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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

REGULATION (EEC) No 3001/75 OF THE COUNCIL

of 17 November 1975

opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas
for certain cotton textile and like products originating in developing countries

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament ⁽¹⁾;

Whereas, within the context of UNCTAD, the European Economic Community offered to grant tariff preferences on finished and semi-finished products coming from developing countries; whereas the preferential treatment proposed in that offer covers, generally speaking, all finished and semi-finished industrial products covered by Chapters 25 to 99 of the Brussels Nomenclature which originate in developing countries; whereas the preference consists in the granting of exemption from customs duties; whereas preferential imports are effected up to the level of ceilings calculated by value in respect of each product on the basis of factors which are uniform for all the products; whereas, in order that the preferences granted to the most competitive developing country or countries should be restricted and that a substantial share should be reserved for the least competitive, preferential imports from any one developing country in respect of a given product should not, as a general rule, exceed 50% of the ceiling fixed for that product;

Whereas, in the offer made by the Community, the annual ceilings should normally be calculated on the basis of total value for 1968 of cif imports from the countries benefiting from this scheme, excluding those already enjoying various preferential tariff arrange-

ments granted by the Community (basic amount) plus 5% of the value of cif imports from the other countries and from the countries already enjoying such arrangements (additional amount);

Whereas, however, in respect of cotton textile products formerly covered by the long-term arrangement regarding international trade in cotton textiles, the offer made by the Community lays down that the preferences in the form of duty-free ceilings normally calculated according to the formula set out in the preceding recital, will be granted to the countries enjoying generalized preferences which are signatories to the long-term arrangement or possibly to those countries which undertake *vis-à-vis* the Community commitments similar to those existing under that arrangement and for the duration of the said arrangement; whereas the arrangement expired on 30 September 1973 and was extended to 31 December 1973; whereas, as in 1974 and 1975 and on a transitional basis, it may be anticipated that the countries concerned thereby will, for 1976, adopt measures with equivalent aims, pending application of the arrangement regarding international trade in textiles ⁽²⁾; whereas it is apparent that only imports from these countries are to form the basis for calculating the abovementioned ceilings; whereas, with particular regard to the link which Article 6 of the said long-term arrangement establishes between cotton products and substitute products, it appears justified in these circumstances and by virtue of the fact that a total suspension of customs duties is involved to include in the same scheme as that described above those substitute textile products given in the conditional list of partial and limited reductions of customs duties deposited with GATT by the Community during the last series of tariff negotiations; whereas, moreover, in

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 257, 10. 11. 1975, p. 30.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 118, 30. 4. 1974, p. 1.

view of the special nature which trade in the products concerned may have, it appears expedient, wherever this is justified by the particular sensitivity of the product, to determine in terms of tonnages the ceilings for the preferential imports of such products, taking due account of deliveries effected during 1968 by the beneficiary countries alone; whereas, moreover, particularly in view of the high level of deliveries of the textiles in question to the Community by the third countries concerned, it appears appropriate, except in particular instances, to restrict preferential imports from any single beneficiary country to 30% of the ceiling laid down for each category of textile products concerned;

Whereas the offer made by the Community includes a clause stating that the Community drew up the offer on the assumption that all the main industrialized countries which are members of the OECD would participate in granting preferences and would make similar efforts in this direction; whereas, moreover, it is evident from the conclusions worked out in UNCTAD that this offer, while being of a temporary nature, does not constitute a binding commitment and, in particular, may be withdrawn wholly or in part at a later date; whereas this possibility may be adopted *inter alia* with a view to remedying any unfavourable situations which might arise in the ACP States following the implementation of the generalized preference scheme;

Whereas, moreover, the conference of Heads of State or of Government of the Member States and the States acceding to the European Communities held in Paris from 19 to 21 October 1972 invited the Community institutions and the Member States progressively to adopt an overall policy of development cooperation on a world-wide scale comprising in particular the improvement of generalized preferences with the aim of achieving a steady increase in imports of manufactures from the developing countries;

Whereas tariff preferences have been applied from the second half of 1971 under the conditions set out above and whereas these preferences should continue to be applied throughout 1976;

Whereas, in accordance with Protocol 23 to the Act of Accession⁽¹⁾ the generalized tariff preferences scheme has been applicable in the new Member States from 1 January 1974;

Whereas in respect of textile products, the complexity of the measures to be implemented, combined with the abovementioned aim of improving the generalized

preferences, could in 1974 and 1975 be overcome only by means of successive flat-rate increases of around 50% and 5% in the ceilings fixed for 1973; whereas the same situation will again prevail in 1976, so that such improvement can be effected only by means of a flat-rate increase of 5% in the ceilings fixed for 1975;

Whereas it is expedient, therefore, in respect of the products referred to in Annex A which originate in the countries listed in Annex B, that the Community should open, for 1976, duty-free Community tariff quotas within the limits of the amounts in metric tons given in respect of each of these products;

Whereas charges against each of these tariff quotas must, in respect of the products originating in any of the abovementioned countries, come within a specified percentage of the amount of the quota; whereas the benefit of such tariff quotas should be reserved for products originating in the countries under consideration, the concept of 'originating products' being determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 802/68⁽²⁾ of 27 June 1968 on the common definition of the concept of the origin of goods;

Whereas it is necessary to ensure equal and continuous access for all Community importers to the abovementioned quotas and the uninterrupted application of the rate laid down for those quotas to all imports of the products concerned into all Member States until those quotas are used up; whereas, having regard to the principles defined above, the Community nature of the quotas can be respected by allocating the Community tariff quota among Member States; whereas, moreover, to this end and in the context of the utilization system, the actual charges against the quotas may relate only to goods which are entered for home use and which are accompanied by a certificate of origin;

Whereas the application of the generally accepted principles in respect of the allocation of the Community tariff quotas which have been opened until now entails, under these circumstances and in view of the variety of the products concerned and in view of the fact that the benefiting countries are specified, calculations which are all the more problematic in that the statistical data required sometimes prove to be incomplete or not sufficiently accurate or representative; whereas the time required for these cal-

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 73, 27. 3. 1972, p. 14.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 1.

culations cannot be reconciled with the continuity necessary for the application of the tariff preferences concerned; whereas, under these conditions, it would be advisable still at this stage to adopt a fixed scale for allocating the Community tariff quotas concerned among the Member States; whereas, using as a basis general economic criteria relating to external trade, in textiles, the gross national product and population, the percentages for the initial shares of the Member States in quota amounts are as follows for the quota year under consideration:

Germany	27%
Benelux	10%
France	19%
Italy	14%
Denmark	7%
Ireland	1%
United Kingdom	22%

Whereas, without affecting the Community nature of the tariff quotas under consideration, it appears possible to provide at this stage for a utilization scheme based on a single allocation among the Member States; whereas, moreover, the allocation set out by this Regulation in no way prejudices the possibility of adopting the general method of allocation of Community quotas comprising the setting up of a reserve share; whereas implementation of this principle in this particularly sensitive sector can, however, take place only progressively, yet must remain attuned to the methods of administration laid down in the general framework of the generalized tariff preference scheme; whereas at the present juncture it appears feasible that such allocation could as a rule be made according to the percentages set out in the table above; whereas, however, one of the new Member States, the Kingdom of Denmark, has for a number of years been importing relatively large quantities of certain cotton yarns and woven fabrics falling within heading Nos ex 55.05 and ex 55.09 of the Common Customs Tariff from a number of developing countries and has therefore ceased to produce the articles in question; whereas this special situation should temporarily continue to be taken into account and this Member State should be granted an increased share without restricting the access thereto of countries benefiting from generalized preferences;

Whereas since the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg are united in and represented by the Benelux Economic Union, all transactions concerning

the administration of the shares allocated to the Benelux Economic Union may be carried out by any one of its members,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. From 1 January to 31 December 1976 the Common Customs Tariff duties and the tariff duties of the new Member States on the products listed in Annex A shall be completely suspended within the framework of Community tariff quotas of volumes which shall be expressed in metric tons and which shall be indicated against each product in column 3 of that Annex.

2. These tariff quotas shall be enjoyed solely by products originating in the countries listed in Annex B. However, those imports which already enjoy exemption from customs duties under other preferential tariff arrangements granted by the Community may not be charged against these tariff quotas. For the purposes of this Regulation, the concept of originating products shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No 802/68.

3. The amount to be charged in respect of each country referred to in paragraph 2 against each of the tariff quota amounts mentioned above shall be limited to the maximum amount given as a percentage and in metric tons in column 4 of Annex A against each category of products.

4. Any amendment to Annex B, in particular by the addition of new countries enjoying tariff preferences, may entail a corresponding adjustment to the volumes of the quotas and to the maximum amounts appearing in columns 3 and 4 of Annex A.

Article 2

1. The Community tariff quotas referred to in Article 1 shall be allocated in shares which shall be, for each Member State, the amounts corresponding to quantities shown in column 5 of Annex A against each category of products.

2. The shares allocated to Denmark for certain products falling within heading Nos ex 55.05 and ex 55.09 shall be increased by an amount determined in a footnote to Annex A.

Article 1 (3) shall not apply to such an increase.

Article 3

1. The Member States shall ensure free access to the shares which have been allocated to them for importers of the said goods established in their territory.
2. The extent to which a Member State has used up its share shall be determined on the basis of the imports of the said goods which have been entered for home use, and which are accompanied by a certificate of origin in accordance with the rules referred to in Article 1 (2).
3. Goods shall qualify for a tariff quota only if the certificate of origin referred to in paragraph 2 is submitted before the date on which the levying of duties is re-introduced.

Article 4

The Commission shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the maximum amount referred to in Article 1 (3) is observed. When the charges, at Community level, of products originating in each of the

countries listed in Annex B, against any one of the Community tariff quotas reach the maximum amount laid down in column 4 of Annex A, the Commission shall immediately notify the Member States of the date on which, as a result of this factor, the normal tariff is to be re-introduced in respect of the country in question. This notification shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Article 5

Member States shall inform the Commission at regular intervals of imports of the products in question actually charged against their share.

Article 6

Member States and the Commission shall cooperate closely to ensure that the above Articles are observed.

Article 7

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1976.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 17 November 1975.

For the Council

The President

E. COLOMBO

ANNEX A

List of products subject to zero-duty Community tariff quotas under the generalized tariff preferences granted to developing countries

Order No	CCT heading No (1)	Description (2)	Quota amount in metric tons (3)	Maximum amount per country (4)		Volume of shares allocated to Member States in metric tons (5)
				%	metric tons	
1	55.05	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale:				
		B. Other:				
		II. Other:				
		Measuring, per single yarn, per kg:				
		— 14 000 m or less	1 248	30	374	Germany 336·96 Benelux 124·80 France 237·12 Italy 174·72 Denmark 87·36 Ireland 12·48 United Kingdom 274·56
2		— More than 14 000 m but not more than 40 000 m	4 712	30	1 414	Germany 1 272·24 Benelux 471·20 France 895·28 Italy 659·68 Denmark ⁽¹⁾ 329·84 Ireland 47·12 United Kingdom 1 036·64
3		— More than 40 000 m but not more than 80 000 m	1 621	30	486	Germany 437·67 Benelux 162·10 France 307·99 Italy 226·94 Denmark ⁽²⁾ 113·47 Ireland 16·21 United Kingdom 356·62
4		— More than 80 000 m but less than 120 000 m	232	30	70	Germany 62·64 Benelux 23·20 France 44·08 Italy 32·48 Denmark 16·24 Ireland 2·32 United Kingdom 51·04
5	55.09	Other woven fabrics of cotton:				
		A. Containing 85% or more by weight of cotton:				
		ex I. Of a width of less than 85 cm:				
		— Unbleached	844	30	253	Germany 227·88 Benelux 84·40 France 160·36 Italy 118·16 Denmark 59·08 Ireland 8·44 United Kingdom 185·68

⁽¹⁾ Pursuant to Article 2 (2), this share is increased by 1 100·82 metric tons.

⁽²⁾ Pursuant to Article 2 (2), this share is increased by 597·01 metric tons.

Order No	CCT heading No (1)	Description (2)	Quota amount in metric tons (3)	Maximum amount per country (4)		Volume of shares allocated to Member States in metric tons (5)
				%	metric tons	
6	55.09 (cont'd)	II. Other: — Unbleached, of a width of: — 85 cm but not more than 115 cm or more	4 218	30	1 265	Germany 1 138.86 Benelux 421.80 France 801.42 Italy 590.52 Denmark 295.26 Ireland 42.18 United Kingdom 927.96
7		— More than 115 cm but not more than 165 cm	2 564	30	769	Germany 692.28 Benelux 256.40 France 487.16 Italy 358.96 Denmark ⁽¹⁾ 179.48 Ireland 25.64 United Kingdom 564.08
8		— More than 165 cm	827	30	248	Germany 223.29 Benelux 82.70 France 157.13 Italy 115.78 Denmark 57.89 Ireland 8.27 United Kingdom 181.94
9		— Not specified	349	30	105	Germany 94.23 Benelux 34.90 France 66.31 Italy 48.86 Denmark ⁽²⁾ 24.43 Ireland 3.49 United Kingdom 76.78
10	ex 60.03	Stockings, under stockings, socks, ankle-socks, sockettes and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized: — Of cotton	183	30	55	Germany 49.41 Benelux 18.30 France 34.77 Italy 25.62 Denmark 12.81 Ireland 1.83 United Kingdom 40.26
11	61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments: — In woven fabrics of cotton	221	30	66	Germany 59.67 Benelux 22.10 France 41.99 Italy 30.94 Denmark 15.47 Ireland 2.21 United Kingdom 48.62

⁽¹⁾ Pursuant to Article 2 (2), this share is increased by 787.18 metric tons.

⁽²⁾ Pursuant to Article 2 (2), this share is increased by 1 177.88 metric tons.

Order No	CCT heading No (1)	Description (2)	Quota amount in metric tons (3)	Maximum amount per country (4)		Volume of shares allocated to Member States in metric tons (3)
				%	metric tons	
12	61.01 (cont'd)	— Other	221	30	66	Germany 59.67 Benelux 22.10 France 41.99 Italy 30.94 Denmark 15.47 Ireland 2.21 United Kingdom 48.62
13	61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments: — In woven fabrics of cotton	221	30	66	Germany 59.67 Benelux 22.10 France 41.99 Italy 30.94 Denmark 15.47 Ireland 2.21 United Kingdom 48.62
14		— Other	221	30	66	Germany 59.67 Benelux 22.10 France 41.99 Italy 30.94 Denmark 15.47 Ireland 2.21 United Kingdom 48.62
15	ex 61.03	Men's and boys' under garments, including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs: — In woven fabrics other than cotton	221	30	66	Germany 59.67 Benelux 22.10 France 41.99 Italy 30.94 Denmark 15.47 Ireland 2.21 United Kingdom 48.62
16	62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen; curtains and other furnishing articles: — In woven fabrics of cotton	183	30	55	Germany 49.41 Benelux 18.30 France 34.77 Italy 25.62 Denmark 12.81 Ireland 1.83 United Kingdom 40.26
17		— Other	97	30	29	Germany 26.19 Benelux 9.70 France 18.43 Italy 13.58 Denmark 6.79 Ireland 0.97 United Kingdom 21.34

ANNEX B

List of developing countries benefiting under generalized tariff preferences from certain textile products

Afghanistan
Argentina
Bangladesh
Colombia
Costa Rica
Egypt, Arab Republic of
El Salvador
Guatemala
Haiti
India
Indonesia
Jamaica
Korea (South)
Malaysia
Mexico
Nicaragua
Pakistan
Paraguay
Philippines
Singapore
Sri Lanka
Thailand
Vietnam, Republic of

REGULATION (EEC) No 3002/75 OF THE COUNCIL

of 17 November 1975

opening preferential tariffs for certain cotton textile and like products originating in developing countries

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament ⁽¹⁾;

Whereas, within the context of UNCTAD, the European Economic Community offered to grant tariff preferences on finished and semi-finished products coming from developing countries; whereas the preferential treatment proposed in that offer covers, generally speaking, all finished and semi-finished industrial products covered by Chapters 25 to 99 of the Brussels Nomenclature which originate in developing countries; whereas the preference consists in the granting of exemption from customs duties; whereas preferential imports are effected up to the level of ceilings calculated by value in respect of each product on the basis of factors which are uniform for all the products; whereas, in order that the preferences granted to the most competitive developing country or countries should be restricted and that a substantial share should be reserved for the least competitive, preferential imports from any one developing country in respect of a given product should not, as a general rule, exceed 50% of the ceiling fixed for that product;

Whereas, in the offer made by the Community, the annual ceilings should normally be calculated on the basis of the total value for 1968 of cif imports from the countries benefiting from this scheme, excluding those already enjoying various preferential tariff arrangements granted by the Community (basic amount) plus 5% of the value of cif imports from the other countries and from countries already enjoying such arrangements (additional amount);

Whereas, however, in respect of cotton textile products formerly covered by the long-term arrangement regarding international trade in cotton textiles, the offer made by the Community lays down that the preferences, in the form of duty-free ceilings

ordinarily calculated according to the formula set out in the preceding recital, will be granted to the countries enjoying generalized preferences which are signatories to the long-term arrangement or possibly to those countries which undertake *vis-à-vis* the Community commitments similar to those existing under that arrangement and for the duration of the said arrangement; whereas the arrangement expired on 30 September 1973 and was extended to 31 December 1973; whereas, as in 1974 and 1975 and on a transitional basis, it may be anticipated that the countries concerned thereby will, for 1976, adopt measures with equivalent aims, pending application of the arrangement regarding international trade in textiles ⁽²⁾; whereas it is apparent that only imports from these countries are to form the basis for calculating the abovementioned ceilings; whereas, with particular regard to the link which Article 6 of the said long-term arrangement establishes between cotton products and substitute products, it appears justified in these circumstances and by virtue of the fact that a total suspension of customs duties is involved to include in the same scheme as that described above those substitute textile products given in the conditional list of partial and limited reductions of customs duties deposited with GATT by the Community during the last series of tariff negotiations; whereas, moreover, in view of the special nature which trade in the products concerned may have, it appears expedient to calculate in terms of tonnages the ceilings for preferential imports of such products;

Whereas the offer made by the Community includes a clause stating that the Community drew up the offer on the assumption that all the main industrialized countries which are members of the OECD would participate in granting preferences and would make similar efforts in this direction; whereas, moreover, it is evident from the conclusions worked out in UNCTAD that this offer, while being of a temporary nature, does not constitute a binding commitment and, in particular, may be withdrawn wholly or in part at a later date; whereas this possibility may be adopted *inter alia* with a view to remedying any unfavourable situations which might arise in the ACP States following the implementation of the generalized preference scheme;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 257, 10. 11. 1975, p. 30.⁽²⁾ OJ No L 118, 30. 4. 1974, p. 1.

