

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

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## ACCESSION OF THAILAND

### Questions and Replies to the Memorandum on Foreign Trade Régime (L/4803)

In a communication dated 25 January 1982 circulated as L/5287, the Government of Thailand applied for accession to the General Agreement pursuant to Article XXXIII. At its meeting on 22 February 1982, the Council set up a Working Party to examine Thailand's application for accession. Among other things, the Council agreed to invite the Working Party to make use of the documentation and other information which had already been made available or was in preparation for the earlier Working Party set up to deal with Thailand's application for provisional accession to GATT. Thus, the questions submitted for this purpose in 1979 by contracting parties in connection with Thailand's foreign trade régime and the replies thereto now provided by the Thai authorities are given below.

A memorandum on the Foreign Trade Régime of Thailand in connection with Thailand's application for provisional accession to GATT was circulated as document L/4803 on 14 May 1979, and a supplementary memorandum on the Foreign Trade Régime of Thailand is being circulated as L/5291. The replies now provided together with the supplementary memorandum should give an up-to-date picture of the present situation.

Delegations wishing to raise additional questions concerning Thailand's foreign trade régime might inform the delegation of Thailand (with a copy to the secretariat) of such questions in advance of the meeting of the Working Party, so that considered replies can be made available by Thailand to members at the time of the Working Party meeting.

## QUESTIONS AND REPLIES

### I. GENERAL QUESTIONS

#### Question 1

Is there any mandatory regulation in Thailand, which is contrary to the General Agreement? If there is, please explain the contents.

#### Answer

The Government of Thailand believes that existing laws and regulations are consistent with the principles embodied in the General Agreement. Further information on specific points is provided below in response to questions posed by some contracting parties.

### II. FOREIGN TRADE

#### General trade policy

#### Question 2

With respect to the strategies formulated under the Fourth Plan (1977-1981) to promote foreign trade in order to improve the balance-of-payments position, the targets set provide for an annual rate of increase of 14 per cent and 11.5 per cent in the value of exports and imports respectively. Have those target rates been achieved in the initial years of implementation of the Plan?

#### Answer

The table below shows the rate of increase in the value of exports achieved, while the growth rate of imports exceeded the target in most of the years.

year	Exports (millions Baht)	Percentage Increase	Imports (millions Baht)	Percentage Increase
1976	60,796		72,877	
1977	71,198	17.1	94,177	29.2
1978	83,065	16.7	108,899	15.6
1979	108,179	30.2	146,161	34.2
1980	133,197	23.1	193,618	32.5

Source : Department of Business Economics

Question 3

Additional information concerning the strategy for import substitution planning (replacement of imports by domestic products) is requested.

Answer

The fourth five-year plan continues Thailand's policy of economic development by, inter alia, seeking the expansion of industrial and agricultural production in areas where the country has comparative advantages for instance, the government is aiming at increased production of cotton and tobacco to reduce the dependence of the country on imports of these commodities. In the industrial field, in the initial period, considerable importance was placed on the development of import substitution industries particularly those producing consumer goods and those which used indigenously produced raw materials and inputs. In the fourth plan period the policy of further promotion and development of efficient and economic import substitution industries is being supplemented by the expansion of export-oriented industries as well as development of small-scale industries which have high employment potential. The Plan thus gives priority to agro-based and other industries with high export potential.

Question 4

Additional information concerning the strategy designed to ensure increased shipment of goods by Thai vessels is requested.

Answer

The Merchant Navy Promotion Act of 1978 establishes a framework for Government policy aimed at the promotion of a Thai merchant marine. The Act enables the Government to take certain measures to encourage the use of national shipping. Recent statistics indicate that less than 5 per cent of total Thai seaborne trade is carried in national bottoms and the Thai fleet has a gross tonnage of less than 400,000 tons.

Question 5

What are the contents of "import substitution planning and bargaining system"? (L/4803, pages 2 and 3).

Answer

See answers to Questions 3 and 7.

Question 6

What measures will Thailand take under the Fourth National Economic and Social Development Plan to promote import substitution?

Answer

See answer to Question 3.

Question 7

Please describe the international trade bargaining system Thailand intends to build up.

