Consultation Under Article XII: 4(b) with Greece

Basic Document prepared by the secretariat

I. The System and Technique of the Restrictions

a) The Legal Basis of the Restrictions

The quantitative restrictions applied to imports into Greece, like all regulations on imports in general, are mainly based on Decree Law No. 5426 of 1932 and Decree Law No. 480 of 1947.

The former Decree Laws stipulate that the importation of machinery and certain other products is prohibited, and that imports of these goods are subject to import licences.

Decree Law No. 480 of 31 October 1947, the text of which is reproduced in annex to the present report (see Annex 1), is much more general in scope.

Section 1 reads as follows (unofficial translation): "The purpose of this Decree Law is to unify the organization of foreign trade, to co-ordinate the efforts of the state and private persons in this sector, to institute import and export controls appropriate to ensure the supplies most necessary for the economy of Greece, to promote exports, and to mobilize and derive the maximum advantage from both national resources and from the counterpart funds in local currency of American Aid."

Decree Law No. 480 also sets up a Foreign Trade Council (Section 2 (b)) comprising the Minister of Co-ordination, the Minister of Trade, the Minister of Industry, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Agriculture and Supply, the Governor of the Bank of Greece, and the Director of the Foreign Trade Administration at the Ministry of Commerce. The powers attributed to the Foreign Trade Council are laid down in Section 4 of the Decree Law. They mainly consist of approving the general import and export programmes and issuing rulings concerning the policy and procedures to be adopted in the import and export field. The Decree Law also stipulates (Section 5) that decisions taken by the Foreign Trade Council in the exercise of its powers will be published in the Official Gazette of the Kingdom of Greece.

This same Decree Law also sets up an Executive Committee (Section 3 (b)) comprising the Director of the Foreign Trade Administration at the Ministry of Trade, and the Secretary General and Director General of that Ministry. The powers and functions of the Executive Committee are specified in Section 6 of Decree Law No. 480 of 31 October 1947.
b) The Administrative Basis of the Restrictions

The necessary measures are dictated by the Ministry of Commerce within the framework of commercial policy. These control measures are, however, implemented under the responsibility of the Bank of Greece and authorized commercial banks.

In pursuance of the two Decree Laws mentioned in paragraph a) of this report, the Greek Government has taken certain decisions with a view to regulating import trade in Greece. The most important of these decisions are the following:

- Decision No. 29268 of 17 April 1953
- Decision No. 45700 of 7 July 1953
- Decision No. 39000 of 5 October 1956

The text of these three important decisions is annexed to this report (Annexes 2 to 4).

The first of these decisions, i.e. that of 17 April 1953 (see Annex 2), is a decision taken by the Foreign Trade Council announcing the liberalization of all imports into Greece, other than a few specified products.

This general liberalization of imports is, however, notable for its autonomous and unilateral character. It does not derive from any obligation assumed by Greece within the framework of the OEEC. By Decision No. 110 of the OEEC Council, Greece was granted a waiver of the obligation to liberalize its imports to the same extent as other OEEC countries.

This Decision No. 29268 of 17 April 1953 was subsequently amended by Decision No. 45700 of 7 July 1953 (see text in Annex 3). The essential feature of the latter decision is the extension of import facilities. All imported goods (other than those mentioned in List A - see Annex 5) may be paid for against production of the shipping documents instead of by opening a documentary credit.

This second Decision also introduced a few minor amendments to the original List A.

Decision No. 39000 of 5 October 1956, the text of which is reproduced in Annex 4, states that importers may pay for imported goods within a period of six months instead of the three-month period prescribed in Decision No. 45700 of 7 July 1953. This time-extension applies only to commodities in List P (see Annex 7).
By the same Decision, the Greek Government waived the obligation for importers to deposit a guarantee representing 3 per cent of the value of the imported goods where those goods are included in Lists P and F, also appended to this report (see Annexes 7 and 8). However, this Decision requires the importer to deposit with his bank a sum in drachmae covering 15, 50 or 100 per cent of the c.i.f. invoice value, according to the nature of the imported goods. Certain products (i.e. those specified in Lists P and F) are exempted from this obligation.

c) Methods Used in Restricting Imports

A. Main systems in force

It ensues from the preceding paragraphs that imports into Greece may, for the purposes of this study, be sub-divided into four main categories:

1. goods which may be freely imported,
2. commodities contained in List A, for the importation of which a special licence is required,
3. certain machinery and machinery spare parts for the importation of which a licence is also required,
4. goods imported under the State trading regime. This category is dealt with separately in paragraph g) of this report.

The procedures applicable to the first three categories mentioned above are as follows:

1. With regard to unrestricted products, there are two basic procedures by which imports into Greece may be effected.

Their designations are Procedure E and Procedure D.

(a) Under Procedure E, import authorizations are issued by authorized commercial banks, and are required mainly for control and registration purposes.

This Procedure applies:

(i) to imports from EPU countries, provided that settlement is effected through EPU or in sterling,

(ii) to imports from countries not participating in EPU but with which Greece has concluded bilateral agreements, provided that settlement is effected through the appropriate clearing account,
(iii) to imports from the United States of America and Possessions, as well as Canada, other than imports financed by funds provided by the Government of the United States (ICA).

(b) Under Procedure D, import licences must be issued by the Bank of Greece.

This procedure applies to imports of goods from countries other than those referred to in sub-paragraph (a) above. It also applies where the method of settlement is not covered by Procedure E. Imports financed by American Aid funds and certain items imported by Government Services, Public Utility Companies or the Agricultural Bank of Greece, also come under Procedure D.

2. List A (see Annex 5) contains nine groups of luxury items subject to special licence.

A Special Committee, which is actually a joint committee under the aegis of the Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry and includes Ministry of Trade officials, is responsible for the issue of import licences for the products on this list.

As a general rule, the policy followed by the Special Committee is very liberal and is based solely on balance-of-payments considerations. It should be noted that the articles contained in List A are not produced in Greece.

3. Licences are also necessary for the importation of the machinery and machinery spare parts included in a special list (see Annex 6). This list contains machinery which is also produced in Greece. The licences necessary for the importation of such machinery and spare parts are issued by the Ministry of Industry which acts upon recommendation by the Industry Council. The Industry Council consists essentially of civil servants but includes one representative of the Union of Greek Industrialists.

With regard to the commodities in List A and those in the list of machinery, import quotas are sometimes laid down in bilateral agreements concluded by Greece with third countries. These bilateral agreements also lay down quotas for products other than those subject to import restrictions. In such cases, the quotas are merely indicative, since import licences for most goods are automatically granted. They provide the partners with an assurance in the event of the items in question being de-liberalized. These agreements are also concluded with a view to obtaining import quotas for Greek products on which the trading partners are still applying restrictions.

The text of the bilateral agreements is published in the Official Gazette of the Kingdom of Greece. But the Gazette does not show the lists of products or the size of the quotas. This information is communicated to the interested parties by publication in the press or through the Chambers of Commerce.
In order to complete this overall picture of the main systems in force, mention should be made of barter or private compensation transactions which are, however, exceptional. Such operations are authorized only when it will facilitate sales abroad of products of interest to the national economy. Such transactions must be approved by a Special Committee attached to the Bank of Greece.

With regard to prohibitions, the only ones in force are those authorized by the provisions of Article XX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

B. Methods of Payment for Imported Goods

In the particular case of Greece, it might be as well to devote some space in the report to the methods used for the payment of imported goods. This is due to the fact that methods of settlement are not the same for all imported products, and that in certain cases, according to the method adopted, additional formalities must be observed.

As a general rule, there are two methods for effecting the payment of imported goods:

1. by opening a documentary credit,
2. against shipping documents:
   (i) cash against shipping documents or
   (ii) by acceptance of time drafts

A brief analysis of each of these methods is given below.

1. Settlement by opening a documentary credit

All imports may be settled by opening a documentary credit. This method of settlement implies that the importer may deposit in drachmae the whole amount of the credit with the intervening Greek bank.

Credits must be established simultaneously with the issuance of the import approval if the import is to be effected under Procedure E, and within twenty days from the issuance if import is to be effected under Procedure D.

The validity of credits opened is, in principle, unlimited. Only in case of imports of commodities contained in List A (see Annex 5), payment must be effected by the opening of a documentary credit valid for a period not exceeding six months.

2. Settlement against shipping documents

For most imports to be settled against shipping documents, the importer is required to deposit with his bank, after obtaining the relevant import approval and before the date of shipment abroad, a certain percentage of the c.i.f. invoice value.
The percentages to be deposited in local currency by the importer are:

for items included under Lists P and F - no deposit
for items included under List F-50 - 50 per cent
for items included under List F-100 - 100 per cent
for items included under List F-15 - 15 per cent

Copies of the lists in question are appended to the present report. They are List P (see Annex 7), List F (see Annex 8), List F-50 (see Annex 9), and List F-100 (see Annex 10).

Commodities not included in these lists and in List A automatically belong to List F-15.

These measures requiring the importer to deposit cash with his bank are intended, in principle, to reduce tendencies towards the holding of import licences for speculative reasons. They also form part of the governmental anti-inflation policy.

It might be assumed that such measures would have had the indirect effect of reducing imports, but the statistics in paragraph e) of Chapter I show that this is not the case in practice.

Deposits are refunded at the time of final settlement proportionately to the executed part of the respective import approval.

Should the importer declare in writing that he does not intend to use his import entitlement or that he proposes to import only part of the goods for which he has been granted an authorization, the deposit is refunded to him proportionately with the percentage of the value of the goods which he does not intend to import, provided that a period of at least three months has elapsed since the date when the deposit was effected.

