

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON

TARIFFS AND TRADE

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ACCESSION OF SLOVENIA

Questions and Replies to the Memorandum on Foreign Trade Régime (L/7090 and Add.1)

In a communication dated 9 June 1992 circulated as L/7032, the Government of Slovenia applied for accession to the General Agreement pursuant to Article XXXIII. At its meeting on 14 July 1992, the Council set up a Working Party to examine the application for accession of Slovenia. The terms of reference of the Working Party are reproduced in document L/7049/Rev.1. In GATT/AIR/3357 contracting parties were invited to submit questions in writing concerning the foreign trade régime of Slovenia. Questions submitted by contracting parties in connection with the foreign trade régime of Slovenia and the replies thereto provided by the authorities of Slovenia are reproduced hereunder. Further questions and replies will be circulated in due course.

Delegations wishing to raise additional questions concerning the foreign trade régime of Slovenia might inform the delegation of that country (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 Slovenia to members at the time of the Working Party meeting.

Foreign Trade Law

Question 1:

It is noted that the Draft Law on Foreign Trade, which is at its final stage of being passed by Parliament, is to replace the previous Yugoslav law. It is stated in the Memorandum that this will "simplify foreign trade transactions and abolish unnecessary permits and obstacles" (p.15). The elaboration on these specific "permits and obstacles" and the content of the procedures to simplify this process would be appreciated.

Reply:

According to the currently applicable Foreign Trade Law (assumed ex-Yugoslav law), a company must obtain a permit from the ministry responsible for foreign trade in order to conclude only some forms of foreign trade deals. The law stipulates permits for signing barter deals (i.e. the export of goods is paid by the import of goods or services), transactions involving agency (re-export) and import-export customs clearance of goods, when the goods do not cross the customs line. The first two permits are mentioned in document L/7090, page 15. The company which intends to sign a barter transaction, for example, submits an application containing the required particulars about the contemplated transaction, to the ministry responsible for foreign trade. If all legal conditions are met, the ministry issues a permit to the company to conclude such a deal. The ministry must rule on the application within 30 days following the submission of the application.

The abolition of these permits through the new legislation on foreign trade will mean greater independence for the companies in negotiations and the conclusion of deals with foreign partners and will ultimately also save companies substantial time. Slovenia in its Memorandum declared that, apart from these permits there are no other special permits linked to a specific form of foreign trade. These permits are considered "unnecessary obstacle" to foreign trade transactions even though they are not prohibitive. The registration of specific contracts is also considered an "unnecessary administrative obstacle".

The law also stipulates the registration of specific contracts, which the companies conclude with foreign partners, specifies several required items for inclusion in the contracts and prohibits certain contractual provisions which would restrict domestic companies. The registration is obligatory for contracts involving agency, consignment, regular servicing of sold equipment, contracts on investment works abroad, contracts on long-term production cooperation, contracts on purchase or sale of technology and rights of industrial property. These contracts are registered with the competent ministry for foreign trade. The ministry registers the contract if all the legal conditions are satisfied and the company may execute the contract only upon its registration. It must be stressed at this point that this type of contracts are already regulated by the Law on Contractual Obligations, while the Foreign

Trade Law additionally regulated those contracts which are concluded with foreign partners. With the abolition of the contract registration and additional criteria for this type of contracts, as stipulated by the new Foreign Trade Law, the different treatment of contracts involving domestic partners only and those involving foreign partners will also disappear. The original purpose of these legal provisions was the restrictive approval of such transactions, due to the difficulties in the balance of payments of the former Yugoslavia, especially in case of barter arrangements. The criteria for approval were determined by decree of the Government of the former SFRY which was published in the Official Gazette. Since Slovenia has no difficulties in the balance of payments, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is authorised for issuing such permits, issues these permits automatically upon request. The same procedure is applied in the registration of special agreements. The above stated administrative procedures do not represent actual hindrances to foreign trade.

In conformity with the law on Government of the Republic of Slovenia (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 4/93) the responsibility for foreign trade has been transferred to the Ministry of Economic Relations and Development, which is now the competent ministry for issuing permits and the registration of those contracts mentioned in this reply.

Question 2:

The Law on Foreign Trade Transactions described at paragraph 3.2.1 of the Memorandum suggests an extremely restrictive foreign trade regime featuring controls on who can engage in foreign trade transactions, form of transactions, and other issues. In this context, how will joint ventures, strategic alliances, and subsidiaries succeed in importing required inputs, i.e. on what basis will decisions be taken to allow which imports, and in what quantities?

Reply:

Item 3.2.1 of the document L/7090 explains the applicable law on foreign trade. According to the new law all companies headquartered in Slovenia may engage in foreign trade transactions (import, export) if registered for such transactions. There is no discrimination in this respect against companies of domestic, mixed or foreign ownership. In the recently applied law and in the new drafted law there are no foreign exchange restrictions; quotas are applied only on 1.2 per cent of the total imports, which, in 1992, amounted to US\$ 5.6 billion. Some administrative procedures of a non-prohibitive nature are now the only obstacles.

Question 3: Law on Foreign Trade Transactions

It is stated that "the value of imports on the basis of a long-term industrial cooperation agreement shall at least equal the value of effected exports. Imports and exports are liberalized in

the scope of approved specifications" (page 13). Please explain in detail the meaning of these two sentences. Does this statement mean that Slovenia adopts a so-called "counter trade" system? Please indicate the specific measures to equalize the value of imports and the value of effected exports. Which products are subject to this system? Which products are subject to "the scope of approved specifications"?

Reply:

As is evident from the document L/7090 item 3.2.1, page 10, the Republic of Slovenia, by applying the appropriate ex-Yugoslav legislation, assumed all competences in the former Yugoslav legislation for the establishment and maintenance of foreign trade relations.

Long-term production cooperation, as one of the higher forms of economic cooperation of the domestic companies with foreign companies, have been transferred from the former Yugoslav Law on Foreign Trade Transaction and have also been included in the new draft Slovenian Law on Foreign Trade Transactions as a special form of foreign trade transaction, in which the value of imports is balanced with the value of exports in the scope of import and export specifications which are an integral part of contracts on long-term production cooperation. Such contracts involve a relationship by which economic entities enhance the realisation of intensive, long-term engagements in international trade (specialisation, economics of scale), on an equal footing, along with the introduction of modern technology, production specialisation, selective encouragement of exports, rational substitution of imports, creating new jobs, winning new markets, as well as the rational exploitation of domestic raw materials and contractually agreed goals.

Long-term production cooperation, as a part of the production process in the economy, can be successfully implemented by consistently respecting the principles of market economy and by considering the demands of the domestic and foreign markets. In the previous period of economic development in the Republic of Slovenia, the covering of the demands of the domestic market was determined above all by a fixed production structure and scarcity of hard currencies. Under the influence of international circumstances, new tendencies of consumption developed, necessitating a different and changed production structure, involving both higher quality and greater choice of products.

The basic purpose of any production is to meet the demand and to achieve competitive standards. This fact confirms the necessity for involvement of economic entities in the international trade (specialisation, transfer of modern technology and know-how), especially through higher forms of economic cooperation with foreign countries. One of such forms is the long-term production cooperation which corresponds to a higher level of economic and social development. Such orientation ensures adequate production structures

for goods and services, and the quality and choice which correspond to the demands of developed market economies. The main reason why such contracts between economic entities have been included in the Law was the scarcity of hard currencies and the foreign exchange restrictions in the former Yugoslavia. Namely, registered and approved contracts have had free access to unrestricted "counter trade" - payments through special current accounts between contractual partners, where a 40 per cent annual balance has been allowed.

In Slovenia foreign exchange restrictions are now unnecessary and there is no reason any more for the regulation of such contracts. On the other hand, Slovenian companies are interested in such regulation, because of the fact that companies do not have sufficient working capital, which is very expensive on the domestic market (17 - 30 per cent interest rates in real terms). In the framework of these contracts, trade is mostly financed on a short-term basis.

It should be stressed that no specific measures exist to equalise the value of imports and the value of effected exports beside the provision that a 40 per cent annual balance on a special current account is allowed. Companies can fulfil this obligation by imports and/or exports of goods or by convertible payments. The purpose of the approved specifications for each contract on long-term production cooperation is that only products listed therein can be paid through the cited special current account opened for each contract. Payments for the products and other transactions between contractual partners can be also made freely in convertible currencies.

Question 4:

On page 16, it is suggested that the Law on Foreign Trade will be changed. Could the Government of Slovenia clarify its intentions in this regard and provide specific details on the content of the new law and the time-frame for its implementation?

Question 5:

It appears that Slovenia's aim is the eventual abolishment of the new law with the subsequent transfer of responsibility to "other regulations" (p.17). Can Slovenia clarify the rationale and methodology behind this goal and the pertinent regulations through which this is planned to be implemented?

Reply:

As was stressed in the document L/7090, the new Foreign Trade Law will be of a transitory character and will be eventually phased out, and the field which it covers will be taken over by other pieces of legislation. With the gaining of independence, Slovenia took over most of the former Yugoslav legislation. However, new regulations are being drafted to replace the old Yugoslav laws. The

areas which are currently covered by the new Foreign Trade Law will be regulated by several other laws (particularly by the new customs regulations, the law on commercial associations (company law), foreign exchange regulations and standardisation regulations). E.g.: the provisions of the law currently applied (stated in the document L/7090, page 16 and 17) concerning trade transactions in and from free trade and customs zones will be transferred to the new law on customs zones; provisions concerning temporary exports and imports, as well as provisions concerning the refund of customs duties will also be transferred to the new law on customs zones.

The new law is scheduled for ratification and putting into force in March 1993.

With the implementation of this new legislation, the provisions of the Foreign Trade Law will become null and void.

Customs tariff

Question 6:

It is noted on page 19 of document L/7090 that "irrespective of tariff rates imposed by the Law on Tariff Rates, a uniform tariff rate of 15 per cent may be charged for dutiable goods which are imported by individuals for their own personal needs".

a) On what basis may the uniform tariff rate be applied?

b) Is the uniform rate applicable to items which normally would incur duty below 15 per cent?

