

**GENERAL AGREEMENT
ON TARIFFS AND TRADE**

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ACCESSION OF BULGARIA

Questions and Replies Concerning Bulgaria's Foreign Trade Régime (L/7244)

Addendum

With reference to the proceeding of the Working Party on the Accession of Bulgaria, the Government of Bulgaria has submitted written replies to questions raised by contracting parties at the 4-5 November 1993 meeting of the Working Party. The written replies are reproduced hereunder.

REPLIES GIVEN BY BULGARIA TO THE QUESTIONS RAISED AT THE WORKING PARTY MEETING ON 4 AND 5 NOVEMBER 1993

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1. Please provide more information on the decline in GNP.

GDP in 1991 was 131058 million BGL (US\$ 7339.1 million, that is US\$ 863 per capita) and in 1992 - 195000 million BGL (US\$ 8354.3 million that is US\$ 983 per capita).

The expected 1993 decline of production in GDP terms is about 4 per cent, with the decline especially in industrial production estimated to reach 9 per cent.

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2. Please, provide more information on the current status of the balance of payments.

After a surplus in the 1992 current account balance, the balance of payments deteriorated in early 1993. The deficit of the current account amounted to US\$ 326 million in the first quarter, and to US\$ 225,7 million during the second quarter of 1993. The fluctuations are mainly due to the effects of the embargo towards Serbia and Montenegro and to the recession in our main West-European partners.

The foreign exchange reserves position of the country worsened over the past year. After a peak of US\$ 1080 million. in the third quarter of 1992, they fell below US\$ 900 million. at the end of September 1993. The foreign reserves at the end of September 1993 represented 2.9 months of import (average value of imports for January - August 1993; preliminary figures, not strictly comparable to previous data).

The decline in the foreign exchange reserves will continue in the short-run due to the seasonal growth of imports during the last quarter of the year. (A further decline in reserves was already observed in October). A deal on the Bulgarian foreign debt will increase the pressure on foreign reserves in the medium-term.

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3. Please, provide more statistical information on the share of the private sector in the foreign trade.

The share of the private sector in the foreign trade is as follows:

1992 imports:

State owned enterprises	60.43 %
private	29.23 %
unidentified as to ownership	about 6 %

1993 imports(first 8 months):

State owned enterprises	60.41 %
private	31.74 %
unidentified as to ownership	about 6.9 %

1992 exports:

State owned enterprises	64.46%
private	28.88%
unidentified as to ownership	about 4.6%

1993 exports(first 8 months):

State owned enterprises	58.61%
private	34.46%
unidentified as to ownership	about 5.2%

The "unidentified as to ownership" is assumed to be due to improperly filled customs declarations by newly emerged private companies.

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4. On the ownership of the State - What does the State actually do in its ownership role?

The State exercises its rights (and hence "responsibilities") of ownership by appointing the management by conclusion of a management contract. The State owned enterprises operate on commercial considerations only. The State does not determine any production or other targets.

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5. On the role of the State in bankruptcies - who within the Government decides which enterprise should go bankrupt?

Under current Bulgarian legislation:

(1.) Bankruptcy proceedings can be initiated in courts by the creditors. It is totally beyond State control when and whether a creditor will initiate bankruptcy proceedings against any State owned enterprises.

(2.) The State itself can decide - as owner - to liquidate an enterprise. In that case it is the respective ministry, exercising the rights of ownership, to decide on liquidation and to put the question before the Council of Ministers.

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6. Who actually selects the members of the management and supervisory boards? What requirements must be met? With whom does a manager consult regarding the establishment of subsidiaries?

Ministries which exercise the rights of ownership announce competitions for management, and the selected candidates conclude management contracts with the respective ministries.

Branches are established after consultations with the ministries exercising the rights of ownership and subsidiaries are established with the approval of the Council of Ministers.

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7. Which are the sectors the Republic of Bulgaria considers most significant to be privatized?

The privatization procedure can be initiated on the initiative of the government or the staff of a particular enterprise. Each year the Parliament adopts a privatization programme. For the various types of initiating privatization procedures, no particular sectors for privatization have been concluded.

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8. Which sectors will Bulgaria keep under State ownership?

There is a Parliament decision not to privatize defense industries during the next five years.

