

# COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(80) 395 final

Brussels, 10 September 1980

COMMISSION PROPOSAL TO THE COUNCIL  
FIXING THE COMMUNITY'S FIVE YEAR SCHEME OF GENERALIZED  
TARIFF PREFERENCES FOR THE PERIOD 1981-1985 AND  
THE OPENING OF THE SCHEME APPLICABLE IN 1981

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(Communication from the Commission to the Council)

Only the Explanatory Memorandum has been reproduced. The final texts are published in Official Journal L354, 29.12.1980:

Decision 80/1185/ECSC (Steel Products)  
Regulation EEC 3322/80 (Industrial Products)  
Regulation EEC 3321/80 (Agriculture Products).

COM(80) 395 final

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These proposals from the Commission to the Council concern the regulations governing the Community's scheme of generalized tariff preferences for the period 1981-85 and their application in 1981 to a number of processed agricultural products falling within Chapters 1 to 24 of the CCT and to certain industrial primary products or products of first-stage processing and all the semi-manufactures of manufactures falling within Chapters 25 to 99.

Iron and steel products falling within the scope of the ECSC Treaty are dealt with in separate draft decisions opening tariff preferences in accordance with procedures based on those adopted for other industrial products, while respecting the special administrative features peculiar to ECSC products.

Adjustments to the scheme for subsequent years will be adopted annually, in accordance with a simplified procedure to be established by the Council on a proposal from the Commission.

The timetable proposed by the Commission is drawn up in such a way as to enable :

- i. the European Parliament, after consultation, to formulate its opinions soon enough for the Council to be able to take them into account in its decisions ;
- ii. the Economic and Social Committee to communicate its opinions in good time;
- iii. the partner and associated States to be informed and to state their points of view soon enough for any necessary consultations to take place under satisfactory conditions.

To ensure compliance with the Council Resolution of 27 June 1974<sup>1)</sup>, the Commission provides in its proposals that the regulations opening generalized tariff preferences shall enter into force six weeks after their publication. In order to avoid any break in continuity in the application of the GSP scheme, the Commission draws the Council's attention to the need to ensure that the final texts are published no later than 19 November 1980.

1) O.J. C 79 of 8.7.1974, p. 1

A. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

I. Introduction

As far as the Community is concerned, the initial period of application of the scheme of generalized tariff preferences for the developing countries, for which a ten-year derogation from GATT rules was granted, ends on 31 December 1980. In March 1975, a little over two years after the Community had been enlarged to become the Nine, a Council Resolution announced the Community's intention to extend its scheme beyond the initial ten-year period, emphasizing that the generalized preferences constituted a basic instrument of development cooperation.

As a result of the Framework Group's work in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations the GSP can now be extended without the necessity for a new derogation. The Commission considers that the system could remain in force for a maximum period of twenty years beginning in 1981, in accordance with the guidelines contained in its communication to the Council of 7 March 1980<sup>1</sup>.

The Council has not yet given its opinion on the guidelines put forward by the Commission, although these have been substantiated by the initial reaction (see Interim report of the Working Party on Generalized Preferences submitted to the Permanent Representatives Committee, doc. 7318/80 of 10.6.1980).

The Commission, in drawing up the Community scheme for the period of application 1981-85 and the proposals for 1981, has followed its stated intention to comply fully with the objectives of the 1975 Resolution. Its approach has been to concentrate on simplification of the scheme and on the modulated application of advantages so as to enable developing countries with a genuine need to have the widest access to the Community market that the economic situation permits. The Commission has also sought to achieve greater transparency in the operation of the GSP, as this is an important factor in ensuring better use of the system.

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<sup>1</sup>COM(80)104 final, 7 March 1980.

## II. Structure of the new scheme

### 1. Legal status

The Commission considers that the autonomous nature of the system of preferences must be maintained, because past experience shows that it has enabled the Community scheme to retain the principle of offering the most generous possible opportunities while at the same time being able to adjust to changing situations in economic relations. The Commission is not, however, unaware that the developing countries are urging that the system be consolidated, on the basis of the agreement that its unilateral nature gives donor countries absolute freedom to take unforeseeable (and, as they claim, arbitrary) unilateral measures, thereby overshadowing the offer of preferential advantages with an element of insecurity. In the Commission's opinion this lack of security is relative, because the Community has never considered the possibility of excluding a product or country from its scheme of preferences without prior notice. Indeed, the Community has always shown an open attitude towards beneficiary countries wishing to comment on the coverage or operation of the scheme. Very recently, at the ninth session of the Special Committee on Preferences, it welcomed the introduction of multilateral consultations with the developing countries.

Furthermore the Commission considers that the autonomous nature of the concessions which might be granted can constitute - in certain cases - a useful instrument in a wider context for the improvement of the Community's trade relations with a certain number of countries.

### 2. Pluriannual application

The Commission, in the interests of rationalization and in order to comply with the wishes expressed by the developing countries, envisages that the general pattern of the scheme should be established for a period of five years. Hence, the fundamental structural elements (product coverage, beneficiaries, etc.) would remain essentially the same for the whole five-year period.

