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Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards

New Trade Regime for CY2002

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Approved by:

HOLLY HIGGINS

U.S. Embassy, Sofia

Prepared by:

Regional FAS staff

Report Highlights:

In the new Bulgarian trade regime for CY2002, the average import tariff on agricultural imports is reduced from 12 to 11 percent. Major changes include newly introduced specific duties for turkey and other poultry products. The import duty for chicken products continues to range from 68 to 74 percent; with a specific duty from 210-500 Euro/MT. New import quotas include pork, 7,000 MT; and sunflower oil, 5,000 MT as well as duty free unlimited imports of pork liver, fat, lentils, dry beans, some grains and oilseeds.

Includes PSD changes: No
Includes Trade Matrix: No
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New Trade Regime for 2002

On December 20, 2001, the Council of Ministers approved Decree No. 289 which is the Tariff Code for CY2002 (published in the Official Gazette #1 of January 4, 2002). This decree introduced and incorporated into the Bulgarian Customs Tariff law two key EU instruments of customs policy (a) Combined Nomenclature and, (b) Integrated Customs Tariff.

According to the 2002 Customs Tariff:

- the average import tariff is 11.29 percent (down from 12.42 percent in 2001);
- the average import tariff for industrial goods is 9.0 percent (down from 10 percent in 2001);
- the average import tariff for agricultural goods is 20.59 percent (down from 21.93 percent in 2001).

INDUSTRIAL IMPORTS: As of January 1, 2002, Bulgaria eliminated all tariffs for industrial imports from the EU under its association agreement with the European Union. It lowered the average tariff for industrial imports from Macedonia to 1.2 percent and liberalized over 85 percent of its trade in industrial goods with Israel. Industrial tariffs between Bulgaria and CEFTA were eliminated in the beginning of 2001.

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS: To protect local producers, Bulgaria has introduced specific import tariffs, in addition to VAT, on certain poultry categories (ducks and turkey). Until 2002, such duties on these products were only ad valorem. In addition to VAT, import tariffs on U.S. chicken are 68 -74 percent, with frozen cut parts at 74 percent. This encourages smuggling and counterfeiting of U.S. chicken products and certificates. Specific duties on chicken are 210-500 Euro/MT including 450 Euro/MT for frozen leg quarters. Newly introduced specific duties for turkey are 100-130 Euro/MT with ?? ad valorem duty of 25 percent.

The GOB has recently taken steps to assist local meat processors by reducing tariffs and adjusting quotas for pork. However, one of the major success of local meat processing industry -- an agreement for reduced duty import quota for turkey of 3,000 MT-- was dropped at the last minute and is not included in the new trade regime.

Bulgarian customs officials continue, as they have for the last five years, to apply minimum import prices for levying import duties and VAT, covering all major imported agricultural products, including as poultry, meat, dairy, and soybean meal. This policy is inconsistent with WTO commitments and in conflict with Bulgarian customs legislation, but it benefits local producers (especially the Association of Poultry Producers, APP). The Customs offices states this brings higher GOB revenue, but in practice, the high tariff encourages illegal trade and smuggling. In particular, the high import tariffs favor inefficient domestic chicken and pig meat industries, which are not otherwise subsidized.

Import quotas

Temporary import quotas are introduced for 2002 (Table #1) based on a specific market situation for certain products and to meet local demand. Due to the spring summer/drought in 2001, there was a poor sunflower crop which led to high domestic prices. Thus, import quotas are introduced both for sunflower seeds and oil. For the same reason, local lentil and dry bean production will not be sufficient. Import quotas are introduced for these products which are part of the everyday diet of the local population. The meat processing industry successfully negotiated import quotas for pork fat, liver and pork. These quotas are in addition to the EU "double zero" quotas. The EU pork quota is valid from June 30, 2002 to July 31, 2003; but is usually used for only four-six months, and does not overlap with the general pork import quota which is valid in the first six months of 2002.