Whereas, moreover, the conference of Heads of State or of Government of the Member States and the States acceding to the European Communities held in Paris from 19 to 21 October 1972 invited the Community institutions and Member States progressively to adopt an overall policy of development cooperation on a world-wide scale comprising in particular the improvement of generalized preferences with the aim of achieving a steady increase in imports of manufactures from the developing countries;

Whereas tariff preferences have been applied from the second half of 1971 under the conditions set out above and whereas these preferences should continue to be applied throughout 1976;

Whereas, in accordance with Protocol 23 to the Act of Accession⁽¹⁾ the generalized tariff preference scheme has been applicable in the new Member States since 1 January 1974;

Whereas, in respect of textile products, the complexity of the measures to be implemented, combined with the abovementioned aim of improving the generalized preferences, could in 1974 and 1975 be overcome normally only by means of successive flat-rate increases of around 50% and 5% in the ceilings fixed for 1973, the calculations for the additional amount of the ceilings having already been made on the basis of 1970 figures; whereas the same situation will again prevail in 1976, so that such improvement can be effected only by means of a flat-rate increase of 5% in the ceilings fixed for 1975, corresponding, when rounded off upwards, to 166% of the ceilings for 1973;

Whereas, in respect of the products listed in Annex A originating in the countries listed in Annex B, the Community should therefore allow, for each category of these products during 1976, duty-free imports within the limits of the Community ceilings calculated in the manner set out above; whereas the benefit of such tariff exemption should be reserved for products originating in the countries under consideration, the concept of 'originating products' being determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 802/68⁽²⁾ of 27 June 1968 on the common definition of the concept of the origin of goods; whereas charges against each of these ceilings must, as a general rule, come within a maximum Com-

munity amount of 50% in respect of the products originating in any of the abovementioned countries;

Whereas, under these circumstances, these objectives may be reached by applying a method of administration based on the charging, at Community level, against the abovementioned ceilings and maximum amounts, of imports of the products concerned as and when these products are presented for customs clearance under cover of declarations that they have been entered for home use and accompanied by a certificate of origin; whereas this method of administration must make provision for the re-introduction of customs duties as soon as the said ceilings or maximum amounts are reached at Community level;

Whereas such method of administration calls for very close and particularly rapid cooperation between Member States and the Commission, which must, in particular, be able to observe the extent to which charges are made against the ceilings and maximum amounts and inform Member States thereof; whereas such cooperation should be particularly close in view of the need for the Commission to be able to take appropriate measures to re-introduce customs duties, either generally or individually, when any of the ceilings or maximum amounts are reached,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. From 1 January to 31 December 1976 the Common Customs Tariff duties and the tariff duties of the new Member States on the products listed in Annex A shall, subject to Articles 2 and 4 (2) be totally suspended.

2. This suspension shall be enjoyed solely by products originating in the countries listed in Annex B.

However, those imports which already enjoy exemption from customs duties under other preferential tariff arrangements granted by the Community shall not be charged against the ceilings specified in paragraph 3. For the purposes of this Regulation, the concept of originating products shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No 802/68.

3. Subject to the provisions of Articles 2 and 4 (2) this suspension shall be granted, in respect of each category of products, within a Community ceiling

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 73, 27. 3. 1972, p. 14.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 1.

which shall be equal to 166% of the amount obtained by adding together imports in 1968, expressed in metric tons, of the products concerned from the countries listed in Annex B, excluding those already enjoying various preferential tariff arrangements granted by the Community, and 5% of the tonnage of imports in 1970 from other countries and from countries already enjoying such arrangements.

4. Subject to the provisions of Articles 2 and 4 (2), within each ceiling thus calculated, charges of products originating in any one of the countries listed in Annex B should not exceed a Community maximum amount equivalent to 50% of this ceiling with the exception of certain products for which the maximum amount shall be reduced to the percentage shown in Annex A.

5. Any amendment to Annex B, in particular by the addition of new countries enjoying tariff preferences, may entail a corresponding adjustment to the Community ceilings and the maximum amounts referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4.

Article 2

1. As soon as the ceilings calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 (3), which are laid down for Community imports of products originating in all of the countries referred to in Article 1 (2) are reached at Community level, the levying of customs duties on imports of the products in question from all the countries concerned may at any time be re-introduced until the end of the period referred to in Article 1 (1).

2. As soon as the maximum amounts calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 (4) which are laid down for Community imports of products originating in each of the countries referred to in Article 1 (2) are reached for any one of these countries at Community level, the levying of the customs duties on imports of the products in question from the country concerned may at any time be re-introduced until the end of the period referred to in Article 1 (1).

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 17 November 1975.

Article 3

1. Imports of the products in question shall be actually charged against the Community ceilings and maximum amounts as and when the goods are entered for home use, and provided that they are accompanied by a certificate of origin pursuant to the rules referred to in Article 1 (2).

2. Goods may be charged against a ceiling or maximum amount only if the certificate of origin referred to above is presented before the date on which the levying of duties is re-introduced.

3. The extent to which the ceilings and maximum amounts have been actually filled shall be determined at Community level on the basis of the imports charged in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2.

Article 4

1. The Commission, in close cooperation with the Member States, shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the above provisions are applied.

2. The Commission shall re-introduce the levying of customs duties in respect of all the countries referred to in Article 1 (2) or in respect of any one of them by means of a Regulation in the conditions laid down in Article 2 (1) and (2).

Article 5

Member States shall inform the Commission at regular intervals of imports of the products in question actually charged against the Community ceilings and maximum amounts laid down in Article 1 (3) and (4).

Article 6

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1976.

For the Council

The President

E. COLOMBO

ANNEX A

List of products originating in developing countries to which the generalized tariff preferences for certain textile products will apply (a)

Order No	CCT heading No	Description
		CHAPTER 54
1	54.05	Woven fabrics of flax or of ramie
		CHAPTER 55
	55.05	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale:
2		A. Multiple or cabled, finished, in balls or on cards, reels, tubes or similar supports, of a weight (including support) not exceeding 900 g
		B. Other:
3		I. Measuring, per single yarn, 120 000 m or more per kg
4	55.06	Cotton yarn, put up for retail sale
5	55.07	Cotton gauze
6	55.08	Terry towelling and similar terry fabrics of cotton
	55.09	Other woven fabrics of cotton:
		A. Containing 85 % or more by weight of cotton:
		ex I. Of a width of less than 85 cm:
7		— Other than raw cotton ⁽¹⁾
8		B. Other
		CHAPTER 56
	56.05	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), not put up for retail sale:
9		B. Of regenerated textile fibres

(a) Products qualifying, under the arrangements, for exemption or total temporary suspension of the Common Customs Tariff duty are only taken into account as regards the Member States of the Community as originally constituted, whereas the exemption or suspension is directly and fully applicable by the new Member States under these arrangements.

⁽¹⁾ For products falling within subheading 55.09 A ex I (other than raw cotton), the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 30 %.

Order No	CCT heading No	Description
10	56.07	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste): B. Of regenerated textile fibres
		CHAPTER 58
11	58.04	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics (other than terry towelling or similar terry fabrics of cotton falling within heading No 55.08 and fabrics falling within heading No 58.05)
12	58.10	Embroidery, in the piece, in strips or in motifs
		CHAPTER 60
13	60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic or rubberized: { B. Of man-made fibres C. Of other textile materials
14	ex 60.02	Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized, of cotton ⁽¹⁾
15	60.04	Under garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized: A. Of cotton ⁽²⁾
16	60.05	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized: { A. Outer garments and clothing accessories: ex II. Other, of cotton ⁽²⁾ ex B. Other, of cotton ⁽²⁾
17	60.06	Knitted or crocheted fabric and articles thereof; elastic or rubberized (including elastic knee-caps and elastic stockings): A. Fabric
		CHAPTER 61
18	ex 61.03	Men's and boys' under garments, including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs: — Of cotton fabric ⁽¹⁾
19	ex 61.04	Women's, girls' and infants' under garments of cotton fabric

⁽¹⁾ For products falling within heading Nos 60.02 (of cotton) and ex 61.03 (of cotton), the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 30 %.

⁽²⁾ For products falling within subheadings 60.04 A, 60.05 A ex II and 60.05 ex B (of cotton fabric), the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 30 %.

Order No	CCT heading No	Description
20	61.05	Handkerchiefs:
21		— Of cotton fabric
		— Of fabrics other than cotton
		CHAPTER 62
22	62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets: B. Other: I. Of cotton
23	62.03	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods: B. Of other textile materials: I. Used: ex b) Other: — Of cotton ex II. Other: — Of cotton
24	62.04	Tarpaulins, sails, awnings, sunblinds, tents and camping goods

*ANNEX B***List of developing countries benefiting under generalized tariff preferences from certain textile products**

Afghanistan
Argentina
Bangladesh
Colombia
Costa Rica
Egypt, Arab Republic of
El Salvador
Guatemala
Haiti
India
Indonesia
Jamaica
Korea (South)
Malaysia
Mexico
Nicaragua
Pakistan
Paraguay
Philippines
Singapore
Sri Lanka
Thailand
Vietnam, Republic of

REGULATION (EEC) No 3003/75 OF THE COUNCIL

of 17 November 1975

opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas
for certain textile products originating in developing countries

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the
European Economic Community;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European
Parliament ⁽¹⁾;

Whereas, within the context of UNCTAD, the European Economic Community offered to grant tariff preferences on finished and semi-finished products coming from developing countries; whereas the preferential treatment proposed in that offer covers, generally speaking, all finished and semi-finished industrial products covered by Chapters 25 to 99 of the Brussels Nomenclature which originate in developing countries; whereas the preference consists in the granting of exemption from customs duties; whereas preferential imports are effected up to the level of ceilings calculated by value in respect of each product on the basis of factors which are uniform for all the products; whereas, in order that the preferences granted to the most competitive developing country or countries should be restricted and that a substantial share should be reserved for the least competitive, preferential imports from any one developing country in respect of a given product should not, as a general rule, exceed 50% of the ceiling fixed for that product;

Whereas, in the offer made by the Community, the annual ceilings should normally be calculated on the basis of the total value for 1968 of cif imports from the countries benefiting from this scheme, excluding those already enjoying various preferential tariff arrangements granted by the Community (basic amount), plus 5% of the value of cif imports from the other countries and from the countries already enjoying such arrangements (additional amount); whereas such additional amount is variable and is

calculated each year on the basis of the latest figures available, provided that this entails no reduction in the ceiling;

Whereas, however, in view of the special nature which trade in the majority of textile products referred to in this Regulation may have, it appears generally expedient to calculate in terms of tonnages the ceilings for the preferential imports of such products, taking due account of deliveries effected by the beneficiary countries alone; whereas, moreover, particularly in view of the high level of deliveries of the products in question to the Community by the third countries concerned, it appears appropriate, except in particular instances, to restrict preferential imports from any single beneficiary country to 20 or 30% of the ceiling laid down for each category of products concerned;

Whereas the offer made by the Community includes a clause stating that the Community drew up the offer on the assumption that all the main industrialized countries which are members of the OECD would participate in granting preferences and would make similar efforts in this direction; whereas, moreover, it is evident from the conclusions worked out in UNCTAD that this offer, while being of a temporary nature, does not constitute a binding commitment and, in particular, may be withdrawn wholly or in part at a later date; whereas this possibility may be adopted *inter alia* with a view to remedying any unfavourable situations which might arise in the ACP States following the implementation of the generalized preference scheme;

Whereas, moreover, the conference of Heads of State or of Government of the Member States and the States acceding to the European Communities held in Paris from 19 to 21 October 1972 invited the Community institutions and the Member States progressively to adopt an overall policy of development cooperation on a world-wide scale comprising in particular the improvement of generalized preferences with the aim of achieving a steady increase in imports of manufactures from the developing countries;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 257, 10. 11. 1975, p. 30.

Whereas tariff preferences have been applied from the second half of 1971 under the conditions set out above and whereas these preferences should continue to be applied throughout 1976;

Whereas, in accordance with Protocol 23 to the Act of Accession ⁽¹⁾ the generalized tariff preference scheme has been applicable in the new Member States since 1 January 1974;

Whereas, having regard to the terms of the offer concerned and to the need to improve the generalized preferences the abovementioned basic and additional amounts should normally refer to 1971; whereas, however, in respect of textile products, the complexity of the measures to be implemented, combined with the abovementioned aim of improving the generalized preferences, could in 1974 and 1975 be overcome only by means of successive flat-rate increases of around 50% and 5% in the ceilings fixed for 1973; whereas the same situation will again prevail in 1976, so that such improvement can be effected only by means of a flat-rate increase of 5% in the ceilings fixed for 1975;

Whereas it is expedient, therefore, in respect of the products referred to in Annex A which originate in the countries listed in Annex B, that the Community should open, for 1976, duty-free Community tariff quotas within the limits of the amounts in units of account or metric tons given in respect of each of these products;

Whereas charges against each of these tariff quotas must, in respect of the products originating in any of the abovementioned countries, come within a specified percentage of the amount of the quota; whereas the benefit of such tariff quotas should be reserved for products originating in the countries under consideration, the concept of 'originating products' being determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 802/68 ⁽²⁾ of 27 June 1968 on the common definition of the concept of the origin of goods;

Whereas it is necessary to ensure equal and continuous access for all Community importers to the abovementioned quotas and the uninterrupted application of the rate laid down for those quotas to all imports of the products concerned into all Member States until those quotas are used up; whereas, having regard to the principles set out

above, the Community nature of the quotas can be respected by allocating the Community tariff quota among Member States; whereas, moreover, to this end and in the context of the utilization system, the actual charges against the quotas may relate only to products which are entered for home use and which are accompanied by a certificate of origin;

Whereas the application of the generally accepted principles in respect of the allocation of the Community tariff quotas which have been opened hitherto entails under these circumstances, in view of the variety of the products concerned and the fact that the beneficiary countries are specified, calculations which are all the more problematic in that the statistical data required sometimes prove to be incomplete or not sufficiently accurate or representative; whereas the time required for these calculations cannot be reconciled with the continuity necessary for the application of the tariff preferences concerned; whereas, under these conditions, it would be advisable still at this stage to adopt a fixed scale for allocating the Community tariff quotas concerned among the Member States; whereas, using as a basis general economic criteria relating to external trade either as a whole or in the textile sector alone, the gross national product and population, the percentages for the initial shares of the Member States in the quota amounts are as follows for the quota year under consideration:

Germany	27%
Benelux	10%
France	19%
Italy	14%
Denmark	7%
Ireland	1%
United Kingdom	22%

Whereas, without affecting the Community nature of the tariff quotas under consideration, it appears possible to provide at this stage for a utilization scheme based on a single allocation among the Member States; whereas, moreover, the allocation set out by this Regulation in no way prejudices the possibility of adopting the general method of allocation of Community tariff quotas comprising the setting up of a reserve share; whereas implementation of this principle in this particularly sensitive sector can, however, take place only progressively, yet must remain attuned to the methods of administration laid down in the general framework of the generalized tariff preference scheme; whereas at the present juncture it appears feasible that such allocation could

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 73, 27. 3. 1972, p. 14.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 1.

be made according to the percentages set out in the table above; whereas, however, as regards certain yarn and woven fabrics of synthetic textile fibres and sisal twine falling within heading Nos 51.04 and ex 59.04, and subheadings 56.05 A and 56.07 A of the Common Customs Tariff, one new Member State, the Kingdom of Denmark, has for some years been importing these at a relatively high level from certain developing countries and has therefore ceased to produce the articles in question; whereas, this special situation should temporarily continue to be taken into account and this Member State should be granted an increased share without restricting the access thereto of countries benefiting from generalized preferences;

Whereas since the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg are united in and represented by the Benelux Economic Union, all transactions concerning the administration of the shares allocated to the Benelux Economic Union may be carried out by any one of its members,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. From 1 January to 31 December 1976 the Common Customs Tariff duties and the tariff duties of the new Member States on the products listed in Annex A shall be completely suspended within the framework of Community tariff quotas of volumes which shall be expressed in metric tons and which shall be indicated in respect of each product in column 3 of that Annex.

