

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON

# TARIFFS AND TRADE

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## WORKING PARTY ON THE RENEGOTIATION OF THE TERMS OF ACCESSION OF ROMANIA

### Memorandum on Foreign Trade Régime

The attached Memorandum on the Foreign Trade Régime has been received from the Permanent Mission of Romania. In order that the matter may be examined by the Working Party (L/6994), contracting parties are requested to communicate to the Secretariat by 13 September 1993 any questions they may wish to put concerning the matters dealt with in the Memorandum, for transmission to the authorities of Romania.

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ROMANIA

Memorandum on the Foreign Trade Régime

I. PROGRAMME OF TRANSITION TO THE MARKET ECONOMY

1. In 1990, Romania has abolished the supercentralized and superplanned economic system, in which the State was omnipresent as owner, producer and trader. Radically new directions have been adopted, aiming at determining the transformation of the whole economy, in keeping with the principles and rules specific to market economy and at ensuring the building of a new system, based on these rules, capable to reintegrate Romania into the world economy.

Objectives of the reform

2. The adoption and implementation of a legal framework strictly necessary for the functioning of the basic instruments and mechanisms of market economy was the first priority of the reform process.<sup>1</sup> This general legal framework has been elaborated during 1990-1992, being firmly sustained by the basic principles established in the new Constitution of Romania, which state that:

- Romania is a democratic and social State governed by the rule of law, in which human dignity, the citizens' rights and freedoms, the free development of human personality, justice and political pluralism represent supreme values and shall be guaranteed (Article 1, paragraph 3);
- Romania's economy is a free market economy (Article 134, paragraph 1), and the State must secure: a free trade; protection of loyal competition; provision of a favourable framework in order to stimulate and value every factor of production; protection of national interests in economic, financial and currency activity; promotion of national scientific research; exploitation of natural resources in conformity with national interests; environmental protection and recovery, as well as preservation of the ecological balance (Article 134, paragraph 2);

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<sup>1</sup> A detailed presentation of the legal framework and the evolution of the measures adopted in the process of reform for the transition to the market economy during the period January 1990-September 1992 is contained in Romania's TPRM Report (GATT document C/RM/G/32 of 16 November 1992 and C/RM/M/32/Add.1 of 10 March 1993).

- The State shall protect property (Article 135, paragraph 1); private property shall be, in accordance with the law, inviolable (Article 135, paragraph 6).

3. Starting from these principles, the major objectives of the reform refer to:

- The gradual transformation of the Romanian economy into a market economy, in which the State's participation to the capital be limited at a low level.
- The continuation of the trade liberalization process and the utilization of trade policy instruments and mechanisms specific to the market economy.
- The price liberalization and the gradual elimination of subsidies.
- The sustained privatization of the State sector and, consequently the increasing of the private capital's share in the economy, so that it becomes predominant in the future.
- The co-ordinated achievement of the reform in the fields of currency, foreign exchange, financial, banking, fiscal and sectoral policies in order to ensure, in the future, the full convertibility of the national currency.

#### Measures at macroeconomic level

4. Specific measures in all economic fields have been gradually adopted and implemented, in order to achieve the abovementioned objectives. They refer to:

- privatization of the State sector;
- re-establishment of private ownership in agriculture;
- support of the private sector and increasing of its importance in the economy;
- redefinition of the whole trade policy;
- support of foreign investment;
- reformulation of currency, foreign exchange, financial and banking policies;
- elaboration of a new fiscal policy;
- establishment of the directions for the industrial restructuring and the elaboration of sectoral policies;
- ensurance of social protection.

5. During the 1990-1992 three-year period, Romania made important steps in the process of reform. The legal framework, both the general one and the one necessary in specific fields, has been implemented in its general lines. Central planning has been eliminated. Economic operators have obtained autonomy of decision, the State intervention being gradually reduced. The fiscal and financial reform has been launched, an important element in this context being the introduction of the profit tax. New trade policy instruments and mechanisms have been adopted. In agriculture, the private ownership on agricultural land has been re-established and the former system of co-operatives for agricultural production has been eliminated. In industry, the implementation of the programme of large scale privatization has started. The private sector, practically inexistent in the economy at the beginning of 1990, registered a rapid expansion mainly in trade, representing, at the end of 1992, about 45 per cent in domestic trade and about 32 per cent in the foreign trade. A new, open foreign investment régime has been created, which provides for important fiscal incentives, thanks to which a substantial increasing of such investment is foreseen.

6. Stabilization programmes have been introduced in 1991 and 1992, in accordance with the stand-by arrangements concluded with the IMF.

7. The results of the adopted measures materialized in the elimination of State monopoly on trade and foreign exchange, the creation of the basis for a competitive environment, the achievement of a legal framework able to expose the domestic economic factors to the rules and pressures of market forces and competition, both domestically and abroad.

#### Evaluation of results obtained in the implementation of the transition programme

8. A retrospective analysis of the period 1990-1992 highlights a number of main characteristics:

- (a) In the process of economic reform two distinct phases can be highlighted so far:
  - The first phase (January 1990-May 1992) has been characterized by the dynamism of legislative and institutional transformation (the systemic reform), accompanied by stabilization measures not always fully correlated with practical actions.
  - In the second phase (beginning with May 1992) efforts have been concentrated on the achievement of a macroeconomic stabilization, in parallel with the continuation of institutional transformations and with the improvement of the previously adopted legal framework.
- (b) Being influenced by the disparities between consumption and resources, the high inflation and foreign exchange deficit represented the main difficulties during the 1990-1992 period.



- (c) Compared to 1989, GDP was 80.1 per cent in 1991; in 1992 it recorded a further drop of 12.2 per cent. The average real wage decreased in 1992 to 53.8 per cent of the 1989 level. In 1991, industrial production was 59.6 per cent of the 1989 level and 78 per cent of the 1990 level; in 1992, it represented 46 per cent and 78.2 per cent of the 1989 and 1991 levels, respectively. The share in the GDP of the gross value added in industry was of 50.7 per cent in 1990, 43.6 per cent in 1991 and 45.2 per cent in 1992. The level of unemployment increased from 3 per cent of the active population in 1991 to 8.4 per cent in 1992. The annual rate of inflation was of about 200 per cent. The leu (national currency) recorded a 20-fold depreciation in terms of the US dollar. The current account registered deficits, although in the second half of 1992 export results improved significantly. The disparity between demand and offer remained important, mainly for the goods strictly necessary for the population's consumption and for raw materials.

9. The evolution of the main macroeconomic indicators, during 1986-1992 is presented in Annex 1.

10. During the next period, in the implementation of the reform programme the following elements are to be taken into consideration:

- The disparity between consumption and resources is not a conjunctural matter but a structural one, it being the result of the former economic policy based on a rigid strategy of import substitution, at any cost, by a forced industrialization which led to an excessively diversified sectoral structure and, at the same time, to the lack of international specialization;
- The macroeconomic stabilization represents a prerequisite for the continuation of the reform process; it requests the correlation of the stabilization policies with the package of measures aiming at the rapid structural adjustment in the production field;
- The economic reform is essential in the process of transition to the market economy and for resuming Romania's economic development.

11. As a consequence, the general outlook of the reform programme for the coming period, is principally based on the following objectives:

- Ensuring the continuity of the reform programme by: carrying on and consolidating the macroeconomic stabilization based on foreign exchange, fiscal and income policies correlated with sectoral policies for structural opening to the international market; speeding up of the transformation of ownership structures through privatization and the development of small and medium-size enterprises; achieving of a strict financial discipline at the companies' level; ensuring the social protection for the most exposed categories of population.

- Relaunching of the economic growth on the basis of an outward oriented industrial strategy.
- Relaunching the agriculture.

## II. DEMONOPOLIZATION AND PRIVATIZATION

### Demonopolization

12. The creation of a large private sector in all economic fields represents one of the main objectives of the reform.

13. Starting in 1990, measures have been undertaken for the elimination of the State monopoly in the economy through: instituting the right to establish commercial companies with private capital (Decree Law No. 54/1990 and Law No. 31/1990); granting foreign investors the right to establish commercial companies, including with 100 per cent foreign capital (Law No. 31/1990 and Law No. 35/1991); transforming the former State enterprises into "régies autonomes" and commercial companies and granting the decision-making autonomy in their economic, commercial and financial activity (Law No. 15/1990); enacting the legal framework for the privatization of State-owned commercial companies (Law No. 58/1991); re-establishing the private ownership on agricultural land (Law No. 18/1991); enforcing the right to establish agricultural companies, commercial companies, associations and individual farms in agriculture (Law No. 36/1991) and, respectively, the right to establish banking companies (Law No. 33/1991).

### Privatization

14. In the privatization process two priorities are essential, namely: the support and development of small and medium-size enterprises and the implementation of the programme for mass privatization of State-owned commercial companies.

15. The privatization programme (Law No. 58/1991) is to be implemented in a seven-year period, at the end of which it is projected that the remaining share of the State-owned capital in the economy will be very much reduced. The programme aims at the privatization of 6,244 State-owned commercial companies in all sectors of the economy: industry, agriculture, trade and services.

16. The first phase of the privatization process was the "early" privatization (or the pilot privatization) in which the National Agency for Privatization identified thirty-two commercial companies to be submitted to this process. So far, eighteen out of the thirty-two companies have already been privatized, by selling their shares to their management and employees or to Romanian and/or foreign investors; for the remaining fourteen companies the process is well underway. At the same time, also during this first phase more than 2,000 (smaller) economic assets have been sold.

17. The large privatization begun with the free distribution, during the period May-December 1992, of ownership certificates to all Romanian citizens of age (approximately 15.5 million people). The total value of these certificates represent 30 per cent of the State capital in the 6,244 commercial companies covered by the privatization programme. The holders of the ownership certificates can sell them or buy against them, at market rates, shares in any commercial company to be privatized within a maximum period of five years from the entrance into force of the Privatization Law No. 58/1991 (14 August 1991). At the end of the above-mentioned five-year period, the ownership certificates can be transformed in shares of the five Private Property Funds (mutual funds set up as commercial companies entrusted with the management of the wealth resulted from the free distribution of ownership certificates).

18. The remaining 70 per cent of the State capital in the commercial companies is to be administered, until its privatization, by the State Property Fund (SPF), which is a public commercial and financial institution with legal personality. According to the law, the SPF shall draw out annual programmes for the privatization of at least 10 per cent of its initial social capital. The shares are to be sold through: public offers, open tenders or tenders with selected participants, direct selling or any combination among these selling operations.

19. As a result of demonopolization and of launching the privatization process, at the end of 1992 were registered as economic operators 233,287 natural and legal persons, out of which: 859 régies autonomes, 7,888 State-owned commercial companies, 200,422 privately-owned commercial companies, 3,621 co-operatives and 20,497 natural persons (details are shown in Annex 2).

20. The privatization process in trade and tourism is to be finalized in a period of about 2-3 years; by the end of this period the whole State capital in these fields is to be privatized. Other services sectors, including banking, may also be more rapidly privatized.

21. Privatization in agriculture and foodstuff industry, textile and consumer goods industry, civil works and transport sectors directly oriented to consumers - is considered to be easier, due to the fact that these sectors can produce rapid economic effects and create increased financial resources needed in restructuring the other sectors to be privatized.

22. The remaining industrial sectors, registering over 1,700 commercial companies, out of which about 700 of large dimensions, can be privatized depending upon their restructuring. There are thirty-five sub-sectors easier to be restructured and privatized and which, at the same time, are of interest for domestic and foreign private investors. These thirty-five sub-sectors are in the fields of: wood processing, furniture, paper, glass and fine ceramics, textile, chemistry and plastics industry a.s.o.

23. It is estimated that a rapid privatization of trade and tourism, as well as of the banking sector could act as a catalyst for the whole economy.

24. In agriculture, by re-establishing the ownership of land, 70 per cent of agricultural lands and 80 per cent of the arable one became private property. At the end of 1992, about 4.7 million certificates attesting the ownership rights were distributed, about 75 per cent of the entitled natural persons were in possession of their land and 2.2 per cent of the legal ownership titles were distributed. It is expected that, by the end of 1995, about 80 per cent of ownership titles be distributed.

25. At 31 December 1992, in agriculture 2,129 State-owned commercial companies resulting out of the transformation of former agricultural State farms were registered.

26. At the same date, these State-owned commercial companies detained about 12.4 per cent of the total agricultural land and about 15.5 per cent of the arable land.

27. The privatization of the State-owned commercial companies in agriculture is carried out under several forms, which are in different stages of implementation. In accordance with Law No. 18/1991, 28 per cent of the State-owned agricultural land has been privatized (about 500,000 hectares through shares transferred to the former owners as participation to the capital of the respective commercial companies and 22,000 hectares by direct transfer in private property). Thus, the capital of the respective companies become a mixed one (State and private).

28. At the end of 1992, in agriculture the private sector owned 82 per cent of cattle, 55 per cent of the pigs, 87 per cent of the sheep and 53 per cent of the poultry. The number of tractors belonging to individual farmers and private agricultural companies represented 24 per cent of the national total.

29. In strategic fields such as: armament and ammunition industry, post, railway, energetic sector, mining and natural gas industry, 859 régies autonomes are registered. The State will remain the sole shareholder in these fields, with the right to give in concession or to lease assets to any commercial company. The régies autonomes are not included in the privatization programme.

### III. REGIME OF ECONOMIC OPERATORS

#### Statute of economic operators

30. The new legal framework created by Law No. 31/1990 permits the establishment of general partnerships, limited partnerships (société en commandite), unlimited companies (société en commandite par actions), limited (joint stock) companies and companies with limited liability. All these forms of companies are autonomous and have the freedom of decision-making regarding their economic, commercial and financial activity.

31. The basic documents for the establishment of a commercial company are the Statutes and Contracts of Association which are negotiated between the shareholders/associates. These documents are to be presented to the Court for the decision of establishment of the company. The companies must register with the Commercial Register (Law No. 26/1990) and the Statutes and Contracts of Association must be published in "Monitorul Oficial al Romaniei" (the Official Gazette). No other formalities or approvals from administrative bodies are requested for the establishment of a company.

32. When establishing a company with whole or partial foreign capital the foreign investor can obtain, on request, a certificate of investor issued by the Romanian Development Agency (RDA). This certificate gives the foreign investor the right to benefit from advantages granted by the foreign investment régime (Law No. 35/1991).

33. Commercial companies set up in Romania are Romanian legal persons and benefit from the national treatment irrespective of the fact that their social capital is domestic and/or foreign. They may be established with any object of activity and in any sector of industry, agriculture, trade, tourism, other services, with the exception of the strategic ones (mentioned under paragraph 29).

34. The commercial companies can be established by Romanian and/or foreign natural and/or legal persons.

35. The shareholders/associates have full autonomy in appointing the Council of Administration and the Board of Directors. For commercial companies which still have 100 per cent State-owned capital, the General Assembly - The Council of State's Representatives (CSR) is made up of representatives of the Ministry of Finance and of the Ministry elaborating the sectoral policy in the respective field. In these companies the Council of Administration is appointed by the CSR and the Council of Administration appoints the directors. This situation is maintained until the first shares are sold, when the decision rights are transferred to the General Assembly of shareholders.

36. The Council of Administration of the "Régie Autonome" is appointed by Order of the Minister who co-ordinates the sectoral policy in the field in which the respective "Régie Autonome" is acting. The General Director of the "Régie Autonome" is appointed by the Council of Administration, with the approval of the respective minister.

37. Currently, the putting into practice of a mechanism of engaging the responsibility of the Board of Directors in "Régies Autonomes" and 100 per cent State-owned commercial companies by means of management contracts is under consideration. Such contracts stipulate the obligation of directors to manage in good faith and as best as possible the activity of the respective commercial company or "Régie Autonome".

Financial control of commercial companies and "régies autonomes"

38. In accordance with the law, the financial control of commercial companies is carried out by censors appointed by the General Assembly. All commercial companies have the obligation to draw annual balance sheets of their activity. The balance sheets have to be published in "Monitorul Oficial".

39. The financial control of "Régies Autonomes" is carried out by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry which co-ordinates the sectoral policy in the respective field. The balance sheet must be published in "Monitorul Oficial".

40. The selling of assets and making of new investments by the "Régies Autonomes" can be done only with the approval of the respective Ministry.

41. Currently, the Government examines the possibility to transform certain parts of the "régies autonomes" - considered to carry out secondary activities (i.e. service and technical assistance; spare parts and accessories; maintenance; repairing, etc.) - into commercial companies subject to privatization. It is the Government's intention that activities of "régies autonomes" be strictly limited to the basic strategic fields mentioned in paragraph 29.

Monopolies

42. So far, Romanian authorities did not establish any State monopoly and did not extend any exclusive rights or privileges to commercial companies.

43. At present, in Romania there are no economic operators falling under the provisions of Article XVII of the GATT.

44. In order to avoid possible monopolistic practices, when products are manufactured by less than three producers their prices are negotiated between suppliers and beneficiaries, under the supervision of the Ministry of Finance.

45. Currently, the Parliament examines a draft law on the establishment of monopolies for the production and commercialization of armament and ammunition, drugs and medicines based on drugs, tobacco, and alcoholic beverages.