No deposit is required in the case of imports effected by Government Services, Public Utility Companies or for the account of the Agricultural Bank of Commerce. Importers of commodities financed with American Aid funds granted by the United States Government have to deposit within ten days from the date of issuance of the respective import approval, in addition to the above cash deposits, a bank guarantee in favour of the Greek State covering ten per cent of the c.i.f. invoice value.

Under the system of settlement against shipping documents, two methods of payment are possible:

(i) Payment in Cash

Under Greek regulations, the importation of all commodities except those included in List A may be settled in this way.
(ii) Payment by acceptance of time drafts

Settlement by acceptance of time drafts is authorized only for the importation of the ninety-odd products included in List P (see Annex 7).

In special cases, however, the competent authorities may grant permission for the acceptance of time drafts for imports of commodities not included in List P.

As a general rule, time drafts accepted in settlement of these transactions must be paid within six months, but exceptions are made for imports of certain categories of machinery, and in exceptional cases the competent authorities may also authorize longer payment periods.

C. Validities of Import Approvals

Under obtaining Greek regulations, the shipments of goods in foreign ports should not be effected before the respective import approval has been issued, as otherwise the importer is liable to the following fines, which are calculated on the c.i.f. invoice value and vary according to the list in which the commodity belongs:

- for list P or F .................. 2 per cent
- for list F-15 ...................... 5 per cent
- for list F-50 .................... 10 per cent
- for list F-100 .................. 15 per cent

Banking approvals issued by the Bank of Greece are valid provided shipment of goods is effected within six months from the date of their issue.

With regard to special licences granted for imports of machinery and spare parts thereof, the goods must be shipped within twelve months.

Finally, the period allowed for List A goods requiring an import licence is one month.

It should be noted however, that these time limits may be extended in exceptional cases.

D. Time Limits for the Clearance of Imported Goods

After settlement, the private banks issue the necessary clearance permits.
In virtue of these permits, importers have to clear the goods through customs:

(a) within ninety days, if goods belong to Lists P or F, and
(b) within forty-five days, if goods belong to List F-15, F-50, F-100 or A-

Where clearance has not been effected within the prescribed time limit, the importer must pay a fine of 2 per cent on the c.i.f. value of the goods for each month of delay and up to a maximum of 25 per cent.

E. General Remarks on the Issue of Import Approvals

The licences necessary for the importation of goods subject to licensing formalities are generally granted with as little delay as possible.

Before applying for an import licence, the importer must obtain a pro forma invoice, duly visaed by the Import Invoice Control Service at the local Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The importer must then submit his pro forma invoice with the necessary documentation to the commercial bank of his choice. If the commodity imported is contained in list A or in the special list of machinery and parts thereof, any special licence required must be presented at the same time. In the case of other machinery not contained in that list, the importer must furnish a declaration to the effect that the items he wishes to import are not subject to the control of the Ministry of Industry.

Pro forma invoices do not have to be visaed in the case of imports valued at less than $200 f.o.b.

When submitting their applications, importers must as a rule pay a small tax amounting to 0.05 per cent of the value of the imports, with a minimum of Dr.40 and a maximum of Dr.500.

In the case of bank approvals, moreover, the importer must also pay 0.1 per cent of the value of the goods, with a minimum of Dr.40 and a maximum of Dr.1,000.

d) Categories of Goods Covered

Imports still subject to control measures include:

1. Various luxury products such as reptile hides, furs and pelts, precious stones, knives, spoons and forks plated with precious metals, silver and silverware, gold, goldware and jewellery,
watches (wrist and pocket) of gold or silver, perfumes and perfumery products, and certain textiles and commodities of natural silk.

The complete list of these commodities make up List A and is reproduced in annex to the present report (see Annex 5).

2. A series of manufactured goods, mainly special machinery and equipment and parts thereof, certain types of Diesel engines and electric motors, and various types of agricultural machinery.

The complete list of this second category of goods is given in Annex 6.

e) The Proportion of Imports covered by each Method

The table below gives a breakdown of imports in 1953-56 according to the method by which they were effected. The figures represent units of U.S.$1,000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breakdown of Imports According to Method by which Effected</th>
<th>Units of U.S.$1,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private trading</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) Private imports other than those covered by 2) and 3) below</td>
<td>260,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Imports of goods included in List A</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Imports of machinery subject to special licence</td>
<td>11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State trading</td>
<td>24,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>295,160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table also shows a large increase in imports of the commodities in List A, despite the fact that they are subject to control measures. The same applies to machinery, which is maintaining a high import level.

The figures corresponding to this sub-category are calculated on the basis of import licences granted and not imports actually effected. The figures representing effective imports could not easily be determined from the official statistics in view of the differences between the statistical headings and the headings related to the machinery contained in the special list.
f) **Treatment of Imports from Different Countries or Currency Areas**

Since some of the questions under this heading have already been dealt with elsewhere, a certain amount of repetition seems inevitable. It is, however, necessary in order to ensure thorough understanding of the subject.

For the purposes of the present study, imports into Greece may be classified according to source of supply in the following three categories:

1. **The OEEC Countries and their overseas territories, associated monetary areas and Indonesia, or in other words the entire EPU area, benefit in Greece from a liberalization list which, on the 1948 basis, represents 95 per cent of private imports from OEEC countries.**

   Liberalization percentages in respect of the three main categories of goods are as follows:
   
   - food and feeding-stuffs 100 per cent
   - raw materials 100 per cent
   - manufactures 89 per cent

   It should be recalled that a decision taken by the OEEC Council exempted Greece from the obligations imposed on other Member States by the Organization's Code of Liberation.

   These liberalization measures are therefore independent actions and have not been notified to the OEEC.

   With regard to products subject to import restrictions (List A and the list of machinery) and certain other liberalized products, Greece has in some cases provided in bilateral agreements for import quotas. Such agreements have been concluded between Greece and most OEEC countries, except the United Kingdom, Ireland and Iceland.

2. **The liberalization list applicable in the EPU area is also in force in respect of the United States, Canada and their dependent territories, and represents 99 per cent on the basis of 1953 imports from the United States and Canada. The percentage is 96 for manufactures and 100 per cent for the other two categories.**

   Commodities subject to import restrictions (List A and list of machinery) may also be imported from the United States and Canada under special licences.
3. As already stated, unrestricted goods may be imported into Greece from other countries (i.e., countries other than the United States, Canada or EPU countries) under Procedure E, provided that Greece has concluded bilateral agreements with those countries and that payment is made through the clearing accounts established by the agreements.

This category includes, in particular, the following countries: Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Egypt, Finland, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Poland, Romania, Spain, the USSR, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

For countries other than those listed above, imports of liberalized products are effected under Procedure D.

The regulations on the importation of goods in List A or in the list of machinery apply to these other countries also.

With regard to the special case of Japan, commercial relations between that country and Greece are governed by a bilateral clearing agreement signed on 12 March 1955. Before the signature of that agreement, all imports of Japanese origin were subject to licensing formalities. Since the agreement came into force, all commodities except four may be imported subject to Bank approval. The procedure applicable is extremely liberal and imports even exceed the quotas laid down in the agreement. The four categories of commodities not covered by this procedure but requiring special import licences are: eye-glasses and lenses for spectacles, faience ware, textile products and pencils. The licences necessary for the importation of these last products are issued by the Special Committee responsible for granting licences in respect of List A commodities.

g) The Use of State Trading or Governmental Monopoly in Imports; restrictive operation of such regimes

Certain items are traditionally under state trading for reasons of public health, public order and revenue.

Goods under state trading may be sub-divided into three categories:

1. Commodities under monopoly

These are matches, kerosene, rice paper for cigarettes (when imported by tobacco manufacturers), saccharin and drugs.

These commodities are imported into Greece under the control of the Ministry of Finance.

The state trading regime does not apply to cigarette papers imported by cigarette manufacturers.
2. **Wheat and flour**

The State (i.e., the Ministry of Trade) imports these commodities for its own account under the International Wheat Agreement. However, private interests may, subject to special permission, import wheat and wheat flour.

3. **Sulphur, sulphate of copper and fertilizers**

These are imported by the Agricultural Bank of Greece subject to governmental approval. The main aim of this Bank is to ensure minimum prices through bulk imports and to standardize the price of these commodities throughout the country so that the mountainous districts furthest from the ports of importation are not penalized to the detriment of more accessible regions which would otherwise pay less.

It will be seen from the above that, in principle, state trading in Greece is not aimed at imposing undue restrictions on imports or at protecting national industry or agriculture.

On 1 January 1956, 7.5 per cent of the total Greek imports from OEEC countries (calculated on the 1948 basis), and 56 per cent of imports from the United States and Canada (1953 basis), were under state trading.

The difference in percentages is mainly due to the large quantities of wheat and flour imported into Greece from the United States and Canada.

h) **Steps taken in recent years to relax restrictions**

Chronologically, the most important changes in the restrictions since 1 January 1954 are the following:

The requirement of a special import licence from the Ministry of Industry for imports of machinery and spare parts was abolished in February 1954. This requirement still exists, however, for certain types of machinery produced locally.

On 19 May 1954, the Greek Government signed a trade and payments agreement with Rumania whereby imports from that country are granted the general import regime.

