### UNCTAD CODING SYSTEM OF TRADE CONTROL MEASURES

#### 1000 TARIFF MEASURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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#### 1900 Tariff measures n.e.s.

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It should be noted that at present the Coding System covers only import measures and that measures regarding exports have not yet been considered. The descriptive notes of import regimes apply a shortened version of this Coding System by eliminating zeroes and introducing a period after the first two digits of the code number.

The measures for sensitive product categories, with codes ending in 7*, are further subdivided according to specific purposes if appropriate: (1) to protect human health (71); (2) to protect animal health and life (72); (3) to protect plant health (73); (4) to protect environment (74); (5) to protect wildlife (75); (6) to control drug abuse (76); (7) to ensure human safety (77); (8) to ensure national security (78); and (9) for purposes n.e.s. (79).
The technical regulations are subdivided according to specific purposes, likewise as the measures for sensitive product categories (See previous footnote); 8111, 8121, etc. for protection of human health; 8112, 8122, etc. for protection of animal health and life, etc.
Working Definitions for the TCM Coding System

This section presents working definitions for the trade control measures included in the Database, together with their corresponding code number. The measures are classified under broad categories according to their nature. Within the broad categories, the measures are further subdivided according to their characteristics. Special mention should be made of the measures for sensitive product categories and technical regulations, which are subdivided according to their corresponding objectives, i.e., for the protection of human health, animal health and life, plant health, the environment and wildlife, to control drug abuse, to ensure human safety and to ensure national security. When utilizing information from the Database, any subset of individual measures can be selected and regrouped, according to the specific purposes of each analysis.

1. TARIFF MEASURES

Tariff measures serve either to raise fiscal revenue or to protect domestic industry from foreign competition and are applied when a product crosses the boundary of a customs area. These measures increase the import price by a fixed percentage or by a fixed amount, calculated respectively on the basis on the value (Ad valorem tariffs) and the physical quantity (specific tariffs).

1100
Statutory customs duties
Basic duties as laid down in the provisions of the customs tariff law, often defined also as general duties. Almost all countries apply in practice the MFN duties (1200) as general duties, while few countries apply duties higher than MFN duties.

1200
MFN duties
Defining the General Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment, GATT (Article I) states that "any advantage, favour, privilege or immunity granted by any contracting party to any product originating in or destined for any other country shall be accorded immediately and unconditionally to the like product originating in or destined for the territories of all other contracting parties". In practice, the MFN treatment is no longer limited to GATT contracting parties but applicable to other trading partners.

1300
GATT ceiling duties
Maximum duties that may be applied by a GATT contracting party to other parties, which have been bound against concessions as a result of GATT negotiations.

1400
Tariff quota duties
Rates applicable to a quota of imports under a given tariff heading, whereas higher rates are charged on imports which exceed the quota amount; quota may be defined in terms of quantity or value.

1500
Seasonal duties
Duties applicable according to the time of the year, usually to agricultural products.

1600
Temporary reduced duties
Duties intended to stimulate local consumption or production. These duties may be applied to all imports under a given tariff heading or only to industrial inputs, investment goods, etc. for specific purposes.

1700
Temporary increased duties
Rates on specific articles to retaliate against actions by trading partners or to provide import relief (safeguard actions).

1800
Preferential duties under trade agreements
Duties applicable in trade under multilateral or bilateral trade agreements or duties extended without reciprocity by one group of countries to another group of countries (e.g. the Generalized System of Preferences). These duties may be applied with no limitation of quantity or may be linked to preferential tariff quotas.
2. PARA-TARIFF MEASURES

Other measures that increase the cost of imports in a manner similar to tariff measures, i.e. by a fixed percentage or by a fixed amount, calculated respectively on the basis on the value and the quantity, are known as para-tariff measures. Four groups are distinguished: customs surcharges; additional charges; internal taxes and charges levied on imports; and decreed customs valuation.

2100
Customs surcharges
The customs surcharge, also called surtax or additional duty, is an ad hoc trade policy instrument to raise fiscal revenue or to protect domestic industry.