Any amendments to be made during this period would consist of the

annual adjustments which are discussed in detail in the section on administration.

3. Modulated application of preferential advantages

From the outset, the Community has modulated to some extent the application of preferential advantages. It happens that over the last few years the pace of development in a number of

beneficiary countries has speeded up and they have succeeded in producing and exporting their products under conditions which give them a very considerable competitive advantage. Under such circumstances there can no longer be grounds for granting completely duty-free entry for their exports under the same conditions as those which apply to less competitive countries, and there is the additional danger of causing serious difficulties for certain sectors of <sup>Community production</sup> or at least making the putting into effect of the necessary structural adjustments more difficult because of their too sudden and uncontrolled application. The Commission therefore considers that strict limits should be placed on the share of preferential advantages available to such countries in those sectors where they have proved themselves highly competitive. Modulated application of preferential advantages must, in the Commission's view, be implemented gradually; the Commission does not therefore envisage the exclusion either of products or of beneficiaries from its 1981-85 scheme. Moreover, the decision as to which countries will be subject to tighter limits than those applied for the same products in respect of less competitive developing countries will be based on economic criteria determined in the light of the actual situation. The method used to determine the modulation and its specific application to the 1981-85 scheme is dealt with below at greater length in Chapter B.

#### 4. Labour standards

The Commission has already indicated its intentions regarding the observance of minimum labour standards and the probable implications of such a policy for the implementation of the generalized preferences arrangements<sup>1</sup>.

Furthermore it had indicated in its Communication of 7 March mentioned above (COM (80) 104 final) that it would be putting forward more precise suggestions with the detailed proposals for the new 1981 - 1985 scheme. In order to facilitate the discussions, a working document will be sent to the Council before the end of July which will spell out the contents of the necessary legal acts.

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(1) Communication to the Council, 8 November 1978 (COM(78) 492 final)



5. Accession of Greece

The implementation of the new GSP scheme will coincide with the accession of Greece to the Community. Under the provisions of the Accession Treaty, Greece is in principle to assume its obligations in respect of the GSP progressively over a five-year transitional period. It will be some time before preferential products entering Greece are exempt from duty, since Greek duties will be aligned in annual stages with those applied by the Community, both erga omnes and in the context of the preferential agreements it has concluded.

The enlargement of the Community market which will occur when the Community gains its tenth member is expected to amount in overall terms to 2% as far as the GSP is concerned. The preferential offer consequently takes account of this increase as regards both quotas and ceilings.

6. Beneficiary countries

The number of beneficiary countries is now 123 following the achievement of independence by Zimbabwe, formerly Rhodesia, which moreover has officially applied for accession to the Lomé Convention. Also in the context of the list of beneficiaries, the special procedures which had governed the inclusion of Romania and China have been modified on the basis of the Commission's modulation policy. In future these two countries will be beneficiaries under the Community scheme in respect of all the products covered, including agricultural products. Lastly, the Commission considers it essential that the Community should intensify its efforts on behalf of the least developed countries. In this context, the Commission believes that the list of Least Developed countries which qualify for completely duty-free entry in respect of all products covered by the GSP should, at the very least, be aligned on the list proposed by the United Nations,

which will enter into force on the same date as the Third Development Decade, i.e. 1 January 1981. The new countries in question are, moreover, all signatories to the Lomé Convention (Annex I).

B. THE COMMUNITY SCHEME FOR THE PERIOD 1981-85

I. Agricultural products

The existing product coverage is governed by the constraints of the common agricultural policy and the need to safeguard the interests of the ACP States and the Mediterranean countries. The pattern of agricultural production in the countries which have applied for accession will not widen the Community's scope for manoeuvre in this sector. The most the Community can propose is a limited number of specific improvements to its scheme, though these are likely to benefit the less developed countries.

The Commission's proposals boil down to the inclusion of one new product, an increase in the preferential margin for twelve products already included and the total suspension of duty on seven products for which the GSP rate does not exceed 3%;

(Annex II). It is also proposing to abolish the exclusions maintained with regard to China, since China's exports of the products in question are unlikely to upset the existing balance.

(a) Inclusion of one new product

In the context of the negotiation of a Commercial Cooperation Agreement between the Community and Pakistan, a declaration "recognizing the vital importance of exports of . . . basmati rice for the economic development of Pakistan" was accepted by the EEC in 1976<sup>1</sup>. The Commission considers that Pakistan's request that this product be covered by the GSP can be granted<sup>2</sup>. It is therefore proposing that a Community quota of 7.000 tonnes which would be exempt from the levy and would include a reserve share, be opened in respect of basmati rice. In order to ensure that this concession does not hinder the proper functioning of the Community rice market, the Commission suggests that it should not cover bulk imports of the product in question but should be limited to high quality milled rice containing a

(1) Annex II to the EEC-Pakistan Agreement, OJ No L 156, 28.6.1976, p. 5.

