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**Working Party on the Accession of the
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**

DRAFT REPORT OF THE WORKING PARTY ON THE ACCESSION OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Revision

Introduction

1. The Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) applied for accession to the World Trade Organization in December 1994 (document PC/W/18). At its meeting on 21 December 1994, the Preparatory Committee for the World Trade Organization established a Working Party to examine the application of the Government of FYROM to accede to the World Trade Organization under Article XII of the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the WTO. The terms of reference and the membership of the Working Party are reproduced in document WT/ACC/807/1/Rev.9.
2. The Working Party met on 10 July 2000; 15 March and 7 December 2001; and 23 May and [17 September] 2002 under the Chairmanship of H.E. Mr. K. Bryn (Norway).

Documentation provided

3. The Working Party had before it, to serve as a basis for its discussions, a Memorandum on the Foreign Trade Regime of FYROM, the questions submitted by Members on the foreign trade regime of FYROM, together with the replies thereto, and other information provided by the authorities of FYROM (WT/ACC/807/2; WT/ACC/807/3; WT/ACC/807/5 and Addenda 1 (and Corrigendum 1), 2, 3 and 4; WT/ACC/807/8 and Addendum 1; WT/ACC/807/9; WT/ACC/807/10; WT/ACC/807/11; WT/ACC/807/12; WT/ACC/807/13 and Revisions 1 and 2; WT/ACC/807/17 and Revisions 1, 2 and 3; WT/ACC/807/18; WT/ACC/807/23; WT/ACC/807/25; WT/ACC/807/26 and [...]), including the legislative texts and other documentation listed in Annex I.

Introductory statements

4. The representative of FYROM said that FYROM had suffered continuously from political and economic disturbances, and conflicts taking place in the region, since 1991. FYROM had accordingly lost its traditional markets and experienced a fall-off in foreign direct investment. However, despite the difficult conditions and external setbacks, the Government of FYROM had persisted in its policy of rule of law and Parliamentary democracy while stabilizing the economy and implementing structural reforms.

5. Reforms were being implemented simultaneously in all segments of social and economic life, including in the legal, administrative, monetary, fiscal and foreign trade regime. Several new laws had been enacted and existing laws had been amended. The Law on Value Added Tax had entered into force on 1 April 2000, on the same date as the new Law on Customs. The process of privatization had progressed substantially, and the rate of privatized companies had reached 90 per cent in early 2000. FYROM was also reforming its State administration with a view to establishing a small, efficient, skilled and non-politicized administration. FYROM had been successful in promoting regional cooperation. Recently concluded free trade and preferential agreements with regional partners aimed at trade liberalization in compliance with the provisions of Article XXIV of the GATT 1994.

6. Accession to the WTO was of essential importance and one of the top priorities of the Government of FYROM. In adapting to international trading norms and predictable and transparent trade rules, FYROM would develop further its commercial relations with WTO Members and create a favourable environment for reciprocal trade, micro-economic efficiency and foreign investment. FYROM was firmly determined to become a Member of the world trading community. In the short term, implementation of WTO requirements would be challenging and difficult, but a small price to pay for the future long-term benefits of WTO membership.

7. Members of the WTO welcomed the application from FYROM to join the WTO and looked forward to a rapid and timely accession process. The accession of FYROM was important to stabilize and reconstruct a troubled region. Some Members stressed the importance of implementing WTO-consistent legislation to achieve a transparent and rules-based economic and trade regime, based on open and non-discriminatory market access. Their approach would be creative and pragmatic, and technical and other assistance would be provided to FYROM to expedite the process. While seeking commensurate and fair concessions and commitments from FYROM, some Members stated that FYROM should not be pushed to accept obligations in excess of those normally required of WTO Members.

8. The Working Party reviewed the economic policies and foreign trade regime of FYROM and the possible terms of a draft Protocol of Accession to the WTO. The views expressed by members of the Working Party on the various aspects of FYROM's foreign trade regime, and on the terms and conditions of FYROM's accession to the WTO are summarized below in paragraphs 9 to 253.

ECONOMIC POLICIES

Monetary and fiscal policy

9. The representative of FYROM said that the macroeconomic policy of his Government was based on coordinated monetary, fiscal and wage policies. Wage restraint, as an integral part of macroeconomic policy, had been applied to control private consumption and hold down inflation. The Law on Payment of Salaries (Official Gazette Nos. 70/94, 62/95 and 33/97) had "frozen" salaries in part-privatized companies. Annual inflation had been reduced to single-digit figures, and a low-inflation environment was considered a crucial condition for further structural reforms and economic growth.

10. The central bank - the National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia (NBRM) - was responsible for formulating and implementing FYROM's monetary policy. The main function of NBRM was to regulate the quantity of money in circulation, to maintain liquidity for banks and savings houses, to maintain liquidity for foreign payments, to issue securities and physical money, to perform activities on behalf of government bodies, and to supervise and inspect the financial sector. The Governor of the central bank was appointed by Parliament, upon a proposal by the President, for a term of seven years. The National Bank enjoyed a high degree of independence in the implementation of monetary and credit policy.

11. The primary objective of FYROM's monetary policy was to maintain a stable exchange rate, which required a tightly controlled money supply. The main policy instruments used by the National Bank for this purpose were mandatory reserve requirements and open market operations, such as auctions of treasury bills. Credit ceilings had been imposed on the domestic banking system, but these restrictions had been relaxed during 2000. Central bank financing of the State budget was restricted. Loans to the State could only be granted within the framework of the projected monetary policy. The loans were short-term and due by the end of the fiscal year, and could not exceed 5 per cent of the total State budget at any time.

12. Fiscal policy was oriented towards consolidation and steady reduction of budget deficits. Expenditures were restricted, while measures had been taken to improve revenues. Reforms of the

fiscal system had been initiated in 1994. The tax system had been overhauled and made compatible with systems existing in developed countries. Measures had been taken to improve tax collection. The main taxes levied in FYROM were personal income tax, property tax, tax on inheritance and gifts, sales tax on real estate and rights, value added tax (replacing the former sales tax on 1 April 2000), excises, customs duties and administrative fees and charges. In 2001, the main components of government revenue had been VAT (35.9 per cent), excise taxes (22.6 per cent), personal income tax (15.1 per cent), customs duties (12.8 per cent), profit tax (6.3 per cent), tax on financial transactions, introduced on 1 July 2001 (6.6 per cent) and other taxes (0.6 per cent).

13. Personal income tax was levied on income from professional activities, salaries, pensions and disability allowances, agricultural income, revenue from property and property rights, and other types of income such as capital gains, revenue from intellectual property rights, etc. According to amendments to the Law on Personal Income Tax published in the Official Gazette Nos. 50/01 and 52/01, a rate of 15 per cent was levied on income equal to or less than 360,000 Denars, while annual income exceeding 360,000 Denars was taxed at 18 per cent. FYROM had concluded agreements for the avoidance of double taxation with several countries. A list of such agreements can be found in document WT/ACC/807/12, pages 54-55.

14. Property tax was levied on non-agricultural land, residential and recreational property, garages and other constructions, as well as on passenger motor vehicles (engines above 1.8 litre), buses, tractors, combine harvesters, transportation vehicles, vessels and aircrafts. Property tax was not paid on business premises, except administrative buildings, and movable property used in the course of business operations. All natural and legal persons were subject to property tax, which was levied at a proportional rate of 0.1 per cent. The tax on inheritance and gifts was levied on real estate at proportional rates differentiated by degree of kinship. No tax was paid on inheritance or gifts in first-line kinship, for second line kinship the tax was 3 per cent (of the market value less debts and expenses), and 5 per cent for third-line or non-related beneficiaries. The sales tax on real estate and rights was proportional and amounted to 3 per cent of the established market value. In case of property exchanges, the tax on the difference in market values would be paid by the party exchanging the property of greatest value.

15. Legal entities registered in FYROM paid taxes on profits earned in the country and abroad under the provisions of the Law on Profit Tax. This tax was also assessed on profits earned within the territory of FYROM by non-resident persons. The rate of profit tax was 15 per cent. Tax incentives were provided for foreign investments, profits invested in less developed regions, as well as for environmental projects.

Foreign exchange and payments

16. The representative of FYROM said that the Law on Foreign Exchange Operations, adopted on 14 May 1993, had introduced a new foreign exchange system. The system had been based on a floating exchange rate in which the value of the national currency – the Denar – had been determined freely according to supply and demand of foreign currencies in the exchange market. The Denar had been pegged to the German mark – now the Euro - since October 1995, which had contributed to economic stability and his Government was determined to continue this policy. The National Bank would intervene in the local currency market to maintain a stable Denar exchange rate. In addition to the National Bank, banks authorized to perform foreign transactions and enterprises and other legal entities, including exchange offices authorized by the Governor of the National Bank, could operate in the foreign exchange market.

17. He added that FYROM had succeeded, effective 14 December 1992, as one of five successor republics to the IMF membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Effective 19 June 1998, FYROM had accepted the obligations of Article VIII, Sections 2,3 and 4 of the IMF Articles of Agreement. Foreign payment operations had been brought gradually into the banking system. Enterprises could use their foreign exchange earnings to pay for imported equipment, material inputs and other current payments abroad, sell the proceeds to other enterprises or legal entities through authorized banks (spot or forward transactions) or maintain interest-earning foreign exchange accounts with the authorized banks. Domestic entities were obliged to collect their claims abroad no later than 90 days after the day on which the goods had been exported or their services had been supplied, and could make external payments no later than 180 days following importation. Monetary transactions performed within a longer timeframe were considered credit transactions subject to registration. Registration was required to keep track of financial commercial credits. For imported goods, the customs declaration should be accompanied by a certificate proving that foreign currency had been provided for payment. The certificate was issued by banks authorized to perform external payment operations.

18. Local and foreign residents were free to hold Denar or foreign currency accounts in local banks. Domestic natural persons could maintain accounts abroad during residence in foreign countries. Subject to approval by the National Bank, domestic legal entities could hold accounts abroad to finance investments, the operation of representative offices or business units, and to cover costs related to international transportation of goods and passengers, insurance, and scientific activities. Domestic legal entities were free to establish or invest in foreign companies abroad after prior registration of such activities with the Ministry of Economy. Pursuant to the Law on Foreign

Credit Relations (Official Gazette No. 31/93), residents could obtain foreign loans for export-oriented investment projects, importation of equipment, fuel and electric power, and raw materials used in export-oriented production, importation of goods of vital importance for the population, and to purchase agricultural products for export. Domestic legal entities and banks could grant loans to foreign persons to promote exports of domestic products and to develop commercial relations with foreign countries. Foreign investors could transfer profits abroad in foreign currency without limitation.

19. Foreign accounts could be frozen by decision of a lower court in accordance with Article 190 of the Law on Enforcement Procedure. A remonstrance could be filed against the decision, and the judge having made the enforcement decision would rule on it. The judge's ruling could be appealed before the appellate court.

20. The representative of FYROM added that a new Law on Foreign Exchange Operations (Official Gazette No. 34/01) had been enacted in April 2001. The new Law would enter into force on 1 October 2002. The provisions of the new Law on Foreign Exchange Operations aimed primarily at harmonizing domestic legislation with EU guidelines and standards, in conformity with the initialled Agreement on Stabilization and Association. The new Law envisaged further liberalization of foreign exchange operations, and possibly full elimination of restrictions on current transactions as well as gradual liberalization of capital transactions. Foreign resident direct investment and direct investments by non-residents had been liberalized fully, guaranteeing full repatriation of profit in combination with a simplified registration procedure for foreign investment.

21. The new Law would lead to further liberalization of portfolio investment, thus providing liberal conditions for the issuance of domestic securities abroad and resident investment in securities abroad, as well as for the issuance and introduction of foreign securities in FYROM and non-resident investment in securities in FYROM. Following completion of the first phase of the Agreement with the EU, citizens and enterprises would be able to invest freely in securities and real estate abroad. He confirmed that liberalization resulting from the completion of the first phase of the Agreement on Stabilization and Association with the EU will become available on an MFN basis. Simultaneously, foreign persons would be able to trade freely in domestic securities in FYROM through authorized participants in the foreign exchange market.

22. The new Law would enable domestic enterprises to maintain foreign currency in foreign exchange accounts with local banks and retain funds in foreign exchange accounts indefinitely, and upon completion of the second phase of the Agreement with the EU, domestic enterprises and citizens would be free to open and maintain foreign exchange accounts in foreign banks. He confirmed that

liberalization resulting from the completion of the second phase of the Agreement on Stabilization and Association with the EU will become available on an MFN basis. He expected the new Law on Foreign Exchange Operations would enable enterprises and local banks to seek loans from foreign banks or foreign companies without unduly complex administrative procedures. Moreover, the new Law would enable local banks to approve foreign exchange loans to domestic persons intended for payment related to importation of goods and services, payment of other current liabilities abroad, and the financing of investment activities abroad.

Investment regime

23. The representative of FYROM said that free market and entrepreneurship, and legal protection of property, was enshrined in the Constitution and these principles could only be limited by law for purposes of national security, environmental protection, or to safeguard human health (Article 55, paragraph 3 of the Constitution). Investment policies were designed to encourage and stimulate investment, particularly in economically underdeveloped areas. Foreign investment was regulated by the Law on Trade Companies (Official Gazette No. 28/96). The Law was founded on the basic principles of free transfer of profits and invested capital, as provided for in Article 59 of the Constitution. The rights of foreign investors were determined and protected under the Law on Trade Companies, and could not be limited by any other law or regulation.

24. The Investment Promotion Unit, operating under the Ministry of Economy, coordinated all activities related to foreign direct investment, including investment promotion, the development of industrial policy and the establishment of a one-stop-shop system for foreign investors. The Ministry of Development had prepared a Program for Stimulating Investments with a Special Emphasis on Attracting Foreign Investments in 1999. The programme had identified various restrictions and obstacles in the economy, the legal system and the political environment which hampered investments in general, and the inflow of foreign direct investment in particular. The programme also provided recommendations and guidance on how to remedy the situation and adjust the legal framework to international standards.

25. Incentives to attract foreign investment included tariff exemptions on imported capital equipment and spare parts retained by the investor for minimum five years, and a three-year tax holiday on the profits generated by foreign capital (as long as the exempted profits would not exceed the initial foreign equity contribution). Profits reinvested in fixed operational assets were not taxed, and no taxes were applied on profits invested in environmental protection projects. Companies employing disabled persons or engaging in professional rehabilitation were also tax exempt. The

profit tax could be reduced by up to 100 per cent in regions designated as "underdeveloped" if the profits were reinvested in fixed assets.

26. FYROM generally provided national treatment for foreign investors, except in the ownership of real estate, according to the Law on Trade Companies (Official Gazette Nos. 28/96, 7/97, 21/98, 37/98, 63/98, 39/99, 81/99, 37/00 and 50/01). Thus, a foreign natural person or legal entity could incorporate a company or acquire stock in the same manner and under the same conditions as citizens of FYROM, unless otherwise stated by law, and a company with foreign shareholders would have the same rights and liabilities as a company without foreign shareholders, except when stated by law. The share of foreign ownership in a newly incorporated or an existing enterprise was normally unlimited, unless stated otherwise by another law. According to Article 684 of the Law on Trade Companies, foreign trade companies and foreign sole proprietors operating on the territory of FYROM had equal status as domestic natural and legal persons, unless otherwise determined by a government agreement or by a law.

27. Parliament had enacted a new Law on Construction Land in April 2001 (Official Gazette No. 53/01). Construction land - identified in accordance with spatial or urban development plans - and anything situated on or under its surface, or permanently related to it, could be owned by the State and domestic legal entities and natural persons (Article 6). The rights of foreign natural and legal persons were regulated in accordance with Articles 243 to 252 of the Law on Ownership and Other Real Rights (Official Gazette No. 18/2001). Foreigners were generally not entitled to own real estate in FYROM, but could be granted access - subject to reciprocity - under long-term (maximum 99 year) leases. Approval was granted by the Minister of Justice, having sought the opinions of the Minister of Urban Planning and Construction and the Minister of Finance. Long term lease rights were transferable and inheritable. The Law on Ownership and Other Real Rights allowed foreign natural persons to acquire the right of ownership of real estate through inheritance, under conditions of reciprocity. Legal entities with mixed (domestic/foreign) ownership could own real estate, including construction land, provided the legal entity was registered in FYROM. Land owned by the State could be made available to domestic or foreign natural and legal persons under concessions granted by public tender.

28. In general, FYROM did not prohibit or restrict foreign investment, except in the armaments industry, the distribution and trade in arms or narcotics, or when deemed necessary to protect historical monuments and cultural patrimony. Limitations on foreign ownership in ongoing business ventures and new companies existed in the *lex specialis* regulating individual areas. Thus, according to Article 10 of the Law on Broadcasting, foreign natural persons or legal entities could individually

not own more than 25 per cent of a broadcasting company, and the collective share of foreign ownership could not exceed 49 per cent. Specific provisions also existed with respect to foreign ownership in banks and insurance companies (see the section on "Policies affecting trade in services").

29. FYROM's legislation guaranteed free repatriation of profits and full compensation in the event of expropriation. The Constitution prohibited expropriation of property, except in time of war, unforeseen situations or for the purpose of public interest, in which case expropriation and compensation would be carried out in accordance with the Law on Expropriation (Official Gazette Nos. 33/95, 20/98 and 40/99). The rights of foreign and domestic investors to legal protection and compensation were equal. FYROM had concluded bilateral agreements on investment protection with more than 20 countries (listed in document WT/ACC/807/5, Attachment 5).

State ownership and privatization

30. The representative of FYROM said that privatization had begun prior to independence with the passage of the Law on Social Capital (Official Gazette No. 84/89) by the former Federal Parliament. However, immediately after independence in 1991, the FYROM Government had announced that the federal law was no longer in force and that a new law would be promulgated shortly thereafter. Parliament had accordingly enacted the Law on Transformation of Enterprises with Social Capital (Official Gazette Nos. 38/93, 48/93, 21/98, 25/99, 39/99, 81/99 and 49/00) in June 1993. Other laws relevant to the privatisation process were the Law on Transformation of Enterprises and Co-operatives in the Agricultural Sector (Official Gazette Nos. 19/96 and 25/99), the Law on Privatization of the State Capital in Companies (Official Gazette Nos. 37/96 and 25/99), the Foreign Investment Act (Official Gazette No. 31/93), the Law on Concessions (Official Gazette No. 25/02) and the Securities Law (Official Gazette No. 5/93). Privatization was entrusted to the Agency for Transformation of Enterprises with Social Capital, established in October 1993 (Official Gazette No. 38/93). His Government had taken a strategic decision not to embark on mass privatization, for example through the distribution of privatization vouchers, as it believed this would delay the primary objective of the transformation process – to make enterprises more efficient.

31. The Law on Transformation of Enterprises with Social Capital stipulated different privatization methods depending on whether an enterprise would be classified as small, medium sized or large. The criteria determining the size of an enterprise were based on the number of employees, annual turnover, and the book value of operating assets. Small enterprises could be privatized through employee buy-out or sale of an "ideal" part of the enterprise through a public call for bids (and subsequent auction) or, until 2000, by direct agreement with a prospective buyer. Medium sized

enterprises could be privatised in the same manner through the sale of an "ideal" part, by leveraged management buy-out or management buy-in, debt/equity swaps, or shares sold through a public offering, which would be considered successful if resulting in the sale of at least 51 per cent of the value of the social capital. Medium sized enterprises could also be privatized through the subscription of fresh capital. If a new issue represented more than 30 per cent of the appraised value of the company, the privatization agency would offer the investor an opportunity to increase his stake to 51 per cent of the company within a period of maximum 5 years.

32. The privatization of large enterprises followed the same procedures as for medium sized enterprises, except that the minimum required down payment for management buy-out or buy-in was lower (10 per cent instead of 20 per cent), and the fresh capital requirement was minimum 15 per cent rather than 30 per cent required for medium sized enterprises. The privatization agency played a more active role in the privatization of large enterprises, as small and medium sized enterprises opted for the method of privatization themselves, while large enterprises selected their privatization method in consultation with the Agency.

33. Irrespective of size, publicly owned enterprises could also be transformed through leasing agreements, asset sale upon voluntary liquidation, or bankruptcy proceedings. The 25 largest loss-making enterprises had been restructured in accordance with a Special Restructuring Programme approved by the Government and verified by the World Bank.

34. Foreign investors were granted national treatment, and could thus participate in all transactions not specifically forbidden by law, including in the privatization programme. The Law on Transformation of Enterprises with Social Capital provided special discounts for employees taking a stake in their company. An employee could buy shares at a discount to the value of maximum DEM 25,000; employees as a group could not purchase discounted shares representing more than 30 per cent of the appraised value of the company. Payment could be made in five annual instalments without down payment and with a two-year grace period. In addition, prior to launching its privatization, each enterprise was required to transfer 15 per cent of its social capital (in the form of shares or stocks) to the Pension and Disability Fund free of charge.

35. According to statistics collected by the privatization agency, nearly 1,700 enterprises (1,262 non-agricultural and 426 agricultural) had been subject to privatization by the end of March 2002. These enterprises were estimated to represent equity totalling more than US\$2.3 billion, and provided employment for approximately 230,000 people. A detailed status report is reproduced in Table 1(a).

36. He added that approximately 100 public companies were for the time being excluded from privatization in accordance with existing legislation. These were enterprises and organizations of special national interest, public utilities, enterprises and legal entities engaged in the preservation of water, forests, land and other public goods, and monopolies which were to be privatized under separate legislation. The companies excluded from privatization are listed in Table 1(b). He noted that the large majority of these entities were municipal public utilities. Information on the percentage of GDP and international trade accounted for by these enterprises was not available.

37. The representative of FYROM confirmed the readiness of FYROM to ensure the transparency of its ongoing privatization programme and to keep WTO Members informed of its progress in the reform of its transforming economic and trade regime. He stated that his Government would provide annual reports, along the lines of that provided to the Working Party, to WTO Members on developments in its programme of privatization as long as the privatization programme would be in existence. He also stated that his Government would provide annual reports on other issues related to economic reforms as relevant to its obligations under the WTO. The Working Party took note of these commitments.

Pricing policies

38. A Member asked whether the Government of FYROM maintained any price controls and, if so, the representative of FYROM should (a) list all goods (by HS96 number) and services subject to price or profit controls, (b) cite the legal authority for these requirements, (c) indicate the conditions under which such controls were normally applied, and (d) describe plans for maintaining these requirements or increasing their scope of application.

39. The representative of FYROM replied that the prices for most goods and services were determined freely by market forces, but maximum prices were set for a limited number of products and services important for the living standard of the population and characterized by monopolistic supply conditions. The legal basis for price controls was Article 24 of the Law on Trade (Official Gazette Nos. 31/93, 41/93, 78/93, 44/96-40/96, 59/96, 15/97, 13/98, 13/99 and 50/99). Price controls were temporary, and Article 24 required these measures to be reexamined every six months.

40. According to the Decision on the Highest Prices of Certain Products and Services, the goods and services subject to price control during April-September 2000 (Official Gazette No. 26/00) covered (i) production and marketing of flour type "500"(HS 1101 00 00 00) and bread (600 gr.) made from this type of flour (HS 1905 20 00 00); (ii) production and marketing of oil and oil derivatives; (iii) production, transfer and distribution of electric power; (iv) domestic PTT services and public

mobile telephony services (only for users of the existing fixed-line network); (v) railway transport of passengers and goods; (vi) production and supply of raw water for household and industrial use; (vii) production and distribution of drinking water; (viii) treatment and disposal of waste water (collectors excluded); (ix) renovation services in towns, cities and settlements (collecting and depositing waste); (x) other communal services, i.e. mortuary services, including charges for grave sites and funerals; (xi) distribution of natural gas; and (xii) mandatory motor vehicle insurance.

41. Article 39 of the Law on Energy (Official Gazette No. 47/97) stipulated that prices for electricity, natural gas, heating, geothermal energy and oil derivatives should be set in accordance with the Methodology for Pricing of certain forms of energy (Official Gazette No. 43/98). The tariff structure was based on normalized costs (depreciation, equipment insurance, maintenance, cost of materials and energy, gross salaries, services inputs, concessions, etc.), taxes, contributions and profit. Decisions on the tariff structure were taken by the Government on the advice of an expert committee. Energy prices could be changed if the monitored costs increased or decreased by at least 5 per cent during a three-month period, or within 15 days in case of extreme price fluctuations. Reference prices had been established for certain forms of imported energy.

42. A reporting requirement had been instituted for price changes on pasteurized milk, the production of medicines and pharmaceutical chemical products, housing rents, urban and suburban transport of passengers, schoolbooks for primary and secondary education, the registration fee for motor vehicles, and commissions on payment operations.

43. The representative of FYROM was unable to make a precise prediction which products or services would be subject to price controls in the future, but added that the number of products subject to such controls was on a declining trend. Price controls might eventually be phased out as a measure. Controls had, for example, been lifted recently on flour type 500 and bread (600 gr.) made from this type of flour. At present, maximum prices were only applicable to production and trade in petrol and petrol derivatives, and production and supply of raw water for household and industrial use, according to the Decision on Maximum Prices of Certain Products and Services (Official Gazette No. 25/01). The goods and services subject to price control measures at present are enumerated in Table 2. He confirmed that no link existed between domestic price controls and export licensing of products such as those listed in Table 7(a).

44. Responding to specific questions, the representative of FYROM confirmed that Table 2 was exhaustive and covered all products currently subject to price control. The price controls on natural gas and electric energy applied to both firms and households. In mid-2002, households were charged 2.523 Denar per kWh for electric energy, while enterprises using 110kV electricity paid 1.2155 Denar

per kWh. Industrial users of natural gas paid 10.5 Denar per m³; households were not connected to the distribution network.

45. The representative of FYROM stated that in the application of price controls now or in the future, FYROM would apply such measures in a WTO-consistent fashion, and take account of the interests of exporting WTO Members as provided for in Article III.9 of the GATT 1994, and in Article VIII of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). FYROM would publish the list of goods and services subject to State controls and any that are introduced or re-introduced in the future in its Official Gazette. The Working Party took note of these commitments.

Competition policy

46. The representative of FYROM said that the Law Against Limiting the Competition, enacted on 14 December 1999 (Official Gazette No. 80/99), had entered into force on 1 April 2000. The law provided for free competition and determined measures for the prevention of monopolistic behaviour and other limitations on competition. The Law Against Unfair Competition (Official Gazette No. 80/99) had been adopted on 14 December 1999 and had entered into force on 25 December 1999. Provisions of this law prohibited conduct contrary to good business practice or contrary to honest and diligent behaviour. The Law provided for the establishment of a Monopoly Commission and a Monopoly Authority as an administrative body within the Ministry of Economy. Parliament had also enacted a Law on Consumer Protection on 26 July 2000 (Official Gazette No. 63/00).

47. The main objective of the Monopoly Authority was to monitor, protect and develop competition in the domestic market. The authority had two organizational units - the Department for Enactment of Decisions, responsible for rulings on specific cases, and the Department for Research and Analysis, which monitored the market position of commercial entities, changes in the market, etc. The authority was preparing amendments to the Law Against Limiting the Competition to harmonize its provisions with the competition rules of the European Union.

FRAMEWORK FOR MAKING AND ENFORCING POLICIES

48. The representative of FYROM said that Parliamentary democracy in FYROM was based on the principle of separation of legislative (Assembly), executive (Government) and judicial (courts) powers. The President of the Republic, representing the State, was elected for a five-year term in general and direct elections. In addition to his constitutional powers, the President nominated a mandator to constitute the Government, proposed judges to the Constitutional Court, appointed and dismissed certain holders of State and public functions, signed promulgations declaring laws, etc.

49. The Assembly of the Republic was a supreme legislative body, composed of 120 members chosen by general and direct election every four years. Among its various functions, the Assembly passed laws and provided authentic interpretation of the laws, adopted the budget and the balance of payments, decided on the reserves of the State, ratified international agreements, elected, monitored and supervised the Government, decided on membership in international organisations (on the proposal of the President of the Republic), and appointed the Governor of the National Bank and the Director of the Customs Administration. Laws passed by the Assembly were declared by promulgation signed by the President of the Republic and the President of the Assembly. If the President of the Republic refused to sign a promulgation declaring law, the Assembly would be obliged to re-examine the bill.

50. Asked to clarify how the Assembly could provide authentic interpretation of laws while FYROM maintained an independent judiciary, the representative of FYROM added that this constitutional provision was implemented in Articles 391 to 393 of the Rules of Procedure of the Parliament of the Republic. A request for an authentic interpretation of a law was submitted to the President of the Parliament, who would convey it to the Legislative Committee. The Legislative Committee could seek the opinions of other Parliamentary committees and would elaborate a draft authentic interpretation to be presented to Parliament. If the Legislative Committee did not consider a request for an authentic interpretation justified, a report would be submitted to the Assembly, which would decide on the matter. The Assembly's decision would be communicated to the requesting party, i.e. a Member of Parliament, the Government, high government officials, the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, the Public Prosecutor, other State bodies, municipality councils, trading companies and enterprises, or other organs and institutions. An authentic interpretation of a law was binding.

51. WTO-related legislation enacted by Parliament would, in principle, be open to authentic interpretation according to Article 68 of the Constitution. However, international agreements ratified by the Republic became part of the internal legal system according to Article 118 of the Constitution, and could not be changed by law. Thus, any authentic interpretation of WTO related laws, enacted by Parliament, would have to take note of the respective WTO Agreements and observe the requirements of such Agreements.

52. Concerning the procedure for ratification of FYROM's Protocol of Accession, he added that the Ministry of Economy would prepare a Draft Law for Ratification of the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (including Annexes 1, 2 and 3) in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and submit it to the Government. The Government would review the

Draft Law and submit it to the Assembly for ratification. Upon adoption of the Law for Ratification, the President of the Republic would sign a Proclamation for the Law, which would be published in the Official Gazette. Following publication, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs would prepare an instrument on accession in compliance with Article XII (a) of the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization. The procedure for ratification of international agreements would normally take about two months.

53. The Government was elected by the Assembly by majority vote, at the proposal of the mandator and on the basis of its proposed programme. The Government was accountable before the Assembly in carrying out laws and other regulations passed by the Assembly. The present Government consisted of a President, four Vice-Presidents and 14 ministers. The Government proposed laws, the State budget and other regulations for adoption by the Assembly, adopted decrees and other regulations necessary for execution of laws, proposed decisions on the reserves of FYROM, etc. Ministries worked independently in their areas of jurisdiction within the framework provided by the Constitution and laws, and were accountable to the Government.

54. The principal government entity responsible for formulating and implementing policies relating to foreign trade was the Ministry of Economy. In carrying out its tasks, the Ministry of Economy cooperated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy, and other authorized Ministries. Foreign trade policy was formulated in close contact with the Ministry of Finance, which was also responsible for cooperation with international financial institutions and regulation of relations with foreign creditors, market intervention, and policies concerning banking and credit, foreign exchange and customs. The Customs Tariff Act was proposed by the Ministry of Finance through the Government to the Assembly. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy was in charge of measures related to exportation and importation of agricultural goods. Tourism and catering fell under the competence of the Ministry of Economy. Local governments had no direct role in foreign trade operations and foreign economic relations, nor with respect to taxation applicable to imports, subsidies or investments.

55. Judicial power was exercised by autonomous and independent courts, judging on the basis of the Constitution, laws, and international agreements ratified by the Republic. Articles 98-108 of the Constitution provided the basis for the judicial system, comprising 27 lower courts, three appellate courts and the Supreme Court. The Law on Courts (Official Gazette No. 36/95, 45/95, Constitutional Court Decision U. No.313/95 (Official Gazette No. 40/96), CCD U. No.20/96 (Official Gazette No. 60/96) had been enacted in 1995, and elaborated in detail on the constitutional provisions on the

judiciary. The Supreme Court was the highest court in the Republic, providing uniformity in the implementation of laws by the courts. The present judicial system did not provide for specialized courts such as administrative or commercial courts. The appellate courts decided upon appeals against decisions of lower courts, collision of competencies between the lower courts, and other matters determined by law.

56. Article 15 of the Constitution guaranteed the right of appeal against individual legal acts brought in a court or an administrative procedure. This constitutional principle had been implemented in the Law on Criminal Procedure, the Law on Civil Procedure and in the Law on Administrative Procedure (Official Gazette of SFRJ No. 47/86). Administrative appeals of customs and other government decisions on issues covered by WTO Agreements were conducted under the general rules for appeal provided in the Law on Administrative Procedure. The second instance procedure was conducted by a Second Instance Government Committee. Article 58 of the Rules of Procedure of the Government provided for the establishment of ten different committees, depending on the subject-matter. The Law on Administrative Disputes (Official Gazette of SFRJ Nos. 4/77 and 36/77) allowed an administrative dispute to be brought before the Supreme Court as an independent tribunal by filing a complaint against a second degree decision in an administrative procedure. The decisions of the Supreme Court were final and binding. Domestic and foreign parties were subject to the same treatment in appeal procedures.

57. The Arbitral Court (arbitration) and the Court of Honour acted as independent bodies within the framework of the Chamber of Commerce for voluntary settlement of commercial disputes. The Arbitral Court (and the Court of Honour) consisted of a President, vice-president and arbiters (members) appointed by the Assembly of the Chamber.

POLICIES AFFECTING TRADE IN GOODS

Trading rights (the right to import and export)

58. The representative of FYROM said that registration was required to carry out business activity in FYROM. The Law on Foreign Trade (Official Gazette No. 31/93) set forth the requirements for engaging in foreign trade. Enterprises could register for trade only (import, export or import/export), foreign trade as one of their lines of business, or carry out import and export to cover own needs. Foreigners enjoyed full national treatment in the conduct of trade in FYROM. Article 684 of the Law on Trade Companies contained a general provision designed to equate a foreign company registered in FYROM with a domestic company, requiring the foreign company to comply with FYROM law in the same manner as a domestic company.

59. The Law on Trade Companies (Official Gazette Nos. 28/96, 7/97, 21/98, 37/98, 63/98, 39/99, 81/99, 37/00 and 50/01) allowed trading companies to be established in the form of general partnerships, limited partnerships, limited liability companies, joint stock companies and limited stock partnerships; as well as sole proprietorships. A trading company or sole proprietor applied for registration with the Trade Registry, established within three lower courts (according to territorial jurisdiction). A company could only undertake the activities for which it had been registered. However, a company initially registered for domestic commerce could easily change its registration to include foreign trade activities.

60. Domestic sole proprietors had originally not been allowed to register for, or undertake, export and import activities. However, Articles 3 and 4 of the new Law on Foreign Trade (Official Gazette No. 45/02) enabled both natural persons and legal entities to conduct import and export activities without any restriction upon registration in the courts. Foreign companies, sole proprietors and natural persons could register companies or sole proprietorships, whether wholly foreign owned or with mixed capital structure. Foreign companies or sole proprietors registered in another country could also choose to register a branch office with the authorities of FYROM. He stressed that registration was required for activities carried out within the territory of FYROM, such as the distribution of goods and services to the public. Traditional cross-border import and export transactions between FYROM and other countries would not per se require registration or formal establishment of any form of commercial presence in FYROM.

