

**GENERAL AGREEMENT  
ON TARIFFS AND TRADE**

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**MEMBERSHIP OF SLOVENIA IN THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION**

**Communication from Slovenia**

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia has submitted the following documentation in connection with the proceedings for the membership of Slovenia in the World Trade Organization:

- Memorandum of the Republic of Slovenia regarding the implementation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994
- Annex I  
List of import restrictions for textile and clothing
- Annex II  
List of products subject to automatic import licensing
- Annex III  
Form of import license application

**MEMORANDUM**

**of the Republic of Slovenia regarding its capacities to  
implement the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994  
and the Marrakesh Agreements**

**GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE 1994****Understanding on the Interpretation of Article II:1(b)**

Products described in Part I of Schedule XCVI - Republic of Slovenia, under the terms and conditions set forth in that Schedule, and other products in Slovenia's Customs Tariff, shall be exempt, on their importation into the Republic of Slovenia, from territories of other contracting parties, from all duties or charges of any kind in excess of those that are set out in that Schedule and that Customs Tariff. The Republic of Slovenia had bound all its duties and had incorporated taxes and import surcharges into the Schedule annexed to its Protocol of Accession.

**Understanding on the Interpretation of Article XVII**

Presently, in the Republic of Slovenia there is no company, governmental and non-governmental enterprise, including marketing boards, which has been granted exclusive or special rights or privileges, including statutory or constitutional powers, in the exercise of which they influence through their purchases or sales the level or direction of imports or exports.

Should it occur, in any future time, that such enterprises would appear, the Republic of Slovenia fully commits itself to recognize and fulfil its GATT 1994 obligations, namely to notify for review and to ensure the transparency of the manner of operation of such enterprises and the reasons and policies with regard to them.

**Understanding on the Balance-of-Payments Provisions**

The Republic of Slovenia had made a commitment that it would seek to avoid recourse to trade restrictions of any kind to address balance-of-payments problems. Should the imposition of trade restrictions be unavoidable, the Government of Slovenia would impose only price-based measures within a publicly announced time schedule. The Republic of Slovenia had already committed itself to the implementation of Article XII as well as this Understanding, especially as regards notification and consultation procedures. Should the need arise for measures for the protection of its balance-of-payments, the Government is committed to measures which will have the least disruptive effect on trade.

**Understanding on the Interpretation of Article XXIV**

The Republic of Slovenia had declared of which free trade agreements it is a party. For all present and future free trade agreements the Government shall promptly notify and make available to Members such information as will enable them to make reports and recommendations as they may deem appropriate.

**Understanding on the Interpretation of Article XXVIII**

The Republic of Slovenia had granted in its Schedule Initial Negotiating Rights to contracting parties with principal supplying or substantial trade interests. For the purposes of a possible withdrawal or modification of a concession given, the Republic of Slovenia is committed to follow the procedures for negotiation under Article XXVIII adopted on 10 November 1980, which would include those Members which would have a high ratio of exports and do not already have an Initial Negotiating Right.

## **AGREEMENT ON THE APPLICATION OF SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES**

### **(A) Phytosanitary measures in the Republic of Slovenia**

#### **(1) Legal basis**

The Law on the Protection of Plants Against Diseases (Official Gazette of the SFRY No. 74/89) with amendments is still the legal basis for all phytosanitary measures at the present time. In 1991, the Republic of Slovenia adopted updated Rules Regarding the Transfer of Plants Across the National Border (Official Gazette No. 59/91).

A number of executive acts still remain in force from the former SFRY and a number of these acts have been adopted in the period from 1991 to 1993, which specify certain measures and procedures.

#### **(2) Organization of phytosanitary control**

The responsible government body is the Agricultural Inspectorate under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the Republic of Slovenia. Under control of this administrative body are 6 regional centers equipped with testing facilities and 29 border inspection stations.

The republic of Slovenia has a total of 30 qualified and fully authorized phytosanitary inspectors, who are all engineers of agronomy. Some of them have a masters degree in phytopathology. All border inspectors must pass a special qualifications examination in the area of phytopathology, before they can be employed as a border inspector.

Border inspectors are authorized to conduct sampling and provisionally adopt phytosanitary measures on the basis of available information, including quarantine treatment, if contamination is suspected. Otherwise they certify or may accept foreign certification that the plants to be imported are not contaminated. In the Republic of Slovenia, to date, there has been no occurrence that imported plant material should be destroyed due to contamination.

Border procedures are very expeditious. Inspection stations and regional centers are open Saturdays and Sundays in order to avoid unnecessary delays.

All control procedures are based on the prescribed and customary border control procedures, while sampling, testing and other measures are based on scientific evidence and known scientific information. The Republic of Slovenia adopted international standards, guidelines and recommendations, as they are contained in the conventions of which the Republic of Slovenia is a member, and uses currently developed, valid and prevailing risk assessment techniques. All procedures are strictly relevant to matters of health and the prevention of the spreading of plant diseases. For that reason measures, in practice, have a minimum trade effect.

### (3) International participation

The republic of Slovenia is a signatory of the International Plant Protection Convention, a member of the European Plant Protection Union, of the International Convention on the Harmonization of the Frontier Control of Goods.

It conclude bilateral agreements with Hungary and Italy, while agreements with the Czech and the Slovak Republic are pending signature. The above agreements recognize the equivalency of certification of the parties to the agreements.

### (4) Capacity to fulfil obligations based on the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

The Republic of Slovenia already applies established international standards regarding control, inspection and approval procedures. The current legislation is under review, i.e. the Law of the SFRY will be replaced by a law of the Republic of Slovenia and the rules and procedures will be codified in line with the observance of the formulation and implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreement. This observance would include all notification procedures and compliance of regional entities with the set standards.

The procedures of the Republic of Slovenia, to date, are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Agreement, all available measures are already in use as they are listed in Annex C of the Agreement, which includes packaging and labeling requirements.

Full transparency of all applied rules and procedures is ensured and will be strengthened in the future. The current legislation is in use for an extended period of time, so that full familiarity by the customary importers and exporters is well established.

The Agricultural Inspectorate will be developed into an Enquiry Point in the beginning of 1995.

(B) Veterinary measures

(1) Legal Basis

The Law on Veterinary Control in its draft form is in the Parliament in its third and final reading. This Law is an update of the previous legislation which was valid in the former SFRY. On the basis of this Law there will be a number of executive acts which will specify control measures and procedures in this particular area.

(2) Organization of the veterinary service

The Veterinary Administration is under auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture. It is headed by a Director. Under its control it has 6 regional control centers, fully equipped and staffed with highly qualified personnel. This administration controls 21 border inspection stations with quarantine facilities. The border station is in charge of a Veterinary Inspector. The Republic of Slovenia has 37 such officials. The qualifications required for a Veterinary Inspector are very strict. A doctorate in veterinary medicine is required and at least 5 years of experience in veterinary medicine, in order to qualify for a border inspector in addition to that, a border inspector must pass a special qualifying examination within the Veterinary Administration.

(3) International participation

The Republic of Slovenia is a full member of the International Bureau for Infectious Diseases (Paris) since May 1992. It adopted the International Convention on the Harmonization of the Frontier Control of Goods.

Bilateral agreements with Hungary, the Czech republic and the Slovak Republic are under preparation.

(4) Border control and preventive measures

In connection with shipments, whether for reasons of export, import or transit, of live animals, food items, raw materials, feed, fodder, waste, semen, egg cells, fetuses, and other materials, which may potentially cause the spread of disease, a permit is required from the Veterinary Administration, prior to customs clearance. The permit certifies that no obstacles for sanitary or health reasons

exist for a shipment. If the goods are in transit, such a permit is necessary only for live animals, while for other materials a certificate issued by the border Inspector is sufficient.

Upon import, export or transit, all shipments must be equipped with an international veterinary certificate, if international agreements do not provide otherwise.

Inspection of all shipments by a Veterinary Inspector at the border, including the inspection of the suitability of transport vehicles, is mandatory. If not otherwise provided by international agreements, the border Inspector issues a health certificate. All border manipulation, whether loading, reloading, or other handling, must be done under control of the Veterinary Inspector, under specified conditions and at specified locations. This does not apply to items which had been subjected to processing which does not allow the spread of infectious disease.

The import of live animals for reasons of resale, and the import of wild fauna, a prior approval is required by the authorized ministries respectively. The import of live bacteria, fungi and other pathological microorganisms, for purposes other than scientific research, is forbidden.

The Veterinary Administration is authorized, by law, to determine veterinary-sanitary conditions for import and transit of specified goods and material and request from an importer to provide samples for analyses or to maintain quarantine conditions or to undertake other preventive measures.

#### (5) Compliance with international standards

Periodic foreign inspections of facilities in the Republic of Slovenia, especially those in connection with food processing for export, such as slaughterhouses and meat-packing establishments are customary. The Republic of Slovenia, in the area of veterinary-sanitary control fully adopted international standards and requirements in all respects and is in full compliance with European standards and standards of the United States.



(C) Sanitary measures

Sanitary measures are generally covered by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Slovenia, with a centralized sanitary inspection authority, namely the Health Inspection Authority, which covers a very wide field of activities. These include: health control of all foodstuffs and beverages and matter intended for human consumption, all health related products, all items of general consumer use including household goods, cosmetics, poisons and other harmful and hazardous materials, pesticides, pharmaceuticals and all types of auxiliary medicines and preparations, waste materials and side-products intended for processing, etc.

The activities of the sanitary and health control services are oriented towards the internal market, i.e. regardless whether the product concerned is of foreign or domestic origin. The purpose of control measures is ensurance of compliance of products and material with domestic sanitary and health regulations and may have only an indirect impact on trade. Because all sanitary and health requirements are fully transparent and have been in use for a considerable period of time, most importers and exporters are familiar with these requirements and therefore they should comply upon export and import of certain goods. For that reason the sanitary inspection authority does not conduct direct border inspections in connection with specific imports. These cases occur only when the Customs Authority so requests if they suspect or it is apparent that a certain shipment does not comply with health regulations.

In the Republic of Slovenia, in the year 1993, less than 1% of goods under customs control have been rejected for reasons of non-compliance with health regulations, or have been subsequently withdrawn from use or distribution.

There are 11 control centers in the Republic of Slovenia with 18 fully qualified health inspectors. The activities of the inspection services are conducted on a spot-check basis. Except for controlled substances and hazardous waste and materials, no prior licensing or health approval is needed for import. Licensing of hazardous and harmful goods is not required, if they are in transit. The control of food additives is performed in cooperation with the Bureau of Standards and Metrology of the Republic of Slovenia, which controls the compliance of food products ( regardless of origin ) with approved standards.

The activities of the sanitary and health control services are based on a number of laws and regulations which have been inherited from the former SFRY and integrated into the legal system of the Republic of Slovenia. All these regulations have been in use for a minimum of 7 to 10 years and have not been revised to date. A review of the legislation and regulations as well as procedures based on these regulations has been proposed by the Government to the Parliament and will begin in early 1995.

**AGREEMENT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VI OF THE GENERAL  
AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE 1994**

(1) Current legislation in the Republic of Slovenia concerned with anti-dumping and countervailing procedures

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The legal basis for antidumping measures is the following:

- Law on the Protection of Competition  
(Official Gazette No. 18/93)
- the Decree regarding dumped and subsidized exports  
(Official Gazette No. 38/94)

The Law on the Protection of Competition gives in Article 16 the authority to the Government to prescribe anti-dumping and countervailing procedures, and as a result of prescribed procedures, to impose anti-dumping and countervailing duties.

The Government issued a decree which specifies the conditions for the initiation of procedures as they are required by the Law and the Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the GATT 1994. The decree established the Office for the Protection of Competition, which is the authorized body for the conduct of investigations and for proposing measures to the Government. The Office was formally established in September 1993, but began functioning in October 1994. In the meantime the functions of investigation and proposal were performed by the Ministry for Economic Relations and Development.

The Office is under the auspices of the Ministry for Economic Relations and Development, which has a budgeting and staffing responsibility. With regards to the functions of the Office for the Protection of Competition, it is an autonomous body. It is run by a Director. Attached to it is the Council of Experts as an independent counselling body, composed of representatives of the business community, representatives of chambers and economic associations, as well as consumer protection organizations and renowned individuals. The roster of representatives is determined by the Government. The Council deals in general matters concerning competition, but individual cases may be referred to it for an expert opinion.

The Law on the Protection of Competition has been modelled on competition rules of the European Union. The government decree had been modelled on the Anti-Dumping Code of the Tokyo Round of multilateral trade negotiations and the Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the GATT 1994.

### Definitions

The Decree on dumped and subsidized exports provides the definitions of the following terms in line with the Anti-Dumping Code and related procedures:

- the definition of "dumping" and the procedure for the determination of dumping;
- the definition of the term "injury" and the procedure for the determination of injury;
- other definitions of the following terms:  
"normal value", "the course of normal trade", "related persons", "like product", "industry" and "domestic industry", "margin of dumping", etc.

The Decree also defines what is a subsidized export and the procedures for the determination of injury based on a subsidized export or the threat of injury.