(2) No disturbance of the Community market could result, since basmati rice is sold on the world market at around double the price of rice used as the basis for calculating the levies and consequently the price of such rice entering the Community is distinctly higher than the threshold price. This would still be the case with a zero levy.

a low proportion of broken rice and put up for sale in small packages not exceeding 5 kg net weight. Furthermore, provision should be made for the authenticity of the product to be attested on the certificate of origin form A by an authority approved by the Commission.

It should also be pointed out that before enlargement, basmati rice was imported into the United Kingdom completely free of duty. This concession could provide a boost for exports of a product which has been the subject of considerable efforts by the Pakistan Government to improve quality and yields. It could provide a source of export earnings for Pakistan, whose plainly critical economic situation has been further aggravated by the influx of refugees from Afghanistan.

(b) Increase in the preferential margin

The Commission also considers that the preferential margin could be increased for some products falling within Chapters 9 to 21; it is proposed to increase it by one point for two of these products (cinammon other than ground and flour of dried leguminous vegetables) but by two points for ten other products. Furthermore, for another seven products for which the existing GSP rate does not exceed 3%, it is proposed to suspend the customs duty completely (nutmeg, sweetened cocoa powder, various preparations, prepared foods obtained from cereals and certain yeasts).

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In the interests of simplifying the presentation of the regulations opening tariff preferences for products falling within Chapters 1 to 24, the Commission has combined in one regulation the provisions previously contained in six separate regulations.

## II. Industrial products

### (a) Product coverage

The scheme implemented by the Community in 1971 covered all semi-manufactures and manufactures falling within Chapters 25 to 99 of the CCT but excluded primary products and products of first-stage processing. During the first ten years of application of the scheme, the beneficiary countries - notably the Least developed - have repeatedly asked that duty-free access under the GSP should also be accorded for products other than manufactures.

Without calling into question the principle that the preferences should assist the industrialization of the developing countries by providing them with outlets on advantageous terms for their manufactures, the Commission acknowledges that the inclusion of certain textile primary products or industrial semi-manufactures could facilitate access to the Community market for exports from less developed countries. It could provide them with a source of useful export earnings to top up what is earned by their industries, where these are not yet sufficiently competitive or diversified. Accordingly, the Commission proposes that the new Community scheme should include new products, namely coarse animal hair, prepared (53.02), sheep's or lambs' wool or other animal hair (fine), carded or combed (53.05), cotton, carded or combed (55.04) and leather not further prepared than tanned (41.02 C, 41.03 B I, 41.04 B I and 41.05 B I).

The beneficiary countries affected by these additions include Peru, Nepal, Bangladesh, India and Pakistan.

(b) Arrangements for subjecting products to ceilings

i. Determination of the offer

The Commission has no doubt that the two principles of duty-free access and the placing of ceilings on sensitive products must be maintained. The question then necessarily arises of the method to be adopted for calculating the amount of the offer. In the initial period of application of the scheme, an increasing number of exceptions were made to the theoretical formula involving a basic amount plus an additional amount, as these crude statistical factors do not contain in themselves any reflection of the degree of sensitivity of the sector concerned. For an increasing number of products subject to surveillance, it has become clear that this method - excellent though it is from the standpoint of its aim of steady expansion - cannot reflect the real scope in the Community for absorbing preferential imports.

Consequently, the Commission considers that for 1981 it is realistic to start on the basis of the present situation, i.e. the offer for 1980, increased each time that economically it is possible. As far as the offer for later years is concerned, the Commission will put before the Management Committee each year proposals for the adjustment based on the development of the EEC's total trade for the industrial products.

Granted that modulated application of the preferential advantages - referred to earlier - must have the effect of maximizing the opportunities for outlets for the less developed countries, the Commission considers that assured access to the Community market for each beneficiary country is a guarantee of more thorough use of the preferences, which in itself represents a very substantial improvement.

This method of determining the offer obviously means that it is no longer possible to work out precisely the overall amount of the offer. In any case, it should be pointed out in this connection that this figure was largely indicative, given the substantial proportion represented by the offer on non-sensitive products, the ceilings for which were purely theoretical. Henceforth only the part of the offer represented by the individual quotas can be quantified exactly. The potential use by the beneficiary countries of the offer on products subject to ceilings can only be estimated; this has, moreover, always been the case with regard to agricultural products. For the products not subject to surveillance, the offer can theoretically be evaluated as being equivalent to total imports into the Community from the beneficiary countries. As in the past the offer on industrial products is expressed in European units of account (except for plywood (cubic metres), petroleum products (tonnes) and textiles (tonnes, pairs or pieces)). The rate for converting the amounts in question into national currency will be uniform, in the case of both quotas and ceilings, and will correspond each year to the rate laid down for the purposes of application of the Common Customs Tariff.

ii. The preferential arrangements

As it indicated in its communication on the guidelines for the post-1980 preferences system, the Commission considers that the system can be simplified. It is feasible to have two sets of arrangements to cover the products at present subdivided into four groups, each with different arrangements for surveillance and the reintroduction of duties. Products which, if imported at a zero rate of duty from certain sources, could disrupt the Community market, would be placed in a single category of strictly controlled "sensitive" products.