61. The court registration procedure was identical for domestic and foreign owned companies, and applications could only be rejected if the legal requirements stipulated in the Law on Trade Companies had not been satisfied. An earlier requirement for companies with more than fifty per cent foreign capital to initiate registration with the Registry of Foreign Investments prior to the court procedure for company registration had been abolished (Official Gazette No. 37/00).

62. Due to lack of modern equipment at the courts, the registration procedure had been taking four weeks, but computerization of the courts was expected to reduce the registration time to two weeks. Once registered for import and export activities, the trading entity would then seek registration with the Customs Registry within the Customs Department to obtain a Unique Customs Number. This procedure would be accomplished within a few days, and involved paying a stamp tax of 50 Denar (less than US\$1). The registration fees paid to the court and other administrative bodies (statistical office, customs, payment operations office) amounted to approximately US\$150 in total.

63. He added that the Law on Trade Companies had been amended by Parliament in June 2001 to simplify the registration procedures for commercial entities, both in terms of the number of steps to be accomplished and the time required for registration.

64. The representative of FYROM confirmed that foreign trade was not subject to State monopoly and that no restrictions existed on the rights of individuals and enterprises to import and export goods into or from FYROM, except as provided for in WTO Agreements. He confirmed that individuals and firms could easily amend their registered scope of business to add the rights to import and export, the criteria for registration were generally applicable and published in the Official Gazette, and that these requirements were not applied in a non-discriminatory manner towards imports.

65. The representative of FYROM confirmed that from the date of accession FYROM would ensure that its laws and regulations relating to the right to trade in goods and all fees, charges or taxes levied on such rights would conform fully with FYROM's WTO obligations, including Articles VIII:1(a), XI:1, and III:2 and 4 of the GATT 1994, Article III of the General Agreement on Trade in Services, and Article 63 of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and that FYROM would implement such laws and regulations in full conformity with these obligations. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

1. Import Regulation

Customs tariff

66. The representative of FYROM said that FYROM had applied the Customs Tariffs Act inherited from the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia until it had been replaced by the national Law on Customs Tariff (Official Gazette Nos. 38/96, 45/97, 54/97, 61/97, 26/98, 15/01 and 104/01), in force since 15 August 1996. The new Customs Tariff was fully compatible with the 1996 Harmonized System, and largely compatible with the EU Combined Nomenclature.

67. The 1996 Law on Customs Tariff had unified a previous system of multiple import charges into a single customs tariff paid upon importation of goods. The simple average import duty had subsequently been reduced from 15.06 per cent in 1996 to 14.59 per cent in 2001. Tariff rates were generally in the range of zero to 35 per cent, with peaks up to 60 per cent on certain agricultural products and foodstuff. All rates were ad valorem, but the Customs Tariff Act foresaw specific duties to be added to the ad valorem rates for agricultural products. All non-preferential trading partners were subject to MFN tariff treatment. He added that, as a result of the market access negotiations on

goods in the context of accession to the WTO, FYROM was binding all of its tariffs. The simple average of all rates would drop from an estimated 12.62 per cent to 8.0 per cent with full implementation of FYROM's commitments. With FYROM's acceptance of the Information Technology Agreement, the Chemical Harmonization programme, and the Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft, among other sectoral tariff harmonization agreements, hundreds of tariff lines would eventually be bound at zero. The number of tariff lines bound at the peak rate of 60 per cent would drop from 142 tariff lines upon accession to only 6 tariff lines at the end of FYROM's implementation period.

Other duties and charges

68. The representative of FYROM said that price premiums ("prelevman") had been introduced for agricultural and food products, essentially as seasonal protection, under the Law for Paying the Specific Duty on the Importation of Agricultural and Food Products (Official Gazette No. 2/94). The premium constituted the difference between the imported price, inclusive of import duty and other import charges, and the average price for the same product in the domestic market. He added that a charge of 0.1 per cent was levied on all imports (and exports) to finance export promotion activities.

69. Some Members stated that the Law for Paying the Specific Duty on the Importation of Agricultural and Food Products provided for a variable levy, which was WTO-inconsistent, and the 0.1 per cent export promotion fee charged on imports and exports was clearly not related to the cost of any service rendered. FYROM was requested to modify its legislation to ensure consistency with WTO requirements.

70. The representative of FYROM replied that a new customs tariff had entered into force in February 2001, with further changes being made in December 2001. All "prelevman" applied to goods in Chapters 1 to 24 of the Customs Tariff had been converted into ad valorem or specific tariffs consistent with WTO requirements. His Government was requesting a transition period for the abolition of the 0.1 per cent fee for export promotion. Article 25 of the new Law on Foreign Trade, which had been enacted by the Assembly in June 2002, extended the application of Articles 57a, 57b and 57g governing the 0.1 per cent fee until 31 December 2005. He confirmed that the 0.1 per cent export promotion fee was applied to both preferential and MFN imports and to exports from FYROM to all destinations.

71. The representative of FYROM confirmed that FYROM did not apply duties and charges on imports other than ordinary customs duties, with the exception of the Export Promotion Fee of 0.1 per cent which will be applied through 31 December 2005, as recorded in FYROM's Schedule of

Concessions and Commitments on Goods. Any other such charges applied to imports after accession would be in accordance with WTO provisions. He further confirmed that FYROM would not list any other charges in its goods schedule under Article II:1(b) of the GATT 1994, binding such charges at 0.1 per cent from the date of accession and at "zero" from 1 January 2006. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

Tariff rate quotas, tariff exemptions

72. The representative of FYROM said that Article 24a of the Customs Law (Official Gazette No. 25/00), implemented on 1 April 2000, had introduced a general provision authorizing the Government to open tariff quotas for certain goods not produced in the Republic, or produced in insufficient quantity. Such goods could be imported duty free or subject to lower tariffs than the rates published in the Customs Tariff. Importation under tariff quotas was subject to approval by the Minister of Economy.

73. Tariff quotas were used to regulate market access for certain agricultural products and foodstuff under bilateral free trade agreements with Slovenia, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Turkey. The quotas applicable in 1999 to imports from Croatia, Slovenia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are listed in document WT/ACC/807/3, Annex II. The tariff rate quotas applied in 2002 to imports from these countries as well as Ukraine, EFTA (Switzerland and Norway) and the EU are listed in document WT/ACC/807/26, Attachment 1.

74. The tariff rate quotas for preferential imports from Bulgaria and the EU were allocated on a first come first served basis. The Government prepared a decision announcing the available quantities and the documentation required. The decision was published in the Official Gazette. Applications were submitted to the Ministry of Economy which would take a decision immediately upon receipt. The Ministry would distribute the quota proportionally to all applicants should the quantities requested within one day exceed the quantity available for allocation. The tariff rate quotas agreed with other FTA partners were allocated by a separate committee. Quota volumes were determined on an annual basis, and allocated twice a year. The procedure and documentation required, as well as the overall six-month quota amount, were spelled out in a government decision for each country and published in the Official Gazette. Following publication, the Ministry of Economy would run a public invitation in the daily newspapers. Applications were filed with the Ministry of Economy within seven days following the publication of the invitation. Applications were reviewed by a committee comprising two representatives from the Ministry of Economy, and one representative each from the Ministries of Agriculture, Finance and Foreign Affairs.

75. In response to a comment from a Member, which noted that the determination of FYROM's preferential tariff rate quotas appeared to be discretionary, the representative of FYROM said that agreed quantities were stipulated in each FTA and listed in the annexes or protocols provided therein. He added that his Government had undertaken a review of the tariff quota system pursuant to Article 24a of the Customs Law and its compliance with WTO requirements.

76. The representative of FYROM confirmed that the Assembly had approved the amended Article 24a on 4 July 2002. The amended text stipulated that "favourable tariff treatment", i.e. import duty reduction or suspension, including within the framework of a tariff quota, would be subject to conditions and criteria laid down by the Government upon proposal from the Minister of Economy and prior opinion of the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy. He confirmed that all tariff rate quotas included in FYROM's Schedule of Concessions and Commitments on Goods would be distributed to MFN suppliers and allocated on a "first come, first served" basis.

Fees and charges for services rendered

77. Noting that FYROM levied a 1 per cent customs evidential fee on all imports, except on goods exempt from customs duty under current regulations, some Members stated that such an ad valorem charge could not, by its nature, reflect the actual cost of customs services and would therefore be inconsistent with Article VIII of the GATT 1994.

78. The representative of FYROM replied that the 1 per cent fee was intended as payment for customs services such as receipt and processing of documentation, examination of goods, mandatory presence of customs officers when goods were being placed in customs custody, controls related to temporary importation, etc. The fee was not charged on exported products. He confirmed that this was the only fee charged for customs services, and that any other fees and charges for services rendered for customs or other purposes applied in the future, other than customs tariffs and other import taxes, would be applied equally to imported and domestically-produced goods.

79. The representative of FYROM said that the 1 per cent ad valorem customs evidential fee had been abolished on 1 January 2002, pursuant to Article 8 of the Law on Amending and Revising the Law on Customs (Official Gazette No. 109/00). A new fixed fee of €19 per ten-digit tariff entry on each import declaration had been introduced according to the Regulation Governing the Amount of the Fee for Customs Services Rendered (Official Gazette No. 102/2001). The new fee was, in his view, equivalent to the cost of the services rendered by Customs for customs clearance.

80. Some members requested more detailed information from FYROM about the services rendered in connection with the €19 customs evidence fee. FYROM was also asked to confirm that the customs evidence fee was applied to all import and exports. Exemptions from the fee, if any, should be recorded in the report of the Working Party. A Member also noted that trucks crossing the border of FYROM at the Blace terminal had been charged a fee of €100 since 7 February 2002, and wondered whether this fee was additional to the customs evidence fee of €19 and, if so, what the justification in terms of services rendered could be for such an additional fee.

81. The representative of FYROM replied that the €19 customs evidence fee was applied only to imports at present. However, the scope and application of this fee would be revised in the light of comments from members of the Working Party regarding the compatibility of this current fee with the requirements of Article VIII of the GATT 1994. FYROM would issue an amended regulation, stipulating a fee of €19 per customs declaration and extending the application of the fee to all customs procedures without exemption. The regulation establishing the amended fee[, Decree No. xx of xx September 2002,] would become effective prior to FYROM's accession to the WTO.

82. Concerning the €100 truck fee, the representative of FYROM noted that the Blace terminal was the most frequently used border crossing for commercial shipments to Kosovo, serving also the NATO forces stationed there for all logistical purposes. FYROM had recently opened a parallel by-pass to be used exclusively by the NATO forces to make the crossing more effective. However, in practice trucks carrying commercial shipments had also tended to use the NATO by-pass. His authorities had therefore decided that all trucks transiting through FYROM should be escorted to the appropriate exit at the Blace border crossing. The €100 fee covered the expenses of the escort, and trucks were not subject to any additional fee at the Blace border crossing.

83. Some Members remained concerned that the €100 truck fee was not in full compliance with WTO requirements, and suggested that FYROM should make a commitment to review this fee with a view to its elimination as soon as possible.

84. The representative of FYROM confirmed that from the date of accession FYROM would impose fees and charges for services rendered related to importation or exportation only in conformity with the relevant provisions of the WTO Agreements, in particular Articles VIII and X of the GATT 1994. [The €100 fee applied to trucks at the Blace border crossing would be reviewed with a view to its elimination as soon as the international situation would permit its removal.] Information regarding the application and level of any such fees, revenues collected and their use would be provided to WTO Members upon request. The Working Party took note of these commitments.

Application of internal taxes

85. The representative of FYROM said that excise taxes were levied on products specifically listed in the Law on Excise Taxes (Official Gazette Nos. 32/01 and 50/01), which had entered into force on 1 July 2001. The products are enumerated in Table 3(a). Pursuant to Article 64 of this Law, excise taxes on automobiles would still be subject to the provisions of the former Law on Excise Taxes (Official Gazette No. 78/93) until 31 December 2003.

86. Excise taxes were assessed and paid on a monthly basis. Taxpayers were obliged to submit their tax declarations within fifteen days after the end of each calendar month. Excise taxes on tobacco products, semi-products and ethyl-alcohol were paid by the use of stickers (banderoles). Diplomatic missions, consular offices, international organizations and NATO military forces were entitled to drawback of excise taxes. Excise taxes paid on unsold goods could be drawn back if the goods were returned to the excise warehouse, destroyed or fully denatured under the supervision of the tax authorities.

87. Excise tax rates were identical for imported and domestically produced goods, except for tobacco products. The domestic tobacco industry was fragile and based on cultivation of a unique tobacco leaf, for which FYROM was struggling to develop an export market. Asked how FYROM intended to bring its excise taxation regime into line with WTO requirements, in particular with Article III of the GATT 1994, he proposed that FYROM would equalize excise taxes on cigarettes and other tobacco products by 2007 and 2005, respectively, in accordance with the timetable presented in Table 3(b). Legislation gradually equalizing the excise tax rates for imported and domestic tobacco products as outlined in Table 3(b) was contained in the Amendments to the Law on Excise Taxes, enacted in June 2002 and published in the Official Gazette No. 45/02. By 1 January 2007, FYROM's excise taxes on tobacco products would be in conformity with WTO Agreements, as outlined in Table 3(b).

88. Some members noted that excise taxes applied by FYROM would also appear to discriminate in favor of certain types of wines and sparkling wines, as wine made of grapes were subject to a lower excise rate than wines made from other fruit. FYROM was also requested to clarify the nature of the beverages termed "semis" and explain why the excise tax on these beverages was assessed at the same level as for distilled spirit beverages. Any differences in excise tax application on brewed beverages should, in the view of these Members, be eliminated no later than upon accession.

89. The representative of FYROM replied that the classification and definitions of alcoholic beverages in the Law on Excise Taxes were based on EU directives relating to these products

(EWG.RL.92/83). Sparkling wines and wines were zero rated, while other sparkling and non-sparkling fermented drinks (such as cider, perry and mead) were taxed at 30 Denar per litre. Semi-products included all products falling within HS 2204, 2205 and 2206 with an alcohol content ranging between 1.2-22 per cent vol. not classified as "sparkling wine" or "wine". The excise tax on semi products amounted to 300 Denar per litre of pure alcohol. He stressed that the Law on Excise Taxes, applied since 1 July 2001, provided for identical tax rates for the same imported and domestically-produced alcoholic beverages and therefore, in his view, did not discriminate on the basis of origin.

90. Some members reiterated that FYROM applied different levels of excise tax on similar alcoholic beverages, i.e. on sparkling and non-sparkling fermented beverages, and that this differential was intended to exempt certain beverages produced domestically, e.g. grape wine, from excise taxes. Such treatment was, in their view, not consistent with Article III of the GATT 1994.

91. [The representative of FYROM confirmed that the excise tax regime would be amended prior to accession to equalize the tax rates on wines and like beverages. His Government was preparing an amendment to the Law on Excise Taxes. The amendment would be presented to Parliament as soon as Parliament would reconvene after the general elections in September 2002, and FYROM would not accept the WTO Agreement until after this legislation had been enacted and implemented.]

92. The representative of FYROM said that value added tax was imposed in accordance with the Law on Value Added Tax (Official Gazette Nos. 44/99, 59/99, 86/99, 11/00 and 8/01), which had replaced a previous sales tax on 1 April 2000. The general rate of VAT of 19 per cent was applied to all goods and services, except those subjected to a reduced tax rate of 5 per cent. The Decision on Determining Products and Services Subject to the Reduced VAT Rate (Official Gazette Nos. 16/01 and 21/01) established the goods and services subject to the reduced rate, and the items are listed in Table 4(a) (goods) and 4(b) (services).

93. VAT liability occurred at the moment of supply of a good or complete delivery of a service. In case of advance payment for goods or services, VAT liability for the amount received occurred upon receipt of the payment. Taxpayers submitted VAT tax returns within 15 days after the expiration of the assessment period (either the end of each quarter or end of each calendar month). The tax was calculated on the basis of total turnover during the respective accounting period, less all input taxes entitled to credit deduction. Tax credit was admitted for VAT on supplies provided by other taxpayers, VAT on advance payments when such payments were still outstanding, and VAT paid for imports. The customs authorities collected VAT on imported goods together with customs duties. The right to claim deduction for paid VAT could be exercised only for inputs used by the

taxpayer in his business activity, on the basis of invoices or customs declarations stating the tax separately.

94. Value added tax was applied equally to imported and domestically produced items. He confirmed that exemptions from VAT applied to both domestic and imported goods and services. VAT was assessed on the total price, inclusive of excise tax where applicable. The assessment of VAT did not exempt products from excise tax. Exporters were entitled to drawback of VAT on products sold abroad.

95. Appeal procedures for value added and excise tax decisions were identical and governed by the Law on Personal Income Tax. An appeal was filed with the Ministry of Finance through the tax authorities within fifteen days from the date of delivery of the initial decision. In the event of denial, the dissatisfied party had the right to initiate an administrative dispute by filing a complaint with the Supreme Court.

96. The representative of FYROM confirmed that excise tax and VAT rates in FYROM were identical for all imported goods regardless of origin, and that FYROM applied its excise taxes and VAT in full conformity with the MFN principle provided in Article I:1 of the GATT 1994.

97. [The representative of FYROM stated that, from the date of accession, FYROM would[, with one exception,] apply its domestic taxes on products, including those listed in [paragraphs 85 to 96 and Tables 3(a), 4(a) and 4(b)] in strict compliance with Article III of the GATT 1994, in a non-discriminatory manner to imports regardless of country of origin and to domestically-produced goods. FYROM's excise taxes applied to imported and domestic tobacco products would be equalized or otherwise brought into conformity with Article III of the GATT in accordance with the timetable contained in [Table 3(b)] and the Amendments to the Law on Excise Taxes of June 2002. The Working Party took note of these commitments.]

Quantitative import restrictions, including prohibitions, quotas and licensing systems

98. The representative of FYROM said that all quantitative import restrictions had been eliminated with the abolition of the "quantitative contingent – KK regime" on 31 December 1996. At present, FYROM maintained non-automatic import licenses to protect domestic industries and agricultural production under the provisions of the Law on Foreign Trade (Official Gazette Nos. 31/93, 41/93, 78/93, 15/97, 13/98, 13/99, 50/99, 82/99 and 4/01); to control trade in arms, ammunition and military equipment, as well as gold and silver in accordance with Articles XX and XXI of the GATT 1994; and to allocate tariff rate quotas granted bilaterally under free trade

agreements. Information on import licensing procedures was provided in document WT/ACC/807/5/Add.1, Annex 3. Lists of products subject to quantitative import restrictions or licensing were also made available in documents WT/ACC/807/2, WT/ACC/807/5/Add.4 and WT/ACC/807/12, Attachments 3 and 4, and subsequently updated in documents WT/ACC/807/18 and WT/ACC/807/23.

99. The Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy administered the non-automatic licensing regime for the protection of domestic industries and agricultural production. The products subject to this regime are enumerated in Table 5(a). In considering applications for import licences, Ministry officials would pay attention to the existing supply situation in the domestic market, the volume of domestic production, and the price. A licence was valid for six months for the stated quantity, and issued against a fee of 600 Denar (about US\$9). Complete licence applications would be processed within two days. The decision to grant a licence was taken by the Minister of Economy, and could not be appealed. In response to a specific question, he confirmed that the criteria applied by the Minister of Economy in issuing non-automatic licences for oil derivatives were not published.

100. The representative of FYROM said that the purpose of this licensing regime was to assist major industrial and agricultural enterprises as they were being privatized, restructured and adjusted to market economy principles, and the regime was under consideration in the light of current and future international commitments. He added that licensing requirements had been lifted for many products at the end of 2001, and that import licensing would be eliminated for other products on 30 June 2002 or 31 December 2003 as reflected in the timetable included in Table 5(a). FYROM had abolished all quantitative restrictions on imports from the European Union as of 1 June 2001, and his Government intended to extend the same treatment to all WTO Members on an MFN basis prior to accession to the WTO.

101. Non-automatic import licences for nuclear materials, arms and ammunition, explosives, banknotes, and precious metals were issued by the Ministry of Economy upon prior approval by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Defense or the National Bank. The products concerned are listed in Table 6. He considered these restrictions justifiable under Articles XX and XXI of the GATT. The applicant would seek the opinion of the respective agency, and provided their requirements were satisfied, the Ministry of Economy would issue the import licence within one day. There was no appeals process for these licensing decisions.

102. Licences for the allocation of tariff rate quotas under certain preferential trade agreements were administered by a committee comprising representatives from the Ministry of Economy, the

Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Generally, the agreements stipulated annual quotas, while import licences normally were valid for six months. The quantities, conditions and documentation required for an application were fixed by special government decisions (one for each trading partner), published in the Official Gazette and in the daily newspapers. Applications were filed with one of the Ministries concerned within two weeks from the date of publication. The committee would consider all applications simultaneously, and reach a decision within five to ten days.

103. FYROM also applied licensing in the administration of its TBT and SPS regime. The Bureau for Standardization and Metrology issued licences for some four hundred electric appliances (Table 5(b)) for the safety of consumers. Licenses of indefinite validity and for unlimited quantities were issued automatically upon submission of sample copies of manufacturers' certificates, guarantees, and instruction manuals. Licence fees ranged from US\$50 to US\$195 depending on the product unit price (Official Gazette No. 38/90) and were, in his view, consistent with Article VIII of the GATT 1994. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy issued licences for pesticides and fertilizer (Table 5(c)), seeds and seed materials (Table 5(d)), forest trees and seeds (Table 5(e)), and live animals and products of animal origin (Table 5(f)). The Ministry of Environment issued licences for asbestos and products containing asbestos, secondhand television, radio and video sets and monitors, used refrigerators and freezers, used and repaired tyres and chemical substances regulated by international agreements such as the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol (Table 5(g)). The Ministry of Health administered licences for pharmaceutical chemicals, narcotic substances, vitamins and medicines, and radioactive isotopes and products (Table 5(h)).

104. The representative of FYROM said that licensing procedures were conducted in conformity with the general provisions set forth in the Law on Administrative Procedure (Official Gazette of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia No. 47/86). Licence fees amounted to 600 Denars (about US\$9) and covered only the costs of the services rendered. Information about licenses was published in the Official Gazette and in the daily newspapers. Furthermore, information about licensing requirements and procedures were available at the respective agencies. The period of time allowed for submission of licence applications was two weeks.

105. Some Members stated that the import licensing system currently in place was only partially compatible with the relevant GATT rules. FYROM was requested to provide an action plan with a detailed timetable for the elimination of present inconsistencies together with appropriate WTO justifications for any remaining licensing requirements.

106. The representative of FYROM replied that the import licensing system would be thoroughly appraised in the light of overall economic commitments and developments in FYROM. He stressed that certification, required for importation of some four hundred products (mainly electrical appliances) was granted automatically upon submission of standard documentation such as manufacturers' manuals, guarantees and information concerning repairs. Sanitary and phytosanitary requirements were based entirely on standards and procedures developed by international organizations. Domestic products were subject to the same sanitary, phytosanitary and safety requirements as imported goods.

107. The representative of FYROM confirmed that, from the date of accession or as otherwise provided for in the timetable outlined in Table 5(a), no later than 31 December 2003, FYROM would eliminate and would not introduce, re-introduce or apply quantitative restrictions on imports, or other non-tariff measures such as licensing, quotas, bans, permits, prior authorization requirements, licensing requirements, and other restrictions having equivalent effect, that cannot be justified under the provisions of the WTO Agreement. He further confirmed that the legal authority of the Government of FYROM to suspend imports and exports or to apply licensing requirements that could be used to suspend, ban, or otherwise restrict the quantity of trade will be applied from the date of accession in conformity with the requirements of the WTO, in particular Articles XI, XII, XIII, XIX, XX and XXI of the GATT 1994, and the Multilateral Trade Agreements on Agriculture, Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, Import Licensing Procedures, Safeguards and Technical Barriers to Trade. The Working Party took note of these commitments.

Customs valuation

108. The representative of FYROM said that the determination of customs value was carried out in accordance with Articles 28 to 39 of the Law on Customs (Official Gazette Nos. 21/98, 26/98, 63/98 and 25/00), which had entered into force on 1 April 2000, and the Regulation on Customs Valuation (Official Gazette No. 17/00). FYROM's legislation stipulated the transaction value as the principal method of customs valuation, and incorporated the hierarchy of alternative methods of valuation laid down in the Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (the Customs Valuation Agreement). Article 31, paragraph 2 of the Law on Customs explicitly prohibited the use of minimum import values. Detailed information on implementation and administration of the Customs Valuation Agreement was provided in document WT/ACC/807/5, Add.1, Annex 4, and subsequently updated in document WT/ACC/807/26, Attachment 2.

109. In response to specific questions, the representative of FYROM added that the Regulation on Customs Valuation incorporated provisions concerning the treatment of related parties (Article 13),

the prohibition on the use of a valuation system providing for the acceptance of the higher of two alternative values (Article 14, paragraph 5), and maintaining the confidentiality of data supplied in the process of customs valuation (Article 38). The first portion of Article 6.2 of the Customs Valuation Agreement, which states that "no party may require or compel another person not resident in its own territory to produce for examination, or to allow access to any account or other record for the purposes of determining a computed value", had not yet been incorporated in FYROM's customs valuation legislation, but the issue would be addressed in an amendment to the Regulation on Customs Valuation.

110. The representative of FYROM said that as the Law on Customs already largely ensured implementation of the WTO Customs Valuation Agreement, FYROM intended to adhere to the Customs Valuation Agreement from the date of accession to the WTO without recourse to any transitional period. FYROM was amending its Customs Law to ensure full compliance with the Agreement on the Implementation of Article VII of the GATT 1994. Amendments to the Customs Law and a revised Regulation on Implementation of the Provisions of the Customs Code Concerning Valuation of Goods for Customs Purposes, once published in the Official Gazette, would supersede the provisions for customs valuation established in the Regulation on the Rules and Procedures for Customs Valuation (Official Gazette 17/2000). In particular, both the Interpretative Notes of the Agreement and the Decision of 24 September 1984 on the Valuation of Carrier Media Bearing Software for Data Processing Equipment, were fully incorporated in the Amendments to the Customs Law. The content of Decision 6.1 of the Customs Valuation Committee had been incorporated fully into Article 28 of the Regulation on Implementation of the Provisions of the Customs Code Concerning Valuation of Goods for Customs Purposes, thus ensuring that customs authorities would provide importers with advance notice that rejection of the importer's declared value was contemplated, and, if requested, a written explanation of the grounds for doubting the accuracy of the information supporting the importer's declared value. A reasonable opportunity for response would also be given prior to making a final determination regarding the appraisement of the merchandise. The right of importers and other interested parties to appeal customs rulings to the judicial authorities, and without penalty, was regulated by Article 15 of the Constitution, Articles 223 and 224 of the Law on General Administrative Procedure and Article 15 of the Customs Law. In addition, FYROM had implemented legal provisions to bring Articles 30, 31, 33 and 35 of the Law on Customs into compliance with the "related party" provisions of the Agreement. The process of amending FYROM's customs valuation legislation had been completed on 4 July 2002 with the passage of amendments to the Customs Law by Parliament.

111. The representative of FYROM confirmed that, from the date of accession, FYROM would apply fully the WTO provisions concerning customs valuation, including the Agreement on the Implementation of Article VII of the GATT 1994 and Annex I (Interpretative Note) and the provisions for the Valuation of Carrier Media Bearing Software for Data Processing Equipment (Decision 4.1), providing that valuation of the software was based on the value of the media. He stated that FYROM would not use any form of reference price or fixed valuation schedule for the valuation of imports or to apply duties and taxes, and that all methods of valuation used were in strict conformity with those provided for in the WTO Agreement on the Implementation of Article VII of the GATT 1994. The Working Party took note of these commitments.

Rules of origin

112. The representative of FYROM said that country of origin of goods was determined in accordance with the Law on Customs, Articles 25, 26, 27 and 27a (Official Gazette Nos. 21/98, 26/98, 63/98 and 25/00), the Decision on the Manner of Determining Origin (Official Gazette No. 26/00), and the Protocols on the Rules of Origin pertaining to the free trade agreements signed by FYROM. Proof of origin was only required for goods imported under preferential schemes, and consisted of a Certificate of Movement EUR 1 issued by the customs authorities in the exporting country upon written request of the exporter, or an invoice declaration.

113. A Member noted that the most recent amendments to Customs Law appeared to have removed preferential rules of origin from the provisions of that Law, allowing for preferential origin to be determined by the rules of origin in each specific preferential trade agreement. This Member requested information on how FYROM intended to incorporate the provisions of the WTO Agreement on Rules of Origin in its legal regime, specifically the provisions of Article 2(h) and Annex II, paragraph 3(d) of the Agreement, reminding FYROM that these provisions were applicable to both preferential and non-preferential trade.

114. The representative of FYROM replied that FYROM had incorporated the provisions of Article 2 (h) and Annex II, paragraph 3 (d) of the WTO Agreement on Rules of Origin in its legislation. Parliament had approved the necessary amendments to the Customs Law on 4 July 2002. Prior to that importers had been able to request information on the rules of origin under the general provision of Article 16 of the Law on Customs.

115. The representative of FYROM confirmed that from the date of accession FYROM's preferential and non-preferential rules of origin would comply fully with the WTO Agreement on Rules of Origin, and that the requirements of Article 2(h) and Annex II, paragraph 3(d) of the

Agreement, which require provision upon request of an assessment of the origin of the import and outline the terms under which it will be provided, would be established in FYROM's legal framework prior to accession. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

Other customs formalities

116. Asked to explain the requirements for importation of second-hand cars into FYROM, the representative of FYROM said that the Law on Foreign Trade had been amended (Official Gazette No. 82/99) to allow importation of second-hand cars fitted with catalyzer engine and not older than six years from the date of production. Customs clearance of second-hand motor vehicles could only be effected at the customs offices in Skopje, Bitola and Gevgelija.

117. The representative of FYROM confirmed that FYROM did not require certification or authentication of commercial documents by its consulates or Chambers of Commerce abroad. No consular fees had accordingly been established for services relating to importation or exportation.

Preshipment inspection

118. The representative of FYROM said that FYROM had no legislation relevant to pre-shipment inspection. FYROM was not using pre-shipment inspection services, and had no plans to use any private PSI company to provide customs or other services covered by the Agreement on Preshipment Inspection.

Anti-dumping, countervailing duties, safeguard regimes

119. The representative of FYROM said that provisions concerning the imposition of anti-dumping measures existed in Article 34 of the Law on Trade (Official Gazette No. 23/95) and in the Law on Foreign Trade (Official Gazette No. 31/93), Article 54, paragraphs 1-5. However, no anti-dumping procedures had been initiated so far. His Government had the authority to levy countervailing duties according to a general provision in Article 54, paragraph 6 of the Law on Foreign Trade, but had issued no regulations for the procedure to be followed in the application of such measures. Safeguard measures were dealt with in Articles 52 and 53 of the Law on Foreign Trade, and Constitutional Court Decisions (Official Gazette Nos. 40/96 and 44/96). However, safeguard measures had not been introduced so far, and no regulation had been issued stipulating the procedure and conditions under which safeguard measures would be introduced and applied. His Government had initiated a review of the entire Foreign Trade Law, and would in this connection consider the feasibility of and need for more detailed legislation on antidumping, countervailing and safeguard measures.

120. Some Members stated that the legal provisions in place in FYROM to apply antidumping, countervailing and safeguard measures did not appear to meet the standards required in the relevant WTO Agreements. These Members sought a commitment from FYROM not to apply any antidumping, countervailing or safeguard measure to imports from WTO Members until FYROM would have notified and implemented appropriate laws in conformity with the provisions of the WTO Agreements on the Implementation of Article VI of the GATT 1994, on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, and on Safeguards.

121. The representative of FYROM replied that FYROM had always intended to comply with the respective WTO requirements in relation to antidumping, countervailing or safeguard measures, and current legislation expressly required such compliance. FYROM was currently drafting new legislation which, in his view, would be fully consistent with the Agreement on the Implementation of Article VI of the GATT 1994, the Agreement on Safeguards and the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.

122. The representative of FYROM said that any legislation in place at the time of accession or implemented in the future providing for the application of measures taken for safeguard, anti-dumping or countervailing duty purposes would be brought into conformity with the provisions of the WTO Agreements on Safeguards, on Anti-dumping and on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures. In the absence of such conforming legislative authority in place at the time of accession, FYROM would not apply measures for safeguard, anti-dumping or countervailing duty purposes until legislation in conformity with the provisions of these WTO Agreements had been implemented. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

2. Export regulation

Customs tariffs, fees and charges for services rendered, application of internal taxes to exports

123. The representative of FYROM said that any economic operator wishing to engage in foreign trade would have to register simultaneously for exportation and importation. Whether the operator would engage in importation or exportation was entirely his/her own decision. The conditions governing individuals and enterprises engaged in exportation and importation of goods and services were the same as for importation according to the Law on Foreign Trade.

124. He added that FYROM did not apply any export duties. A charge of 0.1 per cent was levied on all exports to finance export promotion activities. FYROM would maintain this charge until the end of 2005, as noted in paragraph 71. As for fees and charges for services rendered, the 1 per cent ad

valorem customs evidential fee had not applied to exports, but the amended €19 customs evidential fee per customs declaration would be extended to export transactions prior to accession.

Export restrictions

125. The representative of FYROM said that exportation of goods was in principle free from restrictions. All export quotas had been eliminated at the end of 1996 according to the Decision for Amending the Decision for Classification of Goods for Imports and Exports (Official Gazette No. 64/96), which had abolished the "quantitative contingent - KK regime" for exports. FYROM continued to require "L" licences for exportation of commercial explosives, ammunition, arms, narcotic drugs, artistic works and certain precious metals in conformity with international conventions.

126. In addition, exports of some products were for strategic reasons subject to approval, issued under Article 12 of the Law on Foreign Trade and the Decision on Classification of Goods for Imports and Exports. The products subject to licensing or approval are enumerated in Tables 7(a) and (b). According to the representative of FYROM, the purpose of these permits was to avoid temporary food shortages, ensure inputs needed in the domestic processing industry, or for reasons of environmental protection. These restrictions were, in his view, permitted according to Article XX of the GATT 1994. Article 46 of the Law on Forests (Official Gazette No. 47/97) prohibited the logging of rare and environmentally endangered types of trees. The Minister of Agriculture could, exceptionally, permit the cutting of such trees for environmental or silvicultural reasons. Export licences for some agricultural products had been removed at the end of 2001, and export licences for crude oil and oil derivatives would be eliminated by the end of 2003 according to the timetable provided in Table 7(a).