By a Decision dated 23 June 1954, passenger cars valued at more than £1800 f.o.b. factory were deleted from List A and imports were freed. A similar measure was taken in respect of silk cloth for the manufacture of bolting cloth to be used in the flour milling industry.
By Decision dated 30 June 1954, the Executive Committee, Ministry of Trade, was empowered to authorize the acceptance of time drafts for imports of products other than those contained in List P.

Prior to 7 August 1954, imports from North Korea and Mainland China were prohibited. By a Decision taken on that date the Special Committee attached to the Bank of Greece and responsible for the application of Procedure D was authorized to grant licences for imports from these countries, provided that settlement is effected in non-local currencies (e.g. Japanese products payable in United States dollars).

Under a Decision dated 2 December 1954, several types of machinery were removed from the list of machinery imports requiring special licences from the Ministry of Industry.

On 12 March 1955, a bilateral trade and payments agreement was signed with Japan, placing imports from that country on the same basis as imports from all other trading partners, except for four classes of commodities (see details in paragraph f) of this report).

Finally, the decision of 5 October 1956 contains a provision authorizing Greek importers to clear goods included in Lists P and F within a period of ninety days from the arrival of the goods at the port of unlading. The prescribed time limit was previously forty-five days.

II. EFFECTS ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The Greek Authorities made the following observations regarding the questions covered by this heading:

As a general rule, the quantitative restrictions applied in Greece for the importation of certain commodities are primarily aimed at maintaining the equilibrium of the balance-of-payments position. This applies in particular to all the commodities in List A (see Annex 5) which, by their very nature, must be regarded as luxury goods. The restrictions in force for these commodities have no protective effect, since there is not domestic production.

In the case of other goods, however, the restrictive measures in force have a protective effect. This mainly applies to the sector of machinery and spare parts listed in Annex 6. Most of these types of machinery, for the import of which a special licence is required, are also produced in Greece. Any relaxing of the present regime of quantitative restrictions would therefore involve serious difficulties for the Greek Government. Not only would the present disequilibrium in the balance-of-payments position be aggravated, but the sector of production of the above machinery would be adversely affected, adding to the already difficult problem of unemployment in Greece.
Despite these difficulties, the Greek Government has taken certain steps to reduce the incidental protective effects of the quantitative restrictions applied for balance-of-payment reasons. For example, certain types of machinery have been removed from the list of those for the importation of which prior permission must be obtained. With regard to the machinery maintained on the list, the competent ministry (the ministry of Industry) follows a very liberal policy making general provision for imports in this category. The statistical figures in the table contained in paragraph e) of Part I of the present report witness this fact.

Other more general steps taken by the Greek Government to minimize the incidental protective effects of the restrictions include the provision of the Decision of 5 October 1956, which not only permits importers to pay for imports included in List P within six months instead of within three months as previously required, but also allow them to clear commodities included in Lists P and F within a period of ninety days (formerly forty-five days) as from the date on which the goods arrive at the port of importation.

Amongst the steps taken by the Greek Government to minimize the difficulties of transition to the stage where balance-of-payments restrictions may be eliminated, the Greek Delegation mentioned those aimed at full exploitation of the national resources. These include the implementation of economic development programmes in the fields of electrification, the chemical fertilizer industry, petrol refining, naval construction, the sugar industry, the paper pulp industry, etc. Completion of these programmes will raise the level of monetary reserves in Greece and will help to restore equilibrium in the balance-of-payments position, thus making it easier for the Greek Government to relax the remaining restrictions.

In the investment sector, the Greek Government has also encouraged the creation of new industries (construction of blast furnaces and establishment of an aluminium metallurgical industry), with very real direct or indirect competitive prospects.

The import liberalization policy introduced by the Greek Government in 1953 and pursued ever since is the best proof to manufacturers that such protection as some amongst them may derive from the restrictive measures still in force is not permanent, and that they must adapt themselves to competitive conditions in preparation for the time when that incidental protection no longer exists. With a view to keeping this category of manufacturers constantly on the alert, the Greek Authorities have applied the restrictions on a very flexible basis; this is confirmed by the statistics on imports of restricted goods.

The Greek Government, anxious to avoid causing unnecessary damage to the commercial or economic interest of third countries, has eliminated all discriminatory restrictions based on the origin of imported goods. The guiding principle has been, and still is, to consider only the price and quality of such goods and the extent to which these imports meet the needs of the national economy.
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ANNEX 1

LEGISLATIVE DECREES NO. 480 RE:

ESTABLISHMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE ADMINISTRATION

PAUL, KING OF THE HELLENES

Having regard to Decree No. 30 of 18 September, 1947, of the IV Revisional Assembly of the Hellenes "re Delegation of Authority to pass Decrees and Legislative Decrees during the Recess of the Assembly" following decision by the Assembly's special Committee on Delegation of Authority, and on the recommendation of our Council of Ministers, we have decided and ordain:

Article 1

The purpose of this Statute is the uniform organization of the foreign trade, the coordination of state and private efforts necessary for the conduct of foreign trade and the control of imports and exports to ensure the importation of the supplies most necessary to the economy of Greece as a whole, the development of exports, and the most effective mobilization and utilization both of the resources of the country and of the American aid funds.

Article 2

a) A Foreign Trade Administration attached to the Ministry of National Economy1 for administrative purposes is hereby established for the fulfilment of the purpose stated in Article 1.

b) In the Administration there shall be a foreign trade Board, which shall have the functions referred to in Article 4, and shall consist of the Ministers of Coordination, National Economy, Finance, Supply and Agriculture, the Governor of the Bank of Greece and one member of United States nationality appointed by resolution of the Council of Ministers. The members of the Foreign Trade Board, if absent or prevented from attending, may be represented, the Ministers and the Governor of the Bank of Greece by deputies appointed by them and the member of United States nationality by a deputy designated by him and appointed by resolution of the Council of Ministers.

1 In 1947, the Trade Ministry and the Ministry for Industry constituted one single Department known as the Ministry of National Economy. Subsequently the Ministry for National Economy has been suppressed and substituted by the two above-mentioned ministries. Consequently, it is necessary for a correct understanding of the text to substitute the words "Trade Ministry" for the words Ministry of National Economy throughout the text of the Decree-Law.
The Board shall be presided over alternatively by the Ministers of Coordination and National Economy and the member of United States nationality shall be the Executive Director of the Foreign Trade Administration.

c) The Foreign Trade Board shall meet ordinarily once every week and specially whenever convened by the President. A quorum for the purpose of making formal decisions shall consist of at least four members; the decisions shall be by majority vote and every such decision shall require at least three affirmative votes.

Article 3

a) The Executive Director of the Administration, the Executive Committee, and the Secretariat shall be the executive organs of the Foreign Trade Administration.

b) The Executive Committee shall consist of the Executive Director of the Administration, who shall serve as Chairman, and the Secretary General and Director General of the Commerce and Industry Division of the Ministry of National Economy. When absent or prevented from attending, the Chairman may be represented by his deputy provided for in Article 2, paragraph (b) and the two other members may be represented by their deputies appointed by the Minister. The decision of the Executive Committee shall be by majority vote including the concurring vote of the Chairman.

c) The Secretariat shall comprise personnel whose number will be determined by Royal Decree promulgated upon recommendation of the Minister of National Economy following the decision of Foreign Trade Board. This number may be increased or diminished in the same way but may never be more than 15. The same Royal Decree shall define the powers and the duties of the Secretariat staff. The personnel of the Secretariat may include persons of foreign nationality without limitation of numbers but always within the over-all total. The appointment of the personnel of the Secretariat is effected by decision of the Ministry of National Economy. The appointment of staff of foreign nationality shall require also the recommendation of the Executive Director of the Administration.

d) The appointment of the Executive Director, his deputies, and the personnel of the Secretariat, shall be effected pursuant to contracts between them and the Minister of National Economy, acting on behalf of the Greek State, authorized for this purpose by the Council of Ministers. In the authorizing decision of the Council there shall be fixed the compensation of such personnel and the effective dates, terms and other conditions of their appointments. Both the Executive Director of the Administration and the foreign staff of the Secretariat shall have the attributes of the Greek civil servants and shall be duly and accordingly sworn in.
Article 4

Powers of the Foreign Trade Board

The Foreign Trade Board shall have the following powers:

a) To approve the over-all programmes for imports and exports, both by private persons and by the State or Statutory Bodies of Public Law, and to make major revisions of such programmes.

b) To issue regulations and directives with respect to policies and procedures in the field of imports and exports both for private and State account. These regulations shall refer to the following topics without limitation.

1. The drafting and development of the imports and exports programme both for private and state account, and of the means to encourage exports.

2. The initiation of procurement from abroad or of exports for the account of the State or Statutory Bodies of Public Law.

3. The conclusion of governmental or private agreements providing for imports and exports through barter and the conclusion of any other agreements providing for reciprocal payments with other countries through clearing or otherwise.

4. The submission and the contents of applications for, and the issuance and denial of, import and export licences, approval of prices and determination of importers' quotas.

5. The establishment and development of a price information system, a uniform system of commodity classification and trade reporting, and other records.

c) To utilize private associations and persons in an advisory capacity as deemed necessary to the effective carrying out of the objectives of this Statute and generally to take any other action necessary to carry out the purpose and provisions thereof.

d) By decision of the Board to prescribe its rules of order and procedure.

Article 5

The regulatory decisions issued by the Board pursuant to the provisions of the preceding Article shall be published in the Government Gazette and shall have the force of rules of law, within the limits of the standing laws and of the Board's powers as stated by this statute. The decisions
of the Board of Foreign Trade that bear a connexion with its competence as stated in Article 4, paragraphs (a) and (b), first clause and sections 1 and 3, of the present law, are acts of Government and are not subject to the control of the Council of State.