### Procedures as they are defined by the Decree

Application - One or more companies which represent a substantial part of a production of a like product may submit an application in writing to the Office for the Protection of Competition, if it is believed that injury had been caused or a threat of injury exists for reasons of dumping or subsidized export.

The application must include evidence of dumping and subsidization and evidence of injury or threat of injury as well as of a causal link. The Decree specifies in detail the information that needs to be provided by applicants.

The applicants may withdraw an application at any time. However, the Office may continue the case on its own merits, after it has obtained an opinion from the Council of Experts.

The Office may, on a preliminary basis, establish that dumping or subsidization does not exist, that injury is minimal, or that the volume of imports is negligible. In these cases the application is denied. The minimal level of dumping is 2% or less of the export price, and 1% or less of a subsidy attached to an export price. The minimum volume level is 3% or less of the total imports to Slovenia of a like product from a single country or a volume that is less than 7% of the combined imports from several countries.

### Initiation of procedures

If the Office determines that sufficient evidence had been provided and if the Council has a positive opinion so that

there is ample justification for the initiation of proceedings, the Office accepts a decision. However, sufficient support must exist on the side of the domestic producers of a like product. If this support is not given, proceedings may not be initiated.

The Office notifies the exporting country concerned, of its decision. The decision is published in the Official Gazette.

Sufficient support of the domestic producers exists if the decision is supported by 50% of the producers of the like product or by producers whose production of the like product is at least 25% of the total production of the like product in the Republic of Slovenia.

#### Investigation

An investigation is conducted by the Office and may cover alleged dumping, subsidization of exports, injury or the threat of injury, and covers a period of one year or not less than a six month period prior to the initiated proceedings.

A minimum of 30 days is provided for interested parties to make comments and provide information pertaining to the decision. Interested parties may submit information during the whole investigative phase, if they believe that the information provided will contribute to the objectivity of the proceedings.

The Office may conduct investigations in third countries and the country of export by prior consent of the companies concerned and respective governments.

Upon request, unless it is confidential, all phases of the proceedings are open to examination by the interested and concerned parties.

Investigation is conducted by examination of all the evidence that is available and through hearings of the parties concerned and other parties, if appropriate or necessary. If the proceedings are impeded, the Office may establish its findings on the basis of best available information.

The investigation must be completed, as a rule, within one year of the date of its initiation, but not later, in any case, than in 18 months.

#### Price Undertakings

The concept of price undertakings has been fully incorporated into the Decree on the basis of the Anti-Dumping Code.

#### Conclusion

All proceedings may be ended at any time if the Office determines that the evidence does not support their continuation or if price undertakings had been accepted.

Otherwise, upon the conclusion of the investigation, the Office submits a report to the Government with a proposal that the proceedings should be terminated.

The termination of the proceedings is notified to the country of origin of the products which were a subject of the proceedings or the country of export if they are not the same, and all parties concerned. The termination is published in the Official Gazette with the substance of the conclusions reached by the Office as well as the reasons which led the Office to the conclusions.

#### Confidentiality

Rules of confidentiality have been fully adopted in the Decree on the basis of the Anti-Dumping Code.

#### The Decision on temporary and final measures

By its Decision the Government may impose an anti-dumping or countervailing duty. Such an act is published in the Official Gazette. The duty may not be more than the margin of dumping or the percentage of the export subsidy; the Government may decide that a lower rate is sufficient to offset the injurious effect. The measures are to be imposed on a non-discriminatory basis as far as products are concerned. Products for which price undertakings had been accepted are exempted from the imposed measures.

#### Rules of origin

In order to determine the origin of products, the rules of origin used by the Customs Administration apply.

#### Retroactivity and review

Measures may have a retroactive effect only under specified conditions.

After one year since measures have been imposed or modified a review is initiated. All measures cease to apply after five years after they have been imposed or last modified.

Subsidized exports and countervailing measures

With regard to subsidized exports the Decree fully adopted the provisions of the Agreement on Interpretation and Application of Article VI, XVI and XXVIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

(2) Commitments

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The Republic of Slovenia shall, upon entry into force of the WTO Agreement for Slovenia, notify all preliminary and final anti-dumping actions, and anti-dumping actions in the preceding 6 months, and fully notify which authorities are competent and which domestic procedures govern the initiation and investigation in anti-dumping actions. It will also notify its Laws and regulations and all changes in the administration of these.

AGREEMENT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OF THE  
GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE 1994

The Republic of Slovenia, with its Constitutional Law for the Implementation of the Constitutional Charter of Independence, incorporated into its legal system the regulations of the former Yugoslavia in the area of customs administration. These regulations cover the methods for the determination of the customs value of goods (articles 37. to 48. of the current Customs Law). These, in combination with other executive measures, in substance, are based on the rules and procedures of the following:

1. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (1947)
2. Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the GATT
3. Protocol to the Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the GATT.

In order to determine the customs value and the customs basis for the determination of a duty, the following principles and procedures are followed in the Republic of Slovenia:

(1) The customs value of the imported goods is the agreed transaction value of imported goods, i.e. the price actually paid or payable for the importation into the Republic of Slovenia. As a rule, it is a value which is specified in an invoice, provided that it complies with the principles stated under point (2).

The foreign currency, in which the invoice is normally made out, is recalculated into Slovene tolar, on the basis of an exchange rate, determined by the Bank of Slovenia. The exchange rate, which has been published on the day of the customs clearance of the goods, is applied.

(2) The term "agreed transaction value"

- incorporates all costs and other expenses incurred, which are related to the sale and purchase of goods before customs clearance. These include costs of transport, insurance, packing, agents commissions, loading and reloading, proportionate shares of the value of raw materials, semi-manufactures and parts purchased abroad, proportionate shares of the value of other goods, models, tools, master copies, etc. supplied to the buyer free of charge or at reduced prices and used in the manufacture of imported goods, compensations and costs related to rights deriving from the use of patents, prototypes, trademarks, etc (unless the goods are imported with a right to reproduction), shares in the resale, transfer or use of imported goods payable to the seller, and proportionate shares of the value of services performed abroad which are paid separately by the buyer and which are necessary for the production (not including the costs of research carried out abroad);
- excludes all expenses, taxes and duties levied in the customs territory of the Republic of Slovenia.



The term means and implies:

- that there must be no restrictions regarding the use of goods which may strongly affect the price of the imported goods;
- that a contract for the purchase of goods must not contain conditions or liabilities the value of which cannot be determined from the value of the dutiable goods;
- that the seller will enjoy no further direct or indirect benefits from resale of the imported goods;
- that previous communications between the buyer and the seller have not affected the agreed price of the goods, or that such communications are non-existent.

(3) The customs value of imported goods is the invoice value of goods, CIF the Slovenian border.

(4) If the customs value of imported goods cannot be established on the basis which is described in points (1) and (2), in that case the customs value is determined on the basis of the import price which is representative of the same or like goods, for which duties are payable upon imports into the Republic of Slovenia at the exact or approximate time of importation of the goods for which the customs value cannot be otherwise established.

If this method does not enable the establishment of a customs value, then a price of similar goods, for which duties are payable for the import into the Republic of Slovenia, which are being imported at the same or approximately the same time as the goods for which the customs value cannot be established, is applied.

In the procedures outlined in the above points (1) and (2), the mode of purchasing is taken into account, i.e. whether the goods had been sold wholesale or retail, and the quantity of goods is a factor, if these factors bear an influence or are likely to bear an influence on the invoiced price of the imported goods.

If the above procedures lead to the establishment of more than one agreed transaction value, the lowest one is taken into account, as a rule.

(5) If in accordance with point (4) the customs value of goods still cannot be established then it is calculated on the basis of the price per unit of measure of goods of the same type or like goods, which are sold in the Republic of Slovenia to unrelated persons. Such factors as the time of import and quantities are taken into consideration. This domestic price is decreased for the amount of customary commissions, sales costs, etc. normal transport and insurance costs and the amount of duties levied for the sale of goods in the Republic of Slovenia.

Page 18 If this procedure cannot be carried out either, the customs value is established on the basis of a computed value. This value corresponds to the amount of the value of material and costs incurred in the manufacture of imported goods, normal profits made on imports of goods of one type or similar goods into the Republic of Slovenia and other costs incorporated in the customs value. The payer of customs duty may require that the customs value of goods be determined irrespective of the order of the above methods.

(6) If the customs value cannot be determined on the basis of any of the above rules, it may be established in another appropriate manner, based on available data and the following restrictions:

- the customs value may not be determined on the basis of the price of domestic goods of one type sold in the domestic market;
- the customs value may not be determined on the basis of the price of goods of one type in the market of the exporting country;
- the customs value may not be determined on the basis of the price of goods of one type in the market of the exporting country;
- the customs value may not be determined on the basis of production costs in the Republic of Slovenia, except on the basis of normal transport, insurance and other costs incurred in the Republic of Slovenia (see point 5);
- the customs value may not be determined on the basis of the price of goods exported to a third country;
- the customs value may not be determined on the basis of arbitrary or fictitious values.

(7) Other rules of customs valuation applied in the Republic of Slovenia:

- when several types of goods for which customs duties are levied, according to different customs rates are imported in a single shipment, costs related to that sale, transport, insurance and supply relevant to customs valuation are distributed among individual types of goods according to the established value of individual types of goods;
- interests on credit and costs of taking credit relating to the payment of imported goods are not included in the customs value, when the financial agreement is made out in writing, when the interest is separate from the price actually paid or when the buyer is able to prove that the price paid or to be paid corresponds to the price actually paid for goods of one type or similar goods purchased without financial agreement, and that the interest rate is within the rate limits for such transactions in the country which has granted the credit;
- all price discounts agreed upon or determined before the import of goods, are exempt from the customs value, which also applies to any costs related to assembly in the Republic of Slovenia;

- the methods described under points (1)-(6) also apply to the customs valuation of goods imported without any payment of compensation and for used goods. In the latter case the customs value is described by the percentage of depreciation of the goods;
- the customs value of goods damaged before or during customs procedures is decreased by the percentage of damage which is determined by the customs office.

(8) An importer may request from the Customs Office an information in writing concerning the determined customs value and on the method applied in determining such a value.

The decision of the Customs Office with regard the customs value as a basis for the determination of a duty to be paid by the importer, may be contested before the Customs Administration at the first instance. In the second instance the importer may proceed with an action before an administrative tribunal, the decision of which may be appealed to the Higher Court.

(9) A new Customs Law of the Republic of Slovenia is under preparation. It is foreseen that this new Law will come into force on July 1st, 1995. The Law will apply the same methods as regards customs valuation as described above. The rights and procedures of appeal decisions remain unchanged, as they are covered in other legislation. In this respect, the new Customs Law and executive regulations will be in full conformity with the Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the GATT 1994.

The new draft Law more precisely defines those specific elements which are considered to form a part of the value for customs purposes and are incurred by the buyer but are not included in the price actually paid or payable for the imported goods. This includes considerations which may pass from the buyer to the seller in the form of specified goods or services.

## AGREEMENT ON IMPORT LICENSING PROCEDURES

Republic of Slovenia accepted, by signature, the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures (Tokyo Round Code) on November 7, 1994 and will become a Party to this Agreement on December 8, 1994, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 5 of the Agreement.

Nevertheless, upon declaring independence, the Republic of Slovenia, by its Constitutional Law, has taken over in its national legal system all international obligations of the former common state including those under the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures, of which the former Yugoslavia has been a party. This only had an internal legal effect. As a consequence, any new Slovenian legislation regarding import licensing has been so far adapted and administered in accordance with the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures.

(a) Current import licensing procedures in the Republic of Slovenia

The following information on import licensing procedures is prepared in line with the Questionnaire on Import Licensing Procedures annexed to document L/5640/Rev. 10, as a reply to questions contained therein (as far as non-automatic licensing is concerned).

### Outline of the system

1. The Republic of Slovenia has two licensing systems. One for textile imports from all sources, which means administration of import quotas of certain categories of textile products and clothing, which are subject to unilateral quantitative restrictions. Annual import quotas are determined by the Government and then allocated through appropriate associations of economic entities within the Chamber of Economy of Slovenia on the basis of a simultaneous examination of all applications at the joint meeting of all interested applicants. These procedures are non-automatic import licensing and are described in the paper concerned with the Agreement on Textile and Clothing.

The other licensing system is used for goods, which under international conventions, are subject to special control, or where public health and security reasons are concerned. These procedures are automatic import licensing procedures. The licensing authorities for the following products are as follows:

- the Ministry of the Interior, for imports of arms and ammunition;
- the Ministry of Health, for pharmaceutical products containing drugs, chemicals harmful to the ozone layer;
- the Ministry of Economic Relations and Development, for precious metals;
- Ministry of Culture, Department for Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage, for endangered species of animals and plants listed in CITES Appendices (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora).

Both licensing systems include monitoring of the foreign trade of certain products and trade restrictions to the extent that measures are provided in the current legislation.

## I. IMPORT QUOTA LICENSING PROCEDURES

### Purposes and Coverage of Licensing

2. Licensing (licences) is maintained (required) for the administration of import quotas for certain categories of textile products, which are subject to unilateral restrictions under provisions of the MFA. This licensing procedure is not intended to establish any new restraints on the imports of these products. Products subject to licensing for administration of import quotas - nonautomatic licensing- are listed in Annex I.