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9. If tenders for privatization fail because of lack of buyers, what is to happen?

If there is a lack of buyers, then the tender is announced again. If the tender continues to be unsuccessful, then there is a process of re-evaluation of the enterprise to be privatized.

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10. When is the Law on Bankruptcy intended to be adopted by Parliament and to enter into force?

Bankruptcy Bill is a very high immediate priority on Parliamentary agenda. It is within the first five Laws on the waiting list. Even parallel and related to that Law amendments of the Penal Code have been tabled for consideration. Broad consensus is expected on the passage of this Law.

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11. Please, provide statistics on the process of privatization for 1993 sector by sector.

A table on the progress of the privatization process in Bulgaria by 31 October 1993 was distributed among the representatives of the contracting parties at that meeting.

It should be noted, that the share of the private sector in the Bulgarian economy is increasing not only because of privatization, but also due to spontaneously emerging of new private firms.

Share of the private sector:

- in retail trade - 56% of sales (semi-annual figure for 1993);
- in construction - 16% of sales (semi-annual figure for 1993);
- in transport - 5% of sales (semi-annual figure for 1993);
- in GDP produced in agriculture - 45% (annual figure for 1992).

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12. Please, provide additional information on State trading.

Bulgaria intends to comply with Art.XVII of the GATT, and with GATT provisions generally, but Bulgaria would not like to undertake additional obligations, which could go beyond GATT rules, principles and requirements.

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13. What is the role of Vinimpex if it no longer trades in alcoholic beverages? What companies produce Bulgarian wines and spirits? What portion of domestic distribution and import/export does Vinimpex have at the present time? What are the current trade restrictions on imports of alcoholic beverages and tobacco and tobacco products? Please, describe the regime for the importation of raw tobacco for manufacture and indicate how Bulgaria plans to proceed to bring this system into conformity with basic GATT norms?

(1.) Vinimpex continues to trade in alcoholic beverages but it enjoys no longer a dominant position on the market. It is one of the many companies that trade in alcoholic beverages. The share of private companies in 1992 imports accounts for 75.8% of total imports of alcoholic beverages. The producers of wine and alcoholic beverages are registered as independent legal persons. Vinimpex does not participate in domestic distribution.

(2.) Imports of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products are subject to reference import prices. Imports of raw tobacco are subject to a quota.

(3.) The new Law on tobacco, referred to in Reply 10 of L/7309/Rev.1, is now being passed by Parliament. It provides for the abolition of the centralized system of purchasing of raw tobacco and the monopoly on manufacturing of tobacco products.

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14. Does this decrease in meat imports share (Reply 23 of L/7309/Rev.1) result from the process of privatization or contraction of the Bulgaria imports of those products?

The reason for the figure on page 15 of L/7309/Rev.1 is due to the circumstance that such imports are now effected by private companies.

This is an example of the growth of the share of the private sector in foreign trade.

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15. Concerning the Reply 29: Are copies of these laws and decrees available to the contracting parties with the Secretariat, translated into one of the GATT languages?

The Laws listed have been submitted to the Secretariat in English (with the exception of the Constitution).

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- 16. Concerning the Reply 38 of L/7309/Rev.1, are the goods under price control and price ceiling State-traded? How are the price controls, etc., applied, and at what point of sale?**

The price control is irrespective of the ownership. Monitored prices are applied by establishing a ceiling on profit margins.

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- 17. Further in respect of Reply 53 - Where does the coal come from? - Whether it depends on the origin (imported or domestic)?**

There is no different treatment of retail prices for coal between domestically produced and imported coal. Thus the retail price on coal does not constitute a disguised form of protection and the principle of non-discrimination is not eroded.

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- 18. Does Bulgaria have in medium terms a Government policy on fixed or monitored prices. Please provide more information?**

Price policy.

The price policy is constantly reviewed by the Government.

Most probably the next step of liberalization will involve the liberalization of ceiling prices on liquid fuels.

Even now they are determined on:

- (a) the international f.o.b. Mediterranean port quotations, and
- (b) the US\$/BGL exchange rate.

The Government's policy is to gradually eliminate, in the process of the restructuring of the economy, the still existing elements of price control mechanism.

Fixed prices.