On the basis of the lists of products subject to surveillance in 1980<sup>1</sup>, the Commission has identified those in respect of which strict control should be exercised over duty-free imports (Annex III). In so doing, it has taken into account the realities of the situation resulting from the full inclusion of China and Romania under the scheme.

It also considered of course the economic situation of the sectors concerned. Accordingly, a list was drawn up of 94 products in respect of which the Commission proposes that imports under the GSP should be under close supervision so that the normal duty could be reintroduced without delay. Where study of the import figures relating to these products has shown the existence of "competitive" countries, these countries' import opportunities in the Community have been confined within Community tariff quotas.

Furthermore, a minimal threshold (ceiling) has been set for duty-free imports, beyond which the Commission will be able to reintroduce the duty in respect of other beneficiary countries attaining the threshold. In this case and before reintroducing the customs duty, a prior consultation would have to take place in the appropriate forum (s. point 4) in the light of all the relevant facts available. This supervision will apply only to imports originating in beneficiary countries which, though not "competitive", possess the export capacity to be able to compete on the Community market. Imports from other sources will simply be monitored statistically.

For 30 products, in view of the economic situation of the sectors concerned, the preferential arrangements make provision only for ceilings, not quotas.

For the purpose of determining which are the "competitive" countries whose imports under the GSP will be strictly confined within the Community tariff quotas, the following criteria were adopted :

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<sup>1</sup>Namely the lists covering quotas, hybrid products and semi-sensitive products and the lists of products subject to special surveillance measures in respect of China or Romania.



- a. As regards sensitive and hybrid products under the 1980 scheme :
- duty reintroduced in respect of the country in question as a result of the maximum country amount (butoir) being used up, in the last three consecutive years, or
  - its share of total imports into the Community from the beneficiary countries was not less than 20% in 1978;
- b. As regards semi-sensitive products under the 1980 scheme :
- the first criterion is identical to that given above but under the second criterion the share of imports is increased to 40%.

Two amendments were made to this rule. A country identified on the basis of the above criteria is exempt from individual quotas if its GNP per head is below the average GNP per head of developing countries which have already reached an advanced stage of development or if the product concerned is its main export product. In a few special cases, however, the Commission had to adopt a more pragmatic approach in order to take account of the economic context. This was notably the case with regard to China and Romania, the quotas for which were set by reference to the special butoirs or the exclusions which were applicable in respect of these countries. The Commission considers that the general method it has followed does not prejudice the possible adoption of rules at the annual adjustment or the quinquennial review of the scheme.

Non-sensitive products would be covered by statistical

monitoring arrangements which would provide a clear picture

of the trend of trade flows. The Commission considers that in the case of these products there can in principle be no

reintroduction of the duty in the course of the year. If examination of the duly registered facts were to indicate the existence of serious injury resulting from the growth of duty-free imports, the Commission after having consulted the Member States in a suitable forum (see 4.) will be able to reintroduce customs duties during the course of the year in regard to imports originating from countries which have been the cause of this sharp increase. In general, however, the products could only be placed in a different category with effect from the start of the next preferential year. This would give the beneficiary countries a clearer view of the situation as a basis on which to organize their exports. As it often happens that the injury results from a <sup>massive</sup> concentration of exports of a given product on the market of a

Member State, the Commission considers that it would be advisable to examine the question with the exporting countries. Appropriate solutions (broader distribution of exports on the Community market, phasing of deliveries over the preferential year, etc.) could be recommended as a means of remedying such situations more satisfactorily than by simply reintroducing the duty. Such a procedure would form a natural part of the efforts the Commission intends to make to ensure that the Community scheme is as transparent as could be desired.)

The detailed arrangements for subjecting to surveillance a product hitherto regarded as non-sensitive will be determined in accordance with the administrative procedures dealt with below under point 4.

iii) Measures in favour of the Least Developed Countries

The Community already offers Least Developed Countries duty-free entry without any preferential limits on all industrial products, including steel and textiles; in the opinion of the Commission this measure should continue to be applied in the new scheme.

### 3. Textile products

The Commission considers that, apart from the inclusion of the three new products mentioned earlier, two of which are covered by the MFA, it could be advisable to extend - for one year only - the system introduced on 1 January 1980. The Commission does not yet have all the information needed to enable it to assess the functioning of the system, as the relevant statistics will not be available for scrutiny until next year. The current scheme, moreover, is linked to the application of the MFA and the bilateral agreements concluded under it. The MFA and the bilateral agreements are due to expire in 1981 and 1982 resp. The decisions to be taken in that context, therefore, constitute the background against which the textiles scheme will have to be assessed.