127. A Member requested FYROM to provide a table listing the products subject to export approval for strategic reasons and, in adjacent columns, detailing (i) the specific objective of export control in relation to the product concerned; (ii) the WTO justification; and (iii) references to the relevant legal instruments. In reply, the representative of FYROM referred to the products listed in Table 7(c), which were restrictions maintained in accordance with Article 10, paragraph 2 of the Law on Foreign Trade (Official Gazette Nos. 31/93, 41/93, 78/93, 44/96-40/96, 59/96, 15/97, 13/98, 13/99, 50/99 and 82/99), and which he considered could be justified under Article XXI of the GATT 1994.

Export subsidies

128. The representative of FYROM said that, apart from import duty drawback, FYROM applied no other direct export promotion measures at present. However, his Government incurred expenses

relating to the promotion of the country and its products in general, e.g. through the participation in international trade fairs and exhibitions, publication of promotional materials, attendance at international conferences, etc. Measures and incentives relating to the establishment of free economic zones are discussed in the section "Free zones, special economic areas".

129. Drawback of import duties was regulated by Articles 97 to 107 of the Customs Law (Official Gazette Nos. 21/98, 26/98, 63/98, 86/00, 25/00, 109/00 and 31/01), Articles 43 to 81 of the Regulation on the Determination of Closer Criteria and the Manner of Conducting the Procedure with Economic Effect, and Instruction No. 3 of the Customs Administration on the Customs Procedure on Imports Aimed for Exports with the Duty Drawback Scheme (published in the Customs Administration Manual of March 2000). A request for drawback was submitted by the person carrying out the production activity or making arrangements for it. Drawback could be requested upon submission of evidence that the imported products had been used in the production of final products, provided the imported product could be recognized in the final product.

130. The import duty drawback system was centralized and administered by regional Customs houses, each with a specialized unit dealing exclusively with drawbacks. The duty drawback system was applied strictly, and the specialized units ensured that the claimed import duty on inputs would not exceed the value refundable upon exportation of the finished product. Drawback was directly connected with the import declaration, and the exporter was required to present all export and import declarations and documentation concerning the value of inputs. The specialized drawback unit would then inspect the producer's premises, verify the production and value of the imported inputs in the finished products, and issue an administrative decision. Drawback could only be claimed once per import declaration. He added that FYROM legislation established objective criteria for the application of the duty drawback scheme, as well as mechanisms for additional verification, and therefore operated in a manner fully consistent with the provisions of Annex II of the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.

131. Raw materials and semi-manufactures used in the production of final products intended for export could be imported on a temporary basis. Temporary importation for the purpose of refining, finishing, processing or repair could be allowed for a period ranging from 6 to 12 months depending on the production process.

132. The representative of FYROM said that FYROM would not maintain, and from the date of accession would not introduce, subsidies which met the definition of a prohibited subsidy within the meaning of Article 3 of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures and would

therefore not seek a transitional period for the elimination of such measures. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

3. Internal policies affecting foreign trade in goods

Industrial policy, including subsidies

133. The representative of FYROM said that FYROM was relying on the experience of other countries in designing an industrial policy based on FYROM's current level of development and the existing economic structure. Some industrial sectors, such as the textiles, metal processing and non-ferrous metallurgic industries were already producing efficiently, and existing facilities would be further expanded in combination with restructuring and privatisation.

134. At the same time, FYROM intended to develop further its agricultural and livestock production, as well as industrial sectors based on raw materials. Existing policies also aimed at the development of small and medium sized enterprises in all economic sectors and activities, including in services, handicrafts, tourism and trade.

135. The representative of FYROM confirmed that FYROM did not maintain subsidies, including export subsidies, which met the definition of a prohibited subsidy within the meaning of Article 3 of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, and that it would not introduce such prohibited subsidies in the future. The representative of FYROM confirmed that any subsidy programs would be administered in line with the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures and that all necessary information on programs to be notified, if such exist, would be provided to the Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures in accordance with Article 25 of the Agreement upon entry into force of FYROM's Protocol of Accession. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

Technical barriers to trade, sanitary and phytosanitary measures

(a) Standards and certification

136. The representative of FYROM provided information on technical barriers to trade in document WT/ACC/807/5/Add.1, Annex 5 and information on the Implementation of the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) in document WT/ACC/807/11. He added that socially-owned enterprises – all of FYROM's manufacturing industry, and most of the agricultural sector – had followed norms referred to in Yugoslav legislation as "sectoral" and "internal" standards prior to independence in 1991. These were industry-generated standards, mostly dealing with

production and service methods. When FYROM had enacted its own Law on Standardization in 1995, a provision had been included in Article 93 concerning the continuing use of former Yugoslav standards until their replacement by appropriate national standards as a matter of precaution. It was in this context that some 12,000 standards had been inherited from the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, although most of these standards were no longer relevant or applicable due to their limited scope and specialized nature.

137. FYROM's standardization system consisted of the Law on Standardization, the Law on Measure Units and Measures, and the Law on Control of Goods Made Out of Precious Metals (all published in Official Gazette No. 23/95). The Law on Standardization provided a framework for the introduction of standards in FYROM, but did not directly establish any technical regulations or voluntary standards. The Law (Article 8, etc.) established a largely voluntary system of standards with emphasis on internationally developed criteria (Article 13) and on science and technology (Article 14). FYROM was a member of most international and regional standards organizations. The Bureau for Standardization and Metrology had been a member of the International Organization of Legal Metrology (OIML) since 1994, and a member of the International Standardization Organization (ISO) since 1 January 1995.

138. Much attention was paid to the establishment and application of competent and reliable conformity assessment procedures to prevent deceptive and fraudulent practices. No new regulations had been introduced so far, but the procedures inherited from the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia continued to be applied to the extent practicable. FYROM recognized the conformity assessment results of other WTO Members. The testing of products and production methods, and industry production standards, were still practically non-existent in FYROM. He confirmed that FYROM's conformity assessment procedures conformed with the requirements of Article 5.2.3 of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade in the sense that information requirements were limited to what is necessary to assess conformity and determine fees, and the confidentiality of information was respected in the manner required in Article 5.2.4. of the Agreement.

139. The government agency responsible for the development and implementation of standards and technical regulations - the Bureau for Standardization and Metrology within the Ministry of Economy – issued a publication (the Herald) to the public free of charge. The Bureau for Standardization and Metrology would serve as FYROM's enquiry point and be responsible for the preparation and submission of notifications in accordance with the procedures prescribed in the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade.

140. Upon an initiative of interested persons, the Bureau would establish a technical committee to develop specific technical regulations and/or standards. The committee would comprise experts representing the industry, business and the public. Based on information from its members and the Chamber of Commerce, the committee would draw up a list of all companies potentially interested in or affected by the regulations and/or standards, and distribute the working documents to them. The committee would prepare the final version of the regulations and/or standards following receipt and due consideration of comments from those interested. Once adopted by the Minister of Economy, the regulations or standards would be published in the Official Gazette.

141. FYROM relied almost entirely on the international standards used by foreign manufacturers and producers exporting their products to FYROM. In the few instances where FYROM had introduced technical regulations (salt and passenger motor vehicles), these had been based on international specifications developed or approved by international organizations, and to the extent that domestic manufacturers applied standards, these would be international standards. Technical regulations for salt consisted of proper content labeling requirements and were administered by the Ministry of Health in conjunction with its own product safety requirements. Automobiles were required to comply with ECE safety regulations, documented by product type certificates of compliance at the time of vehicle registration. FYROM recognized certificates issued in any country in line with the procedures prescribed by ECE. Automobiles without such certificates required special application and possibly testing. Requests were processed without delay against a fee equivalent to DM 250 for document processing and DM 2,500 for inspection and testing of the automobile. The Bureau issued (import) licences for some 400 different electrical appliances (Table 5(b)). A licence issued for a particular product would be valid for an unlimited number of shipments for an unlimited period of time.

142. The Bureau of Standardization and Metrology had drafted four new laws to replace current legislation in the areas of standardization, accreditation, technical requirements for products and conformity assessments, and on metrology, in consultation with experts of international and regional standards organizations. On 4 July 2002, Parliament had passed the Law on Standardization and the Law on Accreditation (Official Gazette No. 54/02), as well as the Law on Metrology and the Law on Prescribing Technical Requirements for Products and Conformity Assessment (Official Gazette No. 55/02).

143. The representative of FYROM said that FYROM intended to adhere to the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade from the date of accession without recourse to a transitional period. He

added that FYROM would seek technical assistance to ensure the smooth implementation of its new TBT legislation.

144. The representative of FYROM stated that, upon accession to the WTO, FYROM would comply with all the provisions of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade without recourse to any transitional arrangements. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

(b) Sanitary and phytosanitary measures

145. The representative of FYROM said that the Law on Veterinary Health (Official Gazette No. 28/98), the Law on Plant Protection (Official Gazette Nos. 25/98 and 6/00), the Law on Seeds and Seedling Materials, Recognition, Approval and Protection of Species (Official Gazette No. 41/00), the Law on Health Safety of Food Products and Articles for Common Use (Official Gazette Nos. 53/91 and 15/95) and the Law on Health Control of Foodstuffs and Products for Common Use (Official Gazette Nos. 29/73, 37/86 and 15/95), together with pertinent regulations, constituted the basic legal framework for FYROM's sanitary and phytosanitary measures. A new Law on Food Safety was in preparation. Additional regulations on agricultural and food product quality, and regulations pertaining to health safety of food, were listed in attachments 3 and 4 to document WT/ACC/807/5. Information on the implementation of the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (the SPS Agreement) was circulated in document WT/ACC/807/10. The principal government agencies involved in the administration of FYROM's SPS measures were the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy; and the Ministry of Health.

146. FYROM was a member of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, and had been a member of the International Office of Epizootics (OIE) since 1993. FYROM was not yet a member of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), but he expected the ratification procedure to be completed by December 2002. FYROM was a member of the European Convention on Protection of Animals Bred on Farms and the European Convention on Protection of Animals to be Slaughtered, and intended to join the Convention of Pets, the Convention on Protection of Animals During Transportation, and the Convention on the Protection of Animals Used for Experiments. FYROM had signed several bilateral cooperation agreements based on standards issued by the OIE and the EU in the area of veterinary practice.

147. FYROM applied the same sanitary and phytosanitary measures to imported and domestically produced goods. For sanitary measures, the procedure included inspection at the border upon request of the importer, involving checking of the documentation, packaging and labeling related to food safety, organoleptic examination on site, and sampling for testing and control by authorized

laboratories. National regulations applied also to hygienic practices. Risk assessment methods were not prescribed by law. Veterinary approval for importation of live animals, animal products, raw materials and offal from slaughtered animals was based on the Animal Health Code (OIE) and the Codex Alimentarius. Export certificates for live animals, products, raw materials and offal from slaughtered animals were based on certificates of compliance of EU countries. Certificates for products imported from non-EU countries were subject to bilateral agreements and conventions providing detailed provisions on the information to be included in such certificates. Agricultural and forest plants and products could only be imported through designated border crossings. Visual inspection was carried out by authorized experts, and samples might be taken to determine the presence of quarantine pests. Imported plants or plant products containing quarantine pests would be returned or destroyed in agreement with the importer. FYROM did not accept automatically the pest list of the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization, and had issued national A and B lists of quarantine pests and a list of two hundred pests which were commercially important (Official Gazette No. 9/96). Certified seeds and seedling material were subject to phytosanitary examinations during the vegetation period by institutions authorized by the Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy, and by laboratories testing to confirm that seeds or planting materials were free of pests. He confirmed that FYROM does not require additional certification or sanitary registration for products which have been certified as safe for human use and consumption by recognized foreign or international bodies.

148. FYROM intended to amend existing legislation to comply with the SPS Agreement in the area of veterinary and phytosanitary measures. Work to reach and ensure full compliance with the SPS Agreement was ongoing, and included new regulations on animal protection based on OIE recommendations and standards; new regulations on plant protection in conformity with IPPC standards; examination and harmonization of national legislation with Codex Alimentarius standards; elaboration of guidelines and recommendations relating to food additives, veterinary drugs and pesticide residues; introduction of a Global Monitoring System on food contamination and Assessment Program (GEMS/Food); reorganization of a national reference laboratory in compliance with ISO/IEC standards; and preparation of a national food safety programme. These activities would allow FYROM to accept the principle of equivalence, to perform control, inspection and approval procedures consistent with WTO rules, and to take account of risk assessment techniques developed by the relevant international organizations. A list of future legislation activities of the Administration for Plant Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, was presented in Attachment 10 to document WT/ACC/807/23. According to the current timetable, the Law on Safety of Foodstuffs and Other Products and Materials in Contact with Foodstuff was scheduled for enactment by Parliament in

July 2002, and the Law on Veterinary Health would be amended by December 2002 and the Law on Plant Protection by December 2003.

149. The representative of FYROM did not foresee any major impediments in implementing the SPS Agreement, although he noted that compliance was a complex and long-lasting process which would require technical assistance, notably assistance to incorporate Codex Alimentarius standards in national legislation, and training to ensure implementation of the revised legislation. As required by Article 7 and Annex B to the SPS Agreement, FYROM had established an enquiry point within the Ministry of Health providing information on food safety, and another enquiry point within the Ministry of Agriculture providing information relating to the protection of plants and plant products and veterinary protection.

150. Some Members questioned the usefulness of FYROM having two enquiry points in the SPS area, creating scope for confusion and potential delays. The representative of FYROM replied that FYROM intended to observe the transparency obligations stipulated in the SPS Agreement. Taking into consideration the comments from members of the Working Party, FYROM had decided to consolidate the SPS enquiry points into a single enquiry point located at the Codex Alimentarius Office in Skopje. Full details had been circulated in document WT/ACC/807/25. He added that, as noted in paragraph 245, existing legislation provided for mandatory publication of all laws and regulations, including those dealing with sanitary and phytosanitary measures, in the Official Gazette. In his view, the minimum eight days required between the publication and entry into force of laws and regulations in FYROM would constitute a reasonable interval, as stipulated in Annex B of the SPS Agreement.

151. A member observed that imports, even of food products, could be in transit for 2 to 3 weeks and eight days would, in such circumstances, therefore not constitute a reasonable interval. In reply, the representative of FYROM stressed that minimum eight days stipulated in Article 52 of the Constitution allowed for longer *vacatio legis* whenever needed. He confirmed that FYROM would take into consideration the interests of importers in determining the appropriate timeframe for the entry into force of laws and regulations.

152. The representative of FYROM stated that, upon accession to the WTO, FYROM would apply all its sanitary and phytosanitary requirements consistently with the requirements of the WTO, including the Agreements on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures and Import Licensing Procedures, without recourse to any transitional arrangements. In particular, he stated that if a decision was taken to require notification of diseases other than those listed in OIE Classes A and B, any such decision would be taken in conformity with the requirements of the Agreement on the

Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures. He added that FYROM would not require additional certification or sanitary registration for products which have been certified as safe for human use and consumption by recognized foreign and international bodies, and FYROM would ensure that from the date of accession its criteria for granting prior authorization or securing the required certification for imported products would be published and available to traders. He confirmed that sanitary and other certification requirements in FYROM were administered in a transparent and expeditious manner, and that his Government would be willing to consult with WTO members concerning the effect of these requirements on their trade with a view to resolving specific problems. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

Trade-related investment measures (TRIMs)

153. The representative of FYROM said that FYROM did not maintain any measures contrary to the provisions of the Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMs). Specifically, he noted that the eligibility of benefits for companies locating in a free zone was not contingent upon the use of domestic over imported goods.

154. The representative of FYROM said that his Government would not maintain any measures inconsistent with the TRIMs Agreement and would apply the TRIMs Agreement from the date of accession without recourse to any transitional period. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

State trading entities

155. The representative of FYROM provided information on State-trading enterprises in document WT/ACC/807/5, Add.1, Annex 6. In his view, one governmental agency – the Directorate for Stock Reserves - was the only enterprise in FYROM which would be covered by the provisions of Article XVII of the GATT 1994. Responding to a specific question, he said that an agreement with a foreign oil-trading company did not contain any elements falling within the scope of Article XVII of the GATT 1994. He confirmed that upon the expiration of the licensing requirements listed in Tables 5(b) and 7(a), the importation and exportation of petroleum and fuel products will be open to all and will not be restricted by governmental agreements with foreign oil-trading companies.

156. The Directorate for Stock Reserves had been established to ensure stability in the provision of certain essential commodities and industrial products in times of emergency. The agency maintained strategic reserves of wheat, maize, unhusked rice, sugar, edible oils, medicines, petroleum derivatives and artificial fertilizer, and intervened in the domestic market through lending of goods or purchases

and sales by public tender. The agency was not directly engaged in importation or exportation; such transactions would also be carried out by public tender. Foreign companies were eligible to compete for import contracts on the same conditions as domestic companies in accordance with Article 3 of the Law on Public Procurement. The enterprise offering the most favorable conditions would be selected in these cases.

157. The strategic reserves were governed by the Law on Stock Reserves (Official Gazette Nos. 47/87 and 13/93). For agricultural produce subject to "protective prices", the agency would make intervention purchases to stabilize the domestic market prices at the level of the "protective price" (Article 20), but only when domestic agricultural production had not been absorbed by commercial entities and the surplus would threaten to cause serious market disturbance. In 1999 and 2000, "protective prices" had been set for wheat (HS 1001 90 00 50) and small leafed oriental tobacco (HS 2401). In response to a specific question, he added that wheat was subject to import licensing, while importation of tobacco was under the "liberal regime".

158. Decisions regarding quantities to be purchased at "protective prices" were taken by the Government, which also decided on the disposal or renewal of surplus stocks upon a proposal from the agency. The Government set the initial minimum price at which surplus stocks could be sold, allowing the agency to cover its costs but not to make a profit from the sales. Surplus stocks were as a general rule not to be exported, but sold in the domestic market. Exceptionally, a tender had been organized for tobacco as the agency had bought large quantities of tobacco from local producers. He confirmed that with the expiration of the licensing requirements for wheat on 31 December 2001 (Table 5(a)), importation of wheat was open to all and not subject to any discretionary restriction.

159. The representative of FYROM confirmed that his Government would apply its laws and regulations governing the trading activities of State-owned enterprises and other enterprises with special or exclusive privileges in full conformity with the provisions of the WTO Agreement, in particular Article XVII of the GATT 1994 and the Understanding on that Article and Article VIII of the GATS. He further confirmed that FYROM would notify any enterprise falling within the scope of Article XVII, including those noted in paragraph 155. The Working Party took note of these commitments.

Free zones, special economic areas

160. The representative of FYROM said that the Law on Free Economic Zones had been enacted and published in the Official Gazette No. 56/99. The Law provided for equal treatment of natural and legal persons, whether domestic and foreign, in the free zones. The founder of a free zone was

required to adopt a Foundation Act. The founder and users of the free zone should employ citizens of FYROM and procure goods and services from local suppliers and sub-suppliers whenever commercially justified. Goods produced or imported into free economic zones would be subject to normal customs formalities, taxes and tariffs upon entering the rest of FYROM. However, FYROM legislation governing price controls did not apply to products and services in the free economic zones, and FYROM standards and technical regulations would not apply unless goods were entering the regular domestic market. No free economic zone had been established so far, but the Ministry of Economy had begun constructing infrastructure in the Bunardzik area near Skopje in April 2000.

161. According to Article 3 of the Law on Free Economic Zones, the percentage of goods and services exported from a free zone should not be less than the percentage determined by Article 25 of the Law, except in cases of force majeure. Articles 3, 15, 16, 25, and 26 of the Law on Free Economic Zones stipulated that establishment in a zone and access to the tax exemptions and incentives provided was conditioned on exporting a minimum of 51 per cent of the value of the goods manufactured and the services provided in the free zone during the first year of operation, rising to 70 per cent by the third year and afterwards. Tax exemptions and incentives included exemption from tariffs and sales (VAT) taxes, from profit and property taxes for 10 years, and from normal utility charges.

162. Some Members noted that FYROM appeared to require firms locating in a Free Economic Zone to export a certain percentage of their output, and given the duty and tax-free benefits available to firms in the export zone, this would appear to constitute a prohibited subsidy within the terms of Article 3.1(a) of the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM). These Members sought elimination of this programme or amendment of its provisions to eliminate the subsidy element as soon as possible, and prior to FYROM's accession to the WTO.

163. The representative of FYROM replied that Parliament had repealed paragraph 1 of Article 25, as well as paragraph 1(2) of Article 3, of the Law on Free Economic Zones on 23 January 2002. Article 1 of the Law Amending the Law on Free Economic Zones had repealed the general export performance requirement provided in Article 3, paragraph 1, item 2 of the Law on Free Economic Zones, and Article 7 of the Law Amending the Law on Free Economic Zones had repealed Article 25, paragraph 1, item 1 of the Law which provided for specific percentages that users of the zone would need to export in order to use the benefits of locating in the zone. The amendments had been published in the Official Gazette No. 6/02. He considered the amendment sufficient to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures. Article 3, paragraph 3 of the Law on Free Economic Zones had been retained, but should be seen as a

recommendation, rather than an obligation, to use domestic products. The provision had no binding character and the availability of benefits was not contingent on it. Articles 15, 16 and 26 of the Law referred to the conditions spelled out in Articles 3 and 25, and as the latter had been amended, the aforementioned Articles were now in compliance with WTO requirements. In order to ensure that these changes were fully transparent and understood, [further amendments of the Law on Free Economic Zones would be implemented prior to accession to eliminate any provision that appears to require or recommend use of local content or export performance in the production process by firms locating in the zones.][a Decision would be promulgated prior to accession that clarifies that nothing in the Law on Free Economic Zones can be interpreted to require use of local products or export performance in order to establish in the free economic zones.]

164. The representative of FYROM confirmed that from the date of accession the Government of FYROM would ensure enforcement of its WTO obligations in its free zones and free economic zones. In this regard, he confirmed that the Law on the Free Economic Zones had been amended to eliminate any requirements for establishment in the zones or receipt of benefits provided to firms within the zones conditioned on use of local goods or export performance. In addition, goods produced in these zones under tax and tariff provisions that exempt imports and imported inputs from tariffs and certain taxes would be subject to normal customs formalities when entering the rest of FYROM, including the application of tariffs and taxes. The Working Party took note of these commitments.

Government-mandated countertrade and barter

165. The representative of FYROM said that FYROM did not have mandated counter-trade or barter agreements with other countries. However, enterprises were allowed to engage in barter trade, and legal provisions for such trade had been provided in Article 18 of the old Law on Foreign Trade. The new Law on Foreign Trade did not regulate this issue. More specific conditions and terms had been established in the Decision on the Conditions, Manner and Time Limits for Barter. Barter deals concluded by domestic enterprises were subject to approval by the Ministry of Economy for administrative and statistical purposes. The Ministry was obliged to decide whether to approve a barter deal within 15 days of receipt of an application.

166. Generally, a barter deal would be approved if the value of the exported goods and services exceeded imports by at least 30 per cent. However, one-to-one transactions could also be approved if the barter deal involved exports of goods and services to countries with balance-of-payment problems or exports of products which would otherwise be difficult to sell in foreign markets, or if the deals provided coverage for imports of electric power, raw materials and semi-manufactures, commodities of vital importance, or machinery and leased equipment. Imports and exports under barter trade

arrangements were subject to the same tariffs, fees, taxes, licensing and certification requirements, and other measures applied to normal trade.

167. FYROM imported mainly raw materials under barter deals, while the major export items were tobacco, spare parts and equipment for motor vehicles, cigarettes, transformers, mineral and chemical fertilizers, detergents, and artificial and synthetic fibers. In 1999, barter trade had accounted for 3.1 per cent of total imports and 4.4 per cent of total FYROM exports. The main barter-trade partners were the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Croatia and Slovenia, but deals had also been concluded with enterprises in Greece, Italy, Albania, the Russian Federation and Egypt.

168. The representative of FYROM added that long-term co-operation contracts had been regulated by Articles 16 and 17 of the old Law on Foreign Trade. The new Law on Foreign Trade did not regulate this issue. All such contracts required approval by the Ministry of Economy, and approval would not be granted unless the contract was in written form and had already been effective for at least three years; the exchange included raw materials, intermediate products, spare parts and ready-made products of the same type, for production specialization purposes; and the value of exports was at least equal to the value of imports. An enterprise having concluded a long-term cooperation contract would not be subject to the goods import regime as long as the co-operation contract would be in force.

Government procurement

169. The representative of FYROM said that Parliament had adopted the Law on Public Procurements on 4 June 1998. The Law regulated the manner and procedure to be applied in public procurements financed by the State Budget, the budgets of local self-government units, State and municipal non-budgetary funds, or funded by agencies and other public institutions, organs and organisations set up by the State. The Law also regulated procurement of public enterprises and State-owned companies.

170. The provisions of the Law provided full transparency and access to procurements, i.e. complete information to prospective bidders about the intentions of the State or other agencies to make certain procurements. The Law ensured equality and identical status to all domestic and foreign legal and natural persons participating in procurement procedures.

171. Procurement was carried out by either (i) public tendering, (ii) restricted tendering, (iii) soliciting tenders or (iv) direct negotiation by a procurement commission, consisting of a chairman and at least two members. The most advantageous offer would be chosen, provided the

public authority ordering the procurement had been satisfied of the bidder's economic and financial standing, his/her technical capabilities and having ascertained that the bidder would be in a position to effectuate the proposed offer. The bidder was obliged to attach to the offer an appropriate document proving his/her solvency. Foreign natural and legal persons would file a solvency certificate issued by the competent authority or representation body.

172. Depending on the type of procurement, the most advantageous bidder would be selected solely on the basis of lowest price or evaluated on the basis of price, delivery period, payment mode, operational costs, efficiency, quality, aesthetic and functional characteristics, technical qualities, post-sale services and technical assistance. The public opening of tenders was attended by all the members of the commission of the public authority ordering the procurement and by representatives of the bidders. The public authority was obliged to inform the winning bidder of its decision in writing no later than seven days after completion of the tendering procedure, and all other participants were informed accordingly. A dissatisfied bidder could file a complaint with the Procurement Complaint Commission within 8 days upon receipt of the notification of award.

173. The Procurement Complaint Commission, appointed and dismissed by the Government, consisted of a chairman and 4 members and their alternates chosen among affirmed and renowned experts (lawyers, notaries, commercial auditors, engineers etc.). Appointments were held for two years with a right to be re-elected for another two year term. The Commission was autonomous in its proceedings. A procurement contract would be signed within 7 days upon expiration of the complaint period, i.e. upon final decision in respect of the complaint.

174. Some Members noted that FYROM's procurement policies were already open, and that in joining the Agreement on Government Procurement FYROM would enhance its market access with other members. These Members therefore sought a commitment from FYROM to initiate negotiations for membership in the Agreement on Government Procurement by tabling an entity offer upon accession to the WTO.

175. The representative of FYROM replied that his Government was giving serious consideration to the invitation to initiate negotiations for membership in the Agreement on Government Procurement.

176. The representative of FYROM confirmed that, upon accession to the WTO, the Government of FYROM would initiate negotiations for membership in the Agreement on Government Procurement by tabling an entity offer. He also confirmed that, if the results of the negotiations were satisfactory to the interests of FYROM and the other members of the Agreement, FYROM would

complete negotiations for membership in the Agreement within two years of accession. The Working Party took note of these commitments.

Trade in Civil Aircraft

177. A Member sought a commitment from FYROM to join the Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft upon accession to the WTO, and to establish a zero rate of tariff duty on the importation of aircraft and aircraft parts.

178. The representative of FYROM replied that FYROM had incorporated fully all tariff requirements of the Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft in its initial offer on market access in goods.

179. The representative of FYROM confirmed that FYROM would become a signatory to the Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft upon accession to the WTO. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

Transit

180. The representative of FYROM said that transit of goods through the territory of FYROM was regulated by the Customs Act. Transit licences were normally issued automatically by the customs authorities at the border crossing of entry. Transit of goods harmful to the environment or human and animal health was carried out in compliance with the procedures provided by the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazard Waste and Their Disposal, ratified by FYROM in 1997 (Official Gazette No. 49/97). Goods in transit were sealed and the entity organizing the transit was responsible for transportation to the exit border crossing. The customs authorities at the border-crossing of exit would check the documentation issued upon entry, as well as other accompanying documents, before authorizing the transited goods to leave the territory of FYROM.

Agricultural policies

(a) Imports

181. The representative of FYROM said that quantitative import restrictions on agricultural products had been abolished in 1996. Protection was essentially provided in the form of customs duties. The system of price premiums (P-prelevman), introduced for agricultural and food products essentially as seasonal protection, had been enforced under the Law for Paying the Specific Duty on the Importation of Agricultural and Food Products (Official Gazette No. 2/94). As this measure could be considered a variable levy contrary to Article 4 of the Agreement on Agriculture, the price

premiums had been replaced by ad valorem or specific customs duties in the latest revision of the Law on Customs Tariff (Official Gazette No. 15/01).

(b) Exports

182. The representative of FYROM said that FYROM imposed no taxes on the export of agricultural products, but export quotas and other restrictions had been applied in the past to secure the supply of certain agricultural products. At present, the only measures applicable to agricultural exports were the licensing requirements enumerated in Tables 7(a) and (b).

(c) Internal policies

183. The representative of FYROM said that funds were allocated to agriculture under the Program for Agriculture Development Incentives (244 million Denar in 2000). A Program for Investments in Agriculture, part of the 2000 Macroeconomic Policy, had earmarked 94 million Denar for rehabilitation of hydro-systems, rural development in regions in the south and south-east, and support to individual farmers. Farmers in underdeveloped regions, determined by the Government, were granted tax exemptions.

184. He provided information on domestic support and export subsidies in agriculture for the period 1998-2000 in document WT/ACC/SPEC/807/5 of 10 June 2002. In addition to "green box measures", domestic support was mainly provided in the form of support prices ("protective prices") for specific agricultural products in accordance with Article 24 of the Law on Trade. FYROM also provided some non-product-specific support in the form of fertilizer and pesticides subsidies, and funds to expand arable land.

185. The coverage of the system of "protective prices" had been reduced gradually. In 1992, support prices had been established for wheat, maize, sugar beat, sunflower seeds, rice, wool, veal, sheep, lamb and small leafed oriental tobacco. The system had applied only to wheat and small leafed oriental tobacco since 1998. His Government was generally not involved in buying out products subject to "protective prices". In exceptional cases the Government would authorize the Directorate for Stock Reserves (see section "State trading entities" above) to organize the buy-in of determined quantities, in which case enterprises and individuals would purchase the commodities and store them on behalf of the Directorate as emergency food supplies.

186. Some Members noted that FYROM had not applied export subsidies in the agricultural sector. Therefore, in their view, FYROM would have no option to introduce export subsidies at a later stage, and they expected a zero commitment from FYROM. The representative of FYROM replied that

FYROM had provided subsidies to exports of sheep meat in 1998, but would agree not to provide agricultural export subsidies in the future.

187. The representative of FYROM confirmed that FYROM will eliminate its agricultural export subsidies as reflected in the schedule of commitments annexed to FYROM's Protocol of Accession.

Textiles Regime

188. The representative of FYROM said that the textile industry, including fibers, fabrics and finished products, was a major employer and contributor to industrial social product (over 15 per cent). The leather and leather-processing industry was also significant, and pig, calf, cow, bull, lamb and sheep skins were processed for local manufacture of furniture, clothing and footwear.

189. Textile products were not subject to any import restrictions, including quantitative restrictions. The simple average import tariff on textiles and textile products was 21.02 per cent ad valorem. In 1998, imports of textiles and clothing, including semi-finished and finished products, had amounted to US\$ 64 million or 3.3 per cent of total imports. Raw hides and skins were under the LB (liberal) trade regime, and neither imports nor exports of these items were taxed or restricted.

190. Trade in textile products with the European Union had been governed by an Agreement on Trade with Textile Products since 1 January 1997. This Agreement did not provide for VERs. Quantitative export restrictions were being applied under a Bilateral Agreement on Textile Products with the United States. The agreement had recently been renegotiated and extended until the end of 2004. Apart from the bilateral textile agreements with the United States and the EU, FYROM did not maintain similar arrangements with any other country.

191. The representative of FYROM confirmed that the quantitative restrictions on imports maintained by WTO members on textiles and clothing products originating in FYROM that were in force on the date prior to the date of accession of FYROM to the WTO should be notified to the Textiles Monitoring Body (TMB) by the Members maintaining such restrictions and would be applied for the purposes of Article 2 of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing. Thus, for the purposes of FYROM's accession to the WTO, the phrase "day prior to the date of entry into force of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing" shall be deemed to refer to the day prior to the date of accession of FYROM to the WTO. To this base level the increase in growth rates provided for in Articles 2.14 of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing shall be applied, as appropriate, in the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing from the date of FYROM's accession. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)

1. General

(a) Industrial property protection

192. The representative of FYROM said that FYROM had devoted considerable attention to the protection of intellectual property rights since the early days of independence. The rights arising from scientific, artistic and other type of intellectual works were guaranteed by Article 47 of the Constitution. Detailed information on the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement was provided in document WT/ACC/807/9.

(b) Responsible agencies for policy formulation and implementation

193. The representative of FYROM said that the Ministry of Economy was responsible for the protection of industrial property rights. The Industrial Property Protection Office had been established within the Ministry on 1 December 1993. The Office maintained the Industrial Property Representatives' Registry Book and issued a quarterly Official Gazette (Glasnik) in which acquired rights, and changes in and termination of industrial property rights, were published.

194. The Ministry of Culture was responsible for the protection of copyright and related rights. A Copyright and Related Rights Inspection Office had been established within the Ministry of Culture in November 1996. Certain types of rights were enforced collectively through authors' organizations. So far, one authors' agency had been established for the collective enforcement of musical non-stage works.

(c) Participation in international intellectual property agreements

195. The representative of FYROM said that FYROM had become a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization on 23 July 1993 and, as a successor of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, FYROM had accepted the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, the Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs, and the Bern Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. His Government had passed Decision No. 23-694/1 concerning accession to the Permanent Committee for Industrial Property

Information of the WIPO on 21 March 1994, and Decision No. 23-3440/1 on accession to the Patent Co-operation Treaty on 19 October 1994.

196. Since 16 July 1996 FYROM had ratified the Universal Copyright Convention and the Convention Relating to Distribution of Program-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite on a succession basis; the Convention for the Protection of the Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorised Duplication of their Phonograms (Official Gazette No. 47/97); the Rome Convention for the Protection of the Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations (Official Gazette No. 50/97) with a reservation on non-application of criteria for publishing contained in Article 5, Paragraph 1, subparagraph 1(c), in conformity with Article 5 Paragraph 3 of the Convention and on non-application of provisions of Article 12, in conformity with Article 16, Paragraph 1 (a) (i) of the Convention; the Hague Agreement Concerning International Deposit of Industrial Design; the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT); the Treaty for Collaboration with the European Patent Organization; the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (Official Gazette No. 12/02); the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (Official Gazette No. 13/02); and the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (Official Gazette No. 12/02). He added that FYROM planned to accede to the WIPO Copyright Treaty and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty during 2003. A reservation on the application of Article 8 of the Bern Convention had been cancelled. In accordance with Article 1.3 of the TRIPS Agreement, FYROM shall notify upon accession to the TRIPS Council that it will maintain the reserve for non-application of the criteria for publishing with regard to phonogram producers pursuant to Article 5, paragraph 1, subparagraph 1(c) of the Rome Convention.