2. These tariff quotas shall be enjoyed solely by products originating in the countries listed in Annex B. However, those imports which already enjoy exemption from customs duties under other preferential tariff arrangements granted by the Community may not be charged against these tariff quotas. For the purpose of this Regulation, the concept of originating products shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No 802/68.

With regard to carpets, carpeting and rugs, mentioned in Annex A and falling within subheading 58.01 ex A, the certificates of origin for these products shall state the number of knots per metre of warp.

3. The amount to be charged in respect of each country referred to in paragraph 2 against each of the tariff quota amounts mentioned above shall be limited to the maximum amount given as a percentage or in metric tons in column 4 of Annex A against each category of products.

4. Any amendments to Annex B, in particular by the addition of new countries enjoying tariff preferences, may entail a corresponding adjustment to the amounts of the quotas and to the maximum amounts appearing in columns 3 and 4 of Annex A.

Article 2

1. The Community tariff quotas referred to in Article 1 shall be allocated in shares which shall be, for each Member State, the amounts corresponding to the quantities shown in column 5 of Annex A against each category of products.

2. The shares allocated to Denmark for certain products falling within heading Nos 51.04 and ex 59.04, and subheadings 56.05 A and 56.07 A shall be increased by an amount determined by a footnote to Annex A.

Article 1 (3) shall not apply to such an increase.

Article 3

1. The Member States shall ensure free access to the shares which have been allocated to them for importers of the said goods who are established in their territory.

2. The extent to which the shares of Member States have been actually used up shall be determined on the basis of imports of the said goods which have been entered for home use and which are accompanied by a certificate of origin in accordance with the rules referred to in Article 1 (2).

3. Goods shall qualify for a tariff quota only if the certificate of origin referred to in paragraph 2 is presented before the date on which the levying of duties is re-introduced.

Article 4

The Commission shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the maximum amount referred to in Article 1 (3) is observed. When the charges, at Community level, of products originating in each of the countries listed in Annex B against any one of the Community tariff quotas reach the maximum amount laid down in column 4 of Annex A, the Commission shall immediately notify the Member States of the

date on which, as a result of this fact, the normal tariff is to be re-introduced in respect of the country in question. This notification shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Article 5

Member States shall inform the Commission at regular intervals of imports of the products in question actually charged against their shares.

Article 6

Member States and the Commission shall cooperate closely to ensure that the above Articles are observed.

Article 7

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1976.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 17 November 1975.

For the Council

The President

E. COLOMBO

ANNEX A

List of products subject to zero-duty Community tariff quotas under the generalized tariff preferences granted to developing countries

Order No	CCT heading No (1)	Description (2)	Quota amount in metric tons (3)	Maximum amount per country (4)		Volume of shares allocated to Member States in metric tons (5)
				%	metric tons	
1	51.01	Yarn of man-made fibres (continuous), not put up for retail sale: A. Yarn of synthetic textile fibres B. Yarn of regenerated textile fibres: II. Other	1 489	50	745	Germany 402.03 Benelux 148.90 France 282.91 Italy 208.46 Denmark 104.23 Ireland 14.89 United Kingdom 327.58
2	51.04	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous), including woven fabrics of monofil or strip of heading No 51.01 or 51.02	364	30	109	Germany 98.28 Benelux 36.40 France 69.16 Italy 50.96 Denmark ⁽¹⁾ 25.48 Ireland 3.64 United Kingdom 80.08
3	56.05	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), not put up for retail sale: A. Of synthetic textile fibres	604	20	121	Germany 163.08 Benelux 60.40 France 114.76 Italy 84.56 Denmark ⁽²⁾ 42.28 Ireland 6.04 United Kingdom 132.88
4	56.07	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste): A. Of synthetic textile fibres	563	30	169	Germany 152.01 Benelux 56.30 France 106.97 Italy 78.82 Denmark ⁽³⁾ 39.41 Ireland 5.63 United Kingdom 123.86

⁽¹⁾ Pursuant to Article 2 (2) this share is increased by 26.90 metric tons.

⁽²⁾ Pursuant to Article 2 (2) this share is increased by 61.64 metric tons.

⁽³⁾ Pursuant to Article 2 (2) this share is increased by 464.30 metric tons.

Order No	CCT heading No (1)	Description (2)	Quota amount in metric tons (3)	Maximum amount per country (4)		Volume of shares allocated to Member States in metric tons (5)	
				%	metric tons		
5	58.01	Carpets, carpeting and rugs, knotted (made up or not): ex A. Of wool or of fine animal hair, containing per metre of warp: — 350 rows of knots or less	2 835	30	850	Germany Benelux France Italy Denmark Ireland United Kingdom	765.45 283.50 538.65 396.90 198.45 28.35 623.70
6		— More than 350 rows of knots but not more than 500 rows of knots	2 315	30	695	Germany Benelux France Italy Denmark Ireland United Kingdom	625.05 231.50 439.85 324.10 162.05 23.15 509.30
7	ex 59.04	Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, plaited or not: — Of hemp	2 646	30	794	Germany Benelux France Italy Denmark Ireland United Kingdom	714.42 264.60 502.74 370.44 185.22 26.46 582.12
8		— Of sisal (<i>agave sisalana</i>)	662	30	199	Germany Benelux France Italy Denmark ⁽¹⁾ Ireland United Kingdom	178.74 66.20 125.78 92.68 46.34 6.62 145.64
9		— Of synthetic textile fibres	637	30	191	Germany Benelux France Italy Denmark Ireland United Kingdom	171.99 63.70 121.03 89.18 44.59 6.37 140.14
10		— Other, other than of coir	497	30	149	Germany Benelux France Italy Denmark Ireland United Kingdom	134.19 49.70 94.43 69.58 34.79 4.97 109.34

⁽¹⁾ Pursuant to Article 2 (2) this share is increased by 158 metric tons.

Order No	CCT heading No (1)	Description (2)	Quota amount in metric tons (3)	Maximum amount per country (4)		Volume of shares allocated to Member States in metric tons (5)
				%	metric tons	
11	ex 60.03	Stockings, under stockings, socks, ankle-socks, sockettes and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized: — Other than of cotton	282	30	85	Germany 76·14 Benelux 28·20 France 53·58 Italy 39·48 Denmark 19·74 Ireland 2·82 United Kingdom 62·04
12	60.04	Under garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized: B. Of other textile materials	1 820	20	364	Germany 491·40 Benelux 182·00 France 345·80 Italy 254·80 Denmark 127·40 Ireland 18·20 United Kingdom 400·40
13	60.05	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized: A. Outer garments and clothing accessories. ex II. Other, other than of cotton ex B. Other, other than of cotton	547	30	164	Germany 147·69 Benelux 54·70 France 103·93 Italy 76·58 Denmark 38·29 Ireland 5·47 United Kingdom 120·34

ANNEX B

List of developing countries and territories enjoying generalized tariff preferences

Afghanistan	Haiti	Qatar
Algeria	Honduras	Rwanda
Argentina	India	Saudi Arabia
Bahamas	Indonesia	Senegal
Bahrain	Iran	Sierra Leone
Bangladesh	Iraq	Singapore
Barbados	Ivory Coast	Somalia
Bhutan	Jamaica	Sri Lanka
Bolivia	Jordan	Sudan
Botswana	Kenya	Surinam
Brazil	Khmer Republic	Swaziland
Burma	Korea (South)	Syria
Burundi	Kuwait	Tanzania
Cameroon	Laos	Thailand
Cape Verde Islands	Lebanon	Togo
Central African Republic	Lesotho	Tonga
Chad	Liberia	Trinidad and Tobago
Chile	Libya	Tunisia
Colombia	Malagasy Republic	Uganda
Congo, People's Republic of	Malawi	United Arab Emirates:
Costa Rica	Malaysia	Abu Dhabi
Cuba	Maldives Islands	Dubai
Cyprus	Mali	Ras al Khaimah
Dahomey	Mauritania	Fujairah
Dominican Republic	Mauritius	Ajman
Ecuador	Mexico	Sharjah
Egypt, Arab Republic of	Morocco	Ummal Qaiwain
El Salvador	Nauru	Upper Volta
Equatorial Guinea	Nepal	Uruguay
Ethiopia	Nicaragua	Venezuela
Fiji	Niger	Vietnam, Republic of
Gabon	Nigeria	Western Samoa
Gambia	Oman	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of
Ghana	Pakistan	Yemen Arab Republic
Grenada	Panama	Yugoslavia
Guatemala	Papua New Guinea	Zaire
Guinea	Paraguay	Zambia
Guinea Bissau	Peru	
Guyana	Philippines	

REGULATION (EEC) No 3004/75 OF THE COUNCIL

of 17 November 1975

opening preferential tariffs for certain textile products originating in developing countries

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament ⁽¹⁾;

Whereas, within the context of UNCTAD, the European Economic Community offered to grant tariff preferences on finished and semi-finished products coming from developing countries; whereas the preferential treatment proposed in that offer covers, generally speaking, all finished and semi-finished industrial products covered by Chapters 25 to 99 of the Brussels Nomenclature which originate in developing countries; whereas the preference consists in the granting of exemption from customs duties; whereas preferential imports are effected up to the level of ceilings calculated by value in respect of each product on the basis of factors which are uniform for all the products; whereas in order that the preferences granted to the most competitive developing country or countries should be restricted and that a substantial share should be reserved for the least competitive, preferential imports from any one developing country in respect of a given product should not, as a general rule, exceed 50% of the ceiling fixed for that product;

Whereas, in the offer made by the Community, the annual ceilings should normally be calculated on the basis of the total value for 1968 of cif imports from the countries benefiting from this scheme, excluding those already enjoying various preferential tariff arrangements granted by the Community, (basic amount) plus 5% of the value of cif imports from the other countries and from the countries already enjoying such arrangements (additional amount); whereas such additional amount is variable and is calculated each year on the basis of the latest figures available, provided that this entails no reduction in the ceiling; whereas, however, in view of the special nature of the trade in most of the textile products

referred to in this Regulation, it is expedient to calculate the ceilings concerned in terms of metric tons;

Whereas the offer made by the Community includes a clause stating that the Community drew up the offer on the assumption that all the main industrialized countries which are members of the OECD would participate in granting preferences and would make similar efforts in this direction; whereas, moreover, it is evident from the conclusions worked out in UNCTAD that this offer, while being of a temporary nature, does not constitute a binding commitment and, in particular, may be withdrawn wholly or in part at a later date; whereas this possibility may be adopted *inter alia* with a view to remedying any unfavourable situations which might arise in the ACP States following the implementation of the generalized preference scheme;

Whereas, moreover, the conference of Heads of State or of Government of the Member States and the States acceding to the European Communities held in Paris from 19 to 21 October 1972 invited the Community institutions and the Member States to adopt an overall policy of development cooperation on a world-wide scale comprising in particular the improvement of generalized preferences with the aim of achieving a steady increase in imports of manufactures from the developing countries;

Whereas tariff preferences have been applied from the second half of 1971 under the conditions set out above and whereas these preferences should continue to be applied throughout 1976;

Whereas, in accordance with Protocol 23 to the Act of Accession ⁽²⁾ the generalized tariff preference scheme has been applicable in the new Member States since 1 January 1974;

Whereas, having regard to the terms of the offer concerned and to the need to improve the generalized

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 257, 10. 11. 1975, p. 30.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 73, 27. 3. 1972, p. 14.

preferences, the abovementioned basic and additional amounts should normally refer to 1971; whereas, however, in respect of textile products, the complexity of the measures to be implemented, combined with the abovementioned aim of improving the generalized preferences, could in 1974 and 1975 be overcome normally only by means of successive flat-rate increases of around 50% and 5% in the ceilings fixed for 1973, the calculations for the additional amount of the ceilings having already been made on the basis of 1970 figures; whereas the same situation will again prevail in 1976, so that such improvement can be effected only by means of a flat-rate increase of 5% in the ceilings fixed for 1975, corresponding, when rounded off upwards, to 166% of the ceilings for 1973;

Whereas it is expedient, therefore, in respect of the products referred to in Annex A which originate in the countries listed in Annex B, that the Community should allow, for each category of these products and throughout 1976, duty-free imports within the limits of the Community ceilings calculated in the manner set out above; whereas the benefit of such tariff exemption should be reserved for products originating in the countries under consideration, the concept of 'originating products' being determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 802/68 ⁽¹⁾ of 27 June 1968 on the common definition of the concept of the origin of goods; whereas charges against each of these ceilings must, as a general rule, come within a maximum Community amount of 50% in respect of the products originating in any of the abovementioned countries;

Whereas, under these circumstances, these objectives may be reached by applying a method of administration based on the charging, at Community level, against the abovementioned ceilings and maximum amounts, of imports of the products concerned as and when these products are entered for home use, and are accompanied by a certificate of origin; whereas this method of administration must make provision for the re-introduction of customs duties as soon as the said ceilings or maximum amounts are reached at Community level;

Whereas such method of administration calls for very close and particularly rapid cooperation between Member States and the Commission, which must, in particular, be able to observe the extent to which charges are made against the ceilings and maximum amounts and inform Member States thereof; whereas

such cooperation should be particularly close in view of the need for the Commission to be able to take appropriate measures to re-introduce customs duties either generally or individually, when any of the ceilings or maximum amounts are reached,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. From 1 January to 31 December 1976 the Common Customs Tariff duties and the tariff duties of the new Member States on the products listed in Annex A shall, subject to Articles 2 and 4 (2), be totally suspended.

2. This suspension shall be enjoyed solely by products originating in the countries listed in Annex B.

However, those imports which already enjoy exemption from customs duties under other preferential tariff arrangements granted by the Community shall not be charged against the ceilings specified in paragraph 3. For the purposes of this Regulation, the concept of originating products shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No 802/68.

With regard to carpets, carpeting and rugs, mentioned in Annex A and falling within subheading 58.01 ex A, the certificates of origin for these products shall state the number of knots per metre of warp.

3. Subject to the provisions of Articles 2 and 4 (2) this suspension shall be granted within a Community ceiling expressed in metric tons, which shall be equal to 166% of the amount obtained by adding together, on the one hand, the imports of the relevant textile products to the Community in 1968 from the countries listed in Annex B, excluding those already enjoying various preferential tariff arrangements granted by the Community, and, on the other hand, 5% of the tonnage of imports in 1970 from other countries and from countries already enjoying such arrangements.

4. Subject to Articles 2 and 4 (2), within each ceiling thus calculated, charges of products originating in any one of the countries listed in Annex B should not exceed a Community maximum amount equivalent to 50% of this ceiling, with the exception

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 1.

of certain products in respect of which the maximum amount has been reduced to the percentage shown in Annex A.

5. Any amendment to Annex B, in particular by the addition of new countries enjoying tariff preferences, may entail a corresponding adjustment to the Community ceilings and the maximum amounts referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4.

Article 2

1. As soon as the ceilings calculated in accordance with the first subparagraph of Article 1 (3), which are laid down for Community imports of products originating in all of the countries referred to in Article 1 (2), are reached at Community level, the levying of customs duties on imports of the products in question from all the countries concerned may be re-introduced until the end of the period referred to in Article 1 (1).

2. As soon as the maximum amounts calculated in accordance with Article 1 (4), which are laid down for Community imports of products originating in each of the countries referred to in Article 1 (2), are reached for any one of these countries at Community level, the levying of the customs duties on imports of the products in question from the country concerned may at any time be re-introduced until the end of the period referred to in Article 1 (1).

Article 3

1. Imports of the products in question shall be actually charged against the Community ceilings and maximum amounts as and when the products are entered for home use and provided that they are

accompanied by a certificate of origin pursuant to the rules laid down in Article 1 (2).

2. Goods may be charged against a ceiling or maximum amount only if the certificate of origin referred to above is presented before the date on which the levying of duties is re-introduced.

3. The extent to which the ceilings and maximum amounts have been actually filled shall be determined at Community level on the basis of the imports charged in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2.

Article 4

1. The Commission, in close cooperation with the Member States, shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the above provisions are applied.

2. The Commission shall re-introduce the levying of customs duties in respect of all the countries referred to in Article 1 (2) or in respect of any one of them by means of a Regulation in the conditions laid down in Article 2 (1) and (2).

Article 5

Member States shall inform the Commission at regular intervals of imports of the products in question actually charged against the Community ceiling and maximum amounts laid down in Article 1 (3) and (4).

Article 6

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1976.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 17 November 1975.