Bankruptcy

46. Regulations on bankruptcy procedures are provided for in the Romanian Commercial Code, which is in force.

47. The Government has submitted to Parliament, in 1992, a draft law on bankruptcy. It is estimated that this draft will be examined by Parliament during 1993.

#### IV. FOREIGN INVESTMENT REGIME

48. The general legal framework for foreign investment is provided by Law No. 35/1991 on foreign investment régime. Other regulations applicable in this field are included in Law No. 31/1990 on commercial companies, Law No. 58/1991 on the privatization of the commercial companies, Law No. 12/1991 on the profit tax and Law No. 26/1990 on commercial register.

49. In Romania, the foreign investment policy is based on three fundamental principles:

- equality of treatment for Romanian and foreign investors;
- free access to resources and markets;
- minimum interference of the Government in the field of direct foreign investment.

50. Basically, foreign investment may be made in all sectors of the economy with the observance of the provisions on environment protection, public order and national security, protection of public health and public morality. A classification of the economic sectors from the point of view of foreign investment's access highlights the following categories:

(i) sectors with unlimited access:

- manufacturing industry (electricity, metallurgy, electronics, electrotechnics, fine mechanics, machine building, wood processing, chemistry and petrochemistry, paper, textiles, knitwear and ready-made garments, leather goods, building materials);
- agriculture and foodstuff industry;
- civil engineering;
- services (with the exception of financial, banking, insurance and legal services).

(ii) sectors with conditional access:

- exploration and exploitation of natural resources;
- distribution of electricity and thermic energy;
- transportation of goods and persons;
- telecommunications;
- certain postal services;

- health care services;
- production and distribution of medicines;
- production and distribution of materials and equipment for national defence;
- production of explosives and toxic materials;
- tobacco and alcoholic beverages;
- pipeline transport;
- gambling.

The conditionality refers to the necessity of obtaining certain prior approvals having in view either the specificity of the field (e.g. medicines) or the fact that the respective activities are specific to strategic fields in which "Régies Autonomes" are established.

(iii) Sectors with prudential régime:

- financial and banking services for which, besides the usual formalities, the prior approval of the National Bank of Romania (NBR) is required; the same rules are applicable both to Romanian and foreign economic operators;
- insurance services for which, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 47/1991, the prior approval of the Office for the Surveillance of Insurance and Reinsurance Activities is required; the prior approval is equally necessary for the Romanian economic operators; in this field, the establishment of 100 per cent foreign capital companies is not permitted;
- legal services (legal assistance can be performed by Romanian barristers only).

51. The foreign investment régime provides incentives in order to attract the foreign capital, namely: exemption of customs duties for in-kind capital, exemption of customs duties for a two-year period for imports of raw materials and other imports needed in the production activity; exemption of tax on profits for a period of two to five years depending upon the field of activity; reduction of tax for the reinvested profits.

52. As far as the possibility for Romanian commercial companies with foreign capital to acquire land ownership is concerned, the Government submitted to Parliament a draft amendment to Law No. 35/1991 which expressly provides the right of the companies with foreign capital to own



land for carrying out their specific activities. [Art.41(2) of The Constitution of Romania provides that "Private property shall be equally protected by law, irrespective of its owner. Foreign citizens and stateless persons may not acquire the right of property of land"]. Proposals to improve the law have also been made regarding the repatriation of profits, as well as the granting of additional fiscal facilities.

53. At 31 December 1992 the total value of foreign investments in Romania was of US\$543.6 million, and the number of commercial companies with foreign capital was of 16,705.

54. It is considered that foreign investments can play an important rôle in the privatization process, taking into account that the domestic capital market is still limited.

#### V. MONETARY, FINANCIAL, FISCAL AND BANKING SYSTEM

##### Monetary and exchange rate policy

55. The main objective of the monetary policy is the prevention of inflation growth, as a result of price liberalization. In this respect a tight monetary policy was implemented, aiming at containing the uncontrolled growth of money supply. In 1990, the money supply represented 55 per cent as against the GDP. At the end of 1991 the money supply was 101 per cent higher than at the beginning of the year, whereas during the same period the retail prices increased by 233 per cent. During 1992, these indicators increased by 75 per cent and 199.2 per cent respectively.

56. The official exchange rate increased from leu 35/US\$ in October 1990 to leu 60/US\$ in the first quarter of 1991, when a dual system of exchange rates was introduced. This dual system provided that 50 per cent of the earnings in foreign exchange could be exchanged at a floating inter-bank exchange rate.

57. The dual system was replaced by a single rate system when the two rates have been unified at leu 180/US\$ in November 1991, the intention being to implement the internal convertibility based on a controlled floating exchange rate within a margin of plus/minus 10 per cent. Under this system earnings in foreign exchange had to be fully converted in the national currency.

58. Beginning with 1992, in redefining the monetary policy the National Bank of Romania (NBR) pursued the firm utilization of indirect instruments of control of money supply in the economy.

59. In this respect, in March 1991, the minimum compulsory reserves of the commercial banks with the NBR have been enforced (at a level of 10 per cent of the deposits); the penalizing interest rate régime for overdue credits of the commercial banks was tightened; the first bidding for the refinancing by the NBR has been carried out.

60. The aim of these measures was to limit the uneconomic credit expansion in the economy. The refinancing interest rate was increased from 16 per cent to 28 per cent, and the interest rate for medium and long-term commercial credits was between 27 per cent and 38 per cent. Under inflationary conditions the real interest rates still remained negative, even if apparently the credits became more expensive.

61. Beginning with the second quarter of 1991, the NBR has implemented a new stage in the monetary policy, aiming at bringing the interest rates in the economy to a positive level. In this respect at the end of May 1992 the refinancing interest rate of NBR was increased to 80 per cent; this level was decreased to 70 per cent beginning with December 1992.

62. As regards the exchange rate policy during the first quarter of 1992, a rigid limit was maintained in order to stop the high growth of inflation. A direct result of the above mentioned rigid exchange rate was the accumulation of a large number of requests (demands) to buy foreign exchange, a situation which made necessary the adoption of measures to draw off these demands.

63. Consequently, beginning with the second quarter of 1992 a controlled floating exchange rate has been introduced in order to achieve, without major disturbances, a real equilibrium exchange rate. The right to dispose of the amounts in foreign exchange obtained from exports was granted to all economic operators.

64. The exchange rate increased, reaching leu 430/US\$ in September 1992, a level which remained unchanged until the end of 1992.

65. The exchange rate reached leu 595/US\$ during the first quarter of 1993.

66. For the next period, a policy of an equilibrium exchange rate is envisaged, aiming at increasing the confidence in the national currency and at diminishing the tendency to accumulate foreign exchange. The direct intervention in the market is to be avoided with the exception of the operations aiming at strengthening the official foreign exchange reserves or at curbing excessive fluctuation of the exchange rate. In order to improve the exchange rate mechanism so that to be fully determined by the market forces, the foreign exchange transactions are to be further liberalized and incentives for the repatriation and for converting the foreign exchange into the national currency are to be granted. At the same time the inter-enterprises claims are to be eliminated and the financial and monetary discipline strengthened.

#### Financial and banking policy

67. The decentralization of the decision-making and the ever increasing autonomy of the economic operators in their economic, financial and commercial activity, made necessary the redefinition of the financial and banking policy.

68. The reorganization of the banking system started in December 1990. The National Bank of Romania (NBR) became the Central Bank (Law No. 34/1991).

69. The commercial banking activities are carried out by the existing commercial banks, which have been reorganized, as well as by the newly established ones. The new legal framework of the banking system (Law No. 33/1991), has made possible the development of this sector. At the end of March 1993, twelve commercial banks, out of which six banks with 100 per cent State-owned capital, three banks with mixed capital (State-owned and private), and three banks with 100 per cent private capital, as well as five branches of several foreign banks were operational in Romania. At the same date, the setting up of another five commercial banks was underway, out of which one with 100 per cent private capital, and four with mixed capital (State and private).

70. In keeping with the provisions of Law No. 10/1991, during 1991-1992 period the financial policy was concentrated on the implementation of specific instruments and mechanisms in order to correlate the availabilities of capital with the necessity of short-term financing of investments. Certain difficulties appeared, due to the low level of capitalization and to the high volume of overdue credits, as well as to the low level of the banking infrastructure compared to the increasing number of clients.

71. Based on Law No. 80/1991, at the end of 1991 a compensation of the arrears recorded between the economic operators with 100 per cent State-owned capital was undertaken. During 1992, new overdue credits and, consequently, arrears have been recorded.

72. The strengthening of the regulating rôle of the banking system is under consideration, in order to provide an efficient activity, on commercial bases, mainly oriented towards profitable investments. To this aim, the increasing of the level of the banks' capitalization and the elimination of the overdue credits are envisaged. These measures are to be implemented through:

- budgetary transfers;
- fiscal incentives aiming at supporting the growth in capitalization;
- the avoidance of taxation of the apparent capital earnings induced by inflation on the profit of commercial banks;
- the consolidation of the commercial banks' assets;
- the increasing of the risk coverage capacity, by introduction of specific provisions for credits, including for deposits in foreign exchange;

- the gradual elimination of interest rates subsidization and the coverage from the State budget of differences between the market and the preferential interest rates.

73. At the same time the expansion of the financial market, the setting up and development of the capital market and the stock exchange are under consideration.

#### Fiscal and budgetary policy

74. Before 1990, all incomes in the economy (at the economic operators' level) were included in and necessary amounts were reallocated from the State budget, based on the expenses of each economic operator. Beginning with 1990, the fiscal policy was radically changed, being centred on:

- the gradual elimination of economic operators' dependence upon the State budget, and the granting of the decision-making autonomy with respect to their financial activity;
- the replacement of the previous system under which the profits/losses were automatically taken up by the State budget, with the profit tax (Law No. 12/1991) and the introduction of the wage tax (Law No. 32/1991);
- the introduction of the tax on dividends;
- the redefinition of the indirect taxes system (turnover tax, excise tax, stamp tax, customs duties).

75. The profit and wage taxes represent important income sources for the State budget, supplying about 57 per cent of all State budget incomes. The profit tax is progressive, its maximum level being 45 per cent.

76. The present mechanism of the wage tax, which is established on a scale from 6 to 45 per cent, is to be replaced, beginning with 1994, by a global income tax.

77. The level of the turnover tax is between 3 and 15 per cent (Government Decision No. 5/1992) and the one of the excise tax, applicable for a limited number of products (17), is of 30 to 70 per cent (Ordinance No. 5/1992).

78. The mining products, electricity, foodstuffs, medicines, in kind capital participation of foreign investors, exported goods and services, as well as the goods in transit or temporarily imported are exempted from the turnover tax. The turnover tax is applied on a non-discriminatory basis both for domestic and imported products. Out of the total incomes from the turnover tax of leu 261.1 billion in 1992, leu 0.2 billion were refunded for exported goods.

79. Where excise taxes are imposed, the turnover tax is not applicable. The excise taxes are equally applied for domestic and imported products, with the exception of a few low quality domestic cigarette brands.

80. Beginning with 1 July 1993 the value added tax (VAT) is to be introduced with a single level of 18 per cent. The VAT will not be levied on exports. For imported goods, excise taxes will be applied on the customs value basis before VAT imposition and for domestic goods in the producer's price before VAT imposition. The draft of the new law on excise taxes provides for maintaining the different levels of excise taxes for a few low quality national cigarette brands. The domestic industry is also manufacturing cigarettes similar in quality to the imported ones; in this case, the excise tax level is the same.

81. The income of the State budget represented 23.5 per cent of GDP in 1991, and 25 per cent of GDP in 1992, whereas expenses were 25.5 per cent of GDP in 1991 and 29.9 per cent of GDP in 1992.

82. The structure of income sources, as well as the categories of expenses, in the State budget registered certain modifications. The execution of the State budget in 1991 and 1992 is presented in Annex 3.

#### Subsidies

83. Subsidies are granted for mining industry, agriculture and at the consumer's level. (Annex 4).

84. In agriculture, subsidies are granted for fertilizers, products for fighting pests and diseases, veterinary medicines, works of land reclamation, water irrigation systems. In order to redress the situation in agriculture, to consolidate the privatization and to ensure the food security, there is the intention to introduce a system of subsidization for agriculture, by stimulating the farm producers on the basis of the following criteria:

- equal treatment for all agricultural producers, irrespective of the capital ownership (State or private) or of the form of organization (commercial companies or individual farms);
- direct support to producers;
- differentiated subsidization of agricultural production, based on the natural conditions of each region.

85. In 1991 and 1992 subsidies at the consumption level have been granted for goods strictly needed by the population. These subsidies have been gradually reduced in two stages (May and September 1992) and eliminated on 1 May 1993.

### Price liberalization policy

86. The free establishment of prices based on supply and demand rules represented the main policy objective in this field. Economic operators, irrespective of the ownership of their capital (State, private, national or foreign) are autonomous in establishing their prices on the basis of negotiations between sellers and buyers.

87. About 80 per cent of the prices are freely established, based on demand and supply.

88. The supervision of price levels for certain products (Government Decision No. 776/1991) is provided for in the cases when:

- there are products which are manufactured by less than three producers, the supervision aiming at avoiding the practice of monopolistic prices;
- consumption subsidies are granted for some goods strictly necessary to the population;
- minimum guaranteed prices are applied for certain agricultural products (wheat, maize, sunflower, soya beans, sugar beet).

89. The price supervision is maintained for social protection reasons, as well as for preventing their uncontrolled increases, when goods are produced by less than three producers.

### Wage policy and social protection

90. Beginning with 1990, the former centralized wage system has been dismantled and measures for wage liberalization have been gradually introduced, having as main objectives the labour market liberalization.

91. Law No. 14/1991 on the wage system stipulates the principle of free negotiation of wages, within the limits of financial possibilities of each economic operator. The Government establishes the minimum wage in the economy as well as the periodical increases, function of the evolution in the rate of inflation.

92. In order to keep the inflation under control, the Government, in consultation with trade unions has undertaken, during 1991, measures to moderate the wage increase in the State-owned commercial companies. Beginning with 1992, this system was abolished and the system of extra-taxation in case of overpassing a certain level of the total amount for wage payments was implemented. The extra-taxation is not imposed when the overpassing of the total amount provided for wage payments is a result of the development of activities, the creation of employment or the increase in the productivity.

93. Social protection for unemployed persons has been introduced, which also includes provisions for the qualification and requalification of the unemployed (Law No. 1/1991, Government Decision No. 288/1991).

94. Unemployment allowance is granted for a period of 270 days. For university graduates, pre-university, professional and apprenticeship education, the level of unemployment allowance is of 60 or 70 per cent of the minimum wage of economy. For the other categories, the unemployment allowance is of 50 to 85 per cent, depending upon their work ancienity, but not less than 85 per cent of the minimum wage in economy.

95. Over the period of unemployment allowance payment (270 days), an unemployment material support is granted for a period of another eighteen months.

## VI. TRADE POLICY

### General legal framework

96. One of the main objectives of the reform process aiming at the transition to market economy is the elimination of the instruments and mechanisms with a pronounced administrative character specific to the centrally-planned economy system and the reformulation of the whole trade policy on the basis of the rules of market economy.

97. Beginning with January 1990, a package of legislative measures have been adopted, aiming at ensuring a wide trade liberalization. They provide for:

- the elimination of the State monopoly on foreign trade, any commercial company being entitled, by law, to engage in foreign trade activities; the only condition requested by law is that such activities be expressly provided in the Statutes and Contracts of Association at the establishment of the company (irrespective if the company's capital is State owned, mixed or private, national or foreign); the existing rules do not provide obligations, restrictions or special formalities for carrying out such activities;
- the elimination of import and export central planning;
- the elimination of the non-automatic, discretionary system of import and export licences;
- the elimination of the obligation to carry out counterpurchase activities (currently the economic operators can decide themselves on the contractual forms of their trade activities).

98. The trade policy and foreign trade reform has been implemented through the adoption and implementation of instruments and mechanisms specific to market economy and based on the principles established by the Constitution of Romania - Title IV - Economy and Public Finance (see paragraph 2).

99. The elaboration and implementation of trade policy instruments and mechanisms have been based on the premises already created in the economy through:

- autonomy and free decision making of economic operators in their economic, commercial and financial activity (Law No. 15/1991, Law No. 31/1991, Law No. 36/1991);
- an equal and non-discriminatory treatment for all economic operators, irrespective of the nature of their social capital: State-owned, private, mixed, national or foreign (Law No. 15/1991, Law No. 31/1991, Law No. 35/1991);
- the equal right of all economic operators to carry out, without restriction, foreign trade activities;
- the right of all economic operators to dispose of the foreign exchange amounts obtained from exports (Regulation on Foreign Exchange Operations, issued by NBR in 1992).

#### Effects of foreign trade demonopolization

100. As a result of demonopolization, the number of commercial companies engaged in foreign trade activities has dramatically increased. On 31 December 1992, 40,499 commercial companies were involved in import and export transactions in all categories of tradable products, compared to only fifty-four State enterprises for foreign trade existing before 1990.

