

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(82) 468 final

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COMMISSION PROPOSALS TO THE COUNCIL

fixing the Community's scheme of generalized tariff preferences for the period 1983 to 1985 and opening the scheme applicable in 1983

(presented by the Commission to the Council)

Only the explanatory memorandum has been reproduced. The detailed proposals were published in OJ C274/82, 18 October 1982.

COM(82) 468 final

Introduction and Summary

The basic framework for the application of the EC's Scheme of Generalized Preferences - product coverage, tariff treatment - having been defined for the quinquennium 1981-85 by the Council in December 1980 when it agreed on the principle of renewing the EC's scheme for a second decade, the annual exercise of reviewing and adapting the scheme should be carried out within fairly settled parameters. With the experience, moreover, of a full year's operation of this new scheme for industrial products the Commission is now able to put forward proposals precisely tailored to the situation of the individual products. However, the Commission recognizes that unfortunately in a number of important sectors the scope for improvements is very limited.

For textiles the Commission considers that in general a 5 % improvement in both allocated and non-allocated ceilings, which have been calculated on the basis of a 1977 reference should now be brought in, save for certain dominant suppliers and state trading countries, and a recalculation of the "basket exit" figures together with a simplification of the administrative machinery. For non-MFA products the Commission proposes that following the success of the new control system for industrial products, there should be a similar change to individual country ceilings from the system hitherto applied of global ceilings.

Finally for agricultural products the major thrust of the Commission's proposals is the extension to Least Developed Countries of duty-free treatment on all dutiable products, not further protected by levies or similar devices. For other beneficiaries the Commission proposes improvements in preference margins on 18 products already included and the inclusion of 9 entirely new products.

Agricultural Products

In drawing up its proposals for the 1983 GSP scheme, the Commission has taken particular note of

- the Opinion of the European Parliament on the Commission's proposals for the 1982 GSP scheme¹⁾, which stressed the fact that Least Developed Countries benefit mostly from GSP concessions in the agricultural sector and therefore called on the Commission to adjust the GSP in such a way as to permit the poorest developing countries to sell more agricultural and processed agricultural products;
- the agreed declaration written into the Council's Minutes when the 1982 GSP scheme was approved, which called on it to submit proposals this year for substantial additional advantages for the group of Least Developed Countries but taking into account the special sensitivity of individual products for certain Member States.

The Commission is accordingly proposing a potentially important extension of the EC's offer to those Least Developed Countries, whose only possibility of preferential access is through the GSP by the inclusion of all those dutiable products in CCT Chapters 1 - 24 on which ACP suppliers already receive preference, which are not further protected by a levy or similar device.

However it has to be accepted that the scope for additional concessions for the generality of GSP beneficiary countries, the impact of which could be substantial, is much more limited. The Commission can only put forward proposals within comparatively restricted parameters, given the constraints imposed by the necessity not to undermine the value of the preferential access accorded to certain groups of developing countries.

¹⁾ O.J. C 327, 14.12.1981

Nevertheless after due consideration of all these factors the Commission is proposing

- improvements in preferential margins on 18 products already included in the EC's GSP including certain unrooted cuttings (06.02 A II), other live plants etc. (06.03 ex B) and parts of flowers, fresh (06.04 B I); mangoes (08.01 H), bay leaves (09.10 B), oleic acid (15.10 B), chocolate and chocolate goods (18.06 C), pineapple juices (20.07 B II a (4), B (5) and cigarettes (24.02 A), cigars and cigarillos (24.02 B) and smoking tobacco (24.02 c);

- the inclusion of 9 new products among which are horse radish—fresh or chilled (07.01 G III), okra—frozen or dried (07.02 ex B, 07.04 ex B); dried sweet peppers (07.04 ex B I), dates — fresh, dried or frozen (08.01; ex 08.10), rose-hips fruits cooked or uncooked, frozen or dried (08.10 EX D, 08.12 ex B), snails (16.05 ex B).

The Commission also believes that the GSP offer in its entirety should be extended to the People's Republic of China, as it had already proposed last year. The Commission has also come to the conclusion that a number of aspects of the tariff provisions covering the import of unmanufactured tobacco require amendment. These questions, however, cover wider issues than merely GSP treatment, and the Commission believes that they will therefore require further detailed study before the necessary proposals for a comprehensive solution can be put forward.

Lastly the Commission has re-examined the patterns of trade in the 5 agricultural products subject to quotas in the GSP — Cocoa butter; soluble coffee; canned pineapples in slices; canned pineapples in cubes, Virginia-type unmanufactured tobacco. It is now undeniable that over the last 5 years the effective trade flows have in some instances come to diverge so significantly from the patterns suggested in the established distribution keys among Member States for these quotas, that a redistribution is required. The Commission is accordingly putting forward proposals aimed at re-establishing realistic quota shares.