For the Council

The President

E. COLOMBO

ANNEX A

List of products originating in developing countries to which the generalized tariff preferences for certain textile products will apply (a)

Order No	CCT heading No	Description
	CHAPTER 50	
1	50.04	Silk yarn, other than yarn of noil or other waste silk, not put up for retail sale
2	50.05	Yarn spun from silk waste other than noil, not put up for retail sale
3	50.06	Yarn spun from noil silk, not put up for retail sale
4	50.07	Silk yarn and yarn spun from noil or other waste silk, put up for retail sale
5	50.08	Silk-worm gut; imitation catgut of silk
6	50.09	Woven fabrics of silk or of waste silk other than noil
7	50.10	Woven fabrics of noil silk
	CHAPTER 51	
8	51.02	Monofil, strip (artificial straw and the like) and imitation catgut, of man-made fibre materials
9	51.03	Yarn of man-made fibres (continuous), put up for retail sale
10	CHAPTER 52	METALLIZED TEXTILES
	CHAPTER 53	
11	53.06	Yarn of carded sheep's or lambs' wool (woollen yarn), not put up for retail sale
12	53.07	Yarn of combed sheep's or lambs' wool (worsted yarn), not put up for retail sale
13	53.08	Yarn of fine animal hair (carded or combed), not put up for retail sale

(a) Products qualifying, under the ordinary arrangements for exemption or total temporary suspension of the Common Customs Tariff duty are only token entries as regards the Member States of the Community as originally constituted, whereas the exemption or suspension is directly and fully applicable by the new Member States under the present arrangements.

Order No	CCT heading No	Description
14	53.09	Yarn of horsehair or of other coarse animal hair, not put up for retail sale
15	53.10	Yarn of sheep's or lambs' wool, of horsehair or of other animal hair (fine or coarse), put up for retail sale
16	53.11	Woven fabrics of sheep's or lambs' wool or of fine animal hair
17	53.12	Woven fabrics of coarse animal hair other than horsehair
18	53.13	Woven fabrics of horsehair
	CHAPTER 54	
19	54.03	Flax or ramie yarn, not put up for retail sale
20	54.04	Flax or ramie yarn, put up for retail sale
	CHAPTER 56	
21	56.01	Man-made fibres (discontinuous), not carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning ⁽¹⁾
22	56.02	Continuous filament tow for the manufacture of man-made fibres (discontinuous) ⁽¹⁾
23	56.03	Waste (including yarn waste and pulled or garnetted rags) of man-made fibres (continuous or discontinuous), not carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning ⁽¹⁾
24	56.04	Man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning
25	56.06	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), put up for retail sale
	CHAPTER 57	
26	57.05	Yarn of true hemp
27	57.07	Yarn of other vegetable textile fibres: B. Other
28	57.08	Paper yarn
29	57.09	Woven fabrics of true hemp

⁽¹⁾ For products falling within this heading, the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 30%.

Order No	CCT heading No	Description
30	ex 57.11	Woven fabrics of other vegetable textile fibres, excluding those of coir
31	57.12	Woven fabrics of paper yarn
	CHAPTER 58	
	58.01	Carpets, carpeting and rugs, knotted (made up or not):
32		ex A. Of more than 500 knots:
33		B. Of silk, or waste silk other than noil, of synthetic textile fibres, of yarn falling within heading No 52.01 or of metal threads
34		ex C. Of other textile materials other than jute or other textile bast fibres of heading No 57.03 or coir
	58.02	Other carpets, carpeting, rugs, mats and matting, and 'Kelem', 'Schumacks' and 'Karamanie' rugs and the like (made up or not):
35		ex A. Carpets, whether tufted or not other than of jute or other textile bast fibres of heading No 57.03 or coir
36		B. 'Kelem', 'Schumacks' and 'Karamanie' rugs and the like
37	58.03	Tapestries, hand-made, of the type Gobelins, 'Flanders, Aubusson, Beauvais and the like, and needle-worked tapestries (for example, petit point and cross stitch) made in panels and the like by hand
38	58.05	Narrow woven fabrics, and narrow fabrics (bolduc) consisting of warp without weft assembled by means of an adhesive, other than goods falling within heading No 58.06
39	58.06	Woven labels, badges and the like, not embroidered, in the piece, in strips or cut to shape or size
40	58.07	Chenille yarn (including flock chenille yarn), gimped yarn (other than metallized yarn of heading No 52.01 and gimped horsehair yarn); braids and ornamental trimmings in the piece; tassels, pompons and the like
41	58.08	Tulle and other net fabrics (but not including woven, knitted or crocheted fabrics), plain
42	58.09	Tulle and other net fabrics (but not including woven, knitted or crocheted fabrics), figured; hand or mechanically made lace, in the piece, in strips or in motifs
	CHAPTER 59	
43	59.01	Wadding and articles of wadding; textile flock and dust and mill neps
44	59.02	Felt and articles of felt, whether or not impregnated or coated
45	59.03	Bonded fibre fabrics, similar bonded yarn fabrics, and articles of such fabrics, whether or not impregnated or coated

Order No	CCT heading No	Description
46	59.05	Nets and netting made of twine, cordage or rope, and made up fishing nets of yarn, twine, cordage or rope
47	59.06	Other articles made from yarn, twine, cordage, rope or cables other than textile fabrics and articles made from such fabrics
48	59.07	Textile fabrics coated with gum or amylaceous substances of a kind used for the outer covers of books and the like; tracing cloth; prepared painting canvas; buckram and similar fabrics for hat foundations and similar uses
49	59.08	Textile fabrics impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials
50	59.09	Textile fabrics coated or impregnated with oil or preparations with a basis of drying oil
51	59.10	Linoleum and materials prepared on a textile base in a similar manner to linoleum, whether or not cut to shape or of a kind used as floor coverings; floor coverings consisting of a coating applied on a textile base, cut to shape or not
52	59.11	Rubberized textile fabrics, other than rubberized knitted or crocheted goods
53	59.12	Textile fabrics otherwise impregnated or coated; painting canvas being theatrical scenery, studio back-cloths or the like
54	59.13	Elastic fabrics and trimmings (other than knitted or crocheted goods) consisting of textile materials combined with rubber threads
55	59.14	Wicks, of woven, plaited or knitted textile materials, for lamps, stoves, lighters, candles and the like; tubular knitted gas-mantle fabric and incandescent gas mantles
56	59.15	Textile hosepiping and similar tubing, with or without lining, armour or accessories of other materials
57	59.16	Transmission, conveyor or elevator belts or belting, of textile material, whether or not strengthened with metal or other material
58	59.17	Textile fabrics and textile articles of a kind commonly used in machinery or plant
	CHAPTER 60	
59	60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabrics, not elastic or rubberized: A. Of wool or of fine animal hair

Order No	CCT heading No	Description
60	ex 60.02	Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized, other than of cotton
61	60.05	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized: A. Outer garments and clothing accessories: I. Jerseys and pullovers, containing at least 50% by weight of wool and weighing 600 g or more per article ⁽¹⁾
62	60.06	Knitted or crocheted fabric and articles thereof, elastic or rubberized (including elastic knee-caps and elastic stockings): B. Other
	CHAPTER 61	
63	ex 61.04	Women's, girls' and infants' under garments, other than of cotton
64	61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like
65	61.07	Ties, bow ties and cravats
66	61.08	Collars, tuckers, fallals, bodice-fronts, jabots, cuffs, flounces, yokes and similar accessories and trimmings for women's and girls' garments
67	61.09	Corsets, corset-belts, suspender-belts, brassieres, braces, suspenders, garters and the like (including such articles of knitted or crocheted fabric), whether or not elastic
68	61.10	Gloves, mittens, mitts, stockings, socks and sockettes, not being knitted or crocheted goods
69	61.11	Made up accessories for articles of apparel (for example, dress shields, shoulder and other pads, belts, muffs, sleeve protectors, pockets)
	CHAPTER 62	
70	62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets: A. Electrically heated B. Other: II. Of other textile materials

⁽¹⁾ For products falling within this subheading, the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) reduced to 30 %.

Order No	CCT heading No	Description
71	62.03	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods: B. Of other textile materials: I. Used: a) Of flax or of sisal ex b) Other (excluding coir or cotton fibres)
72	ex 62.05	Other made up textile articles (including dress patterns), other than of jute, other than textile bast fibres of heading No 57.03 or coir
	CHAPTER 63	
73	ex 63.01	Clothing, clothing accessories, travelling rugs and blankets, household linen and furnishing articles (other than articles falling within heading No 58.01, 58.02 or 58.03), of textile materials, footwear and headgear of any material, showing signs of appreciable wear and imported in bulk or in bales, sacks or similar bulk packings other than of jute, other than textile bast fibres of heading No 57.03 or coir

ANNEX B

List of developing countries and territories enjoying generalized tariff preferences

Afghanistan	Haiti	Qatar
Algeria	Honduras	Rwanda
Argentina	India	Saudi Arabia
Bahamas	Indonesia	Senegal
Bahrain	Iran	Sierra Leone
Bangladesh	Iraq	Singapore
Barbados	Ivory Coast	Somalia
Bhutan	Jamaica	Sri Lanka
Bolivia	Jordan	Sudan
Botswana	Kenya	Surinam
Brazil	Khmer Republic	Swaziland
Burma	Korea (South)	Syria
Burundi	Kuwait	Tanzania
Cameroon	Laos	Thailand
Cape Verde Islands	Lebanon	Togo
Central African Republic	Lesotho	Tonga
Chad	Liberia	Trinidad and Tobago
Chile	Libya	Tunisia
Colombia	Malagasy Republic	Uganda
Congo, People's Republic of	Malawi	United Arab Emirates:
Costa Rica	Malaysia	Abu Dhabi
Cuba	Maldives Islands	Dubai
Cyprus	Mali	Ras al Khaimah
Dahomey	Mauritania	Fujairah
Dominican Republic	Mauritius	Ajman
Ecuador	Mexico	Sharjah
Egypt, Arab Republic of	Morocco	Ummal Qaiwain
El Salvador	Nauru	Upper Volta
Equatorial Guinea	Nepal	Uruguay
Ethiopia	Nicaragua	Venezuela
Fiji	Niger	Vietnam, Republic of
Gabon	Nigeria	Western Samoa
Gambia	Oman	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of
Ghana	Pakistan	Yemen Arab Republic
Grenada	Panama	Yugoslavia
Guatemala	Papua New Guinea	Zaire
Guinea	Paraguay	Zambia
Guinea Bissau	Peru	
Guyana	Philippines	

REGULATION (EEC) No 3005/75 OF THE COUNCIL

of 17 November 1975

opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas
for certain textile products originating in Yugoslavia

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament ⁽¹⁾;

Whereas within the framework of UNCTAD the European Economic Community offered to grant tariff preferences on finished and semi-finished products originating in developing countries; whereas the preferential treatment proposed in that offer covers, generally speaking, all finished and semi-finished industrial products falling within Chapters 25 to 99 of the Brussels Nomenclature and originating in developing countries;

Whereas, however, in respect of cotton textile products formerly covered by the long-term arrangement regarding international trade in cotton textiles ⁽²⁾, the offer made by the Community lays down that the preferences, in the form of duty-free ceilings, will be granted to the countries benefiting from generalized preferences which are signatories to the long-term arrangement or possibly to those countries benefiting from generalized preferences which undertake in respect of the Community commitments similar to those existing under that arrangement and for its duration; whereas, having particular regard to the link which Article 6 of the long-term arrangements establishes between cotton products and substitute products, it appears justified in these circumstances and by virtue of the fact that a total suspension of customs duties is involved to include in the same scheme as that described above those substitute textile products given in the conditional list of partial and limited reductions of

customs duties deposited with GATT by the Community during the last series of tariff negotiations;

Whereas the offer made by the Community includes a clause stipulating that the Community drew up the offer on the assumption that all the main industrialized countries which are members of the OECD would participate in granting preferences and would make similar efforts in this direction; whereas, moreover, it is evident from the conclusions worked out in UNCTAD that this offer, while being of a temporary nature, does not constitute a binding commitment and, in particular, may be withdrawn wholly or in part at a later date; whereas this possibility may be adopted *inter alia* with a view to remedying any unfavourable situations which might arise in the ACP States following the implementation of the generalized preference scheme;

Whereas, moreover, the conference of Heads of State or of Government of the Member States and the States acceding to the European Communities held in Paris from 19 to 21 October 1972 invited the Community institutions and the Member States progressively to adopt an overall policy of development cooperation on a world-wide scale comprising in particular the improvement of generalized preferences with the aim of achieving a steady increase in imports of manufactures from the developing countries;

Whereas, in accordance with Protocol 23 to the Act of Accession ⁽³⁾ the generalized tariff preference scheme has been applicable in the new Member States since 1 January 1974;

Whereas, for the various categories of textile products in question, Council Regulation (EEC) No 3001/75 ⁽⁴⁾ of 17 November 1975 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for certain cotton textile and like products originating in developing countries, and

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 257, 10. 11. 1975, p. 30.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 225, 12. 10. 1970, p. 29.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 73, 27. 3. 1972, p. 14.

⁽⁴⁾ See page 1 of this Official Journal.

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3002/75 ⁽¹⁾ of 17 November 1975 opening preferential tariffs for certain cotton textile and like products originating in developing countries, put into effect the above-mentioned offer for 1976 in favour of those developing countries satisfying the conditions outlined above and listed in Annex B to those Regulations; whereas this measure has been taken on a transitional basis, the Commission counting on the countries thus concerned to take measures ensuring that equivalent objectives are respected, at least throughout 1976 as well, pending application of the arrangement regarding international trade in textiles ⁽²⁾; whereas Yugoslavia for its part has entered into commitments similar to those made under the long-term arrangement; whereas Yugoslavia should, therefore, also be granted the benefit of tariff preferences for the textile products in question and also for 1976; whereas, in order not to affect the advantages which the present beneficiaries enjoy for these products, separate ceilings at zero duty should be opened exclusively for products originating in Yugoslavia; whereas each of these ceilings should under normal conditions be equal to the maximum amount fixed by Regulations (EEC) No 3001/75 and (EEC) No 3002/75 for corresponding products, with a lower limit of 10% and an upper limit of 100% of the quantities of the types of products in question exported from Yugoslavia to the Community in 1968;

Whereas the Community should, therefore, for the period to 31 December 1976, open Community duty-free tariff quotas in respect of the products listed in the Annex to this Regulation up to the amounts specified in metric tons for each of them; whereas the benefit of these tariff quotas should apply only to products originating in Yugoslavia, and the concept of originating products should be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 802/68 ⁽³⁾ of 27 June 1968 on the common definition of the concept of origin of goods;

Whereas a utilization scheme of Community tariff quotas among the Member States would appear to conform to the Community character of those quotas; whereas the application of the generally accepted principles in respect of the allocation of the Community tariff quotas which have been opened until now entails, under these circumstances and in

view of the variety of the products concerned, calculations which are all the more problematic in that the statistical data required sometimes prove to be incomplete or not sufficiently accurate or representative; whereas the time required for these calculations cannot be reconciled with the continuity necessary for the application of the tariff preferences concerned; whereas, under these conditions, it would be advisable still at this stage to adopt a fixed scale for allocating the Community tariff quotas concerned among the Member States; whereas, on the basis of general economic criteria, i.e. foreign trade in the textile sector, the gross national product and population, the percentages for the initial shares of the Member States in the quota amounts are as follows for the quota year under consideration:

Germany	27%
Benelux	10%
France	19%
Italy	14%
Denmark	7%
Ireland	1%
United Kingdom	22%

Whereas, since the tariff quotas involved are relatively small it appears possible, without affecting the Community nature of the quotas under consideration, to provide at this stage for a utilization scheme based on a single allocation among the Member States, especially since implementation of the principle of setting up a reserve share can, in this particularly sensitive sector, take place only progressively and must remain attuned to the methods of administration laid down in the general framework of the generalized tariff preference scheme; whereas such allocation could be made according to the percentages set out in the table above;

Whereas since the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg are united in and represented by the Benelux Economic Union for the allocation of the tariff quotas concerned, any measure concerning the administration of the shares allocated to that Economic Union may be carried out by one of its members,

⁽¹⁾ See page 9 of this Official Journal.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 118, 30. 4. 1974, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 1.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. From 1 January to 31 December 1976 the Common Customs Tariff duties and the tariff duties of the new Member States on the products listed in the Annex shall be totally suspended for Community tariff quotas up to the volume in metric tons indicated in column 3 of that Annex in respect of each of those products.

2. The tariff quotas referred to in paragraph 1 shall be granted only to products originating in Yugoslavia. For the purposes of this Regulation the concept of originating products shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No 802/68.

Article 2

The Community tariff quotas referred to in Article 1 (1) shall be allocated among the Member States in shares equal to the amounts indicated in column 4 of the Annex in respect of each type of product.

Article 3

1. The Member States shall ensure free access to the share which has been allocated to them for importers of the products concerned who are established on their territory.

2. The extent to which the shares of Member States have been actually filled shall be determined on the basis of imports of the products which have been entered for home use, and which are accompanied by a certificate of origin in accordance with the rules referred to in Article 1 (2).

3. Goods may qualify for a tariff quota only if the certificate of origin referred to in paragraph 2 is submitted before the date on which the levying of duties is re-introduced.

Article 4

Member States shall inform the Commission at regular intervals of imports actually charged against their shares.

Article 5

Member States and the Commission shall cooperate closely to ensure that the preceding provisions are observed.

Article 6

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1976.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 17 November 1975.