101. Out of the 40,499 commercial companies engaged in foreign trade activities, 2,123 were with State-owned capital, 252 with State and foreign capital, 27,302 with domestic private capital, 9,282 with foreign participation, out of which 1,540 with 100 per cent foreign capital.

102. There are no "Régies Autonomes" exclusively set-up for foreign trade activities.

103. As a result of demonopolization the volume of foreign trade is increasingly carried out by the private sector. The contribution of private commercial companies represented 0.2 per cent in 1990, 16.3 per cent in 1991 and 27.9 per cent in 1992 in the total volume of exports and 0.4 per cent in 1990, 16.3 per cent in 1991 and 34.5 per cent in 1992 in the total volume of imports.

#### Changes in foreign trade structure and geographical distribution

104. The changes in the foreign trade structure, by goods and geographical areas, are presented in Annexes 5 and 6.

In 1992, the main export products were: petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals (11.1 per cent of the total exports); wooden furniture (7.8 per cent); articles of apparel (6.8 per cent); flat-rolled steel products (5.3 per cent); nitrogenous, phosphorus, potassium fertilizers including urea (4.9 per cent); steel bars and angles (4.1 per cent); motor cars and other motor vehicles (3.1 per cent); aluminium and aluminium alloys (2.7 per cent); live animals (1.7 per cent); meat of bovine animals, pork, sheep or goats (1.7 per cent);



Also in 1992, the main import products were: petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals (13.8 per cent of total imports); coal briquettes and solid fuels (4.7 per cent); natural gas (4.2 per cent); wheat (2.6 per cent); electricity (2.4 per cent); cotton (2.3 per cent); fabrics of man-made fibres (2.2 per cent); sugar (1.9 per cent); pig iron, iron and steel (1.8 per cent); motor vehicles for the transport of goods (1.5 per cent); raw hides and skins (1.1 per cent).

105. After 1990, a geographical reorientation was registered in the foreign trade activity. Trade with OECD countries - mainly with the EC - increased, whereas the exchanges with the former CMEA countries witnessed significant drops.

106. In the 1992 total trade (exports and imports), the first position was held by the EC with 35.4 per cent (compared to 30 per cent in 1985), followed by the ex-CMEA States - 20.7 per cent (about 50 per cent in 1985), the EFTA countries - 6.1 per cent (3.9 per cent in 1985), the USA, Canada and Mexico - 3.5 per cent (8.5 per cent in 1985).

107. In 1992, the main destinations for the Romanian exports were: EC - 39 per cent, Russian Federation 9.3 per cent, EFTA countries - 5.5 per cent, People's Republic of China - 4.6 per cent, USA - 1.9 per cent.

108. Romania's main sources of imports in 1992 were: EC - 38 per cent, Russian Federation - 9.9 per cent, EFTA countries - 6.5 per cent, USA - 3.7 per cent.

#### Trade balance

109. In 1989, the trade balance (in f.o.b. prices) was positive (+US\$2519.6 million for the trade in foreign exchange). Starting with 1990 the balance became negative: US\$1720.4 million in 1990; US\$1345.1 million in 1991 and - US\$1147.4 million in 1992). The trade balance situation is presented in Annex 7.

110. It is estimated that the trade balance will remain negative during the coming years.

#### Balance of payments

111. At 31 December 1992, the balance of payments recorded a deficit of US\$107.0 million (Annex 8).

112. Trade balance recorded a total deficit of US\$1147.4 million (exports f.o.b. - imports f.o.b.), and the deficit in the balance of services was of US\$306.0 million.

113. Short, medium and long-term capital movements, as well as direct investments covered the main part of the current account deficit.

114. Romania's claims in foreign exchange resulting from exports made in previous years under long and medium-term credits amounted to US\$2990 million at the end of 1992.

115. Romania's foreign debts, resulting from medium and long-term credits amounted to US\$2354 million at 31 December 1992.

Romania as a contracting party to the GATT

116. Romania became a contracting party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in 1971.

117. By the ratification of the Protocol of Accession, the General Agreement has become an integral part of domestic legislation.

118. Romania is a part in the following MTN agreements, arrangements and decisions resulted from the Tokyo Round: Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade; Agreement on Implementation of Article VII (Customs Valuation Code), Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures; Agreement on Implementation of Article VI (Anti-dumping Code); Arrangement regarding Bovine Meat; International Dairy Arrangement; Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft; Decision of 28 November 1979 - Differential and More Favourable Treatment, Reciprocity and Fuller Participation of Developing Countries; Declaration on Trade Measures Taken for Balance-of-Payments Purposes; Safeguard Action for Development Purposes; and Understanding Regarding Notification, Consultation, Dispute Settlement and Surveillance.

119. Romania is an observer to the Agreement on Interpretation and Application of Articles VI, XVI and XXIII (Code on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures) and to the Agreement on Government Procurement.

120. Romania participates in the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations and makes efforts to assume commitments in all negotiation fields. Even if its national economy is confronted with difficulties, Romania is ready to submit offers in the tariff and non-tariff fields for industrial products, in the field of agriculture (in all the three volets), as well as in the field of services. Romania believes that the strengthened rules which will result at the end of the Uruguay Round will contribute to the strengthening of the multilateral trading system, and at the same time will support the quick implementation of the process of transition to the market economy.

Present basic objectives of Romania's trade policy

121. In the context of the general objectives of economic policy, the main trade policy priorities are:

- the further liberalization of the import régime, ensuring at the same time a reasonable protection of domestic production in keeping with Romania's commercial, development and financial needs, as well as with the requirements of the transition process;
- the re-establishment of the dynamism of exports;
- the balance-of-payments' equilibrium;

- the full integration in the multilateral trading system on the basis of the principles and rules of this system;
- the participation in European regional and sub-regional arrangements.

#### Trade policy instruments and mechanisms

122. On the basis of the new trade policy, market orientated instruments and mechanisms have been enforced and implemented. Trade policy measures were adopted and enforced even before other significant economic measures, giving to the trade policy instruments and mechanisms a leading rôle in the global process of economic changes.

#### Romania's import customs tariff

123. In order to ensure the necessary protection of the domestic producers in keeping with the new economic régime in Romania, starting with 1 January 1992 a new import customs tariff was introduced (Government Decision No. 673/1991). It represents the main trade policy instrument.

124. The new customs tariff is HS-based and contains 5,018 tariff lines divided into twenty-one section and nine chapters. Beginning with 1 May 1993, the customs tariff was detailed to the eight-digit level; the level of import protection at the six-digit level remained unchanged.

125. The customs tariff has only one column of duties applicable under the m.f.n. régime to all imported goods, irrespective of their origin.

126. For imports from countries with which relations are governed by conventions and international agreements (i.e. "Protocol of 16" or GSTP), the customs duties are applied in accordance with the provisions of the respective conventions or agreements.

127. The level of customs duties is between zero and 60 per cent and it takes into consideration the degree of transformation of the goods. Duties over 30 per cent are applied only for fifty-four six-digit tariff items. The distribution of statutory duties and the amount of customs duties, weighted by the 1991 and 1992 imports, by intervals, are presented in Annex 9. The description of the customs tariff structure presented in Annex 9 does not include the temporary reductions and exemptions of customs duties. The amount of customs duties collected by the State budget, under the circumstances of applying temporary exemptions and reductions, represented Leu 24.6 billion in 1991 (on the basis of the old customs tariff) and Leu 78.9 billion in 1992 (on the basis of the new HS customs tariff).

128. The average level of tariff protection is 11.71 per cent; the weighted average customs duty was 11.75 per cent in 1991 and 13.87 per cent in 1992.

129. The rules on application of the customs tariff stipulated in Government Decision No. 673/1991 provide for: general customs duties exemptions; general rules for product customs classification; customs valuation and the establishment of the goods' origin; the possibility to introduce tariff quotas with reduced customs duties or exemptions of duties; the possibility to apply, on a temporary basis, reduced customs duties or exemptions of duties; customs facilities; the possibility to establish surcharges based on the safeguard clause.

130. Exemptions from customs duties are provided for goods imported as foreign investors' in kind participation to the capital of commercial companies (Law No. 35/1991). Such exemptions are also provided for raw materials, materials and components necessary for production of the companies with foreign capital participation, for a period of two years as from the investment's commissioning date (Articles 12 and 13 of Law No. 35/1991).

131. Provisional customs clearance for a period of up to thirty days may be granted on condition that the importer presents a bank guarantee equal to the amount of applicable customs duties.

132. Temporary import transactions are not subject to customs duties.

#### Customs valuation

133. Romania is a party to the Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of GATT (Customs Valuation Code) concluded under GATT aegis. The national rules in this field (Government Decision No. 673/1991 and the Government Decision No. 3/1992) are consistent with the provisions of the above-mentioned code.

134. The customs value of the imported goods is calculated on the basis of the c.i.f. import value, consisting of the external price (transaction price mentioned in the invoice) to which external transport charges, loading, unloading and handling costs, insurance and other such costs are added. The customs value shall result from invoices or other documents; should the invoice not include the transport charges, insurance, handling costs a.s.o, the customs value shall consist of the invoice price plus 10 per cent.

135. The exchange rate for determining the customs value is the one established by the NBR (based on inter-bank currency bidding) each Friday for the following week.

#### Rules of origin

136. For establishing the origin of goods the following criteria are used:

- goods produced entirely in a country, when only one country can be considered when determining the origin of goods;

- "Substantially transformed goods", when two or several countries participate in the production of the goods ("substantially transformed goods" are considered to be those submitted to manufacturing or substantial processing operations which endow them with new characteristics bringing them under a tariff heading different from those corresponding to each of the materials used in the production of the respective goods and which account for at least 50 per cent of the finished product's value).
137. For goods imported from participating countries to the "Protocol of 16", the national rules of origin are applied.
138. For goods imported from countries participating in the GSTP Agreement, the rules of origin provided in this Agreement are applied.
139. In the agreements with the EC and EFTA, the rules of origin provided in these agreements are applicable.
140. In order to benefit from the preferences provided in the "Protocol of 16" and the GSTP Agreement, goods originating in the participating countries must be accompanied by a certificate of origin. Beginning with the coming into force of the interim Agreement with the EC and of the Free Trade Agreement with the EFTA countries, the goods must be accompanied by EUR 1 and EUR 2 certificates, respectively.

#### Schedule LXIX - Romania

141. In the Tokyo Round, Romania bound 167 tariff lines in CCCN (Schedule LXIX - Romania) which by transposition in HS represented 852 tariff-lines at six-digit level. The bound tariff lines cover 17 per cent of the customs tariff.
142. On 4 December 1991 Romania requested and obtained a temporary waiver<sup>1</sup> from the provisions of Article II of the General Agreement, for the renegotiation of its schedule of concessions (Schedule LXIX - Romania). The waiver, initially accorded until 31 December 1992, has been extended until 30 June 1993.<sup>2</sup> Romania held consultations and negotiations with the interested contracting parties, in conformity with Article XXVIII of the GATT. The consultations and negotiations have been finalised in March 1993.

#### Temporary exemptions and reductions of customs duties

143. For 1992 temporary exemptions and reductions of customs duties were introduced for 2,300 tariff lines (Government Decision No. 812/1991). The application of these exemptions and reductions has been extended until 29 April 1993 (Government Decision Nos. 778/1992, 808/1992, 33/1993 and 98/1993).

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<sup>1</sup>Decision of 4 December 1991, BISD 38S/80

<sup>2</sup>Decision of 3 December 1992, Document L/7145 9 December 1992

144. The reductions and exemptions of customs duties have been applied to all imports of products falling under the respective tariff headings, on a non-discriminatory basis, irrespective of the origin of the goods.

#### Tariff quotas

145. In 1992 import tariff quotas, in value terms, have been established for forty-five six-digit tariff lines. For 1993 no tariff quotas have been established.

#### Other levies and charges at the border

146. Beginning with 1 August 1992 a fee of 0.5 per cent of the value of imported and exported goods was introduced for customs services, rendered at importation and exportation. The amounts thus obtained are registered in the National Customs Administration's extra-budgetary fund, and is earmarked for the modernization and development of the customs system (Government Decision No. 387/1992). There is the intention to eliminate this fee in a period of three to five years.

#### Tariff preferences

147. Romania grants tariff preferences under "Protocol of 16" and the GSTP Agreement.

148. The margin of preference is generally between 10 and 50 per cent in the "Protocol of 16" and between 10 and 30 per cent in the GSTP Agreement.

149. Romania has unilaterally granted customs duties exemption for imports from the Republic of Moldova.

150. Romania is a GSP beneficiary from 21 countries within 10 schemes of preferences namely: EC (12 countries), Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

151. On 2 February 1993, Romania has signed the "European Agreement Establishing an Association between the European Communities and their Member States on one part, and Romania, on the other part" and the "Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community on one part and Romania, on the other part" (the Interim Agreement). On 10 December 1992, Romania has also signed the "Free Trade Agreement with the EFTA countries". Following entering into force on 1 May 1993 of the Interim Agreement and of the Free Trade Agreement between Romania and the respective countries, tariff concessions are to be granted on a reciprocal basis having an asymmetric character in favour of Romania.

#### Import surcharges

152. In accordance with Government Decision No. 216/1992, surcharges are applied for 22 tariff lines (Annex 10). These surcharges were introduced for safeguard reasons. They will be eliminated in the next period of time.

#### Other measures

153. At present, in Romania there are neither import quantitative restrictions, nor variable import levies in force.

#### Import régime

154. The right to make import transactions is regulated by Law No. 31/1991.

155. For customs clearance operations, a customs declaration is required.

156. For customs valuation purposes, the external invoice as well as other documents ascertaining the expenses for the transport, loading, unloading, handling, insurance a.s.o. are required.

#### General rules on import

157. Generally, the import of goods into the customs territory of Romania is liberalized, not being subject to import licences.

158. The rules on import régime (Government Decision No. 215/1992) provide that only the goods under quantitative restrictions or those under control for health, national security, environment protection reasons or in accordance with international commitments assumed by Romania regarding the non-proliferation of mass destruction weapons and the carrying missiles or of biological and chemical weapons can be subjected to licences. Based on the experience of the application during 1992 of this Decision, Order No. 2/1993 of the Minister of Trade was issued and enforced, which stipulates the criteria for issuing import and export licences when quotas are established, the goods subject to control for which import and export licences are required, as well as general import and export prohibitions.

#### Import prohibitions

159. General prohibitions in the meaning of Article XX of the General Agreement are provided for reasons of public morality, health, protection of life, environment and national security (Government Decision No. 215/1992). Order No. 2/1993 of the Minister of Trade expressly stipulates the goods the import and export of which are prohibited (Annex 11).

#### Import licences

160. Import licences are issued in the following situations (Order No. 2/1993 of the Minister of Trade):

- (i) when import quotas are established; quotas may be imposed only for balance-of-payments reasons, in accordance with Article XVIII B of the GATT or for safeguard reasons, in accordance with Article XIX of the GATT; so far no import quotas have been established;

- (ii) when goods are subject to control, namely:
- armament and ammunition, explosives and toxic materials, drugs, wastes, expressly mentioned in the Annex to Order No. 2/1992 of the Minister of Trade (Annex 12);
  - goods included in Government Decision No. 594/1992 on the import and export régime of the goods and technologies subject to the control of final destination, as well as to the control of exports for reasons of non-proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and of carrying missiles of such weapons (COCOM rules);
  - certain chemicals subject to international control.
- (iii) when goods are received as foreign economic aid (Government Decision No. 470/1992).

Countertrade, clearing and barter transactions

161. Clearing and barter transactions concluded on the basis of Government agreements, as well as counterpurchase transactions at the economic operators' level are subject to transaction licences (Order No. 2/1993 of the Minister of Trade). The list of countries with which clearing and barter transactions are carried out based on Government agreements is presented in Annex 13. Outside the framework of these Government agreements, standard import and export transactions can be carried out with the respective countries.

162. Transaction licences are required for banking purposes only. They are not needed for customs clearance of the goods.

163. Where the goods, subject to clearing, barter or countertrade transactions are under quotas, or subject to control, import or export licences, as the case may be, are required.

164. Imports made in order to recover Romania's external claims are also subject to transaction licences. The list of countries from which Romania has to recover external claims is presented in Annex 14. With the respective countries, standard import transactions can also be carried out, cases in which import licences are not required, except when the goods are subject to quotas or control (see paragraph 160).

165. Transactions based on credits granted or contracted at Governmental level are also subject to transaction licences.

166. Preliminary data for 1992 show that clearing imports amounted to Rubles 146.6 million, representing operations for closing the clearing accounts with former CMEA countries, mainly the former USSR.

167. The Clearing Agreement with India will be terminated during 1993. On 27 February 1993, a new Commercial Agreement which provides for payments in foreign exchange was concluded with India.



168. The total value of clearing, barter and countertrade transactions during 1992 represented about 18 per cent of the total value of Romania's foreign trade.

#### Anti-dumping

169. Romania is a signatory of the Anti-Dumping Code concluded under the GATT aegis. Romanian legislation (Government Decision No. 228/1992, Joint Order No. 128/1992 of the Minister of Trade and the Minister of Finance, and Order No. 127/1992 of the Minister of Trade) is based on the provisions of Article VI of GATT and of the Anti-Dumping Code.