3. The system applies to the importation of listed textile products originating from all countries, except those which have a free trade agreement with Slovenia (Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Hungary, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia).

All imports from Iraq, Serbia/Montenegro, the United Nations protected areas in Croatia and those areas of Bosnia-Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces are prohibited.

4. Licensing is intended to determine the quantity of imports (under provisions of the MFA). Alternative methods of accomplishing those purposes have not been considered.

5. The import licensing regime described above is used for the implementation of the provisions of the Law on Foreign Trade, paragraph 2 and 4 of Article 8 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia No.13/93) and the subsidiary Decree on Classification of Goods in Forms of Imports and Exports (Official Gazette of the RS No. 41/93, 45/93 and 68/94) and Decree on the Method, Time Limits and Conditions for the Allocation of Import Quotas (Official Gazette of the RS No. 15/93). The Law contains the main principles applicable to regulating import quotas. The decrees specify the products subject to import licensing system and main principles and criteria for allocation of import quotas respectively.

The Law gives power to the Government to implement the provisions of the law and has consequently the power to decide which products shall be subject to licensing in line with the international obligations of Slovenia in this respect. This system of licensing can be abolished without changing the law. Such decisions of the Government take the form of regulations (Decrees).

### Procedures

6. I. Information on annual global quotas is published in the form of the Governmental Decree in the Official Gazette. The amounts published are global quotas as to quantity and are not allocated to goods from any particular country, neither is a maximum amount determined which can be allocated to a single importer.

Information on the import system can be obtained through the Chamber of Economy of Slovenia and the Ministry for Economic Relations and Development.

II. The size of the quotas is determined on a annual basis. Licences are issued for a certain period; in principle its validity is limited to 90 days and may be extended. After using the granted licence the importer must apply for a new licence, or otherwise inform the licensing authority that the licence will not be used either partially or in the full amount of the allocated quota.

III. Licences are issued to all importers on the same basis. As regards criteria for allocation of certain shares of the amount of quota for certain goods to certain importer see VIII below.

Unused allocations are divided among other importers during the calender year (usually at the beginning of third and forth quarter), but are not added to quotas of the following year. Licences are not transferrable.

Importers who are domestic producers of like goods are in principle excluded from allocation of the quotas of such products, only in some cases they can participate if they have their own distribution system.

The names of importers who have obtained licences are published in "Gospodarski vestnik" (Economic Journal) of the Chamber of Economy of the Republic of Slovenia. This information can, upon request, be made known to governments of exporting countries.

IV. The associations of users of the products under the quota regime within the Chamber of Economy should allocate quotas to the importers within 30 days of the enactment of the governmental decree on the volume of quotas (which is published in the Official Gazette) before the end of November of the current year. Appropriate associations (Association of Traders and Association of Textile Producers) are obliged to announce publicly the time limits for applications through "Gospodarski vestnik" and the date of general allocations of quotas. This public announcement should be made at least eight days before the allocation of quotas.

Applicants, who didn't receive the licence in the amounts desired and other applicants who may make applications at any time during the year, will be subsequently considered in the reallocation of the unused quotas at the beginning of the third and fourth quarter of the calendar year.

V. The maximum time allowed for processing the applications is 15 days. Licences for individual importers for goods in amounts previously allocated to that importer, are issued within a maximum of three working days.

VI. The importation may take place immediately after the licence had been issued.

VII. As a rule, licence applications are handled only by one administrative authority. In any event the importer has to approach only one authority.

VIII. If the demand for licences cannot be fully satisfied, the allocation of quotas is carried out on the basis of evaluation of needs and technical capacity of the applicant (production, restructuring of production in case of producers; sales network, amount of turnover in case of traders) as well as past performance. A reserve of 10% of each quota is designated for new importers (newly founded companies). As a special reservation of a part of the global quota determined by the Government, 5% of the global quota is allocated to the Small Business Association which is equal to the GDP share of small business in the Republic of Slovenia. This share of the global quota is administered by the Chamber of Small Business and licences are issued, by the same procedures, to individual entrepreneurs.

In principle all applications are examined simultaneously, three times a year (in December for the following year, in the beginning of third and fourth quarter, when reallocations of unused licences are made). In cases of new importers and newly founded companies, applications are examined on receipt.

IX. - X. The Republic of Slovenia is not a party to bilateral agreements or voluntary export restraint agreements.

XI. In some cases licences are issued in excess of the quota on the condition that the goods will be processed for export.

7. Due to the fact that licensing procedure under this heading means quantitative limits on importation, a reply to this question is not applicable.

8. Reasons for an eventual refusal of a licence are always communicated to the applicant. The applicant may renew his application for a licence. All applicants have a right of appeal any decision regarding import licensing before the administrative tribunals in accordance with the general rules of law within the country's court system.

#### Eligibility of importers to apply for a licence

9. a - b) All persons, firms and institutions domiciled in the Republic of Slovenia are eligible to apply for licences.

#### Documentational and other requirements for the application for a licence

10. Applications must contain information as shown by the annexed form (Annex III).

11. Upon actual importation the following documents are required: invoice; import customs declaration and, where appropriate, an import licence.

12. The licensing fee equivalent 8.00 USD is charged for each import licence issued.

13. There are no deposit or advance payments associated with an issue of a licence.

Conditions of licensing

14. An import licence is valid for three months unless otherwise stated in the licence. The validity of the licence can be extended after a new application has been filled, but not longer than the current calendar year.

15. A user of a licence has to report the non-utilization of a licence to the issuer within 30 days after its expiration. A user which doesn't do so, may be excluded from subsequent allocations of quotas.

16. Licences are not transferable between importers.

17. a - b) There are no other conditions attached to the issue of a licence.

18. No other administrative procedures are required, other than those described.

19. No foreign exchange controls are attached to the licence issued or otherwise preconditioned.

II. IMPORT LICENSING PROCEDURES SYSTEM FOR ARMS, AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES, NARCOTIC DRUGS, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES, PRECIOUS METALS AND ENDANGERED SPECIES OF ANIMALS AND PLANTS - AUTOMATIC LICENSING

Outline of system

1. Licences and permits are issued to control the import of specified arms, ammunition, explosives, radioactive substances, narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and related chemicals, precious metals and banknotes. This system fulfils part of Slovenia's obligation under United Nations conventions in relation to restricting the supply of controlled substances to that necessary to meet medical and scientific need and preventing diversion to the illicit drug market. These include the drugs and chemicals required to be controlled under Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, and Table 1 of the Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988. Licences and permits are issued also to control the import of ozone depleting substances as a part of Slovenia's obligation under Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. Import licences are required for import of endangered species of animals and plants listed in CITES Appendices, whether alive, dead, stuffed specimen, parts for derivatives. The licensing system is basically meant to protect endangered species to prevent their over exploitation in accordance with Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Import licence is conditioned with existence of CITES export permit issued by the exporting country.



2. Import licensing/control is intended for the following purposes:

| Product  | Purpose of licensing   |
|--|--|
| a) arms, ammunition and explosives<br>(HS codes: 36.01-36.04, 38.13,<br>38.14, 84.01, 84.24, 87.10, 93.01-<br>93.07) | security reasons   |
| b) narcotic drugs, psychotropic<br>substances and ozone depleting<br>substances                                      | public health and<br>environmental protection                              |
| c) precious metals and banknotes   | control of trade in<br>gold and prevent of money<br>laundering             |
| d) endangered species of animals<br>and plants   | protection of endangered<br>species and prevent their<br>over exploitation |

Products subject to automatic licensing are listed in Annex II.

3. The system applies to importers and importation of products coming from all countries.

4. The principal objective of the import licensing is not to restrict the quantity or value of imports, but to control and monitor the quantities of controlled items imported in line with purposes set out in paragraph 2 above. However, a quantitative limit is imposed for imports of ozone depleting substances to ensure that the amount of ozone depleting substances retained for local consumption does not exceed levels agreed under Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

(b) Commitments of the Republic of Slovenia with regard to the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures

As stated, all rules and procedures are published in advance, before their use, in the Official Gazette, so that all interested parties may be informed.

The Republic of Slovenia recognizes the aims and objectives of the Agreement and therefore accepts the rules and disciplines embodied in the Agreement.

The Republic of Slovenia is in particular committed to the following:

- to adjust its national legislation and ensure its compliance with the principles and procedures of the Agreement;
- to notify its regulations governing the import licensing procedures promptly after the entry into force of the WTO Agreement for it and any later changes thereto (in accordance with Article 1.4(a) and Articles 5 and 8.2(b));
- to reply to questionnaire on import licensing procedures (Article 7.3)

**AGREEMENT ON RULES OF ORIGIN**

The Republic of Slovenia, shall, within 90 days of the entry into force of the WTO Agreement for it, notify its laws and regulations governing the existing rules of origin, judicial decisions and administrative rulings of general application, if such, relating to rules of origin.

**AGREEMENT ON SUBSIDIES AND COUNTERVAILING MEASURES**

The Republic of Slovenia does not use subsidies which are specific within the meaning of Article 2 of this Agreement. It uses subsidies which are intended to provide assistance within the meaning of the provisions of Article 8 of the Agreement, that is assistance in the area of research activities, subsidization of disadvantaged regions and industries in those regions in terms of development of employment opportunities and maintenance of existing employment. Further, assistance is used for the adaptation of facilities in compliance with environmental requirements imposed by laws and regulations.

The Government provides credit guarantees and partial refunds on interest paid on credit as a principal form of subsidization, apart from onetime direct assistance. These types of subsidies are not contingent on export performance, or export production, or upon the use of domestic products over imported goods.

Currently there are no subsidy programmes which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Agreement.

The Republic of Slovenia shall notify all countervailing duty actions, preliminary and final, and actions taken within 6 months preceding the entry into force of the WTO Agreement for it, authorities competent to initiate and conduct countervailing duty investigations referred to in Article 11 of the Agreement, and domestic procedures governing the initiation and conduct of such investigations. Further, it shall notify its laws and regulations, including changes in the administration of such laws and regulations.

Advance notice shall be given with regard to the implementation of subsidy programs, and further annual updates, as required by the Agreement, which includes measures having the effect of a subsidy.

## AGREEMENT ON TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE

(A) Current legislation and government bodies in the Republic of Slovenia responsible for standardization and assessment of conformity with technical regulations

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In June 1991 the Republic of Slovenia established its Standards and Metrology Institute (SMIS) under the auspices of the Ministry of Science and Technology as an autonomous government body responsible for matters of standardization, metrology, certification, accreditation and homologation of vehicles.

The legal basis for the SMIS is the Constitutional Law for the Implementation of the Constitutional Charter (Official Gazette RS No. 27/91). This government body had taken over all assignments and responsibilities of the former Federal Bureau of Standards of the former SFRY.

The basic current law which is still applied in the Republic of Slovenia is the Law on Standardization of the former SFRY (Official Gazette SFRY No. 37/88, 23/91 ), which has been temporarily incorporated into Slovenia's legal system until a replacement law will be enacted in the beginning of 1995. This law provides general principles and authorizes the procedures for the certification of products (Article 6).

Apart from the Law on Standardization there are specific regulations which execute that law and require obligatory confirmation of a product's conformity with appropriate standards which are in force in the Republic of Slovenia. These are mainly the regulations and standards taken over from the former SFRY (briefly designated as the "JUS" standard).

The SMIS is responsible for technical, constructive and substantive safety of products, the safety of the living environment and the safety of naturally and artificially derived products. It is also responsible for the communication and publishing of all information from and to international sources which is relevant to its work and procedures.

(B) Current procedures for the assessment of conformity in the Republic of Slovenia

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The basic provisions of the Law regarding the procedures of assessment of conformity are:

Article 39: Atestation (certification) is a procedure which confirms that a product is in compliance with a standard, regulation or technical specification.

Article 40: Attest (certificate) is a document, which, based on a test report, certifies, that a product was tested in a prescribed way and that it fulfils specified requirements. A test report is an integral part of an attest.

Article 41: Products are required to be tested in ways and under conditions as they are prescribed by the law. Standards or technical specifications and instructions which are issued by the director of the SMIS must conform to the the general guidelines of the (international) certification schemes of which the Republic of Slovenia is a member.

The authorized certification body of the Republic of Slovenia is the Standards and Metrology Institute of Slovenia (SMIS). This body has the authority to delegate the task of certification of products to designated specialized institutions, which carry out certification procedures. There are 16 such authorized institutions in Slovenia, which are geographically distributed to allow easy access to the services that they provide. These delegated institutions provide testing, conformity assessment procedures and issue national certificates as well as the mark of approval.

An applicant may apply for a certificate to the SMIS or to any of the designated institutions.

The SMIS uses a mark of approval which it conveys on products. The Institute also controls the use of the mark. The delegated certification institutions as well as market inspectors are authorized to control the use of the mark upon inspection of products in the market.

All manufactured products, whether of foreign or domestic origin, must carry the mark of approval, if they are intended for consumption or use in the Slovenian market.