Article 6

Powers of the Executive Director of the Administration and of the Executive Committee

a) The Executive Committee shall have the competence and duty to issue the necessary rules and directives to the services of the Ministry of National Economy and to prescribe the executive procedure as well as the appropriate method and organization for the effective performance of their task relating to the foreign trade management functions mentioned in section 1 of paragraph (b) of this Article and to supervise the exercise of such functions.

b) The Executive Director of the Administration has the following powers and duties.

1. Within the limits of the regulations and decisions of the Foreign Trade Board and in accordance therewith, to consider applications for, and to approve or deny, licences for import and export for private account, and to extend, revoke or modify same; within the same limits to advise as Technical Advisor of the Minister of National Economy on the initiation of negotiations for the conclusion of governmental and private barter agreements and reciprocal payment agreements with other countries through clearing or otherwise, which may be approved by the Foreign Trade Board, and the conclusion of such agreements.

2. Within the limits of the regulations and decisions of the Foreign Trade Board and in accordance therewith, to approve the initiation of negotiations or auctions for the conclusion of contracts for procurements abroad or for export for the account of the State or Statutory Bodies of Public law and to prescribe the limitations within which such negotiations and auctions shall be conducted and the respective imports and exports shall be made.

3. To direct and supervise the activities of the Secretariat.

4. To report to the Foreign Trade Board and to the Minister of National Economy regarding the observance of the regulations and decisions of the Board and in general to perform such other activities as the Board may direct or as may be necessary to carry out his functions.
5. To recommend to the Foreign Trade Board the appointment of a
deputy or deputies necessary to the performance of his functions and
the appointment of the staff of the Secretariat of foreign nationality.

c) The Executive Director of the Administration may delegate the
exercise of any or all of the powers and functions conferred upon him by
this Statute to his deputy or deputies.

**Article 7**

**General Provisions**

a) Licences for imports or exports of any nature are subject to the
final approval of the Minister of National Economy or his lawful deputies.

No imports or exports may be effected without a general or specific
licence issued pursuant to the approval of the Minister of National Economy
and the Executive Director of the Administration or their lawful deputies;
this approval is to be confirmed by their signing in duplicate the relevant
original of the licence which is kept in the Records of the Ministry of
National Economy.

On the basis of this original, licences for imports or exports,
approved in accordance with above, shall be issued and signed, in conformity
with standing provisions, by the Minister of National Economy or his lawful
depuies. One duplicate of the above original of the licence shall be sent
to the Bank of Greece for the granting of the foreign exchange necessary to
the effecting of the import or in order that the Bank may fulfil the
necessary formalities concerning exports.

b) No negotiations or auctions for procurement from abroad or for
exports for the account of the State or of Statutory Bodies of Public Law
may be initiated without the previous written approval of the Minister of
National Economy and the Executive Director of the Administration, nor may
the respective imports and exports be made without a licence issued and
signed as per paragraph (a) of this article.

c) Any State Services and those of legal units shall furnish infor-
mation requested by the Board or the Executive Director of the Administration
concerning their activities relating to imports or exports and any relative
records shall be open for examination and control by the Board or the
Executive Director.

c) The functions of the various Ministries, State Services and Statu-
tory Bodies of Public Law authorized under standing laws in relations to the
topics which are the subject of this Statute shall continue as presently
authorized insofar as they are not amended or restricted by the provisions
hereof and the decisions of the Foreign Trade Board issued in accordance herewith. The service engaged in procuring supplies for State account shall in their functions remain as constituted on the promulgation of this Statute, insofar as such functions are not modified or limited by the provisions hereof.

But the Board may, on the recommendation of the Executive Director of the Administration or of another of its members, recommend consolidation of all such functions or any other modification to improve governmental organization in the field of foreign trade.

c) Committees of the several Ministries whose functions duplicate those conferred upon the Foreign Trade Administration by the present Statute may be terminated by decision of the Foreign Trade Board.

Article 8

Penal Provisions

a) Those who effect imports or exports without licence and those who, howsoever in so doing, infringe the provisions of the regulations and decisions issued under this Law and the conditions imposed upon the grant of the licences, and those who make use of such imported goods other than for the purposes specified, shall be punished by imprisonment of up to two years or a fine up to one quarter of the value of the goods involved in the violation or by both penalties, reservation being made of the heavier penalties as determined by standing provisions.

The items imported or exported without a licence or in violation of the terms thereof shall be seized; in the event of conviction the Court compulsorily shall order their confiscation, which may, in its view, apply to the whole or part thereof and must be stated by the decision.

b) Those who furnish fraudulent data in submitting applications for import or export licences or in support thereof shall be punished by imprisonment of up to two years.

c) Criminal prosecution shall be effected ex officio by direct summons admitting of no legal recourse, before the appropriate Council of Misdemeanours within three days from service thereof. No commutation of the imprisonment penalty pronounced by the Court shall be allowed.

d) Independently of criminal prosecution, the Foreign Trade Board may impose upon those who commit the above infringements a contribution of up to one quarter of the value of the items imported or exported in violation or of the items for which importation or exportation is petitioned. The Foreign Trade Board may delegate the exercise of the competence conferred on it by this paragraph to a Committee of Civil Servants.
e) In cases of transgression referring to imports or exports of a value lower than one million drachmas the criminal prosecution shall be enacted only upon a charge lodged by the Directorate-General of Commerce and Industry.

f) The composition of the Foreign Trade Board for the exercise of its functions under the present Article and the reaching of the decision relevant thereto shall be made without the participation of the member of United States nationality.

Article 9

Definitions

For the accurate observance of this Statute the meanings of the phrases and words below are determined as follows:

a) "Imports and exports" shall be deemed to include imports without exception whether effected by purchase, gift, foreign pecuniary aid or otherwise, and exports of goods, supplies, materials, and equipment, of whatever nature, excluding currencies, securities and documents.

b) Imports or procurement for "state account" shall be deemed to include imports or procurement against foreign exchange or foreign credits available directly or indirectly to the Government of Greece and imports or procurement of war preparations and surplus allied property.

c) An "issue licence" under this Statute shall be deemed to be every licence approved, modified, extended or completed according to the provisions of this Statute.

Article 10

Any provision of law inconsistent with the provisions of the present Statute is hereby repealed.

The present Statute shall become effective upon its publication in the Government Gazette.

Athens, 31 October, 1947.
FOREIGN TRADE BOARD

Subject: Import of commodities with payment of foreign exchange.

Having in regard the provisions of the Legislative Decree 480/47 and the Ministerial Council's Decision No. 267/9-4-53

WE DECIDE

that, effective 18 April 1953:

I. All commodities, except those specifically designated hereunder, may be freely imported without quantitative or qualitative restrictions with payment and licensing procedures as indicated hereunder.

(a) From countries participating in the European Payments Union and from Finland, Yugoslavia, Spain and Uruguay, or from countries with payment through EPU or the pertinent clearing agreements under E-2 procedure.

(b) From sources stated in Procurement Authorizations for all transactions financed by the Mutual Security Agency of the United States Government under "D" procedure.

(c) From United States of America and Possessions, and Canadian sources for all non-MSA-financed transactions with payment in State dollar exchange under "D" procedure.

II. Application for imports from any sources with payment other than those stated in paragraph (I) will be processed under Procedure "D" and require approval by the Executive Committee of the Foreign Trade Administration.

III. Import of the following listed commodities may be effected only in accordance with Foreign Trade Board Decision 71877/52:

LIST A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Tariff Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Reptile skins, etc.</td>
<td>37 I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Furs, fur leather, fur coats (excluding scrap fur of tariff class 43 e)</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Precious stones</td>
<td>58 J</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIST A, Cont'd.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Tariff Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4. Cutlery, silver-plated or gold-plated and gold or silver trays</td>
<td>80 b9, 84 f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Silver and silver goods</td>
<td>126, 127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Gold, goldware and jewellery</td>
<td>128, 129, 130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Pocket, wrist watches and watch cases of silver and gold</td>
<td>138a 1, 2, e1, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Perfumes, perfumery products</td>
<td>162, 164, 165, 166 b,c,d,e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Textiles and items of natural silk</td>
<td>245-255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Passenger automobiles of value in excess of $1,800 f.o.b. factory</td>
<td>266 c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Convertible type passenger automobiles</td>
<td>266 c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. Import of the following listed commodities may only be effected through payment and import procedures as indicated in paragraph (I), sub-paragraphs (a) or (b) unless specially authorized by the Executive Committee.

LIST B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Tariff Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Wheat and flour</td>
<td>8a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Rice, in general</td>
<td>9 i, j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Coffee</td>
<td>15 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sugar</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Coal</td>
<td>59a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V. Special regulations other than exchange such as those of the Ministries of Finance, Agriculture, Social Welfare (Supreme Health Council), etc., governing the import of certain commodities shall continue in effect.

VI. The import of machinery in general and machinery spare parts under the competency of the Ministry of Industry (Council of Industry) shall be effected under existing regulations.

VII. The import of petroleum products shall continue to be governed by the provisions of Council of Minister's Resolution No. 1200/50, as amended, as long as the validity thereof.
VIII. Paragraph IX of Foreign Trade Board Decision 21355/53 concerning control and validation of final import invoices is hereby revoked, and such validation will hereafter be handled by the Commercial Banks, in accordance with instructions of the Executive Committee.