170. The procedure of investigations are carried out by a specially designated commission, which works within the Ministry of Trade. The Commission is made up of representatives of the Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Justice.

171. Anti-dumping investigations are initiated upon request of the national producers or ex officio. The level of anti-dumping duties cannot exceed the margins of dumping and are established only in the amount needed to eliminate the injury. An anti-dumping duty shall remain in force only as long as and to the extent necessary to counteract dumping which is causing injury, but in any case no more than five years. Any decision may be reviewed after one year from its date. The review may be ex officio or at the request of any interested party. The initiation of investigation, preliminary decision, final decision, and the review must be published.

172. No anti-dumping action has been so far initiated.

#### Countervailing measures

173. Romania is an observer to the Code on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures concluded under the GATT aegis.

174. Government Decision No. 228/1992, Joint Order No. 128/1992 of the Minister of Trade and the Minister of Finance and Order No. 127/1992 provide rules and procedures regarding the imposition of countervailing duties.

#### Safeguard clause

175. Import restrictions for safeguard reasons may be introduced in case certain imports, by their quantities or conditions under which they are performed, cause or threaten to cause serious injury to domestic producers of like or directly competitive products (Government Decision Nos. 673/1991, 215/1992 and 228/1992). The import restrictions for safeguard reasons are maintained for such time as may be necessary to prevent or remedy the injury. The measures may be imposed as surcharges or as import quotas.

176. Currently, a 30 per cent surcharge for safeguard reasons is applied on 22 tariff lines (Government Decision No. 216/1992).

### Government procurement

177. Romania is an observer to the Agreement on Government Procurement concluded under the GATT aegis. The régime of Government Procurement is established by Government Decision No. 156/1992. The principles and rules of the Agreement on Government Procurement have been taken into account in elaborating this decision, which provides for:

- national and non-discriminatory treatment of foreign suppliers;
- the obligation that the buying made by the entities stipulated in the Decision and which exceed leu 33 million (at a rate of leu 180/US\$) be done through tenders; the value of leu 33 million may be modified whenever a plus/minus 10 per cent modification in the inflation rate occurs;
- the obligation of publishing the organization of tenders and of ensuring their transparency.

178. A system of data collection on Government Procurement is under implementation.

### Export régime

179. The export régime is liberal and flexible, exports not being subject to export licences.

180. All economic operators, irrespective of their capital ownership, are entitled by law to engage in export transactions.

181. Generally, all products can be exported. General rules on export are stipulated in Government Decision No. 215/1992 and Order No. 2/1993 of the Minister of Trade.

### Export licensing

182. In accordance with the provisions of Government Decision No. 215/1992 and Order No. 2/1993 of the Minister of Trade, export licences are requested only in the following situations:

- (i) when export quotas are established;
- (ii) for exports of Romanian products subject to quotas in the importing countries;
- (iii) for Romanian exports subject to supervision in the importing countries;
- (iv) for goods under control, namely:
  - armament and ammunition, explosives and toxic materials, drugs, wastes, expressly mentioned in the Annex to Order No. 2/1993 of the Ministry of Trade (Annex 15);

- goods mentioned in Government Decision No. 594/1992 on the import and export régime of the goods and technologies subject to control of final destination, as well as to control of exports for reasons of non-proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, and of carrying missiles of such weapons (COCOM rules).
- (v) goods temporarily prohibited for export which are the result of outward processing transactions or are sent abroad for such a processing.

#### Export prohibitions

183. Prohibited exports are expressly mentioned in Order No.2/1993 of the Minister of Trade (Annex 16).

184. Export prohibitions are established based on Article XX of the GATT, for reasons of preservation of exhaustible natural resources and for the protection of the cultural and artistic patrimony.

185. In accordance with the provisions of Government Decision No. 215/1992, export prohibitions may be imposed on a temporary basis when a shortage of goods on domestic market appears (Article XX of GATT). By Order No. 3/1993 of the Minister of Trade, goods falling under 284 tariff headings and subheadings are prohibited for exports.

#### Export quotas

186. By Order No. 3/1993 of the Minister of Trade export quotas are imposed for certain categories of foodstuff and agricultural products, raw materials and other products, as well as for some medicines, all together covering 202 tariff headings and subheadings.

#### Voluntary export restraint agreements

187. At present Romania has voluntary export restraint agreements (VRAs), based on the Agreement Regarding International Trade in Textiles (MFA), with the EC, USA, Canada and Norway.

188. Upon the coming into force of the Free Trade Agreement with the EFTA member States, quotas for textile products are to be gradually phased out with Norway within a period of five years. The gradual elimination of quotas for textile products in transactions with the EC is to be accomplished on the basis of a schedule currently under negotiation.

189. In order to avoid the exceeding of the established quotas, Romanian exports of textile products under VRAs are subject to export licensing.

#### Export fees

190. There are no export customs duties. In accordance with Government Decision No. 387/1992 a fee of 0.5 per cent is imposed on all Romanian exports (see also paragraph 146).

#### Draw-back régime and turnover tax refunding

191. Through the draw-back régime customs duties paid for imported goods may be partially or totally refunded, at the importers' request, when the respective goods are re-exported as such, or after processing, transformation or repair, or if they are incorporated into exported goods (Government Decision No. 274/1990). During 1992, leu 8 billion were refunded from the State budget under the draw-back régime.

192. The turnover tax for raw materials, materials, semi-finished products and products representing the main intermediary consumption in the production of exported goods and for goods bought from domestic producers and exported, may be refunded, partially or totally, at the economic operators' request (Government Decision Nos. 7/1991 and 775/1991). Under the VAT mechanism, the VAT level for exported goods is to be zero. During the 1992 leu 0.3 billion were refunded from the State budget under the provisions of the turnover tax refunding mechanism.

#### Export promotion measures

193. Certain measures for financing export output and exports by means of credits with preferential interest rates, as well as by credit guarantees and insurance are implemented through the Export and Import Bank of Romania - Eximbank (Government Decision No. 358/1992). Eximbank was allowed to grant in 1992 credits with preferential rates of up to leu 10 billion. For 1993, a first instalment of leu 8 billion has already been allocated to Eximbank.

194. Eximbank has also the rôle to insure and guarantee, on behalf and risk of the State, the export credits. The requests of economic operators are examined by the Inter-ministerial Committee for Foreign Trade Guarantees and Credits (Government Decision Nos. 844/1991 and 293/1992).

195. Economic operators' participation in international fairs and exhibitions under national pavilion is supported by covering from the State budget, apart from the expenses in leu and foreign exchange needed for the participation, the transport of goods to be exhibited and the rent of the Romanian pavilion. During 1992 the amounts allotted from the State budget for these activities reached US\$1.48 million and leu 41.84 million (Government Decision No. 76/1992). For 1993 the amounts provided for these activities are leu 140 million and the equivalent in leu of US\$1.48 million. These facilities are extended to all economic operators, State-owned or private, on a non-discriminatory basis.

#### Free zones

196. The free zones régime is established by Law No. 84/1992. The free zones can be set up in maritime and river ports, along the Danube - Black Sea Channel, as well as near border crossing points.

197. In the free zones, economic operators are exempted from the turnover tax, excise tax and profit tax during the whole period of activity. The land may be given in concession or rented. The maximum period of concession is of 50 years.

198. The establishment of free zones is approved by Government Decisions. Drafts of Government Decisions for the establishment of Sulina and of Constanta South - Agigea free trade zones are currently under examination.

Standards, technical norms, phytosanitary, sanitary-veterinary and sanitary rules

199. Romania is part to the Agreement of Technical Barriers to Trade concluded under the GATT aegis.

200. In Romania 12,000 standards are in force, out of which 30 per cent are identical or equivalent to international standards (250 are identical). The Standardization Programme for 1993 provides for over 900 standards to be aligned to the international ones.

201. In accordance with Government Decision No. 167/1992, the certification of products and services is based on mandatory standards only for purpose of life protection, health care, work safety and environmental protection. The other standards are not mandatory.

202. The Romanian Standardization Institute is the focal point in Romania for standards, technical norms, certification and labelling.

203. The phytosanitary regulations are established in accordance with Law No. 5/1992, by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, and provide quarantine rules for imported, exported or in transit agricultural and food products.

204. Sanitary - veterinary rules are established by Law No. 60/1974 and by norms of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

205. Sanitary and phytosanitary requirements imposed for domestic foodstuffs, pharmaceutical and cosmetic products (Order No. 184/1972 of the Minister of Health), as well as sanitary-veterinary regulations (Law No. 60/1974) are also applied, on a non-discriminatory basis, for the imported products.

206. Government Decision Nos. 340/1992 and 437/1992 on the import régime of wastes and residues of any nature and of other dangerous goods for the public health and for environment establish import prohibitions for 45 tariffs lines covering such products, special rules for packaging, loading and forwarding, as well as the obligation to present a "Declaration of conformity", and a prior authorization of the import.



Intellectual property rights

207. The various aspects regarding intellectual property are regulated by Law No. 64/1991 on patents, Law No. 28/1967 on brands and trade marks, and Law No. 23/1991 on vineyard and vine.

208. Patents are valid for twenty years from the date of their deposit in Romania. The owner of a patent is entitled to forbid the manufacturing, selling or import of patented products by any third party, as well as the utilization of patented procedures and methods without its prior approval. The manufacturing and distribution of counterfeit products is punished by law. The owner of a patent is entitled to compensation for injury suffered.

209. A draft law on copyright is under examination in Parliament.

210. The policy in the field of patents, brands and trade marks is elaborated and implemented by the State Office for Patents and Marks, and the policy in the field of copyright by the Ministry of Culture.

APPENDIX

ANNEXES AND TABLES



ANNEX 1  
Main Economic Indicators  
(1985, 1989-1992)

Indicator	M/U*	1985	1989	1990	1991	1992
GDP	% yearly	99.9	94.2	94.4	84.9	84.6
Final consumption of households and of administration	% yearly	99.3	101.4	108.9	77.4	91.2
Final consumption in GDP	%	60.2	70.5	79.2	70.5	78.3
Investment	% yearly	101.7	98.4	64.4	70.6	81.1
Weight of investments in GDP	%	30.1	29.9	19.8	14.9	13.0
GDP deflator	% yearly	100.3	99.1	113.6	289.6	305.3
Retail price index	% yearly	100.4	101.1	105.1	265.1	310.4
Trade balance:						
- exports, f.o.b.	% yearly	100.5	92.1	58.2	96.0	118.4
C R <sup>1</sup>	thousand Rbl.	4,126.4	4,641.1	2,699.2	829.9	88.7
	% yearly	115.0	92.7	57.5	31.8	10.7
DC <sup>2</sup>	thousand US\$	6,518.4	5,990.1	3,502.7	3,537.8	4,285.6
	% yearly	93.8	91.6	58.6	101.5	121.1
- imports, f.o.b.	% yearly	105.5	110.4	114.5	71.4	110.2
CR <sup>1</sup>	thousand Rbl.	3,831.6	5,126.1	4,436.9	557.8	142.5
	% yearly	104.5	106.8	86.6	12.6	25.5
DC <sup>2</sup>	thousand US\$	5,007.6	3,470.5	5,223.1	4,882.8	5,433.0
	% yearly	106.2	116.1	150.5	91.6	111.3
<u>Balance</u>						
CR <sup>1</sup>	thousand Rbl.	294.8	-485.0	-1,737.7	272.1	-53.8
DC <sup>2</sup>	thousand US\$	1,510.8	2,519.6	-1,720.4	-1,345.0	-1,147.4

<sup>1</sup>CR = clearing rubles

<sup>2</sup>DC = convertible currency

\* Criteria used for percentage: previous year = 100 per cent

Source: National Commission for Statistics.

ANNEX 2

Romanian Economic Operators  
(Natural and Legal Persons)

Table 1

Contribution of Private Capital  
in GDP, Import and Export

	1990	1991	1992 <sup>1</sup>
GDP	16.4	21.0(1)	25.6
Import <sup>2</sup>	0.4	17.2	32.2
Export <sup>2</sup>	0.2	16.7	26.0

<sup>1</sup>Provisional data

<sup>2</sup>The import and the export was calculated in f.o.b. prices

Source: National Commission for Statistics.

Table 2

Distribution of Economic Operators  
by Sector of Activity  
(Based on the Main Field of Activity Declared)

31 December 1992

Production	163,385
Domestic trade	210,667
Services	200,937
Foreign trade	173,964
Civil engineering	42,102

Source: Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Romania  
National Office of Trade Register.

Table 3

Commercial Companies with  
Foreign Participation  
(31 December 1992)

Commercial Companies - total:	208,310
out of which:	
with foreign capital	16,705

Source: Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Romania  
National Office of Trade Register.

Table 4

Economic Operators (Natural and Legal  
Persons) by Source of Capital  
(31 December 1992)

	No.
Total	233,287
out of which:	
<u>Total Private Capital</u>	224,540
out of which:	
- natural persons	20,497
- commercial companies	200,422
- co-operative organizations	3,621
<u>Total State Capital</u>	8,747
out of which:	
- "régies autonomes"	859 <sup>1</sup>
- commercial companies	7,888

<sup>1</sup>Branches and sub-branches included.

Source: Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Romania  
National Office of Trade Register.

Table 5  
Commercial Companies by Types of Companies  
(31 December 1992)

	No.
Total	208,310*
Out of which:	
- general partnership companies	20,681
- limited partnership (société en commandite simple)	1,232
- limited joint stock companies	8,979
- limited liability companies	177,413
- unlimited partnership (société en commandite par actions)	5

\*The figure refers only to commercial companies. It does not include co-operative organizations and "regies autonomes".

Source: Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Romania  
National Office of Trade Register.

ANNEX 3

Execution of the State Budget in 1991 and 1992  
(at 31 December)

	(billions leu)	
	1991	1992
<u>TOTAL INCOMES</u>	496.8	1,363.9
Out of which:		
1. <u>Current incomes</u>	490.6	1,342.6
(a) Fiscal incomes	479.4	1,291.8
out of which:		
(i) Direct taxes	278.9	789.4
out of which:		
- profit tax	110.3	315.7
- wage tax	166.8	457.7
(ii) Indirect taxes	200.5	502.4
out of which:		
- turnover tax and excise tax	182.5	418.5
- customs duties	16.6	78.8
(b) Non-fiscal incomes	11.2	50.8
2. <u>Capital incomes</u>	6.2	21.3

ANNEX 3 (Cont'd)

	(billions leu)	
	1991	1992
<u>TOTAL EXPENSES</u>	537.87	1,626.9
Out of which:		
1. <u>Current expenses</u>	459.25	1,475.4
out of which:		
(a) Goods and services	254.42	673.8
out of which:		
(i) wages	150.36	408.0
(ii) other goods and services	104.06	265.8
(b) Subsidies and transfers	204.83	795.1
2. Capital expenses	78.62	151.5
BALANCE	-41.09	-263.0
FINANCINGS	+41.09	+263.0
<hr/>		
% in GDP:		
Incomes	23.5	25.0
Expenses	25.5	29.9

ANNEX 4

Subsidies

Table 1

Subsidies from the State Budget

	(billions leu)	
	1991	1992
TOTAL	117.45	487.8
Out of which:		
1. Mining industry	37.92	92.5
2. Railways infrastructure	9.87	12.9
3. Land reclamation	4.83	8.5
4. Subsidies granted to population	60.22	373.9
out of which:		
(a) Electricity	18.86	82.6
(b) Coal, firewood, natural gas	7.94	29.7
(c) Human and veterinary medicine, soap, detergents, fertilizers	2.93	68.4
(d) Clothing items and footwear for children	4.43	-
(e) Animal fodder and imported medicine, acquisition of agricultural products	16.53	176.2
(f) Transport of persons (railways, buses, metro, river)	8.13	16.9
(g) Orthopaedical prothesis	0.06	0.1
5. Public institutions (museums, theatres, etc.)	4.46	14.8
LOCAL BUDGETS		
TOTAL	23.87	116.4
out of which:		
Thermic power	13.96	82.5
Transport of persons	9.91	33.9

Source: Ministry of Finance.

Table 2  
Consumer Subsidies  
(by products)

	(billions leu)
	1992
Bread	51.3
Cow milk	13.0
Meat (of bovine and swine)	5.1
Live animal (in equivalent meat)	51.5
Poultry meat	13.4
Live poultry (in equivalent meat)	7.4
Sugar	7.5
Edible oil	4.8
Imported fodder	5.4
Electricity	82.6
Brown coal	1.3
Coal	4.1
Natural gas	19.0
Chemical fertilizers	41.1
Pesticides	4.1
Human medicines	0.1
Veterinary medicines	3.6
Oil (petroleum) products	14.9
Medicinal cotton wool	2.9
Fire wood	5.3
School exercise books	1.7
Transport	16.9
Fodder and medicine	7.4

Source: Ministry of Finance.