2200
Additional charges
Additional charges, which are levied on imported goods in addition to customs duties and surcharges and which have no internal equivalent, comprise various taxes and fees. The category of additional charges includes the tax on foreign exchange transactions, stamp tax, import licence fee, consular invoice fee, statistical tax, tax on transport facilities and charges for sensitive product categories. Various other taxes, such as the export promotion fund tax, taxes for the special funds, the municipal tax, registration fee on imported motor vehicles, customs formality tax, etc., are classified as additional charges, n.e.s. It should be noted that Article VIII of GATT states that fees and charges other than customs duties and internal taxes "shall be limited in amount to the approximate cost of services rendered and shall not represent an indirect protection to domestic products or a taxation of imports or exports for fiscal purposes."

2300
Internal taxes and charges levied on imports
GATT Article III permits the application of internal taxes to imports; however, these taxes should not be applied so as to afford protection to domestic production. The general sales tax levied on imports is the equivalent of those internal taxes that are applied to all or most products. Three types of internal taxes can be distinguished: first, the one commonly known as sales tax, which is and ad valorem tax based on the gross receipts of sales of goods, collected at regular intervals from traders; secondly, the turnover tax or multiple sales tax, which is a tax imposed at more than one level of production and distribution and is based on gross receipts, resulting in a cumulation of taxes; thirdly, the value-added tax which is a modified turnover tax based on the net value added instead of on the gross receipts, avoiding cumulation of taxes and not affecting the price structure and the allocation of resources.

The excise tax levied on imports is the equivalent of the excise tax on domestic products, which is an internal tax imposed on selected types of commodities, usually of a luxurious or non-essential nature, such as alcoholic beverages and tobacco. This tax is levied either ad valorem or on a specific basis, separate from, and in addition to, the general sales taxes. Sumptuary taxes, luxury taxes, commodity or consumption taxes all have the same nature as the excise tax. Therefore, for database purposes, all such taxes are coded as excise taxes. In some countries, the consumption tax is similar to a sales tax, being applicable to all products, while in other countries generally applied taxes are sometimes called excise taxes, in both of which cases these taxes are classified under code 2310.

Charges for sensitive product categories include emission charges, product taxes and administrative charges. These latter charges are meant to recover the costs of
administrative control systems. These various charges normally have an internal equivalent. Certain internal taxes which cannot be clearly identified as sales taxes, for instance the equalization tax on industrial inputs, the business tax based on a fixed profit rate, etc., are classified for pragmatic reasons as internal taxes and charges levied on imports, n.e.s.

2400
Decreed customs valuation
Customs duties and other charges on selected imports can be levied on the basis of a decreed value of goods (the so-called "valeur mercuriale" in French). This practice is presented as a means to avoid fraud or to protect domestic industry. The decreed value *de facto* transforms an *ad valorem* duty into a specific duty.
3. PRICE CONTROL MEASURES

Measures intended to control the prices of imported articles for the following reasons:

(i) to sustain domestic prices of certain products when the import price is inferior to the sustained price;

(ii) to establish the domestic price of certain products because of price fluctuation in the domestic market or price instability in the foreign market; and

(iii) to counteract the damage caused by the application of unfair practices of foreign trade.

Most of these measures affect the cost of imports in a variable amount calculated on the basis of the existing difference between two prices of the same product, compared for control purposes. The measures initially adopted can be administrative fixing of prices and voluntary restriction of the minimum price level of exports or investigation of prices, to subsequently arrive at one of the following adjustment mechanisms: suspension of import licences; application of variable charges, antidumping measures or countervailing duties.

3100 Administrative price fixing
By administrative price fixing, the authorities of the importing country take into account the domestic prices of the producer or consumer; establish floor and ceiling price limits; or revert to determined international market values. Various terms are used, depending on the country or sector, to denominate the different administrative price fixing methods, such as official prices, minimum import prices or basic import prices.

3200 Voluntary export price restraint
A restraint arrangement in which the exporter agrees to keep the price of his goods above a certain level.

3300 Variable charges
Variable charges bring the market prices of imported agricultural and food products close to those of corresponding domestic products, in advance, for a given period of time, and for a pre-established price. These prices are known as reference prices, threshold prices or trigger prices. Primary commodities may be charged per total weight, while charges on processed foodstuffs can be levied in proportion to the primary product contents in the final product. In the case of the European Union, the charges applied to primary products as such are called variable levies and those as part of a processed product, variable components.

3400 Antidumping measures
Antidumping measures may be taken after an investigation by the investigating authority of the importing country has led to a determination of dumping and material injury resulting therefrom. It is considered that dumping takes place when a product is introduced into the commerce of an importing country at less than its normal value, i.e. if the export price of the product exported is less than the comparable price, in the ordinary course of trade, for the like product when destined for consumption in the
exporting country. Antidumping measures may take the form of antidumping duties or of price undertakings.