197. In response to a specific question, the representative of FYROM confirmed that pursuant to the Law on Industrial Property, Article 32, Paragraph 1, any legal or natural person having filed a proper patent application in any State Member of the Paris Union or of the World Trade Organization would be granted priority right in FYROM.

198. FYROM had not concluded regional agreements regulating copyright and related rights, and was not a member of such regional organisations. Reciprocal protection of copyright and related rights was provided for in bilateral agreements with Poland, the Russian Federation, Switzerland and some other countries.

(d) **Application of national and MFN treatment to foreign nationals**

199. The representative of FYROM said that national treatment was available to foreign nationals on the basis of international agreements and conventions, and the principle of reciprocity. As a member of the Paris Convention, FYROM provided the same treatment to foreigners as to domestic legal or natural persons without discrimination under Article 9 of the Industrial Property Law.

200. FYROM legislation also complied with the national treatment provisions of the Berne Convention. Pursuant to the Law on Copyright and Related Rights (Article 171, paragraph 2 and Article 176), foreign authors and holders of related rights enjoyed the same protection as national authors and holders of related rights. FYROM legislation on industrial property rights and copyright and related rights did not provide superior treatment for foreign nationals to that provided to FYROM nationals.

201. A Member requested clarification on the specific criteria for eligibility for protection. The representative of FYROM replied that the new Law on Copyright and Related Rights would include all relevant points of attachment for foreign authors and related rights holders as provided for under the TRIPS Agreement and the Berne Convention.

202. A Member suggested that due to the considerable time required to locate translators skilled in translating IPR technical and legal documents and verifying the translation once done, FYROM should consider a longer period for submission in local language – at least two months - to avoid de facto discrimination against nationals of other WTO countries. The representative of FYROM replied that the new Law on Industrial Property, enacted in June 2002, provided a 90-day period for submission of documentation in local language.

(e) **Fees and taxes**

203. The representative of FYROM said that taxes and fees for the protection of industrial property rights (patent, industrial design, trademarks, appellation of origin, licence, etc.), i.e. for the services of the Industrial Property Protection Office, were regulated by the Law of Administrative Taxes (Tariff numbers 86 to 102) and by the Decision for the Amount for the Special Fees for the Procedure and the Fees for Giving Informative Services of the IPPO.

204. The Law of Administrative Taxes stipulated taxes for the filing of applications, maintenance of rights, requests for the renewal of rights, certificates, requests for the termination of rights, opposition, decisions on entering and cancellation of acquired rights, changes of data in the Registry, additional applications for patents, etc. The amounts ranged from 100 to 3,000 Denars. Special fees

for the publication of data of acquired industrial property rights, printing of patent documents, retrieval of information from data bases, extracts from the registry books, etc. ranged from 270 to 10,800 Denars. He noted that the Law on Administrative Taxes permitted the payment of a fee within three months after the required deadline, in which case the fee would be increased by 25 per cent. Payment could also be made within six months; in the case of such late payment the fee would be increased by 100 per cent.

2. Substantive standards of protection, including procedures for the acquisition and maintenance of intellectual property rights

(a) Copyright protection

205. The representative of FYROM said that the Law on Copyright and Related Rights (Official Gazette Nos. 47/96 and 3/98), had been enacted on 12 September 1996 and was the only law regulating the area of copyright. Copyright could be extended to works in the area of literature, science and art regardless of the type, manner and form of expression, in particular to written works (literary works, articles, essays, manuals, brochures, scientific studies, treatise, etc.); computer programmes as literary work; spoken works (addresses, sermons, lectures; etc); musical works with or without words; dramatic, dramatic-musical works and work of puppetry; choreographic works and pantomime fixed on a material medium; photographic works and works produced in a manner analogous to photography; works of fine art; architectural works; works of applied art and design; cartographic works, plans, sketches, technical drawings, project tables, plastic works and other works of identical or similar character in the domain of geography, topography, architecture or other scientific, educational, technical or artistic nature (Article 3).

206. Collections of copyrighted works, works of folk literature and folk art, and other works or materials such as encyclopaedia, anthologies, databases, the collection of documents and other collections which constituted individual and intellectual creations were considered independent copyright work. The inclusion of an original work in a collection could not infringe the author's rights in such work. The inclusion of other works or other materials in a collection would not make such work or other material a copyright work (Article 7).

207. The terms of protection were regulated by Articles 43 to 52 of the Law. Copyright was provided for the lifetime of the author and 70 years after his/her death, calculated from the death of the last surviving co-author in the case of co-authored works. Audiovisual and collective works were protected for 70 years after the legal disclosure of the work. The rights of a phonogram producer subsisted for 50 years from the date of fixation and, if legally published during this period, the rights

subsisted for 50 years from the first publication of the phonogram. The rights of performers were maintained for 50 years from the date of the performance, or 50 years from the date of first disclosure of the performance fixation. In the case of broadcast recordings of radio and television companies, the protection was valid for 50 years following the first broadcasting, while prolonged protection applied to radio and television programmes recorded and published in 1976 and later.

208. Asked specifically about the restoration of rights in works, as required by Article 18 of the Berne Convention, and sound recordings and performances (Article 14.6 of the TRIPS Agreement), the representative of FYROM said that pursuant to Article 184, paragraph 1 of the Law on Copyright and Related Rights, the Law applied to all works and performances enjoying protection at the time of entry into force of the law, i.e. 20 September 1996, in conformity with the previous Law on Copyrights (Official Gazette of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Nos. 19/78, 34/78, 24/86, 757/89 and 21/90).

209. He added that the Law on Copyright and Related Rights would be amended, bearing in mind that the restoration of the protection of a performers' copyright in performances recorded on phonograms, as well as of the rights of phonogram producers, were not in compliance with Article 14.5 of the TRIPS Agreement.

210. The representative of FYROM said that his Government will comply fully with all WTO rules. As a result of unanticipated political events the necessary legislation had not been enacted as foreseen in June 2002, but this would be done as soon as possible. He confirmed that FYROM shall enact all necessary amendments to the Law on Copyright and Related Rights by 31 January 2003. The amendments will comply with the TRIPS Agreement and all other relevant conventions in the area of intellectual property ratified by FYROM. The amendments will take due account of the requirements and commentaries made by WTO Members with regard to the compliance of FYROM's legislation with the TRIPS Agreement. In particular, this Law will include the provisions dealing with the following issues; (i) national treatment and protection of foreign authors and holders of related rights; (ii) limitations on economic rights; (iii) protection for pre-existing works, sound recordings and performances; (iv) duration of protection for works; (v) duration of protection for performances, phonograms and broadcasts; (vi) rights of film and scenic producers; and (vii) enforcement. In the interim, his Government would pass a decision recognizing compliance with the requirements contained in the TRIPS Agreement by virtue of FYROM's existing participation as a Member of the Berne Convention and of other conventions on copyright and related rights. In the same Decision, his Government would ensure the implementation and enforcement of all such requirements. He noted that international conventions and agreements ratified by FYROM had the

power of Law. He confirmed that all provisions would be in full compliance with both the letter and the spirit of the TRIPS Agreement. In this regard, comments by WTO Members had been extremely useful and would be included in the final version of the intellectual property rights legislation in FYROM. The Working Party took note of these commitments.

(b) Trademarks, including service marks

211. The representative of FYROM said that mark right had been regulated by the Act of Industrial Property and the Regulations for Procedure of Recognition of Markright and - since June 2002 - according to the new Law on Industrial Property. Applications were submitted to the Industrial Property Protection Office, and the date of receipt would be the date of priority for the applicant against any other person filing an application for the same trademark. A trademark was protected for 10 years and could be renewed indefinitely for successive periods of 10 years. Recognized rights were registered in the Registry Book maintained by the Industrial Property Protection Office. Failure to use a registered mark for more than 5 years for non-justified reasons could lead to cancellation of the registration. A reference to "continuous" non-use had been included in the amended draft Law on Industrial Property. Trademark rights could be licensed or transferred by written contract, to be included in the Registry Book at the request of one of the parties to the contract. Such registration had a declaratory effect towards third parties.

212. Previous legislation had not provided protection of well-known marks, but provisions to this effect had been included in the new Law on Industrial Property. The exclusive right of an owner of a registered trademark to prevent third parties from using identical or similar signs for the same or similar goods or services, where such use would result in a likelihood of confusion (Article 16.1 of the TRIPS Agreement), was regulated pursuant to Article 149, paragraph 3 and Article 151 of the new Law on Industrial Property.

(c) Geographical indications, including appellations of origin

213. The representative of FYROM said that his Government had decided to regulate the protection of geographical indications in the new Law on Industrial Property. Previously, appellation of origin had been protected under the Act on Industrial Property (Article 28). Appellation of origin was a collective right, and protected by entering the name of the product and accompanying sign in the Registry Book of appellation of origin. The right to use a protected appellation of origin could not be transferred. Registration of the right to use a geographical name was valid for five years, but such registration could subsequently be renewed an unlimited number of times. The definition of a "geographical name" was contained in Article 3 of the Law on Industrial Property. Certification

marks, collective marks, labelling recognition, court decisions and other means of protection identified by WTO Members in response to the "checklist" under Article 24.2 of the TRIPS Agreement would be incorporated in regulations following the enactment of the new Law on Industrial Property.

214. Some Members noted that FYROM's legislation had provided no additional protection to wines and spirits, and asked how the new Law would be compatible with Article 23 of the TRIPS Agreement, which requires a higher level of protection for geographical indications for wines and spirits than for other goods. In reply, the representative of FYROM referred to the provisions laid down in Article 195, paragraph 1, Article 126, paragraph 1 and Article 172 of the new Law on Industrial Property.

(d) Industrial designs

215. The representative of FYROM said that the new Law on Industrial Property, enacted in June 2002, regulated the protection of industrial designs. Industrial designs and models had previously been protected under Article 18 of the Act on Industrial Property. The term of protection was 10 years from the date of application for protection. In response to a specific question, he confirmed that in case of opposition of an application, the industrial design applicant would be invited to make a declaration and submit his comments within 60 days.

(e) Patents

216. The representative of FYROM said that inventions representing new technical solutions, involving an inventive step, and industrially applicable were eligible for patent protection under the Act on Industrial Property. The term of protection was 20 years from the date of filing of the application.

217. Some Members noted that FYROM relied on the jure conventions rule to fulfill its obligations under the Paris Convention, and considered this inadequate as such reliance meant that compliance with the obligations was determined by judges on a case-by-case basis. This procedure was time-consuming and costly as it required right holders to present evidence and argument regarding the meaning of international agreements and the application of the provisions of those agreements to the particular facts of a case. These members were also concerned about provisions in existing legislation for the granting of compulsory licences.

218. The representative of FYROM replied that the new Law on Industrial Property, enacted in June 2002, now regulated the protection of patents. Concerning compulsory licensing, the Law

addressed this issue in Articles 52-57 and these provisions were, in his view, in full compliance with the TRIPS Agreement. A compulsory licence was non-assignable. The new Law had abolished a requirement that inventions be "technically viable" to qualify for patent protection.

219. Micro-organisms, non-essentially biological processes and microbiological processes could be protected by patent. Computer programs meeting the requirements of patentability could also be protected by means of a patent. Exceptions to patentability were listed in Article 19, paragraph 3 of the new Law on Industrial Property. The Law addressed patent product protection of pharmaceutical and agricultural chemical products in Article 56, paragraph 2, allowing the validity of a patent to be extended for an additional five years for such products. First instance decisions of the Industrial Property Office, including decisions to revoke or forfeit a patent, could be appealed to the Commission of the Government pursuant to Article 14, paragraph 1 of the Law on Industrial Property.

(f) Plant variety protection

220. The representative of FYROM said that plant varieties were protected by patents. The provisions of the Act of Industrial Property and the Regulations for Procedure for Recognition for the Patent also referred to new plant varieties and hybrids. The duration of the protection, the procedure for recognition, termination of validity and transfer of patent were identical to other patentable subject matter.

(g) Layout designs of integrated circuits

221. The representative of FYROM said that this subject matter was protected under the Law on Protection of Topographies of Integrated Circuits (Official Gazette No. 5/98). Article 9 of the Law granted right holders the exclusive right of commercial exploitation of topographies including integrated circuits and other articles incorporating a topography. The derogation specified in Article 37 of the TRIPS Agreement was addressed in Article 16 of the Law. The term of protection of a topography was 10 years (end of calendar year), counting from the year of filing of the application, or from the year of first commercial exploitation anywhere in the world.

(h) Requirements on undisclosed information, including trade secrets and test data

222. The representative of FYROM said that FYROM had no special law for the protection of undisclosed information, including trade secrets and test data. Protection of undisclosed information was essentially afforded through the provisions on unfair competition in the Law of Enterprises (Articles 176-178b) and the Law on Trade (Articles 31-37). The protection of know-how was regulated by the Law on Foreign Trade Operations. Disclosure or non-authorized acquisition of

business secrets were criminal offences according to Article 281 of the Criminal Code. Government officials were required to maintain secrecy pursuant to Article 20 of the Law on Government Officials. Secrets or confidential information divulged in the course of public hearings or judicial proceedings were protected according to the Law on General Administrative Proceedings (Article 150), the Law on Trial Proceedings (Article 292), the Law on Criminal Proceedings (Article 280), and the Law on Misdemeanours.

223. In response to a specific question concerning the protection of undisclosed test and other data submitted in the procedure for marketing approval of pharmaceutical and agricultural chemical products (Article 39.3 of the TRIPS Agreement), he added that such protection was ensured through the unfair competition provisions (Articles 31, 34 and 37) in the Law on Trade (Official Gazette Nos. 23/95, 30/96, 43/95, 23/99 and 43/99), the Law on Unfair Competition (Official Gazette No. 80/99) and Articles 23-24 of the Law Against Limiting the Competition (Official Gazette No. 80/99). These laws complied with Article 10bis of the Paris Convention. In addition, protection of undisclosed information and records for pharmaceutical products was provided by the Law on Medications, Remedial Medicines and Medical Devices (Official Gazette No. 21/98).

3. Measures to control abuse of intellectual property rights

224. The representative of FYROM said that action against abuse of intellectual property rights could be taken in accordance with FYROM's legislation, including its legislation on competition.

4. Enforcement

(a) Civil judicial procedures and remedies

225. The representative of FYROM said that existing intellectual property legislation as well as the Law on Civil Procedure included provisions on civil judicial procedures and remedies. Any person whose intellectual property rights had been infringed through non-authorized use, handling or imitation could bring the matter before the courts. The right holder could testify before the court in his/her capacity as party to the case; only third party experts authorized by the court could appear before it. A court could compel production of evidence in civil cases. The right holder, authorized user or licensee could claim damages and seek court injunctions to prevent further violation. In case of infringement of moral rights without material damage, the court could order indemnity to be paid for the damage done to his/her person, honour and reputation.

226. He added that the general rules for compensation of material and non-material damage, provided by the Law on Obligations (Official Gazette Nos. 18/01 and 4/02) applied in cases of

infringement of industrial property rights. For rights acquired under the Law of Industrial Property the right holder could seek payment of normal compensation increased by 200 per cent in case of premeditated infringement or infringement resulting from gross negligence, irrespective of whether the infringement had resulted in pecuniary damage of the same magnitude. In deciding the amount of the fine in response to claims for damages, the court would take into account all circumstances surrounding the case, in particular the degree of guilt of the defendant, the level of normal compensation, and the preventive function of the penalty.

227. The person whose rights had been infringed could demand that the court order the person infringing his/her rights to refrain from further violation, seizure or destruction of the infringing goods produced or placed in the market, or that the court order the person infringing his/her rights to provide records and data. The sentence establishing the infringement could be published by the court in the public media at the expense of the defendant. Specific provisions to this effect were contained in Article 159 of the Law on Copyright and Related Rights, as well as in its Article 162, paragraph 1 (provisional measures).

(b) Provisional measures

228. The representative of FYROM said that Articles 263 to 276 of the Law on Enforcement Procedure and provisions of the Law on Civil Procedure authorized judges to grant temporary restraining orders and provisional relief to prevent infringement and to preserve evidence. The Law on Copyright and Related Rights (Articles 159, 162 and 168), the Criminal Code (Article 157) and the Law on Industrial Property (Article 249) also provided for provisional measures to be introduced by the decision of a court. Provisional measures could be ordered *inaudita altera parte* in cases involving copyright pursuant to Article 162, paragraph 2 of the Law on Copyright and Related Rights. Provisional measures in cases involving industrial property rights were available according to Articles 26 and 263 to 275 of the Law on Enforcement Proceedings and Articles 257 and 260 of the Law on Trial Proceedings. According to these provisions, provisional measures could be ordered *inaudita altera parte*.

(c) Administrative procedures and remedies

229. The representative of FYROM said that the Law on General Administrative Procedure contained provisions on the protection of citizens and public interest (Article 5), efficient enforcement of the rights (Article 6), opportunity for the parties to express their opinion about the facts and circumstances (Article 8), the least costly procedure (Article 13), and the provision of assistance to ignorant parties to protect his/her legal rights (Article 14). All final administrative decisions could be

submitted to the Supreme Court for review in a procedure known as "administrative dispute" pursuant to the Law on General Administrative Proceedings and the Law on Administrative Dispute.

230. Asked to describe the circumstances under which intellectual property rights might be enforced through administrative rather than civil judicial procedures and remedies, the representative of FYROM said that, for industrial property rights, administrative proceedings carried out by special units of the Supreme Court might be considered advantageous due to the specialization of the tribunals, the small number of cases, and expedite procedures. He did not see similar advantages for cases involving enforcement of copyright and related rights.

(d) Special border measures

231. The representative of FYROM said that the new Law on Industrial Property included measures in full compliance with TRIPS Agreement and the Paris Convention on border controls and seizure of goods involving infringement of industrial property rights. The right holder should submit to the customs authorities a detailed description of the goods, and substantiate his/her rights and the alleged violation. The right holder or his/her representative would have the right to inspect the goods, which would be confiscated, banned from trade, and stored in a safe place. The customs authorities were obliged to inform the importer and the consignee about any ruling, including the suspension of the release of goods (Article 215, paragraph 3 of the Law on Industrial Property (Official Gazette No. 47/02)). At the request of the importer, customs officials could order the holder of the right to provide security (guarantee) for possible damages caused by the border measures pursuant to Article 215, Paragraph 2. Article 165 of the Law on Copyright and Related Rights contained similar provisions on border control and seizure of pirated goods. The customs authorities would cancel the measures if the right holder failed to bring the matter before a court within 8 days.

232. Neither the Law on Copyright and Related Rights nor the new Law on Industrial Property provided for the application of ex officio measures at the border. Customs was not empowered to take action relating to the exportation or transit movement of counterfeit or pirated goods.

233. The suspension of release of goods was initiated by filing a complaint, subject to a fee based on the value of the infringed good and determined according to the Law on Court Fees (Official Gazette No. 46/90). The relevant customs authority would also calculate the amount of the deposit, sufficient to cover storage of the goods, on the basis of the Law on Industrial Property and the Law on Copyright and Related Rights and pursuant to customs regulations. The amount of time allowed for the right holder to provide collateral would be determined in forthcoming regulations based on existing legislation. Pursuant to Article 203 of the Law on Industrial Property, the plaintiff could

institute action within three years from learning about the infringement or within five years from the day of the infringement.

(e) **Criminal procedures**

234. The representative of FYROM said that infringement of industrial property was liable to criminal prosecution pursuant to Articles 285, 286 and 272 of the Criminal Code (Official Gazette No. 37/96). The Criminal Code recognized unauthorized use of someone else's company name or invention, and falsification of goods, measures and indicators of weight as criminal acts. Criminal acts relating to patent, trademark or copyright infringement were dealt with in Article 157 of the Criminal Code, providing for a fine or imprisonment. Non-authorized use of someone else's company name, mark, trademark or special mark, invention or model was liable to a fine and imprisonment up to three years. Falsification of marks or the designation of goods, measures and weight, was punishable with prison sentences ranging from three months to five years.

235. Any unauthorized use of a copyrighted work or works subject to related rights was punishable by fine or imprisonment of up to one year. Infringement resulting in considerable illegal economic gain was punishable with a fine or imprisonment up to three years. The perpetrators of infringements resulting in significant illegal economic gain could be punished by imprisonment ranging from three months to five years. Attempts to perform such act were also punishable. Copies of copyrighted works and works subject to related rights and the means for their reproduction would be seized. Courts routinely ordered the destruction of infringing goods, materials and implements in criminal cases.

236. Infringement of moral rights was prosecuted upon a private complaint. Infringement of copyright and related rights could also be treated as a misdemeanour under Articles 168 and 169 of the Law on Copyrights and Related Rights. In cases of copyright-related misdemeanours, these provisions provided for a fine accompanied by provisional measures, i.e. a prohibition on performing the specific activity or seizure of goods.

237. The representative of FYROM confirmed that his Government would apply fully all the provisions of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights from the date of accession to the WTO, without recourse to any transitional period. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

Policies affecting trade in services

238. The representative of FYROM provided the services sectoral classification list in document WT/ACC/807/5/Add.2, Annex 7, and information on policy measures affecting trade in services in the format of document WT/ACC/5 in document WT/ACC/807/8. He added that certain types of services, commercially important in other countries, were not yet fully developed and therefore not regulated fully or at all in FYROM. Such regulation would become necessary in the future. The new services economy was expanding rapidly and frequently left the legislative process behind. Services requiring special attention were health services, which required a careful balance between the availability of adequate medical services and the development of a sound economic base, and electronic commerce, which could have important impact on small economies such as that of FYROM. Electronic commerce would have to be studied carefully to determine the appropriate regulatory needs.

239. The banking sector was regulated by the Law on Banks (Official Gazette Nos. 63/00 and 103/00), which applied to banks only, and the Law on Banks and Saving Institutions (Official Gazette Nos. 31/93, 78/93, 17/96 and 37/98), which continued to regulate the activities of savings houses. A foreign bank could provide banking services in FYROM by establishing a bank or a subsidiary of a bank. Starting no later than 1 January 2008, or such earlier date that FYROM allows it, banking services may be provided through branches of foreign banks. Under the provisions of the Law on Banks the minimum equity capital necessary for the establishment of a bank or foreign bank subsidiary was € 3.5 million in local currency. The minimum equity capital needed would be € 9 million if the bank was to perform external payment operations, crediting, securities and guarantees. A requirement limiting individual ownership to one third of the stocks with management rights in a bank would be eliminated on 1 January 2003, providing for the possibility of 100 per cent domestic or foreign owned banks from that date. Savings houses accepted deposits from natural persons, and 18 such institutions had been established so far. At present, foreign natural persons or legal entities were not allowed to establish savings houses.

240. The insurance sector was regulated by the Law on Insurance (Official Gazette Nos. 49/97, 79/99, 13/01, 26/01 and 4/02). The Insurance Law had been amended to abolish restrictions such as economic needs tests, foreign equity limitations, and reinsurance retrocession requirements. Parliament had enacted a new Law on Insurance Supervision on 11 April 2002 (Official Gazette No. 27/02). The Law governed the conditions for the conduct of life and non-life insurance and reinsurance, insurance brokerage, and the incorporation, operation, supervision and termination of activities relating to insurance and reinsurance business and insurance brokerage. The Law on

Insurance Supervision contained provisions regulating the methodology for calculating the required solvency margin for insurance companies depending on their type of insurance business. The guarantee fund amounted to one third of the required solvency margin. Notwithstanding this provision, the guarantee fund for an insurance company could not be less than €350,000-2.5 million for non-life insurance (depending on the type of activity); €750,000 for life insurance; and €1.5 million for reinsurance. The guarantee fund requirements were identical for foreign and domestic natural and legal persons.

241. Insurance companies were not allowed to provide banking services, but could establish and own banks, and vice versa. Foreign insurance companies could not provide insurance services through branches. Branching would be allowed from 1 January 2008, or such earlier date that FYROM allows it. A foreign or domestic legal entity or natural person, other than a foreign insurance company or a bank, could not hold more than 25 per cent of the stock management rights in an insurance company, and this requirement would be valid until 1 January 2008 or until such earlier date that FYROM allows higher levels of stock management rights. A Central Depository of Securities was under establishment.

242. In the telecommunications sector, the new legal regime provided conditions for non-discriminatory, transparent and objective privatization. The Law on Telecommunications (Official Gazette Nos. 33/96, 17/98, 22/98 and 28/00) granted exclusive rights to Macedonian Telecom. The monopoly rights for local, long-distance and international voice telephony, telegraph, telex, and public telephone and leased line services were set to expire on 31 December 2004. If FYROM should issue additional licences for fixed public telecommunications networks before 1 January 2005, foreign firms will be permitted to compete for the licences on an equal and transparent basis with domestic firms, the exclusivity period will be terminated, and the commitments scheduled from 1 January 2005 will be immediately effective. Other government monopolies existed in the supply of postal services; railway transport; forestry; primary education; support services for air transport; highway, bridge and tunnel operation services; and the maintenance of public roads and road facilities.

243. Accountancy services were regulated by the Law on Accountancy and the Law on Trade Companies, as amended (Official Gazette Nos. 70/01 and 50/01, respectively). The amended provisions regulated the conditions for becoming an authorized accountant, stipulated permanent education of accountants to maintain high-quality services, the protection of accountants and their liability, etc. Provision of foreign legal consultancy services was subject to reciprocity. The laws of FYROM did not restrict foreign firms from establishing or operating hotels, restaurants, travel agencies or other tourist operations in FYROM.

Transparency

Publication of information on trade

244. The representative of FYROM said that Parliament had enacted the Law on Publishing Laws and Other Regulations and Acts in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia, published in the Official Gazette No. 56/99. The acts requiring publication in the Official Gazette were enumerated in Article 3 of the Law and included laws and authentic interpretations of laws; updated texts of laws determined by the Legislative Commission of the Parliament; the budget and the final account of the budget; international agreements; and bylaws, decisions and instructions of the Government; and regulations, orders, instructions and other documents determined by law to be passed by Ministers and officials in charge of other administrative bodies. Draft laws were not published in the Official Gazette.

245. Specifically concerning the transparency requirements stipulated in Article X of the GATT 1994, Article 3 of the GATS, and the WTO Agreements on Import Licensing Procedures, Customs Valuation, TBT, SPS, etc., he added that laws and other regulations were published before entry into force pursuant to Article 52 of the Constitution. Laws and other regulations were published in the Official Gazette not later than seven days following enactment, and would enter into force at the earliest on the eighth day following publication, or exceptionally - as determined by Parliament - on the day of publication. The procedures for publication and notification of sanitary and phytosanitary regulations had been reviewed to ensure full conformity with the requirements of the SPS Agreement, Annex B, i.e. to allow a reasonable interval between the publication of such regulations and their entry into force. Laws and regulations could not be applied retroactively, except when this would be more favorable to citizens.

Notifications

246. The representative of FYROM said that, at the latest upon entry into force of the Protocol of Accession, FYROM would submit all initial notifications required by any Agreement constituting part of the WTO Agreement. Any regulations subsequently enacted by FYROM which gave effect to the laws enacted to implement any Agreement constituting part of the WTO Agreement would also conform to the requirements of that Agreement. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

Trade agreements

247. The representative of FYROM said that FYROM had concluded agreements on trade and economic cooperation with Albania, China, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation,

Switzerland and Ukraine, agreements on trade with the Czech Republic and Egypt, an Agreement on Trade Cooperation with Malaysia, an Agreement on Economic Development Cooperation with Chinese Taipei, and an Agreement on Economic, Agricultural, Industrial, Technical and Technological Cooperation with Austria. These agreements did not contain any provisions relating to preferential market access for goods, and no provisions on market access for services.

248. FYROM accorded preferential market access in accordance with free trade agreements concluded with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (in force since 31 January 1997), Croatia (30 October 1997), Slovenia (1 December 1999, but implemented on a temporary basis since 1 July 1996), Bulgaria (1 January 2000), and Turkey (1 September 2000). Free trade agreements with Ukraine and the EFTA countries – establishing free-trade areas within 10 years - had entered into force on 10 September 2001 and 1 May 2002, respectively. The European Union and FYROM had signed a Stabilization and Association Agreement on 9 April 2001. FYROM had ratified this Agreement on 12 April 2001, while the Agreement was still awaiting ratification by EU Member States. Negotiations on a free trade agreement with Romania had commenced in May 2000, but only consultative meetings had been held so far. FYROM applied tariff preferences on all products imported from Bosnia and Herzegovina, although no free trade agreement had been signed yet. Negotiations had been initiated in 1999, and the parties had agreed all articles of the basic text of the Agreement, except articles on the dynamic liberalization of trade in industrial products. FYROM's free trade agreements did not cover services. In 2000, FYROM's preferential trading partners had accounted for approximately 75 per cent of imports into FYROM, and 80 per cent of its exports.

249. The Stabilization and Association Agreement with the EU aimed at the gradual establishment of a free trade area over a period of 10 years. The Agreement contained provisions on the free movement of goods as well as the movement of workers, finance and capital, and the establishment and supply of services. Concerning trade in industrial products, except for goods listed in Annex 1 of the Agreement, for which FYROM would phase out all customs duties over a period of ten years, with a three-year grace period applied to some products (Annex 2), customs duties on all other industrial products would be phased out on the date of the entering into force of the Agreement. Special arrangements existed for trade in textile products and steel products (Protocols 1 and 2). All other duties and restrictions on imports and exports of industrial products would be abolished with immediate effect. Article 26 of the Agreement stipulated abolition of all quantitative restrictions on agricultural and fish products. Annex 4a listed agricultural products on which FYROM would eliminate tariffs, while zero duty tariff quotas and progressive reduction of above-quota tariff rates would be provided for goods listed in Annex 4b. FYROM would also provide tariff concessions within tariff quotas for agricultural goods listed in Annex 4c. Trade in processed agricultural products

was governed by Protocol 3, which stipulated detailed customs duties reduction tables for each type of product. Trade in wine and spirits would be governed by a separate agreement (initialed by both parties on 17 July 2001). Concerning fish and fish products, Article 28 of the Agreement stipulated that FYROM would abolish all charges having an equivalent effect to a custom duty, and reduce customs duties on fish and fisheries products originating in the European Community by 50 per cent of the MFN duty. The residual duties would be reduced over a period of six years and eliminated at the end of this period. These rules did not apply to products listed in Annex 5b, which were subject to tariff reductions laid down in that annex. Pending the ratification of the Stabilization and Association Agreement by EU Members States, the provisions necessary for the gradual establishment of the free trade area had entered into force on 1 June 2001 under an Interim Agreement.

250. The representative of FYROM provided short summaries of the free trade agreements with Croatia, Slovenia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Ukraine and EFTA countries in documents WT/ACC/807/5/Add.1 (Annex 8), WT/ACC/807/18 and WT/ACC/807/23. He added that trade in agricultural products under the free trade agreements with Croatia, Slovenia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was subject to mutual concessions granted in the form of tariff quotas. Detailed information on the tariff rate quotas applicable in 1999 and 2002 was provided in documents WT/ACC/807/3, Annex II and WT/ACC/807/26, Attachment 1. Only the free trade agreement with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia contained a provision on "gradual abolition" of tariff rate quotas. However, the free trade agreements were being renegotiated to include provisions on the procedure for allocation of tariff quotas on agricultural and food products (first come, first served principle), the quantity of trade under tariff quota, levels of customs duty on agricultural and food products, and rules of origin. He confirmed that any tariff quotas resulting from the accession of FYROM to the WTO would be additional to the tariff quotas under its free trade agreements.

251. Some Members stated that FYROM's free trade agreements with Croatia, Slovenia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia did not result in free trade between the parties and did not appear consistent with GATT Article XXIV. These arrangements did not eliminate substantially all barriers to trade between the parties, especially in agriculture, and FYROM was asked about future plans to address the deficiencies and bring these arrangements into conformity with GATT Article XXIV.

252. The representative of FYROM replied that bilateral trade relations were undergoing substantial changes in the Balkan region. The results of all of these changes were not yet fully known, but FYROM was striving towards the establishment of bilateral trade relations fully compatible with the GATT. FYROM had made commitments under the Memorandum of Understanding on Trade Liberalization and Facilitation, signed recently by the countries forming the

Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe. In his view, the free trade agreements with Croatia, Slovenia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia were already consistent with GATT Article XXIV as approximately 90 per cent of the bilateral trade was free of trade barriers. Concerning agriculture, mixed committees and subcommittees on quotas met regularly to negotiate the annual lists of products subject to concessions and to discuss further liberalization of trade in products falling within HS Chapters 1-24.

253. The representative of FYROM confirmed that his Government would observe the provisions of the WTO including Article XXIV of the GATT 1994 and Article V of the GATS in its participation in trade agreements, and would ensure that the provisions of these WTO Agreements for notification, consultation and other requirements concerning free trade areas and customs unions of which FYROM is a member were met from the date of accession. He confirmed that FYROM would, upon accession, submit notifications and copies of its Free Trade Area Agreements, including those established in the context of the Stability Pact Memorandum of Understanding, to the appropriate WTO Councils and the Committee on Regional Trade Agreements (CRTA). The Working Party took note of these commitments.

Conclusions

254. The Working Party took note of the explanations and statements of FYROM concerning its foreign trade regime, as reflected in this Report. The Working Party took note of the assurances and commitments given by FYROM in relation to certain specific matters which are reproduced in paragraphs [37, 45, 65, 71, 84, [97], 107, 111, 115, 122, 132, 135, 144, 152, 154, 159, 164, 176, 179, 191, 210, 237, 246 and 253] of this Report. The Working Party took note that these commitments had been incorporated in paragraph 2 of the Protocol of Accession of FYROM to the WTO.

255. Having carried out the examination of the foreign trade regime of FYROM and in the light of the explanations, commitments and concessions made by the representative of FYROM, the Working Party reached the conclusion that FYROM be invited to accede to the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the WTO under the provisions of Article XII. For this purpose, the Working Party has prepared the draft Decision and Protocol of Accession reproduced in the Appendix to this Report, and takes note of FYROM's Schedule of Concessions and Commitments on Goods (document WT/ACC/807/[.../Add.1]) and its Schedule of Specific Commitments on Services (document WT/ACC/807/[.../Add.2]) that are annexed to the draft Protocol. It is proposed that these texts be adopted by the General Council when it adopts the Report. When the Decision is adopted, the Protocol of Accession would be open for acceptance by FYROM which would become a Member thirty days after it accepts the said Protocol. The Working Party agreed, therefore, that it had

completed its work concerning the negotiations for the accession of FYROM to the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the WTO.