IX. The Executive Committee of the Foreign Trade Administration is authorized to issue relevant decisions amending the list of commodities and, in general, settle any subject arising from the implementation of the present decision.

The present shall be published in the Government Gazette.

Athens, 17 April 1953.

THE MINISTERS OF

COORDINATION
(sgd) S. Markezinis

COMMERCe
(sgd) Th. Kapsalis

INDUSTRY
(sgd) A. Protopapadakis

FINANCE
(sgd) C. Papayannis

AGRICULTURE
(sgd) A. Apostolidos

THE GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF GREECE
(sgd) G. Mantzavinos

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FOREIGN TRADE ADMINISTRATION
(sgd) Warren G. Libbey
Protocol No. 45700 of 7 July 1953

FOREIGN TRADE BOARD DECISION

Subject: Importation of commodities with payment of foreign exchange.

Having in regard the provisions of Legislative Decree 480/47

WE DECIDE

From the date of effectiveness of the present, all the commodities, except those listed hereunder, may be freely imported without quantitative or qualitative restrictions, in accordance with the following established procedures and methods of settlement payment:

A. Imports against opening of letters of credit

(1) Under procedure "E-2" for imports of commodities originating in and consigned from:

(a) EPU participating countries with settlement of the value through EPU;

(b) Finland, Spain, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Egypt and Brazil upon settlement payment through the pertinent clearing account.

(c) Any country, excluding the countries listed in aforementioned sub-paragraph (b) and in Section F, paragraph 1, and Japan, when the settlement of the value is effected through EPU.

(2) Under procedure "D" for imports of commodities originating in and consigned from:

(a) Countries specified in Procurement Authorizations for all transactions financed with MSA funds.

(b) United States and Possessions, and Canada upon settlement payment with state exchange (free dollars).

(c) Import applications for commodities from other sources of supply or method of consignment and payment other than as specified above, shall be transmitted, under procedure "D", to the Executive Committee F.T.A. for action.

(3) The final settlement of value and the issuance of the customs clearance permit for imports effected under the provisions of Section A, hereof, must be effected within 6 months from the date of approval of the relevant letter of credit under procedure "D"
or the opening of letter of credit under procedure "E-2". Extension in validity of letters of credit shall be granted in accordance with the provision of Executive Committee Decisions 292-A and 347-A, unless otherwise decided by this Committee.

B. **Imports against shipping documents.**

1. **Granting of approvals.**

The Bank of Greece is hereby authorized to grant under procedure "D" and in conformity with the provisions of Section "A" respective import approvals for all commodities under condition of settlement payment upon presentation of shipping documents.

2. **Requirements for granting approvals.**

The relevant applications shall be filed in accordance with procedure "D" with the phrase "Import application for payment against shipping documents" clearly written on all copies.

3. **Advance Payment or Guarantee.**

No advance payment or guarantee will be required to effect imports as per above procedures. However, at the importer's request there may be effected remittances of advance payments upon payment of the respective drachma equivalent, which will be compensated upon the final settlement of value of the respective import.

4. **Final settlement.**

The final settlement of value for commodities imported against shipping documents will be effected in any case, prior to the issuance of the relevant customs clearance permit.

5. **Validity of approvals.**

The import approval, to be granted as per above provisions, will be valid for six (6) months.

C. **Imports against time settlement payment.**

1. **Granting of approvals.**

The Bank of Greece is also authorized to issue, under procedure "D" and in conformity with the provisions of Section A, relevant import approvals for commodities to be currently established by F.T.A. Executive Committee decisions, under the condition of settlement of value against time settlement payment.
(2) **Procedure for granting approvals.**

Importers must file with the Bank of Greece relevant applications under procedure "D" with the phrase "Import licence against time settlement payment" clearly written on all copies.

(3) **Final settlement.**

The final settlement of value for commodities imported on the basis of the present procedures may be effected within a maximum time limit of ninety (90) days from the date of issuance of the relevant customs clearance permit.

(4) **Validity of approvals.**

The import approval, granted as per above procedures will be valid for six (6) months.

(5) **Regulations governing the import of machinery against time settlement.**

Specifically with respect to imports of machinery exceeding the value of $5,000 CIF, the F.T.A. Executive Committee may issue, under procedure "D" and upon presentation of the relevant certificate of the Council of Industry, when required, approvals providing for a settlement payment up to 15 months from the date of issuance of the relative customs clearance permit. For settlement beyond 15 months a Currency Committee decision is required.

**D. Imports in-transit and in bond.**

(1) The import and payment settlement is permitted for commodities arrived in Greece in-transit as well as for commodities kept in bonded storage or Free Zones, independently of time of arrival and in conformity with the provisions of Section A.

(2) The importation of such commodities shall be effected in accordance with the provisions of above Section A, however, with no obligation being created for issuing import permit or for payment of exchange, because of the arrival of the respective shipment in Greece, should such a licence be required in future.

**E. Commodities the import of which is subject to special licence.**

(1) The import of the commodities designated in the following List will only be permitted upon previous approval to be issued as per provisions of F.T.B. Decision 71877/52.

(2) The import of wheat and flour, tariff class 8a, except by State Agencies will only be permitted upon decision of the Executive Committee.

(3) The import of all motor vehicles is restricted to new vehicles only and purchased directly from the manufacturing producer abroad.
LIST A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37 i</td>
<td>Reptile hides, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Furs, pelts (except scrap furs of tariff class 43e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58j</td>
<td>Precious stones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80b 9 and 84f</td>
<td>Knives, spoons and forks gold plated or silver plated, and gold or silver trays.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126, 127</td>
<td>Silver and silverware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128, 129, 130</td>
<td>Gold, gold ware and jewelry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138 a1,2, e1,2</td>
<td>Watches, wrist and pocket and gold or silver watch cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162, 164 (except 164b and d), 165, 166b, c, d, e</td>
<td>Perfumes and perfumery products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245-255</td>
<td>Textiles and commodities of natural silk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>266c</td>
<td>Passenger cars exceeding the value of $1,800 FOB factory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F. General Regulations

(1) Imports consigned from Cyrenaica, the Chinese mainland and Northern Korea, covering commodities originating in these countries, or from any other country, are prohibited.

(2) Special regulations such as of the Ministries of Finance, Agriculture, Social Welfare (Supreme Health Council) etc. governing prerequisites other than exchange requirements, for the importation of certain commodities will still apply.

(3) The import of machinery in general and machinery spare parts under the competency of the Ministry of Industry (Council of Industry) shall be effected under the provisions hereof upon presentation of the relevant certificate of the Ministry of Industry. Concerning the time of validity of the import permit, the provisions of Executive Committee Decision 280-A remain in effect.

(4) The import of petroleum products will continue to be governed by the Ministerial Cabinet's resolution No. 1200/50 as subsequently amended, as long as it remains in effect, in conjunction with the provisions of Executive Committee Decision 339-A.

(5) The F.T.A. Executive Committee Decision No. 348-A permitting validation of final invoices by Commercial Banks remains in effect.
(6) This decision shall not be applicable for imports effected by State agencies, Statutory Bodies of Public Law, and Public Utility Companies, for which there will be applicable F.T.A. Executive Committee Decisions Nos. 87-A, 170-A, and 364-A.

(7) The F.T.A. Executive Committee is hereby authorized to settle any subject arising from the implementation of the present decision.

(8) F.T.B. Decision No. 29268/17-4-53 is revoked from the date of this decision, and any other provision inconsistent with these regulations is also revoked.

This decision becomes effective on 9 July 1953 and shall be published in the Government Gazette.

MINISTERS

Coordination  Finance  Commerce

Industry  Agriculture

Governor of the Bank of Greece

Executive Director - Foreign Trade Administration
Subject: Codifying and supplementing standing regulations governing imports paid for against foreign exchange.

Having in regard the provisions of L.D. 480/47 re: Constitution of Foreign Trade Administration

WE DECIDE:

Effective with the date of issuance hereof, imports of goods from abroad shall be governed by the following provisions:

A. Imports of commodities without quantitative restriction

The importation of commodities, except those items indicated in List "A" hereof, may be effected freely at the request of importers concerned, without any quantitative restriction on the basis of the following established regulations:

I. Imports of goods against opening letters of credit

In the case of imports against opening of confirmed letters of credit, the authorized commercial banks may grant the respective approval forms and at the same time they shall proceed to the opening of the pertinent letters of credit and also determine the validity periods, in line with the provisions hereof, on the basis of the relevant proforma invoice certified by the competent invoice control agencies, and only for items, unit price and source country listed therein.

II. Imports against sight drafts:

(a) Issuance of import approvals:

Banks authorized to handle foreign exchange transactions may issue import approvals for all items, except those indicated in Table "A" under the condition of paying the respective value on cash, against presentation of the pertinent shipping documents.

(b) Requirements to issue import approvals

The relevant import approvals may be issued against presentation of the respective cash margin, as established for each list. Commercial Banks will have to submit to the Bank of Greece, together with all other documentary evidence, also a relevant document to substantiate crediting of the latter with the deposited cash margin.
III. Imports against time drafts

Authorized Banks may also issue import approvals for items indicated in the attached Table "P", to be imported against time drafts payable within six (6) months from the date of issuance of the relative customs clearance.

(a) Specifically, in the case of machinery, accessories and spare parts, tariff class 63 bis/dl, 90-266f, 89-95 and 97-99, when the CIF invoice cost is higher than five thousand dollars ($5,000), the above time limit is hereby set at 15 months.