Details of all these proposals are given in ANNEX I.

Industrial Products

The Commission has now gained a full year's experience of operating the new machinery for the control of preferential imports of sensitive industrial products: under this the former system of global controls of all suppliers has been replaced by a more flexible technique of control at the level of individual supplier countries. It has received confirmation that the objectives which this new machinery of differentiation in the allocation of benefits and simplification of administration was designed to achieve, are being fulfilled. The intention of relating the benefits offered through the GSP more accurately to the real needs and capabilities of individual countries is being attained and in particular certain of the previously less competitive suppliers are now beginning to make much more effective use of the improved opportunities created, having been given greater confidence and security by the individualization of preferential shares. This process will, however, need further time to develop.

The Commission believes that the experience has also shown that the list of Sensitive products first established for the 1981 GSP scheme remains largely valid. The overall economic situation in the EC remains far from healthy and there are very marked differences between sectors and industries in business expectations and confidence. Nevertheless the Commission believes that the EC has a duty to try to help developing countries overcome the international economic crisis which is hurting many of them, particularly the poorest and Least Developed, even more severely than EC Member States. It therefore proposes that some further liberalization of the list of sensitive products should be attempted, and that 8 items should be transferred to the Non-Sensitive List in 1983. For two other products, however - other fertilizers (CCT 31.05) and footwear with outer soles of other materials (CCT 64.04) - there has been such a marked deterioration in the particular industries' position, compounded by significant imports from developing countries, that the Commission considers that it will be necessary to control preferential imports much more closely and that the items concerned must henceforth figure on the Sensitive List, with the major suppliers subject to individual country quotas.

An in-depth review of this year's list of sensitive products has also shown that preferential imports have increased so substantially from certain suppliers that it will be necessary to introduce an additional 11 individual country quotas to control these imports. On the other hand, GSP imports of 8 other products have proved to be below expectations and while imports of these products still need to be effectively monitored, 8 individual country quotas can be eliminated and replaced in 1982 by ceilings. This kind of movement in both directions is precisely the kind of annual adaptation which the Commission had foreseen as likely and desirable when the new machinery was first introduced.

The Commission wishes nevertheless to emphasize that where new limitations on preferential entry are being proposed, the recommendation to impose individual country quotas or ceilings must result from a demonstration not merely that the EC industry concerned finds itself in difficulties, but equally that there are significant competitive imports coming in from GSP beneficiary countries. Although there are obviously very considerable variations from sector to sector and from product to product, yet as the EC's own import statistics have repeatedly shown, imports under GSP still often represent only a small or even negligible proportion of total imports, and indeed there remain many products which these countries have hardly begun to export at all.

As a complement to the review of the composition of the Lists of controlled and of Non-Sensitive products, the Commission has also naturally considered how far the values of the individual country quotas and ceilings might be improved. With more detailed information available to it than last year about the operation of the new machinery for GSP imports of industrial products, the Commission is not proposing a uniform across-the-board rate of increase but increases related directly to the situation on each individual product.

- For those products where individual country quotas are to be applied, the Commission's proposals are that on about half of them the situation both of the industry concerned and in relation to competitive imports from GSP suppliers is still so unhealthy - notably in the steel,¹⁾ footwear and leather, and certain sectors of the chemical industries - that no increases can be recommended; for the other items, at least a 5 % increase could be supported, and in a few cases 10% or even 15 %.

¹⁾ The Commission reserves the possibility to reexamine the position in the context of developments in the steel industry.

- The pressure from less competitive suppliers, imports from whom are controlled by the more flexible technique of individualized ceilings being usually less, increases in the value of these ceilings of between 5 % and 15 % have usually been proposed, although again for 15 out of the 124 products no increase can be envisaged.

- However, for all Non-Sensitive products the Commission feels able to propose a 15 % general increase.

Finally, the Commission has once again carefully reviewed - product by product - the special regimes which are still being applied to a limited extent towards China and Romania. The Commission believes that by judicious use of the machinery of individualized country quotas and ceilings, some further extension of product coverage in favour of these two countries could be accepted without risk, and accordingly is proposing the inclusion of Romania for an additional 7 products on List A and 6 products on List B and China for 3 products on List A. (The exclusions would thereby be reduced to about 50 products in both lists in the case of Romania and 12 products in the case of China).