The policy of the Government is to gradually liberalize fixed prices, and the intention of the Government is to make next year a major step in that respect with a view to their subsequent abolition.

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- 19. Please provide for the Working Party and in some detail, how Bulgaria's current laws and regulations are compatible with the provisions of the Codes on Customs Valuation, Licensing, Standards, Anti-Dumping and Subsidies?**

Current Bulgarian laws and regulations have been elaborated following the provisions of the Customs Valuation Code, the Import Licensing Code, the Anti-Dumping and Subsidies Codes.

So far Bulgaria is prepared to join the Import Licensing and Customs Valuation Codes.

Bulgaria is also considering to develop its legislation on standards in conformity with the TBT Code.

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- 20. Does Bulgaria contemplate the establishment of trade preferences with any of the republics of the former USSR?**

Bulgaria does not contemplate at the moment the establishment of trade preferences with any of the Republics of the former USSR.

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- 21. What portion of Bulgaria's imports and exports, approximately, appear to be conducted on the basis of countertrade with former CMEA trading partners? Are tariffs and other border charges applied to such trade?**

There are no countertrade arrangements between Bulgaria and the former CMEA countries.

Trade with all these countries is conducted under normal commercial considerations on a MFN basis.

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- 22. Concerning the Reply 70 of L/7309/Rev.1: This question asks Bulgaria to indicate which taxes are not assessed on firms located in free trade zones. Bulgaria responds that firms are given a five-year tax relief and then charged a 20% profits tax. The answer also states that for goods exported from the zones a 30 % profit tax is charged. Does "exported" in this context mean to other countries, i.e., not into Bulgaria? On what commodities is the 20% profits tax assessed?**

In addition to Reply 70 we would like to inform about the recent amendments in legislation on this issue:

According to the last amendments to Decree 56 on economic activity adopted recently by Parliament, the profit tax relief for firms that locate in the zones are no more in effect as of October 1, 1993. The common profit tax of 40 per cent in force on the territory of Bulgaria is applied.

However, legal persons using these preferences before said amendments continue to use them until the expiration of the period accorded.

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- 23. Why were the rates of duty listed in Reply 78 of L/7309/Rev.1 raised? Why did Bulgaria raise its external tariffs at the same time that it entered free trade agreements with major trading partners? What should be the response of Bulgaria's MFN trading partners to their impaired market access and the resulting greater trade distortion that this will cause?**

Bulgaria increased the rates on some tariff lines as a result of:

- eliminating the import taxes as an additionally applied duty;
- introducing seasonal duties for some fresh fruits and vegetables;

The aim was to simplify and rationalize the tariff thus providing for the application of the Customs Tariff as the major trade policy instrument.

The increased rates are applied on an erga omnes basis.

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- 24. When will Bulgaria be able to provide more information concerning the reply to Q.77.**

Bulgaria will provide break-down by sector of trade handled by private and State owned companies.

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- 25. Clarification of the two parts of the tariff changes. What does "partial" elimination in Reply 78 of L/7309/Rev.1 mean; why and whether it will be a permanent feature of Bulgaria's agricultural policy?**

There is no special significance attached to the word "partial" on page 38 of L/7309/Rev.1.

It is important to point out that the import tax has been eliminated. There is no more import tax in addition to the tariff duty.

"Partially" means that for some products the previously applied tax was abolished, for some products it was included in the tariff rate, and for another group of agricultural products the import tax was substituted by seasonal duties (which are considered as less trade disruptive measure than quotas).

Bulgaria does not apply a variable levy system on agricultural products.

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- 26. Please, provide clarification on the increase of the tariff rates before the Interim Agreement with the EC enters into force.**

The tariff rates increase was carried out on an erga omnes basis.

The Interim Agreement with the EC foresees the possibility for such increases in cases of structural adjustment in the Bulgarian economy.

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27. Please, provide clarification on the subsidies in the agricultural sector for mountainous areas.

Assistance to mountainous areas, envisaged in the 1993 budget, is only intended to meet some of the increased costs of the transportation of bread and other basic food-stuffs to these regions, satisfying essential needs of the population living in these areas.

This form of assistance does not constitute an export subsidy.

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28. Under what GATT provisions will Bulgaria justify its import surcharge after accession?

In our view the import surcharge introduced is in compliance with Art. XII of the GATT.