(b) The Executive Committee of F.T.A. is hereby authorized to issue approvals for a payment period beyond the above specified period or extensions of maturity dates for time drafts, and settlement approvals for imports against time drafts for items not listed in the attached Table "P".

IV. Imports financed against I.C.A. funds

Imports of commodities financed against I.C.A. availabilities may be permitted upon approval by Bank of Greece, to be issued in line with the provisions hereof.

Import approvals to be issued in accordance with the provisions of the present paragraph, and approvals already issued on the basis of F.T.B. Decision No. 45700/1953 may be considered as being totally executed when carried out for the 90 per cent of the quantity or value of the import commodity.

B. Commodities which may be imported upon special licence:

I. The import of goods listed in the attached Table "A" may be permitted upon prior approval to be issued in accordance with the provisions of F.T.B. Decision No. 71877/1952 unless otherwise specified by Executive Committee F.T.A.

II. Commodities listed in the attached Table "A" may be paid for against opening a confirmed letter of credit, of a maximum validity period of six (6) months.

C. Imports of commodities in transit, and from bonded storage:

I. Commodities brought into Greece on an in-transit basis on behalf of the consigning Firm, with the exception of goods listed in the attached Tables "A" and F-100 may be paid for and consumed, regardless of time of arrival, however, with all the provisions hereof being fully observed.

The requirements, which will have to be met for the so imported commodities shall be determined by F.T.A. Executive Committee decision.
II. No commitment shall be undertaken by importers for the final importation of the said goods unless a previous import approval has been issued, and no obligation is to be created for the issuance of import license or the granting of foreign exchange to pay for the value of import commodities, due to arrival of the relative shipments in Greece.

D. Validity of approvals

I. (a) Except for the cases specified below in sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) hereunder, import approvals to be issued under the present F.T.B. Decision for imports against sight or time drafts, shall be valid for six (6) months of the date of issuing such approvals for the shipment of the respective goods.

(b) Specifically for machinery, accessories and spare parts - tariff class. 63 bis/dl, 90-266f, 89-95 and 97-99, import approvals, issued under the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, shall be valid for twelve (12) months.

(c) For import approvals issued against I.C.A. procurement authorizations, covering imports against sight or time drafts, such approval forms shall be valid for carrying out the respective importation in line with all terms and conditions as required by the pertinent procurement authorization insofar as they refer to the contracting period, delivery time and other requirements as specified in the available procurement authorization and I.C.A. Regulation No. I; but, in any case, not beyond the time limit stipulated in the preceding sub-paragraphs (a) and (b).

II. Import approvals issued by the special Committee established under F.T.B. Decision No. 71877/1952 shall be valid for twenty (20) days for the opening of the relative letter of credit.

III. Import approvals issued under the standing regulation and provisions, covering commodities indicated in section C of the present F.T.B. Decision shall be valid for fortyfive (45) days for the settlement payment of the value.

IV. Import approvals issued by Bank of Greece for the importation of commodities, in general, against opening a confirmed letter of credit, shall be valid for twenty (20) days for the opening of the respective letter of credit, except for import approvals issued for imports effected by the State, Statutory Bodies of Public Law and the Greek Agricultural Bank, Public Power Corporation which shall be valid for forty (40) days. After the termination of this time limit, and when not established the pertinent letter of credit, the issued approval shall be considered as being automatically cancelled.

V. The Executive Committee of F.T.A. is hereby authorized to issue approvals, as deemed necessary for a longer validity period and extensions in the validity period of such approvals in excess of the time limits set herein.
E. Guarantees - advance payments

I. For imports financed against I.C.A. procurement authorizations and effected against sight or time drafts, importers concerned will be required to deposit, within ten (10) days from the date of issuance of the relative approval, with the respective commercial bank a cash or bank guarantee in favour of the state covering 10 per cent of the c.i.f. invoice cost of the importable commodity to assure that importers will carry out the respective importation and pay for the value of imported goods in line with all terms specified in the pertinent import approval and the available I.C.A. procurement authorization, regarding conclusion of agreement, delivery terms etc., and that they shall fully comply with all terms relevant to the obtaining of all documentary evidence, covering the respective procurement, to be issued by the responsible agencies.

II. (a) For imports of goods not listed in the attached tables, importers will be required, when obtaining the relevant approval, to deposit with the respective commercial bank 15 per cent of the drachma equivalent of the respective exchange amount of the total invoice c.i.f. cost, for which an import licence is requested.

The above indicated commodities are considered as being included in a list titled "Table F-15" which also lists commodities being subject to "ad valorem" customs clearance procedures.

(b) For commodities included in Tables "F-50" and "F-100" when obtaining an import approval, importer will be required to deposit correspondingly 50 per cent and 100 per cent of the drachma equivalent of the total invoice c.i.f. cost in foreign exchange.

(c) For items listed in attached Tables "P" and "F" there will not be required any deposit of guarantee or advance payment when issuing the relative import approval.

(d) For import approvals issued by the Bank of Greece under form "D" procedures the said cash margins must be deposited within a time limit of ten (10) days, for Athens and Piraeus, and twenty (20) days for the Provinces, from the date of issuing the relative approval, otherwise the pertinent import approvals will be considered as being automatically null and void.

(e) The provisions of paragraph I of the present section shall be additionally valid.

III. The respective cash margins established in the foregoing paragraph will be offset with any advance payment of remittance effected for each specific importation.
IV. The cash margins deposited as per paragraph II hereof in the case of execution of the respective approval, for which deposited, will be compensated for when making the final settlement payment in proportion to the executed part of the relative approval. An approval is considered as being wholly executed, when carried out in a percentage 90 per cent of the commodity quantity or value. In the case of non-execution of same the said margin may be refunded, without any other formalities, to importer concerned, which however, may also be given back proportionally even prior to the termination of the validity period of the respective approval, however, not prior to the termination of a trimestral period from its issuance upon a written statement by importer that he resigns, in part or in whole the respective approval issued to him.

V. The provisions of paragraph II of the present section shall not be applicable to imports effected by Statutory Bodies of Public Law, Public Utility Companies, as specified by Executive Committee F.T.A., by the Greek Agricultural Bank, the Public Power Corporation and for imports effected against reconstruction loans, and up to the loan amount and for those concerning materials and equipment for the execution of procurement orders and NATO projects or United States Government projects.

VI. (a) Guarantees deposited in accordance with the provisions of paragraph I of the present section, shall be forfeited in favour of the State, when importers fail to comply with their commitments undertaken at the time of depositing such guarantees.

(b) The Executive Committee of F.T.A. is hereby authorized to release importers, in its view, for specific cases or categories, from obligations undertaken by the depositing of the said guarantees.

F. Methods of settlement payment; Customs Clearance permits

I. The settlement payment for import commodities, under the provisions hereof, shall be effected as follows:

(a) For commodities from EPU-participating countries through EPU payment.

(b) For commodities from countries with which there are bilateral payment (clearing) agreements, through the pertinent clearing with each country of compensatory account.

(c) For imports from United States Possessions and Canada, against State exchange (free dollars).

(d) For commodities from countries specified in the available procurement authorization for all transactions financed against I.C.A. funds, through the pertinent procurement authorization.
(c) The import of commodities from other countries, or under a manner of payment other than the above specified payment procedures, will be permitted only upon approval issued by the committee established by F.T.A. Executive Committee Decision No. 447-A/1955.

II. (a) The final settlement payment must be effected, in any case, within forty-five (45) days from the date next to the day of arrival of the relative shipment at the first Greek port and for commodities cleared through Dodecanese custom houses, within sixty (60) days as from the same date, specifically with respect to commodities brought into Greece by post parcels, the said time limit begins as from the date of serving to the consignee of the relative notice by the pertinent post office notifying him of such arrival.

(b) The respective customs clearance permits issued on the basis of the final settlement payment shall be valid for ninety (90) days as from the date next to the date of making such payment for goods listed in Tables "F" and "F", and forty-five (45) days for items indicated in the other lists.

(c) Import licences (customs clearance permits) for items imported as duty-free commodities, as per standing regulations, shall be valid for six (6) months.

(d) Import licences (clearance permits) concerning (1) commodities subject to obligatory bonded storage by virtue of special provisions; (2) packing materials for domestic export products; (3) goods imported as duty-free items as per procedures established by joint Ministerial Decision No. E.2840/1939 of the Ministers of Finance, National Economy and Merchant Marine, shall be valid as long as the said goods and materials may remain in bonded storage or free use in accordance with the standing customs regulations.

(e) In the case of non-compliance with the provisions established for the said items and materials, there shall be applicable the provisions of sub-paragraphs b, c, of this paragraph.

(f) The shipping of commodities or the assumption of any obligation prior to the issuance of the pertinent import approval, as required herein, shall be prohibited.

(g) For imports of commodities brought into Greece for Government Agencies or Statutory Bodies of Public Law or the Public Power Corporation and commodities intended for the execution of projects or NATO procurements or United States Government procurement orders and supplies imported by the Greek Agricultural Bank, there shall not be applicable the provisions of the foregoing sub-paragraph regarding the granting of the prior approval. However, the payment for the value of such supplies, either brought in on the basis of an import approval or even without such approval, must be effected within forty-five (45) days from the date next to the day of their being carried to the first Greek port, except for those items intended for the performance of projects or NATO or United States Government procurements, which may be paid for within ninety (90) days from the said date.
(h) The settlement payment for commodities shipped without any approval required therefore may be permitted in line with the provisions of paragraph IV of F.T.B Decision No. 39001/5.10.56.