Textiles

a) Products covered by the Multifibre Agreement

At the time when the EC's Council of Ministers was required to approve the 1982 GSP scheme the outcome of the negotiations on the renewal of the Multifibre Agreement was not yet known and the Council, therefore, decided to repeat its 1981 offer - expressed in tonnes, pairs or pieces - unaltered for a second year. The Multifibre Agreement itself has now been extended for a further period of 5 years, although the EC's adherence to it is conditional upon the satisfactory conclusion of bilateral self-restraint agreements or similar undertakings with all the significant supplying countries. As far as preferential imports from developing countries are concerned, eligibility for GSP benefit on products covered by the MFA remains conditional upon the exporting country having given the EC that kind of assurance, and in this context discussions are currently taking place which it is hoped will lead to the inclusion of Bolivia and Ecuador among the list of eligible countries in 1983.

In the meantime, however, while the basic framework of the EC's GSP scheme for textiles will continue to remain that established in 1980, the Commission considers that certain adjustments and improvements are now timely, largely because the base year in calculating the offer was imports in 1977.

- In line with the approach adopted in the bilateral negotiations under the MFA the Commission therefore proposes that on products covered by the MFA the GSP offer should be increased by 5 % - save for imports from "dominant suppliers", i.e. South Korea, Hong Kong and Macao and from the two state trading countries - Romania and China, for whom the 1981 offer will be maintained unaltered (apart from some minor rounding up of figures).
- There is also to be a re-evaluation of the volumes subject to the "basket exit" procedure: as a general rule the GSP "basket exit" ratio is fixed at 5 % of the MFA threshold level. The effect of this recalculation varies according to the sensitivity of the product but in principle is intended to fall in the range of an increase of between 5 % and 25 %, using 1980 deliveries as the reference base. It should also be noted that this re-evaluation of the "basket exit" volumes is to apply equally to the 5 countries for whom the GSP offer is otherwise to be retained at its 1982 level.

The outcome of the renegotiation of the MFA also allows a parallel simplification to be applied in the control and management of the GSP arrangements. Thus the reorganization of categories now accepted in the MFA can be transposed to the GSP and the previous different 5 groups of products can be reduced to 3 groups. Moreover, the former rigid distinction in the control of imports between products subject to ceilings allocated among Member States (ANNEX A) and products subject to ceilings not thus allocated (ANNEX B) can be abandoned and the two annexes merged. All the same, where ceilings on individual products reflect significant imports from beneficiary countries, it will still be necessary to allocate them among Member States. It is on products where imports are slight or as yet only potential, i.e. the "basket exit" situation, that the substantial lightening of administrative burden on customs officials of giving up this allocation of ceilings can be carried out.

All these proposals are nevertheless put forward subject to the reservation that they may require modification in the light of the development of the bilateral negotiations with the individual exporting countries .

b) Non-MFA Products

In the light of the success of the new system of individualized country quotas or ceilings, which has been introduced for sensitive industrial products other than textiles, the Commission has concluded that the same technique of control of preferential imports ought now to be applied to textile products not covered by the Multifibre Agreement. Accordingly it is proposed that the global ceilings covering imports from all sources should give way to individual ceilings, the value of which, moreover, will be calculated by reference to total imports of the product in question in an up-dated reference year - 1980 instead of 1977. The former maximum country amounts of 50 % or 30 % - as the case may be - will be converted into individual country ceilings, calculated against the same percentage of 56.1 % of actual total imports of each product in the new reference year. However while in general these ceilings will be increased by 5 % compared with the equivalent butoir in 1982, the maximum increase can not normally exceed 25 %.

A measure of simplification in the control and management of these individualized ceilings, similar to that proposed for MFA products is also envisaged. Thus, the present categories in ANNEX C and D will be merged, but allocated ceilings will be retained on products originating from countries which reached the butoir in previous years or are deemed significant suppliers. For all other suppliers, imports will be controlled on the basis of non-allocated ceilings.

c) Jute and Coir products

The Commission proposes that the 1982 arrangements should be renewed unchanged for a further year in favour of the present beneficiaries.

Management and Administration of the GSP

In 1980 and 1981 the Commission put forward proposals to give a more "communautaire" nature to the administration of the GSP by placing it in a more appropriate management framework. However, in spite of lengthy discussion of these ideas in the Council no concrete results emerged. For 1983, solely in order to facilitate the adoption of its proposals, the Commission has omitted any mention of a "Generalized Preferences Committee"; however it still regards the ideas which it has put forward in this context as the most satisfactory solution to the management problem, and consequently reserves the right to come back to them in future preference exercises.