Insofar as the beneficiary countries enjoying preferences in respect of textile products covered by the MFA are concerned, the Community's offer is influenced by the bilateral agreements which have been concluded providing for the quantitative limitation of exports from the supplier countries or by comparable undertakings which have been given. Negotiations are in progress with Bolivia and it is possible that other countries will offer to give "comparable undertakings". The Commission therefore proposes that Bolivia should be included so far as MFA products are concerned provided the agreement is concluded in time for the Council to take a decision to that effect in the context of the 1981 GSP scheme or if Bolivia gives comparable undertakings pending the completion of the negotiations. The same would apply in respect of any other country notifying the Commission of its readiness to give such undertakings within an appropriate time.

The inclusion of such countries would be on the basis of the criteria adopted by the Council when reaching its decision on the new GSP scheme for textiles which entered into force on 1 January of this year.

With regard to jute products, duties are totally suspended in respect of the principal non-member supplier countries, which have concluded agreements with the Community on the voluntary restraint of their exports of certain jute products (India, Bangladesh) or have undertaken to conclude such agreements should the Community so request (Thailand).

The duty-free access enjoyed by the beneficiary countries at present should be maintained for 1981.

China and Nepal have requested preferential treatment in respect of jute products. China is at present a very small supplier but possesses substantial production capacity. It has officially undertaken, at the Community's request, to conclude an agreement of the type in force with India and Bangladesh should its exports pose a threat to the Community market.

Nepal's exports to the Community are insignificant and concern jute products which are not covered by the voluntary restraint arrangements embodied in the agreements concluded with India and Bangladesh or the arrangement with Thailand. Moreover, Nepal belongs to the group of Least Developed Countries. The Commission therefore considers that no undertaking should be requested from this country and proposes that from 1981 onwards China and Nepal be included among the beneficiaires of the preferences for jute products.

With regard to coir products, duties are totally suspended in respect of India - under an agreement - and Sri Lanka, which has given an undertaking to conclude an agreement should the Community so request. The agreement with India is shortly to be renegotiated. The Commission proposes that in 1981 these two countries should continue to enjoy duty-free access.

#### 4. Administration

Hitherto the scheme has been administered on the basis of the delegation of powers by the Council to the Commission for the purposes of surveillance of the different preferential limits (quotas, maximum amounts and ceilings), the preparation of monthly statements concerning the use of the scheme and all measures reintroducing duties at Community level (reintroduction at national level is possible in respect of products covered by quotas and hybrid products). The Commission considers that under the new GSP scheme, more emphasis should be placed on the Community aspect of the system. For this reason it envisages the abolition of the "hybrid" arrangements and the management at Community level of all individual tariff quotas for products other than ECSC products. This is likely to ensure greater use of the scheme by giving beneficiaires improved access to the market.

In addition, in its communication of 7 March the Commission drew attention to the need to simplify the administration of the GSP. It considers that to this end a distinction should be made between day-to-day administrative decisions and important decisions affecting the structure of the scheme. Decisions of the latter type, which are often determined by political considerations, should be taken as in the past by the Council acting on a proposal from the Commission. But for all matters relating to day-to-day administration the Commission considers that it should take the decisions in this area itself after consulting the Member States.

In addition to the administrative tasks it performed previously, the Commission could decide, for example, after consulting the Member States by means of an appropriate management procedure, on the annual adjustments to be made within the framework of the general structure of the system to be established for the 1981-1985 period. Under this simplified procedure, the adjustments would be adopted without the need to lay before the Council purely technical or economic questions of no real political significance.

The Commission will present before the end of the year a proposal for a Council regulation establishing these administrative procedures.

C. RULES OF ORIGIN

As far as the underlying principles are concerned rules of origin in force in 1980 will be maintained for 1981, subject to technical adjustments made necessary by the innovations introduced.

In addition, the work of simplifying and harmonizing the rules of origin will be continued.

D. SUPPLEMENTARY MEASURES

The Commission is convinced that the qualitative and quantitative improvement of the GSP is largely dependent on the supply of precise and relevant information to users both in the developing countries and in the Community.

It will therefore continue its programme of seminars as requested by the developing countries and will endeavour to redouble contacts with economic operators. The innovations introduced under the 1981 scheme, while lightening the machinery and making it appreciably less complex, involve special factors with which users will have to be thoroughly acquainted if the system is to function effectively.

The Commission will also step up its efforts to make the scheme as transparent as possible. Experience has amply demonstrated the need to publish with the utmost clarity and precision the amounts of the limitations within which the preferences are granted (hitherto the ceilings and butoirs were published only if they diverged from the normal rules of calculation). In this spirit it will also continue to publish its Practical Guide to the Use of the Community's Generalized Tariff Preferences Scheme.

These proposals by the Commission on the implementation of the Community's generalized tariff preferences scheme for the post-1980 period spell out the guidelines set out in its communication of 7 March. The proposals are in accordance with the three principal objectives stated by the Commission in the communication: modulated application of the preferential advantage to help the developing countries in greatest need, simplification of the machinery and presentation of the offer, transparency of the system with a view to more even use.

