bilateral.
- (d) All the quantitative restrictions eliminated from the Finnish trade with Bulgaria in the industrial sector have already been eliminated on an m.f.n. basis.

The following reply has been received from the Bulgarian party:

"Bulgaria maintains no quantitative restrictions on trade".

30. If the answer to question 1 was affirmative:

- (a) Does Bulgaria maintain against Finland the trade quotas as a part of its State-trading system?
- (b) If so, what is the explanation of the parties to the Agreement with respect to its relationship with the GATT provisions that duties and other regulations of commerce be eliminated on the trade between the constituent territories of a free-trade area?

Reply

The following reply has been received from the Bulgarian party:

"Bulgaria's State-trading system does not provide for the maintenance of trade quotas."

VII. SAFEGUARDS AND BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS MEASURES

31. Since the criteria governing the implementation of safeguards are very broadly defined, (making it almost impossible to anticipate how the provisions would be implemented), could the parties to the Agreement provide further details concerning Articles 9-11 so that the Working Party can have a better basis for making judgments as to whether free trade is actually intended and whether their interests are affected?

Reply

The use of safeguard measures in the last resort in exceptional circumstances and on a temporary basis does not affect the determination of the parties to the Agreement to apply it in conformity with Article XXIV and their other obligations under the General Agreement. The provisions of Article 9 of the Agreement are justified by the necessity to correct serious difficulties due to market disruptions, sectoral or regional disturbances, which might occur under the free-trade régime created by the Agreement. Article 10 will be implemented in accordance with the respective provisions of GATT. Article 11 may be characterized as a frustration clause. The provisions of Article 11(3) will be implemented in accordance with the same principles as Article 9. It is, however, pointed out by the Bulgarian party that Bulgaria, not being a contracting party to GATT, has no rights nor obligations under the General Agreement.

32. In the event that a party to the Agreement is faced with sectoral or regional difficulties and obliged to invoke Article 9 or 10 of the Agreement, can the parties to the Agreement provide assurances that remedial action will be kept within the confines of the Agreement and not extended as GATT Article XIX action against all imports, including those from third parties not responsible for the difficulties which arise?

Reply

No measure taken under Article 9 or 10 of the Agreement may be applied to third countries without a strict observance of Article XIX of GATT. Disturbances, that may result from the implementation of the Agreement and that occur in conditions mentioned in the reply to question 31, will be settled within the confines of the Agreement. It has been pointed out by the Bulgarian party that Bulgaria is under no obligation to observe the GATT rules and regulations. Hence the statement of the Finnish party that "no measures taken under Article 10 or 11 of the Agreement may be applied to third countries without a strict observance of Article XIX of GATT" should not be interpreted as devolving any obligation on Bulgaria. Yet the Bulgarian party has indicated that it intends to act in implementing the Agreement in the spirit of prevailing international trade law and practice.

33. Would measures introduced to offset difficulties arising from the elimination of barriers to trade under the Agreement be applied in any circumstances to imports from third countries?

Reply

No. See the reply to question 32.

34. How do the parties to the Agreement interpret the provisions of Article XXIV with regard to any measures taken to restrict imports in order to meet balance-of-payments difficulties? Do the parties consider that such measures can or cannot be applied to third countries without being likewise applied to trade between the partners in the free-trade area?

Reply

Measures taken on balance-of-payments grounds will be applied in full conformity with the provisions of GATT.

35. Besides the withdrawal of tariff concessions, what other types of safeguard measures do the parties envisage would be useful should safeguard action be necessary?

Reply

According to the Agreement all measures not inconsistent with the provisions of GATT, necessary to prevent or remedy the situation, may be applied.

36. Should either party to the Agreement initiate any trade restrictive measures regarding imports in general (e.g. the current Finnish import deposit scheme), is the other party to the Agreement exempt from such action?

Reply

Any restrictive measure affecting imports in general will be applied in a non-discriminatory way to all countries. See also the reply to question 34.

37. Is the Finnish Government applying the import deposit scheme to Bulgaria on equal terms as to other countries?

Reply

Yes.

38. The parties state in Article 1 that one of the objectives of the Agreement is to "ensure the development of their mutual trade in a satisfactorily balanced manner". Would the failure of trade to grow in a balanced manner be grounds for safeguard action under Article 11, since this objective would be in jeopardy?