Answer

The commercial policy of the country is periodically reviewed. It is expected that changes which result in improvements in access for foreign products in the Thai market could be used by the Government for seeking improved conditions of access for its products in foreign markets. It is in this light also that Thailand

participates in the Agreements on ASEAN Preferential Trading Arrangements and is seeking accession to the GATT. It is to be expected that upon accession to GATT Thailand's trading partners which are contracting parties will observe the provisions of the General Agreement vis-a-vis Thailand and provide liberal access for its exports, thus enabling Thailand to maintain an open trade regime.

Question 8

Please list all products currently subject to quantitative import or export restrictions.

Answer

All products currently subject to quantitative import and export restrictions appear in Annex I and Annex II respectively.

Question 9

If these restrictions will be continued after accession, under what provisions of the General Agreement will they be applied?

Answer

Restrictions listed in response to question 9 are applied for reasons covered by the following GATT Articles:

- (1) Article XI
- (2) Article XVIII
- (3) Article XX and
- (4) Article XXI

Question 10

Is information routinely published regarding the administration of controls, per GATT Article X and XIII : 3?

Answer

Information regarding the administration of trade regulations is contained in Public Notices issued by relevant Government authorities and other bodies; and in most cases published in the Government Gazette.

Question 11

Are import and export controls applied in accordance with GATT Article XIII ?

Answer

Thailand applies the principle of non-discrimination in the administration of import and export restrictions.

Question 12

Are the prohibitions or restrictions on exports applied consistently with the relevant provisions of the General Agreement?

Answer

See the answers to Questions 9 and 11.

Question 13

What products are subject to import restrictions or prohibition? Does the Government of Thailand consider these measures consistent with the provisions of the General Agreement.

Answer

For the list of products subject to import restrictions or prohibitions, please see Annex I. With regard to the consistency of these restrictions with the provisions in the General Agreement see answers to questions 9 and 11.

Question 14

What percentage of Thailand's imports (by value) are currently subject to quantitative restrictions? What percentage of tariff lines are so affected?

Answer

About 1 per cent and less than 6 per cent, respectively.

Question 15

What criteria are used in deciding whether to grant an import licence? If adequate domestic production is a criterion, how is such adequacy determined?

Answer

Import policy is reviewed periodically by a high-level Inter-Departmental Committee consisting of officials responsible for planning, economic development and trade. In regard to the products to which import restrictions apply for balance-of-payments or economic development reasons, the quantities which may be permitted to be imported are determined on the basis of the recommendations of the Inter-Departmental Committee taking into account such factors as expected demand, available domestic production, prevailing market prices, fair and reasonable returns to producers, and the general constraints imposed by the country's foreign exchange availabilities. Decisions on licences required for other reasons such as those covered by GATT Articles XX and XXI are determined having regard to the particular factors giving rise to the controls.

Question 16

What kind of temporary import controls are used:

- (a) Are these controls applied in a non-discriminatory manner?
- (b) What is the duration of these temporary controls?
- (c) Is there a GATT justification for such controls?

Answer

The types of import control applied to individual products are indicated in Annex I.

- (a) Yes.
- (b) All import restrictions applied for economic development or balance-of-payments reasons are temporary in nature, the duration of a particular restriction as well as the need for its continuation being determined periodically by reviewing all circumstances relating to such restrictions.
- (c) See answers to questions 9 and 11.

Question 17

Does Thailand have an automatic import licensing system? If so please describe its provisions.

Answer

No.

Question 18

What kinds of products are included in "some commodities" which need import licenses?

Answer

Please see Annex I.

Question 19

The list of products subject to licensing, and their percentage share in relation to liberalized tariff headings, is requested. Information on the operation of the licensing system and the percentage of imports liberalized is also requested.

Answer

The list of products subject to licensing appears in Annex I. The percentage share of restricted items accounts for about 6 per cent of tariff lines in Thailand's Tariff Schedule - see answer to question 14. With regard to the operation of the licensing system, the summary of the main features is as follows:

(a) The procedure to apply for a licence and documentation needed.

Licence applications must follow the import and export rules and regulations set forth by the Department of Foreign Trade. Documentation requirements (e.g. Export Permit Licence or Commodity Standard Licence) vary according to the commodity involved.

(b) Allocation of licenses.