In addition to temporary import quotas, Bulgaria has import quotas based on the GATT agreement from 1994. These quotas were the same for the last 5 years and are not changed for 2002 (Table #2)

Bulgaria has duty free import quotas for EU-origin products under their "double zero" accession agreement. In CY2002, duty free quotas are on average 10 percent larger than in 2001 (Table#4). The EU countries enjoy reduced import duty quotas for beef, dairy products, processed fruits and vegetables, some grains, beverages, wine and tobacco. The size of these quotas ranges from 100 MT (butter, some fresh vegetables, barley, some meat processed products etc.) to 6,000 MT (tobacco) to 8,000 MT (beef) with duties from 8.5 percent to 40 percent. A detailed list of these quotas is available from FAS Sofia by request.

Agreements with the EU and EFTA countries

Under agreements with EU and EFTA countries, Bulgaria has a zero or reduced duty on certain imports without quantitative limitations, unlike the quotas discussed above. For 2002, these imports are separated in two periods: imports in the first six months which have higher import duties (max 25 percent); and imports for the second six months have a zero duty or significantly lower duty compared to the first half of the year. The list of relevant products contains 100 tariff positions and includes butter, fresh flowers, onion, fresh and processed vegetables, citrus fruits, peanuts, some vegetable oils, processed meat products, cocoa products, bakery products, tea, coffee, and oil meals and flours (a detailed list is available from FAS Sofia by request).

In 2001, a special agreement for imports of alcohol beverages was signed. According to this agreement, lower duties are applied on spirits imports (see Table#5)

The list of preferential import duties for EFTA countries is limited to about 30 tariff positions with duties ranging from 5 to 29 percent. All seafood products are imported duty free (HS#0301,0302,0303,0304,0305,0306,0307,1604,1605), as well as some oilmeals (HS#2301,2309).

Bilateral Agreements

In addition to the existing bilateral free trade agreements with Macedonia and Turkey, Bulgaria signed similar 2001 agreements with Estonia, Israel and Croatia.

Poultry Imports

Basic Import Duties - Poultry

Import Duties for Chicken and Turkey products in CY2002 in Bulgaria		
HS#	Product	Duty
HS#0207	Meat and offal from poultry, fresh, chilled or frozen	
Chicken		
HS#020711	whole, fresh and chilled	68% min 260 Euro/MT
HS#020112	whole, frozen	68% min 260 Euro/MT
HS#020713	cuts and offal, fresh or chilled	
	cuts	68% min 290 - 456 Euro/MT
	offal/liver	25%
HS#020714		
	cuts	74% min 210-500 Euro/MT
HS# 02071560 0	Leg quarters and cuts from them	74% min 450 Euro/MT
	offal/liver	25%
Turkey		
HS#020724	whole, fresh or chilled	25% min 100 Euro/MT
HS#020725	whole, frozen	25% min 100 Euro/MT
HS#020726	cuts and offal, fresh and chilled	
	cuts	25% min 100 -130 Euro/MT
	offal/liver	25%
HS#020727		
	cuts	25% min 100-130 Euro/MT
	offal/liver	25%

Note: In 2002, GOB introduced specific duties for turkey in addition to ad valorem duties of 25 percent. This duty is from 100 Euro/MT to 130 Euros/MT for various turkey products. The same change was introduced for other poultry such as ducks, geese, etc., whole, cuts, offals (fresh, chilled or frozen) which had only a 25% import duty until 2002.

Tariff Rate Quotas - Poultry

(Regardless the origin)

HS#0207 12 10, 0207 12 90	Chicken meat, whole, frozen - 200 MT at 55% or minimum 650 US\$/MT
HS#0207 14	1,300 MT at 55% or minimum 650 US\$/MT.