Reply

The relevant articles of the Agreement are in the view of the parties to the Agreement self-explanatory.

39. What measures will the parties utilize to ensure that any safeguard action taken, as provided for in the Agreement, will not have the effect of discriminating against third-country exporters?

Reply

The parties will apply the safeguard mechanism of the Agreement only with the aim of offsetting possible disturbances caused by the improper functioning of the free-trade régime created by the Agreement.

VIII. OTHER QUESTIONS

40. When did the Agreement come into force?

Reply

As of 1 January 1975.

41. Do the Annexes form an integral part of the Agreement as the Protocols do?

Reply

Yes.

42. According to Article 5 of the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Law, promulgated in December 1969, the Minister of Foreign Trade is responsible for "directing, planning, co-ordinating and supervising all matters relating to foreign trade". According to the implementing regulations for this Law, the Minister of Foreign Trade is directly concerned in the import of "high-efficiency machinery and equipment, materials and goods (Article 5(j)) - these account for the greater part of Bulgarian imports - and he is also responsible for "fixing and supervising the foreign trade prices charged by foreign trade organizations on international markets" (Article 5(k)).

As the powers of the central economic authorities in connexion with foreign trade appear to be very extensive, it would be useful to know how Bulgaria intends to put into effect the principles governing the functioning of a free-trade area laid down by Article XXIV of the General Agreement or deriving from it.

Reply

The following reply has been received from the Bulgarian party:

"It must be pointed out that it is not the Minister, but the Ministry of Foreign Trade that is cited in the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Law and in the regulations for its implementation.

"The functions mentioned in question 42 are performed within the framework of all other relevant provisions of Bulgarian legislation which provide for complete autonomy of foreign trade organizations (FTO) in all matters of current decision-making on sources of supplies, market outlets and specific conditions of trade transactions. As a matter of fact the FTO's are legally bound to proceed while taking such decisions exclusively from normal commercial considerations.

"Therefore it becomes obvious that if the provisions referred to above are analyzed in the overall context of Bulgarian legislation they represent common trade policy competences and do not deviate in principle from practices widely applied in other countries, most of them GATT members.

"The same opinion is valid in respect to the regulations for implementation of the law. Again it is the Ministry of Foreign Trade that is charged with its implementation. As stated in the regulations the Ministry is not "directly concerned" in the import of high efficiency machinery and equipment, etc. but "co-operates" in such imports. This is quite consistent with the practice in many countries undergoing rapid industrialization as far as major decisions on import of investment goods with far-reaching repercussions on the success of general investment policy and the implementation of economic development targets are concerned.

"As to prices, the regulations for implementation speak not of "fixing", but of "indicating and supervising" them. In performing this function, the Ministry, through its market research centre and marketing division, which collect and analyze all relevant world market price information, indicates the appropriate price levels for the different goods in accordance with prevailing world market conditions. It also supervises the prices charged in reality by the foreign trade enterprises with the view of comparing them to those potentially applicable and thus avoiding potential losses to the national economy and maximizing export revenues.

"Therefore Bulgaria is in a position to put into effect the principles governing the functioning of the free-trade area precisely as laid down by Article XXIV of GATT or deriving from it to the fullest possible extent that is practicable under prevailing market conditions."

43. What changes have been made in Bulgarian legislation on economic matters to enable such a free-trade policy to be carried out? In particular have the enterprises been given increased powers?

Reply

The following reply has been received from the Bulgarian party:

"As is evident from the reply to question 42, no changes are warranted in Bulgarian legislation to enable the execution of free-trade area policy. The freedom of action enjoyed by Bulgarian foreign trade enterprises under acting legislation provides full scope for its effective implementation."

44. It is stated in Article 11, paragraph 1, of the Agreement that "The Contracting Parties shall take all measures required to fulfil their obligations arising from this Agreement". In this connexion, and bearing in mind the objectives mentioned in Article 1, does Bulgaria also propose to take measures other than those of a customs policy nature, similar to those taken by Czechoslovakia under Article 9 of the free-trade Agreement between Czechoslovakia and Finland?¹ If so, what in fact are these measures?