ANNEX 5

Imports and Exports of Goods by HS Sections

(1986, 1989-1992)

Table 1 - Imports

CR(1) = thousands rubles

DC(2) = thousand dollars

HS sections	Description of products		1986	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total		(1)	1,902,665	5,126,081	4,436,881	573,880	146,564
		(2)	3,558,931	3,470,500	5,223,050	5,290,064	5,886,106
I.	Live animals, animal products	(1)	14,578	15,727	24,010	70	27
		(2)	35,793	54,609	300,952	42,181	85,604
II.	Vegetable products	(1)	44,043	51,318	48,322	4,650	962
		(2)	286,541	30,500	321,816	365,018	428,257
III.	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products	(1)	5,465	1,902	3,139	-	-
		(2)	12,370	11,874	43,095	14,172	40,048
IV.	Prepared foodstuffs: beverages, spirits and vinegar; tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	(1)	102,997	165,843	110,265	11,651	8,845
		(2)	80,909	42,407	292,405	349,484	434,295
V.	Mineral products	(1)	1,847,782	1,832,325	1,343,071	58,263	8,288
		(2)	1,876,248	2,545,719	2,689,903	2,574,745	1,890,221
VI.	Products of the chemical or allied industries	(1)	263,851	301,717	218,597	13,232	244
		(2)	294,599	190,161	463,251	398,800	411,817
VII.	Plastics and articles thereof; rubber and articles thereof	(1)	37,865	26,038	22,185	1,770	-
		(2)	59,148	45,190	72,136	74,751	85,357
VIII.	Raw hides and skins, leather, fur skins and articles thereof	(1)	13,875	9,003	12,575	1,454	2
		(2)	44,478	95,656	80,971	16,657	76,406
IX.	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal; cork and articles of cork	(1)	42,050	29,599	20,919	947	-
		(2)	6,979	13,378	57,125	34,417	154,584

Table 1 - Imports (Cont'd)

CR(1) = thousands rubles  
DC(2) = thousand dollars

HS sections	Description of products		1986	1989	1990	1991	1992
X.	Pulp of wood or of fibrous cellulosic material	(1)	44.503	40.026	37.128	3.133	1.050
		(2)	7.654	7.371	11.424	36.352	89.861
XI.	Textile and textile articles	(1)	154.082	134.572	117.768	7.849	2.777
		(2)	129.780	85.134	160.540	238.979	560.388
XII.	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas and sun umbrellas	(1)	12.684	9.241	5.679	3.080	-
		(2)	271	4.402	10.386	42.430	41.977
XIII.	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos mica or similar materials	(1)	49.786	55.037	39.145	4.311	-
		(2)	49.819	49.327	79.325	69.927	55.150
XV.	Base metals and articles of base metal	(1)	342.339	315.214	249.685	24.896	5.159
		(2)	237.302	157.546	302.849	220.679	269.735
XVI.	Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment; parts thereof	(1)	1,153,474	1,332,244	1,263,384	301,589	13,590
		(2)	284,243	157,546	302,849	220,679	269,735
XVII.	Vehicles, aircraft and associated transport equipment	(1)	562.163	587.906	652.007	42.473	5.914
		(2)	108.573	15.325	65.333	105.175	171.569
XVIII.	Instruments and apparatus	(1)	117.599	142.236	175.110	50.822	579
		(2)	11.296	6.235	18.011	94.760	70.518
XX.	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	(1)	59.092	39.330	62.582	6.319	7
		(2)	641	822	16.789	25.875	51.999

**Note:** For 1986-1990, values of imports are f.o.b.  
For 1991 and 1992, values of imports are c.i.f.

**Source:** National Commission for Statistics.

Table 2 - Exports

CR(1) = thousands rubles

DC(2) = thousand dollars

HS sections	Description of products		1986	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total		(1)	4,702,737	4,641,107	2,699,201	829,940	88,660
		(2)	5,422,429	5,990,147	3,502,716	3,537,916	4,285,635
I.	Live animals, animal products	(1)	158,294	57,632	-	364	55
		(2)	168,245	117,036	23,028	147,692	184,521
II.	Vegetable products	(1)	147,274	88,586	23,180	8,893	-
		(2)	70,204	67,894	18,094	62,166	49,755
III.	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products	(1)	1,758	-	-	-	-
		(2)	12,137	24	-	5,799	7,740
IV.	Prepared foodstuffs; beverages, spirits and vinegar; tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	(1)	135,395	169,162	5,705	4,187	-
		(2)	54,523	97,337	15,775	32,706	47,762
V.	Mineral products	(1)	120,241	81,936	57,977	3,258	-
		(2)	1,338,150	1,868,355	1,085,108	617,691	571,685
VI.	Products of the chemical or allied industries	(1)	190,811	162,860	83,959	15,973	2,613
		(2)	601,023	607,301	277,706	271,424	417,361
VII.	Plastics and articles thereof; rubber and articles thereof	(1)	101,885	93,037	19,412	2,401	-
		(2)	135,311	181,682	89,397	51,962	179,003
VIII.	Raw hides and skins, leather, fur skins and articles thereof	(1)	29,633	28,412	22,043	9,382	-
		(2)	36,520	22,146	16,790	16,853	24,776
IX.	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal; cork and articles of cork	(1)	56,506	44,424	27,109	3,097	-
		(2)	257,173	245,123	155,771	112,207	32,728
X.	Pulp of wood or of fibrous cellulosic material	(1)	17,561	10,083	3,944	54	-
		(2)	77,752	65,806	30,038	21,920	18,571
XI.	Textile and textile articles	(1)	431,523	400,996	255,568	89,611	762
		(2)	565,066	522,451	349,240	325,284	454,765
XII.	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas and sun umbrellas	(1)	134,393	135,594	81,761	22,802	-
		(2)	61,309	70,033	57,306	66,840	72,689

Table 2 - Exports (Cont'd)

CR(1) = thousands rubles  
DC(2) = thousand dollars

HS sections	Description of products		1986	1989	1990	1991	1992
XIII.	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials	(1)	23,626	24,679	12,460	5,102	1,495
		(2)	67,287	103,229	66,836	70,609	86,861
XV.	Base metals and articles of base metal	(1)	457,224	501,623	274,246	29,062	705
		(2)	693,820	1,083,664	708,667	608,782	733,913
XVI.	Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment; parts thereof	(1)	1,384,728	1,323,621	848,753	348,663	49,299
		(2)	251,672	263,287	202,183	385,962	464,743
XVII.	Vehicles, aircraft and associated transport equipment	(1)	1,095,032	1,225,720	716,390	218,007	33,662
		(2)	641,082	242,735	141,335	300,483	443,986
XVIII.	Instruments and apparatus	(1)	18,437	45,859	30,237	6,147	-
		(2)	4,098	10,403	8,085	14,612	12,213
XX.	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	(1)	167,585	212,392	184,386	45,861	70
		(2)	249,996	368,320	282,604	363,781	365,652

Source: National Commission for Statistics.

ANNEX 6

Foreign Trade by Geographical Zones

CR(1) = million rubles  
CR(2) = million dollars

Zone/country		1985	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total foreign trade	(1)	7,958.0	9,767.2	7,136.1	1,403.8	235.3
	(2)	11,526.0	9,460.6	8,725.8	8,827.9	10,171.1
Out of which:						
Export	(1)	4,126.4	4,641.1	2,699.2	829.9	88.7
	(2)	6,518.4	5,990.1	3,502.7	3,537.8	4,285.6
Import*	(1)	3,831.6	5,126.1	4,436.9	573.9	146.6
	(2)	5,007.6	3,470.5	5,223.1	5,290.1	5,886.1
<u>EUROPE</u>						
Total	(1)	7,191.5	8,972.8	6,574.8	1,374.4	224.9
	(2)	5,282.7	3,855.0	4,150.2	5,384.3	6,730.6
Export	(1)	3,720.0	4,245.9	2,478.7	822.9	87.9
	(2)	3,537.2	3,138.8	2,106.1	2,390.1	2,703.5
Import	(1)	3,471.5	4,726.9	4,096.1	551.5	137.0
	(2)	1,745.6	716.2	2,044.1	2,994.2	4,027.1
Out of which:						
<u>EC</u>						
Total	(1)	1,082.8	1,209.5	857.8	89.4	2.0
	(2)	3,449.0	3,134.8	2,838.6	2,815.0	3,611.4
Export	(1)	529.7	568.6	202.3	4.5	-
	(2)	2,580.0	2,658.1	1,667.5	1,435.6	1,397.5
Import	(1)	553.1	640.9	655.5	84.9	2.0
	(2)	869.0	476.7	1,171.1	1,380.4	2,221.7
Out of which:						
<u>Germany</u> (former GDR included)						
Total	(1)	1,082.8	1,209.5	857.8	89.4	2.0
	(2)	1,097.2	880.5	936.8	975.8	1,301.0
Export	(1)	529.7	568.6	202.3	4.5	-
	(2)	808.8	697.0	468.8	459.2	479.3
Import	(1)	553.1	640.9	655.5	84.9	2.0
	(2)	288.4	183.5	468.0	517.7	829.6

ANNEX 6 (Cont'd)

Zone/country		1985	1989	1990	1991	1992
<u>Italy</u>						
Total	(2)	959.5	1,050.9	628.1	470.9	752.4
Export	(2)	816.5	998.8	519.5	262.0	265.2
Import	(2)	142.9	52.1	108.6	208.9	487.2
<u>Great Britain</u>						
Total	(2)	422.8	324.8	295.2	307.1	345.3
Export	(2)	268.9	253.1	127.2	159.3	157.6
Import	(2)	153.9	71.7	168.0	147.8	187.7
<u>France</u>						
Total	(2)	387.4	299.0	370.7	393.2	528.8
Export	(2)	273.3	249.9	201.6	171.2	171.3
Import	(2)	114.1	49.1	169.1	222.0	357.5
<u>Belgium</u>						
Total	(2)	97.2	93.9	108.4	98.4	117.5
Export	(2)	43.8	76.0	58.2	47.2	46.3
Import	(2)	53.4	17.9	50.2	51.2	71.2
<u>Denmark</u>						
Total	(2)	33.5	22.6	19.6	10.6	25.4
Export	(2)	27.9	17.8	5.9	1.9	4.6
Import	(2)	5.6	4.8	13.7	8.7	20.8
<u>Greece</u>						
Total	(2)	144.0	205.6	151.3	143.2	190.7
Export	(2)	102.0	163.6	86.0	52.5	115.9
Import	(2)	42.1	42.0	65.3	90.7	74.8
<u>Ireland</u>						
Total	(2)	4.2	-	-	6.9	11.5
Export	(2)	3.3	-	-	2.4	1.8
Import	(2)	0.9	-	-	4.5	9.7
<u>Luxembourg</u>						
Total	(2)	1.8	-	-	1.1	2.0
Export	(2)	-	-	-	-	0.3

ANNEX 6 (Cont'd)

Zone/country		1985	1989	1990	1991	1992
<u>Netherlands</u>						
Total	(2)	263.1	193.3	288.8	321.9	265.2
Export	(2)	199.6	149.1	156.2	226.0	109.9
Import	(2)	43.5	44.2	132.6	95.9	155.3
<u>Portugal</u>						
Total	(2)	9.5	3.8	5.2	1.7	3.2
Export	(2)	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.8
Import	(2)	7.4	2.0	4.0	0.3	1.4
<u>Spain</u>						
Total	(2)	48.7	55.8	60.7	84.2	67.8
Export	(2)	33.7	48.4	41.9	51.6	43.6
Import	(2)	15.0	7.4	18.8	32.6	24.2
<u>EFTA</u>						
Total	(2)	454.4	456.6	571.0	552.7	624.0
Export	(2)	290.7	341.9	210.7	209.6	239.6
Import	(2)	163.7	114.7	360.3	343.1	384.4
Out of which:						
<u>Austria</u>						
Total	(2)	254.9	223.0	222.3	290.5	295.7
Export	(2)	186.0	168.1	71.6	104.6	104.8
Import	(2)	68.9	54.9	150.7	185.9	190.9
<u>Finland</u>						
Total	(2)	15.9	15.1	10.8	7.2	8.5
Export	(2)	10.2	13.3	9.3	3.4	3.1
Import	(2)	5.6	1.8	1.5	3.8	5.4
<u>Norway</u>						
Total	(2)	12.2	12.6	12.1	7.6	11.9
Export	(2)	5.6	11.5	8.0	4.9	5.1
Import	(2)	6.6	1.1	4.1	2.7	6.8
<u>Sweden</u>						
Total	(2)	50.2	75.2	52.5	48.1	81.8
Export	(2)	29.1	61.0	33.0	29.1	27.4
Import	(2)	21.1	14.2	19.5	19.0	54.0

ANNEX 6 (Cont'd)

Zone/country		1985	1989	1990	1991	1992
<u>Switzerland</u>						
Total	(2)	121.4	128.9	272.5	196.0	191.1
Export	(2)	59.9	87.1	88.8	66.8	65.5
Import	(2)	61.4	41.8	183.7	129.2	125.6
<u>Iceland</u>						
Total	(2)	-	-	-	-	0.1
Export	(2)	-	-	-	-	0.1
Import	(2)	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Liechtenstein</u>						
Total	(2)	-	-	-	3.1	34.8
Export	(2)	-	-	-	0.7	33.6
Import	(2)	-	-	-	2.4	1.2
<u>FORMER USSR</u>						
Total	(1)	3,513.6	5,094.8	4,020.0	(850.0)	(192.2) <sup>x</sup>
	(2)	977.5	94.1	103.6	(1,293.9)	(1,396.3) <sup>x</sup>
Export	(1)	1,926.9	2,407.0	1,645.9	(603.2)	(57.9) <sup>x</sup>
	(2)	482.2	42.0	37.1	(453.3)	(553.9) <sup>x</sup>
Import	(1)	1,586.7	2,687.8	2,374.1	(246.8)	(134.3) <sup>x</sup>
	(2)	495.3	52.1	66.5	(840.6)	(842.7) <sup>x</sup>
Out of which beginning with 1991:						
<u>Russian Federation</u>						
Total	(1)	-	-	-	838.4	118.0
	(2)	-	-	-	1,266.9	981.9
Export	(1)	-	-	-	602.4	15.4
	(2)	-	-	-	440.9	401.0
Import	(1)	-	-	-	236.4	102.6
	(2)	-	-	-	826.0	580.9
<u>Azerbaijan</u>						
Total	(2)	-	-	-	-	0.5
Export	(2)	-	-	-	-	0.2
Import	(2)	-	-	-	-	0.3



ANNEX 6 (Cont'd)

Zone/country		1985	1989	1990	1991	1992
<u>Belarus</u>						
Total	(1)	-	-	-	-	1.4
	(2)	-	-	-	-	4.0
Export	(1)	-	-	-	-	1.4
	(2)	-	-	-	-	0.5
Import	(1)	-	-	-	-	3.5
<u>Georgia</u>						
Total	(2)	-	-	-	-	1.6
Export	(2)	-	-	-	-	0.9
Import	(2)	-	-	-	-	0.7
<u>Kazakhstan</u>						
Total	(2)	-	-	-	-	9.8
Export	(2)	-	-	-	-	5.4
Import	(2)	-	-	-	-	4.4
<u>Republic of Moldova</u>						
Total	(1)	-	-	-	11.1	31.1
	(2)	-	-	-	23.5	164.9
Export	(1)	-	-	-	0.8	0.6
	(2)	-	-	-	12.3	71.2
Import	(1)	-	-	-	10.3	30.5
	(2)	-	-	-	11.2	93.7
<u>Tadjikistan</u>						
Total	(2)	-	-	-	-	1.0
Export	(2)	-	-	-	-	0.1
Import	(2)	-	-	-	-	0.9
<u>Turkmenistan</u>						
Total	(2)	-	-	-	-	6.5
Export	(2)	-	-	-	-	3.0
Import	(2)	-	-	-	-	3.5
<u>Ukraine</u>						
Total	(1)	-	-	-	-	40.3
	(2)	-	-	-	3.5	216.3
Export	(1)	-	-	-	-	39.1
	(2)	-	-	-	-	69.8
Import	(1)	-	-	-	-	1.2
	(2)	-	-	-	3.5	146.5

ANNEX 6 (Cont'd)

Zone/country		1985	1989	1990	1991	1992
<u>Uzbekistan</u>						
Total	(2)	-	-	-	-	8.5
Export	(2)	-	-	-	-	2.0
Import	(2)	-	-	-	-	6.5
<u>Lithuania</u>						
Total	(2)	-	-	-	-	1.1
Export	(2)	-	-	-	-	0.2
Import	(2)	-	-	-	-	0.9
<u>Latvia</u>						
Total	(2)	-	-	-	-	1.0
Export	(2)	-	-	-	-	0.5
Import	(2)	-	-	-	-	0.5
<u>AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST</u>						
Total	(2)	3,933.7	3,621.5	3,143.7	1,835.9	1,657.9
Export	(2)	1,571.5	1,430.6	825.2	448.3	682.9
Import	(2)	2,362.2	2,190.9	2,318.5	1,387.6	975.0
Out of which:						
<u>Egypt</u>						
Total	(2)	1,231.8	346.2	412.4	392.4	237.8
Export	(2)	347.9	193.3	80.8	69.3	77.5
Import	(2)	883.9	152.9	331.6	323.1	160.3
<u>ASIA AND OCEANIA</u>						
Total	(1)	529.6	535.5	427.3	25.8	9.9
	(2)	947.6	898.0	591.9	752.8	771.2
Export	(1)	308.4	257.3	148.1	7.0	0.3
	(2)	516.3	618.0	301.5	355.8	459.2
Import	(1)	221.2	278.2	279.2	18.8	9.6
	(2)	431.3	280.0	290.4	397.0	311.6
Out of which:						
<u>India</u>						
Total	(2)	195.1	109.7	72.5	65.4	45.9
Export	(2)	120.8	71.3	25.9	20.8	43.0
Import	(2)	74.3	38.4	46.6	44.6	2.9