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29. Please provide more information on the Bulgaria's legislation on protection against dumped or subsidized imports.

At the Working Party meeting the Bulgarian delegation distributed a draft unofficial translation of Regulation No.181 of 15 September 1993 on protection against dumped or subsidized imports. Some basic elements of Bulgaria's legislation on protection against dumped or subsidized imports are listed below.

There were no specific internal rules and procedures in force before 1993. Under the centrally planned system the necessity of such measures did not arise, with the State exercising administrative control on trade flows.

Since 1991 in the process of transition to market economy in Bulgaria, trade policy instruments and mechanisms based on the GATT principles and rules started to be enforced and implemented. The progress of the economic reform with substantial price and trade liberalization and implementation of a tariff based import regime comprises the need to safeguard domestic producers against dumped or subsidized imports.

The Regulation of the Council of Ministers No. 181 dated 15 September 1993 aims at establishing the general legal framework thus complementing Bulgaria's trade policy instruments. This legislation is rather new for Bulgaria, attempting to incorporate the basic elements of the relevant GATT provisions i.e. the Agreement on the Implementation of Article VI and the Agreement on Interpretation and Application of Articles VI, XVI and XXIII.

The Regulation contains definitions of dumping, existence of subsidy, the meaning of injury, the extent of the offsetting measures (duty) and the procedures to be followed in order to take the offsetting measures.

Under the provisions of the Regulation, an anti-dumping duty may be imposed on any product whose importation in Bulgaria through the effects of dumping causes or threatens to cause injury to a Bulgarian industry. A product is considered as being dumped if its export price to Bulgaria is less than the normal value of the like product

in the ordinary course of trade in the country of origin or export. A countervailing duty may be imposed for the purpose of offsetting the effect of a subsidy bestowed in the country of origin or export whose importation in Bulgaria causes injury. The Regulation stipulates that determination of injury shall be made only if the dumped or subsidized imports through the effects of dumping or subsidization are causing injury. Injuries caused by other factors which individually or in combination also adversely affect the Bulgarian industry under consideration must not be attributed to the dumped or subsidized imports.

Any natural or legal person acting on behalf of a Bulgarian industry which considers itself injured or threatened by subsidized imports may lodge a written complaint with the Minister of Trade. The complaint shall contain sufficient evidence of the existence of dumping or subsidization as well as the injury resulting therefrom. If the evidence is considered to justify initiating a proceeding, the Minister of Trade is required to announce the initiation in the State Gazette and to begin an investigation. Proceedings shall be concluded either by termination of the investigation or by acceptance of undertakings or by imposition of anti-dumping or countervailing duties. An anti-dumping or countervailing duty is imposed by a Decision of the Council of Ministers (the Government) following a joint proposal from the Minister of Trade and Minister of Finance. The amount of such duty shall not exceed the dumping margin or the amount of the subsidy and it should remove all opportunities of causing injury. Such duty should be less if such lesser duty would be adequate to remove the injury. Definitive anti-dumping or countervailing duties are imposed and undertakings are accepted for a period not exceeding five years. Having outlined the basic elements of this Regulation it is understood that the Bulgarian authorities consider it as an initial stage in elaborating the necessary legislation on the issue.

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**Structure of Bulgarian Imports by Sections of the Customs
Tariff and by State/Private Sectors**

	1992	01-08.1993 ¹
SECTION 1 LIVE ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS		
State owned firms	25.85 %	6.23 %
Private firms	57.50 %	75.17 %
SECTION 2 VEGETABLE PRODUCTS		
State owned firms	16.01 %	18.27 %
Private firms	53.28 %	68.61 %
SECTION 3 ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS AND THEIR CLEAVAGE PROD- UCTS, PREPARED EDIBLE FAT; ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE WAXED		
State owned firms	35.66 %	21.32 %
Private firms	45.97 %	68.07 %
SECTION 4 PREPARED FOODSTUFFS, BEVERAGES, SPIRITS AND VINEGAR; TOBACCO AND MANU- FACTURED TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES		
State owned firms	41.02 %	39.43 %
Private firms	46.14 %	44.05 %
SECTION 5 MINERAL PRODUCTS		
State owned firms	68.85 %	69.47 %
Private firms	20.53 %	25.50 %
SECTION 6 PRODUCTS OF THE CHEMICAL OR ALLIED INDUSTRIES		
State owned firms	70.58 %	66.02 %
Private firms	22.60 %	28.15 %