ANNEX I

Laws, Regulations and Other Information Provided to the Working Party by FYROM

Item no.	National Law/ Regulation/Document	Official Gazette number
1.	The Constitution of RM	52/91, 1/92, 31/98
2.	National Development Strategy for Macedonia	
3.	Macroeconomic Policy of RM for 2000	86/99
4.	Law on Transformation of Socially Owned Enterprises	38/93, 48/93, 21/98, 25/99, 39/99, 81/99, 49/2000
5.	Law on Privatization of State Capital in Enterprises	37/96, 25/99, 81/99, 49/2000
6.	Law on Transformation of Agricultural Co-operatives	19/96, 25/99, 81/99, 48/2000
7.	Decision on Highest Prices of Certain Products and Services	26/2000
8.	Law on Property Taxes Correction	80/93, 3/94, 71/96, 54/2000
9.	Law on Excise Taxes (and Tariff)	78/93, 70/94, 14/95, 42/95, 71/96, 5/97, 36/97, 7/98, 63/98, 39/99, 43/99, 9/2000, 25/2000, 45/2000, 61/2000
10.	Law on Excise (applied since 1 July 2001)	
11.	Proposed Law on Amending and Revising the Law on Excise (May 2002)	
12.	Law on Profit Tax	80/93, 33/95, 43/95, 71/96, 5/97, 28/98
13.	Law on Personal Income Tax	80/93, 3/94, 70/94, 71/96, 28/97, 27/96, 43/96, 222/97
14.	Law on Credit Relations with Foreign Countries	31/93, 45/96
15.	VAT Law	44/99, 59/99, 86/99, 11/2000, 93/2000
16.	Law on the National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia	29/96, 118/96, 184/96, 37/98, 165/98
17.	Law on Financial Operations ABROGATED	42/93, 32/97, 50/2001
18.	Law on Payment Transactions	80/93, 9/94, 8/94, 65/95, 71/96, 65/96, 7/98, 16/2000
19.	Law on Foreign Exchange Operations	30/93, 42/96, 54/2000
20.	Law on Foreign Exchange Operations of 1 October 2001	
21.	Programme for Attracting Foreign Direct Investments in the RM	
22.	Public Investment Programme of the Republic of Macedonia 1999 – 2000	
23.	Law on Investment Funds	9/2000
24.	Law against Unfair Competition	80/99
25.	Law against Limitations on Competition	80/99
26.	Draft Law on Consumer Protection (October 2000)	
27.	Law on Publishing Laws and Other Regulations and Acts in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia	56/99
28.	Law on Market Inspection	35/97, 23/99
29.	Securities Law	63/2000, 103/2000, 34/2001
30.	Law on Amending and Revising the Law on Securities	34/2001
31.	Bankruptcy Law	55/97
32.	Law on Organization and Operation of State Administration Bodies	58/2000

Item no.	National Law/ Regulation/Document	Official Gazette number
33.	Law on Trade	23/95, 30/95, 43/95, 23/99, 43/99
34.	Law on Trade Companies	28/96, 7/97, 21/98, 37/98, 63/98, 39/99, 81/99, 37/2000
35.	Law on Amending and Revising the Law on Trade Companies	50/2001
36.	Customs Tariff Law	38/96, 45/97, 54/97, 61/97, 26/98, 15/2001
37.	Law on Foreign Trade	31/93, 41/93, 78/93, 44/96, 59/96, 15/97, 13/98, 13/99, 50/99, 82/99
38.	Draft Law on Foreign Trade (May 2002)	
39.	Customs Law	21/98, 26/98, 63/98, 25/2000, 109/2000
40.	Proposed amendments to the Customs Law relating to "favourable tariff treatment", "rules of origin - non preferential origin" and "value of goods for customs purposes" (May 2002)	
41.	Regulation on the Procedure and Instruments for Securing Payment of Customs Liabilities (Pursuant to Article 172, paragraph 4 of the Customs Law)	21/98, 26/98, 63/98, 86/99, 25/2000
42.	Regulation Governing the Amount of the Fee for Customs Services Rendered	102/01
43.	Decision on Determining Goods, Quantities and Value of Goods Subject to Customs Privilege when Imported	67/93, 34/94, 42/94, 11/98
44.	Regulation on Customs Valuation	17/2000
45.	Regulation on Implementation of the Provisions of the Customs Code Concerning Valuation of Goods for Customs Purposes of 2002	
46.	Decision on Customs Valuation of Goods Subject to Same Tariff Rate	67/93
47.	Regulation on the Procedures, Criteria and Time Limits for Determining and Proving Origin of Goods	26/2000
48.	Law on Units of Measurement and Measuring Instruments	23/95
49.	Draft Law on Metrology	
50.	Draft Law on Accreditation	
51.	Draft Law on Prescribing Technical Requirements for Products and Conformity Assessment	
52.	Draft Law on Standardization	
53.	Law on Quality Control for Agricultural and Food Products in the Foreign Trade	5/98, 13/99
54.	Law on Health Safety of Food Products and Articles for General Use	53/91, 15/95
55.	Proposal for the Enactment of the Law on Food Safety (Contents of the Law on Safety of Foodstuff and Other Products and Material in Contact with Foodstuff), translation dated September 2001	
56.	Decision on Determining Border Posts for Importation, Exportation and Transit of Plants, Plant Products and Plant Protection Chemicals	34/2000
57.	Decision on Determining Agricultural and Food Products and Their Processings That Are Subject to Quality Control in the Foreign Trade	53/98
58.	Law on Medications, Remedial Medicines, Medical Devices	21/98
59.	Law on Health Control of Foodstuffs and Products for Common Use	29/73, 37/86, 15/95
60.	Law on Plant Protection	25/98, 6/2000
61.	Law on Veterinary Health	28/98

Item no.	National Law/ Regulation/Document	Official Gazette number
62.	Law on Broadcasting	20/97
63.	Law on Expropriation	33/95, 293/95, 323/95, 20/98, 40/99, 45/2000
64.	Law on Free Economic Zones	56/99
65.	Amendments to the Law on Free Economic Zones	6/02
66.	Law on Waste (Collection of legislation sets in the field of communal (public) works)	37/98
67.	Proposed Law on Amending and Revising the Law on Communal Services (May 2002)	
68.	Law on Environment and Nature Protection and Promotion	69/96, 13/99
69.	Proposed Law on Amending and Revising the Law on Protection and Promotion of Environment and Nature (May 2002)	
70.	Decision on the Conditions, Manner and Time Limits for Barters	70/94
71.	Law on Public Procurement	26/98
72.	Law on Stimulating Agriculture Development	24/92, 32/92, 83/92, 78/93, 14/96
73.	Law on Special Import Duty for Agricultural and Food Products	2/94
74.	Decision on Determining Special Import Duties for Certain Agricultural and Food Products	1/2000
75.	Decision on Determining the Amount of the Special Import Duty for Certain Agricultural and Food Products	64/96
76.	Law on the Agricultural Fund of April 2002	11/2002
77.	Law on Performing Agricultural Activities	11/2002
78.	Law on Tobacco	69/96
79.	Regulation on Appellation of Origin	24/98
80.	Regulations for the Procedure for Recognizing Appellation of Origin and the Procedure for Recognizing Right for Use of an Appellation of Origin	24/98
81.	Regulation on Trademark	15/94, 40/94
82.	Regulation on Model and Design	15/94, 40/94, 16/97
83.	Regulation on Patent	15/94, 46/97
84.	Criminal Code (Section related to IPR: Penalty Provisions) Article 157	37/96
85.	Law on Industrial Property	42/93
86.	Law on Industrial Property of June 2002	
87.	Law on Protection of Layout Design on Integrated Circuits	5/98
88.	Law on Copyright and Related Rights	47/96, 3/98
89.	Law on Concessions	42/93
90.	Law on Employment of Foreigners	12/93
91.	Law on the Bar	80/92
92.	Banking Law	63/2000, 103/2000
93.	Law on Accounting	42/93
94.	Law on Audit	65/97
95.	Law on Insurance	49/97
96.	Amendments to the Law on Insurance	79/99
97.	Law on Amending and Revising the Law on Insurance	13/2001

Item no.	National Law/ Regulation/Document	Official Gazette number
98.	Law on Insurance Supervision	
99.	Law on Telecommunications	33/96, 17/98, 22/98
100.	Postal Services Law (proposal of August 2001)	
101.	Law on Road Transport	7/99
102.	Draft Law on Carriage in the Road Transport	
103.	Law on Spatial and Urban Planning	4/96
104.	Proposed Law on Amending and Revising the Law on Spatial and Urban Planning (May 2002)	
105.	Proposed Law on Amending and Revising the Law on Movement and Residence of Foreigners (May 2002)	
106.	Law on Ratification of the Agreement for Free Trade with Slovenia	MD-48/96-I
107.	Law on Ratification of the Agreement for Free Trade with Croatia	MD – 28/97
108.	Law on Ratification of the Agreement for Free Trade with SR Yugoslavia	59/96 – I
109.	Agreement for Cooperation between RM and EU	37/97
110.	Agreement for Trade with Textile Products between RM and EU	35/98
111.	Stabilization and Association Agreement with EU	
112.	Agreement on Free Trade with the Republic of Turkey	
113.	Agreement on Free Trade with the Republic of Bulgaria	
114.	Agreement on Free Trade with Ukraine	
115.	Agreement on Free Trade with EFTA countries	
116.	Law on State Statistics	54/97
117.	Law on Movement and Residence of Aliens	36/92, 66/92, 26/93
118.	Law on Labor Relations	80/93, 3/94, 14/95, 53/97, 59/97
119.	Law on Amending and Revising the Law on Labour Relations	21/98
120.	Law on Energy	47/97, 40/99, 98/2000
121.	Law on Construction of Investment Buildings	15 /90, 11/91, 11/94, 18/99, 25 /99
122.	Law on Catering and Tourism	23/95, 33/2000
123.	Import statistics for the Republic of Macedonia for the years 1998, 1999 and 2000	

Table 1(a)

Privatization – status report on 31 March 2002
Sector structure at the beginning of privatization

Sector	Number of companies	Number of employees	Equity in DM
Manufacturing	403	149,174	2,153,582,302
Construction	117	33,499	231,190,832
Trade	385	20,773	494,080,941
Transport & Traffic	63	12,080	132,028,952
Finance & Services	120	4,417	51,334,955
Crafts	58	3,017	18,339,333
Catering & Tourism	70	5,890	218,710,606
TOTAL	1,216	228,850	3,299,267,922

(Statistics provided by the Payment Operations Service – POS, 31 December 1994)

Privatization processes in progress by 31 March 2002

Sector	Number of companies	Number of employees	Equity in DM
Manufacturing	24	4,785	39,669,861
Agriculture	19	1,264	22,695,096
Construction	6	146	9,336,251
Trade	20	2,797	13,509,785
Transport & Traffic	1	43	947,386
Finance & Services	10	148	1,023,165
Craft	1	75	360,000
Catering & Tourism	4	271	3,945,877
TOTAL	85	9,529	91,487,421

Privatization transactions completed by 31 March 2002

Sector	Number of companies	Number of employees	Equity in DM
Manufacturing	501	138,295	2,882,840,191
Agriculture	426	20,343	393,623,598
Construction	123	31,877	238,736,646
Trade	353	17,682	504,185,426
Transport & Traffic	53	7,322	79,187,358
Finance & Services	115	7,345	239,644,557
Craft	55	2,914	48,190,145
Catering & Tourism	62	4,212	181,055,362
TOTAL	1,688	229,990	4,567,463,282

Progress of privatization – number of companies by sectors

Sector	Privatized	In process
Manufacturing	501	24
Agriculture	426	19
Construction	123	6
Trade	353	20
Transport & Traffic	53	1
Finance & Services	115	10
Craft	55	1
Catering & Tourism	62	4
TOTAL	1,688	85

Progress of privatization – number of employees by sectors

Sector	Privatized	In process
Manufacturing	138,295	4,785
Agriculture	20,343	1,264
Construction	31,877	146
Trade	17,682	2,797
Transport & Traffic	7,322	43
Finance & Services	7,345	148
Craft	2,914	75
Catering & Tourism	4,212	271
TOTAL	229,990	9,529

**Progress of privatization – equity
(equity in DM)**

Sector	Privatized	In process
Manufacturing	2,882,840,191	39,669,861
Agriculture	393,623,598	22,695,096
Construction	238,736,646	9,336,251
Trade	504,185,426	13,509,785
Transport & Traffic	79,187,358	947,386
Finance & Services	239,644,557	1,023,165
Craft	48,190,145	360,000
Catering & Tourism	181,055,362	3,945,877
TOTAL	4,567,463,282	91,487,421

Number of privatized companies by sectors

Sector	Privatized
Manufacturing	501
Agriculture	426
Construction	123
Trade	353
Transport & Traffic	53
Finance & Services	115
Craft	55
Catering & Tourism	62
TOTAL	1,688

Number of privatized companies by model of privatization

Model	Companies	Employees	Equity in DM
Old law	66	11,522	114,471,007
EBO	396	17,155	155,945,081
Sale of Ideal Part	187	25,177	619,195,222
MBO	239	71,728	1,384,730,245
Leasing	4	217	1,872,951
Additional capital	27	7,620	171,472,811
Residual	30	15,426	321,372,956
D/E conversion	92	23,096	633,562,543
Foreign equity	155	1,843	49,400,052
Private equity	143	4,854	67,335,662
Liquidations	169	1,089	113,709
Buy-out	180	50,363	1,047,991,044
TOTAL	1,688	229,990	4,567,463,282

Employees in privatized companies by model

Model	Employees
Old law	11,522
EBO	17,155
Sale of Ideal Part	25,177
MBO	71,728
Leasing	217
Additional capital	7,620
Residual	15,426
D/E conversion	23,096
Foreign equity	1,843
Private equity	4,854
Liquidations	1,089
Buy-out	50,363
TOTAL	229,990

Equity in privatized companies – by model

Model	Equity in DM
Old law	114,471,007
EBO	155,945,081
Sale of Ideal Part	619,195,222
MBO	1,384,730,245
Leasing	1,872,951
Additional capital	171,472,811
Residual	321,372,956
D/E conversion	633,562,543
Foreign equity	49,400,052
Private equity	67,335,662
Liquidations	113,709
Buy-out	1,047,991,044
TOTAL	4,567,463,282

Number of privatized companies – by size

Size	Number of companies	Equity in DM
Large	265	3,213,473,293
Medium	330	912,440,786
Small	1,093	441,549,204
TOTAL	1,688	4,567,463,282

Table 1(b)

Public Companies (PC) Not Subject to Privatization Under Existing Legislation

No.	Company	
1.	Macedonian Railways	Skopje
2.	Electric Power Company of Macedonia	Skopje
3.	Macedonian Roads	Skopje
4.	Agro-Stock Exchange	Skopje
5.	PC for Area and Urban Planning	Skopje
6.	Macedonian Forests	Skopje
7.	PC Macedonian Broadcasting	Skopje
8.	Water Utility of Macedonia	Skopje
9.	PC Macedonian Posts	Skopje
10.	Macedonian Telecommunications	Skopje
11.	Macedonian Posts PC for Internal and External Postal Traffic	Skopje
12.	Macedonian Radio-Television	Skopje
13.	PC Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia	Skopje
14.	PC for Airport Services Macedonia	Skopje
15.	PC for Support of the Individual Agriculture	Skopje
16.	PC for Utilization of Pastures	Skopje
17.	PC for Utilization of Living and Business Premises	Skopje
18.	PC Communal Hygiene – Skopje	Skopje
19.	Water Utility and Sewage	Skopje
20.	PC Streets and Roads-Skopje	Skopje
21.	Drisla-Sanitary Dump-Batinci	Batinci
22.	GA-MA PC for Procurement, Transport and Distribution of Natural Gas-Skopje	Skopje
23.	Sopiste PC for Communal Works-Skopje	Skopje
24.	Skopje Public Transport Company-Skopje	Skopje
25.	Ilinden Public Communal Company-Ilinden	Ilinden
26.	Studencica-Zletovica PC for Water Supply-Skopje	Skopje
27.	Parks-Skopje	Skopje
28.	PC Vodovod (water utility)-Bitola	Bitola
29.	Construction Communal PC-Bitola	Bitola
30.	PC Komunalec-Bitola	Bitola
31.	PC Markets-Bitola	Bitola
32.	Komunalec PC for Communal Works-Demir Hisar	Demir Hisar
33.	Bosava PC for Communal Works-Demir Kapija	Demir Kapija
34.	PC Proleter-Resen	Resen
35.	PC Vet Station-Resen	Resen
36.	PC Vet Station-Kicevo	Kicevo
37.	PC Vodovod (water utility)-Kocani	Kocani
38.	PC Kocani for Utilization of Urban Land-Kocani	Kocani
39.	Masalnica PC for Communal Works-Orizari	Orizari
40.	Oblesevo PC for Communal Works-Oblesevo	Oblesevo
41.	Ilinden PC for Communal Works –Zrnovci	Zrnovci
42.	Solidarnost PC for Communal Works –Vinica	Vinica
43.	PC Kale-Blatec	Blatec
44.	Vet Station-Berovo	Berovo
45.	Usluga PC for Communal Works –Berovo	Berovo
46.	Obnova PC for Communal Works –Pehcevo	Pehcevo
47.	Komunalec PC for Communal Works –Pehcevo	Pehcevo
48.	Bregalnica PC for Communal Works –Delcevo	Delcevo

No.	Company	
49.	PC Vet Station-Delcevo	Delcevo
50.	PC Doming-Makedonska Kamenica	Makedonska Kamenica
51.	PC Vodovod (water utility)-Kumanovo	Kumanovo
52.	PC Markets-Kumanovo	Kumanovo
53.	PC for Parks-Kumanovo	Kumanovo
54.	Pisa PC Lipkovo-Orizare	Orizare
55.	Penda PC for Water Utility and Sewage	Orizare
56.	Kratovo PC for Utilization of Urban Land and Maintenance of Communal Infrastructure-Kratovo	Kratovo
57.	PC Vet Station-Kriva Palanka	K. Palanka
58.	PC Komunalec-Kriva Palanka	K. Palanka
59.	PC Vet Station-Ohrid	Ohrid
60.	Komunalec PC for Communal Services-Ohrid	Ohrid
61.	Sateska PC for Communal Works –Meseista	Meseista
62.	PC for Communal Works –Struga	Struga
63.	PC Vet Station-Struga	Struga
64.	Struga-turs PC for Tourism and Tourist Agency	Struga
65.	8 Noemvri PC for Utilization of Urban Land-Struga	Struga
66.	Eremja PC for Communal Works –Vevcani	Vevcani
67.	Pastertia PC for Communal Works –Velesta	Velesta
68.	Proakva PC for Intercity Water Supply of Ohrid and Struga-Struga	Struga
69.	Standard PC for Communal Works –Debar	Debar
70.	Jale PC Centar Zupa– Centar Zupa	Centar Zupa
71.	Komunalec PC for Communal Works –Prilep	Prilep
72.	PC for Communal Works –Dolneni	Dolneni
73.	Komunalec PC for Utilization of Urban Land-Makedonski Brod	Makedonski Brod
74.	Komuna PC for Communal Works –Krusevo	Krusevo
75.	Komunalec PC for Communal Works –Strumica	Strumica
76.	Komuna PC for Communal Works -Novo Selo	Novo Selo
77.	Communal service PC for Communal Works –Valandovo	Valandovo
78.	PC Vet Station-Valandovo	Valandovo
79.	Progres PC for Communal Works –Radovis	Radovis
80.	Fortuna PC for Communal Works –Stip	Stip
81.	Ilinden PC for Communal Works –Probistip	Probistip
82.	PC Vet Station-Probistip	Probistip
83.	Edinstvo PC for Communal Works -Sveti Nikole	Sv. Nikole
84.	Tetovo PC for Communal Works –Tetovo	Tetovo
85.	PC Geoinzenering-Tetovo	Tetovo
86.	Vardar-Brvenica	Brvenica
87.	Vardar Inzenering-Brvenica	Brvenica
88.	PC Gostivar-Gostivar	Gostivar
89.	Derven PC for Communal Works –Veles	Veles
90.	PC Vet Station-Veles	Veles
91.	Vila Zora PC for Construction and Utilization-Veles	Veles
92.	Topolka PC for Communal Works –Caska	Caska
93.	PC Komunalec-Gevgelija	Gevgelija
94.	PC Vodovod (water utility)-Bogdanci	Bogdanci
95.	PC Komunalec Polin-Star Dojran	Star Dojran
96.	PC Miravci-Miravci	Miravci
97.	PC Napredok-Prdejci	Prdejci
98.	PC Tikvesko Pole-Kavadarci	Kavadarci
99.	PC Komunalec-Kavadarci	Kavadarci

No.	Company	
100.	PC Tikvesija-Kavadarci	Kavadarci
101.	Mito Hadjivasilev Jasmin PC for Utilisation of Sport Infrastructure-Kavadarci	Kavadarci
102.	PC Vet Station-Negotino	Negotino
103.	Komunalec PC for Communal Works and Services-Negotino	Negotino

Table 2: Goods and Services Subject to Price Control

Classification (Harmonized System or Common Product Classification)	Product or Sector
HS 2710 11 51 00 HS 2710 11 59 00 HS 2710 11 45 00 HS 2710 19 45 00 HS 2710 19 49 00 HS 2710 19 63 00	Petrol derivatives
HS 2716 00 00 00	Electrical energy
HS 2711 11 00 00	Natural gas
HS 2716	Heating energy
CPC 18000	Production and supply of raw water for consumption
CPC 81292	Motor vehicles insurance
Services subject to approval granted by local government bodies	
CPC 69210	Production and distribution of drinking water
CPC 942	Treatment and disposal of waste water (collectors excluded)
CPC 94020	Renovation services in towns, cities and settlements (collecting and depositing waste)

Table 3(a)**Products subject to excise taxes**

HS Number	Description of Product	Excise applied
2710 00 26 00	Aviation spirit	32,923 Mden/kg
2710 00 27 00	with a lead content, not exceeding 0.013 g per litre, with an octane number (RON) of less than 95	29,274 Mden /kg
2710 00 29 00	with a lead content, not exceeding 0.013 g per litre, with an octane number (RON) of 95 or more but less than 98	29,274 Mden /kg
2710 00 32 00	with a lead content, not exceeding 0.013 g per litre, with an octane number (RON) of 98 or more	29,274 Mden /kg
2710 00 34 00	with a lead content exceeding 0.013 g per litre, with an octane number (RON) of less than 98	32,923 Mden /kg
2710 00 36 00	with a lead content exceeding 0.013 g per litre, with an octane number (RON) of 98 or more	32,923 Mden /kg
2710 00 66 00	With a sulphur content not exceeding 0.05 per cent by weight: - as a power fuel; - as a heating fuel;	14,476 Mden /kg 3,742 MDen /kg
2710 00 68 00	With a sulphur content exceeding 0,2 per cent by weight: - as a power fuel; - as a heating fuel;	14,476 MDen /kg 3,742 MDen /kg
2711 12 11 00	Liquefied propane of a purity not less than 99 per cent, for use: - as a power fuel; - as a heating fuel;	4,900 MDen /kg 4,876 MDen /kg
2711 19 00 00	Other in gaseous state - as a power fuel; - as a heating fuel;	4,900 MDen /kg 4,876 MDen /kg
2711 29 00 00	Other - as a power fuel; - as a heating fuel;	4,900 MDen /kg 4,876 MDen /kg
2710 00 51 00	Kerosene as a jet fuel	9,000 MDen /kg
	Other medium oils used as : - power fuel; - heating fuel;	9,000 MDen /kg 1,800 MDen /kg
2710 00 74 00	Fuel oils with a sulphur content not exceeding 1 per cent by weight;	0,100 MDen /kg
2710 00 76 00	Fuel oils with a sulphur content exceeding 1 per cent by weight but not exceeding 2 per cent by weight;	0,100 MDen /kg
2710 00 77 00	Fuel oils with a sulphur content exceeding 2 per cent by weight but not exceeding 2,8 per cent by weight;	0,100 MDen /kg
2710 00 78 00	Fuel oils with a sulphur content exceeding 2,8 per cent by weight;	0,100 MDen /kg
2203 2206	Beer	3 MDen per litre/degree of alcohol or 1.25 MDen per litre/degree of extract

HS Number	Description of Product	Excise applied
Ex2204 10 Ex2204 21 10 Ex2204 29 10 Ex2205	<p>I. SPARKLING WINES</p> <p>Products bottled with cork strengthened with special supporters or products under dissolved carbon dioxide pressure of 3 bars or more that have an alcohol content of at least 1.2% vol. but not more than 15% vol. when the alcohol content of the finished product is obtained only by fermentation.</p>	0.00 MDen /litre
Ex2204 Ex2205	<p>II. WINES</p> <p>All products, with the exception of sparkling wines, that have an alcohol content of at least 1.2% vol. but not more than 15% vol. when the alcohol content of the finished product was obtained only by fermentation or have an alcohol content of at least 15% vol. but not more than 18% vol., if not produced by enrichment and when the alcohol content of the finished product is obtained only by fermentation.</p>	0.00 MDen /litre
2206 00 31 00 2206 00 39 00 Ex2204 10 Ex2204 21 10 Ex2204 29 10 Ex2205	<p>III. OTHER SPARKLING DRINKS</p> <p>Products not designated as sparkling wines bottled with a cork sustained by special supporters, or products dissolved under carbon dioxide pressure of 3 bars or more that have an alcohol content of at least 1.2% vol. but not more than 13% vol., or have an alcohol content of at least 13% vol. but not more than 15% vol. and when the alcohol content of the finished product is obtained only by fermentation.</p>	30.00 MDen /litre
Ex2204 Ex2205 Ex2206	<p>IV. OTHER NON-SPARKLING DRINKS</p> <p>Products under tariff numbers 2204 and 2205 not included in the "wine" category, as well as products under tariff number 2206 with the exception of "other sparkling fermented drinks" and "beer" with an alcohol content of at least 1.2% vol. but not more than 10% vol. or an alcohol content of at least 10% vol. but not more than 15% vol. and when the alcohol content of the finished product is obtained only by fermentation.</p>	30.00 MDen /litre
Ex2204 Ex2205 Ex2206	<p><u>Semi-products</u></p> <p>Products under tariff numbers 2204, 2205 and 2206 not falling under "sparkling wine" and "wine" categories with an alcohol content of at least 1.2% vol. but not more than 22% vol.</p>	300.00 MDen per litre/degree of alcohol
Ex2204 Ex2205 Ex2206 Ex2207 Ex2208	<p>V. ETHYL ALCOHOL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Products under tariff numbers 2204 and 2205 with and alcohol content exceeding 22% vol. - Products under tariff numbers 2207 and 2208 with an alcohol content of more than 1.2% vol., even when they are part of other products classified under different chapters of the Customs Tariff; - Drinkable ethyl alcohol, regardless of whether it contains dissolved products or not. 	300.00 MDen per litre/degree of alcohol

HS Number	Description of Product	Excise applied
2402	Cigars, cigarillos and cigarettes	Domestic: 33 per cent ad valorem Imported: 1.35 Mden /piece
2403	Smoking tobacco	Domestic: 33 per cent ad valorem Imported: 1,350.00 MDen /kg
8703	Motor cars for the transport of persons, assembled, including motor cars for the combined transport of persons and goods (by type "station wagon" and "van"), and racing cars.	1. Up to 2,0 ltr: 7.5 per cent ad valorem 2. Above 2.0 ltr.: 7.5 per cent ad valorem

Table 3(b)**Action plan proposed by FYROM for equalization of excise taxes
on domestically-produced and imported tobacco and tobacco products**

Year	Domestic cigarettes			Imported cigarettes		
	Excise Tax		Level of reduction (per cent)	Excise Tax		Level of reduction (per cent)
	per cent of retail price	MKD/piece		per cent of retail price	MKD/piece	
2003	33	/	0	0	1.350	0
2004	33	/	0	0	1.350	0
2005	30	0.040	0	5	1.100	-3.8
2006	28	0.070	0	10	0.800	-11.2
2007	26	0.100	0	26	0.100	-15.6

Year	Domestic cigars and cigarillos			Imported cigars and cigarillos		
	Excise Tax		Level of reduction (per cent)	Excise Tax		Level of reduction (per cent)
	per cent of retail price	MKD/piece		per cent of retail price	MKD/piece	
2002	33	0.000	0	0	1.350	0
2003	33	0.000	0	0	1.350	0
2004	33	0.000	0	0	1.350	0
2005	0	1.350	0	0	1.350	0

Year	Domestic fine sliced tobacco			Imported fine sliced tobacco		
	Excise Tax		Level of reduction (per cent)	Excise Tax		Level of reduction (per cent)
	per cent of retail price	MKD/kg		per cent of retail price	MKD/kg	
2002	33	0.00	0	0	1.350	0
2003	33	0.00	0	0	1.350	0
2004	33	0.00	0	0	1.350	0
2005	0	1.350	0	0	1.350	0

Year	Domestic other smoking tobacco			Imported other smoking tobacco		
	Excise Tax		Level of reduction (per cent)	Excise Tax		Level of reduction (per cent)
	per cent of retail price	MKD/kg		per cent of retail price	MKD/kg	
2002	33	0.00	0	0	1.350	0
2003	33	0.00	0	0	1.350	0
2004	33	0.00	0	0	1.350	0
2005	0	1.350	0	0	1.350	0

Table 4(a)

Goods subject to reduced rate of VAT

	Description of the product
Ex 0101 Ex 0102-0104 0105 Ex 0106	Live animals, except live wild animals: a) Horses, asses, mules and hinnies b) Bovine, pork, sheep and goats c) Live poultry d) Domestic rabbits, bees
Chapter 2	Meat and other slaughtered edible products
Ex Chapter 3	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates except ornamental fish
Chapter 4	Milk and dairy products; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included
0504 Ex 0506	Other products of animal origin: a) Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish), b) Un-worked bones
0601 – 0602	Live trees and other plants
Chapter 7	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers
Chapter 8	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons
Chapter 9	Coffee, tea, maté and spices
Chapter 10	Cereals
1101 – 1106 Ex 1108	Starch and milling industry products
Chapter 12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruits; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder
1302 20	Pectic substances, pectinates and pectates
Ex 1401	Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily for plaiting non-processed
Ex Chapter 15	Edible animal and vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; processed edible fats; raw bee wax
Chapter 16	Preparations of meat, fish or crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates
Chapter 17	Sugars and sugar confectionery
1805 and 1806	Cocoa powder, not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter; Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa
Chapter 19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products
2001 – 2008	Products of vegetables, fruits and other edible parts of plants, except juices from fruits and vegetables
Chapter 21	Miscellaneous edible preparations
Ex 2201	Waters, except natural or artificial mineral waters or aerated waters, in packages for consumption
2209	Vinegar and substitutes for vinegar obtained from acetic acid
2301 –2308	Residues and waste from food industries
Ex 2309	Products used as animal food, except dog, cat or other pets' food put up for retail sale
2401	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse
2501 00 91 00	Salt suitable for human consumption

	Description of the product
2701 2702 2710 00 74 00; 76 00; 77 00 and 78 00 2711 2716	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation: a) Hard coal and various forms of coal briquettes b) Dark coal and lignite, whether or not agglomerated, excluding jet c) Fuel oils d) PetrolEuropean Unionm gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons e) Electrical energy f) Heating g) Cooling
2836 10 00 00 2836 30 00 00	Commercial ammonium carbonate and other ammonium carbonates; Sodium hydrogencarbonate (sodium bicarbonate)
2905 44 11 00 2905 44 19 00 2905 44 91 00 2905 44 99 00 3824 60 11 00 3824 60 19 00 3824 60 91 00 3824 60 99 00	D-glucitol (sorbitol)
Ex 2915 21 00 00	Acetic acid
Ex 2925 11 00 00	Sodium and potassium saccharin salts
Ex 3003 and 3004	Human medicines
3006 60 4014 10 00 00	Contraception products: a) Chemical contraceptive preparations; b) Sheath contraceptives;
Chapter 31	Fertilizers
Ex 3302 10 00 00 Ex 3302 10 21 00 Ex 3302 10 29 00 Ex 3302 10 40 00 Ex 3302 10 90 00	Mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures with a basis of one or more of these substances, put up for retail sale
Ex 3304 91 00 00 Ex 3004 99 00 00 Ex 3305 10 00 00 3306 10 00 00 Ex 3307 30 00 00 Ex 3401 11 00 00 Ex 3401 19 00 00 Ex 3402 20 90 00	Products for body care including washing preparations: a) Powder for baby skin care b) Cream, milk and oil for baby skin care c) Shampoo (except for pets) d) Dentifrices e) Baths (except for pets) f) Toilet soap g) Washing soap h) Detergent for laundry and dishwashing
Ex 3503 00 10 00	Gelatin
4401 10 00 00 44 01 30 4402	Fuel wood and charcoal: a) Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms; b) Sawdust and wood waste and scrap, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms; c) Wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal), whether or not agglomerated;
4818 40 and Ex 5601 10	Sanitary towels, napkins and napkin liners for babies;

	Description of the product
Ex 4901 Ex 4902 Ex 4903 Ex 4905	Printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the graphic industry, except printed materials for advertising purposes and printed materials with pornographic content: a) Printed books, brochures and similar printed matter, whether or not in single sheets; b) Newspapers, journals and periodicals, whether or not illustrated or containing advertising material; c) Children's picture, drawing or coloring books; d) Maps and hydrographic or similar charts of all kinds, including atlases, wall maps, topographical plans and globes, printed; (The evaluation whether the printed matters contain pornography is made and issued by the Ministry of Culture)
5101 11 00 00 5101 19 00 00	Wool, not carded
8713	Invalid carriages, whether or not motorized or otherwise mechanically propelled;
9021	Orthopedic appliances, including crutches, surgical belts and trusses; splints and other fracture appliances; artificial parts of the body; hearing aids and other appliances which are worn or carried, or implanted in the body, to compensate for a defect or disability:
Ex 3808 10	Insecticides for use in the agriculture and for plant protection;
3808 20	Fungicides;
3803 30	Herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant- growth regulators;
3808 40	Disinfectants
Ex 3808 90	Other substances used in the agriculture and for plant protection;
3002 10 10 00	Antisera
3002 10 91 00	Haemoglobin, blood globulins and serum globulins;
3002 10 95 00	Modified immunological products, whether or not obtained by means of biotechnological processes, of human origin;
3002 20 00 00	Vaccines for human medicine
3005	Wadding, gauze, bandages and similar articles (for example, dressings, adhesive plasters, poultices), impregnated or coated with pharmacological substances or put up in forms or packings for retail sale for medical, surgical, dental or veterinary purposes;
3006 10	Sterile surgical catgut, similar sterile suture materials and sterile tissue adhesives for surgical wound closure; sterile laminaria and sterile laminaria tents; sterile absorbable surgical or dental haemostatics;
3006 20	Blood-grouping reagents
3006 30	Opacifying preparations for X-ray examinations; diagnostic reagents designed to be administered to the patient
3006 40	Dental cements and other dental fillings; bone reconstruction cements
3006 50	First-aid boxes and kits
3407 00 00 10	Dental preparations
3701 10 10 00	Photographic plates and film in the flat, sensitised, unexposed, of any material other than paper, paperboard or textiles; instant print film in the flat, sensitised, unexposed, whether or not in packs, for X-ray, for medical, dental or veterinary use;
3702 10 00 00	Photographic film in rolls, sensitised, unexposed, of any material other than paper, paperboard or textiles; instant print film in rolls, sensitised, unexposed, for X-ray, for medical, dental or veterinary use;
3822	Diagnostic or laboratory reagents on a backing and prepared diagnostic or laboratory reagents whether or not on a backing, other than those of heading No 3002 or 3006
4015 11 00 00	Surgical gloves
9018 31	Syringes, with or without needles
9018 32	Tubular metal needles and needles for sutures

	Description of the product
9018 39	Other (catetars, canillas, etc.)
Ex 9018 90 30 00	Dialysers
Ex 3920 10 24 00	Other foil and strip, of polymers of ethylene, for use in agriculture, not prepared for retail sale;
Ex 3920 10 26 00	
Ex 3920 10 28 00	
Ex 3920 10 40 00	
Ex 3920 10 81 00	
Ex 3920 10 89 00	

Table 4(b)

Services subject to reduced rate of VAT

Transport of people - transport of their luggage
<p>Waste disposal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- selection;- collection;- transportation;- processing;- dumping of waste from the population and industry. <p>Recycling of recyclable waste, as well as selection, collection and transportation of such waste are not considered to be dispatching of waste.</p>
<p>Cleaning of public areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- public roads;- streets;- squares;- children's playgrounds;- public pedestrian trims;- areas;- channels;- embankments;- cleaning of snow;
<p>Services rendered by lawyers, accountants and auditors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Services rendered by lawyers, accountants and auditors shall be all services typical for the appropriate profession performed by these persons, associations of citizens and companies;- Services of lawyers typical of the profession according to the Law on the Bar;- Services of accountants, typical for the profession according to the Law on Accounting;- Services of auditors, typical for the profession according to the Law on Audit; <p>Exempt from the above:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- economic advise;- entrepreneur advise;- technical advise;- counselling and representation in tax matters;- management of property, as well as counselling and representation in property matters, especially acting as a bankruptcy trustee, property trustee, settlement trustee and executor of a testators will;- opinion as an expert;- acting as a member of a management or supervisory board;- acting as a manager of a professional association.