Trade Agreements - Poultry

EU: Certain poultry products (no chicken, one turkey product, and other poultry products) are granted duty free entry as follows: HS#0207 27 91 0; 0207 34 100; 0207 34 900; 0207 35910; 02 07 36 810; 0207 36 850; 0207 36 890. In addition, the EU has duty free import quotas under "double zero" agreements, 1,000 MT for 2002 (see Table#4)

CEFTA: The following are the maximum import duties applied upon imports of commodities originating from CEFTA countries:

HS#0207 12 -	28%;
HS#0207 14 10/99 -	28%;
HS#0207 27 91 -	10%;
HS#0207 36 81/89 -	10%

Czech and Slovak Republics: Import duties applied upon imports from Czech and Slovak Republics to Bulgaria:

HS#0207 11 -	25% for unlimited quantity
HS#0207 13 -	25% for unlimited quantity
HS#0207 24 -	18% for unlimited quantity
HS#0207 25 -	18% within quotas of 100 MT for Czech Republic and 100 MT for Slovak Republic
HS#0207 26 -	18% for unlimited quantity
HS#0207 27 -	18% within quotas of 100 MT for Czech Republic and 100 MT for Slovak Republic
HS#0207 33 - 34-35 -36 -	9% within a quota of 100 MT for Czech Republic;
HS#0207 33 -	9% within a quota of 100 MT for Slovakia
HS#0207 34 - 35 -36 -	9% for unlimited quantity for Slovakia

Hungary: Import duties applied to imports from Hungary to Bulgaria:

HS#0207 13 -	15%
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HS#0207 24-25-26-27-32-33-35 - 15%

This import duty is within a total quota for above HS numbers of 500 MT.

Poland: Import duties applied upon imports from Poland to Bulgaria:

HS#0207 24; 0207 25, 0207 26, 0207 27 - 200 MT quota at 50% reduction of the basic duty.

There are no preferences in import duties or quotas for **Romania and Slovenia** to Bulgaria.

Turkey: Import duties applied on imports from Turkey to Bulgaria:

HS#0207 24 and 0207 25 - 100 MT total as HS#0207 24 is imported at 12.5% or minimum 50 Euro/MT and HS#0207 25 are imported at 12.5%.

Croatia: Import duties applied upon imports from Croatia to Bulgaria:

HS#0207 12 -	28%
HS#0207 14 10 - 99-	28%
HS#0207 27 91 -	10%
HS#0207 36 81 -	10%
HS#0207 36 85 -	10%
HS#0207 36 89 -	10%

Macedonia, Israel and Estonia: No preferences in quotas or import duties are applied for poultry.

Pork Imports

Basic Import Duties - Pork

HS#	Product	Import Duty
HS#0203	meat from swine, fresh, chilled or frozen	
	fresh and chilled	
HS#020311	whole or half carcasses	25% min.664 Euro/MT
HS#020312	shoulders, picnics, boston butt and cuts from them, bone-in	25% or min. 664 Euro/MT
HS#020319	other (it includes boneless cuts, loin, belly, ham, trimmings)	25% or min. 664 Euro/MT
	frozen	
HS#020321	whole or half carcasses	40% or min. 622 Euro/MT

HS#020322	shoulders, picnics, bottom butt and cuts from them, bone -in	40% or min. 622 Euro/MT
HS#020329	other (it includes boneless cuts, loin, belly, ham, trimmings)	40% or min. 622 Euro/MT

Tariff Rate Quotas - Pork

There is an import quota of 7,000 MT with a reduced import duty for pork at 100 Euro/MT for the first six months of 2002 (Table#1). The second quota is for 1,500 MT with 15 percent duty for the whole 2002 (Table#2).

Trade Agreements - Pork

EU: For the second half of the year, there is a duty free import quotas for 7,500 MT (see Table#4) only for EU origin products.

CEFTA: The maximum import duty of 25% for HS#0203 is applied upon imports of commodities originating from CEFTA countries. There are no other specific preferences in imports of pork from CEFTA countries..

Turkey and Macedonia: no preferences

Croatia: The max import duty for HS#0203 is 25 percent without any quantitative restrictions.

Estonia: A duty free import quota of 300 MT for HS#0203 21-22-29 is applied.