¹Preliminary

SECTION 7 PLASTICS AND ARTICLES THEREOF; RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF		
State owned firms	71.26 %	36.93 %
Private firms	23.21 %	56.29 %
SECTION 8 RAW HIDES AND SKINS, LEATHER, FUR SKINS AND ARTICLES THERE- OF; SADDLERY AND HARNESS; TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS AND SIMILAR CONTAINERS, ARTICLES OF ANIMAL GUT		
State owned firms	70.22 %	57.54 %
Private firms	18.56 %	29.04 %
SECTION 9 WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD; WOOD CHARCOAL , CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK; BASKETWORK AND WICKERWORK		
State owned firms	58.38 %	66.77 %
Private firms	38.36 %	26.84 %
SECTION 10 PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBROUS CELLULOSIC MATERIAL; WASTE AND SCRAP OF PAPER OR PAPERBOARD, PAPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF		
State owned firms	61.05 %	53.34 %
Private firms	32.77 %	39.02 %
SECTION 11 TEXTILES AND TEXTILES ARTICLES		
State owned firms	66.87 %	61.51 %
Private firms	22.07 %	39.02 %

<p>SECTION 12 FOOTWEAR, HEADGEAR, UMBRELLAS, SUN UMBRELLAS, WALKING STICKS, WHIPS, RIDING- CROPS AND PAPER THEREOF; PREPARED FEATHERS AND ARTICLES MADE THEREWITH, ARTIFI- CIAL FLOWERS; ARTICLES OF HUMAN HAIR</p>		
State owned firms	28.42 %	38.35 %
Private owned firms	58.88 %	51.79 %
<p>SECTION 13 ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTER CEMENT, ASBESTOS, MICA OR SIMILAR MATERIALS, CERAMIC PRODUCTS, GLASSES AND GLASS- WARE</p>		
State owned firms	75.92 %	54.82 %
Private firms	18.53 %	37.66 %
<p>SECTION 14 NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS, PRECIOUS OR SIMILAR STONES, PRECIOUS METAL, METAL CLAD WITH PRECIOUS METAL AND ARTICLES THERE- OF, IMITATION JEWEL- LERY; COINS</p>		
State owned firms	89.72 %	58.45 %
Private firms	7.37 %	32.41 %
<p>SECTION 15 BASE METALS AND ARTICLES OF BASE METALS</p>		
State owned firms	66.02 %	45.38 %
Private firms	29.13 %	45.15 %

SECTION 16 MACHINERY AND MECH- ANICAL APPLIANCES; ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND PARTS THEREOF; SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS, TELEVI- SION IMAGE AND SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS, AND PARTS AND ACCESSORIES OF SUCH ARTICLES State owned firms Private firms	58.56 % 30.78 %	45.11 % 42.51 %
SECTION 17 TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT State owned firms Private firms	39.85 % 47.75 %	48.17 % 40.95 %
SECTION 18 OPTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, CIN- EMATOGRAPHIC, MEASURING, CHECKING, PRECISION, MEDICAL OR SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS; CLOCKS AND WATCHES; MUSI- CAL INSTRUMENTS, PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF; State owned firms Private firms	53.66 % 32.12 %	47.25 % 45.424 %
SECTION 19 ARMS AND AMMUNI- TION, PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF State owned firms Private firms	- N.A. - - N.A. -	- N.A. - - N.A. -
SECTION 20 MISCELLANEOUS MANU- FACTURED ARTICLES State owned firms Private firms	39.77 % 45.62 %	23.10 % 61.13 %

SECTION 21 WORKS OF ART, COLLECTOR'S PIECES AND ANTIQUES		
State owned firms	43.78%	35.65%
Private firms	35.03%	51.34%