Table 5

Products Subject to Import Licensing in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

(a) Products Subject to Import Licenses Issued by the Ministry of Economy

Tariff no	Description	Type of licence	Justification	Government agency	Timetable for removal
0805 20 10 00 0805 20 30 00 0805 20 50 00 0805 20 70 00 0805 20 90 00	Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas); clementines, wilkings and similar citrus hybrids.	N-A ¹	PDP ²	MEc ³	30.06.2002
0803 00 11 00 0803 00 19 00 0803 00 90 00	Bananas, including plantains, fresh or dried;	N-A	PDP	MEc	30.06.2002
0805 10 10 00 0805 10 30 00 0805 10 50 00 0805 10 80 00	Oranges;	N-A	PDP	MEc	30.06.2002
1001 10 00 90	Durum wheat	N-A	PDP	MEc	31.12.2001
1001 90 99 00	Other wheat	N-A	PDP	MEc	31.12.2001
1006 10 21 00 1006 10 23 00 1006 10 25 00 1006 10 27 00 1006 10 92 00 1006 10 94 00 1006 10 96 00 1006 10 98 00 1006 20 11 00 1006 20 13 00 1006 20 15 00 1006 20 17 00 1006 20 92 00 1006 20 94 00 1006 20 96 00 1006 20 98 00	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)	N-A	PDP	Mec	30.06.2002

¹Non-automatic

²Protection of Domestic Production

³Ministry of Economy

Tariff no	Description	Type of licence	Justification	Government agency	Timetable for removal
1006 30 21 00 1006 30 23 00 1006 30 25 00 1006 30 27 00 1006 30 42 00 1006 30 44 00 1006 30 46 00 1006 30 48 00 1006 30 61 00 1006 30 63 00 1006 30 65 00 1006 30 67 00 1006 30 92 00 1006 30 94 00 1006 30 96 00 1006 30 98 00	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	N-A	PDP	MEc	30.06.2002
1006 40	Broken rice	N-A	PDP	MEc	30.06.2002
1101 00 11 00 1101 00 15 00 1101 00 90 00	Wheat or meslin flour	N-A	PDP	MEc	30.06.2002
3102 40 10 00 3102 40 90 00	Mixtures of ammonium nitrate with calcium carbonate or other inorganic non-fertilising substances;	N-A	PDP	MEc	31.12.2001
2710 00 11 00 2710 00 15 00	Light oils	N-A	PDP	Mec	31.12.2003
2710 00 21 00	White spirit	N-A	PDP	MEc	
2710 00 25 00	Other	N-A	PDP	MEc	
2710 00 27 00	With an octane number (RON) of less than 95	N-A	PDP	MEc	
2710 00 29 00	With an octane number (RON) of 95 or more but less than 98	N-A	PDP	MEc	
2710 00 32 00	With an octane number (RON) of 98 or more	N-A	PDP	MEc	
2710 00 34 00	With an octane number (RON) of less than 98	N-A	PDP	MEc	
2710 00 36 00	With an octane number (RON) of 98 or more	N-A	PDP	MEc	
2710 00 39 00	Other light oils	N-A	PDP	MEc	
2710 00 41 00 2710 00 45 00	Medium oils	N-A	PDP	MEc	
2710 00 51 00	Jet fuel	N-A	PDP	MEc	
2710 00 55 00 2710 00 59 00	Other	N-A	PDP	MEc	
2710 00 61 00 2710 00 65 00	Gas oils	N-A	PDP	MEc	
2710 00 66 00 2710 00 67 00 2710 00 68 00	For other purposes	N-A	PDP	MEc	
2710 00 71 00 2710 00 72 00	Fuel oils	N-A	PDP	MEc	
2710 00 74 00 2710 00 76 00 2710 00 77 00 2710 00 78 00	For other purposes	N-A	PDP	MEc	

Tariff no	Description	Type of licence	Justification	Government agency	Timetable for removal
2711 12 11 00 2711 12 19 00 2711 12 91 00 2711 12 93 00	Propane	N-A	PDP	MEc	31.12.2003
2711 13 10 00 2711 13 30 00	Butanes	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7208 25 00 00	Of a thickness of 4,75 mm or more	N-A	PDP	MEc	31.12.2001
7208 51 10 00	Of a thickness exceeding 10 mm	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7208 51 30 00	Exceeding 20 mm	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7208 51 50 00	Exceeding 15 mm but not exceeding 20 mm	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7208 51 91 00	2 050 mm or more	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7208 51 99 00	Less than 2 050 mm	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7208 52 10 00	Rolled on four faces or in a closed box pass, of a width not exceeding 1 250 mm	N-A	PDP	MEc	
	Other, of a width of:	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7208 52 91 00	2 050 mm or more	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7208 52 99 00	Less than 2 050 mm	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7208 53 10 00	Rolled on four or in a closed box pass, of a width not exceeding 1 250 mm and of a thickness of 4 mm or more	N-A	PDP	MEc	31.12.2001
7208 53 90 00	Other	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7208 54 10 00	Of a thickness of 2 mm or more	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7208 54 90 00	Of a thickness of less than 2 mm	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7208 90 10 00	Not further worked than surface-treated or simply cut into shapes other than rectangular (including square)	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7208 90 90 00	Other	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7209 15 00 00	Of a thickness of 3 mm or more	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7209 16 10 00	"Electrical"	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7209 16 90 00	Other	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7209 17 10 00	"Electrical"	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7209 17 90 00	Other	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7209 18 10 00	"Electrical"	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7209 18 91 00	Of a thickness of 0,35 mm or more but less than 0,5mm	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7209 18 99 00	Of a thickness of less than 0,35 mm	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7209 26 10 00	"Electrical"	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7209 26 90 00	Other	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7209 27 10 00	"Electrical"	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7209 27 90 00	Other	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7209 90 10 00	- Not further worked than surface-treated or simply cut into shapes other than rectangular (including square)	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7209 90 90 00	Other	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7305 11 00 00	Longitudinally submerged arc welded	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7305 12 00 00	Other, longitudinally welded	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7305 19 00 00	Other	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7305 20 10 00	Longitudinally welded	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7305 20 90 00	Other	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7305 31 00 00	Longitudinally welded	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7305 39 00 00	Other	N-A	PDP	MEc	

Tariff no	Description	Type of licence	Justification	Government agency	Timetable for removal
7305 90 00 00	Other	N-A	PDP	MEc	31.12.2001
7306 10 11 00	Not more than 168,3 mm	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7306 10 19 00	More than 168,3 mm, but not more than 406,4 mm	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7306 10 90 00	Spirally welded	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7306 30 10 00	With attached fittings, suitable for conducting gases or liquids, for use in civil aircraft	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7306 30 21 00	Not exceeding 2 mm	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7306 30 29 00	Exceeding 2 mm	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7306 30 51 00	Plated or coated with zinc	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7306 30 59 00	Other	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7306 30 71 00	Not exceeding 168,3 mm, plated or coated with zinc	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7306 30 78 00	Smoke ventilation pipes	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7306 30 90 00	- Exceeding 168,3 mm, but not exceeding 406,4 mm	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7306 50 10 00	With attached fittings, suitable for gases or liquids, for use in civil aircraft	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7306 50 91 00	Precision tubes	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7306 50 99 00	Other	N-A	PDP	MEc	31.12.2001
7306 60 10 00	With attached fittings, suitable for conducting gases or liquids, for use in civil aircraft	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7306 60 31 00	Not exceeding 2 mm	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7306 60 39 00	Exceeding 2 mm	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7306 60 90 00	Of other sections	N-A	PDP	MEc	
7306 90 00 00	Other	N-A	PDP	MEc	30.06.2002
8702 10 11 00	New	N-A	PDP	MEc	
8702 10 19 00	Used	N-A	PDP	MEc	
8702 10 91 00	New	N-A	PDP	MEc	
8702 10 99 00	Used	N-A	PDP	MEc	
8702 90 11 00	New	N-A	PDP	MEc	
8702 90 19 00	Used	N-A	PDP	MEc	
8702 90 31 00	New	N-A	PDP	MEc	
8702 90 39 00	Used	N-A	PDP	MEc	
8702 90 90 00	With other engines	N-A	PDP	MEc	

(b) **List of Products Subject to Automatic Licence Issued by the Bureau for Standardization and Metrology**

Tariff no	Description	Justification	Government agency	Timetable for removal
8413 11 00 00	Pumps for dispensing fuel or lubricants, of the type used in filling-stations or in garages	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM ⁴	n.a ⁵
8414 51 10 00	Fans with a self-contained electric motor of an output not exceeding 125W: For use in civil aircraft	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8414 51 90 00	Other table, floor, wall, window or roof fans with a self-contained electric motor of an output not exceeding	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8418 10 10 00	Combined refrigerator-freezers, fitted with separate external doors: For use in civil aircraft	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8418 10 91 10	Other combined refrigerator-freezers, fitted with separate external doors: Of a capacity exceeding 340 litres, new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8418 10 99 10	Other combined refrigerator-freezers, fitted with separate external doors: new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8418 21 10 10	Refrigerators, household type: compression type: of a capacity exceeding 340 litres, new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8418 21 51 10	Other refrigerators, household type: Table model, new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8418 21 59 10	Other refrigerators, household type: Building-in type, new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8418 21 91 10	Other refrigerators, household type, compression-type, of a capacity not exceeding 250 litres, new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8418 21 99 10	Other refrigerators, household type, compression-type, of a capacity: Exceeding 250 litres but not exceeding 340 litres, new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8418 22 00 10	Refrigerators, household type, Absorption-type, electrical, new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8418 29 00 10	Other refrigerators, household type: new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8418 30 10 00	Freezers of the chest type, not exceeding 800 litres capacity for use in civil aircraft	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8418 30 91 10	Other freezers of the chest type, Of a capacity not exceeding 400 litres, new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8418 30 99 10	Other freezers of the chest type, Of a capacity exceeding 400 litres but not exceeding 800 litres capacity, new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a

⁴Ministry of Economy - Bureau for Standardization and Metrology⁵Non-applicable

Tariff no	Description	Justification	Government agency	Timetable for removal
8418 40 10 00	Freezers of the upright type, not exceeding 900 litres capacity: For use in civil aircraft	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8418 40 91 10	Other freezers of the upright type, Of a capacity not exceeding 250 litres, new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8418 40 99 10	Other freezers of the upright type, Of a capacity exceeding 250 litres but not exceeding 900 litres, new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8418 50 11 10	Other refrigerating or freezing chests: show-cases and counters for frozen food storage, new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8418 50 19 10	Other refrigerating or freezing chests, show-cases and counters, new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8418 50 90 10	Other refrigerating furniture, new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8422 11 00 00	Dish washing machines: Of the household type	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8422 30 00 00	Machinery for filling, closing, sealing, or labelling bottles, cans	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8423 10 10 00	Personal weighing machines, including baby scales: Household scales	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8423 10 90 00	Other personal weighing machines, including baby scales; household scales	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8423 20 00 00	Scales for continuous weighing of goods on conveyors	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8423 30 00 00	Constant weight scales and scales for discharging a predetermined weight of material into a bag or container	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8423 81 10 00	Other weighing machinery having a max. capacity not exceeding 30 kg: check weighers and automatic control	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8423 81 30 00	Machinery for weighing and labelling pre-packaged goods	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8423 81 50 00	Shop-scales	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8423 81 90 00	Other weighing machinery having a max. capacity not exceeding 30 kg: Other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8423 82 10 00	Having a max. weighing capacity exceeding 30kg but not exceeding 5 000kg:Check weighers and automatic control	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8423 82 90 00	Other having a max. weighing capacity exceeding 30kg but not exceeding 5 000kg	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8423 89 10 00	Other weighing machinery: Weighbridges	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8423 89 90 00	Other weighing machinery: Other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a

Tariff no	Description	Justification	Government agency	Timetable for removal
8423 90 00 00	Weighing machine weights of all kinds; parts of weighing machinery	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8450 11 11 00	Laundry-type washing machines, fully automatic, each of dry linen capacity not exceeding 6 kg: Front-loading machines	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8450 11 19 00	Laundry-type washing machines, fully automatic, each of dry linen capacity not exceeding 6 kg: top-loading machines	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8450 11 90 00	Laundry-type washing machines, fully automatic, each of dry linen capacity > 6kg > 10 kg	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8450 12 00 00	Other machines, with built-in centrifugal drier	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8450 19 00 00	Other machines, each of dry linen capacity not exceeding 10 kg	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8451 21 10 00	Drying machines each of a dry linen capacity not exceeding 6 kg	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8451 21 90 00	Drying machines each of a dry linen capacity exceeding 6 kg but not exceeding 10 kg	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8451 30 10 00	Ironing machines and presses(including fusing presses): Electrically heated, of a power not exceeding 2 500 W	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8451 30 80 00	Other ironing machines and presses (including fusing presses)	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8452 10 00 00	Sewing machines of the household type	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8470 21 00 00	Electronic calculators capable of operation without an external source of electric power: Incorporating a printing device	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8470 29 00 00	Other electronic calculators capable of operation without an external source of electric power	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8470 30 00 00	Other calculating machines	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8470 50 00 00	Cash registers	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8471 10 10 00	Analogue or hybrid automatic data-processing machines: For use in civil aircraft	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8471 10 90 00	Other analogue or hybrid automatic data-processing machines	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8471 30 00 00	Portable digital automatic data-processing machines, weighing not more than 10 kg	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8471 41 10 00	Other digital automatic data-processing machines: For use in civil aircraft	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8471 41 90 00	Other digital automatic data-processing machines: Other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a

Tariff no	Description	Justification	Government agency	Timetable for removal
8471 49 10 00	Other digital automatic data-processing machines, presented in the form of system: For use in civil aircraft	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8471 49 90 00	Other digital automatic data-processing machines, presented in the form of system: Other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8471 50 10 00	Digital processing unit other than those of subheadings No 847141 and 8471 49: For use in civil aircraft	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8471 50 90 00	Other digital processing unit other than those of subheadings No 847141 and 8471 49	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8471 60 10 00	Input or output units, whether or not containing storage units in the same housing: For use in civil aircraft	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8471 60 40 00	Other Input or output units, Printers	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8471 60 50 00	Other Input or output units, Keyboards	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8471 60 90 00	Other Input or output units: Other, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8471 70 10 00	Storage units: For use in civil aircraft	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8471 70 40 00	Other Storage units: Central storage units	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8471 70 51 00	Other Storage units: Disc storage units: Optical, including magneto-optical	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8471 70 53 00	Hard disk drives	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8471 70 59 00	Other Disc storage units: Other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8471 70 60 00	Magnetic tape storage units	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8471 70 90 00	Other Disc storage units: Other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8471 80 10 00	Other units of automatic data-processing machines: Peripheral	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8471 80 90 00	Other units of automatic data-processing machines: Other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8471 90 00 00	Other automatic data-processing machines and units thereof	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8476 21 00 00	Automatic beverage-vending machines: Incorporating heating or refrigerating devices	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8476 81 00 00	Other automatic goods-vending machines incorporating heating or refrigerating devices	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8504 31 31 00	Measuring transformers for voltage measurement	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8504 31 39 00	Measuring transformers, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a

Tariff no	Description	Justification	Government agency	Timetable for removal
8504 32 30 00	Measuring transformers, > 1 kVA - 16 kVA	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8508 10 10 00	Drills of all kinds, contained electric motor, without an external source of power	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8508 10 91 00	Drills of all kinds, electro-pneumatic	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8508 10 99 00	Drills of all kinds, contained electric motor, without an external source of power, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8508 20 10 00	Chainsaws, contained electric motor	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8508 20 30 00	Circular saws, contained electric motor	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8508 20 90 00	Saws, contained electric motor, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8508 80 10 00	Other tools, with electric motor, of a kind used for working textile materials	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8508 80 30 00	Capable of operation without an external source of power	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8508 80 51 00	Angle grinders with electric motor	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8508 80 53 00	Belt sanders with electric motor	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8508 80 59 00	Grinders and sanders, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8508 80 70 00	Planers, with electric motor	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8508 80 80 00	Hedge trimmers and lawn edge cutters with electric motor	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8508 80 90 00	Other tools, with electric motor, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8509 10 10 00	Vacuum cleaners for a voltage of 110 V or more	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8509 10 90 00	Vacuum cleaners for a voltage of less than 110 V	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8509 20 00 00	Floor polishers with electric motor	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8509 30 00 00	Kitchen waste disposers with electric motor	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8509 40 00 00	Food grinders and mixers; fruit or vegetable juice extractors, with electric motor	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8509 80 00 00	Other domestic appliances with electric motor	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8510 10 00 00	Shavers with electric motor	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8510 20 00 00	Hair clippers with electric motor	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8510 30 00 00	Hair-removing appliances with electric motor	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8515 11 00 00	Electric soldering irons and guns	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a

Tariff no	Description	Justification	Government agency	Timetable for removal
8515 19 00 00	Brazing or soldering machines and apparatus, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8515 31 00 00	Fully or partly automatic machines and apparatus for arc welding of metal	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8515 39 10 00	For manual welding with coated electrodes, complete with welding or cutting devices	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8515 39 90 00	Other machines and apparatus for arc welding of metal	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8516 10 11 00	Instantaneous water heaters	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8516 10 19 00	Water heaters, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8516 10 90 00	Immersion heaters	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8516 21 00 00	Storage heating radiators	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8516 29 10 00	Electric space-heating liquid-filled radiators	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8516 29 50 00	Electric space-heating, convection heaters	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8516 29 91 00	Electric space-heating apparatus with built-in fan	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8516 29 99 00	Other electric space-heating apparatus	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8516 31 10 00	Drying hoods	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8516 31 90 00	Hair dryers, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8516 32 00 00	Other hair-dressing apparatus	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8516 33 00 00	Hand-drying apparatus	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8516 40 10 00	Steam smoothing irons	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8516 40 90 00	Electric smoothing irons, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8516 50 00 00	Microwave ovens	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8516 60 10 00	Cookers (incorporating at least an oven and a hob)	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8516 60 51 00	Hobs for building-in	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8516 60 59 00	Cooking plates, boiling rings and hobs, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8516 60 70 00	Grillers and roasters	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8516 60 80 00	Ovens for building-in	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8516 60 90 00	Other ovens; cookers, cooking plates, boiling rings; grillers and roasters, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a

Tariff no	Description	Justification	Government agency	Timetable for removal
8516 71 00 00	Coffee or tea makers appliances	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8516 72 00 00	Toasters	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8516 79 10 00	Plate warmers	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8516 79 20 00	Deep fat fryers	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8516 79 80 00	Other electro-thermic appliances, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8516 80 10 00	Electric heating resistors for anti-icing or de-icing, for use in civil aircraft	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8516 80 90 00	Electric heating resistors, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8517 11 00 00	Line telephone sets with cordless handsets	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8517 19 10 00	Videophones	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8517 19 90 00	Other telephone sets	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8517 21 00 00	Facsimile machines	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8517 30 00 00	Telephonic or telegraphic switching apparatus	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8519 10 00 00	Coin- or disc-operated record-players	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8519 21 00 00	Other record-players without loudspeaker	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8519 29 00 00	Other record-players	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8519 31 00 00	Turntables (record-decks) with automatic record-changing mechanism	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8519 39 00 00	Turntables (record-decks), other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8519 40 00 00	Transcribing machines	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8519 92 00 00	Other sound reproducing apparatus pocket-size cassette-players	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8519 93 30 00	Cassette-type sound reproducing apparatus for used in motor vehicles	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8519 93 39 00	Other sound reproducing apparatus, of a kind used in motor vehicles, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8519 93 80 00	Other, cassette-type	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8519 99 10 00	Other sound reproducing apparatus with laser reading system	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8519 99 90 00	Other sound reproducing apparatus, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8520 10 00 00	Dictating machines not capable of operating without an external source of power	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a

Tariff no	Description	Justification	Government agency	Timetable for removal
8520 20 00 00	Telephone answering machines	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8520 32 00 00	Digital audio type	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8520 32 11 00	Digital audio type, cassette-type, capable of operating without an external source of power	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8520 32 19 00	Digital audio type, cassette-type, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8520 32 30 00	Digital audio type, cassette-type, pocket-size recorders	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8520 32 50 00	Digital audio type, cassette-type, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8520 32 91 00	Digital audio type, cassette-type, Using magnetic tapes on reels, allowing sound recording or reproduction either at a single speed of 19 cm per second or at several speeds if those comprise only 19 cm per second and lower speeds	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8520 32 99 00	Digital audio type, cassette-type, other, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8520 33 00 00	Other magnetic tape recorders, cassette-type	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8520 33 11 00	Other magnetic tape recorders, cassette-type, with built-in amplifier and one or more built-in loudspeakers, capable of operating without an external source of power	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8520 33 19 00	Other magnetic tape recorders, cassette-type, with built-in amplifier and one or more built-in loudspeakers, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8520 33 30 00	Other, cassette-type, pocket-size recorders	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8520 33 90 00	Other, cassette-type, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8520 39 00 00	Other magnetic tape recorders with sound reproducing apparatus	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8520 39 10 00	Other magnetic tape recorders with sound reproducing apparatus, using magnetic tapes on reels, allowing sound recording or reproduction either at a single speed of 19 cm per second or at several speeds if those comprise only 19 cm per second and lower speeds	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8520 39 90 00	Other magnetic tape recorders with sound reproducing apparatus,	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8520 90 10 00	Other magnetic tape recorders for use in civil aircraft	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8520 90 90 00	Other magnetic tape recorders and other sound reproducing apparatus, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a

Tariff no	Description	Justification	Government agency	Timetable for removal
8521 10 10 00	Video recording or reproducing apparatus magnetic tape-type for civil aircraft	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8521 10 30 10	Video recording or reproducing apparatus magnetic tape-type, using tape of a width not exceeding 1,3 cm and allowing recording or reproduction at a tape speed not exceeding 50 mm per second, new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8521 10 80 10	Video recording or reproducing apparatus magnetic tape-type, other, new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8521 10 90 10	Video recording or reproducing apparatus magnetic tape-type, other, new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8521 90 00 10	Video recording or reproducing apparatus, other, new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8525 20 91 00	Radio-telegraphic or radio-telephonic apparatus for cellular networks (mobile telephones)	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8527 21 10 00	Radio-broadcast receivers with laser sound reading system	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8527 21 20 00	Radio-broadcast receivers, combined with sound recording or reproducing apparatus, capable of receiving and decoding digital Radio Data System signals, with laser reading system	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8527 21 52 00	Radio-broadcast receivers, combined with sound recording or reproducing apparatus, capable of receiving and decoding digital Radio Data System signals, of the cassette-type with an analogue and digital reading system	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8527 21 59 00	Radio-broadcast receivers, combined with sound recording or reproducing apparatus, capable of receiving and decoding digital Radio Data System signals, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8527 21 70 00	Radio-broadcast receivers, combined with sound recording or reproducing apparatus, other, with laser reading system	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8527 21 92 00	Radio-broadcast receivers, combined with sound recording or reproducing apparatus, other,	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8527 21 90 00	Radio-broadcast receivers combined with sound recording or reproducing apparatus, other, of the cassette-type with an analogue and digital reading system	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8527 21 98 00	Radio-broadcast receivers combined with sound recording or reproducing apparatus, other, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a

Tariff no	Description	Justification	Government agency	Timetable for removal
8527 29 00 00	Radio-broadcast receivers not capable of operating without an external source, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8527 90 10 00	Other apparatus for radio-telephony or radio-telegraphy, for use in civil aircraft	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8527 90 92 00	Portable receivers for calling, alerting or paging	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8527 90 99 00	Other apparatus for radio-telephony or radio-telegraphy, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8528 12 10 00	Reception apparatus for television, whether or not incorporating radio-broadcast receivers or sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus, colour, television projection equipment	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8528 12 20 00	Apparatus incorporating a video recorder or reproducer	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8528 12 52 10	Television projection equipment colour, with diagonal not exceeding 42 cm, new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8528 12 54 10	Television projection equipment colour, with diagonal >42 cm - 52 cm, new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8528 12 56 10	Television projection equipment colour, with diagonal > 52 cm - 72 cm, new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8528 12 58 10	Television projection equipment, colour, with diagonal > 72 cm , new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8528 12 62 00	Television projection equipment, colour, other, with scanning parameters not exceeding 625 lines, with a diagonal measurement of the screen, not exceeding 75 cm	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8528 12 66 00	Television projection equipment, colour, other, with scanning parameters not exceeding 625 lines, with a diagonal measurement of the screen, exceeding 75 cm	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8528 12 72 00	Television projection equipment, colour, other, with scanning parameters exceeding 625 lines, with a vertical resolution of less than 700 lines	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8528 12 76 00	Television projection equipment, colour, other, with scanning parameters exceeding 625 lines, with a vertical resolution of 700 lines or more	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8528 12 81 00	Television projection equipment, colour, other, with a screen width/height ratio less than 1,520	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8528 12 89 00	Television projection equipment, colour, other, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a

Tariff no	Description	Justification	Government agency	Timetable for removal
8528 12 90 00	Video tuners,electronic assemblies for incorporation into automatic data-processing machines	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8528 12 93 00	Video tuners,electronic assemblies for incorporation into automatic data-processing machines, other, digital (including mixed digital and analogue)	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8528 12 95 00	Video tuners,electronic assemblies for incorporation into automatic data-processing machines, other, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8528 12 98 00	Other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8528 13 00 10	Television projection equipment, black and white or other monochrome, new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8528 21 00 10	Video monitors, colour, new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8528 21 14 10	Video monitors, colour, with a screen width/height ratio less than 1,5new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8528 21 16 10	Video monitors, colour, with scanning parameters not exceeding 625 lines, new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8528 21 18 10	Video monitors, colour, with scanning parameters exceeding 625 lines, new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8528 21 90 10	Video monitors, colour, other, new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8528 22 00 10	Video monitors, black and white or other monochrome, new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8528 30 00 10	Video projectors, new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8528 30 05 10	Video projectors, operating by means of flat panel display (for example a liquid crystal device), capable of displaying digital information generated by automatic data processing machine, new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8528 30 20 10	Video projectors, other, colour, new	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8529 10 10 00	Aerials and aerial reflectors of all kinds for use in civil aircraft	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8529 10 20 00	Telescopic and whip-type Aerials for portable apparatus or for app. for fitting in motor vehicles	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8529 10 31 00	Outside Aerials for radio or television broadcast receivers for reception via satellite	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8529 10 39 00	Outside Aerials for radio or television broadcast receivers, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8529 10 40 00	Inside aerials for radio or television broadcast receivers, including built-in types	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a

Tariff no	Description	Justification	Government agency	Timetable for removal
8529 10 50 00	Aerials, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8529 10 70 00	Aerial filters and separators	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8529 10 90 00	Aerials and aerial reflectors of all kinds, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8536 61 10 00	Edison lamp-holders	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
8536 61 90 00	Other lamp-holders	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9007 11 00 00	Cameras for film of less than 16 mm width or for double-8 mm film	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9007 19 00 00	Other cinematographic cameras	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9007 20 00 00	Projectors	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9009 11 00 00	Electrostatic photocopying apparatus, operating by reproducing the original Image, direct process	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9009 12 00 00	Electrostatic photocopying apparatus operating by reproducing the original Image, indirect process	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9009 21 00 00	Other photocopying apparatus incorporating an optical system	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9009 22 00 00	Photocopying apparatus incorporating an optical system or of the contact type and thermo-copying apparatus, electrostatic photocopying apparatus, of the contact type	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9009 22 10 00	Blueprinters and diazocopiers	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9009 22 90 00	Other photocopying apparatus of the contact type	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9025 19 99 00	Hydrometers and similar floating instruments, thermometers, pyrometers, barometers, hygrometers and psychrometers, recording or not, and any combination of these instruments, thermometers and pyrometers, not combined with other instruments, other, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9026 20 50 00	Instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking the flow, level, pressure or other variables of liquids or gases (for example, flow meters, level gauges, manometers, heat meters), excluding instruments and apparatus of heading No 9014,9015, 9028 or 9032, for measuring or checking pressure, spiral or metal diaphragm type pressure gauges	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a

Tariff no	Description	Justification	Government agency	Timetable for removal
9027 20 00 00	Instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis (for example, polarimeters, refractometers, spectrometers, gas or smoke analysis apparatus); instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking viscosity, porosity, expansion, surface tension or the like; instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking quantities of heat, sound or light (including exposure meters); microtomes, chromatographs and electrophoresis instruments	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9027 50 00 00	Instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis (for example, polarimeters, refractometers, spectrometers, gas or smoke analysis apparatus); instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking viscosity, porosity, expansion, surface tension or the like; instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking quantities of heat, sound or light (including exposure meters); microtomes, other instruments and apparatus using optical radiations (UV, visible, IR)	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9027 80 97 00	Other instruments and apparatus, electronic, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9009 30 00 00	Thermo-copying apparatus	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9031 80 32 00	Measuring or checking instruments, appliances and machines, not specified or included elsewhere in this chapter; profile projectors, other instruments, appliances and machines, electronic, for measuring or checking geometrical quantities, for inspecting semiconductor wafers or devices or for inspecting photomasks or reticles used in manufacturing semiconductor devices	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9031 80 34 00	Measuring or checking instruments, appliances and machines, not specified or included elsewhere in this chapter; profile projectors, other, electronic, for measuring or checking geometrical quantities, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a

Tariff no	Description	Justification	Government agency	Timetable for removal
9031 80 91 00	Measuring or checking instruments, appliances and machines, not specified or included elsewhere in this chapter; profile projectors, other, electronic, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9015 10 10 00	Rangefinders, electronic	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9015 10 90 00	Other rangefinders	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9015 20 10 00	Theodolites and tacheometers, electronic	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9015 20 90 00	Other theodolites and tacheometers	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9015 30 10 00	Levels, electronic	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9015 30 90 00	Other levels	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9015 40 10 00	Photogrammetrical, surveying instruments and appliances, electronic	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9015 40 90 00	Other photogrammetrical, surveying instruments and appliances	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9015 80 11 00	Electronic meteorological, hydrological and geophysical instruments and apparatus	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9015 80 19 00	Other instruments, appliances surveying, electronic	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9015 80 91 00	Instruments, appliances used in geodesy, topogr., surveying/levelling; hydrograph. instrum.	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9015 80 93 00	Meteorological, hydrological and geophysical instruments and apparatus	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9015 80 99 00	Other instruments, appliances surveying, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9015 90 00 00	Parts and accessories for surveying instruments and appliances	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9016 00 10 00	Balances	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9016 00 90 00	Parts and accessories for balances of a sensitivity of 5 cg	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9017 30 10 00	Micrometers and callipers	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9017 30 90 00	Other (excluding gauges without adjustable devices of heading No 9031)	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9017 80 10 00	Measuring rods and tapes and divided scales	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9017 80 90 00	Other instruments drawing, marking-out or mathematical calculating instruments	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9018 31 10 00	Syringes with or without needles of plastics	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a

Tariff no	Description	Justification	Government agency	Timetable for removal
9018 31 90 00	Syringes with or without needles, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9018 90 10 00	Instruments and apparatus for measuring blood-pressure	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9024 10 10 00	Electronic machines and appliances for testing metals	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9024 10 91 00	Machines and appliances for testing metals, universal or for tensile tests	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9024 10 93 00	Machines and appliances for testing metals for hardness tests	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9024 10 99 00	Other machines and appliances for testing metals	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9024 80 10 00	Other machines and appliances for testing materials, electronic	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9024 80 91 00	Other machines and appliances for testing textiles, paper or paperboard	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9024 80 99 00	Other machines and appliances for testing materials, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9024 90 00 00	Parts and accessories of machines and appliances for testing materials	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9025 11 10 00	Thermometers and pyrometers, liquid-filled, for direct reading for use in civil aircraft	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9025 11 91 00	Clinical or veterinary thermometers, liquid-filled	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9025 11 99 00	Other, thermometers and pyrometers, liquid-filled	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9025 19 10 00	Thermometers and pyrometers, for use in civil aircraft	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9025 19 91 00	Other thermometers and pyrometers, electronic	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9025 19 99 00	Other thermometers and pyrometers, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9025 80 15 00	Hydrometers and similar floating instruments, for use in civil aircraft	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9025 80 20 00	Barometers, not combined with other instruments	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9025 80 91 00	Hydrometers and similar floating instruments, electronic	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9025 80 99 00	Hydrometers and similar floating instruments, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9025 90 10 00	Parts and accessories of hydrometers and similar floating instruments, for use in civil aircraft	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9025 90 90 00	Parts and accessories of hydrometers and similar floating instruments, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9026 10 10 00	Instruments /apparatus for measuring /checking the flow or level of liquids for use in civil aircraft	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9026 10 51 00	Electronic flow meters	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a