Marking the products of foreign origin is the obligation of the foreign manufacturer, his agent in Slovenia or the importer.

The prescribed procedures do not differentiate and therefore discriminate between domestic or foreign applicants for a certificate, for the use of the mark of approval or with regards to the certification procedure.

The mark of approval which had been conveyed to a product may be cancelled if the product does not conform with the approved specifications. Products in the market which do not comply with the technical regulations or mandatory standards may be suspended from further use or sales until full compliance is achieved. The supplier of the product may be subjected to penalties for non-compliance with regulations, for the unauthorized distribution of a product, if products are distributed without mandatory instructions, and for other reasons of abuse.

All documents in connection with the certification procedure are confidential.

The Republic of Slovenia recognizes test reports issued by foreign testing entities under one of the following conditions:

- 1) the foreign testing institution is a part of or is under the control of another institution which is a member of an international testing and certification scheme;
- 2) the testing institution is accredited by an accreditation body which is a member of the Western Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (WELAC), but not a member of an international testing and certification scheme;
- 3) the testing laboratory is a part of a bilateral agreement on mutual recognition of test reports with the SMIS or with another authorized institution, as the basis for the issuance of the national certificate;
- 4) the laboratory is notified to the appropriate body of the Commission of the European Union;
- 5) the laboratory is accredited by the SMIS.

Under 1) the national certificate may be issued only by the Slovenian member of the relevant scheme.

(C) The process of harmonization of Slovenian regulations with international and European standards

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The year 1995 is envisaged as a transition year in the area of adaptation of current regulations in the Republic of Slovenia. In this process the Republic of Slovenia intends to change from the currently used "JUS" standards to its own national standards ( SIS ) which would be fully compatible with international and/or European standards and would bear a designation such as "SIS EN 5" or "SIS ISO 2160". All

legal inconsistencies would be abolished within that period of time.

A new Law on Standardization has been proposed to the Parliament. This Law provides that the use of standards is voluntary. The technical safety regulations which may refer to the Slovene or a foreign standard will be adopted by the appropriate ministry. Slovenian standards will in fact be the implementation of the European (EN) or international standards (ISO/IEC). Reference to a foreign standard will be allowed subject to prior approval by the relevant authorized national institution for standardization.

The alignment of procedures of issuing Slovenian standards with the international or European standards is in progress. In the end of 1994 the SMIS is preparing a coordinated effort with the relevant ministries in order to prepare the necessary legal basis for the harmonization of the Slovene standards with those of the European Union's standardization system. The legislation will be based on the appropriate directives of the European Union. The prime concern will be the obligatory assurance of product safety.

#### (D) Cooperation with foreign institutions

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The Republic of Slovenia is a member or cooperates and follows the relevant rules of the following international and European organizations :

|     |                   |                     |
|-----|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1.  | ISO / IEC         | full membership     |
| 2.  | IPAN              | "                   |
| 3.  | CEN / CENELEC     | associate member    |
| 4.  | ETSI              | full membership     |
| 5.  | IMEKO             | "                   |
| 6.  | EQQ               | "                   |
| 7.  | IECEE             | "                   |
| 8.  | IECEE - CB scheme | "                   |
| 9.  | OIML              | "                   |
| 10. | EUROLAB           | observer status     |
| 11. | CEB               | full membership     |
| 12. | CCA               | observer status     |
| 13. | EOTC              |                     |
|     | ( ECITC, ESCIF    |                     |
|     | EAC, EAL, WATER ) | membership pending. |

#### (E) Publications of the SMIS

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The Institute issues regular publications in the Slovene and the English language which inform all interested entities of the current regulations, procedures and other relevant information for the purposes of public knowledge. It

publishes lists of products which require certification, lists of testing sites and authorized certification institutions, a comprehensive lists of all tests performed by the authorized institutions and certificates issued by them, programs of national standardization, new standards issued either on a national or international level.

(F) Commitments by the Government of Slovenia with respect to the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade

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For reasons of achieving legitimate objectives of national security, prevention of deceptive practices, protection of human health or safety, animal or plant life or health, or the environment, the Republic of Slovenia is presently undertaking to realize the following goals:

- to continue by legislative and other means to adapt to international systems of technical regulation and control
- to continue to accord treatment to products, with respect to technical regulations, no less favorable than that which it accords to like products of national origin and to like products originating in any other country
- to ensure through legislation that procedures based on relevant elements of consideration are used, such as available scientific and technical information, related process technology or intended end-use of products, and that they will be performance-based from a safety aspect
- to monitor the effects of its regulations on its trade
- to expand and intensify its participation in international standardization bodies
- to develop, in its national legislation, acceptance of equivalent technical regulations of other Member countries
- to comply with all notification requirements of the Agreement
- to ensure the compliance of local authorized institutions with the principles and procedures of the Agreement
- to ensure acceptance of the "Code of Good Practice" at all levels
- the establishment of an Enquiry Point and maintain a single government authority concerning notification procedures.

Upon its accession to the World Trade Organization the Government of the Republic of Slovenia shall inform the Committee, in accordance with the Agreement, all measures in existence or had been taken in order to ensure the implementation of this Agreement.



## AGREEMENT ON TEXTILES AND CLOTHING

The Republic of Slovenia signed the Agreement Regarding International Trade in Textiles (MFA) and the Protocol extending this Agreement, on November 7th, 1994. On June 15th, 1993, the Government addressed a request to the Textile Committee to accede to the MFA (Com.Tex./W/252). In this request it stated that once it became a party to the Agreement it would notify in detail, to the Textiles Surveillance Body, all restrictions applied to imports of textiles and clothing covered by the Agreement. The Government has sent such a notification to the TSB on November 25th, 1994.

At the time, when the Government of Slovenia requested to accede to the MFA it stated that it would not introduce new restrictions on imports of textiles and clothing and not intensify already existing measures in so far as such action would, once the Republic of Slovenia became a Contracting Party to the GATT, be inconsistent with its obligations therein.

Upon declaring independence, the Republic of Slovenia, by its Constitutional Law, had taken over in its national legal system all international obligations of the former SFRY, including all agreements to which that state had been a party. On February the 21st, 1994, by an act of Parliament the Republic of Slovenia incorporated into its legal system, the Agreement Regarding International Trade in Textiles and the 1986 Protocol of Extension with an internal legal effect.

(a) Current legislation governing the trade in textiles and clothing

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The Law on Foreign Trade in article 8, paragraphs 2 and 4, provides the legal authority to the Government to classify goods into import regimes. On this basis the Government issued the following decrees:

- Decree on classification of goods into export and import regimes  
(Official Gazette No. 41/93, 45/93, 68/94)
- Decree on the manner, periods and conditions for the allotment of import quotas for goods  
(Official Gazette No. 15/1993)

- Decree for the determination of import quotas for goods in the year 1993 / from April 1st to December 31st / (Official Gazette No. 15/93)
- Decree for the determination of import quotas for goods in the year 1994 (Official Gazette No. 72/93).

In 1992 the import regime for textiles and clothing was temporary ( based on the previous system of the former Yugoslavia ) which maintained both quantitative import restrictions as well as import value based restrictions. The licensing of imports for reasons of reexport was automatic, regardless of import quotas. This situation was maintained until April 1st, 1993. A decree which was passed at that time increased the import quotas by 20% and abolished the value based import quotas.

(b) Existing quantitative restrictions in the trade of textiles and clothing

---

All existing quantitative restrictions currently applied by the Republic of Slovenia are unilateral. The Republic of Slovenia does not have restrictive bilateral agreements on imports of textiles and clothing, therefore all the restrictions currently in place apply to products originating from all countries. The items to which these restrictions are applied are listed in the enclosed comprehensive list. There are import restrictions only on some of those items which are listed in the Annex to the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing.

The Republic of Slovenia concluded free trade agreements with the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Hungary, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia. These agreements stipulate that no quantity restrictions shall apply on imports and exports of countries, the parties to these agreements.

The Republic of Slovenia does not use any measures other than the quantitative restrictions on listed items, which may restrict the trade in textiles and clothing for reasons of a dependance upon the availability of foreign exchange, or imports through state-trading enterprises or other enterprises which may enjoy exclusive or special rights.

(c) The procedures for the determination and administration of import quotas

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The Law on Foreign Trade contains the main principles applicable to regulating import quotas. The government decrees specify the products subject to import licensing and the main principles and criteria for the allocation of import quotas.

Import quotas are determined on an annual basis by the Government and then allocated through the appropriate associations of economic entities within the Chamber of Economy of Slovenia on the basis of a simultaneous examination of all applications of economic entities at a joint meeting of interested applicants, at the beginning of a calendar year. These are non-automatic import licensing procedures.

The authorized associations are:

- Association of Textile and Clothing Producing Companies
- Association of Commercial Trading Companies  
(includes the importing, wholesale and retail trade)
- Small Business Association.

The first Association deals with items under HS headings 51.11 to 55.26 (fibres, yarns and piecegoods), the second Association deals in semi-finished and finished textile products and clothing (61.01 to 63.02), and the third Association deals in all items according to the needs of small business.

The Associations each set aside 10% of their global quota for reserves, which are used for new suppliers or importers. The Producers' Association and Traders' Association each allow 5% of their global quotas for the Small Business Association.

Any company, whether or not it is associated in an association, may equally compete for a quota allotment and file an appropriate application, without preconditions. In the case of unused or unfulfilled quotas, companies may file additional applications for subsequent allotments, which must be processed within 15 days from the day that they have been received by an appropriate association.

Applications from applicant companies must be received and processed within 30 days of the date the relevant government decree, which determines the quantity restrictions, has become valid. The conditions, commencement and the final period for the application are advertised in the Economic Journal of the Chamber, at least 8 days prior to the commencement of the processing of applications. The applications are filed in a prescribed form, which includes such information as the required import quantity and country of origin of the goods which the applicant intends to import. This does not prevent the applicant company to

change the source of supply. The description of the goods to be imported is on a 9 digit level of the HS. The importing company usually indicates the time at which it intends to import specified quantities of goods. There is an application fee of approximately USD 8.00.

If quotas are not allotted within the prescribed 30 day period, the quotas are distributed by the ministry responsible for economic relations with foreign countries on the basis of a ministerial decision. This decision may be contested at the ministry level in the first instance and appealed before an administrative tribunal in accordance with the general rules for administrative appeals. The final adjudication may be referred to the Higher Court. A contest or appeal against a ministry decision does not withhold the execution of such a decision.

In the last 3 years there have been no cases on record of any such action by any company.

Approved quotas may be subsequently adjusted should they prove too small or too large and remain unused. Companies must report on a quarterly basis whether they are fulfilling the allotted import quota according to the planned sequences of supply. If, based on these reports and the reports by the Customs Administration, it is apparent that the importing company will not fulfil the quota or that it has not used it by the third quarter of a current year, an Association may reassign the quota to another applicant. Unfulfilled quotas, or those that have not been fully utilized, are advertised so that other applicants may subsequently apply.

The manner in which quotas are determined is based on the foreseen needs, structure and dynamics of imports (for example, the following considerations are taken into account: imports in the previous and current year, increased production or processing capacities, market demand, potential number of applicants, goods not produced or easily available in needed quantities or qualities, other market conditions).

In the process of quota allotment on the basis of an application by any individual company, the Chamber Association must observe the following criteria:

- past record of imports by producing and importing companies, i.e. realization of approved quotas in a past period
- prevention of monopoly situations in the domestic market
- opportunities for small business and new suppliers.

Companies file an application with the relevant Association. Each Association has a commission which processes an application within 15 days after it has been received and

adopts a decision concerning the allotment of import quotas. The global quotas, after the overall import needs have assessed on the basis of applications, are distributed to all applicants that have applied in the prescribed period of time minus the 10% reserves and the 5% allotment for small business. Applications are processed subsequently for unused or unfulfilled quotas. In the case of the Producers' Association there are no cases on record that an applicant was denied a quota allotment. The import quantities are approved per each applicant for the whole calendar year or a shorter period, depending on the stated import requirements.

The decision of an Association is forwarded to the Division for Foreign Economic Relations of the Slovene Chamber. This section issues certificates to individual applicants which use them as proof of approval to import, for customs purposes. The certificate is delivered to the company within 8 days from the date that the Association has adopted its decision. In the same period of time the Slovene Chamber must report on the distribution of the import quotas to the ministry responsible for foreign economic relations. The Customs Administration subtracts the imported quantities from the certified quantity and inform the user of available quantities for import.

The issued certificate has, in principle, a validity of three months and is not transferable, but it can be extended or renewed on demand. The certificate contains the name of the country of origin from which the imported goods will originate and the country from which the goods will be imported, if the two countries are not the same. It contains the description of goods, the quantity of the allowed import, and the date of expiration. There is no fee for the certificate.

In case that the company has not used the certificate in the period of its validity it must inform the relevant Association. Failure to do so may have the result that the company cannot participate in future quota allotments.

In the area of quota distribution the three associations cooperate and coordinate among themselves so that duplication and possible monopoly situations are avoided.