The Commission is convinced that its proposals make an effective contribution to the search for solutions to problems arising in trade with the developing countries and to the disparities to be observed in the rate of development of the beneficiary countries. In its new form the Community scheme is in conformity with the undertakings recently given by the Community and the other donor countries at the ninth session of the UNCTAD Special Committee on Preferences.

Liste des pays en voie de développement les moins avancés

1. Pays retenus dans la liste appliquée par la Communauté dans Le cadre du SPG

660 Afghanistan	667 Maldives
666 Bangladesh	232 Mali
284 Bénin	672 Népal
675 Bhoutan	240 Niger
391 Botswana	350 Ouganda
328 Burundi	306 République Centrafricaine
334 Ethiopie	324 Rwanda
252 Gambie	819 Samoa occidentales
260 Guinée	342 Somalie
452 Haïti	224 Soudan
236 Haute-Volta	352 Tanzanie
684 Laos	244 Tchad
395 Lesotho	652 Yémen du Nord
386 Malawi	656 Yémen du Sud

2. Autres pays inclus dans la liste des Nations-Unies

247 Cap Vert (ACP)
375 Comores (ACP)

3. Pays que les Nations-Unies proposent d'inclure dans leur liste avec la mise en oeuvre de la IIIème Décennie du développement

338 Djibouti (ACP)
257 Guinée-Bissau (ACP)
310 Guinée équatoriale (ACP)
311 Sao Tomé et Príncipe (ACP)
355 Seychelles (ACP)
817 Tonga (ACP)



Liste des produits agricoles pour lesquels une amélioration de la marge préférentielle est proposée

		<u>Taux SPG actuel</u>	<u>Proposition pour 1981</u>
09.01 A I b)	Café, non torréfié, décaféiné	10 %	8 % -
II b)	Café, torréfié, décaféiné	15 %	13 % -
09.01 B	Coques et pellicules	10 %	8 % -
09.01 C	Succédanés contenant du café	15 %	13 % -
09.04 B I	Piments " capsicum" broyés ou moulus	7 %	5 % -
B II	Autres piments, broyés ou moulus	7 %	5 % -
09.06 A	Cannelles moulues	5 %	3 % -
B	Cannelles, non-moulues	4 %	3 % -
09.08 A II a)	Noix muscades	2 %	franchise
B II	Noix muscades, broyées ou moulues	3 %	franchise
09.09 A II	Graines de badiane, non broyées ni moulues	11 %	9 % -
B I	Graines de badiane, broyées ou moulues	12 %	10 % -
11.04 A	Farines de légumes à casse secs	5 %	4 % -
B I	Farines de bananes	6 %	4 % -
18.06 A	Cacao en poudre simplement sucré par addition de saccharose	3 % + em	franchise
19.02 B I	Préparations (autres qu'extraits de malt), contenant des extraits de malt	3 % + em	franchise
B II	Autres préparations, non dénommées	3 % + em	franchise
19.05	Produits à base de céréales	2 % + em	franchise
21.06 B II	Autres levures naturelles mortes	3 %	franchise

SPG 1981

Note concernant la liste des produits industriels sous contrôle

1. Les montants des contingents individuels représentent le niveau des butoirs 1980 majoré de 2% (adhésion de la Grèce).
2. Les montants fixés pour les plafonds correspondent en général aux butoirs 1980 majorés de 2% (adhésion de la Grèce); en outre, certains d'entre eux ont été forfaitairement augmentés d'un pourcentage supplémentaire tenant compte des possibilités économiques des secteurs.

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Nombre total des produits surveillés: 93

(dont 3 produits NS en 1980 et dont 6 produits CECA)

103 contingents par pays

( dont 14 pour les produits CECA)

Liste de produits industriels sous contrôle - SPG 1981

ANNEXE III rév.

en tonnes

	T D C	Désignation du produit	Régime 1980	Contingent individuel	Plafond	Observations
1	27.10 A III	Huiles de pétrole ..., légères ...	QS	—	143.514	
2	27.10 B III	Huiles de pétrole..., moyennes ...	QS	—	56.100	
3	27.10 C Ic), III c) et d)	Huiles de pétrole ..., lourdes	QS	—	346.800	