Israel: no preferences

Beef Imports

Basic Import Duties - Beef

HS#	Product	Import Duty
HS#0201	meat from bovine animals, fresh or chilled	
	whole, in cuts, bone-in and boneless	5% plus 244 Euro/MT
HS#0202	meat from bovine animals	
	frozen	
HS#0202 10	whole or half carcasses	5% plus 244 Euro/MT
HS#0202 2030 0202 20 50	other bone-in cuts (fore and hind quarters)	5% plus 244 Euro/MT

HS#0202 2090	other	5% plus 102 Euro/MT
HS#0202 30	Boneless	
HS#0202 3010 0202 30 50	fore and hind quarters	5% plus 97 Euro/MT
HS#0202 3090	other	5% plus 97 Euro/MT

Tariff Rate Quotas - Beef

According to GATT agreement (Table#2), the following beef quotas are available for 2002:

HS#0202 -	High quality meat from bovine animals - 1,000 MT at 0%
HS#0201 30; 0202 30 10; 0202 30 50; 0202 30 90	Other high quality boneless cuts, fresh, chilled or frozen - 500 MT at 10% duty
HS#0201 10; 0201 20 20; 0201 20 30; 0201 20 50; 0201 20 90; 0201 30	Fresh or chilled bone-in or boneless meat - 1,000 MT at 10%
HS#0202 10	Frozen bone-in whole and half carcasses - 2,000 MT at 10%
HS#0202 20 30; 0202 20 50	Bone-in frozen cuts - 10,200 MT at 85.% of which 8,149 MT is for the EU and 2,051 MT for non-EU
HS#0202 20 30; 0202 20 50	Bone-in frozen cuts - 1,000 MT at 0%
HS#0202 30	Boneless frozen cuts - 4,100 MT at 10%

Trade Agreements - Beef

EU: The EU has the largest portion in beef import quotas (see above). No other preferences are available for 2002.

CEFTA: The following are the maximum import duties applied upon imports of commodities originating from CEFTA countries:

HS#0201 -	25%;
HS#0202 -	25%

There are no other specific preferences in imports of beef from CEFTA countries.

Turkey and Macedonia: no preferences

Croatia: The max import duty for HS#0201 and HS#0202 is 25 percent without any quantitative restrictions.

Estonia: There is an import quota of 300 MT for HS#0202 with a 8.5 percent import duty.

Israel: no preferences

U.S. Agricultural Exports to Bulgaria in 2001

According to the latest U.S. Customs data, Bulgaria will have record high agricultural imports from the U.S. in 2001, the highest for the last 5 years. Total U.S. ag exports to this market for the period January-October CY2001 were \$14.0 million which is 160 percent higher compared to the same period in CY2000. These figures do not include a U.S. government to government donation program of 10,000 MT of soybean meal and 5,000 MT of rice equal to \$4.5 million. The highest average increase is recorded for consumer-oriented products at 287 percent. In terms of specific products, the single largest import item is poultry meat (\$8.3 million); frozen red meats (mainly pork, \$1.3 million); and "other" consumer-oriented products (\$1.3 million). These products are followed by snack foods, processed fruits and vegetables, fresh fruits, reportedly apples (for the first time ever imported from the U.S.), and nuts. Annual CY2001 seafood exports are expected to be about \$1.0 million, the first registered since 1996.

U.S. Agricultural Export Opportunities in 2002

In 2002, the best export opportunities for U.S. exporters continue to be red meats, pork, and poultry. Other products which are expected to be in high demand are lentils, dry beans, some types of vegetable oil, and various consumer oriented products such as dairy products, nuts, fresh apples, snack foods etc. Due to an increased number of tourists/foreign visitors and the development of the local hotel/restaurant sector, export niches for high quality U.S. beef are expected to enlarge. However, consumers' disposable income is not likely to increase and fall slightly due to higher tax burdens and unemployment. Therefore, export prices and payment terms will continue to be of critical importance for Bulgarian importers.

The 2002 trade regime for imports of pork and pork products is more liberal and U.S. exporters may take advantage of reduced duty import quotas for pork (7,000 MT with 100 Euro/MT in the first half of the year; and 1,500 MT with 15 percent for the whole year); quotas for pork liver (with 10 percent duty) and fat (zero duty) which are effective until the end of 2002. In the second half of the year, U.S. pork exports may compete with the EU-origin duty free import quota (7,500 MT), especially between July and October when the EU-quota is extensively used. Local demand for pork is estimated to be stable and no significant fluctuations in prices are forecast in 2002.