#### (d) Procedures in connection with complaints of applicants

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Applicants may contest the decision made by the Chamber Association and refer their objections to the Division of the Slovene Chamber responsible for foreign economic relations. A refusal of an application can occur only if available import quantities are insufficient. However, an

applicant may file a formal complaint with regard to the choice of one importer over another to the ministry responsible for foreign economic relations, which is the first instance. In the second instance an appeal may be filed with the administrative court which is a part of the normal judicial system. The final instance is the Higher Court.

(f) Administrative measures for the prevention of transshipment and circumvention

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The Republic of Slovenia applies special measures for the prevention of transshipment and circumvention. These are based on the rules of origin for textiles and clothing products. These measures are comprised in several government decisions, which are the following:

- the Decision on the rules of origin (Official Gazette of the SFRY No. 41/79 - still valid)
- the Decision on the presentation of a certificate of origin upon the import of certain goods (Official Gazette No. 18/93, 66/93)
- the Decision on the standards regarding the imports of jute, wool and cotton (official Gazette of the SFRY No. 36/78, 60/84, 65/84, 44/88 - still valid).

The Customs Authority keeps records of imports and exports on a company level and by country of origin for the purposes of control. The Slovene Chamber of Economy is authorized to issue certificates of origin (Form A) for imported goods which had been processed in the Republic of Slovenia and are being reexported. The value added must exceed 51%. The Customs Authority issues certificates EUR/1 - EUR/2, certifying the origin of goods upon export from the Republic of Slovenia, under bilateral trade agreements.

Statements or presentations made by companies or their representatives, which may be deceitful or may constitute an attempt to deceive or defraud the authorities, are punishable by law as a felony, with full responsibilities of the company as a juridical person as well as company representatives as individual persons. Responsibilities for the verification of statements lie primarily with the Slovene Chamber. However, Customs Authorities may conduct investigations as well as market inspectors as well as other appropriate authorities.

(g) Transparency of rules and procedures

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As stated, all rules and procedures are published in advance, before their use, which applies to modifications as well, in the Economic Journal of the Slovene Chamber of Economy and the Official Gazette, so that all interested parties may be informed. Periodic public announcements, for the convenience of companies, state the status of utilization of approved quotas and the realization of imports.

(h) Commitments of the Republic of Slovenia with regard to the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing

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The Republic of Slovenia recognizes the aims of the negotiations in the area of textiles and clothing and understands that the objective of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing is integration of this sector into GATT and therefore it accepts the rules and disciplines embodied in the Agreement.

The Republic of Slovenia is in particular committed to the following:

- a continuous and autonomous industrial adjustment and increased competition in the market, which is a declared Government policy in the process of transition of the economy to a full market economy
- a differential and favorable treatment of small suppliers and the development of their trade allowing commercial quantities of imports
- to take into account imports from all countries, with a proper measure of equity
- to submit programs of integration of the textile and clothing products in accordance with paragraphs 6,8, and 11 of Article 2 of the Agreement on the basis of the appropriate growth rates, with possibilities of earlier integration of some products into GATT 1994, than would be provided for in such a program
- not to use the "transitional safeguard measures in accordance with paragraph 7(b) of Article 2 and paragraph 1 of Article 6 of the Agreement
- to fulfil all notification and information requirements
- maintain a proper balance of rights and obligations of Members
- to provide full cooperation against circumvention practices, consistently with domestic laws and procedures
- to ensure the facilitation of customs, administrative and licencing procedures and ensure the application of policies in connection with the areas referred to in paragraph 1(b) of Article 7.

The Republic of Slovenia had bound its tariffs in the area of textile and clothing products.

(i) Notification obligations

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The Republic of Slovenia shall notify and inform the Members of the quantitative restrictions in force on 31st December 1994, current administrative arrangements, integration programs, early elimination of restrictions and improvements in market access and phase out measures, as foreseen by the Agreement.

Enclosures:

- List of import restrictions applied by the Republic of Slovenia for textile and clothing (non-automatic import licensing), Annex I
- Quantity quotas for imports of textile products for the period 1.1.1994 - 31.12.1994.



ANNEX I

LIST OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS APPLIED BY THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA  
FOR TEXTILE AND CLOTHING (NON-AUTOMATIC IMPORT LICENSING)

- 51.11 Woven fabrics of carded wool or of carded fine animal hair:
  - 5111.1 - Containing 85% or more by weight of wool or of fine animal hair:
    - 5111.11 -- Of a weight not exceeding 300 g/m<sup>2</sup>
    - 5111.19 -- Other
  - 5111.20 - Other, mixed mainly or solely with man-made filaments
  - 5111.30 - Other, mixed mainly or solely with man-made staple fibres
  - 5111.90 - Other
- 51.12 Woven fabrics of combed wool or of combed fine animal hair:
  - 5112.1 - Containing 85% or more by weight of wool or of fine animal hair:
    - 5112.11 -- Of a weight not exceeding 200 g/m<sup>2</sup>
    - 5112.19 -- Other
  - 5112.20 - Other, mixed mainly or solely with man-made filaments
  - 5112.30 - Other, mixed mainly or solely with man-made staple fibres
  - 5112.90 - Other
- 52.04 Cotton sewing thread, whether or not put up for retail sale:
  - 5204.1 - Not put up for retail sale:
    - 5204.11 -- Containing 85 % or more by weight of cotton
    - 5204.19 -- Other
  - 5204.20 - Put up for retail sale
- 52.05 Cotton yarn, containing 85 % or more by weight of cotton, not put up for retail sale:
  - 5205.1 - Single yarn, of uncombed fibres:
    - 5205.11 -- Measuring 714.29 decitex or more (not exceeding 14 metric number)
    - 5205.12 -- Measuring less than 714.29 decitex but not less than 232.56 decitex (exceeding 14 metric number but not exceeding 43 metric number)
    - 5205.13 -- Measuring less than 232.56 decitex but not less than 192.31 decitex (exceeding 43 metric number but not exceeding 52 metric number)
    - 5205.14 -- Measuring less than 192.31 decitex but not less than 125 decitex (exceeding 52 metric number but not exceeding 80 metric number)
    - 5205.15 -- Measuring less than 125 decitex (exceeding 80 metric number)
  - 5205.2 - Single yarn, of combed fibres:
    - 5205.21 -- Measuring 714.29 decitex or more (not exceeding 14 metric number)
    - 5205.22 -- Measuring less than 714.29 decitex but not less than 232.56 decitex (exceeding 14 metric number but not exceeding 43 metric number)
    - 5205.23 -- Measuring less than 232.56 decitex but not less than 192.31 decitex (exceeding 43 metric number but not exceeding 52 metric number)
    - 5205.24 -- Measuring less than 192.31 decitex but not less than 125 decitex (exceeding 52 metric number but not exceeding 80 metric number)
    - 5205.25 -- Measuring less than 125 decitex (exceeding 80 metric number)
  - 5205.3 - Multiple (folded) or cabled yarn, of uncombed fibres:
    - 5205.31 -- Measuring per single yarn 714.29 decitex or more (not exceeding 14 metric number per single yarn)

- 5205.32 -- Measuring per single yarn less than 714.29 decitex but not less than 232.56 decitex (exceeding 14 metric number but not exceeding 43 metric number per single yarn)
- 5205.33 -- Measuring per single yarn less than 232.56 decitex but not less than 192.31 decitex (exceeding 43 metric number but not exceeding 52 metric number per single yarn)
- 5205.34 -- Measuring per single yarn less than 192.31 decitex but not less than 125 decitex (exceeding 52 metric number but not exceeding 80 metric number per single yarn)
- 5205.35 -- Measuring per single yarn less than 125 decitex (exceeding 80 metric number per single yarn)
- 5204.4 - Multiple (folded) or cabled yarn, of combed fibres:
- 5205.41 -- Measuring per single yarn 714.29 decitex or more not exceeding 14 metric number per single yarn)
- 5205.42 -- Measuring per single yarn less than 714.29 decitex but not less than 232.56 decitex (exceeding 14 metric number but not exceeding 43 metric number per single yarn)
- 5205.43 -- Measuring per single yarn less than 232.56 decitex but not less than 192.31 decitex (exceeding 43 metric number but not exceeding 52 metric number per single yarn)
- 5205.44 -- Measuring per single yarn less than 192.31 decitex but not less than 125 decitex (exceeding 52 metric number but not exceeding 80 metric number per single yarn)
- 5205.45 -- Measuring per single yarn less than 125 decitex (exceeding 80 metric number per single yarn)
- 52.06 Cotton yarn, containing less than 85 % by weight of cotton, not put up for retail sale:
  - 5206.1 - Single yarn, of uncombed fibres:
  - 5206.11 -- Measuring 714.29 decitex or more (not exceeding 14 metric number)
  - 5206.12 -- Measuring less than 714.29 decitex but not less than 232.56 decitex (exceeding 14 metric number but not exceeding 43 metric number)
  - 5206.13 -- Measuring less than 232.56 decitex but not less than 192.31 decitex (exceeding 43 metric number but not exceeding 52 metric number)
  - 5206.14 -- Measuring less than 192.31 decitex but not less than 125 decitex (exceeding 52 metric number but not exceeding 80 metric number)
  - 5206.15 -- Measuring less than 125 decitex (exceeding 80 metric number)
  - 5206.2 - Single yarn, of combed fibres:
  - 5206.21 -- Measuring 714.29 decitex or more (not exceeding 14 metric number)
  - 5206.22 -- Measuring less than 714.29 decitex but not less than 232.56 decitex (exceeding 14 metric number but not exceeding 43 metric number)
  - 5206.23 -- Measuring less than 232.56 decitex but not less than 192.31 decitex (exceeding 43 metric number but not exceeding 52 metric number)
  - 5206.24 -- Measuring less than 192.31 decitex but not less than 125 decitex (exceeding 52 metric number but not exceeding 80 metric number)
  - 5206.25 -- Measuring less than 125 decitex (exceeding 80 metric number)
  - 5206.3 - Multiple (folded) or cabled yarn, of uncombed fibres:
  - 5206.31 -- Measuring per single yarn 714.29 decitex or more (not exceeding 14 metric number per single yarn)

- 5206.32 -- Measuring per single yarn less than 714.29 decitex but not less than 232.56 decitex (exceeding 14 metric number but not exceeding 43 metric number per single yarn)
- 5206.33 -- Measuring per single yarn less than 232.56 decitex but not less than 192.31 decitex (exceeding 43 metric number but not exceeding 52 metric number per single yarn)
- 5206.34 -- Measuring per single yarn less than 192.31 decitex but not less than 125 decitex (exceeding 52 metric number but not exceeding 80 metric number per single yarn)
- 5206.35 -- Measuring per single yarn less than 125 decitex (exceeding 80 metric number per single yarn)
- 5206.4 - Multiple (folded) or cabled yarn, of combed fibres:
- 5206.41 -- Measuring per single yarn 714.29 decitex or more (not exceeding 14 metric number per single yarn)
- 5206.42 -- Measuring per single yarn less than 714.29 decitex but not less than 232.56 decitex (exceeding 14 metric number but not exceeding 43 metric number per single yarn)
- 5206.43 -- Measuring per single yarn less than 232.56 decitex but not less than 192.31 decitex (exceeding 43 metric number but not exceeding 52 metric number per single yarn)
- 5206.44 -- Measuring per single yarn less than 192.31 decitex but not less than 125 decitex (exceeding 52 metric number but not exceeding 80 metric number per single yarn)
- 5206.45 -- Measuring per single yarn less than 125 decitex (exceeding 80 metric number per single yarn)
- 5206.45 -- Measuring per single yarn less than 125 decitex (exceeding 80 metric number per single yarn)
- 52.08 Woven fabrics of cotton, containing 85% or more by weight of cotton, weighing not more than 200 g/m<sup>2</sup>:
  - 5208.1 - Unbleached:
    - 5208.11 -- Plain weave, weighing not more than 100 g/m<sup>2</sup>
    - 5208.12 -- Plain weave, weighing more than 100 g/m<sup>2</sup>
    - 5208.13 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
    - 5208.19 -- Other fabrics
  - 5208.2 - Bleached:
    - 5208.21 -- Plain weave, weighing not more than 100 g/m<sup>2</sup>
    - 5208.22 -- Plain weave, weighing more than 100 g/m<sup>2</sup>
    - 5208.23 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
    - 5208.29 -- Other fabrics
  - 5208.3 - Dyed:
    - 5208.31 -- Plain weave, weighing not more than 100 g/m<sup>2</sup>
    - 5208.32 -- Plain weave, weighing more than 100 g/m<sup>2</sup>
    - 5208.33 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
    - 5208.39 -- Other fabrics
  - 5208.4 - Of yarns of different colours:
    - 5208.41 -- Plain weave, weighing not more than 100 g/m<sup>2</sup>
    - 5208.42 -- Plain weave, weighing more than 100 g/m<sup>2</sup>
    - 5208.43 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
    - 5208.49 -- Other fabrics
  - 5208.5 - Printed:
    - 5208.51 -- Plain weave, weighing not more than 100 g/m<sup>2</sup>
    - 5208.52 -- Plain weave, weighing more than 100 g/m<sup>2</sup>
    - 5208.53 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
    - 5208.59 -- Other fabrics
- 52.09 Woven fabrics of cotton, containing 85% or more by weight of cotton, weighing more than 200 g/m<sup>2</sup>:
  - 5209.1 - Unbleached:
    - 5209.11 -- Plain weave