Licences are allocated according to the past import or export performance of traders. Licences do not require traders to import from or export to particular countries

(c) Time normally taken to deal with applications for licences

The time to obtain a licence for a regulated commodity is usually less than one week. In November 1979, the Department of Foreign Trade announced that export licences would usually be issued within two working days of applications being submitted provided that the required documentary evidence is provided in full. For a prohibited commodity which needs to be approved by the Ministry, the time required is less than one month.

(d) Review procedures where an application may not be approved

The review of a disapproved application is possible subject to the consideration of the Commerce Minister.

(e) Other relevant information concerning the operation of the licensing system

In practice, before granting a licence for certain commodities, the Ministry of Commerce may consult with the Government authority concerned.

Question 20

Please elaborate on the statement that imports of tea and coffee are subject to a requirement that the importer purchase a proportionate quantity of the same type of goods produced domestically.

Answer

Such requirements have been abolished in relation to coffee. In the case of leaf tea, the importer has to purchase from the Government Warehouse Organization, established under the Ministry of Commerce, 60 per cent of the quantity to be imported (50 per cent in the case of tea dust).

Bilateral trading arrangements

Question 21

Do any of Thailand's bilateral trade agreements establish:

- (a) Import commitments?
- (b) Bilateral clearing arrangements?

If so please describe these provisions.

Answer

Thailand's bilateral trade arrangements do not contain specific purchase commitments or bilateral payments arrangements. They are essentially designed to provide a framework for the development of bilateral trade with the countries concerned on a most-favoured-nation basis.

Anti-dumping and countervailing duties

Question 22

Does Thailand intend to impose countervailing duties only after a finding of material injury to domestic industry as provided for in GATT Article VI?

Question 23

With respect to the "special duty" applied in order to countervail subsidized exports, are the conditions of application consistent with the relevant provisions of the General Agreement?

Answers 22 and 23

The Minister of Finance, with the approval of the Cabinet, is empowered to levy, by notification, a special duty on imported goods that have in the view of the Minister of Finance, been subsidized. However, such special duties may only be imposed where the subsidy in question is demonstrated to be causing or threatening to cause injury to national producers. The rate of the special duty cannot be in excess of the amount of the subsidy deemed to have been granted.

The Thai Government considers that its existing countervailing duty legislation is consistent with the relevant provisions of the General Agreement.

Question 24

Does Thailand have anti-dumping legislation and/or regulations? If so, please describe their provisions.

Answer

The Anti-Dumping Act (1964) authorizes the levy of anti-dumping duties in cases where the value of the imported product offered for domestic sale is below the normal price and where it is determined that such dumped imports cause or threaten to cause injury to domestic industries. The Act establishes an Anti-Dumping Committee which has the authority to investigate such cases and make recommendations to the Minister of Finance for the imposition of anti-dumping duties. The Minister of Finance, with the approval of the Cabinet, is empowered to

levy anti-dumping duties at the appropriate rate, and the rate shall normally be the difference between the normal price and the price at which the goods are offered for sale in the domestic market.

Question 25

What specific methods are used to value goods when a true market value cannot be found?

Answer

In general, the normal c.i.f. price is considered as the true market value. Whenever the declared value cannot be accepted as the true market value, either due to the authenticity or the conditions of the sale, various methods to determine valuation may be applied according to their feasibility and suitability in each case. The methods normally used are as follows:

- (i) Recorded import prices of identical or similar goods are used with appropriate adjustment to obtain the true market value of the goods under the same conditions as the imported goods.
- (ii) Prices of identical or similar goods obtained from investigation or analytical study, either domestically or internationally, are used with appropriate adjustment to obtain the true market value of the goods under the same conditions as the imported goods, as permitted by law.
- (iii) In the case that the conditions as indicated do not coincide with the meaning of the true market value as specified in the law, the declared value is adjusted according to all related facts that can be gathered in an effort to try to obtain the true market value as closely as possible.
- (iv) Only in some necessary cases, attempts are made to obtain the cost of some factors relevant to the value of the goods such as the insurance and freight costs in order to ascertain the authenticity of that portion of the price.

Question 26

Is the price of domestically produced merchandise ever used as the basis for value?

Answer

The price of domestically produced merchandise has never been used as the basis for import values.

Question 27

Concerning the method of customs valuation, it mentions that "although the above method of calculation or even more complex methods may be used when deemed necessary". Please explain the contents or ways and means of "more complex methods". (L/4803, page 7).