For the Council

The President

E. COLOMBO

ANNEX

List of products originating in Yugoslavia covered by Community duty-free tariff quotas as part of the generalized tariff preferences

Order No	CCT heading No (1)	Description (2)	Quota volume (in metric tons) (3)	Volume of shares allocated to Member States (in metric tons) (4)
1	55.05	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale: B. Other: II. Other: Measuring, per single yarn, per kg: — 14 000 m or less	79	Germany 21.33 Benelux 7.90 France 15.01 Italy 11.06 Denmark 5.53 Ireland 0.79 United Kingdom 17.38
2		— More than 14 000 m but not more than 40 000 m	1 413	Germany 381.51 Benelux 141.30 France 268.47 Italy 197.82 Denmark 98.91 Ireland 14.13 United Kingdom 310.86
3		— More than 40 000 m but not more than 80 000 m	485	Germany 130.95 Benelux 48.50 France 92.15 Italy 67.90 Denmark 33.95 Ireland 4.85 United Kingdom 106.70
4		— More than 80 000 m but less than 120 000 m	71	Germany 19.17 Benelux 7.10 France 13.49 Italy 9.94 Denmark 4.97 Ireland 0.71 United Kingdom 15.62
5	55.09	Other woven fabrics of cotton: A. Containing 85% or more by weight of cotton: I. Of a width of less than 85 cm: — Unbleached	42	Germany 11.34 Benelux 4.20 France 7.98 Italy 5.88 Denmark 2.94 Ireland 0.42 United Kingdom 9.24

Order No	CCT heading No (1)	Description (2)	Quota volume (in metric tons) (3)	Volume of shares allocated to Member States (in metric tons) (4)
6	55.09 (cont'd)	— Other	126	Germanx 34.02 Benelux 12.60 France 23.94 Italy 17.64 Denmark 8.82 Ireland 1.26 United Kingdom 27.72
7		II. Other: — Unbleached, of a width of: — 85 cm or more but not more than 115 cm	1 267	Germany 342.09 Benelux 126.70 France 240.73 Italy 177.38 Denmark 88.69 Ireland 12.67 United Kingdom 278.74
8		— More than 115 cm but not more than 165 cm	769	Germany 207.63 Benelux 76.90 France 146.11 Italy 107.66 Denmark 53.83 Ireland 7.69 United Kingdom 169.18
9		— More than 165 cm	248	Germany 66.96 Benelux 24.80 France 47.12 Italy 34.72 Denmark 17.36 Ireland 2.48 United Kingdom 54.56
10		Other: — Printed	86	Germany 23.22 Benelux 8.60 France 16.34 Italy 12.04 Denmark 6.02 Ireland 0.86 United Kingdom 18.92
11		— Other	86	Germany 23.22 Benelux 8.60 France 16.34 Italy 12.04 Denmark 6.02 Ireland 0.86 United Kingdom 18.92
12	56.05	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), not put up for retail sale: B. Of regenerated textile fibres	182	Germany 49.14 Benelux 18.20 France 34.58 Italy 25.48 Denmark 12.74 Ireland 1.82 United Kingdom 40.04

Order No	CCT heading No (1)	Description (2)	Quota volume (in metric tons) (3)	Volume of shares allocated to Member States (in metric tons) (4)
13	56.07	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste): B. Of regenerated textile fibres: — Printed	165	Germany 44.55 Benelux 16.50 France 31.35 Italy 23.10 Denmark 11.55 Ireland 1.65 United Kingdom 36.30
14		— Other	165	Germany 44.55 Benelux 16.50 France 31.35 Italy 23.10 Denmark 11.55 Ireland 1.65 United Kingdom 36.30
15	ex 60.03	Stockings, under stockings, socks, ankle-socks, sockettes and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized: — Of cotton	24	Germany 6.48 Benelux 2.40 France 4.56 Italy 3.36 Denmark 1.68 Ireland 0.24 United Kingdom 5.28
16	60.04	Under garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized: A. Of cotton	119	Germany 32.13 Benelux 11.90 France 22.61 Italy 16.66 Denmark 8.33 Ireland 1.19 United Kingdom 26.18
17	61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments: — Of cotton fabric	49	Germany 13.23 Benelux 4.90 France 9.31 Italy 6.86 Denmark 3.43 Ireland 0.49 United Kingdom 10.78
18		— Other	313	Germany 84.51 Benelux 31.30 France 59.47 Italy 43.82 Denmark 21.91 Ireland 3.13 United Kingdom 68.86

Order No	CCT heading No (1)	Description (2)	Quota volume (in metric tons) (3)	Volume of shares allocated to Member States (in metric tons) (4)
19	61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments: — Of cotton fabric	66	Germany 17.82 Benelux 6.60 France 12.54 Italy 9.24 Denmark 4.62 Ireland 0.66 United Kingdom 14.52
20		— Other	126	Germany 34.02 Benelux 12.60 France 23.94 Italy 17.64 Denmark 8.82 Ireland 1.26 United Kingdom 27.72
21	ex 61.03	Men's and boys' under garments, including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs: — Other than of cotton fabric	66	Germany 17.82 Benelux 6.60 France 12.54 Italy 9.24 Denmark 4.62 Ireland 0.66 United Kingdom 14.52
22	62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen; curtains and other furnishing articles: — Of cotton fabric	55	Germany 14.85 Benelux 5.50 France 10.45 Italy 7.70 Denmark 3.85 Ireland 0.55 United Kingdom 12.10
23		— Other	7	Germany 1.89 Benelux 0.70 France 1.33 Italy 0.98 Denmark 0.49 Ireland 0.07 United Kingdom 1.54

REGULATION (EEC) No 3006/75 OF THE COUNCIL

of 17 November 1975

opening preferential tariffs for certain textile products originating in Yugoslavia

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament ⁽¹⁾;

Whereas within the context of UNCTAD the European Economic Community offered to grant tariff preferences on finished and semi-finished products originating in developing countries; whereas the preferential treatment proposed in that offer covers, generally speaking, all finished and semi-finished products falling within Chapters 25 to 99 of the Brussels Nomenclature and originating in developing countries;

Whereas, however, in respect of cotton textile products formerly covered by the long-term arrangement regarding international trade in cotton textiles ⁽²⁾, the offer made by the Community lays down that the preferences, in the form of duty-free ceilings, will be granted to the countries benefiting from generalized preferences which are signatories to the long-term arrangement or possibly to those countries benefiting from generalized preferences which undertake in respect of the Community commitments similar to those existing under that arrangement and for its duration; whereas, having particular regard to the link which Article 6 of the long-term arrangement establishes between cotton products and substitute products, it appears justified in these circumstances, and by virtue of the fact that a total suspension of customs duties is involved, to include in the same scheme as that described above those substitute textile products given in the conditional list of partial and limited reductions of customs duties deposited with GATT by the Community during the last series of tariff negotiations;

Whereas the offer made by the Community includes a clause stipulating that the Community drew up the offer on the assumption that all the main industrialized countries which are members of the OECD would participate in granting preferences and would make similar efforts in this direction; whereas, moreover, it is evident from the conclusions worked out in UNCTAD that this offer, while being of a temporary nature, does not constitute a binding commitment and, in particular, may be withdrawn wholly or in part at a later date; whereas this possibility may be adopted *inter alia* with a view to remedying any unfavourable situations which might arise in the ACP States following the implementation of the generalized preference scheme;

Whereas, moreover, the conference of Heads of State or of Government of the Member States and the States acceding to the European Communities held in Paris from 19 to 21 October 1972 invited the Community institutions and the Member States progressively to adopt an overall policy of development cooperation on a world-wide scale comprising in particular the improvement of generalized preferences with the aim of achieving a steady increase in imports of manufactures from the developing countries;

Whereas, in accordance with Protocol 23 to the Act of Accession ⁽³⁾ the generalized tariff preference scheme has been applicable in the new Member States since 1 January 1974;

Whereas for the various categories of textile products in question Council Regulation (EEC) No 3001/75 ⁽⁴⁾ of 17 November 1975 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for certain cotton textile and like products originating in developing countries, and Council Regulation (EEC) No 3002/75 ⁽⁵⁾ of 17 November 1975 opening preferential tariffs for certain cotton textile and like products originating in developing

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 257, 10. 11. 1975, p. 30.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 225, 12. 10. 1970, p. 29.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 73, 27. 3. 1972, p. 14.

⁽⁴⁾ See page 1 of this Official Journal.

⁽⁵⁾ See page 9 of this Official Journal.

countries, put into effect the abovementioned offer for 1976 in favour of those developing countries satisfying the conditions outlined above and listed in Annex B to those Regulations; whereas this measure has been taken on a transitional basis, the Commission counting on the countries thus concerned to take measures ensuring that equivalent objectives were respected, at least throughout 1976 as well, pending application of the arrangement regarding international trade in textiles ⁽¹⁾; whereas Yugoslavia for its part has entered into commitments similar to those made under the long-term arrangement; whereas Yugoslavia should, therefore, also be granted the benefit of tariff preferences for the abovementioned textile products and also for 1976; whereas in order not to affect the advantages which the present beneficiaries enjoy for these products, separate ceilings at zero duty should be opened exclusively for products originating in Yugoslavia; whereas each of these ceilings should under normal conditions be equal to the maximum amount fixed by Regulations (EEC) No 3001/75 and (EEC) No 3002/75 for corresponding products, with a lower limit of 10% and an upper limit of 100% of the quantities of the types of products in question exported from Yugoslavia to the Community in 1968; whereas these ceilings must be adjusted in order to take account of certain special cases where there are no deliveries from Yugoslavia; whereas these ceilings must be adjusted, however, to take account *inter alia* of certain particular cases where there are no deliveries from Yugoslavia;

Whereas, therefore, in respect of each of the types of products listed in the Annex to this Regulation, the Community should until 31 December 1976 allow duty-free imports up to the Community ceilings indicated opposite each of those classes; whereas the benefit of these tariff quotas should apply only to products originating in Yugoslavia, and the concept of originating products should be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 802/68 ⁽²⁾ of 27 June 1968 on the common definition of the concept of the origin of goods;

Whereas, in the event, these objectives may be attained by a method of administration based on the

charging at Community level of imports of the products in question against the abovementioned ceilings as and when the products are entered for home use and are accompanied by a certificate of origin; whereas this form of administration should make it possible to re-introduce duties as soon as the ceilings have been reached at Community level;

Whereas this form of administration requires close and particularly rapid collaboration between the Member States and the Commission, and the Commission must in particular be able to follow the extent to which charges are made in respect of the ceilings and inform the Member States thereof; whereas this collaboration must be sufficiently close for the Commission to be able to take adequate measures to re-introduce the normal duties,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. From 1 January to 31 December 1976, subject to Articles 2 and 4 (2), the Common Customs Tariff duties and the tariff duties of the new Member States on the products listed in the Annex shall be totally suspended for Community ceilings up to the volume in metric tons indicated in column 3 of the Annex in respect of each of those products.

2. The benefit of the suspension referred to in paragraph 1 is granted only for products originating in Yugoslavia. For the purposes of this Regulation the concept of originating products shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No 802/68.

Article 2

As soon as the ceilings indicated in column 3 of the Annex have been reached at Community level, the normal duties may be re-introduced at any time on imports of products originating in Yugoslavia, until the end of the period specified in Article 1 (1).

Article 3

1. Imports of the products in question shall be actually charged against the Community ceilings as and when the products are entered for home use

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 118, 30. 4. 1974, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 1.

and are accompanied by a certificate of origin pursuant to the rules laid down in Article 1 (2).

2. Goods may be charged against a ceiling only if the certificate of origin referred to in paragraph 1 is submitted before the date on which the levying of duties is re-introduced.

3. The extent to which the ceilings have actually been filled shall be determined at Community level on the basis of imports charged in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2.

Article 4

1. The Commission, in close collaboration with the Member States, shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the above provisions are applied.

2. The Commission shall, by means of a Regulation, re-introduce the levying of normal duties in respect of Yugoslavia, in accordance with Article 2.

Article 5

The Member States shall regularly inform the Commission of imports which are actually charged against the Community ceilings provided for in Article 1 (1).

Article 6

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1976.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 17 November 1975.

For the Council

The President

E. COLOMBO

ANNEX

List of products originating in Yugoslavia which are covered by generalized tariff preferences
for certain textile products

Order No	CCT heading No (1)	Description (2)	Community ceiling (in metric tons) (3)
1	54.05	Woven fabrics of flax or of ramie	39.69
2	55.05	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale: A. Multiple or cabled, finished, in balls or on cards, reels, tubes or similar supports, of a weight (including support) not exceeding 900 g B. Other: I. Measuring, per single yarn, 120 000 m or more per kg	16.54
3			13.23
4	55.06	Cotton yarn, put up for retail sale	3.88
5	55.07	Cotton gauze	4.99
6	55.08	Terry towelling and similar terry fabrics, of cotton	13.23
	55.09	Other woven fabrics of cotton:	
7		B. Other	99.30
8	58.04	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics (other than terry towelling or similar terry fabrics of cotton falling within heading No 55.08 and fabrics falling within heading No 58.05)	88.20
9	58.10	Embroidery, in the piece, in strips or in motifs	30.87
	60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic or rubberized:	
10		{ B. Of man-made fibres C. Of other textile materials	16.54
11	ex 60.02	Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized, of cotton	16.54
	60.05	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized:	
12		{ A. Outer garments and clothing accessories: ex II. Other, of cotton ex B. Other, of cotton	49.61
	60.06	Knitted or crocheted fabric and articles thereof, elastic or rubberized (including elastic knee-caps and elastic stockings):	
13		A. Fabric: — In cotton fabric	4.99
14		— Other	4.99

Order No	CCT heading No (1)	Description (2)	Community ceiling (in metric tons) (3)
15	ex 61.03	Men's and boys' under garments, including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs: — In cotton fabric	91.51
16	ex 61.04	Women's, girls' and infants' under garments, of cotton	56.23
17	61.05	Handkerchiefs	30.87
18	62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets: B. Other: I. Of cotton	16.54
19	62.03	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods: B. Of other textile materials: I. Used: ex b) Other: — In cotton fabric ex II. Other: — In cotton fabric	89.25
20	62.04	Tarpaulins, sails, awnings, sunblinds, tents and camping goods	99.23

REGULATION (EEC) No 3007/75 OF THE COUNCIL

of 17 November 1975

on the opening of tariff preferences in the form of a partial suspension of customs duties for jute manufactures originating in India, Thailand and Bangladesh and for coir manufactures originating in India and Sri Lanka

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament ⁽¹⁾;

Whereas, within the context of UNCTAD, the European Economic Community offered to grant tariff preferences on finished and semi-finished products coming from developing countries; whereas the preferential treatment proposed in that offer covers, generally speaking, all finished and semi-finished industrial products covered by Chapters 25 to 99 of the Brussels Nomenclature which originate in developing countries;

Whereas the offer made by the Community includes a clause stating that the Community drew up the offer on the assumption that all the main industrialized countries which are members of the OECD would participate in granting preferences and would make similar efforts in this direction; whereas, moreover, it is evident from the conclusions worked out in UNCTAD that this offer, while being of a temporary nature, does not constitute a binding commitment and, in particular, may be withdrawn wholly or in part at a later date; whereas this possibility may be adopted *inter alia* with a view to remedying any unfavourable situations which might arise in the ACP States following the implementation of the generalized preference scheme;

Whereas, however, as regards jute and coir products, the said offer includes the elimination of customs duties only where special arrangements have been made with the developing exporting countries;

Whereas the Agreements concluded between the Community and India on jute ⁽²⁾ and coir ⁽³⁾ manufactures expire on 31 December 1975; whereas negotiations must therefore be started in good time for the implementation of special arrangements proposed in the abovementioned offer made to UNCTAD; whereas the terms involved are those which the Community intends to negotiate with the country in question and there is now reason to believe that it might be useful to consider extending the preferential tariff scheme in force at least for the first six months of 1976; whereas it also seems advisable to apply the same scheme in respect of Bangladesh whose situation is substantially the same as that described above, but exclusively for jute products; whereas in view of the *ad hoc* measures agreed between the Community and Sri Lanka in respect of coir manufactures and between the Community and Thailand in respect of jute manufactures, the present preferential tariff scheme may also be applied in respect of these two countries;

Whereas, in accordance with Protocol 23 to the Act of Accession ⁽⁴⁾ the generalized tariff preference scheme became fully applicable in the new Member States on 1 January 1974;

Whereas, therefore, in respect of the products covered by Article 1 of this Regulation, the Community should until 30 June 1976 allow imports to be partially free from customs duties in respect of jute manufactures as regards India, Thailand and Bangladesh and in respect of coir manufactures as regards India and Sri Lanka;

Whereas the benefit of these suspensions should be restricted to the said products originating in India, Bangladesh, Thailand and Sri Lanka, the concept of 'originating products' being determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 802/68 ⁽⁵⁾ of 27 June 1968 on the common definition of the concept of the origin of goods,

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 257, 10. 11. 1975, p. 30.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 82, 27. 3. 1974, p. 11.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 82, 27. 3. 1974, p. 17.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 73, 27. 3. 1972, p. 14.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 1.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. From 1 January until 30 June 1976 the Common Customs Tariff duties on the products listed hereinafter shall be suspended at the following preferential rates:

CCT heading No	Description	Preferential rates of duty %
57.06	Yarn of jute or of other textile bast fibres of heading No 57.03	3.2
57.10	Woven fabrics of jute or of other textile bast fibres of heading No 57.03:	
	A. Of a width of not more than 150 cm and weighing per m ² :	
	I. Less than 310 g	8
	II. Not less than 310 g but not more than 500 g	7.6
	III. More than 500 g	6
	B. Of a width of more than 150 cm	11
58.02	Other carpets, carpeting, rugs, mats and matting, and 'Kelem', 'Schumacks' and 'Karamanie' rugs and the like (made up or not):	
	A. Carpets, carpeting, rugs, mats and matting:	
	ex I. Coir mats and matting and tufted carpets of other textile bast fibres of heading No 57.03 and of coir	9.2
	ex II. Carpets, carpeting, rugs, mats and matting, of jute or of other textile bast fibres of heading No 57.03	0
ex 59.04	Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, plaited or not, of jute or of other textile bast fibres of heading No 57.03	0
62.03	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods:	
	A. Of jute or of other textile bast fibres of heading No 57.03:	
	II. Other:	
	a) Of fabric weighing less than 310 g/m ²	8
	b) Of fabric weighing not less than 310 g/m ² but not more than 500 g/m ²	7.6
	c) Of fabric weighing more than 500 g/m ²	6

2. On importation of the said goods into Denmark and the United Kingdom, the duties to be applied shall be those of their customs tariff suspended at the level of those applied in 1973. For textile products falling within heading Nos 57.06 and 57.10, and subheading 62.03 A II, referred to in paragraph 1, Ireland shall align its national customs tariff duties on the abovementioned preferential rates on the dates and according to the timetable fixed in Article 39 (1) and (2) of the Act of Accession.