ANNEX 6 (Cont'd)

Zone/country		1985	1989	1990	1991	1992
<u>People's Republic of China</u>						
Total	(1)	457.4	485.9	384.4	7.9	0.3
	(2)	367.3	204.6	49.8	287.1	270.8
Export	(1)	275.1	235.4	139.7	2.9	0.3
	(2)	215.2	125.5	34.3	137.1	198.6
Import	(1)	182.3	250.5	244.7	5.0	-
	(2)	152.1	79.1	18.5	150.0	72.3
<u>Japan</u>						
Total	(2)	148.7	216.8	170.5	171.0	135.8
Export	(2)	58.6	172.2	93.3	98.9	59.9
Import	(2)	90.1	44.6	77.2	72.1	75.9
<u>Australia</u>						
Total	(2)	46.8	115.3	107.1	69.7	39.0
Export	(2)	4.9	14.6	5.6	5.9	8.4
Import	(2)	41.9	100.7	101.5	63.8	30.6
<u>New Zealand</u>						
Total	(2)	0.5	1.7	11.0	0.5	0.6
Export	(2)	0.4	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.5
Import	(2)	0.1	-	10.0	0.1	0.1
<u>AMERICA</u>						
Total	(1)	236.9	258.9	134.0	3.9	-
	(2)	1,230.6	1,086.1	988.5	543.2	555.0
Export	(1)	98.1	137.9	72.4	0.2	-
	(2)	806.7	802.7	418.3	179.2	178.3
Import	(1)	138.8	121.0	61.6	3.7	-
	(2)	423.9	283.4	570.2	364.0	376.7
Out of which:						
<u>United States</u>						
Total	(2)	888.2	741.5	759.2	309.3	307.8
Export	(2)	628.2	570.5	342.0	125.0	85.5
Import	(2)	260.0	171.0	417.2	184.3	222.3

ANNEX 6 (Cont'd)

Zone/country		1985	1989	1990	1991	1992
<u>Canada</u>						
Total	(2)	89.3	118.4	46.3	39.9	52.6
Export	(2)	56.6	65.2	27.6	14.2	18.6
Import	(2)	32.7	53.2	18.7	25.7	34.0
<u>Brazil</u>						
Total	(2)	144.8	37.8	44.8	65.9	36.4
Export	(2)	70.7	12.4	6.5	18.0	2.9
Import	(2)	74.1	25.4	38.3	47.9	33.5
<u>Mexico</u>						
Total	(2)	11.4	32.6	11.8	3.9	7.2
Export	(2)	6.3	19.9	9.5	1.3	2.3
Import	(2)	5.1	12.7	2.3	2.6	4.9

\* For 1985, 1989 and 1990 the total import was calculated in f.o.b. prices and for 1991 and 1992 the total import was calculated in c.i.f. prices.

\* The figures between brackets are calculated to facilitate the analysis of the foreign trade with the former USSR.

Source: National Commission for Statistics.

ANNEX 7

Foreign Trade Balance

CR<sup>1</sup> = million rubles  
DC<sup>2</sup> = million dollars

		1985	1989	1990	1991	1992 <sup>(x)</sup>
Export	CR	4,126.4	4,641.1	2,699.2	829.9	88.7
	%/85	100.0	112.5	65.4	20.2	2.2
	%/89	-	100.0	57.5	18.3	2.0
	DC	6,518.4	5,990.1	3,502.7	3,537.8	4,285.6
	%/85	100.0	91.9	53.7	56.1	67.9
	%/89	-	100.0	58.6	59.5	72.0
Import <sup>3</sup>	CR	3,831.6	5,126.1	4,436.9	557.8	142.5
	%/85	100.0	133.8	115.8	14.6	3.7
	%/89	-	100.0	86.6	10.9	2.8
	DC	5,007.6	3,470.5	5,223.1	4,882.8	5,433.0
	%/85	100.0	69.3	104.3	97.8	106.5
	%/89	-	100.0	150.5	137.5	153.4
Sold	CR	+ 294.8	- 485.0	-1,737.7	+ 272.1	- 53.8
	DC	+1,510.8	+2,519.6	-1,720.4	-1,345.0	-1,147.4

<sup>1</sup>CR = clearing rubles

<sup>2</sup>DC = convertible currency

<sup>3</sup>Imports are calculated in f.o.b. prices

(x) 1992 data are provisional

Note: For 1991 and 1992 imports are calculated in f.o.b. prices applying and the following indexes for the transformation of c.i.f. prices: 102,83 for CR and 108,34 for DC (f.o.b. price = c.i.f. price/index).

Trends are calculated in comparable conditions.

Source: National Commission for Statistics.

ANNEX 8  
Balance of Payments  
(preliminary 1992)

(in millions of US dollars)												
	Total		Convertible currency			Transferable <sup>x</sup> rubles				Non- convertible		
	R	P	B	R	P	B	R	P	B	R	P	B
1. Trade balance	4,300	5,457	-1,157*	3,950	5,230	-1,280	14	24	-10	336	203	133
- export f.o.b.	4,300	-	4,300	3,900	-	3,950	14	-	14	336	-	336
- import f.o.b.	-	5,457	-5,457	-	5,230	-5,230	-	24	-24	-	203	-203
2. Services balance	777	1,106	-329	776	1,103	-327	-	-	-	1	3	-2
- tourism	191	205	-14	191	205	-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
- transports, telecommunications	201	439	-238	201	436	-235	-	-	-	-	3	-3
- interest payments	52	144	-92	52	144	-92	-	-	-	-	-	-
- investment income	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other services	196	247	-51	195	247	-52	-	-	-	1	-	1
- unrequired transfers	136	71	65	136	71	65	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Current account	5,077	6,563	-1,486	4,726	6,333	-1,607	14	24	-10	337	206	131
4. Capital account	1,888	524	1,364	1,873	362	1,511	13	3	10	2	159	-157
(a) direct investments	80	7	73	80	7	73	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) medium and long-term capital	1,189	86	1,103	1,180	85	1,095	7	1	6	2	-	2
- credits received	1,107	85	1,022	1,107	85	1,022	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credits extended	82	1	81	73	-	73	7	1	6	2	-	2
(c) short-term capital	619	272	347	613	270	343	6	2	4	-	-	-
(d) bilateral agreements	-	159	-159	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	-159
5. Errors and omissions	-	-	15	-	-	-11	-	-	-	-	-	26
6. Overall balance	-	-	-107	-	-	-107	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANNEX 8 (Cont'd)

(in millions of US dollars)

	Total		Convertible currency			Transferable <sup>x</sup> rubles			Non- convertible			
	R	P	B	R	P	B	R	P	B	R	P	B
7. Monetary movements	517	410	107	517	410	107	-	-	-	-	-	-
- SDRs	41	-	41	41	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
- liquid assets in fx.	-	195	-195	-	195	-195	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credits from IMF	476	215	261	476	215	261	-	-	-	-	-	-

\*The difference against Annex 7 is due to the indexes used for the transformation c.i.f. to f.o.b. prices.

<sup>x</sup>Average cross rate Ruble/US dollar: Q.I. = \$0.179; April = \$0.176; May = \$0.157; June = \$0.133; July = \$0.100; August = \$0.098; September \$0.086; October = \$0.0814; November = \$0.0814; December = \$0.0809.

R = receipts  
P = payments  
B = balance

Source: National Commission for Statistics.

ANNEX 9

Distribution of Statutory Tariff Rates and the Value of Statutory  
Customs Duties Weighted by the Import Value in 1991 and 1992,  
on Customs Duties Intervals

Customs duties levels	(Thousand dollars)			
	Import value		Customs duties amount*	
	1991 <sup>x</sup>	1992 <sup>x</sup>	1991 <sup>x</sup>	1992 <sup>x</sup>
Exemption	524,654	433,312	0	0
1-5%	1,961,019	1,633,037	60,763	52,682
6-10%	818,769	772,883	67,512	69,324
11-15%	593,375	764,509	89,006	114,676
16-20%	563,633	793,568	112,347	158,443
21-25%	699,005	1,070,870	174,383	267,424
26-30%	202,015	300,320	60,605	90,096
over 30%	178,653	135,198	86,307	66,383
TOTAL	5,541,123	5,903,697	650,923	819,028

\* The volume of customs duties is a theoretical one

<sup>x</sup> Preliminary data

Source: Ministry of Trade.



ANNEX 10

List of Goods for which an Import Surcharge of 30 per cent is Levied

Tariff position	Description of goods
2204.10	Sparkling wine
2204.21	Other wine; grape must with fermentation prevented or arrested by the addition of alcohol, in containers holding 2 l. or less.
2204.29	Other wine, grape must with fermentation prevented or arrested by the addition of alcohol, in containers holding over 2 l.
2204.30	Other grape must
2208.20	Spirits obtained by distilling grape wine or grape marc
2208.30	Whiskies
2208.40	Rum and tafia
2208.50	Gin and Geneva
2208.90	Other
3303.00	Perfumes and toilet waters
8521.10	Video recording or reproducing apparatus with magnetic tape-type.
8521.90	Other
8527.11	Radio-broadcast receivers capable of operating without an external source of power, including apparatus capable of receiving also radio-telephony or radio-telegraphy combined with sound recording or reproducing apparatus.
8527.21	Radio-broadcast receivers not capable of operating without an external source of power, of a kind used in motor vehicles, including apparatus capable of receiving also radio-telephony or radio-telegraphy, combined with sound recording or reproducing apparatus.
8527.31	Other radio-broadcast receivers, including apparatus capable of receiving also radio-telephony or radio-telegraphy, combined with sound recording or reproducing apparatus.

ANNEX 10 (Cont'd)

Tariff position	Description of goods
8527.32	Other radio-broadcast receivers, including apparatus capable of receiving also radio-telephony or radio-telegraphy, not combined with sound recording or reproducing apparatus, but combined with a clock.
8527.90	Other apparatus than those falling under 8527.11-39 headings.
8528.10	Television receivers (including video monitors and video projectors), whether or not combined, in the same housing, with radio-broadcast receivers or sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus, colour.
8528.20	Television receivers (including video monitors and video projectors), whether or not combined, in the same housing, with radio-broadcast receivers or sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus, black and white or other monochrome.
87.03	Motorcars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (other than those of heading No. 87.02), including station wagons and racing cars.
	- Other vehicles, with spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine:
8703.23	-- Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1,500 cc. but not exceeding 3,000 cc;
8703.24	-- Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 3,000 cc.
	- Other vehicles, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel):
8703.32	-- Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1,500 cc but not exceeding 2,500 cc.
8703.33	-- Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 2,500 cc.

Source: Government Decision No. 216/1992.

ANNEX 11

List of Goods Prohibited to Import

1. Weapons and ammunition, not included in Government Decision No. 547/1992.
2. Military equipment and other special products not included in Governmental Decision No. 547/1992.
3. Explosive and toxic products, with the exception of those authorized by the law.
4. Drugs and narcotics, with the exception of those authorized by the law.
5. Medicines, medical apparatus and technico-sanitary materials not authorized by the Ministry of Health.
6. Written documents and printed matter of any kind, not authorized by the law.
7. Wastes of any kind, with the exception of those admitted by the Government Decision No. 340/1992 as modified and completed by Government Decision No. 437/1992.
8. Radioactive wastes prohibited to import.

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Tariff heading	Denomination of goods or categories of goods
<hr/>	
2844	Radioactive wastes
2844.10	- Wastes of natural uranium and its compounds, alloys, dispersion (including cements) ceramic products and mixture containing natural uranium or natural uranium compounds economically unprofitable for recovering the radioactive compounds;
2844.20	- Wastes of plutonium and uranium enriched in U235; compounds and wastes of plutonium or uranium enriched, alloys, dispersions (including cements), ceramic products and mixtures economically unprofitable for the production of radioactive products;
2844.30	- Wastes of depleted uranium in U235 and thorium and their compounds, alloys, dispersions (including cements), ceramic products and mixtures containing uranium depleted in U235 or compounds economically unprofitable for the recovering of radioactive compounds;
2844.40	- Wastes of radioactive elements and isotopes and compounds other than those of sub-heading Nos. 2844.10, 2844.20 and 2844.30, alloys, dispersions (including cements), ceramic products and mixtures containing these elements economically unprofitable for the recovering of radioactive compounds.

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Source: Annexes 5 II and 6 of Order No. 2/1993 of the Minister of Trade.

ANNEX 12

List of Goods Subject to Control, for Which Import  
Licences are Issued

Annexes 1 and 2 of Order No. 2/1993 of the Minister of Trade

1. Weapons and ammunition authorized by the law (Government Decision No. 547/1992).
2. Military equipment and other special products authorized by the law (Government Decision No. 547/1992).
3. Explosive and toxic products authorized by the law.
4. Drugs and narcotics authorized by the law.
5. Renewable wastes for which import is conditioned by observance of Annex No. 1 of Government Decision No. 340/1992, modified and completed by Government Decision No. 437/1992, as well as goods dangerous for human health and for the environment (paragraph 15, 17, 21, 22, 26 of Annex 2 of the Government Decision No. 340/1992 as modified and completed by Government Decision No. 437/1992).
6. Goods which transit regions subject to embargoes under resolutions of the UN Council of Security.
7. Radioactive products and nuclear installation other than those directly used in producing a nuclear explosive device.

Tariff heading	Description of goods and/or categories of goods
2844.40	- Radioactive elements of any kind of aggregation, except radioactive offals other than those which could be used to the proliferation of nuclear weapons.
2844.50	- Spent fuel elements of nuclear reactors
90.22	- Installations, apparatus or devices which extract, produce, process or contain radioactive products or nuclear products or nuclear radiations <sup>x</sup> , generators, irrespective of the field of utilization, including medicine.
9022.11	- Apparatus based on use of X-rays radiations used for medical, surgical, dental or veterinary purpose, including radiography and radiotherapy apparatus.
9022.19	- Apparatus based on use of X-rays radiations, with other destination, including radiography and radiotherapy apparatus.
9022.21	- Apparatus based on alpha, beta or gamma radiations used for medical, surgical, dental or veterinary purpose, including radiography and radiotherapy apparatus.
9022.29	- Apparatus based on alpha, beta or gamma radiations, with other destination including apparatus for radiotherapy.
9022.30	- X-ray tubes
9022.90	- Others, including parts and accessories
9030.10	- Instruments and apparatus designed nuclear radiations measurements for <sup>x</sup>

<sup>x</sup>The general term "nuclear radiation" designates any kind of the following types of radiations: X-ray, alpha, beta, gamma, neutrons, electrons, high energy protons or other atomic particles.

Radiowave, visible radiations, infra-red radiations and ultra-violet radiations are not included.

ANNEX 13

List of Counties with which Trade Operations are Settled Through  
Clearing, Barter or Co-operation Accounts Based  
on Government Agreements

1. Albania
2. Bulgaria
3. Czech Republic
4. Slovak Republic
5. Germany (Former GDR)
6. Poland
7. Hungary
8. Republic of Moldova
9. Russian Federation
10. Turkmenistan
11. People's Republic of China
12. India
13. Cuba
14. Ukraine
15. Brazil
16. Ghana
17. Syria
18. Sudan
19. Egypt

Note: In trade relations with these countries, classical import and export transactions are also performed, with the observance of the provisions of the present Order as regards the issuing of export and import licences.

Source: Order No. 2/1993 of the Minister of Trade, Annex 3.

ANNEX 14

List of Countries from which Romania has to Recover Claims in the  
Account and on Behalf of the State as a Result of Exports  
on Credit on More than One Year

1. People's Republic of China
2. People's Democratic Republic of Korea
3. Mongolia
4. Vietnam
5. Sri Lanka
6. India
7. Indonesia
8. Pakistan
9. Bangladesh
10. Turkey
11. Hellenic Republic
12. Cuba
13. Peru
14. Angola
15. Guinea
16. People's Arab Jamahrya
17. Mozambique
18. Egypt
19. Central African Republic
20. Democratic Republic of Congo
21. Somalia
22. Sudan
23. Zambia
24. Syria
25. Iraq
26. Iran

Source: Order No. 2/1993 of the Minister of Trade, Annex 4.



ANNEX 15

List of Goods Subject to Control, for which  
Export Licences are Issued

1. Weapons and ammunition authorized by law (Government Decision No. 547/1992).
2. Military equipment and other special products authorized by law (Government Decision No. 547/1992).
3. Explosive and toxic products authorized by law.
4. Drugs and narcotics authorized by law.
5. Precious metals, precious stones and objects made of them, for which export is permitted by law.
6. Documentation regarding patents and know-how rights.
7. Goods which transit regions subject to embargoes under the resolutions of the UN Council of Security.