Liste de produits industriels sous contrôle - SPG 1981

1.000 UCE

No. d'ordre	T D C	Désignation du produit	Régime 1980	Contingent individuel	Plafond	Observations
4	28.16	Ammoniac liquéfié	QS	Vénézuela 2.040	4.662	
5	28.56 C	Carbures de calcium	H	---	222	
6	29.04	Alcool méthylique	QS	Roumanie 233	233	
7	29.16 B I a	Acide salicylique	QS	Roumanie 125	138	
8	29.23 D III	Composés animés, acide glutamique et ses sels	H	Corée du Sud 157	347	
9	29.27 <sub>ex</sub> A	Acrylonitrile	NS	---	145	
10	29.35 ex <sup>a</sup>	Mélamine	QS	Mexique 336	370	
11	31.02 B	Engrais minéraux - Urée	H	Vénézuela 118 Roumanie 118	296	
12	31.02 C	Engrais, minéraux, autres	QS	Roumanie 767	844	
13	31.05 AI, II, III b, IVB	Autres engrais	H	Roumanie 792	2.902	
14	35.03 ex B	Gélatines et leurs dérivés	QS	---	306	
15	ex 40.11	Chambres à air	QS	Corée du Sud 981	1.079	
16	ex 40.11	Chambres à air - autres (y compris les "flaps" et boyaux)	QS	Corée du Sud 2.549 Roumanie 2.549 Chine 2.549	2.804	

Liste de produits industriels sous contrôle - SPG 1981

1.000 UCE

No. d'ordre	T D C	Designation du produit	Régime 1980	Contingent individuel	Plafond	Observations
17	41.02 ex C	Autres cuirs et peaux	S	Brésil 6.079 Argentine 6.079	6.687	
18	41.03 B II	Peaux d'ovins	QS	—	1.563	
19	41.04 B II	Peaux de caprins	QS	—	1.234	
20	41.05 B II	Peaux préparées d'autres animaux	QS	—	2.043	
21	42.02 A	Articles de voyage, en matière plastique	S	Hong Kong 2.035 Corée du Sud 2.035	2.239	
22	42.02 B	Articles de voyage en autres matières	S	Corée du Sud 4.393 Hong Kong 4.393	4.832	
23	42.03 A, BII, III, C	Vêtements en cuir	S	Corée du Sud 4.740	5.214	
24	42.03 B I	Gants de protection en cuir	QS	Hong Kong 2.790	3.069	
25	44.11	Panneaux de fibres de bois	QS	Brésil 3.497 Roumanie 3.497	3.847	
26	44.13	Bois rabotés etc.	QS	Brésil 5.455	6.000	
27	44.15	Bois plaqués et contreplaqués	S	Corée du Sud 97.920 m <sup>3</sup> Singapour 97.920 m <sup>3</sup> Malaisie 97.920 m <sup>3</sup>	107.712 m <sup>3</sup>	

Liste de produits industriels sous contrôle - SPG 1981

1.000 UCE

No. ordre	T D C	Désignation du produit	Régime 1980	Contingent individuel	Plafond	Observations
28	44.18	Bois dits "artificiels"	QS	Roumanie 2.664	2.930	
29	44.24	Ustensiles de ménage en bois	QS	Roumanie 1.987	1.987	
30	44.25 ex B	Manches de balais, brosses	QS	Brésil 374	411	
31	46.02 B, C	Paillassons, nattes de Chine	QS	Hong Kong 1.992 Corée du Sud 1.992 Chine 1.992	2.191	
32	46.03	Ouvrages de vannerie	QS	Chine 3.586 Roumanie 3.586	3.945	
33	48.01 C II	Papiers et cartons Kraft	H	—	23.349	
34	64.01	Chaussures à semelles ext. en caoutchouc	S	Corée du Sud 519 Hong Kong 519	571	
35	64.02 A	Chaussures à dessus en cuir naturel	S	Brésil 3.029 Corée du Sud 3.029 Roumanie 3.029 Hong Kong 3.029	3.332	
36	64.02 B	Chaussures autres qu'à semelles en cuir	S	Corée du Sud 1.766 Hong Kong 1.766	1.943	
37	66.01	Parapluies, etc.	QS	—	1.634	
38	67.02	Fleurs, feuillages .... artificiels	QS	Hong Kong 1.840	2.453	
39	67.04	Postiches	H	Corée du Sud 6.270	11.828	

## Liste de produits industriels sous contrôle - SPG 1981

1.000 UCE

No. d'ordre	T D C	Désignation du produit	Régime 1980	Contingent individuel	Plafond	Observations
40	68.13 B II,III	Tissus et autres ouvrages en amiante	QS	—	850	
41	69.07	carreaux, pavés ... non émaillés	QS	Chine 102	112	
42	69.08	Autres carreaux	H	Corée du Sud 1.049	2.796	
43	69.11	Vaisselle ... en porcelaine	QS	Chine 391 Roumanie 391	430	
44	69.12	Vaisselle en faïence ...	QS	Corée du Sud 488 Chine 488 Roumanie 488	537	
45	70.05	Verre étiré ou soufflé	H	—	1.327	
46	70.13	Objets en verre pour le service de table	H	—	1.883	
47	70.14 A II	Verrerie d'éclairage (diffuseurs)	QS	Roumanie 891	980	
48	70.14 B	Verreries d'éclairage ... autres	QS	Hong Kong 352	387	
49	71.16	Bijouterie de fantaisie	H	Corée du Sud 2.707 Hong Kong 2.707	9.924	
50	73.12	Feuillards en fer ou en acier	NS	—	461	
51	73.14	Fils de fer ou d'acier	NS	—	1.506	