3410
Antidumping investigations
Antidumping investigations into dumping and injury are conducted by the investigating authority of the importing country in accordance with the provisions of Article VI of the GATT Antidumping Code. During the period of investigations, provisional antidumping measures may be applied.

3420
Antidumping duties
Duties levied on certain goods originating from (a) specific trading partners(s) to offset the dumping margin. Duty rates are generally enterprise-specific.

3430
Antidumping price undertakings
Undertakings may be offered by exporters to avoid the imposition of antidumping duties. They may be accepted by the investigating authority of the importing country if the exporter is prepared to revise his prices or ceases to export at dumped prices so that the injurious effect of the dumping is eliminated.

3500
Countervailing measures
Countervailing measures may be taken after an investigation by the investigating authority of the importing country has led to a determination that the imported goods are benefiting from subsidies, and that they result in injury. Countervailing measures may take the form of countervailing duties or undertakings by the exporting firms or by the authorities of the subsidizing country.

3510
Countervailing investigations
Countervailing investigations on subsidization and injury are conducted by the investigating authority of the importing country in accordance with the provisions of Article VI of GATT and the GATT Subsidies Code.

3520
Countervailing duties
Duties levied on certain goods originating from (a) specific trading partner(s) to offset the amount of subsidization granted on the production or export of these goods.

3530
Countervailing undertakings
Undertakings may be offered by exporters or by the authorities of the exporting country to avoid the imposition of countervailing duties. Undertakings by the exporters may be accepted by the investigating authority of the importing country if the exporter is prepared to revise his prices or renounces the benefit of the subsidies so that the injurious effect of the subsidies is eliminated. Undertakings by the authorities of the exporting subsidizing country may be accepted by the investigating authority if the subsidizing country is prepared to eliminate or modify its subsidy
practices so as to eliminate their injurious effect, or otherwise act to eliminate such injurious effect.
4. FINANCE MEASURES

Measures that regulate the access to and cost of foreign exchange for imports and define the terms of payment. They may increase the import cost in a fashion similar to tariff measures.

4100
Advance payment requirements
Advance payment of the value of the import transaction and/or related import taxes, which is required at the moment of the application for, or the issuance of, the import licence.

4110
Advance import deposits
Obligation to deposit a percentage of the value of the import transaction for a given time period in advance of the imports, with no allowance for interest to be accrued on the deposit.

4120
Cash margin requirement
Obligation to deposit the total amount corresponding to the transaction value, or a specified part of it, in a commercial bank, before the opening of a letter of credit; payment pay be required in foreign currency.

4130
Advance payment of customs duties
Advance payment of the totality or a part of customs duties, with no allowance for interest to be accrued.

4170
Refundable deposits for sensitive product categories
The deposit refunds are charges which are refunded when the used products or its containers are returned to a collection system.

4200
Multiple exchange rates
Varying exchange rates for imports, depending on the product category. Usually, the official rate is reserved for essential commodities while the other goods must be paid at commercial rates or occasionally by buying foreign exchange through auctions.

4300
Restrictive official foreign exchange allocation
Restrictive allocation of foreign exchange intended to control import flows, usually executed by the central bank in the form of permits, visas, authorizations, etc. Sometimes takes the form of prohibition of foreign exchange allocation.

4500
Regulations concerning terms of payment for imports
Special regulations regarding the terms of payment of imports and the obtaining and use of credit (foreign or domestic) to finance imports.

4600
Transfer delays, queuing
Minimum permitted delays between the date of delivery of goods and that of final settlement of the import transaction (usually 90, 180 or 360 days for consumer goods and industrial inputs and two to five years for capital goods). Queuing takes place when the prescribed delays cannot be observed because of foreign exchange shortage, and transactions are settled successively after a longer waiting period.
5. AUTOMATIC LICENSING MEASURES

Measures of a formal character only, which do not involve a restriction.

5100
Automatic licence
Freely-granted approval of the application for imports. Sometimes also referred to as the open general or liberal licence.

5200
Import monitoring
Monitoring of the import trends of specified products, sometimes through inscription in a register. It may be applied with the purpose of signalling concern over import surges and to persuade trading partners to reduce export growth. It may also be applied for environmental purposes. Sometimes it is a precursor to import restraints.
6. QUANTITY CONTROL MEASURES

Measures intended to restrain the quantity of imports of any particular good, from all sources or from specified sources of supply, either through restrictive licensing, fixing of a predetermined quota or through prohibitions.