Answer

See Answer to Question 25.

Customs formalities:

Question 28

GATT Article VIII : 1 (c) recognizes the need for minimizing the incidence and complexity of import and export formalities and for decreasing and simplifying import and export documentation requirements.

- A. Given the variation in classification practices among countries and the complexity of the classification process, what means are available to the importer to ascertain what Thai officials would consider to be a correct classification for a particular good?

Answer

The classification of goods in the Thai Customs Tariff is based on the 1955 Brussels Tariff Nomenclature. The Government of Thailand is preparing a new customs tariff which will be in complete alignment with the CCC present Nomenclature. Though Thailand is not yet a member of the CCCN Convention, it maintains close contact with the Nomenclature Committee and follows closely the Classification

opinions adopted by the Council on the advice of the Nomenclature Committee. The Government also seeks the advice of the Nomenclature Committee in cases where classification questions raise intricate problems and are expected to have repercussions on the public. Further, any importer who has doubts about the classification of a product has the right to request an opinion from the Customs Department; response to such requests is given promptly by the Department.

- B. Is the individual importer responsible for the current classification of imports?

Answer

The individual importer is required by customs law to state, inter alia, the correct classification of the goods imported and to make a declaration of the truth of such statement in the import entry form. During the process of checking the entry form, if the customs authority finds an error of classification, whether or not this entails liability to additional import duties and taxes, but finds that there is no evidence of illegal intent, the customs authority would allow the importer to amend his declaration without imposing a penalty. After the payment of duties and taxes, however, the importer is legally responsible for the incorrect classification.

- C. Is there some method by which an importer in doubt may receive an advisory opinion from customs?

Answer

An importer in doubt whether in the area of valuation or classification or any other customs matter may receive an advisory opinion from the Customs Department by lodging a request with supporting documents to the competent customs authorities.

- D. Does incorrect classification expose the importer to criminal and civil prosecution?

Answer

In cases of incorrect classification, whether the importer

would be criminally prosecuted or whether civil proceedings would be initiated against him, would depend upon the nature of the case and the time at which such incorrect classification was found. If the incorrect classification was found during the process of checking the entry form and there was no evidence of illegal intent, ordinarily no civil proceedings or criminal prosecution would be initiated. On the other hand if such incorrect classification was found after the payment of duties and taxes, the question as to whether criminal or civil proceedings should be initiated would depend upon the gravity of the offence.

E. If so what are the penalties?

Answer

The maximum penalty for incorrect classification is a fine not exceeding Bahts 50,000 (Bahts fifty thousand) or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months. Within this maximum limit, lower penalties may be imposed depending on the gravity of the offence. In practice, an incorrect classification found after the payment of duties and taxes will expose the importer to additional payment of duty and a minor fine. Only in the case of fraudulent declaration, a criminal prosecution penalty, depending on the gravity of the offence, will be imposed.

F. In determining the size of these penalties, is there differentiation made between fraud, gross negligence, and inadvertent errors?

Answer

As already indicated in the Answer to Question 28, E, the penalty imposed reflects the seriousness of the offence, and in passing judgement a distinction would be made between cases where the incorrect classification was the result of fraud, gross negligence or inadvertent errors.

G. Does Thailand afford appeals opportunities for customs disputes as envisaged by GATT Article X : 3 (B)?

Answer

Yes. The importer may appeal to the Minister of Finance if he has good cause to believe that the decision made by the Director-General of Customs on the disputed matters is inconsistent with the established principles of law or the actual facts. He may also lodge an appeal to the Court for a final decision.

H. Does Thailand offer a bounty for reporting incorrect customs classification?

Answer

The bounty for reporting incorrect classification is offered to the informers and/or officers of the Customs Department who report and/or discover such irregularities only in cases where it is considered that the incorrect classification could not have been found in the normal process.

I. Is there any statute of limitations beyond which the importer may no longer be prosecuted for an incorrect and/or fraudulent customs declaration?

Answer

Proceedings for an incorrect classification can be instituted within five calendar years in criminal cases and ten calendar years in civil cases. In cases where incorrect classification is made for fraudulent purposes, prosecution can however be initiated within fifteen calendar years.

Question 29

Will the customs legislation be further simplified?

Answer

It is an established policy of the Thai administration to simplify the customs legislation whenever possible. In practice, the customs legislation has been simplified from time to time to serve better the needs, not only of customs, but also of the other parties concerned.