3. The benefit of the suspensions referred to in Article 1 shall be restricted to products originating in India until 30 June 1976. Products originating in Bangladesh and Thailand, except coir mats and

matting and tufted carpets of coir, shall also benefit from these suspensions. Coir mats and matting and tufted carpets of coir originating in Sri Lanka shall also benefit from the suspensions. For the purposes of this Regulation, the concept of 'originating products' shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No 802/68.

Article 2

1. The Commission, in close collaboration with Member States, shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the foregoing provisions are applied.

2. The Member States shall regularly inform the Commission of imports benefiting under the preceding provisions.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1976.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 17 November 1975.

For the Council

The President

E. COLOMBO

REGULATION (EEC) No 3008/75 OF THE COUNCIL

of 17 November 1975

opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas
for certain products originating in developing countries

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament ⁽¹⁾;

Whereas, within the context of UNCTAD, the European Economic Community offered to grant tariff preferences on finished and semi-finished products coming from developing countries; whereas the preferential treatment proposed in that offer covers, generally speaking, all finished and semi-finished industrial products covered by Chapters 25 to 99 of the Brussels Nomenclature which originate in developing countries; whereas the preference consists in the granting of exemption from customs duties; whereas preferential imports are effected up to the level of ceilings calculated by value in respect of each product on the basis of factors which are uniform for all the products; whereas, in order that the preferences granted to the most competitive developing country or countries should be restricted and that a substantial share should be reserved for the least competitive, preferential imports from any one developing country in respect of a given product should not, as a general rule, exceed 50% of the ceiling fixed for that product;

Whereas, in the offer made by the Community, the annual ceilings should normally be calculated on the basis of the total value for 1968 of cif imports from the countries benefiting from this scheme, excluding those already enjoying various preferential tariff arrangements granted by the Community (basic amount) plus 5% of the value of cif imports from the other countries and from the countries already enjoying such arrangements (additional amount); whereas such additional amount is variable and is calculated each year on the basis of the latest figures available, provided that this entails no reduction in the ceilings;

Whereas the offer made by the Community includes a clause stating that the Community drew up the offer on the assumption that all the main industrialized countries which are members of the OECD would participate in granting preferences and would make similar efforts in this direction; whereas, moreover, it is evident from the conclusions worked out in UNCTAD that this offer, while being of a temporary nature, does not constitute a binding commitment and, in particular, may be withdrawn wholly or in part at a later date; whereas this possibility may be adopted *inter alia* with a view to remedying any unfavourable situations which might arise in the ACP States following the implementation of the generalized preference scheme;

Whereas, moreover, the conference of Heads of State or of Government of the Member States and the States acceding to the European Communities held in Paris on 19 to 21 October 1972 invited the Community institutions and the Member States progressively to adopt an overall policy of development cooperation on a world-wide scale comprising in particular the improvement of generalized preferences with the aim of achieving a steady increase in imports of manufactures from the developing countries;

Whereas tariff preferences have been applied from the second half of 1971 under the conditions set out above and whereas these preferences should continue to be applied throughout 1976; whereas having regard to the terms of the offer concerned and to the need to improve the generalized preferences, the abovementioned basic amount should normally refer to 1971, while the additional amount should refer to 1972; whereas, moreover, these same reference years have already been used for calculating the annual ceilings for the 1975 preferences year; whereas, since there are no Community reference data for more recent periods and in order to ensure none the less that there is an appropriate improvement in the preferences in 1976, the ceilings calculated on the basis of the abovementioned reference years are to be increased by 15% in general for the 1976 preferences year; whereas, however, taking into account the interests of the ACP States

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 257, 10 .11. 1975, p. 30.

for plywood, blockboard, laminboard, battenboard and similar laminated products, falling within tariff heading No 44.15, the quota amount should be limited to 113 500 m³;

Whereas, in accordance with Protocol 23 to the Act of Accession⁽¹⁾ the generalized tariff preference scheme became fully applicable in the new Member States on 1 January 1974;

Whereas it is expedient, therefore, in respect of the products referred to in Annexes A and B which originate in the countries and territories listed in Annex C, that the Community should open for 1976 duty-free Community tariff quotas within the limits of the amounts, in units of account, shown against each of these products;

Whereas charges against each of these tariff quotas must, in respect of the products originating in any of the abovementioned countries or territories, come within a specified percentage of the amount of the quota; whereas the benefit of such tariff quotas should be reserved for products originating in the countries and territories under consideration, the concept of 'originating products' being determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 802/68⁽²⁾ of 27 June 1968 on the common definition of the concept of the origin of goods;

Whereas it is necessary to ensure equal and continuous access for all Community importers to the abovementioned quotas and the uninterrupted application of the rate laid down for those quotas to all imports of the products concerned into all Member States until those quotas are used up; whereas, having regard to the principles set out above, the Community nature of the quotas can be respected by allocating the Community tariff quota among Member States; whereas, moreover, to this end and in the context of the utilization system, the actual charges against the quotas may relate only to products which have been entered for home use and which are accompanied by a certificate of origin;

Whereas the application of the generally accepted principles in respect of the allocation of the Community tariff quotas which have been opened hitherto entails under these circumstances, and in view of the variety of the products concerned and the fact that the benefiting countries and territories

are specified, calculations which are all the more problematic in that the statistical data required sometimes prove to be incomplete or not sufficiently accurate or representative; whereas the time required for these calculations cannot be reconciled with the continuity necessary for the application of the tariff preferences concerned; whereas, under these conditions, it would be advisable still at this stage to adopt a fixed scale for allocating the Community tariff quotas concerned among the Member States; whereas, using as a basis general economic criteria relating to external trade, the gross national product and population, the percentages for the initial shares of the Member States in the quota amounts are as follows for the quota year under consideration:

Germany	27.5%
Benelux	10.5%
France	19.0%
Italy	15.0%
Denmark	5.0%
Ireland	1.0%
United Kingdom	22.0%

Whereas, however, taking into account the more precise information already available concerning trade in plywood, blockboard, laminboard, battenboard and similar laminated products falling within heading No 44.15 of the Common Customs Tariff, these percentages should be replaced by: 9.52%, 5.52%, 1.90%, 2.10%, 8.57%, 2.86% and 69.53% respectively;

Whereas in connection with the Member States' participation in the Community tariff quota for the abovementioned products falling within heading No 44.15 it should be borne in mind that United Kingdom imports in recent years from developing countries, in particular from Malaysia and Singapore, have been increasing substantially; whereas the introduction of customs duties on these imports might alter traditional trade flows to the detriment of the developing countries which hitherto benefited from duty-free entry; whereas this situation is a special reason for raising the share of the said Member State without restricting access thereto of countries covered by the generalized preference scheme;

Whereas, without affecting the Community nature of the tariff quotas for the products listed in Annex

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 73, 27. 3. 1972, p. 14.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 1.

A, it appears possible to provide temporarily for a utilization scheme based on a single allocation among the Member States; whereas, moreover, the allocation set out by this Regulation in no way prejudices the possibility of adopting the general method of allocation of Community tariff quotas comprising the setting up of a reserve share; whereas at the present juncture it appears feasible that such allocation could be made according to the percentages set out above;

Whereas the percentage for the shares of the Member States in the Community tariff quotas referred to above, in view of the duration and amounts thereof, does not appear in this instance to compromise the equal access for Community importers to Community tariff quotas; whereas for this same reason it would appear expedient to allow each Member State to choose the system for administering its share;

Whereas, to take account of future import trends for the products listed in Annex B in the various Member States, the quotas should be divided into two tranches, the first being allocated among Member States and the second held as a reserve to cover subsequently the requirements of Member States which have exhausted their initial shares; whereas, moreover, the reserve constituted in the manner described above tends to avoid making the system of utilization of the quota excessively rigid, to the detriment of the developing countries concerned and will contribute to achieving the aim already mentioned of improving the generalized preferences system; whereas, to give importers in each Member State some degree of certainty, the first tranche of the Community quota should be fixed at 80% of its full amount;

Whereas Member States may exhaust their initial shares for the products listed in Annex B at different rates; whereas to avoid disruption of supplies on this account it should be provided that any Member State which has almost used up its initial share should draw an additional share from the reserve; whereas this must be done by each Member State as and when each of its additional shares is almost entirely used up, and repeated as many times as the reserve allows; whereas the initial and additional shares must be available for use until the end of the quota period; whereas, however, it seems advisable to permit the Member States to limit the exercise of their total obligation to draw on the reserve amount to a level not exceeding 40% of their initial share; whereas this method of administration calls for close cooperation between Member States and

the Commission which must, in particular, be able to observe the extent to which the quota amount is used and inform Member States thereof;

Whereas if, at a specified date in the quota period, a considerable balance remains in one or other Member State it is essential that that Member State pays a large amount of it back into the reserve, in order to avoid a part of the Community quota remaining unused in one Member State when it could be used in others;

Whereas since the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg are united in and represented by the Benelux Economic Union, all transactions concerning the administration of shares allocated to that Economic Union may be carried out by any one of its members,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. From 1 January to 31 December 1976 the Common Customs Tariff duties and the tariff duties of the new Member States on the products listed in Annexes A and B shall be completely suspended within the framework of Community tariff quotas of amounts which shall be expressed in units of account and which shall be indicated against each product in column 3 of those Annexes.

2. These tariff quotas shall be enjoyed solely by products originating in the countries and territories listed in Annex C. However, those imports which already enjoy exemption from customs duties under other preferential tariff arrangements granted by the Community may not be charged against these tariff quotas. For the purposes of this Regulation, the concept of originating products shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No 802/68.

3. The amount to be charged in respect of each country or territory referred to in paragraph 2 against each of the tariff quota amounts mentioned above shall be limited to the maximum amount given in column 4 of Annexes A and B against each category of products.

4. Any amendment to Annex C, in particular by the addition of new countries or territories enjoying

tariff preferences, may entail a corresponding adjustment to the amounts of the quotas and to the maximum amounts appearing in columns 3 and 4 of Annexes A and B.

Article 2

1. For the products listed in Annex A the Community tariff quotas referred to in Article 1 shall be allocated in shares which shall be for each Member State the amounts given in column 5 of Annex A against each category of products.

2. The share allocated to the United Kingdom for products falling within heading No 44.15 shall be increased by an amount determined by a footnote to the said Annex. Article 1 (3) shall not apply to such an increase.

Article 3

1. A first tranche of 80% of each of the Community tariff quotas listed in Annex B, expressed in units of account in column 5 of Annex B shall be allocated among the Member States; the shares which, subject to Article 6, shall be valid from 1 January to 31 December 1976, shall for each Member State be as indicated in column 6 to Annex B against each of the products listed therein.

2. The second tranche of 20% of each of the tariff quotas shall constitute the reserve, specified in each case in column 7 of Annex B.

Article 4

1. If a Member State has used 90% or more of one of its initial shares as fixed in Annex B, or of that share minus any portion returned to the reserve pursuant to Article 6, it shall forthwith, by notifying the Commission, draw a second share, to the extent that the reserve so permits, equal to 10% of its initial share.

2. If a Member State, after exhausting one of its initial shares, has used 90% or more of the second share drawn by it, that Member State shall forthwith, by notifying the Commission, draw a third share, to the extent that the reserve so permits, equal to 5% of its initial share.

3. If a Member State, after exhausting its second share, has used 90% or more of the third share drawn by it, that Member State shall, in accordance with paragraph 2 draw a fourth share equal to the third. This process shall continue until the reserve has been exhausted.

4. By way of derogation from paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, a Member State may draw shares lower than those specified in those paragraphs if there are grounds for believing that those specified may not be used in full. Any Member State applying this paragraph shall inform the Commission of its grounds for so doing.

5. Any Member State may limit the sum total of its additional shares to 40% of its initial share, informing the Commission that it is so doing.

Article 5

Additional shares drawn pursuant to Article 4 shall be valid until 31 December 1976.

Article 6

A Member State which on 15 September 1976 has not exhausted one of its initial shares shall not later than 10 October 1976 return to the reserve any unused portion in excess of 20% of the initial amount. It may return a greater portion if there are grounds for believing that such portion may not be used in full.

Member States shall, not later than 10 October 1976, notify the Commission of the total quantities of the product in question imported up to and including 15 September 1976 and charged against the Community quotas and of any portion of their initial shares returned to the reserve.

Article 7

The Commission shall keep an account of the shares opened by the Member States pursuant to Articles 3 and 4 and shall, as soon as the information reaches it, inform each State of the extent to which the reserve has been used up.

It shall, not later than 15 October 1976, inform the Member State of the amount still in reserve following any return of shares pursuant to Article 6.

It shall ensure that when an amount exhausting the reserve is drawn the amount so drawn does not exceed the balance available, and to this end shall notify the amount of that balance to the Member State making the last drawing.

The Member States shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that additional shares drawn pursuant to Article 4 are opened in such a way that importations may be charged without interruption against their cumulative shares of the Community quota.

Article 8

1. The Member States shall ensure free access to the shares which have been allocated to them for importers of the said goods who are established in their territory.

2. The extent to which a Member State has used up its share shall be determined on the basis of imports of the said goods which have been entered for home use, on the basis of the customs value of the said goods, and which are accompanied by a certificate of origin in accordance with the rules referred to in Article 1(2).

3. Goods shall qualify for a tariff quota only if the certificate of origin referred to in paragraph 2 is submitted before the date on which the levying of duties is re-introduced.

Article 9

The Commission shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the maximum amount referred to in Article 1(3) is observed. When the charges, at Community level, of products originating in each of the countries and territories listed in Annex C, against any one of the Community tariff quotas reach the maximum amount laid down in column 4 of Annexes A and B, the Commission shall immediately notify the Member States of the date on which, as a result of this fact, the normal tariff is to be re-introduced in respect of the country or territory in question. This notification shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Article 10

Member States shall inform the Commission at regular intervals of imports of the products in question actually charged against their shares.

Article 11

Member States and the Commission shall cooperate closely to ensure that the provisions of the above Articles are observed.

Article 12

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1976.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 17 November 1975.

For the Council

The President

E. COLOMBO

ANNEX A

List of products referred to in Article 2 subject to zero-duty Community tariff quotas under the generalized tariff preferences granted to developing countries and territories

Order No	CCT heading No (1)	Description (2)	Quota amount in u.a. (a) (3)	Maximum amount per country or territory (4)		Share of quota amounts allocated to Member States in u.a. (a) (5)
				%	u.a. (a)	
1	41.02	Bovine cattle leather (including buffalo leather) and equine leather, except leather falling within heading No 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08: ex B. Other, but not including leather not further prepared than tanned	16 771 320	30	5 031 396	Germany 4 612 115 Benelux 1 760 990 France 3 186 550 Italy 2 515 700 Denmark 838 565 Ireland 167 710 United Kingdom 3 689 690
2	42.02	Travel goods (for example, trunks, suit-cases, hat-boxes, travelling-bags, rucksacks), shopping-bags, handbags, satchels, briefcases, wallets, purses, toilet-cases, tool-cases, tobacco-pouches, sheaths, cases, boxes (for example, for arms, musical instruments, binoculars, jewellery, bottles, collars, footwear, brushes) and similar containers, of leather or of composition leather, of vulcanized fibre, of artificial plastic sheeting, of paperboard or of textile fabric: B. Of other materials	11 324 000	30	3 397 200	Germany 3 114 100 Benelux 1 189 020 France 2 151 560 Italy 1 698 600 Denmark 566 200 Ireland 113 240 United Kingdom 2 491 280
3	42.03	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, of leather or of composition leather: A. Articles of apparel B. Gloves, including mittens and mitts: II. Special, for sports III. Other C. Other clothing accessories	11 636 000	30	3 490 100	Germany 3 199 900 Benelux 1 221 780 France 2 210 840 Italy 1 745 400 Denmark 581 800 Ireland 116 360 United Kingdom 2 559 920
4	44.15	Plywood, block-board, laminboard, battenboard and similar laminated wood products (including veneered panels and sheets); inlaid wood and wood marquetry	113 500 m ³	30	34 050 m ³	Germany 10 600 m ³ Benelux 5 850 m ³ France 2 050 m ³ Italy 2 300 m ³ Denmark 10 200 m ³ Ireland 3 500 m ³ United Kingdom ⁽¹⁾ 79 000 m ³ ⁽¹⁾

(a) Unless otherwise indicated.