In the field of tariff quotas the Commission has, as in previous years, omitted both the limitation of Member States' obligation to draw on the reserve (to 40 % of their initial quota-share) and the special conversion rate of the ECU for certain products formerly under global tariff quotas. It considers these two elements to be incompatible with the principles of the customs union.

An analysis of the use made of the tariff quotas has shown that they are not uniformly exhausted. In many cases one or two Member States have used their quota-shares very rapidly, while in the other Member States, unused amounts remain until the end of the annual exercise. This situation is largely due to the notional method used for allocating national quota-shares among the different Member States. The Commission's view is that the principles generally applied in questions of allocation (statistics of previous imports and forecasts of import requirements for the period of the preferential exercise under consideration) should also be applied to GSP quotas; it intends to broach the subject shortly with Member States with a view to achieving this objective in due course. In the meantime the Commission is repeating last year's proposal concerning the possibility of making an anticipatory return to the Community reserve of the unused part of the initial quota share in certain Member States (where this is likely to remain unused), in order to mitigate as far as possible these difficulties.

Minimum Labour Standards

At the request of the Commission, the Council last year considered a working document setting out ideas on how the observance of certain minimum international labour standards could be tied in with eligibility to benefit from the EC's scheme of generalized preferences. The Council's view was that not merely were there major practical difficulties about putting into effect such a proposal but that its political implications further complicated the issue, which ought therefore to be examined in the light of decisions being taken elsewhere in the Community and in other international organizations. The Commission now calls on the Council to resume examination of this issue.

Rules of Origin

The Commission does not at present envisage the need for any changes of substance to the rules of origin currently applicable, which should therefore be renewed unaltered save for those minor adaptations necessitated by the introduction of new products into the EC scheme. However, following lengthy discussions with the other donor countries in the framework of the UNCTAD Working Group on Rules of Origin a harmonized and simplified text has been agreed for the notes printed on the reverse side of the Certificate Form A, which will become applicable from 1 January 1983, although transitional arrangements will allow beneficiary countries for the time being to use up their stocks of the existing Form.

Supplementary Measures

With the EC's GSP scheme operating on the basis of annually renewable schemes, there is an inevitable possibility that even if by this time, the GSP's basic principles are beginning to be quite well understood, exporters in developing countries are not nearly so cognizant of the detailed regulations. This inadequate knowledge of the benefits available has been found to occur most frequently among poorer and Least Developed Countries and may in itself provide a partial explanation for the imbalance in the pattern of utilization of the EC's GSP, which has often been remarked upon.

The Commission therefore believes that it is essential to maintain its activities to disseminate information about the GSP: these involve in particular the annual programme of seminars in which the target audience is above all the businessmen concerned on a day-to-day basis with the problems of exporting to the EC, and the preparation and publication of a new edition of the Practical Guide to the Use of the Community's GSP, whose lucid presentation is widely appreciated.

First evaluation

UTILIZATION OF THE EC GSP IN 1981

1 000 ECU

	Quotas /ceilings	Utilization	%
<u>PRODUCTS SUBJECT TO INDIVIDUAL OR GLOBAL TARIFF QUOTAS</u>			
ECSC products (IT Qs)	58,065	12,498	21.5
Footwear (IT Qs)	21,813	16,734	76.7
Textiles (1)	925,000(4)(2)(=100,308 m.t.)	526,630(=57,109 m.t.)(4)	56.9 (a)
Other industrial products (IT Qs)	345,124 (189,724 + 155,400 (4) for item 44.15)	282,796 (138,046 + 144,750 for item 44.15)	81.9 *
Agricultural products (3)	420,000(4)(2)(=176,760 m.t.)	339,875 (4) (=140,173 m.t.)	80.9 (b)
<u>sub-total</u>	1,770,002 (106.3% / 1980)	1,178,533 (91.0% / 1980)	66.6
<u>PRODUCTS SUBJECT TO INDIVIDUAL OR GLOBAL CEILINGS (UNDER SURVEILLANCE)</u>			
ECSC products	16,163	638	3.9
Petroleum products	2,618,345(4)(2)(=9,205,000 m.t.)	3,540,436(4)(=11,447,748 m.t.)	135.2 (c)
Footwear	8,476	11,041	130.3
Textiles(5)	399,607(4)(2)(=13,664 m.t.)	517,914(4)(=17,660 m.t.)	129.6 (d)
Other industrial products (in Annex A - Reg. 3322/80)	301,626	322,493	106.9
Tobacco other Virginia type	10,037(2)(=2,550 m.t.)	19,176 (=4,872 m.t.)	191
<u>sub-total</u>	3,354,254 (182% / 1980)	4,411,698 (124% / 1980)	131.5
<u>PRODUCTS SUBJECT TO INDIVIDUAL REFERENCE BASES (ANNEX B - REG. 3322/80), TO INDIVIDUAL (ANNEX A - REG. 3322/80), ANNEXES A AND B OF DECISION 80/1185/EEC OR GLOBAL (ANNEXE D - REG. 3320/80) CEILINGS NOT UNDER SURVEILLANCE OR NO CEILINGS AT ALL</u>			
Textiles	2,923(2)(=313 m.t.)(4)	2,194 (=209 m.t.)(4)	75.1
Jute and coir products	125,000 (=135,000 m.t.)(4)	100,843(=109,500 m.t.)(4)	80.7
Other industrial products	6,501,145(4)	2,042,120(4)	31.4
<u>sub-total</u>	6,629,068 (151.2% / 1980)	2,145,177 (101.8% / 1980)	32.3
<u>TOTAL</u>	11,753,324	7,735,408	65.8
Other agricultural products	1,450,000 (4)	1,335,460 (4)	92.1
<u>TOTAL OPENED</u>	13,203,324 (145% / 1980)	<u>TOTAL UTILIZATION</u>	9, 070,868 (111.7% / 1980)