Source: Order No. 2/1993 of the Minister of Trade, Annex No. 1 I.

ANNEX 16

List of Goods Prohibited to Export

1. Weapons and ammunition, not included in Government Decision No. 547/1992.
2. Military equipment and other special products not included in Government Decision No. 547/1992.
3. Explosive and toxic products, with the exception of those authorized by law.
4. Drugs and narcotics, with the exception of those authorized by law.
5. Medicines, medical apparatus and technico-sanitary materials not authorized by the Ministry of Health.
6. Goods belonging to the National Cultural Patrimony, with the exception of those for which, according to the law, an authorization has been granted for being temporarily taken out of the country.
7. Precious metals, precious stones and objects made of them, with the exception of those for which the taking out of the country is permitted, according to the law.

Source: Order No. 2/1993 of the Minister of Trade, Annex No. 5(1).

ANNEX 17

List of Goods Temporarily Prohibited  
for Export in 1993

H.S. Heading	Description
0102 90	Live bovine animals
0104 10	Live sheep and goats
0401 20	Milk and cream not concentrated not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter of a fat content by weight exceeding 1% but not exceeding 6%
0401 30	Milk and cream not concentrated not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter of a fat content by weight exceeding 6%
0402 21	Powder milk granules or other solid forms of a fat content by weight exceeding 1.5% not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter
0405 00	Butter and other fats and oils derivated from milk
ex.0604 91	Christmas trees
ex.0810 40	Fresh bilberries
ex.0909 50	Juniper berries
1001 10	Durum wheat
1002 00	Rye
1004 00	Oats
1101 00	Wheat flour
1102 20	Maize flour
ex.0813 40	Dried bilberries
ex.1209 29	Other seeds of forage plants other than beet seed
1211 90	Plants and parts of plants (including seeds and fruits of a kind used primarily in medicine)
1213 00	Cereal straw and husks, unprepared whether or not chopped, ground, pressed or in the form of pellets
1214 10	Flower and pellets of lucerne

ANNEX 17 (Cont'd)

H.S. Heading	Description
1214 90	Seeds, fodder roots, hay, lucerne, clover, sainfoin, foragekale, lupines
ex.1507 10	Soya bean refined oil
ex.1512 19	Sun-flower seed refined oil
1701 99	Other cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form
2301 10	Flour, meals and pellets of meat or meat offal greaves
ex.2301 20	Flour, meals and pellets of fish
2302 10	Bran, sharps and other residues, whether or not in the form of pellets derived from the sifting milling or other working of corn
2302 30	Bran, sharps and other residues, whether or not in the form of pellets derived from the sifting milling or other working of wheat
ex.2302 40	Bran, sharps and other residues, whether or not in the form of pellets derived from the sifting milling or other working of rye
ex.2302 50	Bran, sharps and other residues, whether or not in the form of pellets derived from the sifting milling or other working of leguminous plants (peas, beans, soya beans)
2304 00	Oil-cake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soya-bean oil
2306 20	Oil-cake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of vegetable fats or oils, other than those of heading No. 23.04 or 23.05 of linseed
2306 30	Oil-cake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of vegetable fats or oils, other than those of heading No. 23.04 or 23.05 of sunflower seeds
2306 40	Oil-cake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of vegetable fats or oils, other than those of heading No. 23.04 or 23.05 of rape or colza seeds

ANNEX 17 (Cont'd)

H.S. Heading	Description
ex.2309 90	Other preparations of a kind used in animal feeding - combined fodder
2503 10	Crude or unrefined sulphur
2503 90	Other sulphur of all kinds, other than sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur and colloidal sulphur
2602 00	Manganese ores and concentrate, including manganiferous iron ores and concentrates with a manganese content of 20% or more, calculated on the dry weight
2603 00	Copper ores and concentrates
2606 00	Aluminium ores and concentrates
2607 00	Lead ores and concentrates
2608 00	Zinc ores and concentrates
2612 10	Uranium ores and concentrates
2614 00	Titanium ores and concentrates
2615 10	Zirconium ores and concentrates
2616 10	Silver ores and concentrates
2616 90	Other precious metal ores and concentrates
2617 90	Other ores and concentrates
2620 11	Hard zinc spelter
ex.2620 19	Other hard zinc spelter
2620 40	Ash and residues containing metals or metal compounds, containing mainly aluminium
2620 50	Ash and residues containing metals or metal compounds, containing mainly vanadium
2620 90	Other ash and residues containing metals or metal compounds, other than those included of heading 26.20.11 - 26.20.50
ex.2701 11	Anthracite having a volatile matter not exceeding 1%
ex.2701 12	Bituminous coal

ANNEX 17 (Cont'd)

H.S. Heading	Description
ex.2701 19	Other coal
2701 20	Briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal
2702 10	Lignite, whether or not pulverized, but not agglomerated
2702 20	Agglomerated lignite
ex.2704 00	Coke and semi-coke of coal for the manufacture of electrodes
2706 00	Tar distilled from coal, from lignite or from peat and other mineral tars, whether or not dehydrated or partially distilled, including reconstituted tars
2707 40	Naphthalene
2707 50	Other aromatic hydrocarbon mixtures of which 65% or more by volume (including losses) is distilled at 250 C degrees. by the ASTM D 86 method
2707 91	Creosote oils
2707 99	Other aromatic hydrocarbon mixtures than those included under heading 27.07.10 - 27.07.91
2709 00	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude
2710 00	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals other than crude; preparation not elsewhere specified or included, containing by weight 70% or more of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations
2711 11	Liquefied natural gas
2711 12	Propane liquefied
2711 13	Butane liquefied
2711 14	Ethylene, propylene, butylene and butadiene liquefied
2711 19	Other petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons liquefied
2711 21	Natural gas

ANNEX 17 (Cont'd)

H.S. Heading	Description
2711 29	Other petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons
2802 00	Sulphur, sublimed or precipitated; colloidal sulphur
2902 50	Styrene
2902 60	Ethylbenzene
2905 31	Ethylene glycol (ethanediol)
2906 12	Cyclohexanol, methylcyclohexanols and dimethylcyclohexanols
2914 22	Cyclohexanone and methylcyclohexanones
2917 36	Terephthalic acid and its salts
2917 37	Dimethyl terephthalate
2936 10	Provitamins, unmixed
2936 21	Vitamin A and its derivatives
2936 22	Vitamin B1 and its derivatives
2936 23	Vitamin B2 and its derivatives
2936 28	Vitamin E and its derivatives
2936 29	Other vitamins and their derivatives
2937 10	Pituitary (anterior) or similar hormones, and their derivatives
2937 22	Halogenated derivatives of adrenal cortical hormones
2937 29	Other halogenated derivatives of adrenal cortical hormones
2937 91	Insulin and its salts
2937 92	Oestrogen and progestogens
2937 99	Other hormones and their derivatives; other steroids used primarily as hormones
2939 10	Alkaloids of opium and their derivatives; salts thereof
2939 21	Quinine and its salts
2939 30	Caffeine and its salts

ANNEX 17 (Cont'd)

H.S. Heading	Description
2939 40	Ephedrine and its salts
2939 50	Theophylline and aminophylline (theophylline - ethylenediamine)
2939 60	Alkaloids of rye ergot and their derivatives; salts thereof
2939 70	Nicotine and its salts
2939 90	Other vegetable alkaloids, natural or reproduced by synthesis, and their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives
2940 00	Sugars, chemically pure, other than sucrose, lactose, maltose, glucose and fructose; sugar ethers and sugar esters, and their salts
3001 10	Glands and other organs, dried, whether or not powdered
3001 20	Extracts of glands or other organs or of their secretions
3001 90	Other glands and other organs for organo-therapeutic uses
3002 10	Antisera and other blood fractions
3002 20	Vaccines for human medicine
3002 31	Vaccines against foot and mouth disease
3002 39	Other vaccines for veterinary medicine
3002 90	Other antisera and other blood fractions; vaccines, toxins, cultures of micro-organisms (excluding yeasts) and similar products
3004 20	Medicines containing other antibiotics
3004 90	Other medicines containing alkaloids
3004 50	Other medicines containing vitamins or other products of heading No. 29.36
2936 24	D- or DL-Pantothenic and (Vitamin B.3 or Vitamin B.5) and its derivatives
2936 26	Vitamin B12 and its derivatives



ANNEX 17 (Cont'd)

H.S. Heading	Description
2937 21	Cortisone, hydrocortisone, prednisone (dehydrocortisone) and prednisolene (dehydrohydrocortisone)
2941 50	Erythromycin and its derivatives
2942 00	Other organic compounds
1702 30	Glucose and glucose syrup
2917 19	Other polycarboxylic acids, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peroxyacids; their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives
2941 30	Tetracycline and their derivatives; salts thereof
2941 90	Other antibiotics
2941 10	Penicillins and their derivatives
2923 10	Choline and its salts
2936 27	Vitamin C and its derivatives
2935 00	Sulphonamides
2924 29	Other acyclic amides and their derivatives
2918 16	Gluconic acid, its salts and esters
2936 25	Vitamin B.6 and its derivatives
2918 22	O - acetylsalicylic acid, its salts and esters
2916 31	Benzonic acid, its salts and esters
2918 21	Salicylic acid and its salts
2941 20	Streptomycins and their derivatives, salts thereof
2941 40	Chloramphenicol and its derivatives, salts thereof
2925 11	Saccharin and its salts
2924 29	Other acyclic amides:
30.03	Medicines (excluding those of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06) consisting of 2 or more constituents which have been mixed together for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, not put up in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale

ANNEX 17 (Cont'd)

H.S. Heading	Description
3003 10	Containing penicillins or derivatives thereof, with a penicillanic acid structure, or streptomycins or their derivatives
3003 20	Containing other antibiotics
3003 31	Medicines containing insulin
3003 39	Other medicines containing hormones but without antibiotics
3003 40	Medicines containing alkaloids or derivatives thereof but not containing hormones or other products of heading No. 29.37 or antibiotics
3003 90	Other
3004 10	Medicines containing penicillins or derivatives thereof, with a penicillinic acid structure, or streptomycins or their derivatives
3004 31	Medicines containing insulin
3004 32	Medicines containing adrenal cortical hormones
3004 39	Other medicines containing hormones or other products of heading No. 29.37 but not containing antibiotics
3004 40	Medicines containing alkaloids or derivatives thereof but not containing hormones, other products of heading No. 29.37 or antibiotics
3005 10	Adhesive dressing and other articles having an adhesive layer
3005 90	Other wadding, gauze, bandages and similar articles
3006 10	Sterile surgical catgut, similar sterile suture materials and sterile tissue adhesives for surgical wound closure
3006 20	Blood-group reagents
3006 30	Opacifying preparations for X-ray examinations; diagnostic reagents designed to be administered to the patient
3006 40	Dental cements and other dental fillings; bone reconstruction cements

ANNEX 17 (Cont'd)

H.S. Heading	Description
3006 50	First-aid boxes and kits
3006 60	Chemical contraceptive preparations based on hormones or spermicides
3102 80	Mixtures or urea and ammonium nitrate in aqueous or ammoniacal solution
	Other mineral or chemical fertilizers containing 2 fertilizing elements: phosphorus and nitrogen
3105 51	Containing nitrates and phosphates
3105 59	Other
3105 60	Mineral or chemical fertilizers containing the 2 fertilizing elements phosphorus and potassium
3105 90	Mineral or chemical fertilizing containing other than 2 or 3 of the 2 fertilizing elements nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium
4101 10	Whole hides and skins of bovine animals, of a weight per skin not exceeding 8 kg. when simply dried, 10 kg. when dry-salted, or 14 kg. when fresh, wet-salted or otherwise preserved
4101 21	Whole hides and skins of bovine animals, fresh or wet-salted
4101 22	Hides and skins of bovine animals, fresh or wet-salted, butts and bends
4101 29	Other hides and skins of bovine animals, fresh or wet-salted
4101 30	Other hides and skins of bovine animals, otherwise preserved
4101 40	Hides and skins of equine animals
4102 10	Raw skins of sheep with wool on
4102 21	Raw skins of sheep pickled or without wool
4102 29	Other raw skins of sheep
4103 10	Raw skins of goats or kids

ANNEX 17 (Cont'd)

H.S. Heading	Description
4103 90	Other raw hides and skins
4401 10	Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms
4401 21	Coniferous wood in chips or particles
4401 22	Non-coniferous wood in chips or particles
4401 30	Sawdust and wood waste and scrap, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms
	Wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
4403 10	Treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives
4403 20	Of coniferous wood
4403 91	Of oak wood
4403 92	Of beech wood
4403 99	Other
	Hoopwood; split poles; piles; pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise; wooden sticks, roughly trimmed but not turned, bent or otherwise worked, suitable for the manufacture of walking-sticks, umbrellas, tool handles or the like; chipwood and the like
4404 10	Coniferous wood
4404 20	Non-coniferous wood
4405 00	Wood wool and wood flour
4406 10	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-tries) of wood not impregnated
4406 90	Other railway or tramway sleeper (cross-tries) of wood
	Wood sawn of chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm.

ANNEX 17 (Cont'd)

H.S. Heading	Description
4407 10	Coniferous wood
4407 91	Of oak wood ( <i>Quercus</i> spp.)
4407 92	Of beech wood ( <i>Fagus</i> spp.)
4407 99	Other than those of heading 440710 - 440792
	Veneer sheets and sheets for plywood (whether or not spliced) and other wood sawn lengthwise, slived or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed, of a thickness not exceeding 6 mm.
4408 10	Of coniferous wood
4408 20	Of tropical wood
4408 90	Other
	Wood (including strips and friezes for parquet flooring, not assembled) continuously shaped (tongued, grooved, rebated, chamfered, V-jointed, beaded, moulded, rounded or the like) along any of its edges or faces, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed
4409 10	Coniferous wood
4409 20	Other non-coniferous wood (oak)
	Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood: plywood consisting solely of sheets of wood, each ply not exceeding 6 mm. thickness
4412 11	With at least one outer ply of the following tropical woods: Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti, White Lauan, Sipo, Limba, Okoume, Obeche, Acajou d'Afrique, Sapelli, Baboen, Mahogany ( <i>Swietenia</i> spp.), Palissandre du Bresil or Bois de Rose femelle
4412 21	Other with at least one outer ply of non-coniferous wood, containing at least one layer of particle board
4412 29	Other plywood with at least one outer ply of non-coniferous wood, containing at least one layer of particle board
4412 91	Other containing at least one layer of particle board

ANNEX 17 (Cont'd)

H.S. Heading	Description
4412 99	Other
4413 00	Densified wood, in blocks, plants, strips or profile shapes excepting plywood under quota
	Packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, of wood; cable-drums of wood; pallets, box pallets and other load boards, of wood
4415 20	Pallets, box pallets and other load boards
ex.4416 00	Wooden parts for casks, barrels, vats, tubes and other coopers products, including stave
4418 40	Shuttering for concrete constructional work
4418 90	Other than heading No. 44810 - 441850
ex.4421 90	Other articles of wood, not mentioned in other tariff line of Chapter 44.02 in other H part
4701 00	Mechanical wood pulp
4702 00	Chemical wood pulp, dissolving grades
	Chemical wood pulp, soda or sulphate, other than dissolving grades
4703 11	Unbleached coniferous
4703 19	Non-coniferous wood
4703 21	Semi-bleached or bleached coniferous
4703 29	Other than semi-bleached or bleached coniferous
	Chemical wood pulp, sulphite, other than dissolving grades
4704 11	Unbleached coniferous
4704 19	Unbleached non-coniferous
4704 21	Semi-bleached or bleached coniferous
4704 29	Other semi-bleached or bleached non-coniferous
4705 00	Semi-chemical wood pulp

ANNEX 17 (Cont'd)

H.S. Heading	Description
	Pulps of other fibrous cellulosic material
4706 10	Cotton linters pulp
4706 91	Other mechanical pulps
4706 92	Other chemical pulps
4706 93	Other semi-chemical products
4707 10	Waste and scrap of paper or paperboard of unbleached kraft paper or paperboard or of corrugated paper or paperboard
4707 20	Waste and scrap paper or paperboard of other paper or paperboard made mainly of bleached chemical pulp, not coloured in the mass
4707 30	Waste and scrap of paper or paperboard of other paper or paperboard made mainly of paper or paperboard made mainly of mechanical pulp (for example, newspapers, journals and similar printed matter)
4707 90	Other, including unsorted waste and scrap
5002 00	Silk-worm cocoons suitable for reeling, raw silk
	Wool not carded or combed, greasy, including fleece-washed wool
ex.5101 11	Shorn wool
ex.5101 19	Other
	Merino wool, not carded, not combed, degreased, not carbonized
ex.5101 21	Shorn wool
ex.5101 29	Other
ex.5101 30	Merino wool not carded, not combed, carbonized
ex.5105 10	Merino wool carded
	Merino wool combed
ex.5105 21	Combed wool in fragments

ANNEX 17 (Cont'd)