Unfortunately, U.S. poultry exports, chicken, continue to face a highly protectionist policy and trade restrictions such as a 74 percent import duty and minimum import prices. Due to significantly increased Customs inspections and intervention, U.S. exporters should be well informed on local requirements and procedures. For example, original health certificates are required on all imported products.

Introduction of a specific duty on turkey imports in 2002 is not expected to create a trade barrier for U.S. exporters. Local demand will continue to be high. However, U.S. exporters may have to compete with the EU duty free import quota of 1,000 MT in the second half of the year. No preferences such as quotas or reduced import duty will be available for U.S. exporters.

Note: All regimes on a multilateral or bilateral basis are published as attachments to the general Customs Code. These attachments are available by request from FAS Sofia as follows:

Attachment 1. List of tariff positions from the First to Twenty Fourth Chapter at zero import duty imported from Croatia;

Attachment #2. List of tariff positions from the First to Twenty Fourth Chapter for which the following maximum import duty is applied for imports from Croatia;

Attachment #3. List of tariff positions from the First to Twenty Fourth Chapter for which the following import quotas and duties are applied for imports from Croatia;

Attachment #3.1 List of tariff positions from the First to Twenty Fourth Chapter for which zero import duty is applied for imports from EU countries;

Attachment #3.2 List of tariff positions from the First to Twenty Fourth Chapter for which preferential import duties are applied for imports from EU countries;

Attachment #3.3 List of tariff positions from the First to Twenty Fourth Chapter for which the following import quotas and duties are applied for imports from EU countries;

Attachment #3.4 List of tariff positions from the First to Twenty Fourth Chapter for preferential import duties for imports from EFTA countries;

Attachment #3.5 List of tariff positions from the First to Twenty Fourth Chapter for zero import duties for imports from EFTA countries;

Attachment #3.6 List of tariff positions from the First to Twenty Fourth Chapter for preferential import duties for imports from EU countries (beverages agreement)

Attachment #4.1 List of tariff positions from the First to Twenty Fourth Chapter for zero import duties for exports to CEFTA countries;

Attachment #4.2 List of tariff positions from the First to Twenty Fourth Chapter for which the following maximum import duty is applied for imports from CEFTA countries;

Attachment #4.3 List of tariff positions from the First to Twenty Fourth Chapter for preferential import quotas and duties for imports from CEFTA countries (per country);

Attachment #5. List of tariff positions from the First to Twenty Fourth Chapter for preferential import quotas and duties for imports from Turkey;

Attachment #6. List of tariff positions from the First to Twenty Fourth Chapter for preferential import quotas and duties for imports from Macedonia;

Attachment #7. List of tariff positions from the First to Twenty Fourth Chapter for preferential import duties for imports from Estonia;

Attachment #8. List of tariff positions from the First to Twenty Fourth Chapter for preferential import duties for imports from Israel.

Table#1. Temporary Import Quotas for CY2002

HS#	Product	Quantity, Duty and period of validity
HS#0203 29 55 0	Frozen boneless pork meat, other than whole of half carcasses	7,000 MT at 100 Euro/MT January 1 - June 30
HS#0206 41 20 9	Frozen pork liver	10%
HS#0209	Fat	0%
HS#0402 10 11 0, 0401 10 19 0, 0402 10 91 0, 0402 10 99 0	Milk or cream in powder, granules or other sold forms with a fat content not higher than 1.5%	1,000 MT at 15%
HS#0407 00 90 1	Ostrich eggs	0%
HS#0713 33	Dry beans	0% January 1 - July 31
HS#07 13 40	Lentils	0% January 1- July 31
HS#1001	Wheat	0%
HS#1003	Barley	0% January 1- June 30
HS#1005	Corn	0% January 1- September 30
HS#1107 10 11 0, 1107 10 990, 1107 20 00 0, 1109 00 00 0	Wheat malts in a form of flour; baked malts, wheat gluten	0%
HS#1108 12 00 0	Corn starch for pharmaceutical industry	5%
HS#1206 00 99 2	Sunflower seeds	0% January 1- March 31
HS#1512 11 91 0	Crude sunflower oil	0% January 1- July 31