- 1) MFA and non-MFA textiles allocated among Member States (Ann.A and C - Reg 3320/80)
- 2) These quotas and ceilings are expressed in metric tonnes
- 3) Tariff quotas for cocoa butter, soluble coffee, pineapples in slices and other than in slices, tobacco of the Virginia type
- 4) Estimate
- 5) MFA and non-MFA textiles not allocated among Member States
Ann. B and D - Reg. 3320/80

* Utilization of item 44.15 : 93.1 %			
(a)	"	in quantity	: 56.9 %
(b)	"	"	: 79.3 %
(c)	"	"	: 124.4 %
(d)	"	"	: 129.2 %

Nouvelle réglementation pour les PVD

Les moins avancés

In the GSP-regulation for agricultural products :

- Article 1, paragraph 3, first section has to be changed as follows :

"3. The products listed in Annex C originating in the countries listed in Annex D shall be imported into the Community free of customs duties. The additional duties as indicated "vc" for the "variable component", "ads" or "adf" for the additional duties for sugar or flour foreseen in the general customs tariff for these products remain applicable."

- The existing Annex C becomes Annex D

- In the existing Annex A the products only provided for the LLDC's and the footnotes belonging to these products have to be cancelled.

- In the existing Annex B the LLDC's have to be cancelled.

- New

ANNEX C

01.01 ..	08.01 ..
01.04 A II	08.02 D and E
01.06 ..	08.05 F
02.01 A I	08.08 E
02.01 A III b)	ex 08.08 F II - passion fruits
02.01 B II a)	08.09 until 08.13
02.01 B II b) ..	Chapter 09
02.01 B II d)	10.06 A
02.04 ..	11.04 A and B
02.06 A	11.05
02.06 C-I b)	11.08 B
02.06 C II b)	ex Chapter 12 (excluding 12.04)
02.06 C III	Chapter 13
Chapter 03	Chapter 14
04.05 A II	15.02 until 15.06
04.06	ex 15.07 (excluding A)
04.07	15.08 until 15.17 A
Chapter 05	15.17 B II ..
Chapter 06	16.02 A I
07.01 A ..	16.02 B II
07.01 F ..	16.02 B III b)1 bb)
07.01 S	16.02 B III b)2 ..
07.01 T	16.03 until 16.05
07.02 B	17.04
ex 07.03 (excluding A)	Chapter 18
07.04 A	Chapter 19
ex 07.04 B (excluding olives)	
07.05 ..	

ex Chapter 20 (excluding the following subheadings) :

20.07 A I a)
A I b) 2
B I a) 1 aa) ..
B I a) 1 bb) 22
B I b) 1 aa) 22
B I b) 1 bb) 22.

ex Chapter 21 (excluding 21.07 F)

ex Chapter 22 (excluding 22.04
22.05
22.07 A
22.09 C I)

23.01
23.02 B
23.06 B
23.07 A
23.07 C
Chapter 24

- Article 3, par. 1, 3rd section; article 8, par. 1, 3rd section;
article 13, par. 3; article 18, par. 1, 3rd section and article 23,
par. 1, 3rd section have to be cancelled.

