GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES

Notification by Czechoslovakia

An unofficial English translation of the Collection of Laws No. 9 containing the Decree of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic dated 3 February 1972 on the Regulation of Customs Tariffs Applicable to Goods Coming from Developing Countries provided by the delegation of Czechoslovakia, is reproduced hereunder.

A general system of tariff preferences applicable to imports from developing countries has been introduced in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic as from 28 February 1972, under the Decree of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic dated 3 February 1972, No. 9, Collection of Laws and Decrees, on the Regulation of Customs Tariffs Applicable to Goods Coming from Developing Countries.

In order to create most favourable conditions for further expansion of the volume as well as structure of Czechoslovak imports of finished articles, semi-products and raw materials, coming from developing countries, all customs tariffs, stated in Volume I (Imports) of the Czechoslovak Customs Tariff, valid on 31 December 1971, will be reduced by 50 per cent under the respective provisions of the Governmental Decree in case of imports of goods from developing countries.

The said reduction, however, will not apply to goods covered by the following items of the Czechoslovak Customs Tariff:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff Nos.</th>
<th>Description of goods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex 19</td>
<td>Sugar, white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 b/4</td>
<td>Cigarettes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Poultry of all kinds (not including feathered game)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>Beer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tariff Nos. | Description of goods
---|---
118 | Meat sausages
ex 218 | Floor carpets (other than hand made) including carpets of linen, also bleached, dyed, printed or figured carpets
ex 237 | Floor carpets (other than hand made)
267 | Hats for men and boys
268 | Hats for women and girls
269 | Hats of all kinds, milliner-trimmed
274 | Clothing, linen, articles of fashion and other sewn articles of fabrics not expressly mentioned

Acting under the powers conferred upon him under the said Governmental Decree, the Minister of Foreign Trade enacted on 24 February 1972, an Ordinance No. 10, Coll., implementing the same, on procedures to be followed when applying for a reduced import customs tariff in case of goods, the place of origin of which is a developing country.

The said procedures to be followed when granting preferential treatment (reduced tariffs) to goods coming from developing countries, have been fixed in the said Ordinance as follows:

The goods to be considered as goods coming from developing countries, qualifying for the application of reduced tariffs are only such products as have been manufactured in any one of the countries, stated in Schedule No. 1, attached hereto. However, the Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade is empowered to modify (add to or retract from) the list in co-operation with the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs: such modifications shall be published in the Bulletin of the said Ministry.

In addition, the Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade may provide for measures limiting the imports of goods covered by the preferential treatment (reduced tariffs) scheme in order to safeguard the interests of the Czechoslovak economy, particularly in those cases where the volume of imports would cause, or threaten to cause, damage to Czechoslovak producers of the same or similar kinds of goods.

1. As evidence of the origin of the goods imported, the organizations of foreign trade shall produce to the customs authorities, while clearing the goods, a certificate of origin in all cases of imports from developing countries, provided the said goods qualify for the application of preferential treatment (reduced tariffs) scheme.
2. The certificates of origin, to be produced to the customs authorities, shall be issued either by the producer or the exporter of the goods imported to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. These certificates are to be made either in the Czech or Slovak languages or they may be in Russian, English, French or German.

3. The certificates of origin shall disclose the following basic data:

(a) indication of the exporting country;

(b) name and address of the producer or exporter;

(c) name and address of the importer of the goods (the respective Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Organization);

(d) means of transport and the transport route (if known);

(e) reference number and date of the invoice covering the goods dispatched;

(f) code number of the business transaction of the respective Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Organization;

(g) the kind of goods imported, their commercial description as well as indication of the four-place number of the Brussels nomenclature;

(h) quantity of the goods imported (gross and net weight, or number of pieces, dozens, etc.);

(i) contracted price of the goods imported (showing the parity - c.i.f. or other, as the case may be);

(j) a declaration to the effect that the above data are correct as well as the signature and seal of the exporter of the goods;

(k) marks and signs of the consignment, enabling the identification of the goods;

4. The certificates of origin shall be legalized by the Chamber of Commerce or similar Institution of the exporting country, authorized by the respective State authorities to provide for such legalizations.