HS#1512 19 91 0	Refined sunflower oil	5,000 MT at 0% June 1- August 31
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Table#2. Duty free or reduced duty import quotas for CY2002 based on Bulgaria-GATT agreement dated 1994

HS#	Product	Quota in MT	Duty in percent
HS#0202	High quality beef	20,800 of which	0% - 10%
incl.0202 20 30 -50	Boneless frozen cuts, quarters	10,200 of which 8,149 for EU countries 2,051 for non-EU countries	8.5%
HS#0207 12 10-90	Chicken, whole, frozen	200	55% min 650 USD/MT
HS#0207 14 19-99	Chicken cuts, frozen	1,300	55% min 650 USD/MT
HS#0210 11 -19	Pork	1,500	15%
HS#0402 10	Milk and cream in powder	200	15%
HS#0405 10-90	Butter	1,500	30%
HS#0406 10-30	Cheese and curd	3,000 of which 2,000 for EU and 1,000 for non-EU countries	17.5%
HS#0406 90	Cheese for processing	400	25%
HS#0701 10	Potato for seeds	1,800	18%
HS#0703 10	Onion	500	25%
HS#0713 10 10-90	Peas	175	10%
HS#0713 20	Chick peas	300	10%
HS#0713 33-39	Dry beans	820	35%

HS#1003 00 90 1	Malting barley	10,000	15%
HS#1005 90 0 1	Feed corn	100,000	5%
HS#1006 30	Rice	5,000 of which 2,880 for EU and 2,120 for non EU countries	12.8%
HS#1601	Processed meat products	2,000	40%
HS#1602	Ready meat products	1,100 of which 900 for EU and 200 for non EU countries	34%
HS#1701 11	Crude sugar	250,000	5%
HS#1704 10	Chewing gum	900	35%
HS#1704 90	Extracts and candy	525	35%
HS#1704 90 30 - 51- 61-81-99	Confectionary without cocoa	1,600	35%
HS#1806 20	Chocolate	3,500	35
HS#1806 31	Candy with cocoa	1,150	35
HS#1806 90 11-19- 31-39-50-60-70-90	Other confectionary	4,090	40%
1905 31-32 -90	Biscuits	1,300	40%
HS#2004 10 10 1	Bulk frozen potatoes	800	10%
HS#2103 20	ketchup	30	40%
HS#2208 20	Spirits from wine/grapes	13,600 hectoliters	40%
HS#2208 40	Rom	40 hectoliters	40% min 42 Euro/hl
HS#2208 50	Gin	30 hectoliters	40% min 35 Euro/hl
HS#2208 90 57 1	Tequila	1,020 hectoliters	40% min 20 Euro/hl
HS#2208 90	Other spirits	5,100 hectoliters	40% min 20 Euro/hl

Table# 3. Bulgarian Import Duties in 2001 and 2002 per Selected Products and Commodity Groups

Bulgarian Import Duties in 2001 and 2002 per Selected Products and Commodity Groups		
HS# Description of the commodity	Import Duty in 2002	Import Duty in 2001
HS#0203 Pork	25% or minimum 664 Euro/MT	25% or minimum 664 Euro/MT
HS#0202 Beef	5% plus 244 Euro/MT	5% plus 244 Euro/MT
HS#0207 11 Fresh/chilled chicken cuts	68% min 290 - 456 Euro/MT	68%
HS#0207 12 Frozen chicken cuts	74% min 210-500 Euro/MT	74% min 210-500 Euro/MT
HS0207 24-27 Turkey	25% min 100-130 Euro/MT	25%
HS#0210 Meat, salted, dried, cured etc.	25%	25%
HS#1601 Meat products (processed)	40% min 500-640 Euro/MT	40% min 500-640 Euro/MT
HS#0402 21, 0402 29 Powdered milk	68%	68%
HS# 0406 Cheese and curd	25% -30% (74% for feta cheese, from sheep's milk)*	25% - 30% (74% for feta cheese, from sheep's milk)*
HS#1001 Wheat	15% - 25%	15% - 25%
HS#1101 00 Wheat flour	25%	25%
HS#1003 Barley	3% - 20%	3% - 20%
HS#1006 Rice	0% - 15%	0% -15%
HS#1005 Corn	5% - 15%	5% - 15%
HS#1201 Soybeans	0%	0%