ANNEXE

Améliorations des marges préférentielles

CCT Heading	Description	MFN rate 1983	GSP rate 1982	Proposed GSP rate 1983	Main GSP suppliers
03.03 A(iv)	change GSP description from ex c) other - Prawns (Palaemonidae spp) - Prawns (Penaeidae spp) to c) other	12 %	6 %	6%	
06.02 A II	unrooted cuttings and slips other than of vine	10 %	10 %	8 %	GTM, IND, CRI, COL
06.02 ex D	other live plants, excluding fruit and forest trees etc.	13 %	12 %	10 %	CRI, GTM, MEX
06.03 ex B	Cut flowers - not further prepared than dried - cut flowers dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared	20 % 20 %	7 % 17 %	5 % 14 %	BRZ
06.04 B I	Parts of plants, fresh	10 %	8 %	7 %	
08.01 H	Mangoes	6 %	5 %	4 %	IND
09.10 B	Bay leaves	14 %	13 %	12 %	
15.10 B	Oleic Acid	7 %	5 %	3 %	
18.06 C	Chocolate and Chocolate goods	12 % + v.c.	10 % + v.c.	8 % + v.c.	
20.06 B II b) 3	Fruit otherwise prepared/preserved...mandarins	20.9 %	20 %	18 %	
20.07 BII(a)(4)	Pineapple juice aa) containing added sugar bb) other	19 % + ads 20 %	18 % + L 19 %	15% + L 15%	PHL, BRZ, MEX

to align with 06.04 B II AND III -
-dried flowers etc., which are difficult
to distinguish from 06.03 ex B

CCT Heading	Description	MFN rate 1983	GSP rate 1982	Proposed GSP rate 1983	Main GSP suppliers
20.07 B II b (5)	Pineapple juice				
	aa) with an added sugar content exceeding 30 % by weight	19 % + ads	18 % + L	15 % + L	PHL
	bb) with an added sugar content of 30 % or less by weight	19 % + ads	18 % + L	15 %	
	cc) not containing added sugar	20 %	19 %	15 %	
24.02 A	Cigarettes	90 %	87 %	70 %	IND
24.02 B	Cigars and cigarillos	52 %	42 %	35 %	CA, BRZ, PHL
24.02 C	Smoking tobacco	117 %	110 %	93 %	

ANNEXE

Nouveaux produits

CCT Heading	Description	MFN or autonomous rate 1982	Proposed GSP rate 1983	Total Extra EC imports	ACP	Mediterr.	GSP suppliers
07.01 GIII	Horse radish, fresh or chilled	15 %	11 %				
07.02 ex B	Okra (...), frozen	18 %	free				INDIA
07.04 ex B	Okra (...) (dried) (N.B.: 07.03 E - okra preserved in brine etc. is already included duty free)	16 %	free				INDIA
07.04 ex BI *)	Piments doux, rouges ou verts, séchés, déshydratés ou évaporés, en morceaux d'une teneur en humidité inférieure ou égale à 9,5 %, mais non autrement préparés	16 %	8 %				
08.01 *)	Dattes fraîches ou séchées, destinées à l'industrie de la transformation, à l'exception de la fabrication d'alcool ou à être conditionnées pour la vente au détail en emballages immédiats d'un contenu net inférieur ou égal à 11 kg	12 %	6 %				
ex 08.10 D *)	Dattes congelées, présentées en emballages immédiats d'un contenu net et de 5 kg ou plus non destinées à la fabrication de l'alcool	19,3 %	10 %				
08.10 ex D	Rose-hips fruit, cooked or uncooked, frozen without the addition of sugar	19,3 %	free				CHILE
08.12 ex G	Rose-hips fruit (dried)	6 %	free				
16.05 ex B	Snails	20 %	6 %				
*) product already subject to temporary autonomous tariff suspension							

Rédistribution des contingents

Contingents - SPG: Conserves d'ananas

Situation actuelle:

	Ananas en tranches etc.	Ananas autres qu'en tra.	Total
1ère tranche	25.760 t = 100 %	31.900 t = 100 %	57.660 t = 100 %
Réserve	2.800 t	14.000 t	16.800 t
Benelux	3.276 t = 12,7 %	2.786 t = 8,7 %	6.062 t = 10,5 %
Danemark	681 t = 2,6 %	1.033 t = 3,2 %	1.714 t = 3,0 %
Allemagne	8.846 t = 34,3 %	11.781 t = 36,9 %	20.627 t = 35,8 %
Grèce	560 t = 2,2 %	400 t = 1,3 %	960 t = 1,6 %
France	252 t = 1,0 %	157 t = 0,5 %	409 t = 0,7 %
Irlande	252 t = 1,0 %	315 t = 1,0 %	567 t = 1,0 %
Italie	705 t = 2,7 %	630 t = 2,0 %	1.335 t = 2,3 %
Royaume-Uni	11.188 t = 43,4 %	14.798 t = 46,4 %	25.986 t = 45,1 %