Reply:

The uniform customs tariff is applied, on the basis of the Customs Law, to goods brought by natural persons into the country from abroad or received by them from abroad intended for their personal use. The uniform customs tariff is applied if the value of the goods does not exceed 150,000 SIT. This amount may be changed by decree of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia.

The uniform customs tariff does not apply to goods for which an exemption of customs duty has been applied and for goods which can be brought into the country duty-free, according to the Customs Law. Also, the uniform customs tariff does not apply to goods sold in Slovenia from consignment warehouses. In this case, the tariff stipulated by the Customs Law on Tariffs is applied.

Question 7:

The Government of Slovenia has stated (at page 19, para 3.2.2) that there is a uniform fifteen (15) per cent tariff rate which may be charged for dutiable goods imported by individuals for personal needs. How will the Government of Slovenia decide what goods to charge this tariff on? How will these decisions be taken, and by whom?

Reply:

A uniform tariff rate is stipulated by the Customs Law enacted by the Parliament of the Republic of Slovenia. A uniform tariff rate can be used for the goods intended for personal needs if a natural person imports these goods by himself or receives them from abroad. The Customs Law provides for the following exceptions in the application of the uniform tariff rate:

- 1) goods bought from consignment stocks: the customs duty is charged in accordance with the rates of customs tariffs;
- 2) goods exempt from payment of duty in accordance with the Customs Law: duty is not paid;
- 3) goods whose tariff rate is set by customs tariff at 0 per cent ("free"): the customs duty is charged in accordance with the customs tariff.

The Customs Law authorises the Government of the Republic of Slovenia to adopt limitations as to the value of goods with uniform tariff rate. The presently valid regulation stipulates that the total value of goods to be imported under the uniform tariff rate should not exceed the amount of tolar 150,000 in any countervalue.

A more precise definition of what is considered as "goods intended for personal needs" is not included in the provisions of the Customs Law and the Government Decree. The customs officer performing the customs control decides on the use of the uniform tariff rate case by case - with regard to the type, value and quantity of goods and considering the above mentioned restrictions in the use of the uniform tariff rate.

Schedule of concessions

Question 8:

It is stated that "Slovenia suggests that the inherited Yugoslav list of customs concessions be transferred to the Protocol on the Accession of the Republic of Slovenia to GATT and all GATT agreements signed by Yugoslavia". Does this statement mean that Slovenia has no intention to enter into tariff negotiations in terms of the negotiations to draw the Protocol on the Accession of the Republic of Slovenia to GATT?

Reply:

Slovenia believes that the following two principles should be considered in the negotiations for drawing up a schedule of concessions for Slovenia:

First, Slovenia is prepared to assume the existing level of concessions as specified in the Yugoslav schedule;

Second, the said schedule is to be supplemented with new products for which Yugoslavia did not assume obligations, or for which it did not consolidate the tariff levels, in much greater scope in view of all the items in the Customs Tariff of Slovenia.

Customs quotas

Question 9:

On page 20 of document L/7090 it is noted that the Slovenian customs tariff includes provision of "tariff quotas" for certain goods. It would be appreciated if the Slovenian authorities would provide details at the relevant 6 or 8 digit HS tariff level of those items which are subject to tariff quotas.

Reply:

Customs quotas are regulated on the basis of article 49 of the Customs Law by the "Decree on criteria for the decrease of tariff rates, or the application of "duty free" tariff rate to imported goods in 1992 and in the first quarter of 1993."

They are applied to the following goods:

- 1) equipment not produced in Slovenia. Certification that the goods are not produced domestically is issued by the Chamber of Economy of Slovenia, on the basis of which these goods are imported at an 80 per cent lower tariff rate. This does not apply to equipment included in the following tariff numbers: 87.01.20, 87.02., 87.03, 87.04.10, 87.04.21, 87.04.22, 87.04.23, 87.04.31, 87.04.32, 87.05.10, 87.16.31 and in chapter 94 of the tariff numbers, except 94.02.
- 2) raw materials not produced in Slovenia. Certification that the goods are not produced domestically is issued by the Chamber of Economy of Slovenia, on the basis of which these goods are imported at 50 per cent lower tariff rate.

Raw materials are defined as those which are used in their entirety in the production of some other goods, or are incorporated into the substance of the new product. Equipment is defined as those goods which go to the assets of the company in their balance sheets. The tariff number under which such goods are classified is irrelevant in this case. The reductions are applied irrespective of the origin of the goods.

Non-customs taxes

Question 10:

Can Slovenia explain how the non-customs taxes (p.21) are consistent with its tariff obligations under GATT Article II?

Reply:

Non-customs taxes in force in the Republic of Slovenia which the Republic of Slovenia assumed with the legislation of former

Yugoslavia, although considerably reduced, (document L/7090, page 18) are not fully inconsistent with the unilaterally declared customs tariff obligations, since the Republic of Slovenia has no such obligations pursuant to the GATT Article II because it is not a party to the GATT. Irrespective of that, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia declared its willingness to be a successor of the rights and obligations of the former Yugoslavia and thereby also to the Yugoslav list of tariff obligations and concessions (Schedule LVII), as well as to other general obligations arising from the GATT system. All the actions undertaken by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia so far in the field of trade policy have been performed in conformity with this declaration.

It should be stressed that in the former Yugoslavia the non-customs import taxes (surcharges) were justified under the GATT Article II, paragraph 2 (a) and section B, Article XVIII. In view of the fact that Slovenia has considerably reduced the non-customs import taxes and that the majority of the ex-Yugoslav Schedule LVII represent ceiling rates, the regular customs taxes and charges, currently applicable in Slovenia, do not exceed the rates in Schedule LVII.

Question 11:

Can Slovenia give more details on the purpose of the equalization tax, how it operates and when it will cease to be applied?

Reply:

The equalization tax is of a fiscal nature and is applied also in order to equalise the indirect taxes imposed on domestic goods in comparison with the like imported goods. Domestic goods are indirectly charged with tax on corporate income and with obligatory contributions which companies must pay for Social Insurance, Unemployment Fund and Pension Fund. Such indirect taxation of domestic goods on the average exceeds by far the comparable taxation imposed on imported goods. From this standpoint, the Government of Slovenia considers that the equalization tax in the amount applied at the beginning of 1993 is consistent with the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article III of the GATT. The tax is of a temporary nature and is applied for a period of one year, pursuant to Paragraph 2, Article I of the Law on application of the special equalisation tax on imported goods (Official Gazette of SFRY No. 63/80), which was taken over by the Republic of Slovenia. Since 1980 it has been extended every year by Decree of the Government. The tax will be abolished completely with the introduction of the new customs tariff, i.e., it will be tariffed.

The changes in non-customs taxes introduced by the Republic of Slovenia since September 1992 are as follows: with a Decree on the amendment of the decree on equalisation tax related to imported

goods in 1992 (Official Gazette of RS 51/92) Slovenia decreased the equalisation tax from 8.5 per cent to 1 per cent ad valorem of the customs value of the imported goods. The equalisation tax does not apply to: 1) goods exempt from customs duties according to international conventions and agreements; 2) goods imported and originating from the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia, if the preferential tariff rate "duty free" is applied.

Question 12:

Concerning the 8.5 per cent "equalization tax" to balance tax charges on imported goods (page 21), the manner in which this tax is applied and its future application are not entirely clear. What does "balancing" mean, and how will exceptions be decided? Given that such a tax would appear to strongly discriminate against imports, could the Government of Slovenia please explain its purpose and its GATT justification?

Reply:

The equalization tax on imported goods was introduced in the former Yugoslavia, mainly for fiscal purposes. The Government of the Republic of Slovenia has already reduced this tax from 8.5 per cent to 1 per cent and will completely abolish it following the adoption of the new customs tariff.

Question 13:

Please indicate specific measures to implement "a reduction of import and customs restrictions". (page 7)

Reply:

Specific measures for the implementation of "reduction of import and customs restrictions" (document L/7090, page 7) are described in the answers to the preceding questions.

Question 14:

The former SFRY levied a variety of import "equalization" taxes to raise revenues as well as to protect domestic producers. Many imports, for example, were subject to a standard 8 per cent levy in 1989 (down from 11.8 per cent previously). It is noted on page 21 of document L/7090 that Slovenia has inherited two non-customs import duties from the regulations of the former SFRY, but that the standard import levy (reduced to 7.5 per cent) has been abolished on all products with the exception of cigarettes and alcoholic drinks.

a) Can Slovenia advise whether it considers that the two non-customs taxes retained from the former SFRY are in full compliance with the provisions of Articles III and VIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade?

b) Can Slovenia also confirm when these temporary measures will be removed?

Reply:

Although this has become irrelevant, it should perhaps be mentioned at this point that during the period mentioned in the reply to question 11, the former Yugoslavia levied a variety of non-customs taxes, some of them even higher than those inherited by Slovenia. All of them had been based on annual Decrees of the Government of Yugoslavia and their amount had been changed during the particular year. After independence, Slovenia has substantially reduced or abolished the non-customs taxes, as mentioned in document L/7090 and in reply to the question 15. Slovenia also inherited the customs formality tax for customs clearance in the amount of 1 per cent ad valorem. Slovenia considers that the GATT justification of that tax cannot be accounted for by Article III, because that tax it is not of the nature of internal tax. Slovenia is aware that this tax is not in compliance with the provisions of Articles VIII of the GATT. It is therefore believed that this tax will be tariffied in the Slovenian Schedule annexed to its Protocol of Accession. For other answers and clarifications see the replies to questions 10, 11 and 12.

Question 15:

When will the special import tax of 7.5 per cent levied on the import of alcoholic drinks and cigarettes cease to be applied?