HS#1206 00 10 0 Sunflower	0%-10%	0%-10%
HS# 2304 Soybean meal	0%	0%
HS# 2306 Other meals including sunflower meal	5% -10%	6.5% - 10%
HS#2309 Pet food for retail sale	20%	20%
HS#4104, 4104 Hides and skins	0%	0%
HS#5201,5203,5203 Cotton	0%	0%
HS# 1806 90 Chocolate candy	45%	45%
HS# 1905 Biscuit, waffles and other confectionary	15% - 60%	15% - 64%
HS# 2105 Ice cream for retail consumption	22.5% plus 448 Euro/MT	25% plus 498 Euro/MT;
HS# 0713 Some types of dry beans	15%- 40%	20% - 40%
HS# 1701 12 Sugar from sugar beet for further processing	50%	50%
HS#1701 91-00 White crystal sugar	160 Euro/MT	172 Euro/MT
HS# 2203 Beer	55%	60%
HS# 2402 Cigarettes	50% min 9.6 Euro/1000 PCE	50% min 9.6 Euro/1000 PCE

Table#4. "Double zero" duty free import quotas for EU exports to Bulgaria in 2002 effective July 1, 2002

"Double zero" duty free import quotas for EU exports to Bulgaria in 2002 effective July 1, 2002		
HS#	Product	Quota in MT
HS#0203,0201011-12- 19, 1601,160241- 41- 49	Pork and pork processed products	7,500
HS#0207 excluding 0207 27 910,0207 34,020735910, 020736810, 0207850, 020736890	Poultry	1,000
HS#0406	Cheese and curd	2,400
HS#0702	Fresh tomatoes	600
HS#0808 10	Apples	4,280
HS#1602 31,1602 39	Processed meat	1,000
HS#2002	Processed tomatoes	2,200

Table #5. Import preferences for EU origin alcohol beverages

Import preferences for EU origin alcohol beverages	
HS#	Duty
2208 20 12 0	20% min 0.17 Euro/% vol/hl +1.05 Euro/hl
2208 20 14 0	20% min 0.17 Euro/% vol/hl +1.05 Euro/hl
2208 20 26 0	20% min 0.17 Euro/% vol/hl +1.05 Euro/hl
2208 20 27 0	20% min 0.17 Euro/% vol/hl +1.05 Euro/hl
2208 20 29 0	20% min 0.17 Euro/% vol/hl +1.05 Euro/hl
2208 30 11 0	15% min 1.26 Euro/% vol/hl +3.45 Euro/hl
2208 30 32 0	15% min 1.26 Euro/% vol/hl +3.45 Euro/hl
2208 30 52 0	15% min 1.26 Euro/% vol/hl +3.45 Euro/hl
2208 30 72 0	15% min 1.26 Euro/% vol/hl +3.45 Euro/hl
2208 30 82 0	15% min 1.26 Euro/% vol/hl +3.45 Euro/hl
2208 40 11 0	20% min 0.45 Euro/% vol/hl +1.6 Euro/hl
2208 40 31 0	20% min 0.45 Euro/% vol/hl +1.6 Euro/hl
2208 40 39 0	20% min 0.45 Euro/% vol/hl +1.6 Euro/hl
2208 50 11 0	20% min 0.45 Euro/% vol/hl +1.6 Euro/hl
2208 50 91 0	20% min 0.50 Euro/% vol/hl +3.2 Euro/hl
2208 60 11 0	15% min 0.60 Euro/% vol/hl +2.4 Euro/hl
2208 60 91 0	15% min 0.60 Euro/% vol/hl +2.4 Euro/hl