Exchange system-import payments

Question 30

Please enumerate the documents needed for and the procedures used in obtaining payment approval from the Bank of Thailand.

Answer

To obtain payment approval for imports, the following documents shall be submitted to an authorized bank together with an Application to Open a Letter of Credit (Form E.C.22) in case of payment by letter of credit or an Application for Foreign Exchange for Imports (Form E.C.23) in case of payment by means other than letter of credit:

- (i) Invoice (or Proforma Invoice and Quotation); and
- (ii) Import Licence (if any).

Before imported goods can be cleared through customs, the importer must acquire a Certificate of Payment (Form E.C.22) which is required as evidence that the payment (or non-payment) is acceptable.

Most payments for imports may be approved by authorized banks. The approval of the Bank of Thailand is required in cases of advance payments in excess of US\$ 1,400 or for opening revolving letters of credit or letters of credit with an expiry date exceeding nine months.

Question 31

Is the Bank of Thailand's foreign exchange prior approval and import payment authority ever used on a selective basis to restrict imports?

Answer

The Thai exchange control system is not used to restrict imports. Approvals for payments are given automatically for bona fide commercial transactions and other current payments.

### III. OTHER QUESTIONS

#### Question 32

Please supply a copy of Tariff Act 1960 in English version, including amendments (L/4803, page 6).

#### Answer

A copy of the Tariff Act is available in the GATT secretariat for the use of delegations.<sup>1</sup> Copies have been provided to those delegations so requesting.

#### Question 33

Please explain the inland tax system and the regulations of origin for imported goods.

#### Answer

##### Inland Tax System

The main inland tax charged on goods is the "business tax." This is a single-stage tax levied on domestically produced and imported goods at rates varying from 1.5 per cent to 40 per cent of gross receipts of producers and importers according to the type of goods in question and plus a surcharge of 10 per cent of the business tax levied as a local tax. Further details of the part of the business tax that relates to imports and exports can be found in the Customs Tariff and in the Supplementary Memorandum on the Foreign Trade Régime of Thailand.

##### Origin of Imported Goods

Goods under the ASEAN Preferential Trading Arrangements which are imported for use or consumption within the territory are subjected to the Operational Certification Procedures for the Rules of Origin provided for in the Arrangements. But for other imported goods, the origin is determined by the authority on the basis of the final process of manufacture, i.e. the country which performed the final process of manufacture is considered to be the country of origin; certificates of origin are not required.

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<sup>1</sup>The Thai Customs Laws (1976), the Export and Import Act (1979) and the Customs Tariff of Thailand (1981) are available for inspection by interested delegations in the Development Division, Room 2010, extension 2243.

ANNEX I

List of products subject to import restrictions

No.	Items	Coverage of Restriction	Type of Restriction
1.	Gold, namely: a. Gold ore b. Gold metal either in bar, block, sheet, or otherwise, or alloy thereof	Except the said goods in the form of ornament	A
2.	Files	a. Excluding files for cabinets. b. Permitted only special category which is not produced domestically	P
3.	Tea leaves and tea dust	Importer must purchase a certain amount of local tea from the Warehouse Organization	-
4.	Silk textiles	For textile fabrics with 50 per cent and more of pure silk	A
5.	Soluble coffee	-	A
6.	White gold alloy or white gold coins	The descriptions, sizes, weights and metallic contents of which are similar to the one-Baht coin	P
7.	Sugar	Granulated sugar of all kinds	P
8.	Old newspaper	-	P
9.	Paper umbrella, umbrella frame and paper for umbrella making	-	P

<sup>1</sup>A = Approval, i.e. permission to import is required  
P = Prohibited

No.	Items	Coverage of Restriction	Type of Restriction
10.	Student's exercise books	-	A
11.	Joss-paper	-	A
12.	Printed matters and cinematographic films produced or originated in The People's Republic of China	-	P
13.	Pepper	-	A
14.	Unbleached cloth in various sizes	-	A
15.	Tin foil	-	A
16.	Wood and wood conversion of all kinds including articles, utensils or any things made of wood	-	A
17.	Rice milling machines	Husk-crushing-into-rice-bran type	A
18.	Ceramic food containers	For the said goods from which lead substances are dissolved by more than 2 milligrammes per 1 litre capacity	P
19.	Rulers with a knife hidden therein	-	P
20.	Used motorcars, reconditioned or otherwise (except used trucks weighing 4 metric tons and up)	Allowed under certain conditions. Except for diplomatic corps.	A
21.	Cyclamic acid and its salts	-	A