Reply:

In the future the import of alcohol and cigarettes will be regulated by higher customs duties, because at the moment the customs duty levied on imported alcohol and cigarettes is only 10 per cent to 25 per cent, which is very low compared to other countries which levy up to a 90 per cent customs duty on such imports.

Internal taxes levied on products

Question 16:

As noted in section 3.7., a single rate of tax is applied by Slovenia at the point of retail sale (p.27). It is not clear, however, what rate of tax is presently charged, and whether the tax is applied equally to both domestic and imported products. Clarification from the Slovenian authorities would be appreciated.

Reply:

According to the sales tax legislation in force, the same tax rates apply for domestic and imported products. Slovenia has four internal tax rates: 5 per cent, 10 per cent, 20 per cent (general rate) and 32 per cent, for products; and 0.1 per cent, 3 per cent, 5 per cent (general rate) and 20 per cent, for services.

Question 17:

Is Slovenia able to provide further data regarding the introduction of value added taxes (p.27)?

Reply:

The system of imposing a value added tax on products will probably enter into force on 1 January 1995.

Free Trade Zones

Question 18:

With regard to Slovenia's free trade zone policy (p.23), can Slovenia specify the planned "simplified customs procedures" which it aims to introduce? Can Slovenia provide draft documentation on the conditions necessary to be satisfied in order to operate a free-zone?

Reply:

The Republic of Slovenia is already using the so called single administrative document, modelled on the Single Administrative Document (applied in the EC and in EFTA countries). At the moment, it is used as a customs document for transit goods, but will soon replace the conventional customs import and export declaration form. Gradually, the customs clearance procedure is being adapted to modern technical standards and all the information is computer-processed. This streamlining is being applied across the board to the entire customs organisation.

The simplifications of the custom clearance procedure in the free zones, which are based on the draft law on free trade zones (and are also included in the applicable Law on Free Trade Zones) are based on the principle that the regular custom clearance procedure is applied to goods imported or exported from the rest of the customs territory of the Republic of Slovenia into or from the free trade zone, while simplified regulations will apply to goods exported or imported from the free trade zone destined for a foreign country.

All goods imported into the free trade zone from abroad must be declared at the competent customs post. And when the goods are again exported from the free trade zone, the document on the basis of which the goods have been imported into the free trade zone is submitted to the customs authorities. A detailed customs clearance procedure will be governed by a set of regulations issued by the Director of the Republican Customs Authority.

Regarding the conditions which must be met for starting operations in the free trade zone, two sets of conditions must be considered. One set consists of technical conditions, which all companies must comply with in order to carry out a specific activity. All sanitary, environmental, work safety and other requirements must be adhered to. The second set of conditions

concern conditions regarding customs supervision, among them obligatory fencing off of the customs zone; entry and exit of a free trade zone only at designated points and adequate facilities for the work of custom officers. The Commission of the Republican Customs Authority ascertains if all conditions have been met.

Border Control

Question 19:

It is noted that Slovenia has given the "greatest possible respect" to the International Convention on the Harmonization of Border Control of Goods (p.24). How has this been specifically implemented in the draft legislation in regard to border services?

Reply:

Various border customs services, mainly those provided at the newly established border crossings on the Croatian border, have been set up to ensure adequate supervision of imported, exported and transit goods and at the same time allow the free flow of goods across the border. For this purpose the border customs service includes, in addition to conventional customs services, veterinary and phytopathological services, while the rest of the border trade and sanitary services are provided inland, in locations where the goods are cleared through customs. In addition, by applying legislation retained from the former Yugoslavia and newly signed agreements, Slovenia tries to achieve the greatest possible confidence in the documents issued by the competent foreign customs control authorities.

New legislation on border control services is still under consideration and has not been introduced yet in Slovenia. The practice is based on former legislation which was assumed by the Slovenian legal system.

Non-tariff measures

Question 20:

We would appreciate additional information on import quotas, which apply particularly to agricultural and textile products (page 25). Also, as the right to import is allocated by the Government of Slovenia to certain associations and economic entities, this could tend to perpetuate or create a bias towards certain (traditional) suppliers, even without country-specific quotas. Could the Government of Slovenia provide more information and, more specifically, indicate whether changes to the quota allocation policy are foreseen. If so, what changes and when?

Question 21:

It is stated that "import quotas per year are determined by the Government and then allocated through appropriate associations of

economic entities within the Chambers of Commerce" (page 25). Please provide specific regulations on the determination and allocation of quotas. Which governmental entities are in charge of the determination of quotas? Can a foreigner have access to membership of the Chambers of Commerce? If so, are there any specific procedures or requirements for a foreigner to be a member of the Chambers of Commerce? If there are any such procedures or requirements, please indicate them.

Question 22:

It is stated that "foreign economic entities, regardless of their national origin or origin of goods, have equal access and possibilities for exporting goods to the Republic of Slovenia within the determined quotas, after having concluded commercial contracts with Slovenian importers". (page 25) Is it required for a foreign economic entity to conclude commercial contracts only with "Slovenian importers" in order to export any products subject to the quotas to Slovenia? Does the term "Slovenian importers" include foreign-owned or foreign-invested importers in Slovenia?

Reply:

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia has retained quantitative quotas limiting the import of certain agricultural and textile products as a form of the protection of the domestic production which had been practised by the former Yugoslavia. However, quantitative quotas will be abolished as soon as such protective instruments are introduced in the field of agriculture and textiles as exist in the other countries. It has been foreseen that already in the first quarter of this year, variable import levies shall be introduced on agricultural products, and quotas abolished.

The import quotas are determined by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, upon proposal prepared by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development on the basis of the previously acquired opinion of the Chamber of Economy of Slovenia. Within the framework of the Chamber of Economy of Slovenia, the quotas shall be allocated to companies - importers or users - and private companies according to mutual agreement within 30 days following the issue of quota regulations. Companies established in Slovenia by foreigners (with the exception of representative offices of foreign companies) have the same rights as domestic companies, i.e. they can be members of the Chamber of Economy of Slovenia, and can as such cooperate in the allocation of quotas on an equal footing. The procedure for acquiring membership of the Chamber of Economy of Slovenia is the same as for domestic entities.

Question 23:

With regard to quotas (p.25), to what extent are the requirements of GATT being considered? Specifically, are there any

particular Articles of the GATT which Slovenia envisages that they may have difficulty in adhering to?

Reply:

The Government of Slovenia has since September 1992, with the Decrees on the amendment of the classification of imported and exported goods (Official Gazette of RS 45/92, 50/92 and 51/92) changed the import regime for several agricultural products, such as live animals, meat, dairy products and beverages (wine), cereals, oil seeds, rubber and resin and sugar, from QQ (Quantitative Quotas) to LB (free import). The government has substantially relaxed the import regime, particularly for the import of meat (tariff group 02) and wine (tariff group 22). Before this change, meat imported under the QQ regime amounted to 58.1 per cent of all imports under the tariff heading 02. After the change, it accounted for only 4.3 per cent. The situation is similar in the tariff heading 22, where before the change 23.2 per cent of all goods were imported under the QQ regime, while after the change this figure was only 1.3 per cent.

Free import (without quotas) applies to the following tariff headings: 10 (cereals), 12 (oil seeds), 13 (rubber and resins) and 17 (sugar).

In 1992, the imports under the quota (QQ) and licence (D) regimes were estimated at 52 million US dollars or 1.2 per cent of all imports, if the structure of imports remained the same as in 1991.

From this short overview of the Slovenian liberalisation through gradual abolishment of the quotas (see also Table 12 to the document L/7090), Slovenia is striving to gradually bring its trade regime into conformity with Article XI of the GATT.

Slovenia makes use of the QQ regime only for imports of some textiles and agricultural products. As can be seen above, Slovenia has drastically decreased the number of agricultural products under the QQ regime. For some agricultural and textile products, Slovenia will temporarily retain the QQ regime for imports, as it is common practice in some countries. Furthermore, this will secure for the Slovenian economy the least painful transition from non-market to market economy.

Slovenia must, due to the sensitivity of their production and international trade in the textile sector, due to its poor system of anti-dumping protection, retain the quotas on imports of textiles.

Agricultural products quotas will be abolished with the introduction of variable import taxes in 1993, based on prescribed minimal market prices, which will guarantee the continuation of strategically important domestic production of several agricultural products. Regarding the requirements of GATT in relation to the quotas, see reply to the questions 24 and 25.

Question 24:

Can Slovenia comment on the GATT justification for quotas imposed on imports (p.25), particularly in view of the provisions of GATT Article XI?

Question 25:

Does Slovenia consider that its quotas are consistent with Article XI and are applied consistently with Article XIII?

Reply:

Quantity Quotas for some agricultural and textile products means for Slovenia in this period of transition from non-market to market economy, an instrument for managing and preserving the use of economic factors through less painful restructuring. According to the needs of sensible management of the painful transition, Slovenia and the Slovenian agriculture sector is in such a difficult situation that regarding some agricultural products some time is needed to comply fully with the requirements of Article XI.

The applicable quotas are consistent with Article XIII of the GATT because they apply to imports from all countries, except from countries on the territory of former Yugoslavia, with which Slovenia is striving to arrange a free-trade zone and has consequently unilaterally introduced such a regime, which is expected to be legally regulated by agreements concluded with each individual country on the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

Question 26:

Section 3.2.3. of L/7090 notes that Slovenia applies import quotas to numerous agricultural products covering 355 tariff items. Quota levels are established after consulting with end-users. What proportion of total agricultural imports (both value and volume) are covered by import quotas?

Reply:

Imports of agricultural products under the QQ regime accounted for 5.6 per cent of the total imports of agricultural products in 1992, with the structure of agricultural products remaining the same as in 1991.

Question 27:

Please provide the list of the "335 items" (page 25) subject to quantity quotas. Can Slovenia provide GATT justification on each of these items?

Reply: Please refer to the Annex.

