

Effects of liberalization of Austrian quantitative restrictions on imports from CMEA countries

-- International Relations Theory and Soviet Conduct toward the Multilateral Global

Description: -

- Language Arts & Disciplines / Library & Information Science

General

Language

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Language Arts & Disciplines

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Europe, Eastern -- Commerce -- Austria.

Austria -- Commerce -- Europe, Eastern.

Exports -- Europe, Eastern.

Imports -- Austria.

Import quotas -- Austria.effects of liberalization of Austrian quantitative restrictions on imports from CMEA countries

- Human communication research series

Nr. 29.

Forschungsberichte (Wiener Institut für Internationale Wirtschaftsvergleiche) ;

Forschungsberichte - Wiener Institut für Internationale Wirtschaftsvergleiche ; Nr. 29effects of liberalization of Austrian quantitative restrictions on imports from CMEA countries

Notes: Bibliography: p. 34.

This edition was published in 1975

Year	Monopoly	State Plan	Imports	Exports	Foreign Exchange System	Special Commodity Management
Abolished	Abolished	Quantitative restrictions	Tariff	Quantitative restrictions	Subsidies	Foreign investment
Bulgaria	Abolished	Abolished	Imports were controlled by state-owned enterprises. A tariff was imposed on imports of certain items. Some subsidies were provided. The foreign exchange system was controlled by the state. Price control was strict. Imports were restricted by quantitative restrictions. Exports were encouraged by subsidies.	Exports were controlled by state-owned enterprises. A tariff was imposed on exports of certain items. Some subsidies were provided. The foreign exchange system was controlled by the state. Price control was strict. Exports were restricted by quantitative restrictions. Imports were encouraged by subsidies.	Up to 10% of imports were restricted by quantitative restrictions. Price control was strict. Exports were encouraged by subsidies.	Imports were restricted by quantitative restrictions. Price control was strict. Exports were encouraged by subsidies.
East Germany	Abolished	Abolished	Imports were controlled by state-owned enterprises. A tariff was imposed on imports of certain items. Some subsidies were provided. The foreign exchange system was controlled by the state. Price control was strict. Imports were restricted by quantitative restrictions. Exports were encouraged by subsidies.	Exports were controlled by state-owned enterprises. A tariff was imposed on exports of certain items. Some subsidies were provided. The foreign exchange system was controlled by the state. Price control was strict. Exports were restricted by quantitative restrictions. Imports were encouraged by subsidies.	Up to 10% of imports were restricted by quantitative restrictions. Price control was strict. Exports were encouraged by subsidies.	Imports were restricted by quantitative restrictions. Price control was strict. Exports were encouraged by subsidies.
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Czechoslovakia	Abolished	Abolished	Imports were controlled by state-owned enterprises. A tariff was imposed on imports of certain items. Some subsidies were provided. The foreign exchange system was controlled by the state. Price control was strict. Imports were restricted by quantitative restrictions. Exports were encouraged by subsidies.	Exports were controlled by state-owned enterprises. A tariff was imposed on exports of certain items. Some subsidies were provided. The foreign exchange system was controlled by the state. Price control was strict. Exports were restricted by quantitative restrictions. Imports were encouraged by subsidies.	Up to 10% of imports were restricted by quantitative restrictions. Price control was strict. Exports were encouraged by subsidies.	Imports were restricted by quantitative restrictions. Price control was strict. Exports were encouraged by subsidies.
Poland	Abolished	Abolished	Imports were controlled by state-owned enterprises. A tariff was imposed on imports of certain items. Some subsidies were provided. The foreign exchange system was controlled by the state. Price control was strict. Imports were restricted by quantitative restrictions. Exports were encouraged by subsidies.	Exports were controlled by state-owned enterprises. A tariff was imposed on exports of certain items. Some subsidies were provided. The foreign exchange system was controlled by the state. Price control was strict. Exports were restricted by quantitative restrictions. Imports were encouraged by subsidies.	Up to 10% of imports were restricted by quantitative restrictions. Price control was strict. Exports were encouraged by subsidies.	Imports were restricted by quantitative restrictions. Price control was strict. Exports were encouraged by subsidies.
Russia	Abolished	Abolished	Imports were controlled by state-owned enterprises. A tariff was imposed on imports of certain items. Some subsidies were provided. The foreign exchange system was controlled by the state. Price control was strict. Imports were restricted by quantitative restrictions. Exports were encouraged by subsidies.	Exports were controlled by state-owned enterprises. A tariff was imposed on exports of certain items. Some subsidies were provided. The foreign exchange system was controlled by the state. Price control was strict. Exports were restricted by quantitative restrictions. Imports were encouraged by subsidies.	Up to 10% of imports were restricted by quantitative restrictions. Price control was strict. Exports were encouraged by subsidies.	Imports were restricted by quantitative restrictions. Price control was strict. Exports were encouraged by subsidies.
USSR	Abolished	Abolished	Imports were controlled by state-owned enterprises. A tariff was imposed on imports of certain items. Some subsidies were provided. The foreign exchange system was controlled by the state. Price control was strict. Imports were restricted by quantitative restrictions. Exports were encouraged by subsidies.	Exports were controlled by state-owned enterprises. A tariff was imposed on exports of certain items. Some subsidies were provided. The foreign exchange system was controlled by the state. Price control was strict. Exports were restricted by quantitative restrictions. Imports were encouraged by subsidies.	Up to 10% of imports were restricted by quantitative restrictions. Price control was strict. Exports were encouraged by subsidies.	Imports were restricted by quantitative restrictions. Price control was strict. Exports were encouraged by subsidies.