Tariff no	Description	Justification	Government agency	Timetable for removal
9026 10 59 00	Other electronic instruments and apparatus for measuring /checking the flow or level of liquids	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9026 10 91 00	Other instruments and apparatus for flow meters	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9026 10 99 00	Other instruments and apparatus for measuring /checking the flow or level of liquids, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9026 20 10 00	Instruments /apparatus for measuring or checking pressure, for use in civil aircraft	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9026 20 30 00	Electronic instruments /apparatus for measuring or checking pressure	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9026 20 51 00	Appliances for measuring and non-automatically regulating tyre pressure	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9026 20 59 00	Other spiral /metal diaphragm type pressure gauges	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9026 20 90 00	Other instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking pressure, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9026 80 10 00	Other instruments or apparatus for measuring variables of liquids or gases, use in civil aircraft	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9026 80 91 00	Other instruments or apparatus for measuring variables of liquids or gases, electronic	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9026 80 99 00	Other instruments or apparatus for measuring variables of liquids or gases, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9027 10 10 00	Electronic gas or smoke analysis apparatus	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9027 10 90 00	Other gas or smoke analysis apparatus	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9027 20 10 00	Chromatographs	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9027 20 90 00	Electrophoresis instruments	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9027 30 00 00	Spectrometers, spectrophotomet., spectrographs using optical radiations (UV, visible, IR)	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9027 40 00 00	Exposure meters	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9027 80 11 00	Electronic pH meters, rH meters and other apparatus or measuring conductivity	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9027 80 91 00	Viscometers, porosimeters and expansion meters	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9027 80 98 00	Other instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9028 10 00 00	Gas meters	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9028 20 00 00	Liquid meters	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a

Tariff no	Description	Justification	Government agency	Timetable for removal
9028 30 11 00	Electricity meters for alternating current for single-phase	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9028 30 19 00	Electricity meters for alternating current for multi-phase	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9028 30 90 00	Electricity meters, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9029 10 10 00	Electric or electronic revolution counters, for use in civil aircraft	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9029 10 90 00	Other revolution counters, production counters, taximeters, milometers, pedometers	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9029 20 31 00	Speed indicators for vehicles	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9029 20 39 00	Other speed indicators and tachometers	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9030 10 10 00	Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting ionizing radiations for use in civil aircraft	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9030 10 90 00	Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting ionizing radiations, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9030 20 10 00	Cathode-ray oscilloscopes and cathode-ray oscillographs for use in civil aircraft	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9030 20 90 00	Cathode-ray oscilloscopes and cathode-ray oscillographs, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9030 31 10 00	Multimeters, without a recording device for use in civil aircraft	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9030 31 90 00	Multimeters, without a recording device, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9030 39 10 00	Other instruments/apparatus, for measuring or checking electrical quantities, for civil aircraft	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9030 39 30 00	Other instruments/apparatus, for measuring or checking electrical quantities, electronic	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9030 39 91 00	Voltmeters	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9030 39 99 00	Other instruments/apparatus, for measuring or checking electrical quantities, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9030 40 10 00	Instruments, apparatus, specially designed for telecommunications for use in civil aircraft	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9030 40 90 00	Instruments, apparatus, specially designed for telecommunications, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9030 83 10 00	Other instruments, apparatus for meas./checking electr. quantities, with a record. device for civil aircraft	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9030 83 90 00	Other instruments, apparatus for meas. or checking electrical quantities, with a recording device, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a

Tariff no	Description	Justification	Government agency	Timetable for removal
9030 89 10 00	Other instruments, apparatus for measuring or checking electrical quantities, for use in civil aircraft	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9030 89 92 00	Other instruments, apparatus, for measuring or checking electrical quantities, electronic	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9030 89 99 00	Other instruments, apparatus, for measuring or checking electrical quantities, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9031 80 10 00	Other instruments, appliances and machines for use in civil aircraft	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9031 80 31 00	Electronic instruments, appliances for measuring or checking geometrical quantities	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9031 80 39 00	Electronic instruments, appliances, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9031 80 50 00	Other instruments, appliances for measuring or checking geometrical quantities	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9031 80 99 00	Other instruments, appliances, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9101 91 00 10	Stop watches, with case of precious metal, electrically operated	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9101 99 00 10	Other personal watches, with case of precious metal, stop watches	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9102 91 00 10	Stop watches, electrically operated	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9102 99 00 10	Other, stop watches	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9106 10 00 00	Time-registers; time-recorders	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9106 20 00 00	Parking meters	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9106 90 10 00	Process-timers, stop-clocks and the like	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9106 90 90 00	Other apparatus for measuring, recording or otherwise indicating intervals of time, other	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a
9107 00 00 00	Time switches, with clock or watch movement or with synchronous motor	Consumer safety	MEc-BSM	n.a

(c) **Products Subject to Import Licenses Issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy - Administration for Plant Protection**

Tariff number	Description	Type of licence	Justification	Government agency	Timetable for removal
3808 10 10 00	Based on pyrethroids	NA ⁶	SPS	(MA-APP) ⁷	n.a ⁸
3808 10 20 00	Based on chlorinated hydrocarbons	NA	SPS	(MA-APP)	n.a
3808 10 30 00	Based on carbamates	NA	SPS	(MA-APP)	n.a
3808 10 40 00	Based on organophosphorus compounds	NA	SPS	(MA-APP)	n.a
3808 10 90 00	Other	NA	SPS	(MA-APP)	n.a
3808 20 10 00	Preparations based on copper compounds	NA	SPS	(MA-APP)	n.a
3808 20 15 00	Other:	NA	SPS	(MA-APP)	n.a
3808 20 30 00	Based on dithiocarbamates	NA	SPS	(MA-APP)	n.a
3808 20 40 00	Based on benzimidazoles	NA	SPS	(MA-APP)	n.a
3808 20 50 00	Based on diazoles or triazoles	NA	SPS	(MA-APP)	n.a
3808 20 60 00	Based on diazines or morpholines	NA	SPS	(MA-APP)	n.a
3808 20 80 00	Other	NA	SPS	(MA-APP)	n.a
3808 30 11 00	Based on phenoxy-phytohormones	NA	SPS	(MA-APP)	n.a
3808 30 13 00	Based on triazines	NA	SPS	(MA-APP)	n.a
3808 30 15 00	Based on amides	NA	SPS	(MA-APP)	n.a
3808 30 17 00	Based on carbamates	NA	SPS	(MA-APP)	n.a
3808 30 21 00	Based on dinitroaniline derivates	NA	SPS	(MA-APP)	n.a
3808 30 23 00	Based on derivatives of urea, of uracil or of sulphonylurea	NA	SPS	(MA-APP)	n.a
3808 30 27 00	Other	NA	SPS	(MA-APP)	n.a
3808 30 30 00	Anti-sprouting products	NA	SPS	(MA-APP)	n.a
3808 30 90 00	Plant-growth regulators	NA	SPS	(MA-APP)	n.a
3808 90 10 00	Rodenticides	NA	SPS	(MA-APP)	n.a
3808 90 90 00	Other	NA	SPS	(MA-APP)	n.a

⁶ Non-automatic

⁷ Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy – Administration on Plant Protection

⁸ Non-applicable

(d) Products Subject to Import Licenses Issued by the Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy- Administration on Seeds and Seeding Materials

Tariff number	Description	Type of license	Justification	Government agency	Timetable for removal
0601 10 10 00	Hyacinths	NA ⁹	SPS	MA-ASSM ¹⁰	n.a ¹¹
0601 10 20 00	Narcissi	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
0601 10 30 00	Tulips	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
0601 10 40 00	Gladioli	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
0601 10 90 00	Other	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
0601 20 10 00	Chicory plants and roots	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
0601 20 30 00	Orchids, hyacinths, narcissi and tulips	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
0601 20 90 00	Other	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
0602 10 10 00	Of wines	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
0602 10 90 00	Other	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
0602 20 10 00	Vine slips, grafted or rooted	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
0602 20 90 00	Other	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
0602 30 00 00	Rhododendrons and azaleas, grafted or not	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
0602 40 10 00	Neither budded nor grafted	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
0602 40 90 00	Budded or grafted	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
0602 90 10 00	Mushroom spawn	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
0602 90 20 00	Pineapple plants	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
0602 90 30 00	Vegetable and strawberry plants	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
0701 10 00 00	Potato seed	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
0703 10 19 10	Onions for sowing	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
0703 10 19 30	Arpadzik	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
0703 20 00 10	Garlic seed	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
0703 90 00 10	Leeks and other alliaceous vegetables for sowing	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
0713 10 10 00	Peas (<i>Pisum sativum</i>) for sowing	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
0713 33 10 00	Kidney beans, including white pea beans (<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>) for sowing	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
0713 40 00 10	Lentils for sowing	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
0713 90 10 00	For sowing	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1001 10 00 10	Durum wheat for sowing	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1001 90 10 00	Spelt for sowing	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1001 90 91 00	Common wheat and meslin seed	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1002 00 00 10	Rye seed	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1003 00 10 00	Barley seed	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1004 00 00 10	Oats seed	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1005 10 11 00	Maize (corn) double hybrids and top cross hybrids	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1005 10 13 00	Maize (corn) three-cross hybrids	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1005 10 15 00	Maize (corn) simple hybrids	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1005 10 19 00	Other	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1005 90 00 00	Other	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a

⁹ Non-automatic¹⁰ Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy - Administration on Seeds and Seeding Materials¹¹ Non-applicable

Tariff number	Description	Type of license	Justification	Government agency	Timetable for removal
1006 10 10 00	Rice for sowing	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1008 90 90 00	Triticale for sowing	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1204 00 10 00	Linseed, whether or not broken for sowing	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1205 00 10 00	Rape or colza seeds, whether or not broken for sowing	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1206 00 10 00	Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken for sowing	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1207 10 10 00	Palm nuts and kernels for sowing	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1207 20 10 00	Cotton seeds for sowing	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1207 20 90 00	Other	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1207 30 10 00	Castor oil seeds for sowing	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1207 40 10 00	Sesamum seeds for sowing	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1207 50 10 00	Mustard seeds for sowing	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1207 60 10 00	Safflower seeds for sowing	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1207 91 10 00	Poppy seeds for sowing	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1207 91 90 00	Other	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1207 92 10 00	Shea nuts (karite nuts) for sowing	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1207 99 10 00	Other for sowing	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1209 11 00 00	Sugar beet seed	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1209 19 00 00	Other	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1209 21 00 00	Lucerne (alfalfa) seed	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1209 22 10 00	Red clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i> L.) seed	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1209 22 80 00	Other	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1209 23 11 00	Meadow fescue (<i>Festuca pratensis</i> Huds.) seed	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1209 23 15 00	Red fescue (<i>Festuca rubra</i> L.) seed	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1209 23 80 00	Other	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1209 24 00 00	Kentucky blue grass (<i>Poa pratensis</i> L.) seed	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1209 25 10 00	Italian ryegrass (including westerwolds) (<i>Lolium multiflorum</i> Lam.)	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1209 25 90 00	Perennial ryegrass (<i>Lolium perenne</i> L.)	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1209 26 00 00	Timothy grass seed	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1209 29 10 00	Vetch seed; seeds of the genus <i>Poa</i> (<i>Poa palustris</i> L., <i>Poa trivialis</i> L.); cocksfoot grass (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> L.); bent grass (<i>Agrostis</i>)	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1209 29 50 00	Lupine seed	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1209 29 80 00	Other	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1209 30 00 00	Seeds of herbaceous plants cultivated principally for their flowers	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1209 91 10 00	Kohlrabi seeds (<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L. var. <i>caulorapa</i> and <i>gongylodes</i> L.)	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1209 91 90 10	Tomato seed	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1209 91 90 30	Cucumber seed	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1209 91 90 70	Pepper seed	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1209 91 90 90	Other	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1209 99 99 10	Tobacco seed	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a
1209 99 99 90	Other	NA	SPS	MA-ASSM	n.a

(e) **Products Subject to Import Licenses Issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy – Forestry Department**

Tariff no	Description	Type of license	Justification	Government agency	Timetable for removal
0602 90 41 00	Forest trees	NA ¹²	SPS	MA-FD ¹³	n.a. ¹⁴
1209 99 10 00	Forest-tree seeds	NA	SPS	MA-FD	n.a.

(f) **List of products subjected to licenses issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy - Veterinary Administration**

Tariff no	Description	Type of license	Justification	Government agency	Timetable for removal
0101	Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies	NA ¹⁵	SPS	MA-VA ¹⁶	n.a. ¹⁷
0102	Live bovine animals	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0103	Live swine	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0104	Live sheep and goats	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0105	Live poultry, that is to say, fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0106	Other live animals	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0201	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0202	Meat of bovine animals, frozen	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0203	Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0204	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0205	Meat of horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0206	Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0207	Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading No 0105, fresh, chilled or frozen	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0208	Other meat and edible meat offal, fresh, chilled or frozen	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0209	Pig fat, free of lean meat, and poultry fat, not rendered or otherwise extracted, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0210	Meat and edible meat offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0301	Live fish	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a

¹² Non-automatic¹³ Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy – Forestry Department¹⁴ Non-applicable¹⁵ Non-automatic¹⁶ Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy - Veterinary Administration¹⁷ Non-applicable

Tariff no	Description	Type of license	Justification	Government agency	Timetable for removal
0302	Fish, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading No 0304	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0303	Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading No 0304	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0304	Fish fillets and other fish meat (whether or not minced), fresh, chilled or frozen	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0305	Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process; flours, meals and pellets of fish, fit for human consumption	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0306	Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; crustaceans, in shell, cooked by steaming or by boiling in water, whether or not chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans, fit for human consumption	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0307	Molluscs, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; flours, meals and pellets of aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans, fit for human consumption	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0402	Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0403	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and cream, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured or containing added fruit, nuts or cocoa	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0404	Whey, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter; products consisting of natural milk constituents, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, not elsewhere specified or included	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0405	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk: dairy spreads	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0406	Cheese and curd	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0407	Birds' eggs, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a

Tariff no	Description	Type of license	Justification	Government agency	Timetable for removal
0408	Birds' eggs, not in shell, and egg yolks, fresh, dried, cooked by steaming or by boiling in water, moulded, frozen or otherwise preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0409 00 00 00	Natural honey	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0410 00 00 00	Edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0501 00 00 00	Human hair, unworked, whether or not washed or scoured; waste of human hair	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0502	Pigs', hogs' or boars' bristles and hair; badger hair and other brush making hair; waste of such bristles or hair	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0503 00 00 00	Horsehair and horsehair waste, whether or not put up as a layer with or without supporting material	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0504 00 00 00	Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish), whole and pieces thereof, fresh, chilled frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
0505	Skins and other parts of birds, with their feathers or down, feathers and parts of feathers (whether or not with trimmed edges) and down, not further worked than cleaned, disinfected or treated for preservation; powder and waste of feathers or parts of feathers	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
1501 00	Pig fat (including lard) and poultry fat, other than that of heading No 0209 to 1503	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
1502 00	Fats of bovine animals, sheep or goats, other than those of heading No 1503	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
1503 00	Lard stearin, lard oil, oleostearin, oleo-oil and tallow oil, not emulsified or mixed or otherwise prepared	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
1504	Fats and oils and their fractions, of fish or marine mammals, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
1505	Wool grease and fatty substances derived therefrom (including lanolin)	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
1506 00 00 00	Other animal fats and oils and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
1507	Soya-bean oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
1508	Ground-nut oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
1509	Olive oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a

Tariff no	Description	Type of license	Justification	Government agency	Timetable for removal
1510 00	Other oils and their fractions, obtained solely from olives, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified, including blends of these oils or fractions with oils or fractions of heading No 1509	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
1515	Other fixed vegetable fats and oils (including jojoba oil) and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
1516	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, partly or wholly hydrogenated, inter- esterified, re-esterified or elaidinized, whether or not refined, but not further prepared	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
1517	Margarine; edible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils or of fractions of different fats or oils of this Chapter, other than edible fats or oils or their fractions of heading No 1516	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
1518	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, boiled, oxidised, dehydrated, sulphurised, blown, polymerised by heat in vacuum or in inert gas or otherwise chemically modified, excluding those of heading No 1516; inedible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fat or oils of fractions of different fats or oils of this chapter, not elsewhere specified or included	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
1520 00 00 00	Glycerol, crude; glycerol waters and glycerol lyes	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
1521	Vegetable waxes (other than triglycerides), beeswax, other insect waxes and spermaceti, whether or not refined or coloured	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
1522 00	Degras; residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
1601 00	Sausages and similar products, of meat, meat offal or blood; food preparations based on these products	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
1602	Other prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
1603 00	Extracts and juices of meat, fish or crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
1604	Prepared or preserved fish; caviar and caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
1605	Crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a

Tariff no	Description	Type of license	Justification	Government agency	Timetable for removal
4101	Raw hides and skins of bovine or equine animals (fresh, or salted, dried, limed, pickled or otherwise preserved, but not tanned, parchment- Addressed or further prepared), whether or not dehaired or split	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
4102	Raw skins of sheep or lambs (fresh, or salted, dried, limed, pickled or otherwise preserved, but not tanned, parchment-dressed or further prepared), whether or not with wool on or split, other than those excluded by Note 1 (c) to this Chapter	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
4103	Other raw hides and skins (fresh, or salted, dried, limed, pickled or otherwise preserved, but not tanned, parchment-dressed or further prepared), whether or not dehaired or split, other than those excluded by Note 1 (b) or 1 (c) to this Chapter	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
4104	Leather of bovine or equine animals, without hair on, other than leather of heading No 4108 or 4109	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
4105	Sheep or lamb skin leather, without wool on, other than leather of heading No 4108 or 4109	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
4106	Goat or kid skin leather, without hair on, other than leather of heading No 4108 or 4109	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
4107	Leather of other animals, without hair on, other than leather of heading No 4108 or 4109	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
4108	Chamois (including combination chamois) leather	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
4109 00 00 00	Patent leather and patent laminated leather; metallized leather	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
4110 00 00 00	Parings and other waste of leather or of composition leather, not suitable for the manufacture of leather articles; leather dust, powder and flour	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
4111 00 00 00	Composition leather with a basis of leather or leather fibre, in slabs, sheets or strip, whether or not in rolls	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
4201	Saddlery and harness for any animal (including traces, leads, knee pads, muzzles, saddle cloths, saddle bags, dog coats and the like), of any material	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a

Tariff no	Description	Type of license	Justification	Government agency	Timetable for removal
4202	Trunks, suit-cases, vanity-cases, executive-cases, brief-cases, school satchels, spectacle cases, binocular cases, camera cases, musical instrument cases, gun cases, holsters and similar containers; travelling-bags, toilet bags, rucksacks, handbags, shopping-bags, wallets, purses, map-cases, cigarette-cases, tobacco-pouches, tool bags, sports bags, bottle-cases, jewellery boxes, powder-boxes, cutlery cases and similar containers, of leather or of composition leather, of sheeting of plastics, of textile materials, of vulcanized fibre or of paperboard, or wholly or mainly covered with such materials or with paper :- Trunks, suit-cases, vanity cases, executive-cases, brief-cases, school satchels and similar containers	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
4203	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, of leather or of composition leather	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
4204 00	Articles of leather, or of composition leather, of a kind used in machinery or mechanical appliances or for other technical uses	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
4205 00 00 00	Other articles of leather or of composition leather	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
4206	Articles of gut (other than silk-worm gut), of goldbeater's skin, of bladders or of tendons	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
4301	Raw furskins (including heads, tails, paws and other pieces or cuttings, suitable for furriers' use), other than raw hides and skins of heading No 4101, 4102 or 4103	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
4302	Tanned or dressed furskins (including heads, tails, paws and other pieces or cuttings), unassembled, or assembled (without the addition of other materials) other than those of heading No 4303	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
4303	Articles of apparel, clothing accessories and other articles of furskin	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
4304	Artificial fur and articles thereof	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
5001 00 00 00	Silk-worm cocoons suitable for reeling	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
5002 00 00 00	Raw silk (not thrown)	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
5003	Silk waste (including cocoons unsuitable for reeling, yarn waste and garnetted stock)	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
5004 00	Silk yarn (other than yarn spun from silk waste) not put up for retail sale	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
5005	Yarn spun from silk waste, not put up for retail sale	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a

Tariff no	Description	Type of license	Justification	Government agency	Timetable for removal
5006 00	Silk yarn and yarn spun from silk waste, put up for retail sale; silk-worm gut	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
5007	Woven fabrics of silk or of silk waste	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
5101	Wool, not carded or combed	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
5102	Fine or coarse animal hair, not carded or combed	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
5103	Waste of wool or of fine or coarse animal hair, including yarn waste but excluding garnetted stock	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
5104 00 00 00	Garnetted stock of wool or of fine or coarse animal hair	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
5105	Wool and fine or coarse animal hair, carded or combed (including combed wool in fragments)	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
5106	Yarn of carded wool, not put up for retail sale	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
5107	Yarn of combed wool, not put up for retail sale	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
5108	Yarn of fine animal hair (carded or combed), not put up for retail sale	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
5109	Yarn of wool or of fine animal hair, put up for retail sale	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
5110 00 00 00	Yarn of coarse animal hair or of horsehair (including gimped horsehair yarn), whether or not put up for retail sale	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
5111	Woven fabrics of carded wool or of carded fine animal hair	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
5112	Woven fabrics of combed wool or of combed fine animal hair	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
5113 00 00 00	Woven fabrics of coarse animal hair or of horsehair	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
6701 00 00 00	Skins and other parts of birds with their feathers or down, feathers, parts of feathers, down and articles thereof (other than goods of heading No 0505 and worked quills and scapes)	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
6702	Artificial flowers, foliage and fruit and parts thereof; articles made of artificial flowers, foliage or fruit	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
6703 00 00 00	Human hair, dressed, thinned, bleached or otherwise worked; wool or other animal hair or other textile materials, prepared for use in making wigs or the like	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a
6704	Wigs, false beards, eyebrows and eyelashes, switches and the like, of human or animal hair or of textile materials; articles of human hair not elsewhere specified or included	NA	SPS	MA-VA	n.a

(g) Products Subject to Import Licenses Issued by the Ministry of Environment

Tariff number	Description	Type of licence	Justification	Government agency/agencies	Timetable for removal
2524 00 30 00	Fibres, flakes or powder	NA ¹⁸	TBT	ME ¹⁹	n.a ²⁰
2524 00 80 00	Other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2525 30 00 00	Mica waste	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2612 10 10 00	Uranium ores and pitchblende, and concentrates thereof, with a uranium content of more than 5 per cent by weight (Euratom)	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2612 10 90 00	Other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2612 20 10 00	Monazite; urano-thorianite and other thorium ores and concentrates, with a thorium content of more than 20 per cent by weight (Euratom)	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2612 20 90 00	Other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2613 10 00 00	Roasted	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2613 90 00 00	Other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2618 00 00 00	Granulated slag (slag sand) from the manufacture of iron or steel	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2619 00 10 00	Blast-furnace dust	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2619 00 91 00	Waste suitable for the recovery of iron or manganese	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2619 00 93 00	Slag suitable for the extraction of titanium oxide	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2619 00 95 00	Waste suitable for the extraction of vanadium	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2619 00 99 00	Other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2620 11 00 00	Hard zinc spelter	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2620 19 00 00	Other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2620 21 00 00	Leaded gasoline sludges and leaded anti-knock compounds	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2620 29 00 00	Other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2620 30 00 00	Containing mainly copper	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2620 40 00 00	Containing mainly aluminium	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2620 60 00 00	Containing arsen, mercury, thalium or mix thereof of the kind used in extracting arsen or those metals or for the manufacture of chemical compounds thereof	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2620 91 00 00	Containing antimony, berilium, cadmium, chrome or mix thereof	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2620 99 10 00	Containing mainly nickel	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2620 99 20 00	Containing mainly niobium and tantalum	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2620 99 30 00	Containing mainly tungsten	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2620 99 40 00	Containing mainly tin	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2620 99 50 00	Containing mainly molybdenum	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2620 99 60 00	Containing mainly titanium	NA	TBT	ME	n.a

¹⁸ Non-automatic¹⁹ Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning²⁰ non applicable

Tariff number	Description	Type of licence	Justification	Government agency/agencies	Timetable for removal
2620 99 70 00	Containing mainly cobalt	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2620 99 80 00	Containing mainly zirconium	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2620 99 90 00	Other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2621 10 00 00	Ash and residues of burning municipal waste	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2621 90 00 00	Other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2710 91 00 00	Containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) or polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2710 99 00 00	Other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2713 90 90 00	Other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2827 20 00 00	Calcium chloride	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2835 31 00 00	Sodium triphosphate (sodium tripolyphosphate)	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2835 39 00 00	Other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2903 14 00 00	Carbon tetrachloride	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2903 19 10 00	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (methylchloroform)	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2903 30 33 00	Bromomethane (methyl bromide)	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2903 41 00 00	Trichlorofluoromethane	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2903 42 00 00	Dichlorodifluoromethane	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2903 43 00 00	Trichlorotrifluoroethanes	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2903 44 10 00	Dichlorotetrafluoroethanes	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2903 44 90 00	Chloropentafluoroethane	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2903 45 10 00	Other derivatives perhalogenated only with fluorine and chlorine: Chlorotrifluoromethane	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2903 45 15 00	Other derivatives perhalogenated only with fluorine and chlorine: Pentachlorofluoroethane	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2903 45 20 00	Other derivatives perhalogenated only with fluorine and chlorine: Tetrachlorodifluoroethanes	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2903 45 25 00	Other derivatives perhalogenated only with fluorine and chlorine: Heptachlorofluoropropanes	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2903 45 30 00	Other derivatives perhalogenated only with fluorine and chlorine: Hexachlorodifluoropropanes	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2903 45 35 00	Other derivatives perhalogenated only with fluorine and chlorine: Pentachlorotrifluoropropanes	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2903 45 40 00	Other derivatives perhalogenated only with fluorine and chlorine: Tetrachlorotetrafluoropropanes	NA	TBT	ME	n.a.
2903 45 45 00	Other derivatives perhalogenated only with fluorine and chlorine: Trichloropentafluoropropanes	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2903 45 50 00	Other derivatives perhalogenated only with fluorine and chlorine: Dichlorohexafluoropropanes	NA	TBT	ME	n.a

Tariff number	Description	Type of licence	Justification	Government agency/agencies	Timetable for removal
2903 45 55 00	Other derivatives perhalogenated only with fluorine and chlorine: Chloroheptafluoropropanes	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2903 45 90 00	Other derivatives perhalogenated only with fluorine and chlorine: Tetrafluoroetan	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2903 46 10 00	Bromochlorodifluoromethane	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2903 46 20 00	Bromotrifluoromethane	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2903 46 90 00	Dibromotetrafluoroethanes	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2903 47 00 00	Other perhalogenated derivatives	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2903 49 10 00	Halogenated only with fluorine and chlorine - of methane, ethane or propane	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2903 49 20 00	Halogenated only with fluorine and chlorine – other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2903 49 30 00	Halogenated only with fluorine and chlorine - of methane, ethane or propane	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2903 49 40 00	Halogenated only with fluorine and chlorine - other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
2903 49 80 00	Halogenated only with fluorine and chlorine – other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
3006 80 00 00	Waste pharmaceuticals	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
3104 20 10 00	With a potassium content evaluated as K ₂ O, by weight, not exceeding 40 per cent on the dry anhydrous	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
3104 20 50 00	With a potassium content evaluated as K ₂ O, by weight, exceeding 40 per cent but not exceeding 62 per cent on the dry anhydrous product	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
3104 20 90 00	With a potassium content evaluated as K ₂ O, by weight, exceeding 62 per cent on the dry anhydrous product	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
3824 71 00 00	Containing acyclic hydrocarbons perhalogenated only with fluorine and chlorine	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
3824 79 00 00	Other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
3825 10 00 00	Municipal waste	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
3825 20 00 00	Sewage sludge	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
3825 30 00 00	Clinical waste	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
3825 41 00 00	Halogenated	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
3825 49 00 00	Other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
3825 50 00 00	Wastes of metal pickling liquors, hydraulic fluids, brake and anti-freeze fluids	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
3825 61 00 00	Mainly containing organic constituents	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
3825 69 00 00	Other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
3825 90 00 00	Other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
3915	All tariff lines	NA	TBT	ME	n.a

Tariff number	Description	Type of licence	Justification	Government agency/agencies	Timetable for removal
4004 00 00 00	Waste, parings and scrap of rubber (other than hard rubber) and powders and granules obtained therefrom	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
4012 11 00 00	Retreaded tyres of a kind used on motor cars (including station wagons and racing cars)	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
4012 12 00 00	Retreaded tyres of the kind used on buses or lorries	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
4012 13 10 00	For use in civil aircraft:	NA		ME	n.a
4012 13 90 00	Other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
4012 19 00 00	Other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
4012 20 90 10	Of a kind used on motor cars	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
4012 20 90 30	Used pneumatic tyres of the kind used on buses or lorries	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
4012 20 90 90	Used pneumatic tyres – other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
4012 90 20 00	Solid or cushion tyres and interchangeable tyre treads	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
4012 90 30 00	Changeable protectors	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
4012 90 90 00	Tyre flaps	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
5003 10 00 00	Not carded or combed	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
5003 90 00 00	Other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
5103 10 10 00	Not carbonized	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
5103 10 90 00	Carbonised	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
5103 20 10 00	Yarn waste	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
5103 20 91 00	Not carbonized	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
5103 20 99 00	Carbonised	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
5103 30 00 00	Waste of coarse animal hair	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
5202 10 00 00	Yarn waste (including thread waste)	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
5202 91 00 00	Garnetted stock	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
5202 99 00 00	Other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
5301 30 10 00	Tow	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
5301 30 90 00	Flax waste	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
5505 10 10 00	Of nylon or other polyamides	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
5505 10 30 00	Of polyesters	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
5505 10 50 00	Acrylic or modacrylic	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
5505 10 70 00	Of polypropylene	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
5505 10 90 00	Other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
5505 20 00 00	Of artificial fibres	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
6309 00 00 00	Worn clothing and other worn articles	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
6310 10 10 00	Of wool or fine or coarse animal hair	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
6310 10 30 00	Of flax or cotton	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
6310 10 90 00	Of other textile materials	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
6310 90 00 00	Other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
6811 10 00 00	Corrugated sheets	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
6811 20 11 00	Sheets for roofing or walls, not exceeding 40x60 cm for roofing or walls	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
6811 20 80 00	Other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
6811 30 00 00	Tubes, pipes and tube or pipe fittings	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
6811 90 00 00	Other articles	NA	TBT	ME	n.a

Tariff number	Description	Type of licence	Justification	Government agency/agencies	Timetable for removal
6812 10 00 00	Fabricated asbestos fibres; mixtures with a basis of asbestos or with a basis of asbestos and magnesium carbonate	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
6812 20 00 00	Yarn and thread	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
6812 30 00 00	Cords and string, whether or not plaited	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
6812 40 00 00	Woven or knitted fabric	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
6812 50 00 00	Clothing, clothing accessories, footwear and headgear	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
6812 60 00 00	Paper, millboard and felt	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
6812 70 00 00	Compressed asbestos fibre jointing, in sheets or rolls	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
6812 90 10 00	Other for use in civil aircraft	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
6812 90 30 00	Fabricated asbestos fibres; mixtures with a basis of asbestos or with a basis of asbestos and magnesium carbonate	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
6812 90 80 00	Other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
7001 00 10 00	Cullet and other waste and scrap of glass	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
7112 30 00 00	Ash containing precious metal or precious metal compounds	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
7204 10 00 00	Waste and scrap of cast iron	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
7204 21 10 00	Containing by weight 8 per cent or more of nickel	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
7204 21 90 00	Other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
7204 29 00 00	Other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
7204 30 00 00	Waste and scrap of tinned iron or steel	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
7204 41 10 00	Turnings, shavings, chips, milling waste, sawdust and filings	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
7204 41 91 00	In bundles	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
7204 41 99 00	Other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
7204 49 10 00	Fragmentized (shredded)	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
7204 49 30 00	In bundles	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
7204 49 91 00	Neither sorted nor graded	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
7204 49 99 00	Other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
7204 50 10 00	Of alloy steel	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
7204 50 90 00	Other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
7802 00 00 00	Lead waste and scrap	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
7902 00 00 00	Zinc waste and scrap	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8002 00 00 00	Tin waste and scrap	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8101 97 00 00	Waste and scrap	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8102 97 00 00	Waste and scrap	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8103 30 00 00	Waste and scrap	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8104 20 00 00	Waste and scrap	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8105 30 00 00	Waste and scrap	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8107 30 00 00	Waste and scrap	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8108 30 00 00	Waste and scrap	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8109 30 00 00	Waste and scrap	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8110 20 00 00	Waste and scrap	NA	TBT	ME	n.a

Tariff number	Description	Type of licence	Justification	Government agency/agencies	Timetable for removal
8111 00 19 00	Waste and scrap	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8112 13 00 00	Waste and scrap	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8112 22 00 00	Waste and scrap	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8112 30 40 00	Waste and scrap	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8112 40 19 00	Waste and scrap	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8112 52 00 00	Waste and scrap	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8112 92 39 00	Waste and scrap	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8112 92 50 00	Waste and scrap	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8113 00 40 00	Waste and scrap	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8418 10 91 90	Combined refrigerator-freezers, fitted with separate external doors, of a capacity exceeding 340 litres, used	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8418 10 99 90	Other, used	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8418 21 10 90	Refrigerators, household type, compression-type, of a capacity exceeding 340 litres, used	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8418 21 51 90	Refrigerators, table model, used	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8418 21 59 90	Refrigerators, building-in type, used	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8418 21 91 90	Refrigerators, of a capacity not exceeding 250 litres, used	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8418 21 99 90	Refrigerators, exceeding 250 litres but not exceeding 340 litres, used	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8418 22 00 90	Refrigerators, absorption-type, electrical, used	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8418 29 00 90	Refrigerators, other, used	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8418 30 91 90	Freezers of the chest type, not exceeding 900 litres capacity, not exceeding 400 litres capacity, used	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8418 30 99 90	Freezers of the chest type, of a capacity exceeding 400 litres but not exceeding 800 litres, used	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8418 40 91 90	Freezers of the upright type, not exceeding 900 litres capacity: of a capacity not exceeding 250 litres, used	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8418 40 99 90	Freezers of the upright type, not exceeding 900 litres capacity, used	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8418 50 11 90	- Other refrigerating or freezing chests, cabinets, display counters, show-cases and similar refrigerating or freezing furniture, refrigerated show-cases and counters (incorporating a refrigerating unit or evaporator), For frozen food storage, used	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8418 50 91 90	For deep freezing other than that of subheadings 841830 and 841840, used	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8418 50 99 90	For deep freezing other than that of subheadings 841830 and 841840, other, used	NA	TBT	ME	n.a