Reply

Article 11 shall be considered as a frustration clause which will be used only in case the objectives of the Agreement are in jeopardy. The measures to be used are not specified in the Agreement. See also reply to question 31.

¹Circulated to contracting parties with document L/4138/Add.1.

ANNEX 1

Statistics Supplied by Finland¹

Question 8

Finland's total imports (in US\$'000) from Bulgaria

1972	%	1973	%	1974	%
4,487.9	0.2	3,630.2	0.1	4,718.1	0.1

Question 9

Finland's total imports (in US\$'000) from Bulgaria

	1972	%	1973	%	1974	%
Chapters 1 to 24	1,425.2	31.8	3,170.6	87.3	3,970.6	84.1
Chapters 25 to 99	3,062.7	68.2	459.6	12.7	747.5	15.8

Question 10

Agricultural imports covered by the Agreement (in percentage of agricultural imports):

1972 34.5% 1973 36.7% 1974 34.8%

¹The following rates of exchange have been used (Fmk/US\$): 1972 = 4,416
1973 = 3,816 1974 = 3,774.

Question 12

	In US\$ '000			In per cent of total		
	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
Industrial products:						
(a) Exempt from duty before the Agreement	57.5	-	56.6	1.3	-	1.2
(b) Exempt from duty after the Agreement	3,062.7	459.6	747.5	68.2	12.7	15.9
(c) Exempt from other restrictive regulations before the Agreement	-	-	84.3	-	-	1.8
(d) Exempt from other restrictive regulations after the Agreement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural products:						
(a) Exempt from duty before the Agreement	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Exempt from duty after the Agreement	517.8	1,205.5	1,642.3	11.5	33.2	34.8
(c) Exempt from other restrictive regulations before the Agreement	645.6	1,635.0	1,930.0	14.4	45.1	41.0
(d) Exempt from other restrictive regulations after the Agreement	645.6	1,635.0	1,930.0	14.4	45.1	41.0

Question 13

Finland's imports from Bulgaria not exempt from duties

	In US\$'000			In per cent of total		
	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
Chapters 1 to 24	907.4	1,965.1	2,328.3	20.2	54.1	49.4
Chapters 25 to 99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	907.4	1,965.1	2,328.3	20.2	54.1	49.4

Question 14

(a) Finland's imports from Bulgaria

	In US\$'000			As percentage of total imports		
	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
1. Goods covered by Protocol No. 1, Annex I	517.8	1,205.5	1,642.3	11.5	33.2	34.8
2. Goods with a tariff dismantlement period of 2-5 years	3,039.5	413.8	534.3	67.8	11.4	11.3
3. Goods with a tariff dismantlement period of 10 years	23.2	45.8	213.3	0.5	1.3	4.5
Total (2 + 3) industrial products Chapters 25 to 99	3,062.7	459.6	747.5	68.3	12.7	15.8
4. Protocol No. 4 List A	53.8	-	-	1.2	-	-

(b) Finnish imports covered by the Protocol No. 2

In US\$'000			In per cent of total		
1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
23.2	45.8	213.3	0.5	1.3	4.5

ANNEX 2

Customs tariff No.	Commodity
25.23	Portland cement, ciment fondu, slag cement, super-sulphate cement and similar hydraulic cements, whether or not coloured or in the form of clinker
28.19.100	Zinc oxide
28.38.400	Aluminium sulphate
40.11	Rubber tyres, type cases, interchangeable tyre treads, inner tubes and tyre flaps, for wheels of all kinds
51.04	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous) including woven fabrics of monofil or strip of heading No. 51.01 or 51.02
53.06/07	Yarn of carded sheep's or lambs' wool (woollen yarn); yarn of combed sheep's or lambs' wool (worsted yarn)
53.10/11	Yarn of sheep's or lambs' wool, of horsehair or of other animal hair; woven fabrics of sheep's or lambs' wool or of fine animal hair
54.05	Woven fabrics of flax or ramie
55.05/06	Cotton yarn
55.08/09	Terry towelling and similar terry fabrics, of cotton; other woven fabrics of cotton
56.05/07	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste); woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste)
58.04/05	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics (other than fabrics of cotton falling within heading No. 55.08 or 58.05; narrow woven fabrics, and narrow fabrics (bolduc) consisting of warp without weft assembled by means of an adhesive, other than goods falling within heading No. 58.06