5. The goods to be considered as goods coming from a developing country within the meaning of Section 2 of said Ordinance, the origin of which is certified, are the following products:

(a) raw materials, livestock, vegetable and animal products, coming from the respective countries, including sea fish and products thereof, made on a ship sailing under the flag of such country;
(b) goods produced exclusively of raw materials, or products, enumerated under (a) supra;

c) goods in the value of which raw materials, semi-products and products coming from another country are part, provided that

(aa) the respective goods are subject to a manufacturing process taking place in the respective developing country, during which the said goods acquire their basic characteristics, and provided that

(bb) the manufacturing process as per sub-section (aa) hereof increases the original value of the goods by at least 100 per cent.

The basic characteristics of the goods cannot be acquired only as result of activities connected with packing, classifying, lubricating, storing, marking, gauging, completing the goods or assembling their individual parts, etc.

6. The customs authorities may, during the clearance of the goods, require that, apart from the certificate of origin, the importers of the goods under Section 1 hereof produce other documents, evidencing that the designation of the country of origin of the goods corresponds to the said Ordinance.

7. The customs authorities shall not treat the goods imported as goods coming from a country, in which a certificate of origin has been issued, until the presentation of the prescribed certificate of origin or other required documents.

8. The customs authorities may refuse a certificate of origin, legalized by a foreign Institution, if they find that the latter verifies wrong data.

9. A verified (legalized) origin of the goods shall not be admitted, unless the goods are directly dispatched to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, i.e. unless they are transported to Czechoslovakia over the shortest or most favourable route or in another justified (reasonable) manner, provided the goods, while travelling over the customs territory of a third country, are not admitted in free circulation, but are under bond during the whole time of transit.
SCHEDULE NO. 1

List of Countries the Goods of which Enjoy a Preferential Customs Treatment in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic as from 28 February 1972

Kingdom of Afghanistan
Democratic and People's Republic of Algiers
Egyptian Arab Republic
Republic of Argentina
Barbados
Union of Burma
Ceylon
Dominican Republic
Empire of Ethiopia
Federal Republic of Brazil
Federal Republic of the Cameroons
Federal Republic of Nigeria
Gambia
Republic of Ghana
Republic of Guinea
Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Republic of India
Republic of Indonesia
Republic of Iraq
Empire of Iran
Islamic Republic of Mauritania
Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Jamaica
Yemen Arab Republic
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
Republic of Kenya
Republic of Khmer
Republic of Colombia
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Republic of Cuba
Republic of Cyprus
Kingdom of Laos
People's Republic of the Congo
People's Republic of Bangladesh
Lybian Arab Republic
Malaysia
Republic of Malagasy
Malta
Kingdom of Morocco
Mauritius
Kingdom of Nepal
Republic of Bolivia
Republic of Botswana
Republic of Burundi

Republic of Chad
Republic of Dahome
Republic of Ecuador
Republic of El Salvador
Republic of Philippines
Republic of Equatorial Guinea
Republic of Gabon
Republic of Guatemala
Republic of Guyana
Republic of Haiti
Republic of Honduras
Republic of Chile
Republic of Costa Rica
Republic of Lebanon
Republic of Liberia
Republic of Maldives
Republic of Mali
Republic of Nicaragua
Republic of Niger
Republic of Panama
Republic of Paraguay
Republic of Peru
Republic of the Ivory Coast
Republic of Rwanda
Republic of Senegal
Sierra Leone
Republic of Singapore
Republic of Togo
Republic of Uganda
Republic of Upper Volta
Republic of Venezuela
Republic of Zaire
Republic of Zambia
United Republic of Tanzania
Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
Democratic Republic of Sudan
Democratic Republic of Somalia
United States of Mexico
Central African Republic
State of Kuwait
Syrian Arab Republic
Kingdom of Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago
Republic of Tunisia
Eastern Republic of Uruguay