- 5209.12 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
- 5209.19 -- Other fabrics
- 5209.2 - Bleached:
- 5209.21 -- Plain weave
- 5209.22 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
- 5209.29 -- Other fabrics
- 5209.3 - Dyed:
- 5209.31 -- Plain weave
- 5209.32 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
- 5209.39 -- Other fabrics
- 5209.4 - Of yarns of different colours:
- 5209.41 -- Plain weave
- 5209.42 -- Denim
- 5209.43 -- Other fabrics of 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
- 5209.49 -- Other fabrics
- 5209.5 - Printed:
- 5209.51 -- Plain weave
- 5209.52 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
- 5209.59 -- Other fabrics
- 52.10 Woven fabrics of cotton, containing 85% or more by weight of cotton, mixed mainly or solely with man-made fibres, weighing not more than 200 g/m2:
  - 5210.1 - Unbleached:
  - 5210.11 -- Plain weave
  - 5210.12 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
  - 5210.19 -- Other fabrics
  - 5210.2 - Bleached:
  - 5210.21 -- Plain weave
  - 5210.22 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
  - 5210.29 -- Other fabrics
  - 5210.3 - Dyed:
  - 5210.31 -- Plain weave
  - 5210.32 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
  - 5210.39 -- Other fabrics
  - 5210.4 - Of yarns of different colours:
  - 5210.41 -- Plain weave
  - 5210.42 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
  - 5210.49 -- Other fabrics
  - 5210.5 - Printed:
  - 5210.51 -- Plain weave
  - 5210.52 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
  - 5210.59 -- Other fabrics
- 52.11 Woven fabrics of cotton, containing 85% or more by weight of cotton, mixed mainly or solely with man-made fibres, weighing more than 200 g/m2:
  - 5211.1 - Unbleached:
  - 5211.11 -- Plain weave
  - 5211.12 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
  - 5211.19 -- Other fabrics
  - 5211.2 - Bleached:
  - 5211.21 -- Plain weave
  - 5211.22 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
  - 5211.29 -- Other fabric
  - 5211.3 - Dyed:
  - 5211.31 -- Plain weave
  - 5211.32 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
  - 5211.39 -- Other fabrics

- 5211.4 - Of yarns of different colours:
  - 5211.41 -- Plain weave
  - 5211.42 -- Denim
  - 5211.43 -- Other fabrics of 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
  - 5211.49 -- Other fabrics
  - 5211.5 - Printed:
    - 5211.51 -- Plain weave
    - 5211.52 -- 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
    - 5211.59 -- Other fabrics
- 52.12 Other woven fabrics of cotton:
  - 5212.1 - Weighing not more than 200 g/m<sup>2</sup>:
    - 5212.11 -- Unbleached
    - 5212.12 -- Bleached
    - 5212.13 -- Dyed
    - 5212.14 -- Of yarns of different colours
    - 5212.15 -- Printed
  - 5212.2 - Weighing more than 200 g/m<sup>2</sup>:
    - 5212.21 -- Unbleached
    - 5212.22 -- Bleached
    - 5212.23 -- Dyed
    - 5212.24 -- Of yarns of different colours
    - 5212.25 -- Printed
- 55.12 Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres, containing 85 % or more by weight of synthetic staple fibres:
  - 5512.1 - Containing 85% or more by weight of polyester staple fibres:
    - 5512.11 -- Unbleached or bleached
    - 5512.19 -- Other
  - 5512.2 - Containing 85% or more by weight of acrylic or modacrylic staple fibres:
    - 5512.21 -- Unbleached or bleached
    - 5512.29 -- Other
  - 5512.9 - Other:
    - 5512.91 -- Unbleached or bleached
    - 5512.99 -- Other
- 55.13 Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres, containing less than 80% by weight of such fibres, mixed mainly or solely with cotton of weight not exceeding 170 g/m<sup>2</sup>:
  - 5513.1 - Unbleached or bleached:
    - 5513.11 -- Of polyester staple fibres, plain weave
    - 5513.12 -- 3-thread or 4 thread twill, including cross twill, of polyester staple fibres
    - 5513.13 -- Other woven fabrics of polyester staple fibres
    - 5513.19 -- Other woven fabrics
  - 5513.2 - Dyed:
    - 5513.21 -- Of polyester staple fibres, plain weave
    - 5513.22 -- 3-thread or 4 thread twill, including cross twill, of polyester staple fibres
    - 5513.23 -- Other woven fabrics of polyester staple fibres
    - 5513.29 -- Other woven fabrics
  - 5513.3 - Of yarns of different colours:
    - 5513.31 -- Of polyester staple fibres, plain weave
    - 5513.32 -- 3-thread or 4 thread twill, including cross twill, of polyester staple fibres
    - 5513.33 -- Other woven fabrics of polyester staple fibres
    - 5513.39 -- Other woven fabrics
  - 5513.4 - Printed:
    - 5513.41 -- Of polyester staple fibres, plain weave

- 5513.42 -- 3-thread or 4 thread twill, including cross twill,  
of polyester staple fibres
- 5513.43 -- Other woven fabrics of polyester staple fibres
- 5513.49 -- Other woven fabrics
- 55.14 Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres, containing less  
than 85% by weight of such fibres, mixed mainly or solely  
with cotton, of a weight exceeding 170 g/m<sup>2</sup>:
  - 5514.1 - Unbleached or bleached:
  - 5514.11 -- Of polyester staple fibres, plain weave
  - 5514.12 -- 3-thread or 4 thread twill, including cross twill  
of polyester staple fibres
  - 5514.13 -- Other woven fabrics of polyester staple fibres
  - 5514.19 -- Other woven fabrics
  - 5514.2 - Dyed:
  - 5514.21 -- Of polyester staple fibres, plain weave
  - 5514.22 -- 3-thread or 4 thread twill, including cross twill,  
of polyester staple fibres
  - 5514.23 -- Other woven fabrics of polyester staple fibres
  - 5514.29 -- Other woven fabrics
  - 5514.3 - Of yarns of different colours:
  - 5514.31 -- Of polyester staple fibres, plain weave
  - 5513.32 -- 3-thread or 4 thread twill, including cross twill,  
of polyester staple fibres
  - 5514.33 -- Other woven fabrics of polyester staple fibres
  - 5514.39 -- Other woven fabrics
  - 5514.4 - Printed:
  - 5514.41 -- Of polyester staple fibres, plain weave
  - 5514.42 -- 3-thread or 4 thread twill, including cross twill,  
of polyester staple fibres
  - 5514.43 -- Other woven fabrics of polyester staple fibres
  - 5514.49 -- Other woven fabrics
- 55.15 Other woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres:
  - 5515.1 - Of polyester staple fibres:
  - 5515.11 -- Mixed mainly or solely with viscose rayon staple fibres
  - 5515.12 -- Mixed mainly or solely with man-made filaments
  - 5515.13 -- Mixed mainly or solely with wool or fine animal hair
  - 5515.19 -- Other
  - 5515.2 - Of acrylic or modacrylic staple fibres:
  - 5515.21 -- Mixed mainly or solely with man-made filaments
  - 5515.22 -- Mixed mainly or solely with wool or fine animal hair
  - 5515.29 -- Other
  - 5515.9 - Other woven fabrics:
  - 5515.91 -- Mixed mainly or solely with man-made filaments
  - 5515.92 -- Mixed mainly or solely with wool or fine animal hair
  - 5515.99 -- Other
- 55.16 Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibres:
  - 5516.1 - Containing 85% or more by weight of artificial staple  
fibres:
    - 5516.11 -- Unbleached or bleached
    - 5516.12 -- Dyed
    - 5516.13 -- Of yarns of different colours
    - 5516.14 -- Printed
  - 5516.2 - Containing less than 85% by weight of artificial staple  
fibres, mixed mainly or solely with man-made filaments:
    - 5516.21 -- Unbleached or bleached
    - 5516.22 -- Dyed
    - 5516.23 -- Of yarns of different colours
    - 5516.24 -- Printed

- 5516.3 - Containing less than 85% by weight of artificial staple fibres, mixed mainly or solely with wool or fine animal hair:
  - 5516.31 -- Unbleached or bleached
  - 5516.32 -- Dyed
  - 5516.33 -- Of yarns of different colours
  - 5516.34 -- Printed
- 5516.4 - Containing less than 85% by weight of artificial staple fibres, mixed mainly or solely with cotton:
  - 5516.41 -- Unbleached or bleached
  - 5516.42 -- Dyed
  - 5516.43 -- Of yarns of different colours
  - 5516.44 -- Printed
- 5516.9 - Other:
  - 5516.91 -- Unbleached or bleached
  - 5516.92 -- Dyed
  - 5516.93 -- Of yarns of different colours
  - 5516.94 -- Printed
- 61.01 Men's or boys' overcoats, car-coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks (including ski-jackets), wind-cheaters, wind-jackets and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, other than those of heading No.61.04:
  - 6101.10 - Of wool or fine animal hair
  - 6101.20 - Of cotton
  - 6101.30 - Of man-made fibres
  - 6101.90 -- Of other textile materials
- 61.02 Women's or girls' overcoats, car-coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks (including ski-jackets), wind-cheaters, wind-jackets and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, other than those of heading No. 61.04:
  - 6102.10 - Of wool or fine animal hair
  - 6102.20 - Of cotton
  - 6102.30 - Of man-made fibres
  - 6102.90 -- Of other textile materials
- 61.05 Men's or boys' shirts, knitted or crocheted:
  - 6105.10 - Of cotton
  - 6105.20 - Of man-made fibres
  - 6105.90 - Of other textile materials
- 61.06 Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses, knitted or crocheted:
  - 6106.10 - Of cotton
  - 6106.20 - Of man-made fibres
  - 6106.90 - Of other textile materials
- 61.09 T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted:
  - 6109.10 - Of cotton
  - 6109.90 - Of other textile materials
- 61.10 Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, knitted or crocheted:
  - 6110.10 - Of wool or fine animal hair
  - 6110.20 - Of cotton
  - 6110.30 - Of man-made fibres
  - 6110.90 - Of other textile materials
- 62.03 Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts (other than swimwear):
  - 6203.1 - Suits:
    - 6203.11 -- Of wool or fine animal hair
    - 6203.12 -- Of synthetic fibres

- 6203.19 -- Of other textile materials
- 6203.2 - Ensembles:
- 6203.21 -- Of wool or fine animal hair
- 6203.22 -- Of cotton
- 6203.23 -- Of synthetic fibres
- 6203.29 -- Of other textile materials
- 6203.3 - Jackets and blazers:
- 6203.31 -- Of wool or fine animal hair
- 6203.32 -- Of cotton
- 6203.33 -- Of synthetic fibres
- 6203.39 -- Of other textile materials
- 6203.4 - Trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts:
- 6203.41 -- Of wool or fine animal hair
- 6203.42 -- Of cotton
- 6203.43 -- Of synthetic fibres
- 6203.49 -- Of other textile materials
- 62.04 Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts (other than swimwear):
  - 6204.1 - Suits:
  - 6204.11 -- Of wool or fine animal hair
  - 6204.12 -- Of cotton
  - 6204.13 -- Of synthetic fibres
  - 6204.19 -- Of other textile materials
  - 6204.2 - Ensembles:
  - 6204.21 -- Of wool or fine animal hair
  - 6204.22 -- Of cotton
  - 6204.23 -- Of synthetic fibres
  - 6204.29 -- Of other textile materials
  - 6204.3 - Jackets and blazers:
  - 6204.31 -- Of wool or fine animal hair
  - 6204.32 -- Of cotton
  - 6204.33 -- Of synthetic fibres
  - 6204.39 -- Of other textile materials
  - 6204.4 - Dresses:
  - 6204.41 -- Of wool or fine animal hair
  - 6204.42 -- Of cotton
  - 6204.43 -- Of synthetic fibres
  - 6204.44 -- Of artificial fibres
  - 6204.49 -- Of other textile materials
  - 6204.5 - Skirts and divided skirts:
  - 6204.51 -- Of wool or fine animal hair
  - 6204.52 -- Of cotton
  - 6204.53 -- Of synthetic fibres
  - 6204.59 -- Of other textile materials
  - 6204.6 - Trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts:
  - 6204.61 -- Of wool or fine animal hair
  - 6204.62 -- Of cotton
  - 6204.63 -- Of synthetic fibres
  - 6204.69 -- Of other textile materials
- 62.05 Men's or boys' shirts:
  - 6205.10 - Of wool and fine animal hair
  - 6205.20 - Of cotton
  - 6205.30 - Of man-made fibres
  - 6205.90 - Of other textile materials
- 62.06 Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses:
  - 6206.10 - Of silk or silk waste
  - 6206.20 - Of wool and fine animal hair