(i) Transitory provisions

I. Import approvals and customs clearance permits issued under the standing regulations applied until the date of issuance hereof, and being now in effect, may be adjusted to the provisions defined herein.

II. For commodities already settled against time drafts in accordance with the existing regulations applied up to the date of effectiveness of the present decision and when the maturity dates of the relative drafts have not become due until 30 September, 1956, the Bank of Greece is hereby authorized, to prolong the maturity dates to the extent of such a period as specified in paragraph 3 of section A hereof.

III. For commodities shipped until the date of promulgation of the present F.T.B. Decision and brought in or to be brought into Greece on an "in-transit" basis for the account of the consigning Firm, regardless of list in which indicated, there shall continue to be applicable the provisions of F.T.B. Decision No. 45700/1953.

(j) The Executive Committee F.T.A. is hereby authorized to extend, as deemed necessary, the validity period of customs clearance permits or the time limit for settlement payment for import commodities without any contribution payment or against reduced contribution.

G. General Provisions

I. Special provisions such as of the Ministries of Finance, Agriculture, Social Welfare (Supreme Health Council) etc., establishing requirements other than exchange formalities for the importation of certain commodities will be applicable, and the pertinent customs authorities shall be responsible for the implementation of such provisions.

II. The import of machinery, machinery spare parts and accessories for which, under the standing regulations and procedures a prior approval is required, to be issued by the Ministry of Industry (Council of Industry), may be effected in accordance with the provisions hereof against presentation of the relevant prior approval by the said Ministry.


V. The execution of approvals is hereby permitted for an additional quantity or values by a maximum percentage of 5.

VI. (a) The import of wheat and wheat flour may be permitted only upon decision by the Executive Committee F.T.A., unless effected by the State.

(b) The import of State Monopoly goods (matches, saccharine, playing cards etc.) may be effected solely by the State, and imports of sulphur and copper sulphate may be made in accordance with the provisions of Laws 2022/1939 and 2083/1939.

VII. The Executive Committee F.T.A. is hereby authorized to issue relevant decisions to regulate any problem arising from the implementation of this F.T.B. Decision.

VIII. Any provision inconsistent with the present regulation is hereby revoked. The present F.T.B. Decision becomes effective as from this date and shall be published in the Government gazette.

MINISTERS OF

CO-ORDINATION
D. HEIMIS

COMMERCe
P. PAPALIGOURAS

FInANCe
H. THIVEOS

INDUSTRY

AGRICULTURE
A. APOSTOLIDES

DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF B/G
GALANIS

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR F.T.A.
J. R. BROOKS
ANNEX 5

TABLE "A" - Denoting import commodities requiring prior approval by Committee of F.T.B. Decision No.71977/52

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial No.</th>
<th>Tariff Class</th>
<th>Commodity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>reptile, skins etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>furs, fur-skins (except scrap fur tariff class 43e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>58j</td>
<td>precious stones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>80b 9 and 84f</td>
<td>knives, spoons and forks gold-plated or silver-plated and gold or silver trays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>126, 127</td>
<td>silver and silver ware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>128, 129, 130</td>
<td>gold, gold ware and jewellery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>138al,2,el,2</td>
<td>wrist watches and pocket watches and cases of gold or silver watches and watches of other precious metals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>162, 164</td>
<td>perfumes and perfumery products (except 164b and d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>245 - 255</td>
<td>textiles and goods of natural silk (except silk cloth for flour mill sieves tariff class 248)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX 6

LIBERALIZATION OF THE IMPORT OF MACHINERY

The following list contains machinery, spare parts and accessories for the import of which it is required to be obtained an import licence of the Ministry of Industry - after previous recommendation by the Industry Council.

Items under the competency of the Import Machinery Section, Ministry of Industry, which are not included in this list are not subject to any quantitative restriction, in other words there is no need to obtain any import licence from the Ministry of Industry.

1. Flour mills with grindstones and millstones
2. Poultry brooders (brooding machinery)
3. Centrifugal pumps of any type
4. Hand-driven pumps, all types
5. Automatic suction pumps, all types
6. Suction pumps for deep wells
7. Pumps for supplying boilers (steam jet pumps)
8. Vacuum pumps, all types
9. Piston-bearing pumps, all types
10. Pumping units (under 20 H.P.)
11. Pickaxes, hoes, mattocks, digging forks, small hoes, rakes and agricultural hand tools in general
12. Ploughs tractor-drawn and animal-drawn, all types and spare parts thereof
13. Bakery and confectionery steam ovens
14. Taps, all types
15. Cranes, derricks and winches, all types
16. Plough disks and harrows, and spare parts thereof
17. Oil manufacturing machinery, all types, i.e. press machines, laundries, pumps, treakers, etc.
18. Grafting knives, all types
19. Accessories for spinning and knitting machinery: spools, bobbins, picking sticks (knockers, swords, sleighs), pickers, belts, pinions, spindle supports for up twister, cones for the creel of beaming machines, spindles
20. Kneading machines, all types
21. Electric generators and motors up to 20 K.W.
22. Machinery belts, tariff class 197 bis
23. Marble sawing, cutting and grinding machinery
24. Disinfecting torches, sterilizing and medical, all types
25. Cylindrical boilers (i.e. Scotch type) of heated surface up to 150 square metres and pressure up to 16 atmospheres or 230 lbs. per square inch
26. Central heating steel boilers, regardless of dimensions
27. Pottery softeners, saturators and concrete mixers
28. Wood working equipment, i.e. sawing, planing machines, etc.
29. Alcohol and wine manufacturing machinery in general (filtering, pumping, pressing, grape-pressing, extracting equipment etc.) excluding pasteurizing machines
30. Diesel engines and semi-diesel, marine and for general use (factories, etc.) up to 20 H.P.
31. Pressing machines, all types and for any use, excluding those for plastic materials and seed-oil manufacture, and printing presses
32. Brick and tile manufacturing machines
33. Macaroni pressing machinery (pressing machinery), all types, dryers-troughs
34. Pruning saws, all types
35. Band saws of any size
36. Soap manufacturing machinery in general
37. Dryers, squeezers, hydroextractors, strainers, all types
38. Cotton, wheat, corn sowers, all types
39. Ammonium compressors, all types, up to 200,000 cool units
40. Ammonium condensers, all types
41. Condensers (vacuum) autoclave, all types
42. Power-operated brushes (wheels), all types
43. Plough shares and mold boards harrows
44. Sprayers - dusters (sulphur), all types.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Greek Tariff class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cows for breeding</td>
<td>1b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallow for glycerin mfg</td>
<td>out of 3b/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>7d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard seed</td>
<td>15k/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeds for sowing purposes</td>
<td>15m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil seeds and coconuts</td>
<td>16a/1-2, b, e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol for fortifying exportable wine</td>
<td>24a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molasses</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw hides</td>
<td>36a, b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather conveyor belts etc.</td>
<td>41h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber, in general</td>
<td>45-46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cork planks, crumbs, waste, fragments</td>
<td>51d, g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass ware and sand</td>
<td>out of 56b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graphite</td>
<td>56d/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fireclay</td>
<td>out of 56f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral razorite for mfg of borax and unfinished raw materials for mfg of corundium, cerboraundum (for mfg of artificial grinding materials)</td>
<td>out of 56i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphur, asphalt, decolouring earth</td>
<td>57g, 1, 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral fuels</td>
<td>59a, b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral oils</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron etc. (excluding concrete-reinforcement bars)</td>
<td>61-62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheet-iron in general (excluding items on Table &quot;F-50&quot;), tinplate</td>
<td>63a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special steel</td>
<td>63bis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel plates for springs</td>
<td>65g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand tools</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron pipes, diameter 4-7 inches and thickness 5mm and over; and flexible pipes for industrial uses</td>
<td>out of 68a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chains over 8mm for shipping use ........................................ out of 69a/3
Knitting machine needles ..................................................... 77a/bis 2
Machinery, accessories and spare parts .................................. 89-95, 97-99 and 63bis/d1
Internal combustion engines .................................................. 90 + 266f
Antimony or alloys etc ......................................................... 102
Tin and anti-friction metals ................................................... 107
Zinc ingots, sheets, blocks etc .............................................. 111-112
Copper ingots, blocks etc ..................................................... 114
Only flexible pipes for industrial use .................................... out of 116, 117
Caps for electric bulbs ........................................................ 120a/1
Nickel ........................................................................ 121
Aluminium ingots, bars, sheets ................................................ 123a, o
Only heating radiators, resistance elements and thermostats imported by manufacturers .................. out of 134 and a/bis
Electric switches for industrial use, high tension or intensity over 100 amp. and switches of electric cooking appliances imported by manufacturers ........................................ out of 134c
Only carbon rods and brass caps for dry electric cells ....... out of 134a/1
Battery separators ................................................................. 134 e/2, f
Heating radiators and parts of cooking stoves imported by manufacturers ........................................ out of 134g and h
Refrigeration assemblies ......................................................... 134i
Only dry cleaning equipments for industrial use ................. out of 134j
Tools and machine-tools, electric-mechanical (with attached motor) carried in the hand, when using them .................................................. 134m
Calculating, perforating, verifying, sorting, recapitulating machines and similar machines .................. out of 135 a/1
X-ray equipment, X-ray therapeutic and radio-therapeutic equipment, accessories or parts .................. 135g
Fire-clay bricks, crucibles (chemical laboratories) .......... 139a/3-4, 141
Only fireproof pipes ............................................................... out of 139c
Acid-resistant goods for manufacturers and handicrafters .................................................. 143f
Glass blocks, crushed glass, glass powder ............................. 146
Only lens blanks for mfg of lenses ........................................ out of 153 a/3
Glass pipes ................................................................. 153a/bis
Glass globes, bells, pipes .............................................. 153e/1, 1bis
Glass sensitized plates for graphic arts .............................. out of 156
Chemical products (except fatty acids, sulphate, aluminium, borax, naphtalene, glycerin, oxygenated water and carbon sulphate) ................................................................. 159 (except 159a/2bis, out of 159c/8, 159g/4, 6bis, l1, 13, 17)
Products of chemical industries (except dextrine) .............. 160 (except 160c/1)
Drugs and pharmaceutical products (except pharmaceutical specialities) ................................................................. 161 (except 161e, ebis)
Vegetable and mineral colouring substances (except vegetable carbon, active and thin foils of precious metals) ........................................................................................................ 167-168 (except 167g/bis 168 1)
Paints prepared, varnishes and solvents ............................. 171-173 (except 171a, b and 173a, b, c)
Wood pulp etc ................................................................. 176
Cardboard for playing cards ............................................ out of 177c
Paper for mfg of paper bags ............................................. 178b/4
Gummed paper ............................................................... out of 178d/3
Cigarette paper ............................................................... 181 b
Cellophane imported for exports of Greek products for packing and exporting Greek products, and by manufacturers for packing their products ........................................... 181f/bis
Only sensitized, raw motion picture films and films
and plates of celluloid and paper for graphic arts .............. out of 181h/2
Cartons imported for packing exportable Greek products ...... 182e/4
Paper bags ................................................................. 182k
Books, newspapers, periodicals ....................................... 184f, g, h
Motion picture films and advertising material ................. 185a/l and 186
Natural rubber, synthetic rubber, latex (except rubber
yarns; no other material mixed – out of 190b) ................ 190a, b
(excluding out of 190b) c, d
Diver's suits ................................................................. 200
Hemp, flax, jute, manilla rope etc., finished or unfinished ........................................ 203a, b
Esparto, sisal and yarns of cocoa fibers ......................................................... 204a, c
Pipes, belts and rough tapes ........................................................................ 208c
Empty bags ..................................................................................................... 209
Natural cotton, linters .................................................................................... 217b, d
Conveyor belts, valves, machine plugs .............................................................. 232
Only yarns of plastic materials (nylon) ............................................................. out of 232A/a2
Artificial wool and cotton ............................................................................. 232B/a
Wool and tops, etc ............................................................................................ 233
Tires, tubes of trucks, buses and of agricultural machinery ......................... 266d/4-6
Auto spare parts ............................................................................................ out of 266e, e/bis, f
Rolling equipments in general ......................................................................... 268
Percussion caps and wicks ............................................................................ 271c/2, d, e
Timber for shipbuilding purposes ................................................................. 274
Ships accessories ............................................................................................ 275
Raw materials for brush-making purposes ..................................................... 279 e, e/bis 1-2
Plastic, resinous materials of any type, not processed ..................................... 294a
## ANNEX 8