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THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (EEC)

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Global Trade Liberalization and the Developing Countries

Executive Committee, Association for Comparative Economic Studies 1981-82. However, neomercantilism provides a sufficient explanation only in combination with regime theory. He also had a little to do with the Russian Revolution.

Eastern Europe: the EU's frontier

AbstractThis chapter focuses on international economic themes in the discipline of international relations. In the review period Hungary concluded a series of free trade agreements with the EFTA, Central and Eastern European countries the Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Romania in the framework of the Central European Free Trade Agreement CEFTA , Israel and Turkey. The European Recovery Program took shape on the initiative of General George Marshall, US Secretary of State.

How Much Restructuring did the Transition Countries Experience? Evidence from Quality of their Exports

A unified tariff introduced, in July 1990, customs duties on 4,500 items reduced or suspended until July 1991. Export promotion measures are also used as instruments of trade policy, with exports encouraged by, among other things, exemptions or drawbacks for import duties, customs-free zones as well as incentives resulting in increased exports see below and agricultural export subsidies. Personal income taxes, social security contributions and monetary transfers involve a significant reduction of inequality measured by Gini coefficients, which goes from 40% of the market distribution index in Ireland to 5% in Chile.

Balakrishnanji, Vice President, Shri Bhanudasji, General Secretary, Sister Shantha, Secretary, RDP, Shri P.

International Relations Theory and Soviet Conduct toward the Multilateral Global

The fall from power of the communist parties in Eastern Europe confirmed as irrevocable the already evident decline of geopolitical bipolarity in the international system. It also examines the power of these theories to explain the motivations and behavior of the East European countries themselves.

PM Long CV (August 2016)

The latter is of particular importance given the collapse of trade among former members of the CMEA, the adverse impact of the Middle East conflict on some of these countries, and the rapid deterioration in economic conditions in most of Eastern Europe.

IV Trade Liberalization in Eastern European Countries : 1992 World Economic and Financial Surveys : Issues & Development in int'l. Trade:

He consecrated the temples at Aruvipuram, Jagannath temple at Tellicherry, Sree Kanteshwarar temple at Calicut.

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