No.	Items	Coverage of Restriction	Type of Restriction
22.	Cooking gas cylinders or steel pipes	Under the heading No. 73.24 with capacity of 20-150 litres	P
23.	Kraft paper and Corrugated kraft paper	Under the heading No. 48.05 weighing 60-350 grammes per sq. metre. Except clupak and extensible Types	A
24.	Monosodium glutamate	Under heading No. 29.23(c)	A
25.	White rice, glutinous rice, and paddy as well as vitaminized or processed rice and their products	-	P
26.	Steel bars and rods	Under heading No. 73.10, except Free Cutting Carbon Steel and Welding Electrodes	A
27.	Used motorcycles of every category and size	-	A
28.	Used trucks	Weight exceeding 4 tons	A
29.	Reed mats and plastic mats or other similar products	-	A
30.	Jute bags or all kinds of bags made of jute fibre	-	P
31.	Vinyl chloride monomer	<p>a. Vinyl chloride monomer of a type being gas or liquid under pressure</p> <p>b. Vinyl chloride monomer mixed or combined with products contained in Aerosols or Air-Sprays only for Insecticides, Hair Sprays and Air Refreshers</p>	A

No.	Items	Coverage of Restriction	Type of Restriction
32.	Coconut oil	-	P
33.	Unthreaded raw silk and ready-made silk threads for silk weaving	-	A
34.	Used car bodies	-	P
35.	Porcelain insulators	<p>a. Spool type, of the following sizes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. EEI-NEMA Class 53-2, or</li> <li>2. ASA Class 53-2, or</li> <li>3. ANSI Class 53-2</li> </ol> <p>b. Strain type, of the following size:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. EEI-NEMA Class 54-1, or</li> <li>2. ASA Class 54-1, or</li> <li>3. ANSI Class 54-1, or</li> <li>4. EEI-NEMA Class 54-2, or</li> <li>5. ASA Class 54-2, or</li> <li>6. ANSI Class 54-2, or</li> <li>7. EEI-NEMA Class 54-2, or</li> <li>8. ASA Class 54-4, or</li> <li>9. ANSI Class 54-4</li> </ol> <p>c. Pin type, of the following sizes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. EEI-NEMA Class 55-2, or</li> <li>2. ASA Class 55-2, or</li> <li>3. ANSI Class 55-2, or</li> <li>4. EEI - NEMA Class 56-2, or</li> <li>5. ASA Class 56-2, or</li> <li>6. ANSI Class 56-2, or</li> <li>7. EEI-NEMA Class 56-3, or</li> </ol>	P

No.	Items	Coverage of Restriction	Type of Restriction
		8. ASA Class 56-3, or 9. ANSI Class 56-3	
36.	(17.04) Sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa	-	P
	(19.08) Pastry, biscuits, cakes and other fine bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa	-	P
	(20.07) Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, whether or not containing added sugar, but unfermented and not containing alcohol	-	P
	(68.02) Worked monumental or building stone, and articles thereof (including mosaic cubes)	Other than goods falling within Heading No. 68.01 or within Chapter 69.	P
	(69.07) Unglazed setts, flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles	-	P
	(69.08) Glazed setts, flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles	-	P
	(69.10) Sinks, wash basins, bidets, water closet pans, urinals and similar fittings	Excluding bath-tubs,	P

No.	Items	Coverage of Restriction	Type of Restriction
	(69.11) Tablewares and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes, of porcelain or China including biscuit porcelain and parian	-	P
	(87.02) Specifically passenger cars and racing cars	-	P
	(87.09) Motor-cycles	-	P
37.	Games electrically or mechanically operated, which are operated by pressing, tapping, pulling, shooting, throwing, swaying or spinning, with scoring or other marking, or which games indicate winning or losing, irrespective of whether in complete sets or in parts	-	P
38.	Passenger cars of six-wheel type from thirty seats upwards, irrespective of whether there being seats installed or attached	-	A
39.	Import of the goods from or originated in the Republic of South Africa unless a license has been granted	-	-
40.	Circular saw blade and chain saw	a. Circular saw blade of a diameter from 20.32 centimetres (8 inches) upwards but not exceeding 96.52 centimetres	P