⁽¹⁾ Pursuant to Article 2 (2) this share is increased by 113 500 m³.

Order No	CCT heading No (1)	Description (2)	Quota amount in u.a. (a) (3)	Maximum amount per country or territory (4)		Share of quota amounts allocated to Member States in u.a. (a) (5)
				%	u.a. (a)	
5	64.01	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or artificial plastic material	2 422 350	20	484 470	Germany 654 034 Benelux 242 235 France 448 135 Italy 339 129 Denmark 121 117 Ireland 12 112 United Kingdom 605 588
6	(*) 64.02	Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather; footwear (other than footwear falling within heading No 64.01) with outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic material: A. Footwear with uppers of leather	19 796 700	15	2 969 505	Germany 5 345 110 Benelux 1 979 670 France 3 662 390 Italy 2 771 535 Denmark 989 835 Ireland 98 985 United Kingdom 4 949 175
7	64.02	Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather; footwear (other than footwear falling within heading No 64.01) with outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic material: B. Other	10 991 400	15	1 648 710	Germany 2 967 680 Benelux 1 099 140 France 2 033 410 Italy 1 538 795 Denmark 549 570 Ireland 54 955 United Kingdom 2 747 850
8	85.21	Thermionic, cold cathode and photo-cathode valves and tubes (including vapour or gas-filled valves and tubes, cathode-ray tubes, television camera tubes and mercury arc rectifying valves and tubes); photocells; mounted piezo-electric crystals; diodes, transistors and similar semi-conductor devices; electronic micro-circuits: D. Diodes, transistors and similar semi-conductor devices; electronic micro-circuits E. Parts	5 823 000	30	1 746 900	Germany 1 601 325 Benelux 611 415 France 1 106 370 Italy 873 450 Denmark 291 150 Ireland 58 230 United Kingdom 1 281 060
9	94.01	Chairs and other seats (other than those falling within heading No 94.02), whether or not convertible into beds, and parts thereof: B. Other	17 232 000	20	3 446 000	Germany 4 738 800 Benelux 1 809 360 France 3 274 080 Italy 2 584 800 Denmark 861 600 Ireland 172 320 United Kingdom 3 791 040

(a) Unless otherwise indicated.

(*) Products falling within subheading 64.02 A, originating in the countries and territories listed in Section II of Annex C, are excluded from the benefit of this tariff quota.

ANNEX B

List of products referred to in Article 3 subject to zero-duty Community tariff quotas under the generalized tariff preferences granted to developing countries and territories

Order No	CCT heading No (1)	Description (2)	Quota amount in u.a. (3)	Maximum amount per country or territory (4)		u.a. (5)	Share of quota amounts allocated to Member States in u.a. (6)	u.a. (7)
				%	u.a.			
1	42.02	Travel goods (for example, trunks, suitcases, hat-boxes, travelling-bags, rucksacks), shopping-bags, handbags, satchels, briefcases, wallets, purses, toilet-cases, tool-cases, tobacco-pouches, sheaths, cases, boxes (for example, for arms, musical instruments, binoculars, jewellery, bottles, collars, footwear, brushes) and similar containers, of leather or of composition leather, of vulcanized fibre, of artificial plastic sheeting, of paperboard or of textile fabric: A. Of artificial plastic sheeting	5 245 000	30	1 573 500	4 196 000	Germany 1 153 900 Benelux 440 580 France 797 240 Italy 629 400 Denmark 209 800 Ireland 41 960 United Kingdom 923 120	1 049 000
2	85.03	Primary cells and primary batteries	4 441 000	30	1 332 300	3 552 800	Germany 977 020 Benelux 373 040 France 675 030 Italy 532 920 Denmark 177 640 Ireland 35 530 United Kingdom 781 620	888 200

Order No	CCT heading No (1)	Description (2)	Quota amount in u.a. (3)	Maximum amount per country or territory (4)		u.a. (5)	Share of quota amounts allocated to Member States in u.a. (6)	u.a. (7)
				%	u.a.			
3	85.15	Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radio-broadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus (including receivers incorporating sound recorders or reproducers) and television cameras; radio navigational aid apparatus, radar apparatus and radio remote control apparatus: A. Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radio-broadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus (including receivers incorporating sound recorders or reproducers) and television cameras: III. Receivers, whether or not combined with a sound recorder or reproducer C. Parts of the goods of subheadings A and B above: III. Other	17 783 800	20	3 556 760	14 227 040	Germany 3 912 440 Benelux 1 493 840 France 2 703 130 Italy 2 134 060 Denmark 711 350 Ireland 142 270 United Kingdom 3 129 950	3 556 760
4	94.03	Other furniture and parts thereof	12 711 000	20	2 542 200	10 168 800	Germany 2 796 420 Benelux 1 067 724 France 1 932 072 Italy 1 525 320 Denmark 508 440 Ireland 101 688 United Kingdom 2 237 136	2 542 200

ANNEX C

List of developing countries and territories enjoying generalized tariff preferences

I. INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES

Afghanistan	Honduras	Rwanda
Algeria	India	Saudi Arabia
Argentina	Indonesia	Senegal
Bahamas	Iran	Sierra Leone
Bahrain	Iraq	Singapore
Bangladesh	Ivory Coast	Somalia
Barbados	Jamaica	Sri Lanka
Bhutan	Jordan	Sudan
Bolivia	Kenya	Swaziland
Botswana	Khmer Republic	Surinam
Brazil	Korea (South)	Syria
Burma	Kuwait	Tanzania
Burundi	Laos	Thailand
Cameroon	Lebanon	Togo
Cape Verde Islands	Lesotho	Tonga
Central African Republic	Liberia	Trinidad and Tobago
Chad	Libya	Tunisia
Chile	Malagasy Republic	Uganda
Colombia	Malawi	United Arab Emirates:
Congo, People's Republic of	Malaysia	Abu Dhabi
Costa Rica	Maldives Islands	Dubai
Cuba	Mali	Ras al Khaimah
Cyprus	Mauritania	Fujairah
Dahomey	Mauritius	Ajman
Dominican Republic	Mexico	Sharjah
Ecuador	Morocco	Ummal Qaiwain
Egypt, Arab Republic of	Nauru	Upper Volta
El Salvador	Nepal	Uruguay
Equatorial Guinea	Nicaragua	Venezuela
Ethiopia	Niger	Vietnam, Republic of
Fiji	Nigeria	Western Samoa
Gabon	Oman	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of
Gambia	Pakistan	Yemen Arab Republic
Ghana	Panama	Yugoslavia
Grenada	Papua New Guinea	Zaire
Guatemala	Paraguay	Zambia
Guinea	Peru	
Guinea Bissau	Philippines	
Guyana	Qatar	
Haiti		

II. COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

dependent or administered, or for whose external relations Member States of the Community or third countries are wholly or partly responsible

Afars and Issas (Territory of the)
 Angola (including Cabinda)
 Australian Antarctic Territory
 Belize
 Bermuda
 British Antarctic Territory
 British Indian Ocean Territory (Aldabra, Farquhar, Chagos Archipelago, Desroches)
 British Pacific Ocean ⁽¹⁾
 Brunei
 Cayman Islands and Dependencies
 Christmas Island
 Cocos (Keeling) Islands
 Comoro Archipelago
 Cook Islands and Swan Islands
 Falkland Islands and Dependencies
 French Polynesia
 French Southern and Antarctic Territories
 Gibraltar
 Heard Island and McDonald Islands
 Hong Kong
 Leeward Islands ⁽²⁾
 Macao
 Mozambique
 Netherlands Antilles
 New Caledonia and Dependencies
 Norfolk Island
 Pacific Islands administered by the United States of America or under United States trusteeship ⁽³⁾
 Portuguese Timor
 St Helena (including Ascension, Gough Island, and Tristan da Cunha)
 Saint Pierre and Miquelon
 São Tomé and Príncipe
 Seychelles (including Amirantes)
 Sikkim
 Spanish territories in Africa
 Territories for which New Zealand is responsible (Cook Islands, Niue Island, Tokelau Islands and Ross Dependency)
 Turks and Caicos Islands
 Virgin Islands of the United States (St Croix, St Thomas, St John, etc.)
 Wallis and Futuna Islands
 Windward Islands ⁽⁴⁾

Note: The above lists may be amended subsequently to take account of changes in the international status of countries or territories.

⁽¹⁾ Gilbert Islands, Tuvalu, British Solomon Islands, New Hebrides Condominium, and Pitcairn Islands.

⁽²⁾ Antigua, Montserrat, St Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, British Virgin Islands.

⁽³⁾ The Pacific Islands administered by the United States of America include: Guam, American Samoa (including Swain's Island), Midway Islands, Johnston and Sand Islands, Wake Island and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (the Caroline, Marianas and Marshall Islands).

⁽⁴⁾ Dominica, St Lucia, St Vincent.

REGULATION (EEC) No 3009/75 OF THE COUNCIL

of 17 November 1975

opening and providing for the administration of preferential Community tariff ceilings
for certain products originating in developing countries

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament ⁽¹⁾;

Whereas, within the context of UNCTAD, the European Economic Community offered to grant tariff preferences on finished and semi-finished products coming from developing countries; whereas the preferential treatment proposed in that offer covers, generally speaking, all finished and semi-finished industrial products covered by Chapters 25 to 99 of the Brussels Nomenclature which originate in developing countries; whereas the preference consists in the granting of exemption from customs duties; whereas preferential imports are effected up to the level of ceilings calculated by value in respect of each product on the basis of factors which are uniform for all the products; whereas in order that the preferences granted to the most competitive developing country or countries should be restricted and that a substantial share should be reserved for the least competitive, preferential imports from any one developing country in respect of a given product should not, as a general rule, exceed 50% of the ceiling fixed for that product;

Whereas, in the offer made by the Community, the annual ceilings should normally be calculated on the basis of the total value for 1968 cif imports from the countries benefiting from this scheme, excluding those already enjoying various preferential tariff arrangements granted by the Community (basic amount), plus 5% of the value of cif imports from the other countries and from the countries already enjoying such arrangements (additional amount); whereas such additional amount is variable and is calculated each year on the basis of the latest figures

available, provided that this entails no reduction in the ceiling;

Whereas the offer made by the Community includes a clause stating that the Community drew up the offer on the assumption that all the main industrialized countries which are members of the OECD would participate in granting preferences and would make similar efforts in this direction; whereas, moreover, it is evident from the conclusions worked out in UNCTAD that this offer, while being of a temporary nature, does not constitute a binding commitment and, in particular, may be withdrawn wholly or in part at a later date; whereas this possibility may be adopted *inter alia* with a view to remedying any unfavourable situations which might arise in the ACP States following the implementation of the generalized preference scheme;

Whereas, moreover, the conference of the Heads of State or of Government of the Member States and the States acceding to the European Communities held in Paris from 19 to 21 October 1972 invited the Community institutions and the Member States progressively to adopt an overall policy of development cooperation on a world-wide scale comprising in particular the improvement of generalized preferences with the aim of achieving a steady increase in imports of manufactures from the developing countries;

Whereas tariff preferences have been applied from the second half of 1971 under the conditions set out above and whereas these preferences should continue to be applied throughout 1976; whereas, having regard to the terms of the offer concerned and to the need to improve the generalized preferences, the abovementioned basic amount should normally refer to 1971, while the additional amount refers to 1972; whereas moreover, these same reference years have already been used for calculating the annual ceilings for the 1975 preferences year; whereas, since there are no Community reference data for more recent periods and in order to ensure none the less that there is an appropriate improvement in the preferences in 1976, the ceilings calculated on the basis of the abovementioned reference years are to be increased by 15% for the 1976 preferences year;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 257, 10. 11. 1975, p. 30.

Whereas, in accordance with Protocol 23 to the Act of Accession ⁽¹⁾ the generalized tariff preference scheme became fully applicable in the new Member States on 1 January 1974;

Whereas it is expedient, therefore, in respect of the products referred to in Annex A which originate in the countries and territories listed in Annex B, that the Community should allow, for each category of these products and throughout 1976, duty-free imports within the limits of the Community ceilings calculated in the manner set out above; whereas the benefit of such tariff exemption should be reserved for products originating in the countries and territories under consideration; the concept of 'originating products' being determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 802/68 ⁽²⁾ of 27 June 1968 on the common definition of the concept of the origin of goods; whereas charges against each of these ceilings must, as a general rule, come within a maximum Community amount of 50% in respect of the products originating in any of the abovementioned countries; whereas, however, in order to ensure that all the countries and territories in question are able to benefit from this preferential system, the Community maximum amount should, for certain products, be reduced to 20 or 30%;

Whereas preferential Community tariff quotas were previously granted for all the products listed in Annex A; whereas experience in recent years has shown that this improvement in the Community preferences scheme can only be achieved if an effort is made to ensure a more balanced distribution of the advantages granted to all the beneficiary countries and territories; whereas for this reason and in order to afford each of them equal opportunity to benefit from the preferential ceilings, it seems adequate to limit to 15% the maximum amount for each of the beneficiary countries and territories which have either reached the maximum amount for a given product in 1972 and 1973, or which, according to the most up-to-date statistics available, supply the Community with at least 40% of its imports of the product in question from the beneficiary countries and territories as a whole; however, in order to avoid damaging the interests of the less favoured of these beneficiary countries and territories the 15% limit will not be applied in the case of those which have a very low *per capita* national product, or which for a given product have charged against the preferences an amount representing at least 10% of their deliveries to the Community of industrial

manufactured products eligible for the Community preferences scheme; whereas, in addition, in order to ensure that the new maximum amounts are not less than those fixed hitherto, the abovementioned maximum amount of 15% shall in general only apply or shall only become applicable where, in absolute value, it is higher than the level fixed for the 1974 preferences;

Whereas, furthermore, for some of the products affected by the fixing of the maximum amount at 15%, this improvement is conditional upon the introduction of measures calculated to encourage the principal suppliers benefiting from the system to ensure a balanced distribution of their deliveries throughout the Community instead of concentrating them in specific areas, or even in one single area of the Community; whereas to this end general provision should be made for the levying of the normal customs duties to be re-introduced in a Member State when preferential imports originating in a single beneficiary country or territory reach 50% of the maximum amount envisaged above; whereas this measure does not interfere with the immediate re-introduction of the levying of the normal customs duties at Community level when preferential imports reach the Community maximum amounts; whereas, as regards the Community ceilings, there is nothing to prevent provisions being made only for the possibility of the Community's re-introducing the levying of the normal customs duties when the said ceilings are reached at Community level;

Whereas, under these circumstances, these objectives may be reached by applying a method of administration based on the charging, at Community level, against the abovementioned ceilings and maximum amounts, of imports of the products concerned as and when these products are entered for home use and are accompanied by a certificate of origin; whereas this method of administration must make provision for the re-introduction of the levying of customs duties as soon as the said ceilings or maximum amounts are reached at Community level;

Whereas such method of administration calls for very close and particularly rapid cooperation between Member States and the Commission, which must, in particular, be able to observe every 10 days the extent to which charges are made against the ceilings and maximum amounts and inform Member States thereof; whereas such cooperation should be particularly close in view of the need for the Commission to be able to take appropriate measures to re-introduce the levying of customs duties either

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 73, 27. 3. 1972, p. 14.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 1.

generally or individually when any of the ceilings or maximum amounts are reached;

Whereas since the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg are united in and represented by the Benelux Economic Union, the provisions governing the maximum amounts concern that Economic Union as a whole and any operation relating thereto may be carried out by one of its members,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. From 1 January to 31 December 1976 the Common Customs Tariff duties and the tariff duties of the new Member States on the products listed in Annex A shall be totally suspended, subject to the provisions of Articles 2 and 4 (2) of this Regulation.

2. This suspension shall be enjoyed solely by products originating in the countries and territories listed in Annex B. However, imports already enjoying exemption from customs duties under other preferential tariff arrangements granted by the Community shall not be charged against the ceilings specified in paragraph 3. For the purposes of the application of this Regulation, the concept of originating products shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No 802/68.

3. Subject to the provisions of Articles 2 and 4 (2) this suspension shall be granted, in respect of each category of products within a Community ceiling which shall be expressed in units of account and which shall be equal to 115% of the amount obtained by adding together the values of cif imports in 1971 of the products concerned, to the Community from the countries and territories enjoying these arrangements, excluding those already enjoying various preferential tariff arrangements granted by the Community, and 5% of the value of cif imports in 1972 from other countries and from countries and territories already enjoying such arrangements.