6100
Non-automatic licensing
The practice to require, as a prior condition to importation, an import licence which is not granted automatically. The licence may either be issued on a discretionary basis or may depend on specific criteria.

6110
Licence with no specific ex-ante criteria
Licence depending on the judgement of the issuing authority, sometimes also referred to as a discretionary licence.

6120
Licence for selected purchasers
Licence issued on certain goods only to specific categories of importers, e.g. manufacturers, service industry, governmental departments, etc. The purpose is to limit imports by restraining direct consumption, while providing the local processing industry with the necessary inputs.

6130
Licence for specific use
Licence limited to operations generating anticipated benefit in important domains of the economy, such as export production, investment projects, etc.

6140
Licence linked with local production
Compulsory linkage of imports with local market outputs.

6141
Purchase of local goods
Licence granted under the condition of the purchase of a share of locally produced goods which are similar to the imported goods.

6142
Local content requirement
Licence granted under the condition that a certain product will include a specific percentage of local inputs.

6143
Barter or counter trade
Swap of goods in kind.

6150
Licence linked with non-official foreign exchange
Licence granted if official foreign exchange is not required. This case includes imports under technical assistance projects and other sources of external foreign
exchange, as well as imports paid from the importer's own foreign exchange holdings.

6160
Licence combined with or replaced by special import authorization
In addition to or instead of a licence issued by the main licensing body (usually the ministry of trade) according to the above specified criteria (see 6110-6150), a special import authorization or an inscription in a register is required by a specialized authority which is coordinating a sector of the domestic economy (ministry of industry, ministry of agriculture, etc).

6170
Prior authorization for sensitive product categories
Prior authorization subject to registered inscription, provision of information or other admission procedures required as a condition for undertaking imports of goods subject to health and safety regulations, provisions of international treaties on environmental and wildlife protection, etc.

6200
Quotas
Restriction of imports of specified products by setting a maximum quantity or value of goods authorized for import.

6210
Global quotas
Quotas of imports of specific products set as a total quantity or value. The quotas can be either unallocated, i.e. goods may be imported from all origins; or allocated by individual exporting countries. The global quotas may either be distributed among individual importers on a first-come, first-served basis or be allocated in advance to determined importers, often in proportion to their former performance.

6220
Bilateral quotas
Quotas of imports reserved for a specific country.

6230
Seasonal quotas
Quotas of imports for a given period of the year, usually set for certain agricultural goods.

6240
Quotas linked with export performance
Quotas of imports defined as a percentage of the value of exported goods.

6250
Quotas linked with the purchase of local goods
Quotas defined as a percentage of the value of locally purchased goods similar to the imported articles.

6270
Quotas for sensitive product categories
Quotas determined for reasons of protection of human health, animal health and life or plant health, the environment, wildlife and to ensure human safety and to control drug abuse.
6300 Prohibitions
Unconditional interdiction to import. The so-called "prohibition with exceptions" is incorporated in the category of licensing which is relevant to the nature of the exception (see 6100).

6310 Total prohibition
Prohibition without further qualifications. This measure may be applied in order to utilize scarce foreign exchange resources exclusively for imports of essential goods or to protect domestic industry completely from foreign competition.

6320 Suspension of issuance of licences
A form of de facto prohibition, usually applied for balance-of-payments problems which are expected to be of a short-term character.

6330 Seasonal prohibition
Prohibition of imports for a given period of the year, usually applied to certain agricultural products.

6340 Temporary prohibition
Prohibition with decreed limited duration.

6350 Import diversification
Prohibition of imports of certain goods from countries with which the importing country remains in a significant trade deficit.

6370 Prohibition for sensitive product categories
Product or country-oriented prohibition for reasons of protecting human health, animal health and life or plant health, the environment and wildlife, to control drug abuse or ensure human safety.

6380 Prohibition for political reasons (embargo)
Prohibition of imports from a country or group of countries, applied for political reasons.