**Structure of Bulgarian Exports by Sections of the Customs
Tariff and by State/Private Sectors**

	1992	01-08.1993**
SECTION 1 LIVE ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS State owned firms Private firm	20.45% 62.57%	12.00% 71.25%
SECTION 2 VEGETABLE PRODUCTS State owned firms Private firms	27.59% 59.15%	26.96% 60.81%
SECTION 3 ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS AND THEIR CLEAVAGE PROD- UCTS; PREPARED EDIBLE FAST; ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE WAXED State owned firms Private firms	47.26% 48.28%	58.44% 36.58%
SECTION 4 PREPARED FOODSTUFFS; BEVER- AGES, SPIRITS AND VIN- EGAR; TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES State owned firms Private firms	56.17% 37.73%	59.74% 32.26%
SECTION 5 MINERAL PRODUCTS State owned firms Private firms	71.02% 26.01%	84.82% 12.65%
SECTION 6 PRODUCTS OF THE CHEMICAL OR ALLIED INDUSTRIES State owned firms Private firms	84.84% 11.51%	65.82% 30.18%

**Preliminary

SECTION 7 PLASTICS AND ARTICLES THEREOF, RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF State owned firms Private firms	75.37% 22.21%	61.10% 35.13%
SECTION 8 RAW HIDES AND SKINS, LEATHER, FUR SKINS AND ARTICLES THERE- OF; SADDLERY AND HARNESS; TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS AND SIMILAR CONTAINERS, ARTICLES OF ANIMAL GUT State owned firms Private firms	43.12% 48.98%	44.47% 51.44%
SECTION 9 WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD; WOOD CHARCOAL; CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK; BASKETWORK AND WICKERWORK State owned firms Private firms	42.12% 50.68%	41.03% 53.55%
SECTION 10 PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBROUS CELLULOSIC MATERIAL; WASTE AND SCRAP OF PAPER OR PAPERBOARD, PAPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF State owned firms Private firms	57.60% 38.61%	63.94% 31.51%
SECTION 11 TEXTILES AND TEXTILE ARTICLES State owned firms Private firms	65.45% 27.68%	75.35% 31.77%

SECTION 12 FOOTWEAR, HEADGEAR, UMBRELLAS, SUN UMBRELLAS, WALKING STICKS, WHIPS, RIDING- CROPS AND PAPER THEREOF; PREPARED FEATHERS AND ARTICLES MADE THEREWITH; ARTIFI- CIAL FLOWERS; ARTICLES OF HUMAN HAIR State owned firms Private firms	72.47% 20.84%	51.38% 43.22%
SECTION 13 ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTER, CEMENT, ASBESTOS, MICA OR SIMILAR MATERIALS; CERAMIC PRODUCTS; GLASSES AND GLASS- WARE State owned firms Private firms	59.12% 20.05%	72.88% 23.55%
SECTION 14 NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS, PRECIOUS OR SIMILAR STONES, PRECIOUS METAL, METAL CLAD WITH PRECIOUS METAL, AND ARTICLES THERE- OF; IMITATION JEWEL- LERY; COINS State owned firms Private firms	95.63% 2.16%	89.46% 10.41%
SECTION 15 BASE METALS AND ARTICLES OF BASE METALS State owned firms Private firms	73.04% 21.85%	54.37% 41.75%

SECTION 16 MACHINERY AND MECHANICAL APPLI- ANCES; ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND PARTS THEREOF; SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS, TELEVI- SION IMAGE AND SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS, AND PARTS AND ACCES- SORIES OF SUCH ARTICLES		
State owned firms	73.56%	60.82%
Private firms	20.78%	25.89%
SECTION 17 TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT		
State owned firms	76.01%	63.57%
Private firms	18.37%	28.75%
SECTION 18 OPTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, CIN- EMATOGRAPHIC, MEASURING, CHECK- ING, PRECISION, MEDI- CAL OR SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS; CLOCKS AND WATCHES; MUSI- CAL INSTRUMENTS: PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF		
State owned firms	78.79%	59.35%
Private firms	15.61%	30.21%
SECTION 19 ARMS AND AMMUNI- TION; PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF		
State owned firms	- N.A. -	- N.A. -
Private firms	- N.A. -	- N.A. -
SECTION 20 MISCELLANEOUS MANU- FACTURED ARTICLES		
State owned firms	60.79%	49.19%
Private firms	26.98%	41.33%

SECTION 21 WORKS AND ART, COLLECTOR'S PIECES AND ANTIQUES		
State owned firms	66.44 %	30.97%
Private firms	30.61 %	52.29%