

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON  
TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

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Multilateral Trade Negotiations

GROUP 3(e) - BASIC DOCUMENTATION

Inventory of Various Non-Tariff Barriers

TURKEY

Revision

Add the attached revised sheet to the original document.

Product (BTN):	Country or group maintaining measure:	Countries indicating an interest:
Pectin (13.03)	Turkey	Switzerland

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(a) Description:

Customs and administrative procedures: sample requirements.

(b) Comments by other countries:

Switzerland: Import formalities for samples of pectin are extremely complicated and it often happens that consignments are turned down. It is therefore very difficult to establish trade relations or to meet requests from customers while samples do not reach receivers, or reach them only with considerable difficulty.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

1. Provisions concerning imports without exchange allocation (imports with waiver) take place in Law No. 1567, which is for the protection of the value of Turkish currency, Decree No. 17 and Circular III/9. Imports of all commercial samples, naturally that of Pectin, are carried out in accordance with the aforementioned Decree. The relevant provision (17/a) of the circular has a general rule for the importation of these samples provided that "their quantity is in conformity with the customary commercial practice". This is the only technical condition cited in the Decree.

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(a) Provisions of the above-mentioned Decree apply to all imports of product samples and they do not differentiate between P. in and the others.

(b) Requests with respect to imports without exchange allocation up to \$50 (including \$50) are examined by the relevant Customs Administration offices.

(c) Applications concerning imports of those commodities that are more than \$50 in value are examined and evaluated by the relevant Foreign Exchange Department Offices. It can be suspected that after August 1971, following two devaluations of the United States dollar, and also as a consequence of rising prices in the last few years, most of the applications now fall into this category. Due to this development, applications might have to go through two different offices, as explained above, resulting in extended procedures apparently causing complaints.

(d) Calculation of the value of the commodities is based upon pro forma invoices, original invoices or (in case of their absence) on the f.o.b. value figured by the Customs Administration.

2. All the customs and administrative procedures are routine processes and the importers are quite familiar with them. It is very unlikely that the implementation is frequently delayed. However, possible disaccord at some customs might lead to misunderstandings and inconveniences. In order to judge such instances it is necessary to know the specific elements (e.g. the customs office involved, provision(s) or the approach that cause disagreement, etc.) of the event that bring about complaints. In this respect, further information from the Swiss authorities would be appreciated.

3. Pectin is a commodity that is regularly imported in accordance with the Global Quota Lists. It is very hard to understand how importation of samples of Pectin could pose any difficulty while the actual commercial flow of the commodity does not raise any problems.

4. It is therefore, so far as the underlying rules and regulations are concerned, not justified to go along with the notification of Switzerland that import formalities for samples of pectin are extremely complicated and they constitute a barrier to trade.