Question 28:

The former SFRY applied variable import levies to specified agricultural and food products, tractors, electrical machinery etc. In the mid-1986, variable levies were extended to an additional list of 15 agricultural commodities including, inter alia, oil seeds, vegetable oils and wheat. It is not clear whether these variable levies are one and the same as the quotas mentioned in section 3.2.3 of the GATT document. An explanation of this point would be appreciated.

Reply:

The former Yugoslavia introduced a special import duty on import of certain agricultural and food products, computed as the difference between the import price increased by all import duties and average domestic price. That special duty was introduced in order to protect domestic agricultural production, but the payment of this duty has not been implemented in practice. It is therefore envisaged that the present regulation on special duty (levies) be substituted by a new one, functioning in the same way as the system of special levies in the agriculture of the EC countries.

The Republic of Slovenia has assumed and also applies variable import levies to specific agricultural and food products from the former Yugoslavia. Such levies, however, have never applied to tractors and electrical machinery as stated in the question. When Slovenia assumed the entire foreign trade laws and regulations of the former Yugoslavia, including the above levies, some agricultural products were covered by two instruments of protection, i.e. by variable import levies and by import quotas. In the beginning of 1992, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted the decision to abolish quantity quotas for those agricultural products for which variable import levies applied.

The quotas stated and described in the document L/7090 (Section 3.2.3 and Table 12), referring to particular products, are not protected by variable import levies except dairy products. In accordance with the decision adopted in June and September 1992, the Government abolished quotas for the products on which variable import levies have been imposed. No variable import levies will be imposed on the new list of products under import quotas (Annex to this document).

Question 29:

- i) Has Slovenia considered tariffing the quotas in line with the agriculture text of the Draft Final Act of the Uruguay Round?
- ii) Have the Slovenian authorities a plan to phase out import quotas regardless of any Uruguay Round outcome? If so, details would be appreciated.

Reply:

Slovenia is prepared for tariffing the quotas in line with the obligations resulting from the Draft Final Act of the Uruguay Round. As it is described in the answer to question 23, Slovenia will replace quotas with the imposition of variable import taxes in an amount consistent with the obligations resulting from the agriculture text of the Draft Final Act.

Import licensing

Question 30:

Can the Slovenian authorities confirm that import licensing requirements have been removed entirely on all products except those exempt items recorded on page 25 of document L/7090?

Reply:

Slovenia has classified under the regime of permits only those goods which, according to international conventions, are subject to the special control of the State.

Goods classified under the regime of permits are: drugs, halogenous hydrocarbons noxious to the ozonesphere, explosives, certain pyrothecnic products, precious metals, coins, tanks and other armoured motor cars, arms and ammunition.

Question 31:

What is the relationship between import licensing and the administration of Slovenia's quotas?

Reply:

Import permits are not intended as a restriction, but serve as a control measure, which means that the appropriate government body issues permits (Ministry of the Interior for import of arms and ammunition; Ministry of Health, Family and Social Security for pharmaceutical products containing drugs chemicals harmful to the ozone layer; Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development for precious metals and Ministry of Culture for antiques) without quantity quotas. Defence and cultural policies are taken into consideration in the import of arms and the export of antiques.

The quotas are allocated by the Chamber of Economy of Slovenia on the basis of a public bidding. Unlike the permits, the quotas mean a limit on imports. Before the public bid for allocation of quotas, the amount of quota, determined by the Government, is published.

Question 32:

The previous SFRY had so called "accordance goods" (about 80 tariff items) including tropical products, wood, cotton etc. which required special import licenses and which could only be imported from specified origins. Pharmaceuticals and veterinary supplies were also subject to "State authorization" controls. Can Slovenia confirm that these special import licenses and controls no longer apply?

Reply:

Slovenia has abolished "State authorisation" or "Regional approval" for imports from specific countries, a method practised by the former Yugoslavia.

Question 33:

What efforts is the Government of Slovenia making to ensure that in implementing its new responsibility for border inspection services, it is ensuring that veterinary and phytosanitary measures are applied in a non-discriminatory manner?

Reply:

The Republic of Slovenia has, upon taking the phytosanitary and veterinary services under its own authority, by adopting the Constitution Charter on Independence and Sovereignty of the Republic of Slovenia, assumed also all laws and statutory instruments which constituted the basis for the operation of these two services in the former Yugoslavia. By the adoption of the new Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia has assumed the obligation to prepare new regulations in this field by the end of 1993. Regardless of the fact that the regulations of the former Yugoslavia are still being applied, it shall be mentioned that these regulations are, in every respect, consistent with international standards and practices of developed countries.

Laws and statutory instruments determine the procedures of veterinary and phytopathological services and provide a fundamental guarantee for the non-discriminatory performance of these services. Should the participants in the procedure of veterinary and phytopathological control believe that their rights have been violated, they are, in accordance with the above-mentioned statutory instruments, fully entitled to appeal to the Ministry of Food, Forestry and Agriculture and to initiate an administrative litigation.

Last but not least, it should be mentioned that Slovenia has already become a full member of the International Office for Epizootias, while the procedure for accession to the European Organisation for the Protection of Plants is underway.

Fair Competition:

Question 34:

Could the Government of Slovenia give more details on its legislation and practices in the fields of anti-dumping and countervail, demonstrating that they are GATT-consistent? We would also like additional information on the functioning of the "Office for Fair competition" (page 26).

Reply:

The now valid Law on Foreign Trade Transactions, in its Article 75, contains the following provisions in the field of anti-dumping:

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia can levy an anti-dumping duty:

- If dumping took place during the procedure, carried out according to the rules, and domestic producers suffered or may suffer serious injury.
- If it is established that conditions for the introduction of an anti-dumping duty exist.

The duty must not exceed the margin of dumping and shall remain in force for the time and in the amount necessary to neutralize the dumping.

In the draft of the New Law on Foreign Trade Transactions, the above-mentioned Article 75 was deleted and transferred to the Law on the Protection of Competition which is now in the last phase of the ratification procedure.

The Law on the Protection of Competition determines the legal basis for a more precise regulation of the use of anti-dumping measures, in compliance with Article VI of the GATT and with the Code on Anti-Dumping of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Considering the fact that the Free Competition Law has not yet been passed, the Office for Protection of Competition does not function either, since there is no legal basis for its establishment.

Restructuring of the Slovenian Economy

Question 35:

It is stated that "total business results still predominantly depend on socially owned companies which have generated 78 per cent of total income in the economy and employed 88 per cent of work force" (page 5). Does the term "socially owned companies" include "State trade enterprises" as stipulated in Article XVII of the GATT? If so, please indicate the list of these "State trade enterprises". What products do these "State trade enterprises" deal with? Please provide what percentage of the whole Slovenian trade is dealt with by these "State trade enterprises"?

Reply:

Slovenia does not have State trading enterprises as stipulated in Article XVII of the GATT. Although it is true that most of the companies are, in terms of capital, socially owned, their management is completely independent of the State in the decision-making and business operations as a whole, and function like any other privately owned company, the only difference being that they have no concrete owner to whom their management would be directly accountable. The State does not appoint the management or board of directors and is therefore not responsible for the company's business performance. Should these companies operate in the red, the law on bankruptcy would be applied, the same as is the case in the private sector.

Procurement for State reserves

Question 36:

What are Slovenia's plans in regard to the future of the Directorate of National Reserves (p.27)? Is it to remain a State trading enterprise and in what respect would this be consistent with Article XVII?

Reply:

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia is preparing a new Law on State Reserves which should be passed in the Parliament in the second half of 1993. The Government of the Republic of Slovenia plans to adapt the system of National State Reserves to systems applicable in other European countries. To this end, the Republic of Slovenia will propose a special expertise within the PHARE programme for 1993. The role of the Directorate of National Reserves will be modified accordingly and it will no longer have the function of a commercial company. It will carry out commercial transactions only as far as the renewal of permanent strategic State Reserves is concerned. Its basic function will therefore be the care for permanent reserves as well as interventions in the market in order to break monopolies.

The Directorate of National Reserves in its partial role as a State commercial enterprise has so far carried out business transactions in accordance with the provisions of Article XVII and will act accordingly in the future as well when its role within the framework of State reserves will be modified as stated above. As stated in the document L/7090, the role of the Directorate is basically to import, not directly, but on the basis of a public tender or invitations to bid. In this way, those importers are selected who submit the most favourable bid for the import in their own name and for the account of the Directorate. Thereby, the general principle of non-discriminatory treatment (para 1 (a), Article XVII) is respected and such procurement is entirely in accordance with commercial considerations, including price, quality, availability, marketability, transport and other conditions of

purchase, and the companies from all countries are given the appropriate chance to compete for participation in such purchases (para 1(b)(c) of Article XVII). With regard to paragraph 4 of Article XVII, there is no authorised monopoly in Slovenia for the importation of any product.

Question 37:

Could the Government of Slovenia explain the extent to which State reserves are used to subsidize Slovenian enterprises? (page 27). Specifically, it would be helpful to know if goods are made available to firms on a regular basis, and the influence of the Government of Slovenia in reducing the price at which these goods are provided.

Reply:

State Reserves are used to support the production of wheat by purchasing it at prices above the world stock exchange prices for sale on the domestic market at prices which are, for some basic types of flour and bread, below world prices. Such a way of managing State reserves was a temporary measure in 1992, i.e. for the crop of 1992, and will be gradually abolished during 1993 (with regard to the sales at lower prices). The purpose of this measure has been to restrain inflation and/or maintain the basic cost of living. The Government of Slovenia is successful in maintaining parity between domestic prices and prices on foreign markets in those cases where domestic prices rise above world prices and where, in spite of liberalised imports, no equalisation is possible due to the imperfections of the market which continue to exist due to a relatively weak (in terms of capital) private sector.

Export promotion

Question 38:

It is stated that "mechanisms and measures for promoting the export of goods and services have been foreseen, such as a tax refund and the return of customs duties and other charges, as well as other measures of economic and development policies". (page 17) Please provide the view of Slovenia on the consistency of "mechanism and measures for promoting the export of goods" with the GATT provisions and, in particular, those in Article XVI. Please indicate the specific scope and nature of "other measures of economic and development policies".