6600 Export restraint arrangements
By virtue of an export restraint arrangement between an importer and an exporter, the latter agrees to limit exports in order to avoid imposition of mandatory restrictions by the importing country. The arrangement may be concluded at either government or industry level. These arrangements are known as voluntary export restraint arrangements (VERs), orderly marketing arrangements, etc. They are generally concluded on goods such as iron and steel, machine tools, automobiles, road transport equipment, electronics, footwear, textiles and clothing as well as
agricultural and food products. In addition to bilateral arrangements, there is also the Multilateral Multifibre Arrangement (MFA), officially known as "Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles or Multifibre Arrangement", which was negotiated as a temporary exception to GATT, so as to regulate trade in textile products.

Since its adoption in 1973, the MFA has been reviewed at intervals. The MFA provides the framework and rules for negotiating bilateral restraint agreements. An MFA quota agreement establishes an export quota with a growth rate. Quotas may be administered by either the importing or exporting country. Under an MFA consultation agreement, quotas are not set at the moment of signature but the agreement includes provisions for calls for consultation with a view to introducing restrictions in certain circumstances. An MFA administrative cooperation agreement includes provisions for administrative cooperation with a view to avoiding disruptions in bilateral trade.

6700 Enterprise-specific restrictions
These restrictions may replace the quantitative restrictions of a general character or may be applied parallel to them. They include such restrictions as selective approval of importers, limitations at the enterprise level resulting from the national import programme. Value or quantity quotas for individual enterprises, etc.
7. MONOPOLISTIC MEASURES

Measures which create a monopolistic situation, by giving exclusive rights to one or a limited group of economic operators, for either social, fiscal or economic reasons.

7100  
**Single channel for imports**
All imports or imports of selected commodities have to be channelled through state-owned agencies or state-controlled enterprises. Sometimes the private sector may also be granted exclusive import rights.

7200  
**Compulsory national services**
Government-sanctioned exclusive rights of national insurance and shipping companies on all or a specified share of imports.
8. TECHNICAL MEASURES

Measures referring to product characteristics such as quality, safety or dimensions, including the applicable administrative provisions, terminology, symbols, testing and test methods, packaging, marking and labelling requirements as they apply to a product. The technical regulations are subdivided according to specific purposes, likewise as the measures for sensitive product categories: 8111, 8121, etc. for protection of human health: 8112, 8122, etc. for protection of animal health and life, etc.

8100 Technical regulations
Regulations that provide technical requirements, either directly or by referring to or incorporating the content of a standard, technical specification or code of practice, in order to protect human life or health or to protect animal life or health (sanitary regulation); to protect plant health (phytosanitary regulation); to protect the environment and to protect wildlife; to ensure human safety; to ensure national security; to prevent deceptive practice.

The regulation may be supplemented by technical guidance that outlines some means of compliance with the requirements of the regulation, including administrative provisions for customs clearance, such as prior registration of the importer or obligation to present a certificate issued by relevant governmental services in the country of origin of the goods. In certain cases, a prior recognition of the exporter or certificate issuing service by the importing country is also required.

8110 Product characteristics requirements
Technical specifications prescribing technical requirements to be fulfilled by a product.

8120 Marking requirements
Measures defining the information for transport and customs, that the packaging of goods should carry (country of origin, weight, special symbols for dangerous substances, etc.).

8130 Labelling requirements
Measures regulating the king and size of printing on packages and labels and defining the information that may or should be provided to the consumer.

8140 Packaging requirements
Measures regulating the mode in which goods must be or cannot be packed, in conformity with the importing country handling equipment or for other reasons, and defining the packaging materials to be used.
8150
Testing, inspection and quarantine requirements
Compulsory testing of product samples by a designated laboratory in the importing country, inspection of goods by health authorities prior to release from customs or a quarantine requirement in respect of live animals and plants.

8160
Information requirements
A measure that obliges detailed information to be provided on the product, such as enumeration of the contents or advisory notes for use and disposal.

8170
Requirement relative to transit
A measure that obliges shipment to be made directly to from the country of origin to that of destination without passing through a third country

8180
Requirement to pass through specified customs
A measure that obliges shipment to pass through a designated customs office

8200
Pre-shipment inspection
Compulsory quality, quantity and price control of goods prior to shipment from the exporting country, effected by an inspecting agency mandated by the authorities of the importing country. Price control is intended to avoid underinvoicing and overinvoicing, so that customs duties are not evaded or foreign exchange is not being drained.

8300
Special customs formalities
Formalities which are not clearly related to the administration of any measure applied by the given importing country such as the obligation to submit more detailed product information than normally required on the basis of a customs declarations, the requirement to use specific points of entry, etc.

8400
Obligation to return used product
A measure that obliges the return of the product after use.