Tariff number	Description	Type of licence	Justification	Government agency/agencies	Timetable for removal
8512 10 30 90	Magnetic tape-type, Using tape of a width not exceeding 1,3 cm and allowing recording or reproduction at a tape speed not exceeding 50 mm per second, used	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8512 10 80 90	Magnetic tape-type, other , other, used	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8521 90 00 90	Other, used	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8528 12 52 90	Reception apparatus for television, whether or not incorporating radio-broadcast receivers or sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus, colour, other, with integral tube, with a screen width/height ratio less than 1,5, with a diagonal measurement of the screen, not exceeding 42 cm, used	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8528 12 54 90	Reception apparatus for television, whether or not incorporating radio-broadcast receivers or sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus, colour, other, with integral tube, with a screen width/height ratio less than 1.5, with a diagonal measurement of the screen, exceeding 42 cm but not exceeding 52 cm, used	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8528 12 56 90	Reception apparatus for television, whether or not incorporating radio-broadcast receivers or sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus, colour, other, with integral tube, with a screen width/height ratio less than 1.5, with a diagonal measurement of the screen, exceeding 52 cm but not exceeding 72 cm, used	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8528 12 58 90	Reception apparatus for television, whether or not incorporating radio-broadcast receivers or sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus, colour, other, with integral tube, with a screen width/height ratio less than 1.5, with a diagonal measurement of the screen, exceeding 72 cm, used	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8528 13 00 90	Black and white or other monochrome, used	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8528 21 14 90	Video monitors, colour, with cathode-ray tube, with a screen width/height ratio less than 1.5, used	NA	TBT	ME	n.a

Tariff number	Description	Type of licence	Justification	Government agency/agencies	Timetable for removal
8528 21 16 90	Video monitors, colour, with cathode-ray tube, other, with scanning parameters not exceeding 625 lines, used	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8528 21 18 90	Video monitors, colour, with cathode-ray tube, other, With scanning parameters exceeding 625 lines, used	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8528 21 90 90	Video monitors, colour, other, used	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8528 22 00 90	Video monitors, black and white or other monochrome, used	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8528 30 05 90	Video projectors, operating by means of flat panel display (for example a liquid crystal device), capable of displaying digital information generated by automatic data processing machine, used	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8528 30 20 90	Video projectors, other, colour, used	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8528 30 90 90	Video projectors, black and white or other monochrome, used	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8548 10 10 00	Spent primary cells, spent primary batteries	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8548 10 21 00	Lead-acid accumulators	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8548 10 29 00	Other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8548 10 91 00	Containing lead	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8548 10 99 00	Other	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8704 21 10 00	Specially designed for the transport of highly radioactive materials (Euratom)	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8704 22 10 00	Specially designed for the transport of highly radioactive materials (Euratom)	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8704 23 10 00	Specially designed for the transport of highly radioactive materials (Euratom)	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8704 31 10 00	Specially designed for the transport of highly radioactive materials (Euratom)	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8704 32 10 00	Specially designed for the transport of highly radioactive materials (Euratom)	NA	TBT	ME	n.a
8708 70 91 90	Road wheels and parts and accessories thereof, other, wheel centres in star form, cast in one piece, of iron or steel	NA	TBT	ME	n.a

(h) Products Subject to Import Licenses Issued by the Ministry of Health – Bureau for Medicaments

Tariff number	Description	Type of licence	Justification	Government agency/agencies	Timetable for removal
1211 90 99 10	Other - see list of names of NPS	NA ²¹	TBT	MH-BM ²²	n.a ²³
1211 90 99 20	Other - poppy cocoons	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
1301 90 90 10	Cannabis-resin;	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
1302 11 00 00	Vegetable saps and extracts – opium	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
1302 19 98 10	See list of names of NPS	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2833 25 00 00	Other sulphates of copper	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2904 20 00 00	Derivatives containing only nitro or only nitroso groups	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2905 29 10 00	Allyl alcohol	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2905 29 90 00	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2905 50 20 10	Halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of acyclic alcohols – Etchlorvinol	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2914 31 00 00	Phenylacetone (phenylpropan-2-one)	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2916 34 00 00	Phenylacetic acid and its salts	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2916 35 00 00	Esters of phenylacetic acid	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2920 90 85 10	Nitroglycerin	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2920 90 85 20	Other esters of nitric acid	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2921 49 90 10	Nitrogen-function compounds – amine-function compounds; acyclic monoamines and their derivatives; salts thereof -see list of names of NPS	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2922 19 90 10	Nitrogen-function compounds - oxygen-function amino-compounds: - amino-alcohols, their ethers and esters, other than those containing more than one kind of oxygen function; salts thereof - see list of names of NPS	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2922 29 00 10	Nitrogen-function compounds – other – see list of names of NPS	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2922 30 00 10	Nitrogen-function compounds – amino-aldehydes, amino-ketones and amino-quinones, other than those containing more than one kind of oxygen function; salts thereof – see list of names of NPS	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2922 43 00 00	Nitrogen-function compounds – anthranilic acid and its salts	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2922 49 70 10	Nitrogen-function compounds – other – see list of names of NPS	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2924 10 00 10	Nitrogen-function compounds – carboxamide-function compounds; amide-function compounds of carbonic acid - acyclic amides (including acyclic carbamates) and their derivatives; salts thereof – see list of names of NPS	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a

²¹ Non-automatic²² Ministry of Health – Bureau for Medicaments²³ Non - applicable

Tariff number	Description	Type of licence	Justification	Government agency/agencies	Timetable for removal
2924 22 00 00	Nitrogen-function compounds – carboxamide-function compounds; amide-function compounds of carbonic acid - 2-Acetamidobenzoic acid	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2924 29 90 10	Nitrogen-function compounds – other – see list of names in NPS	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2925 19 80 10	Nitrogen-function compounds – carboxyimide-function compounds (including saccharin and its salts) and imine-function compounds – imides and their derivatives; salts thereof – glutetimid	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2926 90 99 10	Nitrogen-function compounds – nitrile-function compounds - see list of names in NPS	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2932 91 00 00	Isosafrole	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2932 92 00 00	1-(1,3-Benzodioxol-5-yl)propan-2-one	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2932 93 00 00	Piperonal	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2932 94 00 00	Safrole	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2932 99 80 10	See list of names in NPS	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2933 19 90 10	See list of names in NPS	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2933 29 90 10	See list of names in NPS	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2933 32 00 00	Piperidine and its salts	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2933 39 95 10	See list of names in NPS	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2933 40 90 10	See list of names in NPS	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2933 51 20 00	Phenobarbital (INN), barbital (INN) and their salts	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2933 51 90 10	See list of names in NPS	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2933 59 70 10	See list of names in NPS	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2933 79 00 10	Other lactams - See list of names in NPS	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2933 90 95 10	See list of names in NPS	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2934 90 96 10	See list of names in NPS	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2935 00 10 00	- 3- {1-[7-(Hexadecylsulphonylamino)-1H-indole-3- yl]-3-oxo-1H,3H-naphthol[1,8-cd]pyran-1-yl}-N,N-dimethyl-1H-indole-7-sulphonimide	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2935 00 20 00	Metosulam (ISO)	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2935 00 90 00	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2936 10 00 00	Provitamins, unmixed	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2936 21 00 00	Vitamins A and their derivatives	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2936 22 00 00	Vitamin B1 and its derivatives	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2936 23 00 00	Vitamin B2 and its derivatives	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2936 24 00 00	D- or DL-Pantothenic acid (vitamin B3 or vitamin B5) and its derivatives	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2936 25 00 00	Vitamin B6 and its derivatives	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2936 26 00 00	Vitamin B1 2 and its derivatives	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2936 27 00 00	Vitamin C and its derivatives	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2936 28 00 00	Vitamin E and its derivatives	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2936 29 10 00	Vitamin B9 and its derivatives	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2936 29 30 00	Vitamin H and its derivatives	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2936 29 90 00	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2936 90 11 00	Natural concentrates of vitamins A + D	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a

Tariff number	Description	Type of licence	Justification	Government agency/agencies	Timetable for removal
2936 90 19 00	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2936 90 90 00	Intermixtures, whether or not in any solvent	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2937 10 00 10	Gonadotrophic hormones	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2937 10 00 90	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
	Adrenal cortical hormones and their derivatives:	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2937 21 00 00	Cortisone, hydrocortisone, prednisone (dehydrocortisone) and prednisolone (dehydrohydrocortisone)	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2937 22 00 00	Halogenated derivatives of adrenal cortical hormones	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2937 29 00 10	Acetates cortisone or hydrocortisone	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2937 29 00 90	Other		TBT	MH-BM	n.a
	Other hormones and their derivatives; other steroids used primarily as hormones:	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2937 91 00 00	Insulin and its salts	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2937 92 00 00	Oestrogens and progestogens	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2937 99 00 00	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2938 10 00 00	Rutoside (rutin) and its derivatives	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2938 90	Other:	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2938 90 10 00	Digitalis glycosides	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2938 90 30 00	Glycyrrhizic acid and glycyrrhizates	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2938 90 90 00	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2939 10 00 10	See list of names of NPS	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2939 10 00 90	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2939 21 10 00	Quinine and quinine sulphate	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2939 21 10 00	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2939 29 00 00	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2939 29 00 00	Caffeine and its salts	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2939 41 00 00	Ephedrine and its salts	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2939 42 00 00	Pseudoephedrine (INN) and its salts	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2939 49 00 10	Katine	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2939 49 00 90	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2939 50 00 10	Fenetyllin	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2939 50 00 90	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2939 61 00 00	Ergometrine (INN) and its salts	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2939 62 00 00	Ergotamine (INN) and its salts	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2939 63 00 00	Lysergic acid and its salts	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2939 69 00 00	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2939 70 00 00	Nicotine and its salts	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2939 90 11 00	Crude cocaine	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2939 90 19 00	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2939 90 30 00	Emetine and its salts	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2939 90 90 10	See list of names of NPS	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2939 90 90 90	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3001 10 10 00	Powdered	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3001 10 90 00	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3001 20 10 00	Of human origin	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3001 20 90 00	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3001 90 10 00	Of human origin-other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a

Tariff number	Description	Type of licence	Justification	Government agency/agencies	Timetable for removal
3001 90 91 00	Heparin and its salts	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3001 90 99 00	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3002 10 10 00	Antisera	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3002 10 91 00	Other: Haemoglobin, blood globulins and serum globulins	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3002 10 95 00	Other: Of human origin	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3002 10 99 00	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3002 20 00 00	Vaccines for human medicine	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3002 30 00 00	Vaccines for veterinary medicine	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3002 90 10 00	Human blood	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3002 90 30 00	Animal blood prepared for therapeutic, prophylactic or diagnostic uses	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3002 90 50 00	Cultures of micro-organisms	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3002 90 90 00	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3003 10 00 00	Containing penicillins or derivatives thereof, with a penicillanic acid structure, or streptomycins or their derivatives	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3003 20 00 00	Containing other antibiotics	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3003 31 00 00	Containing hormones or other products of heading No 2937 but not containing antibiotics – containing insulin	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3003 39 00 00	Containing hormones or other products of heading No 2937 but not containing antibiotics – other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3003 40 00 00	Containing alkaloids or derivatives thereof but not containing hormones or other products of heading No 2937 or antibiotics	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3003 90	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3003 90 10 00	Containing iodine or iodine compounds	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3003 90 90 00	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3004 10 10 00	Containing, as active substances, only penicillins or derivatives thereof with a penicillanic acid structure	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3004 10 90 00	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3004 20 10 00	Put up in forms or in packings of a kind sold by retail	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3004 20 90 00	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
	Containing hormones or other products of heading No 2937 but not containing antibiotics:	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3004 31 10 00	Put up in forms or in packings of a kind sold by retail	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3004 31 90 00	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3004 32 10 00	Put up in forms or in packings of a kind sold by retail	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3004 32 90 00	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3004 39 10 00	Put up in forms or in packings of a kind sold by retail	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3004 39 90 00	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a

Tariff number	Description	Type of licence	Justification	Government agency/agencies	Timetable for removal
3004 40 10 00	Put up in forms or in packings of a kind sold by retail	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3004 40 90 00	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3004 50 10 00	Put up in forms or in packings of a kind sold by retail	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3004 50 90 00	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3004 90 11 00	Containing iodine or iodine compounds	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3004 90 19 00	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3004 90 91 00	Containing iodine or iodine compounds	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3004 90 99 00	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3006 10 10 00	Sterile surgical catgut	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3006 10 90 00	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3006 20 00 00	Blood-grouping reagents	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3006 30 00 00	Opacifying preparations for X-ray examinations; diagnostic reagents designed to be administered to the patient	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3006 40 00 00	Dental cements and other dental fillings; bone reconstruction cements	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3006 50 00 00	First-aid boxes and kits	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3006 60 11 00	Put up in forms or in packings of a kind sold by retail	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3006 60 19 00	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3006 60 90 00	Based on spermicides	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3701 10 10 00	For X-ray: For medical, dental or veterinary use	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3702 10 00 00	For X-ray	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3808 10 10 00	Based on pyrethroids	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3808 10 20 00	Based on chlorinated hydrocarbons	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3808 10 30 00	Based on carbamates	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3808 10 40 00	Based on organophosphorus compounds	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3808 10 90 00	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3808 40 10 00	Based on quaternary ammonium salts	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3808 40 20 00	Based on halogenated compounds	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3808 40 90 00	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3808 90 10 00	Rodenticides	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
3808 90 90 00	Other	NA	TBT	MH-BM	n.a
2844 40 00 00	Radioactive isotopes: radioactive Ir 192; radioactive CS 137	NA	TBT	MH ²⁴	n.a.
2844 40 00 00	Radioactive isotopes: radioactive Ir 192; radioactive CS 137	NA	TBT	MH	n.a.
	RTG appliances and other appliances that produce ionised radiation	NA	TBT	MH	n.a.

²⁴ Ministry of Health

Table 6

**Products Subject to Import Licenses Issued by the Ministry of Economy Upon Prior Approval
by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Defense and the National Bank**

Tariff no	Description	Type of license	Justification	Prior approval by	Agency issuing the license	Timetable for removal
2612 10 10 00	Uranium ores and pitchblende, and concentrates thereof, with a uranium content of more than 5 % by weight (Euratom)	N-A ¹	Security	MIA ²	MEc ³	n.a ⁴
2612 10 90 00	Other	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
2612 20 10 00	Monazite; urano-thorianite and other thorium ores and concentrates, with a thorium content of more than 20 % by weight (Euratom)	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
2612 20 90 00	Other	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
2844 10	Natural uranium:	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
2844 10 10 00	Crude; waste and scrap (Euratom)	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
2844 10 30 00	Worked (Euratom)	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
2844 10 50 00	Ferro-uranium	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
2844 10 90 00	Other (Euratom)	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
2844 20 25 00	Ferro-uranium	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
2844 20 35 00	Other (Euratom)	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
2844 20 51 00	Ferro-uranium	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
2844 20 59 00	Other (Euratom)	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
2844 20 99 00	Other	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
2844 30 11 00	Cermets	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
2844 30 19 00	Other	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
2844 30 51 00	Cermets	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
2844 30 55 00	Crude, waste and scrap (Euratom)	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
2844 30 61 00	Bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, sheets and strips (Euratom)	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
2844 30 69 00	Other (Euratom)	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
2844 30 91 00	Of thorium or of uranium depleted in U 235 whether or not mixed together (Euratom), other than thorium salts	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
2844 30 99 00	Other	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
2844 40 10 00	Uranium derived form U 233 and its compounds; alloys dispersions (including cermets), ceramic products and mixtures and compounds derived from U 233 or compounds of this product	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a

²⁵ Non-automatic

²⁶ Ministry of Internal Affairs

²⁷ Ministry of Economy

²⁸ Non-applicable

Tariff no	Description	Type of license	Justification	Prior approval by	Agency issuing the license	Timetable for removal
2844 40 20 00	Artificial radioactive isotopes (Euratom)	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
2844 40 30 00	Compounds of artificial radioactive isotopes (Euratom)	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
2844 40 80 00	Other	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
2844 50 00 00	Spent (irradiated) fuel elements (cartridges) of nuclear reactors (Euratom)	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
2845 10 00 00	Heavy water (deuterium oxide) (Euratom)	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
2845 90 10 00	Deuterium and compounds thereof; hydrogen and compounds thereof, enriched in deuterium; mixtures and solutions containing these products (Euratom)	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
2845 90 90 00	Other	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
2904 20 00 00	Derivatives containing only nitro or only nitroso groups	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
2920 90 85 10	Nitroglycerin	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
2920 90 85 20	Other esters of nitric acid	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
3601 00 00 00	Propellant powders	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
3602 00 00 00	Prepared explosives, other than propellant powders	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
3603 00 10 00	Safety fuses; detonating fuses	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
3603 00 90 00	Other	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
3604 90 00 00	Other pyrotechnic articles	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
4907 00 30 00	Banknotes	N-A	GATT Article XX(c)	NB ⁵	MEc	n.a
4907 00 90 00	Other	N-A	GATT Article XX(c)	NB	MEc	n.a
7108 11 00 00	Powder	N-A	GATT Article XX(c)	NB	MEc	n.a
7108 12 00 00	Other unwrought forms	N-A	GATT Article XX(c)	NB	MEc	n.a
7108 13 10 00	Bars, rods, wire and sections; plates; sheets and strips of a thickness, excluding any backing, exceeding 0,15 mm	N-A	GATT Article XX(c)	NB	MEc	n.a
7108 13 80 00	Other	N-A	GATT Article XX(c)	NB	MEc	n.a
7108 20 00 00	Monetary	N-A	GATT Article XX(c)	NB	MEc	n.a
7109 00 00 00	Base metals or silver, clad with gold, not further worked than semi-manufactured	N-A	GATT Article XX(c)	NB	MEc	n.a
7118 10 10 00	Of silver	N-A	GATT Article XX(c)	NB	MEc	n.a

²⁹ National Bank

Tariff no	Description	Type of license	Justification	Prior approval by	Agency issuing the license	Timetable for removal
7118 10 90 00	Other	N-A	GATT Article XX(c)	NB	MEc	n.a
7118 90 00 00	Other	N-A	GATT Article XX(c)	NB	MEc	n.a
8401 10 00 00	Nuclear reactors (Eurotom)	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
8401 20 00 00	Machinery and apparatus for isotopic separation, and parts thereof	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
8401 30 00 00	Fuel elements (cartridges), non-irradiated (Eurotom)	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
8401 40 00 00	Parts of nuclear reactors (Eurotom)	N-A	Security	MIA	MEc	n.a
8906 00 10 00	Warships	N-A	Security	MD ⁶	MEc	n.a
9301 00 00 00	Military weapons, other than revolvers, pistols and the arms of heading No 9307	N-A	Security	MD	MEc	n.a
9302 00 10 00	9 mm calibre and higher	N-A	Security	MD	MEc	n.a
9302 00 90 00	Other	N-A	Security	MD	MEc	n.a
9303 10 00 00	Muzzle-loading firearms	N-A	Security	MD	MEc	n.a
9303 20 10 00	Single-barrelled, smooth bore	N-A	Security	MD	MEc	n.a
9303 20 95 00	Other	N-A	Security	MD	MEc	n.a
9303 30 00 00	Other sporting, hunting or target-shooting rifles	N-A	Security	MD	MEc	n.a
9303 90 00 00	Other	N-A	Security	MD	MEc	n.a
9304 00 00 00	Other arms (for example, spring, air or gas guns and pistols, truncheons), excluding those of headings No 9307	N-A	Security	MD	MEc	n.a
9305 10 00 00	Of revolvers or pistols	N-A	Security	MD	MEc	n.a
9305 21 00 00	Shotgun barrels	N-A	Security	MD	MEc	n.a
9305 29 30 00	Roughly shaped gun stock blocks	N-A	Security	MD	MEc	n.a
9305 29 95 00	Other	N-A	Security	MD	MEc	n.a
9305 90 10 00	For military weapons falling within heading No 9301	N-A	Security	MD	MEc	n.a
9305 90 90 00	Other	N-A	Security	MD	MEc	n.a
9306 10 00 00	- Cartridges for riveting or similar tools or for captive-bolt humane killers and parts thereof	N-A	Security	MD	MEc	n.a
	Shotgun cartridges and parts thereof; air gun pellets:	N-A	Security	MD	MEc	n.a
9306 21 00 00	Cartridges	N-A	Security	MD	MEc	n.a
9306 29 40 00	Cases	N-A	Security	MD	MEc	n.a
9306 29 70 00	Other	N-A	Security	MD	MEc	n.a
9306 30 10 00	For revolvers and pistols falling within heading No 9302 and for sub-machine-guns falling within heading No 9301	N-A	Security	MD	MEc	n.a
9306 30 30 00	For military weapons	N-A	Security	MD	MEc	n.a
9306 30 91 00	Centrefire cartridges	N-A	Security	MD	MEc	n.a

³⁰Ministry of Defense

Tariff no	Description	Type of license	Justification	Prior approval by	Agency issuing the license	Timetable for removal
9306 30 93 00	Rimfire cartridges	N-A	Security	MD	MEc	n.a
9306 30 98 00	Other	N-A	Security	MD	MEc	n.a
9306 90 10 00	For military purposes	N-A	Security	MD	MEc	n.a
9306 90 90 00	Other	N-A	Security	MD	MEc	n.a
9307 00 00 00	Swords, cutlasses, bayonets, lances and similar arms	N-A	Security	MD	MEc	n.a

Table 7(a)**Exports subject to licensing**

Exports Subject to Licensing				
Tariff no	Description	Government agency	Timetable for removal or WTO justification	
1001 10 00 10	For sowing	MA ³¹	SPS	
1001 10 00 90	Other	Mec ³²	31.12.2001	
1001 90 10 00	Spelt for sowing	MA	SPS	
1001 90 91 00	Common wheat and meslin seed	MA	SPS	
1001 90 99 00	Other	Mec	31.12.2001	
1101 00 11 00	Of durum wheat	Mec		
1101 00 15 00	Of common wheat and spelt	Mec		
1101 00 90 00	Meslin flour	Mec		
1512 11 10 00	For technical or industrial uses other than the manufacture of foodstuffs for human consumption	Mec		
1512 11 91 00	Sunflower-seed oil	Mec		
1512 11 99 00	Safflower oil	Mec		
1701 99 10 00	White sugar	Mec		
2709 00 90 10	Oil, crude	Mec		31.12.2003
2710 00 11 00	For undergoing a specific process	Mec		
2710 00 15 00	For undergoing chemical transformation by a process other than those specified in respect of subheading 2710 00 11 00	Mec		
2710 00 26 00	Aviation spirit	Mec		
2710 00 27 00	With an octane number (RON) of less than 95	Mec		
2710 00 29 00	With an octane number (RON) of 95 or more But less than 98	Mec		
2710 00 32 00	With an octane number (RON) of 98 or more	Mec		
2710 00 34 00	With an octane number (RON) of less than 98	Mec		
2710 00 36 00	With an octane number (RON) of 98 or more	Mec		
2710 00 41 00	For undergoing a specific process	Mec		
2710 00 45 00	For undergoing chemical transformation by a process other than those specified in respect of subheading 2710 00 41 00	Mec		
2710 00 61 00	For undergoing a specific process	Mec		
2710 00 65 00	For undergoing chemical transformation by a process other than those specified in respect of subheading 2710 00 61 00	Mec		

³¹ Ministry of Agriculture³² Ministry of Economy

Exports Subject to Licensing			
Tariff no	Description	Government agency	Timetable for removal or WTO justification
2710 00 66 00	With a sulphur content not exceeding 0.05% by weight	Mec	31.12.2003
2710 00 67 00	With a sulphur content exceeding 0.05% by weight but not exceeding 0.2% by weight	Mec	
2710 00 68 00	With a sulphur content exceeding 0.2% by weight	Mec	
2710 00 71 00	For undergoing a specific process	Mec	
2710 00 72 00	For undergoing chemical transformation by a process other than those specified in respect of subheading 2710 00 71 00	Mec	
2710 00 74 00	With a sulphur content not exceeding 1% by weight	Mec	
2710 00 76 00	With a sulphur content exceeding 1% by weight but not exceeding 2% by weight	Mec	
2710 00 77 00	With a sulphur content exceeding 2% by weight but not exceeding 2.8% by weight	Mec	
2710 00 78 00	With a sulphur content exceeding 2.8% by weight	Mec	
2711 12 11 00	For use as a power or heating fuel	Mec	
2711 12 19 00	For other purposes	Mec	
2711 12 91 00	For undergoing a specific process	Mec	
2711 12 93 00	For undergoing chemical transformation by a process other than those specified in respect of subheading 2711 12 91 00	Mec	
2711 13 10 00	For undergoing a specific process	Mec	
2711 13 30 00	For undergoing chemical transformation by a process other than those specified in respect of subheading 2711 13 10 00	Mec	
2935 00 10 00	- 3-{1-[7-(Hexadecylsulphonylamino)-1H-indole-3-yl]-3-oxo-1H,3H-naphthol[1,8-cd]pyran-1-yl} - N,N- dimethyl-1H-indole-7-sulphonimide	MA	SPS
2935 00 20 00	Metosulam (ISO)	MA	SPS
2935 00 90 00	Other	MA	SPS
3001 10 10 00	Powdered	MA	SPS
3001 10 90 00	Other	MA	SPS
3001 20 10 00	Of human origin	MA	SPS
3001 20 90 00	Other	MA	SPS
3001 90 10 00	Of human origin	MA	SPS
3001 90 91 00	Heparin and its salts	MA	SPS
3001 90 99 00	Other	MA	SPS
3002 10 10 00	Antisera	MA	SPS
3002 10 91 00	Haemoglobin, blood globulins and serum globulins	MA	SPS
3002 10 95 00	Of human origin	MA	SPS
3002 10 99 00	Other	MA	SPS
3002 20 00 00	Vaccines for human medicine	MA	SPS
3002 30 00 00	Vaccines for veterinary medicine	MA	SPS
3002 90 10 00	Human blood	MA	SPS
3002 90 30 00	Animal blood prepared for therapeutic, prophylactic or diagnostic uses	MA	SPS

Exports Subject to Licensing			
Tariff no	Description	Government agency	Timetable for removal or WTO justification
3002 90 50 00	Cultures of micro-organisms	MA	SPS
3002 90 90 00	Other	MA	SPS
4401 10 00 00	Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms	MA	GATT Article XX(g)
4403 10 00 00	Treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives	MA	GATT Article XX(g)
4403 92 00 00	Of beech (Fagus spp.)	MA	GATT Article XX(g)
4403 99 98 10	Walnut tree logs (Yuglans L.)	MA	GATT Article XX(g)
4403 99 98 90	Other	MA	GATT Article XX(g)

Table 7(b)

Exports subject to approval

1001	1001 90 00 10	Spelt for sowing
1003	1003 00 00 10	Barley seed
3001	3001 10 10 00	Glands and other organs – powdered
	3001 10 90 00	Glands and other organs, dried, including powdered/other
	3001 20 90 00	Extracts of glands or other organs or of their secretions/other
	3001 90 90 00	Other
3002	3002 10 10 00	Antiseria
	3002 10 91 00	Haemoglobin, blood globulines and serum globulines
	3002 30 00 00	Vaccines for veterinary medicines
4401	4401 10 00 00	Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms
4403	4403 10 00 00	Treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives
	4403 92 00 00	Of beech (Fagus spp.)
	4403 99 00 15	Walnut wood
	4403 99 00 50	Wood for peeling soft trees
	4403 99 00 90	Other

Table 7(c)

Exports subject to licensing for the protection of essential security interests and defence

Tariff no	Description
2612 10 10 00	Uranium ores and pitchblende, and concentrates thereof, with a uranium content of more than five per cent by weight (Euratom)
2612 10 90 00	Other
2612 20 10 00	Monazite; urano-thorianite and other thorium ores and concentrates, with a thorium content of more than 20 per cent by weight (Euratom)
2612 20 90 00	Other
2844 10 10 00	Crude; waste and scrap (Euratom)
2844 10 30 00	Worked (Euratom)
2844 10 50 00	Ferro-uranium
2844 10 90 00	Other (Euratom)
2844 20 25 00	Ferro-uranium
2844 20 35 00	Other (Euratom)
2844 20 51 00	Ferro-uranium
2844 20 59 00	Other (Euratom)
2844 20 99 00	Other
2844 30 11 00	Cermets
2844 30 19 00	Other
2844 30 51 00	Cermets
2844 30 55 00	Crude, waste and scrap (Euratom)
2844 30 61 00	Bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, sheets and strips (Euratom)
2844 30 69 00	Other (Euratom)
2844 30 91 00	Of thorium or of uranium depleted in U 235 whether or not mixed together (Euratom), other than thorium salts
2844 30 99 00	Other
2844 40 10 00	Uranium derived from U 233 and its compounds; alloys dispersions (including cermets), ceramic products and mixtures and compounds derived from U 233 or compounds of this product
2844 40 20 00	Artificial radioactive isotopes (Euratom)
2844 40 30 00	Compounds of artificial radioactive isotopes (Euratom)
2844 40 80 00	Other
2844 50 00 00	Spent (irradiated) fuel elements (cartridges) of nuclear reactors (Euratom)
2845 10 00 00	Heavy water (deuterium oxide) (Euratom)
2845 90 10 00	Deuterium and compounds thereof; hydrogen and compounds thereof, enriched in deuterium; mixtures and solutions containing these products (Euratom)
2845 90 90 00	Other
2904 20 00 00	Derivatives containing only nitro or only nitroso groups
2920 90 85 10	Nitroglycerin
2920 90 85 20	Other esters of nitric acid
4907 00 30 00	Banknotes
4907 00 90 00	Other
7108 11 00 00	Powder
7108 12 00 00	Other unwrought forms
7108 13 10 00	Bars, rods, wire and sections; plates; sheets and strips of a thickness, excluding any backing, exceeding 0.15 mm
7108 13 80 00	Other
7108 20 00 00	Monetary
7109 00 00 00	Base metals or silver, clad with gold, not further worked than semi-manufactured
7118 10 10 00	Of silver
7118 10 90 00	Other

Tariff no	Description
7118 90 00 00	Other
9301 00 00 00	Military weapons, other than revolvers, pistols and the arms of heading No. 9307
9302 00 10 00	9 mm calibre and higher
9302 00 90 00	Other
9303 10 00 00	Muzzle-loading firearms
9303 20 10 00	Single-barrelled, smooth bore
9305 10 00 00	Of revolvers or pistols
9305 90 10 00	For military weapons falling within heading No. 9301
9305 90 90 00	Other
9306 10 00 00	Cartridges for riveting or similar tools or for captive-bolt humane killers and parts thereof
	Shotgun cartridges and parts thereof; air gun pellets:
9306 21 00 00	Cartridges
9306 29 40 00	Cases
9306 29 70 00	Other
9306 30 10 00	For revolvers and pistols falling within heading No. 9302 and for sub-machine-guns falling within heading No. 9301
9306 30 30 00	For military weapons
9306 30 91 00	Centrefire cartridges
9306 30 93 00	Rimfire cartridges
9306 30 98 00	Other
9306 90 10 00	For military purposes
9306 90 90 00	Other
9307 00 00 00	Swords, cutlasses, bayonets, lances and similar arms

[DRAFT DECISION

ACCESSION OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Decision of [...]

The General Council,

Having regard to paragraph 2 of Article XII and paragraph 1 of Article IX of the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (the "WTO Agreement"), and the Decision-Making Procedures under Articles IX and XII of the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization agreed by the General Council (WT/L/93);

Conducting the functions of the Ministerial Conference in the interval between meetings pursuant to paragraph 2 of Article IV of the WTO Agreement;

Taking note of the application of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia for accession to the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization dated 9 December 1994;

Noting the results of the negotiations directed toward the establishment of the terms of accession of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the WTO Agreement and having prepared a Draft Protocol on the Accession of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia;

Decides as follows:

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia may accede to the WTO Agreement on the terms and conditions set out in the Draft Protocol annexed to this Decision.

DRAFT PROTOCOL
ON THE ACCESSION OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Preamble

The World Trade Organization (hereinafter referred to as the "WTO"), pursuant to the approval of the General Council of the WTO accorded under Article XII of the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (hereinafter referred to as the "WTO Agreement"), and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

Taking note of the Report of the Working Party on the Accession of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the WTO Agreement reproduced in document WT/ACC/807/..., dated ... (hereinafter referred to as the "Working Party Report"),

Having regard to the results of the negotiations on the accession of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the WTO Agreement,

Agree as follows:

PART I - GENERAL

1. Upon entry into force of this Protocol pursuant to paragraph 8, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia accedes to the WTO Agreement pursuant to Article XII of that Agreement and thereby becomes a Member of the WTO.
2. The WTO Agreement to which the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia accedes shall be the WTO Agreement, including the Explanatory Notes to that Agreement, as rectified, amended or otherwise modified by such legal instruments as may have entered into force before the date of entry into force of this Protocol. This Protocol, which shall include the commitments referred to in paragraph [254] of the Working Party Report, shall be an integral part of the WTO Agreement.
3. Except as otherwise provided for in paragraph [254] of the Working Party Report, those obligations in the Multilateral Trade Agreements annexed to the WTO Agreement that are to be implemented over a period of time starting with the entry into force of that Agreement shall be implemented by the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as if it had accepted that Agreement on the date of its entry into force.
4. The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia may maintain a measure inconsistent with paragraph 1 of Article II of the GATS provided that such a measure was recorded in the list of Article II Exemptions annexed to this Protocol and meets the conditions of the Annex to the GATS on Article II Exemptions.

PART II - SCHEDULES

5. The Schedules reproduced in Annex I to this Protocol shall become the Schedule of Concessions and Commitments annexed to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (hereinafter referred to as the "GATT 1994") and the Schedule of Specific Commitments annexed to the General Agreement on Trade in Services (hereinafter referred to as "GATS") relating to The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The staging of the concessions and commitments listed in the Schedules shall be implemented as specified in the relevant parts of the respective Schedules.

6. For the purpose of the reference in paragraph 6(a) of Article II of the GATT 1994 to the date of that Agreement, the applicable date in respect of the Schedules of Concessions and Commitments annexed to this Protocol shall be the date of entry into force of this Protocol.

PART III - FINAL PROVISIONS

7. This Protocol shall be open for acceptance, by signature or otherwise, by the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia until 31 March 2003.

8. This Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the day upon which it shall have been accepted by the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

9. This Protocol shall be deposited with the Director-General of the WTO. The Director-General of the WTO shall promptly furnish a certified copy of this Protocol and a notification of acceptance by the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia thereto pursuant to paragraph 9 to each Member of the WTO and to the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

This Protocol shall be registered in accordance with the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Done in Geneva this [...] day of [...] in a single copy in the English, French and Spanish languages, each text being authentic, except that a Schedule annexed hereto may specify that it is authentic in only one of these languages.

ANNEX I

SCHEDULE [...] – THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Authentic only in the ... language.

(Circulated in document WT/ACC/807/.../Add.1)

**SCHEDULE OF SPECIFIC COMMITMENTS ON SERVICES
LIST OF ARTICLE II EXEMPTIONS**

Authentic only in the ... language.

(Circulated in document WT/ACC/807/.../Add.2)]