Reply:

Document L/7090, page 17 explains the main instruments for promoting the export of goods and services the basis of which is a tax refund and the return of customs duties. Other measures refer exclusively to activities such as: promotion of Slovenia as an interesting economic partner; issuing of special publications and dissemination of information on trade regime; establishing certain

data bases providing help for the integration into international trade, etc. The said activities are performed, in accordance with the Law on Foreign Trade Transactions by different government branches and by the Chamber of Economy of Slovenia. The above mechanism and activities do not by any means represent direct subsidies to the exports in the sense of Article XVI of the GATT.

Question 39:

It is noted on page 29 that Slovenia does not have any direct or export subsidies. Is Slovenia prepared to commit itself in the GATT Uruguay Round context "not to introduce, during the reform period, any subsidies contingent upon the export of specific agricultural products"?

Reply:

Slovenia is not a party to GATT and for this reason has not prepared a notification on the existing scope of subsidies. Slovenia currently does not make use of any subsidies intended for exports. Slovenia is prepared to commit itself in the GATT Uruguay Round context not to introduce export subsidies in the field of specific agricultural products, during the reform period in line with the agriculture text of the Draft Final Act of the Uruguay Round.

Domestic support

Question 40:

While Slovenia may not have any export subsidies, pages 29-30 show that it has a significant array of direct subsidies to domestic industry amounting to 2.9 per cent of GDP in 1991 (excluding local government subsidies) but falling to an estimated 1.9 per cent of GDP in 1992. It is recognized that domestic economic difficulties and associated adjustments were responsible for higher than expected domestic support levels in 1991. The trend downwards is encouraging. Is Slovenia prepared to commit itself to a programme of phased reductions of subsidies covering agriculture and food products in line with the domestic support commitments in the Draft Final Act of the Uruguay Round?

Question 41:

On the question of subsidies (page 29), we would recall the obligation under GATT Article XVI to notify the CONTRACTING PARTIES of the extent and nature of subsidies granted or maintained, and to avoid those which might have a trade-distorting impact. Could the Government of Slovenia provide an update on the actual situation with respect to these subsidies, with reference to these guidelines?

Reply:

On the basis of starting-points and balance of public consumption in Slovenia as well as of the integrated State budget

for 1993, which is being prepared at the Ministry of Finance, it is expected that the funds for support and transfers to the economic sector would be in fact reduced by one third in 1993. Here, it has been taken into account that at the end of 1992, the Decree on refund of customs, fiscal and other taxes for the encouragement of exports (draw-back) expired. The funds earmarked for that purpose in 1993, represent only the repayment of outstanding liabilities from 1992. Within the framework of other funds, an essential reduction in support to the economic sector has been planned. In addition, it has been anticipated that the funds in 1993 will be provided through other mechanisms (financial recovery and reorganisation of banks).

According to the estimation of the Ministry of Finance, support to the agricultural sector would be in fact reduced by 5 percent in 1993 and would amount to 0.5 per cent of the gross domestic product. Support granted through State reserves and State interventions for certain food products would also in fact be reduced by 5 per cent in 1993. Their share would amount to 0.2 per cent of the gross domestic product. Slovenia's intentions regarding the Uruguay Round are explained in the answer to question 39.

Trade relations

Question 42:

Slovenia has concluded economic cooperation agreements with the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Macedonia (p.26). What is the exact content of these agreements? What areas do they cover?

Reply:

As stated in the document L/7090 (page 26), the Republic of Slovenia signed, in the beginning of 1992, an agreement on economic cooperation with the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Macedonia, the contents of which are practically identical. Following the reciprocal ratification of the agreement on economic cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Macedonia, the said agreement entered into force at the end of May 1992. A similar agreement, concluded with the Republic of Croatia, was ratified by the Parliament of the Republic of Slovenia, but did not enter into force since the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia refused its ratification. Furthermore, the Republic of Croatia lifted, on 1 June, preferential treatment of the goods originating in the Republic of Slovenia and imposed import levies amounting to 22.5 per cent, based on the MFN clause. Following unsuccessful negotiations on 1 November 1992, the Republic of Slovenia also introduced the same treatment which is valid for third countries, i.e. MFN treatment to the import of goods originating in the Republic of Croatia. It was agreed with the Government of the Republic of Croatia that a new draft of the agreement on economic cooperation would be prepared.



The major points of the agreement with the Republic of Macedonia now in force are as follows:

1. Establishment of the free trade area pursuant to article XXIV of the GATT, namely:
 - lifting (prohibiting the imposition of) duties and import levies for all industrial and agricultural products according to Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) with the exception of 1 per cent customs formality tax;
 - lifting (prohibiting the imposition of) trade quotas;
 - free movement of services, capital, and movement and employment of key personnel of legal entities;
 - prohibition of dumping and subsidising;
 - rules for establishing the origin of goods.
2. Re-registration of banks and insurance companies of the contracting parties as foreign or mixed ownership companies according to the principle of reciprocity.
3. Free establishment and operation of companies of the other contracting party on the principle of reciprocity.
4. Reciprocal possibility to use the assets of the legal entities of the other contracting party as the assets for establishing of companies and the transfer of shareholders' capital.
5. Ensuring national treatment in reference to the assets of legal and physical entities of the other contracting party.
6. Main provisions for separate agreements on employment and social insurance, payment operations, transport and telecommunications.

Question 43:

It is stated that Slovenia is "attempting to maintain continuity in trade with other republics of the former Yugoslavia on the basis of free trade under signed FTA or unilaterally declared free trade". (page 7) Which Republics of the former Yugoslavia have signed the FTA and when was the FTA signed? Which Republics of the former Yugoslavia "unilaterally declared free trade" to which other Republics? When was the declaration made? Does the FTA constitute a free trade agreement in terms of Article XXIV the GATT? Will the FTA be notified to the GATT in accordance with Article XXIV of the GATT when Slovenia becomes a contracting party to the GATT?

Question 44:

When does Slovenia intend to notify the free-trade agreements with the Republics of former Yugoslavia (p.26) in accordance with the provisions of GATT Article XXIV, as well as the trade agreements being negotiated with other States (p.31)?

Question 45:

The description of the Slovenian trade practices at page 26 indicates that the Government of Slovenia is giving preferential (i.e. duty-free) access to goods from the former Yugoslav republics, despite the fact that no free trade agreement (FTA) exists.

a) What does the Government of Slovenia consider as the appropriate GATT justification for this practice?

b) What arrangements is the Government of Slovenia making to establish "mutual trade relations on a definitive basis" with the other former Yugoslav republics? Could the Government of Slovenia state when they propose to achieve a free trade area with the republics of former Yugoslavia?

c) Where economic cooperation agreements establishing free trade areas have been concluded, when will the Government of Slovenia demonstrate them to be consistent with GATT Article XXIV?

d) Finally, could the Government of Slovenia explain why it believes that Article XXIV: 11 is a valid precedent for its situation?

Reply:

Slovenia has not yet been a party to the GATT, therefore no legal basis existed so far for notifying any of the adopted measures of economic and trade policies. It has nevertheless tried, when adopting measures and implementing trade policy, to respect as strictly as possible the basic rules set out within the framework of the GATT system. In this particular case, Slovenia is of the opinion that consultations about the agreements to establish free trade areas between the countries which are not parties to the GATT e.g. Slovenia and Macedonia, should not be held within the framework of the GATT. However, Slovenia will agree to hold consultations under the GATT Article XXIV as soon as it becomes a party to the GATT, although it considers that, in this case, it is possible to use the provisions under Article XXIV, in the spirit of the paragraph 11.

All other agreements that the Republic of Slovenia has concluded with other countries (document L/7090, page 31) do not contain provisions on customs concessions and establish neither free trade areas nor customs unions.

Other matters

General Guidelines of the Economic Programme of the Government of Slovenia

Question 46:

With reference to the convertibility of the domestic currency discussed at pages 10 and 12 and the Law on Foreign Investments (page 31), what assurances can the Government of Slovenia provide that foreign creditors and foreign investors will not experience difficulties in receiving payment in foreign currencies which can then be exported/repatriated?

Reply:

The Law on Foreign Investments guarantees full "national treatment" to foreign investors.

The Law on Foreign Exchange Business and Law on Foreign Credit Transactions provide normal procedures and full protection for foreign creditors and investors to receive payment in foreign currencies.

Question 47:

It would be interesting to know more about the new privatization law (proposal; p.29). When will the new legislation be approved and what are the main characteristics of the law?

Question 48:

It is stated that "political agreement ... has been achieved that the Slovene economy must be privatized within the next three years." (page 6) Is there any specific plan to carry out this agreement? If so, please indicate the plan and, in particular, the specific plan or schedule to privatize State trade enterprises.

Question 49:

Please explain the main elements of "the Law on Privatization". (page 5)

Reply:

In November 1992, the Slovenian Parliament succeeded in adopting the privatization legislation. After nearly two years of discussion (during which several concepts and drafts of the privatization process were proposed), a compromise proposal of the law was approved by the Parliament in November last year. According to the Ownership Transformation Law all companies with socially-owned equity that does not belong to anyone have to be transformed and only a few exemptions are defined: banks and insurance companies, railways, airports, sea ports, telecommunications, electric plants and other companies providing public services and economic infrastructure that will be regulated by special law and will stay in the hands of the republican or local governments in the long run.

The Law provides for a combination of free distribution with commercial prioritisation of the companies. The basic transformation scheme in the Law demonstrates that a multi-track approach, allowing for various methods of distributional and commercial privatization was finally chosen: 10 per cent of shares is transferred to the Pension Fund, 20 per cent of shares is transferred to the Special Investment Funds for their future free distribution to all Slovenian citizens via ownership certificates, 20 per cent of shares is available for internal free distribution to employees via ownership certificates, and the remaining 40 per cent of shares is to be sold on preferential terms to insiders using a special internal buy-out

scheme or on commercial terms through the public offering of shares, public tender or public auction. The Law is very flexible, it allows the modification of the basic transformation scheme and that various combinations of methods be used by the companies, if approved by the Agency for Privatization. In addition, it is allowed that the companies are transformed by raising new private equity on commercial terms and transferring the existing shares representing social capital to various financial institutions.