No.	Items	Coverage of Restriction	Type of Restriction
		(38 inches) and saw chain under heading No. 82.02  b. Chain saw, including components and parts of the chain saw under heading No. 84.49 and 85.05	
41.	Diesel engines	Horizontal single-piston engines with displacement of 331-1,100 cubic centimetres and engine blocks for the said engines under heading No. 84.06	A
42.	Kenaf and jute	-	A
43.	Garlic	Except when there is internal shortage	P
44.	Potato	Except for sowing	A
45.	Compressors	Self-contained, including parts and components thereof, for refrigerators water coolers or other refrigerating equipment, of the size not exceeding 1/4 HP, within heading No. 84.11	A
46.	Playing cards	-	P
47.	Alcoholic spirits	-	A
48.	Tin ores or tin alloys exceeding two kilogrammes	-	-

ANNEX II

## List of products subject to export restrictions

No.	Items	Coverage of Restriction	Type of Restriction <sup>1</sup>
1.	Gold, platinum and jewellery	Except ornaments valued at not exceeding 50,000 Baht	A
2.	Live cattle and buffalo	-	Q
3.	Paddy, loonzain, white rice, glutinous rice, broken rice, bran and all kinds of rice conversions	Except Beh Sae. Exports of paddy and bran are normally prohibited	A
4.	Elephants, horses, donkeys and mules	-	P
5.	Sugar	-	A
6.	Maize	-	A
7.	Buckwheat	-	A
8.	Brass, copper	Except in the form of ready-made utensils or for other uses which are generally accepted as such	P
9.	Buddha images	-	P
10.	Scrap and waste metal of iron or steel	Except pig iron	P
11.	Aluminium scrap	-	P
12.	All re-exports	re-export of goods in respect of which the Ministry of Commerce has given assurances to the exporting countries that no such goods would be re-exported	P
13.	Jute seeds	-	A
14.	Iron rods	-	A
15.	Copra and meals residue	-	A
16.	Bean residue	-	A

<sup>1</sup>A = Approval, i.e. permission to export is required.  
P = Prohibited.  
Q = Quota.

No.	Items	Coverage of Restriction	Type of Restriction
17.	Animal feeds	Allowed under certain conditions	A
18.	Soybean, kapok seeds, cotton seeds	-	A
19.	Detergent, cooking vegetable oil, pulp, wood-free paper, newsprint, insecticide, polyester fibre	Except in case of special permission from Ministry of Commerce	P
20.	All kinds of fertilizer	-	P
21.	Fuel oil	Only oil producers may obtain permission	P
22.	Kraft paper	-	P
23.	Coconut or palm sugar	-	P
24.	Wild animals (206 species)	-	P, Q
25.	Carcass of wildlife (219 species)	-	P
26.	Petroleum gas	-	P
27.	Coral	-	P
28.	Steel sheet	-	A
29.	Steel containers (of more than 200 litres)	-	A
30.	Wild Birds (20 species)	-	P
31.	Export of jute yarns to Belgium, Netherlands and Luxemburg	-	A
32.	Kenaf	-	A
33.	Timber and wood conversion	Except finished wood products	P
34.	Rattan	Except finished rattan products	P
35.	Certain products to South Africa	-	P
36.	Polyester fibre	Export to certain countries	A

No.	Items	Coverage of Restriction	Type of Restriction
37.	Tapioca products, orchids and all kinds of beans	-	A
38.	Canned pineapple	Only to the EEC	A
39.	Castor seed	Allowed under certain conditions	A
40.	Frozen Swine weighing not exceeding 11 kilogrammes	-	A
41.	All kinds of wood charcoal	-	A
42.	Gunny-bag	-	A
43.	Jute products	-	A
44.	Frozen shrimps and cuttle fish	only exports to the EEC and the U.S.A.	A
45.	Turtle fossils	-	A
46.	Chipmunk	-	A
47.	Textiles	To certain countries	A
48.	Coffee beans, including fragment, powder, and soluble	-	A
49.	Fresh longan	-	A
50.	Paphia undulata, born	-	A
51.	Geoemyda spinosa	-	A