**LIST "F"**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Greek Tariff class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Live animals</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh meat</td>
<td>2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheese</td>
<td>3a/1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing products, edible</td>
<td>4a, b, c, f, g, h, j, k/3m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cereals, grains</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulses and starchy substances</td>
<td>9(excluding 9f-q)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>9k/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>15g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal, tar dyes or on sulphur basis</td>
<td>169-170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper, ordinary for newsprint, printing paper</td>
<td>179a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for periodicals imported duty-free as per</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>standing regulations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool yarns</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodity</td>
<td>Tariff class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat in general, prepared for meals</td>
<td>2b/1-4, 6, 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat, preserved salted or in brine</td>
<td>2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheese</td>
<td>3a/4-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fat and butter</td>
<td>3b/2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edible fishing products</td>
<td>4d, e, i, k/1,2, 3bis, 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other pulses not specified etc. (except rice and potatoes)</td>
<td>9f-q (except 91 and 9k/1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biscuits (crackers) ordinary, rolls etc.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastes</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits and similar goods</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants, small trees (except fresh flours)</td>
<td>14a (except 14a/1), b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco, in leaf, cut, in cigarettes in cigars etc</td>
<td>14e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeds, roots, rinds (excluding pharmaceutical mustard seed)</td>
<td>15a-f, h-l (except 15k/1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confectionery products (excluding phosphatine)</td>
<td>35 (except 351)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather finished</td>
<td>37 a-h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoes, slippers etc</td>
<td>38-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather goods (except leather belts for machines)</td>
<td>41 (except 41h)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staves for barrels or any other use (floorings etc.)</td>
<td>48b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cork stoppers, cork sheets, planks heat-resistant plates</td>
<td>51e, f, j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal tar pitch</td>
<td>59c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheet-iron of natural colour up to 4.5 mm of simple or zinc-plated iron, excluding cold-rolled sheet-iron suitable for deep drawing, imported directly by recognized manufacturers, to be used solely by them as raw material under supervision of customs authorities, of natural colour, regardless of thickness</td>
<td>63a/1-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Only sheet-iron of maximum thickness of 4.5 mm of simple or zinc-plated iron, nickel-plated varnished or coloured out of 63b

Sheet-iron and iron plates specifically oxidized by mechanical or chemical means, polished or unpolished 63b bis

Only sheet-iron up to 4.5 mm of simple or zinc-plated iron, of level surface being cut into unprepared pieces of certain shapes and for a certain use out of 63c

Iron pipes, maximum diameter 4 inches out of 68c

Pipe accessories 68d

Wire and rope 71-72

Blades of mechanical razors 81c/2

Bulbs and lighting equipment 88

Household equipment (excluding metal furniture and enamelled goods and organization items; and office equipment) 100

Various goods of lead or alloys 106

Various goods of zinc or alloys 113

Copper or alloys in sheets, plates etc. copper pipes or alloys 115-116

Aluminium pipes, rods, plates and sheets 123b, d

Goods of electrical handicraft 134c/2

Radio Sets etc. and parts 134d, d/1-2

Electrical refrigerators, over 250 kg weight; laundries 1341/2, 1

Photo cameras 135b/1

Musical instruments 137

Watches (excluding pocket or wrist gold silver watches, or watches of other precious metals, and cases of gold, or silver watches and of watches of other precious metals) 138 (excluding 138a/1-2, c/1-2)

Porcelain wares of electrical handicraft out of 145

Sulphate aluminium out of 159c/8

Naphtalene 159g/6bis

Dextrine 160 c/1

Perfumery distillates, essences, perfumery products 163, 166a, f

Vanillin, tooth powder, pastes and tooth elixirs 164b, d

Vegetable carbon, active 167g/bis
Thin foils of precious metals ........................................ 168 l
Mineral paints, dyes prepared (a) with oil; (b) with water.... 171a, b
Varnishes and varnish paints ........................................ 173a, b, c
Carbon paper .................................................................... out of 181g
Hemp fabrics and similar textile fibers
(except flax and jute) ....................................................... 208a-b
Textiles; and flax, hemp, jute goods and
similar items of textile fibers (except
carpets and other hemp, jute etc., goods) ......................... 210-216 (except
216a)
Seam threads ................................................................... 220a
Cotton threads, multiply intended for
embroideries ........................................................................ 220b/2
Textiles and goods of metallic yarns ................................. 255b
Motorcycles ...................................................................... 267b, c
Various goods (except umbrella mounts [ribs etc., of metal],
pencils and lighters) ....................................................... 277-292
(excluding 285d, 288c, 291)
Manufactured goods of plastic material ......................... 294 (except
294a)
### ANNEX 10

**LIST "F 100"**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Greek Tariff class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Race horses</td>
<td>out of 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh flowers</td>
<td>14a/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits in general</td>
<td>20-23, 24b, 25-27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starch-sugar, honey, syrups etc.</td>
<td>29-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather gloves</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoves, heat conductors, geysers, bathtubs, radiators etc.</td>
<td>65d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knives, spoons, forks</td>
<td>80a, b/1-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal furniture and enamelled goods (except office equipment and organization items)</td>
<td>out of 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imitation jewellery</td>
<td>out of 119-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various nickel goods and utensils</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminium goods and utensils</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical appliances except dry cells for hearing aids</td>
<td>134a, abis, e/l, g, h, i/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only eyeglasses and eyeglass blanks</td>
<td>out of 136d-g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faience ware</td>
<td>143 (except 143f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcelain goods</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass panes and glass ware</td>
<td>147-158 (except 153a/3, 153a/bis and 153e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber goods</td>
<td>193-196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only flex textiles</td>
<td>out of 208a, b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpets etc. of hemp jute etc.</td>
<td>216a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Textiles and cotton textiles except:
(1) cotton textiles, bleached or unbleached of yarns No. 70-140 and intended for the manufacture of peasant's kerchiefs imported by special printing-dyeing factories of cotton textiles
(2) textiles imported duty-free as per procedures of Ministry of Commerce and Industry decision No. D. 15375/1955
(3) book-binding cloth and
(4) special cloth for mfg of umbrellas (out of 223) imported by manufacturers

Textiles of artificial and synthetic fibers and clothing of such fabrics, except special cloth for mfg. of umbrellas (out of 232 A/b), imported by manufacturers

Textiles and wool goods
Wool carpets etc.
Plays and toys
Hat felts, ornaments etc. (except hat brims)
Trucks and motor vehicles
Trucks in general
Pencils
Lighters
Celluloid goods etc. (except eyeglass frame)