Proposition de rédistribution:

		tranches	autres
Benelux	10,4%	2.679	3.318
Danemark	2,9%	747	925
Allemagne	47,7%	12.288	15.216
Grèce	1,6%	412	510
France	5,7%	1.468	1.818
Irlande	0,2%	52	64
Italie	2,5%	644	798
Royaume-Uni	29,0%	7.470	9.251
		25.760	31.900
Réserves		2.800	14.000

Importations de conserves d'ananas des pos.
20.06 B I a)5 et B II b) 5 ¹⁾ du TDC en provenance
des PVD non associés (Classe 2 moins ACP et DOM)

en tonnes métriques

Année	CEE "9"	D	F	I	NL	B/L	GB	IRL	DK
1976	49.154	25.976	31	402	2.826	2.041	16.173	119	1.586
1977	56.916	26.555	1.708	959	3.218	1.848	20.750	120	1.758
1978	68.303	29.797	7.381	2.161	3.964	2.190	20.198	154	2.458
1979	61.799	28.003	4.570	2.058	4.338	3.490	17.302	99	1.939
1980	69.767	37.544	5.445	1.994	4.630	3.133	15.457	103	1.459
076/80	61.188	29.575	3.821	1.514	6.336		17.976	119	1.840
%	100	48,3	6,2	2,5	10,4		29,4	0,2	3,0
Conting. SPG 82	57.660 *) (Res.16.800)	20.627	409	1.335	6.062		25.986	567	1.714
%	100	35,8	0,7	2,3	10,5		45,1	1,0	3,0

Source: OSCE - Nimex

¹⁾ A cause d'un manque de données statistiques pour les ananas en tranches etc. et les autres, spécifiées, il fallait traiter les deux contingents comme ensemble.

*) dont GRECE: 960 t = 1,6 t

Contingent - SPG: Tabacs bruts du type Virginia

Situation actuelle:	1ère tranche	=	59.960 t	
	Réserve	=	1.240 t	
<hr/>				
	Benelux	=	5.586 t	= 9,3 %
	Danemark	=	1.862 t	= 3,1 %
	Allemagne	=	10.315 t	= 17,2 %
	Grèce	=	1.160 t	= 1,9 %
	France	=	980 t	= 1,6 %
	Irlande	=	1.935 t	= 3,2 %
	Italie	=	3.920 t	= 6,5 %
	Royaume-Uni	=	34.202 t	= 57,0 %

Proposition de redistribution:

Benelux	=	8.810	=	14,7 %	(+ 3.224 t)
Danemark	=	1.140	=	1,9 %	(- 722 t)
Allemagne	=	9.410	=	15,7 %	(- 905 t)
Grèce	=	1.140	=	1,9 %	(- 20 t)
France	=	300	=	0,5 %	(- 680 t)
Irlande	=	1.380	=	2,3 %	(- 555 t)
Italie	=	3.190	=	5,3 %	(- 730 t)
Royaume Uni	=	34.590	=	57,7 %	(+ 388 t)
		<hr/>			
		59.960			

IMPORTATIONS DE TABAC DU TYPE VIRGINIA DES
 POS. 24.01 A et B DU TDC EN PROVENANCE DES
 PVD NON ASSOCIES (Classe 2 moins ACP et DOM)

en tonnes métriques

Année	CEE "9"	D	F	I	NL	B/L	GB	IRL	DK
1976	111.142	23.029	723	5.442	8.147	5.866	63.151	2.732	2.052
1977	123.230	23.216	302	12.698	14.751	6.063	60.634	2.587	2.979
1978	137.993	20.973	602	3.667	16.581	5.688	86.693	3.262	3.227
1979	154.562	17.612	578	13.110	17.121	5.526	94.464	3.596	2.555
1980	127.266	20.027	799	2.775	15.929	5.376	75.282	4.228	2.850
1976/80	130.839	20.971	601	7.538	20.210		76.045	3.281	2.733
%	100	16,0	0,5	5,8	15,4		58,1	2,5	2,1
Conting. SPG 82	59.960* (Res.1.240)	10.315	980	3.920	5.586		34.202	1.935	1.862
%	100	17,2	1,6	6,5	9,3		57,0	3,2	3,1

Source: OSCE - Nimex

*dont GRECE: 1.160t. = 1,9%

CONTINGENT - SPG : Beurre de cacao

Situation actuelle : 1ère tranche 19.485 t.
Réserve 2.515 t.