Although the privatization legislation was not put in place till very recently, the privatization process had not been fully blocked. It was possible to carry it out under the control of the Agency for Privatization according to the former federal law which was adopted in Slovene's legal system after the independence, although only to a limited extent. This fact is exceptionally important because of the experience and knowledge which was obtained in Slovenia, especially in the Agency for Privatization and Restructuring. According to the law on ownership transformation of companies, more than 2,500 companies will undergo ownership transformation in the next year and a half. These companies employ a total of more than 500,000 persons and account for approximately 80 per cent of the total revenue of the Slovene economy.

The law will come into force in May 1993 and, in the intermediate period, the Government together with the Agency for Privatization must prepare everything required for the technical implementation of the law.

Nevertheless, the main source of growth of the private sector was the upsurge of new private enterprises with domestic and foreign origin capital.

External debt

Question 50:

The Memorandum refers to the question of the succession of the rights and the obligations of the former Yugoslavia (p.33). The successor issue is closely related to the division of the debts and the property of the SFRY between the republics of the former Yugoslavia. Have there been any decisions concerning the possible burden sharing? What is the present status in solving the problem?

Question 51:

We understand that Slovenia has already applied for membership in the IMF (International Monetary Fund). What prospect does Slovenia hold with respect to the accession procedure to that organization, including the question as to how Slovenia plans to deal with the external debt which Slovenia succeeded from the former SFRY?

Reply:

On December 14, 1992, the Executive Board of the IMF adopted a decision on the status of former Yugoslavia in the Fund. In that decision, the Fund determined, inter alia, that (i) the SFRY has ceased to exist and has therefore, ceased to be a member of the Fund, (ii) the successors to the assets and liabilities of the former Yugoslavia in the Fund are the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Macedonia, the Republic of Slovenia, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and (iii) each successor may accede to the membership of the former SFRY in the Fund in accordance with certain terms and conditions. According to the decision of the Executive Board, the share of the Republic of Slovenia in the assets and liabilities of the former Yugoslavia in the IMF is 16.39 per cent. The required notifications from the part of the Republic of Slovenia to the IMF have already been made. Having regard the decisions of the Executive Board, the Republic of Slovenia also fulfilled its share of the overdue financial obligations towards the IMF. Having fulfilled the given conditions of the Executive Board, the Republic of Slovenia become a member of the Fund in January 1993.

According to the legislation of the former Yugoslavia, the following entities were allowed to raise funds abroad: enterprises, banks and, under special federal laws also the federal and republican governments and some federal institutions (National Bank of Yugoslavia). The system of registration of foreign credits (organised on the basis of republican residency of the enterprises) demanded each credit to be attributed to a specific enterprise (final beneficiary) which was held responsible for the repayments. The enterprise was not specified in the case of foreign credits, raised by the federal and republican governments and by the National Bank of Yugoslavia. Therefore, there are two types of external debt of the former Yugoslavia: the so called allocated debt, which is attributable to the final beneficiary, and the so called non-allocated debt, which is not attributed to a specific final beneficiary. Only the non-allocated external debt is a matter of the succession debate.

According to the statistics of the NBY, total convertible long term debt of the former Yugoslavia amounted as of 31 December 1990 (date set for the valuation of the succession assets) to US\$ 16 billion. The estimated amount of non allocated external debt of the above total is US\$ 3.4 billion. In the total amount of convertible mid-term and long-term external debt of former Yugoslavia as of 31 December 1990, the allocated debt of the Republic of Slovenia totalled US\$ 1.8 billion.

The mid- and long-term external debt, attributable to final beneficiaries of foreign credits from the territory of the Republic of Slovenia (allocated debt) is recognised as external debt and is the obligation of the Republic of Slovenia. As of 30 November 1992 according to the statistics of the Bank of Slovenia this debt amounted to US\$ 1,632 million.

The Republic of Slovenia declared its willingness to accept a certain proportion of the non-allocated external debt of former Yugoslavia, linked to its share of the foreign exchange reserves of the former Yugoslavia. This is a matter of the succession debates.

The amount of the non-allocated debt has still to be determined, as well as the criteria for its distribution among the former Yugoslav republics. Some progress has been made in the evaluation process. The decision of the Executive Board of the IMF about the membership of the former Yugoslavia and the succession model will also influence the criteria for the distribution of the non allocated external debt.

In the meantime, the Republic of Slovenia, established contacts with different groups of creditors (Paris Club, ICC, World Bank) to make provisional payment arrangements for the existing external debt, without prejudice to the succession debate. According to these provisional arrangements, the Republic of Slovenia is the only State from the territory of former Yugoslavia which is servicing its allocated debt to all creditors in full.

Balance of payments

Question 52:

Does Slovenia envisage a need to resort to the provisions of Article XVIII of the GATT?

Question 53:

Does Slovenia intend to invoke Article XVIII when it accedes to the GATT?

Reply:

For the time being, Slovenia does not envisage the need to resort to the provisions of Article XVIII of GATT. Should problems in the balance of payments occur, Slovenia will request from the GATT contracting parties appropriate consultations, in compliance with possible legal regulations within the GATT framework, in order to secure the temporary application of appropriate measures to solve the balance of payments difficulties.

The protection of intellectual property

Question 54:

The 1981 SFRY Patent Law did not provide adequate protection for patent holders. Its term of protection was seven years with seven year renewals for working the invention. In addition, the law contained sweeping compulsory licensing provisions which further eroded exclusive patent rights. What are the terms of protection and renewal period on patents, trademarks, service marks and models,

contained in the new Slovenian Law on Industrial Property noted in section 3.5. of document L/7090 (p.26-27)?

Reply:

The Slovenian Law on Industrial Property provides for a very broad scope of protection, which is even broader than the European Patent Convention. The period of patent protection is 20 years from the date it is registered, and is subject to the payment of fees. In 1993, an amendment of the Law shall be proposed, with the aim to extend the protection for additional 5 years for some specific patents (pharmaceuticals). The Law also provides for a utility model protection by ex-Yugoslav Law. Furthermore, Slovenia intends to ratify Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) in 1993. Trademarks and service marks are protected in the same way as elsewhere; the period of protection is 10 years, with the possibility of renewal for additional 10 years as many times as desired. Slovenia is also party to the Madrid Agreement and shall ratify the Madrid Protocol concerning international registration of trade marks. The models can be protected for 10 years. There are also provisions for a grace period of 12 months, and a very restricted possibility of compulsory licensing. In short, the Law is fully in line with the GATT TRIP proposals. The Slovenian Patent Office, established last year, is fully operational.

It should be noted that the complete Law on Industrial Property of Slovenia was published in the Official Journal of WIPO. "Industrial Property" No.10, 1992".

Statistical Tables

Question 55

Please explain the specific content and nature of "all import duties" as indicated in the table 11 (page 51).

Reply:

The weighted import duty includes:

- customs duty,
- non-customs duty (see the replies to questions 10, 11, 14 and 15 and document L/7090, page 21).

The level of the weighted import duty, shown in the last column of Table 11, document L/7090, was reduced following the linear reduction of taxes from 8.5 per cent to 1 per cent, in order to achieve the equalisation of the tax burden.

ANNEX 1

GOODS CLASSIFIED UNDER QUANTITY QUOTAS REGIME

01.02	Live bovine animals:
0102.902	--- Oxen
0102.903	--- Cows
0102.909	--- Other cattle
01.05	Live poultry, that is to say, fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> , ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls:
0105.119	--- Other
0105.919	--- Other
02.01	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled:
0201.209	--- Other
02.06	Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen:
0206.21	-- Tongues
0206.22	-- Livers
0206.41	-- Livers
0206.49	-- Other
0206.90	-- Other, frozen
02.07	Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading No. 01.05, fresh, chilled or frozen:
0207.10	- Poultry not cut in pieces, fresh or chilled
0207.21	-- Fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i>
0207.41	-- Of fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i>
02.10	Meat and edible meat offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal:
0210.11	-- Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone in
0210.12	-- Bellies and cuts thereof
0210.20	- Meat of bovine animals
03.02	Fish, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading No. 03.04:
0302.11	-- Trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i> , <i>Salmo gairdneri</i> , <i>Salmo clarki</i> , <i>Salmo aguabonita</i> , <i>Salmo gilae</i>)
04.01	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter:
0401.10	- Of a fat content, by weight, not exceeding 1 per cent
0401.20	- Of a fat content, by weight, exceeding per cent but not exceeding 6 per cent
0401.30	- Of a fat content, by weight, exceeding

- 6 per cent
 - 0401.301 --- Cream
 - 0401.309 --- Other
- 04.02 Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter:
 - 0402.10 - In powder, granules or other solid forms, of a fat content, by weight, not exceeding 1.5 per cent
 - 0402.21 - Not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter
 - 0402.29 -- Other
 - 0402.91 -- Not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter
 - 0402.99 -- Other
- 04.03 Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt, kephir, and other fermented or acidified milk and cream, whether of not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter of flavoured or containing added fruit or cocoa:
 - 0403.101 --- Yogurt
 - 0403.901 --- Not flavoured nor containing added fruits or cocoa
 - 0403.909 --- Flavoured or containing added fruits or cocoa
- 04.04 Whey, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, products consisting of natural milk constituents, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, not elsewhere specified or included:
 - 0404.10 - Whey, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter
 - 0404.90 - Other
- 04.05 Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk:
 - 0405.001 --- Butter, fresh
 - 0405.002 --- Butter, melted
 - 0405.009 --- Other (salted cream, other)
- 04.06 Cheese and curd:
 - 0406.101 --- Fresh cheese, not fermented
 - 0406.109 --- Curd
 - 0406.20 - Grated or powdered cheese, of all kinds
 - 0406.30 - Processed cheese, not grated or powdered
 - 0406.90 - Other cheese ex: Gauda, Ementaler, Edamer
- 04.07 Birds' eggs, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked:
 - 0407.001 --- Hen eggs, eleucotic
 - 0407.005 --- Hen eggs, other
- 04.09
 - 0409.00 Natural honey:
 - 0409.001 --- In packaging not exceeding 25 kg