- 6206.30 - Of cotton
- 6206.40 - Of man-made fibres
- 6206.90 - Of other textile materials
- 63.02 Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen:
  - 6302.10 - Bed linen, knitted or crocheted
  - 6302.2 - Other bed linen, printed:
    - 6302.21 -- Of cotton
    - 6302.22 -- Of man-made fibres
    - 6302.29 -- Of other textile materials
  - 6302.3 - Other bed linen:
    - 6302.31 -- Of cotton
    - 6302.32 -- Of man-made fibres
    - 6302.39 -- Of other textile materials
  - 6302.40 - Table linen, knitted or crocheted
  - 6302.5 - Other table linen:
    - 6302.51 -- Of cotton
    - 6302.52 -- Of flax
    - 6302.53 -- Of man-made fibres
    - 6302.59 -- Of other textile materials
  - 6302.60 - Toilet linen and kitchen linen, of terry towelling or similar terry fabrics, of cotton
  - 6302.9 - Other:
    - 6302.91 -- Of cotton
    - 6302.92 -- Of flax
    - 6302.93 -- Of man-made fibres
    - 6302.99 -- Of other textile materials

ANNEX II

LIST OF PRODUCTS SUBJECT TO AUTOMATIC IMPORT LICENSING

| Heading<br>No. | Tariff<br>code | Description   |
|----------------|----------------|---|
| 1              | 2              | 3   |
| 12.11          |                | Plants and parts of plants (including seeds and fruits), of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, fresh or dried, whether or not cut, crushed or powdered: |
|                | 1211.90        | - Other:  |
|                | 1211.903       | --- Poppy heads   |
|                | 1211.909       | --- Other   |
|                |                | Ex  |
|                |                | Cannabis  |
|                |                | Coca leaf   |
| 13.01          |                | Lac; natural gums, resins, gum-resins and balsams:  |
|                | 1301.90        | - Other   |
|                |                | Ex  |
|                |                | Cannabis resin  |
| 13.02          |                | Vegetable saps and extracts; pectic substances, pectinates and pectates; agar-agar and other mucilages and thickeners, whether or not modified, derived from vegetable products:  |
|                | 1302.1         | - Vegetable saps and extracts:  |
|                | 1302.11        | -- Opium  |
|                | 1302.19        | -- Other  |
|                |                | Ex  |
|                |                | Concentrate of poppy straw  |
|                |                | Cannabis extract and tincture   |
| 29.03          |                | Halogenated derivatives of hydrocarbons:  |
|                | 2903.1         | - Saturated chlorinated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons:  |
|                | 2903.14        | -- Carbon tetrachloride   |
|                | 2903.19        | -- Other:   |
|                | 2903.191       | --- Methyl chloroform (1,1,1-trichloroethane)   |
|                | 2903.30        | - Fluorinated, brominated or iodinated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons  |
|                | 2903.301       | --- Bromethane  |
|                | 2903.40        | - Halogenated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons containing two or more different halogens:  |
|                | 2903.4011      | ---- trichlorofluoromethane   |
|                | 2903.4012      | ---- dichlorodifluoromethane  |
|                | 2903.4013      | ---- trichlorotrifluoroethane   |
|                | 2903.4014      | ---- dichlorotetrafluoroethane  |
|                | 2903.4015      | ---- chloropentafluoroethane  |
|                | 2903.4016      | ---- dichlorodifluoromethane  |
|                | 2903.4017      | ---- chlorotrifluoroethane (CFC-13)   |
|                | 2903.4018      | ---- pentachlorofluoroethane (CFC-111)  |
|                | 2903.4019      | ---- tetrachlorodifluoroethane (CFC-112)  |
|                | 2903.4020      | ---- heptachlorofluoropropane (CFC-211)   |
|                | 2903.4021      | ---- hexachlorodifluoropropane (CFC-212)  |
|                | 2903.4022      | ---- pentachlorotrifluoropropane (CFC-213)  |
|                | 2903.4023      | ---- tetrachlorotetrafluoropropane (CFC-214)  |
|                | 2903.4024      | ---- trichloropentafluoropropane (CFC-215)  |
|                | 2903.4025      | ---- dichlorohexafluoropropane (CFC-216)  |
|                | 2903.4026      | ---- chloroheptafluoropropane (CFC-217)   |

2903.4027 ---- dichlorofluoromethane (HCFC-21)  
 2903.4028 ---- chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31)  
 2903.4029 ---- tetrachlorofluoroethane (HCFC-121)  
 2903.4030 ---- trichlorodifluoroethane (HCFC-122)  
 2903.4031 ---- dichlorotrifluoroethane C2HF3Cl2 (HCFC-123)  
 2903.4032 ---- dichlorotrifluoroethane CHCl2CF3 (HCFC-123)  
 2903.4033 ---- chlorotetrafluoroethane C2HF4Cl (HCFC-124)  
 2903.4034 ---- chlorotetrafluoroethane CHFClCF3 (HCFC-124)  
 2903.4035 ---- trichlorofluoroethane (HCFC-131)  
 2903.4036 ---- dichlorodifluoroethane (HCFC-132)  
 2903.4037 ---- chlorotrifluoroethane (HCFC-133)  
 2903.4038 ---- dichlorofluoroethane C2H3FC12 (HCFC-141)  
 2903.4039 ---- dichlorofluoroethane CH3CFC12 (HCFC-141b)  
 2903.4040 ---- chlorodifluoroethane C2H3F2Cl (HCFC-142)  
 2903.4041 ---- chlorodifluoroethane CH3CF2Cl (HCFC-142b)  
 2903.4042 ---- chlorofluoroethane (HCFC-151)  
 2903.4043 ---- hexachlorofluoropropane (HCFC-221)  
 2903.4044 ---- pentachlorodifluoropropane (HCFC-222)  
 2903.4045 ---- tetrachlorotrifluoropropane (HCFC-223)  
 2903.4046 ---- trichlorotetrafluoropropane (HCFC-224)  
 2903.4047 ---- dichloropentafluoropropane C3HF5Cl2 (HCFC-225)  
 2903.4048 ---- dichloropentafluoropropane CF3CF2CHCl2 (HCFC-225ca)  
 2903.4049 ---- dichloropentafluoropropane CF2ClCF2CHClF (HCFC-225cb)  
 2903.4050 ---- chlorohexafluoropropane (HCFC-226)  
 2903.4051 ---- pentachlorofluoropropane (HCFC-231)  
 2903.4052 ---- tetrachlorodifluoropropane (HCFC-232)  
 2903.4053 ---- trichlorotrifluoropropane (HCFC-233)  
 2903.4054 ---- dichlorotetrafluoropropane (HCFC-234)  
 2903.4055 ---- chloropentafluoropropane (HCFC-235)  
 2903.4056 ---- tetrachlorofluoropropane (HCFC-241)  
 2903.4057 ---- trichlorodifluoropropane (HCFC-242)  
 2903.4058 ---- dichlorotrifluoropropane (HCFC-243)  
 2903.4059 ---- chlorotetrafluoropropane (HCFC-244)  
 2903.4060 ---- trichlorofluoropropane (HCFC-251)  
 2903.4061 ---- dichlorodifluoropropane (HCFC-252)  
 2903.4062 ---- chlorotrifluoropropane (HCFC-253)  
 2903.4063 ---- dichlorofluoropropane (HCFC-261)  
 2903.4064 ---- chlorodifluoropropane (HCFC-262)  
 2903.4065 ---- chlorofluoropropane (HCFC-271)  
 2903.4066 ---- dibromofluoromethane  
 2903.4067 ---- bromodifluoromethane (HBFC-2281)  
 2903.4068 ---- bromofluoromethane  
 2903.4069 ---- tetrabromofluoroethane  
 2903.4070 ---- tribromodifluoroethane  
 2903.4071 ---- dibromotrifluoroethane  
 2903.4072 ---- bromotetrafluoroethane  
 2903.4073 ---- tribromofluoroethane  
 2903.4074 ---- dibromodifluoroethane  
 2903.4075 ---- bromotrifluoroethane  
 2903.4076 ---- dibromofluoroethane  
 2903.4077 ---- bromodifluoroethane  
 2903.4078 ---- bromofluoroethane  
 2903.4079 ---- hexabromofluoropropane  
 2903.4080 ---- pentabromodifluoropropane  
 2903.4081 ---- tetrabromotrifluoropropane  
 2903.4082 ---- tribromotetrafluoropropane  
 2903.4083 ---- dibromopentafluoropropane  
 2903.4084 ---- bromohexafluoropropane

- 2903.4085 ---- pentabromofluoropropane
- 2903.4086 ---- tetrabromodifluoropropane
- 2903.4087 ---- tribromotrifluoropropane
- 2903.4088 ---- dibromotetrafluoropropane
- 2903.4089 ---- bromopentafluoropropane
- 2903.4090 ---- tetrabromofluoropropane
- 2903.4091 ---- 2-bromo-2-chloro-1,1,1-trichloroethane
- 2903.4092 ---- bromotrifluoromethane
- 2903.4093 ---- bromochlorodifluoromethane
- 2903.4094 ---- dibromotetrafluoroethane
- 2903.4095 ---- others bromo-fluoro hydro carbons (BFC;HBFC)
- 2903.4096 ---- others chloro-fluoro hydro carbons (CFC;HCFC)
- 29.04 Sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of hydrocarbons, whether or not halogenated:
  - 2904.20 - Derivatives containing only nitro or only nitroso groups:
  - 2904.201 --- Nitrobenzene
  - 2904.202 --- Dinitrobenzene
  - 2904.203 --- Di and trinitrotoluene
- 29.05 Acyclic alcohols and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives:
  - 2905.50 -- Halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of acyclic alcohols:
  - 2905.509 --- Other
- Ex Ethchlorvynol
- 29.20 Esters of other inorganic acids (excluding esters of hydrogen halides) and their salts; their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives:
  - 2920.90 - Other:
  - 2920.9003 --- Nitroglycerin
  - 2920.9004 --- Other esters of nitrogen acid
- 29.21 Amine-function compounds:
  - 2921.4 - Aromatic monoamines and their derivatives; salts thereof:
  - 2921.499 --- Other
- Ex
  - Amphetamine
  - Benzphetamine
  - Dexamphetamine
  - 2,5-Dimethoxyamphetamine (DMA)
  - 2,5-Dimethoxy-4-bromoamphetamine (DOB)
  - 2,5-Dimethoxy-4-ethylamphetamine (DOET)
  - Fenetylline
  - Fencamfamin
  - Fenproporex
  - Phentermine
  - Cathin
  - Cathinon
  - Levamphetamine
  - Levomethanamphetamine
  - Mefenorex
  - 3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA)
  - 3,4-Methylenedioxymethanamphetamine (MDMA)
  - 5-Methoxy-3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine (MMDA)
  - N-Ethylamphetamine
  - Paraethoxyamphetamine (PKA)
  - PSE
  - Pyrovaleron
  - Propylhexedrin

- 3,4,5-Trimethoxyamphetamine (TMA)
- Lefetamine (SPA)
- 29.22 Oxygen-function amino-compounds:
  - 2922.1 - Amino-alcohols, their ethers and esters, other than those containing more than one kind of oxygen function; salts thereof:
  - 2922.199 --- Other
    - Ex
    - Alphamethadol
    - Bethamethadol
    - Dimpheptanol
  - 2922.30 - Amino-aldehydes, amino-ketones and amino-quinones, other than those containing more than one kind of oxygen function; salts thereof
  - 2922.301 --- Methadonehydrochloride
  - 2922.309 --- Other
    - Ex
    - Amphepamone
    - Izomethadone
    - Methadone
    - Normethadone
  - 2922.4 - Amino-acids and their esters, other than those containing more than one kind of oxygen function; salts thereof:
  - 2922.49 -- Other:
  - 2922.496 --- Tilidine
  - 2922.499 --- Other
    - Ex
    - Dimexonadol
  - 2922.50 -- Amino-alcohol-phenols, amino-acid-phenols and other amino-compounds with oxygen function:
  - 2922.5019 --- Other
    - Ex
    - Acethylmethadol
    - Alphaacethylmethadol
    - Betaacethylmethadol
    - Dextropropoxyphene
    - DOM JIP
    - Noracymethadol
- 29.24 Carboxamide-function compounds; amide-function compounds of carbonic acid:
  - 2924.10 -- Acyclic amides (including acyclic carbamates) and their derivatives; salts thereof:
  - 2924.103 --- 2-methyl-2-propyl-1-3-propanediol-dicarbamate (meprobamate)
  - 2924.109 --- Other salts and derivatives of acyclic amides
    - Ex
    - Ethinamate
  - 2924.2 -- Cyclic amides (including cyclic carbamates) and their derivatives; salts thereof:
  - 2924.29 -- Other:
  - 2924.299 --- Other
    - Ex
    - Diapromide
- 29.25 Carboxamide-function compounds (including saccharin and its salts) and imine-function compound:
  - 2925.1 - Imides and their derivatives; salts thereof:
  - 2925.19 -- Other
    - Ex
    - Glutethimide
- 29.26 Nitrile-function compounds:
  - 2926.90 -- Other:

|       |          |  |
|-------|----------|--|
|       | 2926.909 | --- Other  |
|       |          | Ex   |
|       |          | Methadone intermediate   |
| 29.32 |          | Heterocyclic compounds with oxygen hetero-atoms(s) only  |
|       | 2932.90  | - Other  |
|       |          | Ex   |
|       |          | DMHP   |
|       |          | DMPH   |
|       |          | Etoxadine  |
|       |          | Phenampromide  |
|       |          | Phencyclidine  |
|       |          | Phenoperidine  |
|       |          | Fentanyl   |
|       |          | Furethidine  |
|       |          | Hidroxyperithidine   |
|       |          | Ketobemidone   |
|       |          | Mecloqualone   |
|       |          | Parahexyl  |
|       |          | Tetrahydrocannabinol   |
| 29.33 |          | Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only; nucleic acids and their salts:         |
|       | 2933.1   | - Compounds containing an unfused pyrazole ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in the structure:  |
|       | 2933.19  | -- Other   |
|       |          | Ex   |
|       |          | Mazindol   |
|       |          | Moramide intermediate  |
|       |          | Morpheridine   |
|       |          | Rolicyclidine (PHP,PCPY)   |
|       |          | Pisinodine   |
|       |          | Pipradrol  |
|       |          | Piritramide  |
|       |          | Racemoramide   |
|       | 2933.2   | - Compounds containing an unfused imidazole ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in the structure: |
|       | 2933.29  | -- Other:  |
|       | 2933.299 | --- Other  |
|       |          | Ex   |
|       |          | Etonitazene  |
|       |          | Clonitazene  |
|       | 2933.3   | - Compounds containing an unfused pyridine ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in the structure:  |
|       | 2933.39  | -- Other   |
|       |          | Ex   |
|       |          | Acetylalphamethylfentanyl  |
|       |          | Alphamethylfentanyl  |
|       |          | Allylprodine   |
|       |          | Alphameprodine   |
|       |          | Alphaprodine   |
|       |          | Alfentanyl   |
|       |          | Anileridine  |
|       |          | Benzethidine   |
|       |          | Betameprodine  |
|       |          | Betaprodine  |
|       |          | Bezitrarnide   |
|       |          | Diphenoxylate  |
|       |          | Difenoxin  |
|       |          | Dipipanone   |

3-Methylfentanyl and its cis and trans isomeres  
 MPPP  
 PEPAP  
 Sufentanil  
 Trimeperidine  
 Trihexifenidil  
 TSP  
 2933.40 - Compounds containing a quinoline or isoquinoline  
 ringsystem (whether or not hydrogenated), not further fused  
 Ex  
 Metaqualon  
 Methylphenidate  
 Methypylon  
 Norpipanone  
 Pethidine  
 Pethidine intermediate A  
 Pethidine intermediate B  
 Pethidine intermediate C  
 2933.5 - Compounds containing a pyrimidine ring (whether or not hydrogenated) or  
 piperazine ring in the structure; nucleic acids and their salts:  
 2933.51 -- Malonylurea (barbituric acid) and its derivatives; salts thereof:  
 2933.511 --- Barbiturates  
 2933.90 - Other:  
 2933.909 --- Other  
 Ex  
 Alprazolam  
 Bromazepam  
 Delorazepam  
 Diazepam  
 Estazolam  
 Ethyl loflazepat  
 Phenazocine  
 Phenomorphan  
 Fludiazepam  
 Flunitrazepam  
 Halazepam  
 Haloxazolam  
 Chlordiazepoxide  
 Camazepam  
 Ketazolam  
 Clobazam  
 Cloxazolam  
 Clonazepam  
 Clorazepate  
 Clotiazepam  
 Levomethorphan  
 Levophenacymorphan  
 Levorphanol  
 Loprazolam  
 Lorazepam  
 Lormetazepam  
 Metazocine  
 Medazepam  
 Nimetazepam  
 Nitrazepam  
 Nordazepam  
 Norlevorphanol  
 Oxazepam

|       |           |   |
|-------|-----------|---|
|       |           | Oxazolam  |
|       |           | Pinazepam   |
|       |           | Prazepam  |
|       |           | Phenazocine   |
|       |           | Proheptazine  |
|       |           | Properidine   |
|       |           | Racemorphan   |
|       |           | Racemethorphan  |
|       |           | Temazepam   |
|       |           | Tetrazepam  |
|       |           | Triazolam   |
|       |           | Zipeprol  |
| 29.34 |           | Other heterocyclic compounds:   |
|       | 2934.90   | - Other:  |
|       | 2934.909  | --- Other   |
|       |           | Ex  |
|       |           | Dextromoramide  |
|       |           | Dioxaphetyl butyrate  |
|       |           | Diethylthiambutene  |
|       |           | Dimethylthiambutene   |
|       |           | Ethylmethylthiambutene  |
|       |           | Phenadoxone   |
|       |           | Phendimetrazine   |
|       |           | Phenmetrazine   |
|       |           | Levomoramide  |
|       |           | Pemolin   |
| 29.35 |           |   |
|       | 2935.00   | Sulphenamides:  |
|       | 2935.0012 | --- Acetylsulfisoxazole   |
| 29.39 |           | Vegetable alkaloids, natural or reproduced by synthesis, and their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives: |
|       | 2939.10   | - Alkaloids of opium and their derivatives; salts thereof   |
|       |           | Ex  |
|       |           | Acetorphine   |
|       |           | Acetyldihydrocodeine  |
|       |           | Benzylmorphine  |
|       |           | Buprenorphine   |
|       |           | Desomorphine  |
|       |           | Dihydrocodeine  |
|       |           | Dihydromorphine   |
|       |           | Ortebanol   |
|       |           | Ethylmorphine   |
|       |           | Etorphine   |
|       |           | Pholcodine  |
|       |           | Heroin  |
|       |           | Hydrocodone   |
|       |           | Hydromorphenol  |
|       |           | Hydromorphone   |
|       |           | Codeine   |
|       |           | Codoxime  |
|       |           | Concetrated of poppy straw  |
|       |           | Methyl-desorphine   |
|       |           | Methyldihydromorphine   |
|       |           | Metopon   |
|       |           | Morphine  |
|       |           | Morphine methobromide and other -M-derivates thereof  |
|       |           | Morphine-M-oxide  |
|       |           | Miophine  |



|          |   |
|----------|---|
|          | Nicocodine  |
|          | Nicodicodine  |
|          | Nicomorphine  |
|          | Norcodeine  |
|          | Normorphine   |
|          | Oxycodone   |
|          | Oxymorphone   |
|          | Thebaine  |
|          | Thebacon  |
| 2939.40  | - Ephedrine and their salts   |
| 2939.90  | - Other   |
|          | Ex  |
|          | DET   |
|          | DMT   |
|          | Ecgonine  |
|          | Cocaine   |
|          | Lysergide   |
|          | Methamphetamine   |
|          | Mescaline   |
|          | Psilocine   |
|          | Psilocybine   |
| 36.01    |   |
| 3601.00  | Propellant powders:   |
| 3601.001 | --- Smokeless propellant powder   |
| 3601.002 | --- Black powder, for hunting   |
| 3601.003 | --- Mining black powder   |
| 3601.009 | --- Other black powder  |
| 36.02    |   |
| 3602.00  | Prepared explosives, other than propellant powders;   |
| 3602.001 | --- Based on ammonium nitrate   |
| 3602.002 | --- Based on chlorates and perchlorates   |
| 3602.003 | --- Based on nitroglycerin  |
| 3602.004 | --- Based on nitrogen esters  |
| 3602.009 | --- Other   |
| 36.03    |   |
| 3603.00  | Safety fuses; detonating fuses; percussion or detonating fuses;<br>percussion or detonating caps; igniter; electric detonators: |
| 3603.001 | --- Detonating fuses  |
| 3603.002 | --- Safety fuses  |
|          |   |
| 3603.003 | --- Detonating caps   |
| 3603.004 | --- Igniters  |
| 3603.009 | --- Detonators  |
| 36.04    | Fireworks, signalling flares, rain rockets, fog signals and other<br>pyrotechnic articles:                                      |
| 3604.90  | - Other   |
| 3604.901 | --- Antihail rockets  |
| 38.13    |   |
| 3813.00  | Preparations and charges for fire-extinguishers; charged<br>fire-extinguishing grenades:  |
| 3813.002 | --- Fire-extinguishing with the basis of halogenated hydrocarbons   |
| 38.14    |   |
| 3814.00  | Organic composite solvents and thinners, not elsewhere specified or<br>included; prepared paint or varnish removers.            |
| 3814.001 | --- Containing chloro, fluoro-, and bromo- hydrocarbons   |

- 38.23 Prepared binders for foundry moulds or cores; chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries (including those consisting of mixtures of natural products), not elsewhere specified or included; residual product of the chemical or allied not elsewhere specified or included:
  - 3823.90 - Other:
  - 3823.903 --- Mixed halogen derivatives of carbohydrates:
  - 3823.9031 ---- Mixed fluorcarbohydrates
- 49.07
  - 4907.00 Unused postage, revenue or similar stamps of current or new issue in the country to which they are destined; stamp-impressed paper; banknotes, cheque forms; stock, share or bond certificates and similar documents of title:
    - 4907.002 --- Documents of title; stocks, cheque books, etc.
    - 4907.003 --- Banknotes which are not legal tender in any country
    - 4907.009 --- Other
- 71.08 Gold (including gold plated with platinum) unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form:
  - 7108.1 - Non-monetary:
  - 7108.11 -- Powder
  - 7108.12 -- Other unwrought forms
  - 7108.13 -- Other semi-manufactured forms
  - 7108.20 - Monetary
- 71.18 Coin:
  - 7118.10 - Coin (other gold coin), not being tender
  - 7118.90 - Other
- 84.01 Nuclear reactors; fuel elements (cartridges), non-irradiated, for nuclear reactors; machinery and apparatus for isotopic separation:
  - 8401.10 - Nuclear reactors
  - 8401.30 - Fuel elements (cartridges), non-irradiated
  - 8401.40 - Parts of nuclear reactors
- 84.24 Mechanical appliances (whether or not hand-operated) for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders; fire extinguishers, whether or not charged; spray guns and similar appliances; steam or sand blasting machines and similar jet projecting machines:
  - 8424.10 - Fire extinguishers, whether or not charged:
  - 8424.101 --- Charged with halogenated hydrocarbons (bromo-fluoro hydrocarbons)
- 87.10
  - 8710.00 Tanks and other armoured fighting vehicles, motorised, whether or not fitted with weapons, and parts of such vehicles.
- 89.06
  - 8906.00 Other vessels, including warships and lifeboats other than rowing boats:
  - 8906.001 --- Warships of all kinds
- 93.01
  - 9301.00 Military weapons, other than revolvers, pistols and the arms of heading No. 93.07
- 93.02
  - 9302.00 Revolvers and pistols, other than those of heading No. 93.03 or 93.04
- 93.03 Other firearms and similar devices which operate by the firing of an explosive charge (for example, sporting shotguns and rifles, muzzle-loading firearms, Very pistols and other devices designed to project only signal flares, pistols and revolvers for firing blank ammunition, captive-bolt humane killers, line-throwing guns):
  - 9303.10 - Muzzle-loading firearms
  - 9303.20 - Other sporting, hunting or target-shooting shotguns, including combination shotgun-rifles
  - 9303.30 - Other sporting, hunting or target-shooting rifles
  - 9303.90 - Other:

- 9303.901 --- Starters pistols
- 9303.909 --- Other
- 93.04
  - 9304.00 Other arms (for example, spring, air or gas guns and pistols, truncheons), excluding those of heading No. 93.07:
  - 9304.009 --- Other
- 93.05 Parts and accessories of articles of heading Nos 9301 to 9304:
  - 9305.10 - Of revolvers or pistols:
  - 9305.101 --- Parts and accessories, of military weapons
  - 9305.109 --- Other
  - 9305.2 - Of shotguns or rifles of heading No. 93.03:
  - 9305.21 -- Shotgun barrels
  - 9305.29 -- Other
  - 9305.90 - Other:
  - 9305.901 --- Of products of heading No. 93.01
  - 9305.909 --- Other
- 93.06 Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, missiles, and similar munitions of war and parts thereof; cartridges and other ammunition and projectiles and parts thereof, including shot and cartridge wads:
  - 9306.10 - Cartridges for riveting or similar tools or for captive-bolt humane killers and parts thereof
  - 9306.2 - Shotguns cartridges and parts thereof; air gun pellets:
  - 9306.21 -- Cartridges
  - 9306.29 -- Other
  - 9306.30 - Other cartridges and parts thereof
  - 9306.90 - Other
- 93.07
  - 9307.00 Swords, cutlasses, bayonets, lances and similar arms and parts thereof and scabbards and sheaths therefore

A N N E X   I I I

FORM OF IMPORT LICENCE APPLICATION

Import licence applications should contain the following information:

- 1.) Name and address of applicant (person and company)
- 2.) Description of goods (trade name)
- 3.) Description of goods under HS position
- 4.) HS nine digit customs tariff code
- 5.) Quantity, expressed in supplementary units
- 6.) C.I.F. value in the original currency
- 7.) Country of origin
- 8.) Country of purchase or of consignment
- 9.) Estimated time of importation
- 10.) Date, signature of applicant