## Liste de produits industriels sous contrôle - SPG 1981

1.000 UCE

No. d'ordre	T D C	Désignation du produit	Régime 1980	Contingent individuel	Plafond	Observations
52	73.18	Tubes et tuyaux en fer ou en acier	H	Roumanie 6.983	6.983	
53	73.32 B II d	Vis à bois	QS	—	916	
54	73.40	Autres ouvrages en fonte, fer ou en acier	QS	Hong Kong 2.305 Roumanie 2.305	2.536	
55	74.04	Tôles, bandes ... en cuivre	QS	Chili 907	998	
56	74.07	Tubes et tuyaux ... en cuivre	QS	Brésil 1.909	2.100	
57	76.02	Barres, profilés ... en aluminium	QS	—	790	
58	76.03	Tôles, planches, feuilles ... en aluminium	QS	Roumanie 1.868	2.055	
59	82.09 A	Couteaux	H	Corée du Sud 691 Hong Kong 691	816	
60	82.14 A	Cuillers, louches etc. en acier inox.	H	Corée du Sud 882	2.265	
61	83.01	Serrures	QS	Hong Kong 918	1.010	
62	83.07	Appareils d'éclairage	QS	—	2.550	
63	84.41 A II	Autres machines à coudre	QS	—	1.003	
64	84.41 A III	Parties et pièces de machines à coudre	QS	—	557	



1.000 UCE

N° ordre	T D C	Description du produit	Régime 1980	Contingent individuel	Plafond	Observations
65	84.52 ex A	Machines à calculer imprimantes	QS	Hong Kong Singapour	2.716 2.988	
66	84.52 ex A	Machines à calculer sur imprimantes	QS	—	7.721	
67	85.01 B I b	Autres machines génératrices	H	Chine	3.178 9.323	
68	85.03	Piles électriques	QS	—	1.706	
69	85.10 B	Lampes électriques portatives	H	Chine Hong Kong	1.505 1.505 4.137	
70	85.15 A III, C II	Appareils de transmission	S	Corée du Sud Hong Kong Singapour	3.750 3.750 3.750 3.750	
71	85.18 A	Condensateurs électriques fixes	QS	Singapour Corée du Sud	2.102 2.102 2.312	
72	85.20 A	Lampes et tubes à incandescence	QS	—	821	
73	85.21 D, E	Lampes, tubes, etc., diodes, transistors	S	Singapour Hong Kong	1.637 1.637 1.637	
74	85.23 B	Fils, tresses, câbles etc.	H	Chine	2.163 3.172	
75	87.10	Vélocipèdes sans moteurs	QS	—	293	
76	90.05	Jumelles et longues vues	H	Corée du Sud	1.131 1.244	
77	90.09	Appareils de projection fixe	QS	—	1.514	

## Liste de produits industriels sous contrôle - SPG 1981

1.000 UCE

No. d'ordre	T D C	Désignation du produit	Régime 1980	Contingent individuel	Plafond	Observations
78	91.09	Boîtes de montre	QS	—	1.014	
79	92.11 A	Phonographes etc., appareils d'enregistrement	H	Hong Kong 4.198 Corée du Sud 4.198	6.158	
80	92.12	Supports de son	QS	—	2.606	
81	94.01 B II	Sièges	S	—	5.000	
82	94.03 B	Autres meubles	S	—	3.752	
83	97.02	Poupées de tous genres	H	Hong Kong 3.956 Corée du Sud 3.956	5.800	
84	97.03	Autres jouets	H	Hong Kong 9.716 Corée du Sud 9.716	14.249	
85	97.04 A	Articles pour jeux de société	QS	Hong Kong 2.535	2.535	
86	97.05	Articles pour divertissements, etc.	H	Hong Kong 1.435	2.103	
87	98.15	Bouteilles isolantes, etc.	H	Corée du Sud 701	735	

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Liste de produits CECA sous contrôle - SPG 1961

1.000 UCE

No. l'ordre	T D C	Désignation du produit	Régime 1980	Contingent individuel	Plafond	Observations
1	73.07 CECA	Fer et acier en blooms	QS	-	3.694	
2	73.08 CECA	Ebauches en rouleaux pour tôle, en fer ou acier	S	Roumanie 4.533 Vénézuéla 4.533 Brésil 4.533 Corée du Sud 4.533	4.986	
3	73.10 A, D I a CECA	Barres en fer ou en acier ...	S	Argentine 4.014 Roumanie 4.014 Brésil 4.014 Corée du Sud 4.014	4.415	
4	73.11 CECA	Profilés en fer ou acier ...	QS	Roumanie 2.122	2.122	
5	73.13 A, BI, II, III, IV, V, CECA	Tôles de fer ou d'acier laminées	S	Argentine 6.276 Brésil 6.276 Roumanie 6.276 Corée du Sud 6.276	6.904	
6	73.15 CECA	Aciers alliés et acier fin ...	QS	Roumanie 6.546	6.546	