Benelux	10.935 t.	=	56,1 %
Danemark	45 t.	=	0,2 %
Allemagne	2.720 t.	=	14,0 %
Grèce	45 t.	=	0,2 %
France	90 t.	=	0,5 %
Irlande	45 t.	=	0,2 %
Italie	45 t.	=	0,2 %
Royaume-Uni	5.560 t.	=	28,5 %

Proposition de redistribution :

Benelux	=	9.560 t.	=	49,0 %	(- 1.375 t.)
Danemark	=	20 t.	=	0,1 %	(- 25 t.)
Allemagne	=	6.400 t.	=	32,8 %	(+ 3.680 t.)
Grèce	=	20 t.	=	0,1 %	(- 25 t.)
France	=	700 t.	=	3,6 %	(+ 610 t.)
Irlande	=	20 t.	=	0,1 %	(- 25 t.)
Italie	=	20 t.	=	0,1 %	(- 25 t.)
Royaume-Uni	=	2.760 t.	=	14,2 %	(- 2.800 t.)

1ère tranche 19.500 t.

Réserve 2.500 t.

IMPORTATIONS DE BEURRE DE CACAO DE LA
 POS. 18.04 DU TDC EN PROVENANCE DES
 PVD NON ASSOCIES (Classe 2 moins ACP et DOM)

en tonnes métriques

Année	CEE "9"	D	F	I	NL	B / L	GB	IRL	DK
1976	12.077	2.160	187	-	6.964	55	2.711	-	-
1977	11.616	2.848	968	-	6.180	25	1.595	-	-
1978	11.179	4.050	905	-	5.309	-	915	-	-
1979	14.927	5.110	512	1	7.267	150	1.887	-	-
1980	11.218	5.792	125	-	3.827	-	1.474	-	-
∅ 76/80	12.203	3.992	539	-	5.955		1.716	-	-
%	100	32,7	4,4	-	48,8		14,1	-	-
Conting. SPG 82	19.485 * (Res.2.515)	2.720	90	45	10.935		5.560	45	45
%	100	14,0	0,5	0,2	56,1		28,5	0,2	0,2

Source : OSCE - Nimex

* dont GRECE: 45 t = 0,2 %

Contingent SPG: Café soluble

Situation actuelle:	1ère tranche	17.190t.
	<u>Réserve</u>	<u>1.910t.</u>
	Benelux	1.395t. = 8,1%
	Danemark	45t. = 0,3%
	Allemagne	810t. = 4,7%
	Grèce	315t. = 1,8%
	France	225t. = 1,3%
	Irlande	45t. = 0,3%
	Italie	45t. = 0,3%
	Royaume-Uni	14.310t. = 83,2%

Proposition de redistribution:

Benelux	1.150t. = 6,7%	(- 245t.)
Danemark	25t. = 0,1%	(- 20t.)
Allemagne	2.700t. = 15,7%	(+ 1.890t.)
Grèce	200t. = 1,2%	(- 115t.)
France	250t. = 1,5%	(+ 25t.)
Irlande	20t. = 0,1%	(- 25t.)
Italie	45t. = 0,3%	(inchangé)
Royaume-Uni	12.800t. = 74,5%	(- 1.510t.)
	<u>17.190t.</u>	

IMPORTATIONS DE CAFE SOLUBLE DE LA POS.
21.02 ex A DU TDC EN PROVENANCE DES PVD
NON ASSOCIES (Classe 2 moins ACP et DOM)*

en tonnes métriques

Année	CEE "9"	D	F	I	NL	B/L	GB	IRL	DK
1976	(1) 16.080	1.323	359	103	342	251	13.689	6	7
1977	(1) 13.648	2.313	348	102	1.261	218	9.383	6	17
1978	(1) 15.244	1.946	165	19	1.107	74	11.909	-	24
1979	(2) 21.889	4.097	221	22	1.385	215	15.925	-	24
1980	(2) 19.517	4.609	329	5	826	169	13.605	-	19
1976/80	17.276	2.856	284	50	1.170		12.902	2	18
%	100	16,5	1,6	0,3	6,8		74,7	-	0,1
Conting. SPG 82	17.190** (Res. 1.910)	810	225	45	1.395		14.310	45	45
%	100	4,7	1,3	0,3	8,1		83,2	0,3	0,3

Source: OSCE-Nimex

(1) Ces données statistiques comprennent: extraits ou essences de café et leurs préparations (21.0210)

(2) Ces données statistiques ne comprennent que: extraits ou essences de café, à l'état solide (21.0211)

*Cette statistique ne peut pas différencier les importations qui se peuvent réaliser sous:

1. contingent - SPG (Art. 13 du Regl.) ou
2. sous art. 1 du Reglem. SPG.

** Dont GRECE: 315t. = 1,8%