0409.009	---	In other packaging
07.01		Potatoes, fresh or chilled:
0701.90	-	Other
08.08		Apples, pears and quinces, fresh:
0808.10	-	Apples
11.01		Wheat or meslin flour:
1101.001	---	Wheat flour
1101.009	---	Meslin flour
15.01		
1501.00		Lard; other pig fat and poultry fat, rendered, whether or not pressed or solvent-extracted:
1501.002	---	Pig fat, edible
16.02		Other prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood:
1602.41	--	Hams and cuts thereof
1602.42	--	Shoulders and cuts thereof
1602.49	--	Other, including mixtures
19.02		Pasta, whether or not cooked or stuffed (with meat or other substances) or otherwise prepared, such as spaghetti, macaroni, noodles, lasagne, gnocchi, ravioli, cannelloni; couscous, whether or not prepared:
1902.11	--	Containing eggs
1902.19	--	Other
20.09		Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, unfermented and not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter:
2009.70	-	Apple juice
22.04		Wine of fresh grapes, including fortified wines; grape must other than that of heading No. 20.09:
2204.299	---	Wine, other
51.11		Woven fabrics of carded wool or of carded fine animal hair:
5111.11	--	Of a weight not exceeding 300 g/m ²
5111.19	--	Other
5111.20	--	Other, mixed mainly or solely with man-made filaments
5111.30	--	Other, mixed mainly or solely with man-made staple fibres
5111.90	--	Other
51.12		Woven fabrics of carded wool or of carded fine animal hair:
5112.11	--	Of a weight not exceeding 200 g/m ²
5112.19	--	Other
5112.20	--	Other, mixed mainly or solely with man-made filaments
5112.30	--	Other, mixed mainly or solely with staple man-made fibres
5112.90	--	Other

- 52.04 Cotton sewing thread, whether or not put up for retail sale:
 - 5204.11 -- Containing 85 per cent or more by weight of cotton
 - 5204.19 -- Other
- 52.05 Cotton yarn, containing 85 per cent or more by weights of cotton, not put up for retail sale:
 - 5205.11 -- Measuring 714.29 decitex or more not exceeding 14 metric number)
 - 5205.12 -- Measuring less than 714.29 decitex but not less than 232.56 decitex (exceeding 14 metric number but not exceeding 43 metric number)
 - 5205.13 -- Measuring less than 232.56 decitex but not less than 192.31 decitex (exceeding 43 metric number but not exceeding 52 metric number)
 - 5205.14 -- Measuring less than 192.31 decitex but not less than 125 decitex (exceeding 52 metric number but not exceeding 80 metric number)
 - 5205.15 -- Measuring less than 125 decitex (exceeding 80 metric number)
 - 5205.21 -- Measuring 714.29 decitex or more not exceeding 14 metric number)
 - 5205.22 -- Measuring less than 714.29 decitex but not less than 232.56 decitex (exceeding 14 metric number but not exceeding 43 metric number)
 - 5205.23 -- Measuring less than 232.56 decitex but not less than 192.31 decitex (exceeding 43 metric number but not exceeding 52 metric number)
 - 5205.24 -- Measuring less than 192.31 decitex but not less than 125 decitex (exceeding 52 metric number but not exceeding 80 metric number)
 - 5205.25 -- Measuring less than 125 decitex (exceeding 80 metric number)
 - 5205.31 -- Measuring per single yarn 714.29 decitex or more (not exceeding 14 metric number per single yarn)
 - 5205.32 -- Measuring per single yarn less than 714.29 decitex but not less than 232.56 decitex (exceeding 14 metric number but not exceeding 43 metric number per single yarn)
 - 5205.33 -- Measuring per single yarn less than 232.56 decitex but not less than 192.31 decitex (exceeding 43 metric number but not exceeding 52 metric number per single yarn)
 - 5205.34 -- Measuring per single yarn less than 192.31

- decitex but not less than 125 decitex
(exceeding 52 metric number but not
exceeding 80 metric number per single
yarn)
- 5205.35 -- Measuring per single yarn less than 125
decitex (exceeding 80 metric number per
single yarn)
- 5205.41 -- Measuring per single yarn 714.29 decitex
or more not exceeding 14 metric number per
single yarn)
- 5205.42 -- Measuring per single yarn less than 714.29
decitex but not less than 232.56 decitex
(exceeding 14 metric number but not
exceeding 43 metric number per single
yarn)
- 5205.43 -- Measuring per single yarn less than 232.56
decitex but not less than 192.31 decitex
(exceeding 43 metric number but not
exceeding 52 metric number per single
yarn)
- 5205.44 -- Measuring per single yarn less than 192.31
decitex but not less than 125 decitex
(exceeding 52 metric number but not
exceeding 80 metric number per single
yarn)
- 5205.45 -- Measuring per single yarn less than 125
decitex (exceeding 80 metric number per
single yarn)
- 52.06 Cotton yarn, containing less than 85 per cent
by weight of cotton, not put up for retail
sale:
- 5206.11 -- Measuring 714.29 decitex or more
(not exceeding 14 metric number)
- 5206.12 -- Measuring less than 714.29 decitex but
not less than 232.56 decitex (exceeding
14 metric number but not exceeding 43
metric number)
- 5206.13 -- Measuring less than 232.56 decitex but
not less than 192.31 decitex (exceeding
43 metric number but not exceeding 52
metric number)
- 5206.14 -- Measuring less than 192.31 decitex but
not less than 125 decitex (exceeding
52 metric number but not exceeding 80
metric number)
- 5206.15 -- Measuring less than 125 decitex (exceeding
80 metric number)
- 5206.21 -- Measuring 714.29 decitex or more
(not exceeding 14 metric number)
- 5206.22 -- Measuring less than 714.29 decitex but
not less than 232.56 decitex (exceeding
14 metric number but not exceeding 43
metric number)
- 5206.23 -- Measuring less than 232.56 decitex but

- not less than 192.31 decitex (exceeding 43 metric number but not exceeding 52 metric number)
- 5206.24 -- Measuring less than 192.31 decitex but not less than 125 decitex (exceeding 52 metric number but not exceeding 80 metric number)
- 5206.25 -- Measuring less than 125 decitex (exceeding 80 metric number)
- 5206.31 -- Measuring per single yarn 714.29 decitex or more (not exceeding 14 metric number per single yarn)
- 5206.32 -- Measuring per single yarn less than 714.29 decitex but not less than 232.56 decitex (exceeding 14 metric number but not exceeding 43 metric number per single yarn)
- 5206.33 -- Measuring per single yarn less than 232.56 decitex but not less than 192.31 decitex (exceeding 43 metric number but not exceeding 52 metric number per single yarn)
- 5206.34 -- Measuring per single yarn less than 192.31 decitex but not less than 125 decitex (exceeding 52 metric number but not exceeding 80 metric number per single yarn)
- 5206.35 -- Measuring per single yarn less than 125 decitex (exceeding 80 metric number per single yarn)
- 5206.41 -- Measuring per single yarn 714.29 decitex or more not exceeding 14 metric number per single yarn)
- 5206.42 -- Measuring per single yarn less than 714.29 decitex but not less than 232.56 decitex (exceeding 14 metric number but not exceeding 43 metric number per single yarn)
- 5206.43 -- Measuring per single yarn less than 232.56 decitex but not less than 192.31 decitex (exceeding 43 metric number but not exceeding 52 metric number per single yarn)
- 5206.44 -- Measuring per single yarn less than 192.31 decitex but not less than 125 decitex (exceeding 52 metric number but not exceeding 80 metric number per single yarn)
- 5206.45 -- Measuring per single yarn less than 125 decitex (exceeding 80 metric number per single yarn)
- 52.08 Woven fabrics of cotton, containing 85 per cent or more by weight of cotton, weighing not more than 200 g/m²

- 5208.11 -- Plain weave, weighing not more than 100 g/m²
- 5208.12 -- Plain weave, weighing more than 100 g/m²
- 5208.13 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
- 5208.19 -- Other fabrics
- 5208.21 -- Plain weave, weighing not more than 100 g/m²
- 5208.22 -- Plain weave, weighing more than 100 g/m²
- 5208.23 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
- 5208.29 -- Other fabrics
- 5208.31 -- Plain weave, weighing not more than 100 g/m²
- 5208.32 -- Plain weave, weighing more than 100 g/m²
- 5208.33 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
- 5208.39 -- Other fabrics
- 5208.41 -- Plain weave, weighing not more than 100 g/m²
- 5208.42 -- Plain weave, weighing more than 100 g/m²
- 5208.43 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
- 5208.49 -- Other fabrics
- 5208.51 -- Plain weave, weighing not more than 100 g/m²
- 5208.52 -- Plain weave, weighing more than 100 g/m²
- 5208.53 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
- 5208.59 -- Other fabrics
- 52.09 Woven fabrics of cotton, containing 85 per cent or more by weight of cotton, weighing more than 200 g/m²
 - 5209.11 -- Plain weave
 - 5209.12 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
 - 5209.19 -- Other fabrics
 - 5209.21 -- Plain weave
 - 5209.22 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
 - 5209.29 -- Other fabrics
 - 5209.31 -- Plain weave
 - 5209.32 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
 - 5209.39 -- Other fabrics
 - 5209.41 -- Plain weave
 - 5209.42 -- Denim fabrics (jeans)
 - 5209.43 -- Other fabrics of 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
 - 5209.49 -- Other fabrics
 - 5209.51 -- Plain weave
 - 5209.52 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill

- 5209.59 -- Other fabrics
- 52.10 Woven fabrics of cotton, containing 85 per cent or more by weight of cotton, mixed mainly or solely with man-made fibres, weighing not more than 200 g/m²:
 - 5210.11 -- Plain weave
 - 5210.12 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
 - 5210.19 -- Other fabrics
 - 5210.21 -- Plain weave
 - 5210.22 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
 - 5210.29 -- Other fabrics
 - 5210.31 -- Plain weave
 - 5210.32 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
 - 5210.39 -- Other fabrics
 - 5210.41 -- Plain weave
 - 5210.42 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
 - 5210.49 -- Other fabrics
 - 5210.51 -- Plain weave
 - 5210.52 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
 - 5210.59 -- Other fabrics
- 52.11 Woven fabrics of cotton, containing 85 per cent or more by weight of cotton, mixed mainly or solely with man-made staple fibres, weighing more than 200 g/m²:
 - 5211.11 -- Plain weave
 - 5211.12 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
 - 5211.19 -- Other fabrics
 - 5211.21 -- Plain weave
 - 5211.22 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
 - 5211.29 -- Other fabric
 - 5211.31 -- Plain weave
 - 5211.32 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
 - 5211.39 -- Other fabrics
 - 5211.41 -- Plain weave
 - 5211.42 -- Denim fabrics (jeans)
 - 5211.43 -- Other fabrics of 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
 - 5211.49 -- Other fabrics
 - 5211.51 -- Plain weave
 - 5211.52 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
 - 5211.59 -- Other fabrics
- 52.12 Woven fabrics, containing 85 per cent or more by weight of man-made staple fibres,

- 5212.11 -- Unbleached
- 5212.12 -- Bleached
- 5212.13 -- Dyed
- 5212.14 -- Of yarns of different colours
- 5212.15 -- Printed
- 5212.21 -- Unbleached
- 5212.22 -- Bleached
- 5212.23 -- Dyed
- 5212.24 -- Of yarns of different colours
- 5212.25 -- Printed
- 55.12 Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres,
containing 85 per cent or more by weight of
synthetic staple fibres
 - 5512.11 -- Unbleached or bleached
 - 5512.19 -- Other
 - 5512.21 -- Unbleached or bleached
 - 5512.29 -- Other
 - 5512.091 -- Unbleached or bleached
 - 5512.099 -- Other
- 55.13 Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres,
containing less than 80 per cent by weight of
such fibres, mixed mainly or solely with
cotton of weight not exceeding 170 g/m²
 - 5513.11 -- Of polyester staple fibres, plain weave
 - 5513.12 -- 3-thread or 4 thread twill, including
cross twill, of polyester staple fibres
 - 5513.13 -- Other woven fabrics of polyester staple
fibres
 - 5513.21 -- Of polyester staple fibres, plain weave
 - 5513.22 -- 3-thread or 4 thread twill, including
cross twill, of polyester staple fibres
 - 5513.23 -- Other woven fabrics of polyester staple
fibres
 - 5513.31 -- Of polyester staple fibres, plain weave
 - 5513.32 -- 3-thread or 4 thread twill, including
cross twill, of polyester staple fibres
 - 5513.33 -- Other woven fabrics of polyester staple
fibres
 - 5513.39 -- Other fabrics
 - 5513.41 -- Of polyester staple fibres, plain weave
 - 5513.42 -- 3-thread or 4 thread twill, including
cross twill, of polyester staple fibres
 - 5513.43 -- Other woven fabrics of polyester staple
fibres
 - 5513.49 -- Other fabrics
- 55.14 Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres,
containing less than 85 per cent by weight of
such fibres, mixed mainly or solely with
cotton, of a weight exceeding 170 g/m²
 - 5514.11 -- Of polyester staple fibres, plain weave
 - 5514.12 -- 3-thread or 4 thread twill, including
cross twill, of polyester staple fibres
 - 5514.13 -- Other woven fabrics of polyester staple
fibres

- 5514.21 -- Of polyester staple fibres, plain weave
- 5514.22 -- 3-thread or 4 thread twill, including cross twill, of polyester staple fibres
- 5514.23 -- Other woven fabrics of polyester staple fibres
- 5514.31 -- Of polyester staple fibres, plain weave
- 5513.32 -- 3-thread or 4 thread twill, including cross twill, of polyester staple fibres
- 5514.33 -- Other woven fabrics of polyester staple fibres
- 5514.39 -- Other fabrics
- 5514.41 -- Of polyester staple fibres, plain weave
- 5514.42 -- 3-thread or 4 thread twill, including cross twill, of polyester staple fibres
- 5514.43 -- Other woven fabrics of polyester staple fibres
- 55.15 Other woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres:
 - 5515.11 -- Mixed mainly or solely with viscose rayon staple fibres
 - 5515.12 -- Mixed mainly or solely with man-made filaments
 - 5515.13 -- Mixed mainly or solely with wool or fine animal hair
 - 5515.19 -- Other
 - 5515.21 -- Mixed mainly or solely with man-made filaments
 - 5515.22 -- Mixed mainly or solely with wool or fine animal hair
 - 5515.29 -- Other
 - 5515.91 -- Mixed mainly or solely with man-made filaments
 - 5515.92 -- Mixed mainly or solely with wool or fine animal hair
- 55.16 Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibres
 - 5516.11 -- Unbleached or bleached
 - 5516.12 -- Dyed
 - 5516.13 -- Of yarns of different colours
 - 5516.14 -- Printed
 - 5516.21 -- Unbleached or bleached
 - 5516.22 -- Dyed
 - 5516.23 -- Of yarns of different colours
 - 5516.24 -- Printed
 - 5516.31 -- Unbleached or bleached
 - 5516.32 -- Dyed
 - 5516.33 -- If yarns of different colours
 - 5516.34 -- Printed
 - 5516.41 -- Unbleached or bleached
 - 5516.42 -- Dyed
 - 5516.43 -- Of yarns of different colours
 - 5516.44 -- Printed
 - 5516.91 -- Unbleached or bleached
 - 5516.92 -- Dyed
 - 5516.93 -- Of yarns of different colours

- 5516.94 -- Printed
- 61.01 Men's or boys' overcoats, car -coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks (including skijackets), wind-cheaters, wind-jackets and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, other than those of heading No. 61.03:
 - 6101.101 --- Coats, overcoats, capes and similar articles
 - 6101.109 --- Wind-cheaters, anoraks (including ski-jackets), lined wind-jackets, with or without pads and similar articles
 - 6101.201 --- Coats, overcoats, capes and similar articles
 - 6101.209 --- Wind-cheaters, anoraks (including ski-jackets), lined wind-jackets, with or without pads and similar articles
 - 6101.301 --- Coats, overcoats, capes and similar articles
 - 6101.309 --- Wind-cheaters, anoraks (including ski-jackets), lined wind-jackets, with or without pads and similar articles
- 6101.90 -- Of other textile materials
- 61.02 Women's or girls' overcoats, car-coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks (including skijackets), wind-cheaters, wind-jackets and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, other than those of heading No. 61.04:
 - 6102.101 --- Coats, overcoats, capes and similar articles
 - 6102.109 --- Wind-cheaters, anoraks (including ski-jackets), lined wind-jackets, with or without pads and similar articles
 - 6102.201 --- Coats, overcoats, capes and similar articles
 - 6102.209 --- Wind-cheaters, anoraks (including ski-jackets), lined wind-jackets, with or without pads and similar articles
 - 6102.301 --- Coats, overcoats, capes and similar articles
 - 6102.309 --- Wind-cheaters, anoraks (including ski-jackets), lined wind-jackets, with or without pads and similar articles
- 6102.90 -- Of other textile materials
- 61.05 Men's or boys' shirts, knitted or crocheted
 - 6105.10 -- Of cotton
 - 6105.201 --- Of synthetic fibres
 - 6105.209 --- Of other man-made fibres
 - 6105.901 --- Of wool or fine animal hair
 - 6105.909 --- Of other textile materials
- 61.06 Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses, knitted or crocheted:
 - 6106.10 -- Of cotton
 - 6106.20 -- Of man-made fibres
 - 6106.901 --- Of wool or fine animal hair

- 6106.902 --- Of silk or waste silk
- 6106.903 --- Of flax or ramia
- 6106.909 --- Of other textile materials
- 61.09 T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted:
 - 6109.10 -- Of cotton
 - 6109.901 --- Of wool or fine animal hair
 - 6109.902 --- Of man-made fibres
 - 6109.909 --- Other
- 61.10 Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, knitted or crocheted:
 - 6110.10 -- Of wool or fine animal hair
 - 6110.201 --- light, fine knitted cardigans and pullovers - jerseys, with polo collar or neck-line
 - 6110.2091 ---- For men and boys
 - 6110.2099 ---- For women and girls
 - 6110.301 --- Light, fine knitted cardigans and pullovers - jerseys, with polo collar or neck-line
 - 6110.3091 ---- For men and boys
 - 6110.3099 ---- For women and girls
- 62.03 Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts (other than swimwear):
 - 6203.411 --- Trousers and breeches
 - 6203.412 --- Bib and brace overalls
 - 6203.419 --- Other
 - 6203.429 ---- Other
 - 6203.439 --- Other
 - 6203.499 --- Other
- 62.04 Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts (other than swimwear):
 - 6204.611 --- Trousers and breeches
 - 6204.612 --- Bib and brace overalls
 - 6204.619 --- Other
 - 6204.629 --- Other
 - 6204.639 --- Other
 - 6204.699 --- Other
- 62.05 Men's or boys' shirts:
 - 6205.10 -- Of wool and fine animal hair
 - 6205.20 -- Of cotton
 - 6205.30 -- Of man-made fibres
- 62.06 Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses:
 - 6206.20 -- Of wool and fine animal hair
 - 6206.30 -- Of cotton
 - 6206.40 -- Of man-made fibres
- 63.02 Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen:
 - 6302.601 --- Knitted or crocheted
 - 6302.609 --- Other