Customs tariff No.	Commodity
58.07.020/089	Float cords and sinking cords; grimped elastic yarn not falling within heading No.40.07; other, excluding chenille yarn
59.02/03	Felt and articles of felt; bonded fibre fabrics, similar bonded yarn fabrics, and articles of such fabrics
59.07/08	Textile fabrics coated with gum or amylaceous substances, of a kind used for the outer covers of books and the like; tracing cloth; prepared printing canvas; buckram and similar fabrics for hat foundations and similar uses; textile fabrics impregnated or coated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials
59.11	Rubberized textile fabrics, other than rubberized knitted or crocheted goods
59.13	Elastic fabrics and trimmings (other than knitted or crocheted goods) consisting of textile materials combined with rubber threads
59.15	Textile hosepiping and similar tubing, with or without lining, armour or accessories of other materials
60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic nor rubberized
60.03/05	Stockings, under stockings, socks, ankle-socks, sockettes and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized; undergarments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized; outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized
61.03/05	Undergarments, including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs; handkerchiefs
62.01/02	Travelling rugs and blankets; bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen; curtains and other furnishing articles

Customs tariff No.	Commodity
62.04	Tarpaulins, sails, awnings, sunblinds, tents and camping goods
64.01/02	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or artificial plastic material; footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather; footwear (other than footwear falling within heading No.64.01) with outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic material
69.11	Tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes, of porcelain or china (including biscuit porcelain and parian)
73.10.120/130	Concrete rounds of iron or steel; hot-rolled, forged or extruded not clad with metal
73.10.290/300	Bars and rods of iron or steel (excluding wire rod, concrete rounds and holloe mining drill steel), hot-rolled or extruded not clad with metal; bars and rods of iron and steel, cold-formed or cold-finished, (including precision made), not clad with metal
73.13.112/130	Sheets and plates of iron or steel, except dynamo and transformer sheets and plates, hot-rolled, not clad with metal, of a thickness of less than 30 mm but not less than 3 mm
73.13.330	Sheets and plates of iron or steel, except dynamo and transformer sheets and plates, cold-rolled, not clad with metal, of a thickness of less than 3 mm but not less than 1.0 mm, uncoated
73.13.390	Sheets and plates of iron or steel, except dynamo and transformer sheets and plates, cold-rolled, not clad with metal, of a thickness of less than 1.0 mm, uncoated
73.13.705/709	Sheets and plates of iron or steel, except dynamo and transformer sheets and plates, galvanized, of a thickness of less than 3 mm

Customs tariff No.	Commodity
73.15.404	Bars and rods, hot-rolled or extruded, of other alloyed steel
73.16/17	Railway and tramway track construction material of iron or steel, the following: rails, check-rails, switch blades, crossings (or frogs), crossing pieces, point rods, rack rails, sleepers, fish-plates, chairs, chair wedges, sole plates (base plates), rail clips, bedplates, ties and other material specialized for joining or fixing rails; tubes and pipes, of cast iron
73.32	Bolts and nuts (including bolt ends and screw studs), whether or not threaded or tapped, and screws (including screw hooks and screw rings), of iron or steel; rivets, cotters, cotterpins, washers and spring washers, of iron or steel
76.12	Standed wire, cables, cordage, ropes, plaited bands and the like, of aluminium wire, but excluding insulated electric wires and cables
85.01	Electrical goods of the following descriptions: generators, motors, converters (rotary or static), transformers, rectifiers and rectifying apparatus, in inductors
85.19	Electrical apparatus for making and breaking electrical circuits, for the protection of electrical circuits, or for making connexions to or in electrical circuits (for example, switches, relays, fuses, lightning arresters, surge suppressors, plugs, lamp holders, terminals, terminal strips and junction boxes); resistors, fixed or variable (including potentiometers), other than heating resistors; printed circuits, switch boards (other than telephone switchboards) and control panels
90.26	Gas, liquid and electricity supply or production meters; calibrating meters therefor
93.04.201/300	Rifles, carbines, and shotguns; combinations of a rifle and a shotgun
93.07.301	Cartridges for shotguns