H.S. Heading	Description
ex.5105 29	Other
7102 10	Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set, unsorted
7102 21	Diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted
7112 10	Waste of gold, including metal clad with gold but excluding sweepings containing other precious metals
7112 20	Waste of platinum, including metal clad with platinum but excluding sweepings containing other precious metals
7112 90	Other waste containing precious metals
7204 10	Waste and scrap of cast iron (ECSC)
7204 21	Waste and scrap of stainless steel (ECSC)
7204 29	Other waste and scrap of alloy steel
7204 30	Waste and scrap of tinmed iron or steel (ECSC)
7204 41	Other waste and scrap, turnings, shavings, chips, milling waste, sawdust, filings, trimmings and stampings, whether or not in bundles (ECSC)
7204 49	Other waste and scrap including shredded
7204 50	Remelting scrap ingots
	Iron and non-alloy steel in ingots or other primary forms
7206 10	Ingots
7206 90	Other
	Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel, containing by weight less than 0.25% of carbon
7207 11	Of rectangular (including square) cross-sections, the width measuring less than twice the thickness
7207 12	Other, of rectangular (other than square) cross-section
7207 19	Other, of circular or polygonal cross-sections
7207 20	Containing by weight 0.25% or more of carbon



ANNEX 17 (Cont'd)

H.S. Heading	Description
	Other alloy ingots or other primary forms; semi-finished products of other alloy steel
7224 10	Ingots and other primary forms (ECSC)
7224 90	Other
7302 10	Rails (new and used)
7401 10	Copper mattes
7401 20	Cement copper (precipitated copper)
7402 00	Unrefined copper; copper anodes for electrolytic refining
	Refined copper and copper alloys
7403 11	Cathodes and sections of cathodes
7403 12	Wire-bars
7403 13	Billets
7403 19	Other
7403 23	Copper-nickel base alloys (cupro-nickel) or copper-nickel-zinc base alloys (nickel, silver)
7404 00	Copper waste and scrap
7405 00	Master alloys of copper
7407 22	Bars, rods and profiles of copper-nickel base alloys (cupro-nickel) or copper-nickel-zinc base alloys (nickle silver)
7408 19	Other copper wire
7503 00	Nickel waste and scrap
7602 00	Aluminium waste and scrap
7801 10	Refined lead
7802 00	Lead waste and scrap
7803 00	Lead bars and rods, profiles and wire

ANNEX 17 (Cont'd)

H.S. Heading	Description
7901 11	Unwrought zinc not alloyed containing by weight 99.99% or more zinc min, 100 kg./net
7901 12	Unwrought zinc not alloyed containing by weight less than 99.99% of zinc
7902 00	Zinc waste and scrap
7904 00	Zinc bars, rods, profiles and wire
7903 10	Zinc dust
7903 90	Other zinc dust, powders and flakes
8001 00	Tin, unwrought not alloyed
8002 00	Tin waste and scrap
8003 00	Tin bars, rods, profiles and wire
9705 00	Collections and collectors' pieces of zoological, botanical, mineralogical, anatomical, historical, archaeological, palaeontological, ethnographic or numismatic interest
9021 90	Other articles and orthopaedic apparatus

Note: "ex." indicates the cases where only one product or one group of products from the whole tariff heading are prohibited to export.

Source: Order No. 3/1993 of the Ministry of Trade, Annex 3.

ANNEX 18

Table 1

List of Goods Under Export Quotas in 1993

H.S. Heading	Denomination of products	M/U	Quota
020110(x)	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled, carcasses and half-carcasses	to	23,800
020120(x)	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled, other cuts with bone in	to	1,200
020130(x)	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled, boneless	to	1,200
020210(x)	Meat of bovine animals, frozen carcasses and half-carcasses	to	1,200
020220(x)	Meat of bovine animals, frozen other cuts with bone in	to	3,600
020230(x)	Meat of bovine animals frozen boneless	to	6,500
020410(x)	Carcasses and half-carcasses of lamb, fresh or chilled	to	14,200
020421(x)	Carcasses and half-carcasses of sheep, fresh or chilled	to	800
020430(x)	Carcasses and half-carcasses of lamb, frozen	to	2,600
020441(x)	Meat of sheep, frozen carcasses and half-carcasses	to	400
020721	Fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, frozen	to	2,000
020741	Poultry cuts of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus	to	2,000
070110	Potatoes for sowing	to	10,000
070180	Potatoes, other than for sowing	to	5,000
071333	Kidney beans, including white pea beans	to	3,000

H.S. Heading	Denomination of products	M/U	Quota
ex.071339	Beans (phaseolous spp.) for sowing	to	50
ex.080810	Apples for industrial processing	to	10,000
100190	Wheat	to	30,000
100300	Barley	to	5,000
100510	Maize for sowing	to	15,500
100590	Maize	to	1,000
100610	Rice in the husk	to	500
ex.100890	Other cereals - two-row barley autumn sown	to	7,000
120100	Soya beans for sowing	to	15,000
120600	Sunflower seed	to	2,300
120921	Lucerne seed	to	500
120922	Clover seed	to	200
120923	Fescue seed	to	700
120929	Other seeds for forage plants (including facelia)	to	750
ex.120999	Forage radish seeds	to	150
ex.150710	Crude and not refined soya bean oil (crude soya bean oil)	to	5,000
ex.151211	Crude sunflower seed oil	to	15,000
251511	Marble and travertine crude and roughly trimmed	c.m.	300
251512	Marble travertine cut by sawing or otherwise, into blocks or slabs of a rectangular shape	to	1,500
ex.262019	Ash and residues containing mainly zinc (blue powder)	to	10,000
ex.262020	Ash and residues containing mainly lead (crust)	to	10,000

H.S. Heading	Denomination of products	M/U	Quota
262030	Ash and residues containing mainly copper	to	5,000
ex.271000	Motor spirit	to	250,000
ex.271000	Gas oil	to	50,000
ex.271000	Naftenic mineral oils	to	36,000
271220	Paraffin	to	500
271320	Petroleum bitumen	to	100,000
280461	Metallic silicon	to	500
290220	Benzene	to	1,000
290230	Toluene	to	5,000
290314	Carbon tetrachloride	to	4,000
290711	Phenol (hydroxylbenzene) and its salts	to	1,000
292610	Acrylonitrile	to	11,000
310210	Urea whether or not in aqueous solution	ph. to	20,000
310221	Ammonium sulphate	ph. to	45,000
310230	Ammonium nitrate, whether or not in aqueous solution	ph. to	20,000
310240	Mixtures of ammonium nitrate with calcium carbonate or other inorganic non-fertilizing substances	ph. to	35,000
310310	Superphosphates	ph. to	10,000
310520	Mineral or chemical fertilizers containing the three fertilizing elements nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium	ph. to	10,000
310530	Diammonium hydrogenorthophosphate (diammonium phosphate)	ph. to	10,000

H.S. Heading	Denomination of products	M/U	Quota
ex.440920	Beech wood continuously shaped (including strips and friezes for parquet flooring not assembled)	th. s.m.	400
441010	Particle board and similar board of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not agglomerated with resins or other organic binding substances of wood	th. s.m.	500
441212(x)	Plywood with at least one outer ply of non-coniferous wood	c.m.	40,000
441300	Densified wood, in blocks, plates, strips or profile shapes	th. s.m.	900
441510	Cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings cable-drums	c.m.	50,000
441810	Windows, French-windows and their frames	th. s.m.	110
441820	Doors and their frames and thresholds	th. s.m.	800
720221	Ferro-silicon containing by weight more than 55% of silicon	to	5,000
720230	Ferro-silico-manganese	to	3,000
720241	Ferro-chromium containing by weight more than 4% carbon	to	2,000
740321(x)	Copper-zinc base alloys (brass) wire-bars and billets	to	6,000
740322(x)	Copper-tin base alloys (bronze) wire-bars and billets	to	1,600
740329(x)	Other copper alloys	to	500
740710	Copper bars, rods and profiles of refined copper	to	1,500
740721	Copper bars, rods and profiles of copper-zinc base alloys	to	1,000
740729	Other copper alloys	to	500

H.S. Heading	Denomination of products	M/U	Quota
740811	Copper wire of refined copper	to	2,000
760110	Aluminium non-alloyed	to	50,000
760120(x)	Aluminium alloyed (secondary)	to	10,000
800120	Tin alloys	to	100
854411	Insulated (including enamelled or wire) cable (including coaxial) conductors, whether or not fitted with connectors; optical fibre cables, made up of individually sheathed fibres, whether or not assembled with electric conductors or fitted with connectors of copper	to	500
ex.854420	Coaxial copper cables and other coaxial electric conductors	to	50
ex.854449	Other copper electric conductors for a voltage not exceeding 80 V.	to	40
ex.854459	Other copper electric conductors, for a voltage exceeding 80 V. but not exceeding 1,000 V.	to	50
ex.854460	Other copper electric conductors for a voltage exceeding 1,000 V.	to	50

Notes: "ex" indicates the cases where only one product or one group of products from the whole tariff heading are under export quotas.

For tariff headings marked with an (x), a 2 per cent bank guarantee shall be deposited, calculated on the basis of the value in leu of the products, stipulated in the import licence.

Table 2

List of Raw Materials and Medicines, of Prothesis and  
Ortophederal Products Under Export Quotas in 1993

H.S. Heading	Denomination of products	M/U	Quota
ex.300420	Chloramphenicol drag. x 0.250 x 12	th. boxes	400
ex.300420	Chloramphenicol drag. x 0.125 x 12	th. boxes	200
ex.300490	Diazepam 10 mg. x 30 pil.	th. boxes	1,000
ex.300490	Napoton drag. x 30	th. boxes	1,000
ex.300490	Boicil pil. x 50	th. boxes	100
ex.300490	Boicil inj. 5/2	th. boxes	500
ex.300490	Pharyngosept pil. x 20	th. boxes	10,000
ex.291719	Diethylmalonic ester	to	400
ex.291719	Dimethylmalonic ester	to	100
ex.291816	Calcium gluconate	to	200
ex.170230	Injectable glucose (Dextroza)	to	400
ex.291719	Chloridehemisuccinic acid	kgs.	2,000
ex.293629	Forage K3 vitamin	kgs.	500
ex.300490	Romazulan bottle	th. bottle	800
ex.300490	Heligal drag. x 20	th. boxes	50
ex.300490	Silimarina pil. x 60	th. boxes	50
ex.300490	Apilarnil potent Y pil. x 40	th. boxes	100
ex.300490	Adenostop 100 ml.	th. bottle	100
ex.291822	Acetylsalicylic acid in bulk	to	300
ex.291631	Sodium benzonate	to	470
ex.291631	Benzoic acid	to	250



H.S. Heading	Denomination of products	M/U	Quota
ex.291821	Salicylic acid first quality min. 98.5%	to	120
ex.291821	Technical salicylic acid min 99.5%	to	520
ex.291821	Pharmaceutical salicylic acid	to	125
ex.294120	Streptomycin sulphate, sterile, in bulk	to	50
ex.294130	Oxytetracyclina HCl in bulk	to	30
ex.300490	Folic acid pil.	th. pcs.	1,350
ex.300490	Agozol pil.	th. pcs.	2,100
ex.300490	Algocalmin pil.	th. pcs.	80,000
ex.300410	Ampicylina caps.	th. pcs.	200,000
ex.300490	Apilarnil propolis drag.	th. pcs.	6,000
ex.300490	Aslavital pil.	th. pcs.	5,000
ex.300490	Bromoval pil.	th. pcs.	1,600
ex.300490	Calmogastrin pil.	th. pcs.	7,000
ex.300490	Colistin pil.	th. pcs.	3,800
ex.300490	Clotrimazol pil.	th. pcs.	1,600
ex.300490	Cofedol pil.	th. pcs.	1,000
ex.300490	Emetiral drag.	th. pcs.	5,400
ex.300490	Gerovital drag.	th. pcs.	10,000
ex.300490	Hipenserpil drag.	th. pcs.	8,400
ex.300490	Meclofenoxat pil.	th. pcs.	10,000
ex.300490	Meclozol pil.	th. pcs.	80
ex.300490	Meproamat pil.	th. pcs.	10,000
ex.300490	Negamicin pil.	th. pcs.	8,700

H.S. Heading	Denomination of products	M/U	Quota
ex.300490	Neoxazol pil.	th. pcs.	3,500
ex.300490	Niclosamid pil.	th. pcs.	40
ex.300490	Papaverina pil.	th. bottle	9,000
ex.300490	Saprosan drag.	th. bottle	3,750
ex.300410	Tetracycline HCI caps.	th. pcs.	12,000
ex.300490	Trecid pil.	th. pcs.	7,200
ex.300490	Tricomicon pil.	th. pcs.	600
ex.300490	Ulcostop pil.	th. pcs.	2,800
ex.300490	Calcium gluconic	th. pcs.	40,000
ex.300490	Comp energizante pil.	th. pcs.	1,000
ex.300490	Ftalilsulfatiazol envelop	th. pcs.	10,000
ex.300490	Aslavital phls. 5 ml.	th. pcs.	4,000
ex.300490	Gerovital phls. 5 ml.	th. pcs.	10,000
ex.300490	Magnezine sulphuric phls. 10 ml.	th. pcs.	2,900
ex.300490	Rodilamid phls. x 10 ml.	th. pcs.	110
ex.300490	Phosphobion 1% phls. 1 ml.	th. pcs.	40,000
ex.294130	Oxytetracyclin feed grade 10-20%	to	400
ex.294130	Tetracyclin HCI - in bulk	to	20
ex.294190	Nistatin in bulk	BOU (MUI)	10,000
ex.294110	Penicylin G potassic, raw	BOU (MUI)	200,000
ex.294110	G amino penicylin acid	to	12
ex.294130	Clotetracyclin in bulk	to	30
ex.294130	Clotetracyclin feed grade	to	50
ex.294110	Procaina penicylin (efitard)	th. bottle	5,000

H.S. Heading	Denomination of products	M/U	Quota
ex.294120	Streptomycin 1 gr. and 5 gr.	th. bottle	4,000
ex.294110	Penicilin G natrium	th. bottle	6,000
ex.294140	Cloramfenical hemiscinat	th. bottle	1,000
ex.294110	Oxacylin phls. x 0.500 gr.	th. bottle	600
ex.294110	Meticylin phls x 1 gr.	th. bottle	300
ex.294110	Benzatin penicilin 1.2 mega and 2.4 mega	th. bottle	2,000
ex.253090	Pell-Amar ung., crema, gel	th. tubes	20
ex.294110	Penicilin V acid	BOU (MIU)	10,000
ex.294200	Methyl salicylate	to	300
ex.294200	Fenacetina	to	350
ex.294200	Nipagin	to	10
ex.294200	Nipasol	to	10
ex.294200	Izothyl salicylate	to	100
ex.294200	Chloridezoxazon	to	10
ex.294200	Mechlofenoxate	to	2
ex.294200	Piperazine adipate	to	100
ex.292310	Coline butartrate	to	10
ex.294200	Nicotineamide	to	15
ex.294200	Sulfochinoxaleine	to	80
ex.294200	Xiline	to	10
ex.292511	Sodium saccharin	to	25
ex.294200	Salicylamide	to	3
ex.294200	Saprosan	to	1

H.S. Heading	Denomination of products	M/U	Quota
ex.294200	Methyl nicotinate	to	10
ex.300490	Apilarnil potent	th. boxes	100
ex.300490	Acetylsalicylic acid pil.	mil. pcs.	100
ex.300490	Calcium gluconolactate Ca + Mg phls. 2 ml.	th. pcs.	190
ex.300490	Torecan phls. x 1 ml.	th. pcs.	80
ex.300490	Calcium chlorate 10% phls. 10 ml.	th. pcs.	200
ex.300490	Efedrine 10% phls. x 1 ml.	th. pcs.	300
ex.300490	Efedrine 5% phls. x 1 ml.	th. pcs.	300
ex.300490	Hystamine 1% phls. x 1 ml.	th. pcs.	100
ex.300490	Nistamine 0.1% x 1 ml.	th. pcs.	100
ex.300490	Natrium chlorate phls. x 10%	th. pcs.	40
ex.300490	Natrium chlorate phls. 10 ml. 20%	th. pcs.	60
ex.300490	Natrium hiposulphite 10% phls. 10 ml.	th. pcs.	750
ex.300490	Procaina 1% phls. 2 ml.	th. pcs.	330
ex.300490	Procaina 4% phls. 2 ml.	th. pcs.	30
ex.300490	Procaina 8% phls. 2 ml.	th. pcs.	80
ex.300490	Dextrane (40,000 and 70,000)	to	10
ex.293627	C vitamine (crystal 1)	to	50
ex.293500	Sulphanilamide	to	100
ex.293500	Sulphatiazol	to	50
ex.292429	Pharmaceutical magnesium carbonate	to	7
ex.294200	Rafoxanid lichid	mil. l.	270
ex.294200	Trecid	kgs.	1,800

H.S. Heading	Denomination of products	M/U	Quota
ex.292429	Magnesium trisilicate	kgs.	2,000
ex.293624	Calcium pantotenate in bulk	to	600
ex.902190	Different orthopaedic appliances including crutches and surgical belts, splints and other fracture appliances. Artificial parts of the body	pcs.	261,000

Source: Order No. 3/1993 of the Minister of Trade.