4. Subject to the provisions of Articles 2 and 4 (2), within each ceiling thus calculated, charges of products originating in any one of the countries or territories listed in Annex B should not exceed a Community maximum amount expressed as a percentage or in units of account against each of the products in column 3 of Annex A.

5. However, in the case of the products originating in the beneficiary countries or territories indicated by an asterisk in column 3 of Annex A, the amount charged against the preferences in a single Member State shall be limited to 50% of the maximum laid down in paragraph 4. The normal customs duties shall again be levied as soon as this level is reached, unless the Member State concerned previously notifies the Commission that it does not intend to avail itself of this limitation for all or some of the products concerned. The Commission shall inform the Member States of this fact without delay.

6. Any amendment to Annex B, in particular by the addition of new countries enjoying tariff preferences, may entail a corresponding adjustment to the Community ceilings and the maximum amounts referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4.

Article 2

1. As soon as the ceilings calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 (3), which are laid down for Community imports of products originating in all of the countries referred to in Article 1 (2), are reached at Community level, the levying of customs duties on imports of the products in question from all the countries and territories concerned may at any time be re-introduced until the end of the period referred to in the first subparagraph of Article 1 (1).

2. As soon as the maximum amounts determined in accordance with Article 1 (4) for imports into the Community of products originating in each of the countries or territories referred to in Article 1 (2) are reached at Community level for one of these countries or territories, the Commission shall without delay inform the Member States of the date on which the normal tariff must be restored in respect of the countries or territories concerned. This information shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

However, when the amounts of products originating in one or other of the countries or territories indicated by two asterisks in column 3 of Annex A charged against the preferences reach the Community maximum amount in one Member State, that Member State shall without delay re-introduce the levying of the normal customs duty. It shall notify the Commission, which shall inform the other Member States of this fact, at the same time fixing the earliest date on which the levying of the normal tariff must be re-introduced in these States also. This information shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

3. Without prejudice to the foregoing provisions, where the levying of the normal customs duty is re-introduced under the conditions described in Article 1 (5) the Member State concerned shall immediately notify the Commission, which shall without delay inform the other Member States.

Article 3

1. Imports of the products in question shall be actually charged against the Community ceilings and maximum amounts as and when the products are entered for home use, and provided that they are accompanied by a certificate of origin pursuant to the rules laid down in Article 1 (2).

2. Goods may be charged against a ceiling or maximum amount only if the certificate of origin referred to in paragraph 1 is submitted before the date on which the levying of duties is re-introduced.

3. The extent to which the ceilings and maximum amounts have been actually used up shall be determined at Community level and in the Member States on the basis of the imports charged in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2.

Article 4

1. The Commission, in close cooperation with the Member States, shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the above provisions are applied.

2. The Commission shall issue Regulations to re-introduce the levying of the normal customs duties within the context of the ceilings established in respect of all the countries and territories referred to in Article 1 (2).

Article 5

Member States shall inform the Commission at regular intervals of imports of the products in question actually charged against the Community ceilings and maximum amounts laid down in Article 1 (3) and (4).

Until the levying of the normal customs duties is re-introduced the information shall cover, in particular, the returns relating to the amounts actually charged against the preferences during the previous 10 days, which must be forwarded within five full days of the end of each 10-day period.

Article 6

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1976.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 17 November 1975.

For the Council

The President

E. COLOMBO

ANNEX A

List of products originating in developing countries and territories, enjoying generalized tariff preferences, in respect of which duties under the Common Customs Tariff are totally suspended within the limit of Community ceilings and maximum amounts per beneficiary country or territory (a)

Order No	CCT heading No (1)	Description (2)	Level of the maximum amounts (3)
1	28.27	Lead oxides; red lead and orange lead	20 %, reduced to 834 000 u.a. for Mexico (*) (**)
2	28.56	Carbides (for example, silicon carbide, boron carbide, metal carbides): C. Of calcium	50%, reduced to 195 000 u.a. for Yugoslavia (*) (**)
3	31.05	Other fertilizers; goods of the present Chapter in tablets, lozenges and similar prepared forms or in packings of a gross weight not exceeding 10 kg: A. Other fertilizers: I. Containing the three fertilizing substances: nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium II. Containing the two fertilizing substances: nitrogen and phosphorus III. Containing the two fertilizing substances: nitrogen and potassium: b) Other IV. Other B. Goods of the present Chapter in tablets, lozenges and similar prepared forms or in packings of a gross weight not exceeding 10 kg	50%, reduced to 536 000 u.a. for Yugoslavia (*) (**)
4	39.03	Regenerated cellulose; cellulose nitrate, cellulose acetate and other cellulose esters, cellulose ethers and other chemical derivatives of cellulose, plasticized or not (for example, collodions, celluloid); vulcanized fibre: B. Other: I. Regenerated cellulose	50%, reduced to 418 000 u.a. for Yugoslavia (*) (**)

(a) Manufactured and semi-finished industrial products qualifying under the ordinary arrangements for exemption or total temporary suspension of the Common Customs Tariff duty are only taken into account as regards the Member States of the Community as originally constituted, whereas the exemption or suspension is directly and fully applicable by the new Member States under the present arrangements.

Order No	CCT heading No (1)	Description (2)	Level of the maximum amounts (3)
5	39.03	Regenerated cellulose; cellulose nitrate, cellulose acetate and other cellulose esters, cellulose ethers and other chemical derivatives of cellulose, plasticized or not (for example, collodions, celluloid); vulcanized fibre: B. Other: II. Cellulose nitrates	50%, reduced to 92 000 u.a. for Yugoslavia (*) (**)
6	40.11	Rubber tyres, tyre cases, interchangeable tyre treads, inner tubes and tyre flaps, for wheels of all kinds	50%, reduced to 3 701 000 u.a. for Yugoslavia (*) (**)
7	46.03	Basketwork, wickerwork and other articles of plaiting materials, made directly to shape; articles made up from goods falling within heading No 46.01 or 46.02; articles of loofah	20 %
8	48.01	Paper and paperboard (including cellulose wadding), machine-made, in rolls or sheets: C. Kraft paper and kraft board: II. Other ⁽¹⁾	50 %, reduced to 15 % for Yugoslavia (*) (**)
9	66.01	Umbrellas and sunshades (including walking-stick umbrellas, umbrella tents, and garden and similar umbrellas)	50%, reduced to 1 354 000 u.a. for Hong Kong (*) (**)
10	67.04 (a)	Wigs, false beards, eyebrows and eye lashes, switches and the like, of human or animal hair or of textiles; other articles of human hair (including hair nets)	30%, reduced to 6 147 000 u.a. for South Korea (*) (**)
11	69.02 (a)	Refractory bricks, blocks, tiles and similar refractory constructional goods, other than goods falling within heading No 69.01	50%, reduced to 1 693 000 u.a. for Yugoslavia (**)
12	69.11	Tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes, of porcelain or china (including biscuit porcelain and parian)	50 %, reduced to 15 % for Macao (*) (**)
13	70.05	Unworked drawn or blown glass (including flashed glass), in rectangles	50%, reduced to 411 000 u.a. for Yugoslavia (*) (**)

(a) Products originating in Romania and which fall within this tariff heading are also eligible for Community preferential tariff arrangements.

⁽¹⁾ For products falling within this subheading, the Community ceiling referred to in Article 1 (4) is fixed at 30 427 000 u.a.

Order No	CCT heading No (1)	Description (2)	Level of the maximum amounts (3)
14	70.13	Glassware (other than articles falling within heading No 70.19) of a kind commonly used for table, kitchen, toilet or office purposes, for indoor decoration, or for similar uses	30%, reduced to 658 000 u.a. for Yugoslavia (**)
15	71.16	Imitation jewellery	50%, reduced to 2 154 000 u.a. for Hong Kong (*) (**)
16	73.18	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of iron (other than of cast iron) or steel, excluding high-pressure hydro-electric conduits ⁽¹⁾	50%, reduced to 2 289 000 u.a. for Yugoslavia (*) (**)
17	74.03	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of copper; copper wire	50%, reduced to 1 095 000 u.a. for Yugoslavia (**)
18	79.03	Wrought plates, sheets and strip, of zinc; zinc foil; zinc powders and flakes: A. Plates, sheets, strip and foil	50%, reduced to 743 000 u.a. for Yugoslavia (**)
19	84.41 (a)	Sewing machines; furniture specially designed for sewing machines; sewing machine needles: A. Sewing machines; furniture specially designed for sewing machines: III. Parts, including furniture specially designed for sewing machines	50%, reduced to 243 000 u.a. for Yugoslavia (**)
20	85.01	Electrical goods of the following descriptions: generators, motors, converters (rotary or static), transformers, rectifiers and rectifying apparatus, inductors: A. Generators, motors (whether or not equipped with speed reducing, changing or step-up gear) and rotary converters: II. Other	50%, reduced to 2 091 000 u.a. for Yugoslavia (*) (**)
21	85.10	Portable electric battery and magneto lamps, other than lamps falling within heading No 85.09: B. Other	50%, reduced to 944 000 u.a. for Hong Kong (*) (**)
22	85.23	Insulated (including enamelled or anodized) electric wire, cable, bars, strip and the like (including co-axial cable), whether or not fitted with connectors	20 %, reduced to 1 442 000 u.a. for Yugoslavia (*) (**)

(a) Products originating in Romania and which fall within this tariff heading are also eligible for Community preferential tariff arrangements.

⁽¹⁾ For products falling within this heading, the Community ceiling referred to in Article 1 (4) is fixed at 13 039 000 u.a.

Order No	CCT heading No (1)	Description (2)	Level of the maximum amounts (3)
23	87.14	Other vehicles (including trailers), not mechanically propelled, and parts thereof: B. Trailers and semi-trailers: II. Other	50%, reduced to 1 710 000 u.a. for Yugoslavia (*) (**)
24	90.05 (a)	Refracting telescopes (monocular and binocular), prismatic or not	30%, reduced to 15% for South Korea (**), for Hong Kong (**) and for Macao (**)
25	92.11 (a)	Gramophones, dictating machines and other sound recorders and reproducers, including record players and tape decks, with or without sound heads; television image and sound recorders and reproducers, magnetic: A. Sound recorders and reproducers	50 %, reduced to 15% for Hong Kong (**)
26	97.02 (a)	Dolls	20%, reduced to 2 367 000 u.a. for Hong Kong (**)
27	97.03	Other toys; working models of a kind used for recreational purposes	20%, reduced to 6 724 000 u.a. for Hong Kong (*) (**)
28	97.05 (b)	Carnival articles; entertainment articles (for example, conjuring tricks and novelty jokes); Christmas tree decorations and similar articles for Christmas festivities (for example, artificial Christmas trees, Christmas stockings, imitation Yule-logs, Nativity scenes and figures therefor)	20%, reduced to 806 000 u.a. for Hong Kong (**)
29	98.15	Vacuum flasks and other vacuum vessels, complete with cases; parts thereof, other than glass inners	50%, reduced to 199 000 u.a. for Hong Kong (**)

(a) Products originating in Romania and which fall within this tariff heading are also eligible for Community preferential tariff arrangements.

(b) Products originating in Romania and which fall within this tariff heading (excluding Christmas tree decorations and similar articles for Christmas festivities (for example, artificial Christmas trees, Christmas stockings, imitation Yule-logs, Nativity scenes and figures therefor), of glass) are also eligible for Community preferential tariff arrangements.

ANNEX B

List of developing countries and territories enjoying generalized tariff preferences

I. INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES

Afghanistan	Haiti	Qatar
Algeria	Honduras	Rwanda
Argentina	India	Saudi Arabia
Bahamas	Indonesia	Senegal
Bahrain	Iran	Sierra Leone
Bangladesh	Iraq	Singapore
Barbados	Ivory Coast	Somalia
Bhutan	Jamaica	Sri Lanka
Bolivia	Jordan	Sudan
Botswana	Kenya	Surinam
Brazil	Khmer Republic	Swaziland
Burma	Korea (South)	Syria
Burundi	Kuwait	Tanzania
Cameroon	Laos	Thailand
Cape Verde Islands	Lebanon	Togo
Central African Republic	Lesotho	Tonga
Chad	Liberia	Trinidad and Tobago
Chile	Libya	Tunisia
Colombia	Malagasy Republic	Uganda
Congo, People's Republic of	Malawi	United Arab Emirates:
Costa Rica	Malaysia	Abu Dhabi
Cuba	Maldives Islands	Dubai
Cyprus	Mali	Ras al Khaimah
Dahomey	Mauritania	Fujairah
Dominican Republic	Mauritius	Ajman
Ecuador	Mexico	Sharjah
Egypt, Arab Republic of	Morocco	Ummal Qaiwain
El Salvador	Nauru	Upper Volta
Equatorial Guinea	Nepal	Uruguay
Ethiopia	Nicaragua	Venezuela
Fiji	Niger	Vietnam, Republic of
Gabon	Nigeria	Western Samoa
Gambia	Oman	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of
Ghana	Pakistan	Yemen Arab Republic
Grenada	Panama	Yugoslavia
Guatemala	Papua New Guinea	Zaire
Guinea	Paraguay	Zambia
Guinea Bissau	Peru	
Guyana	Philippines	

II. COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

dependent or administered, or for whose external relations Member States of the Community or third countries are wholly or partly responsible

Afars and Issas (Territory of the)
Angola (including Cabinda)
Australian Antarctic Territory
Belize
Bermuda
British Antarctic Territory
British Indian Ocean Territory (Aldabra, Farquhar, Chagos Archipelago, Desroches)
British Pacific Ocean ⁽¹⁾
Brunei
Cayman Islands and Dependencies
Christmas Island
Cocos (Keeling) Islands
Comoro Archipelago
Corn Islands and Swan Islands
Falkland Islands and Dependencies
French Polynesia
French Southern and Antarctic Territories
Gibraltar
Heard Island and McDonald Islands
Hong Kong
Leeward Islands ⁽²⁾
Macao
Mozambique
Netherlands Antilles
New Caledonia and Dependencies
Norfolk Island
Pacific Islands administered by the United States of America or under United States trusteeship ⁽³⁾
Portuguese Timor
St Helena (including Ascension, Gough Island, and Tristan da Cunha)
Saint Pierre and Miquelon
São Tomé and Príncipe
Seychelles (including Amirantes)
Sikkim
Spanish territories in Africa
Territories for which New Zealand is responsible (Cook Islands, Niue Island, Tokelau Islands and Ross Dependency)
Turks and Caicos Islands
Virgin Islands of the United States (St Croix, St Thomas, St John, etc.)
Wallis and Futuna Islands
Windward Islands ⁽⁴⁾

Note: The above lists may be amended subsequently to take account of changes in the international status of countries or territories.

⁽¹⁾ Gilbert Islands, Tuvalu, British Solomon Islands, New Hebrides Condominium, and Pitcairn Islands.

⁽²⁾ Antigua, Montserrat, St Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, British Virgin Islands.

⁽³⁾ The Pacific Islands administered by the United States of America include: Guam, American Samoa (including Swain's Island), Midway Islands, Johnston and Sand Islands, Wake Island and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (the Caroline, Marianas and Marshall Islands).

⁽⁴⁾ Dominica, St Lucia, St Vincent.

REGULATION (EEC) No 3010/75 OF THE COUNCIL
of 17 November 1975

opening preferential tariffs for certain products originating in developing countries

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament ⁽¹⁾;

Whereas within the context of UNCTAD, the European Economic Community offered to grant tariff preferences on finished and semi-finished products coming from developing countries; whereas the preferential treatment proposed in that offer covers, generally speaking, all finished and semi-finished industrial products covered by Chapters 25 to 99 of the Brussels Nomenclature which originate in developing countries; whereas the preference consists in the granting of exemption from customs duties; whereas preferential imports are effected up to the level of ceilings calculated by value in respect of each product on the basis of factors which are uniform for all the products; whereas in order that the preferences granted to the most competitive developing country or countries should be restricted and that a substantial share should be reserved for the least competitive, preferential imports from any one developing country in respect of a given product should not, as a general rule, exceed 50% of the ceiling fixed for that product;

Whereas, in the offer made by the Community, the annual ceilings should normally be calculated on the basis of the total value for 1968 cif imports from the countries benefiting from this scheme, excluding those already enjoying various preferential tariff arrangements granted by the Community (basic amount), plus 5% of the value of cif imports from the other countries and from the countries already enjoying such arrangements (additional amount); whereas such additional amount is variable and is calculated each year on the basis of the latest figures available, provided that this entails no reduction in the ceiling;

Whereas the offer made by the Community includes a clause stating that the Community drew up the

offer on the assumption that all the main industrialized countries which are members of the OECD would participate in granting preference; and would make similar efforts in this direction; whereas, moreover, it is evident from the conclusions worked out in UNCTAD that this offer, while being of a temporary nature, does not constitute a binding commitment and, in particular, may be withdrawn wholly or in part at a later date; whereas this possibility may be adopted *inter alia* with a view to remedying any unfavourable situations which might arise in the ACP States following the implementation of the generalized preference scheme;

Whereas, moreover, the conference of the Heads of State or of Government of the Member State and the States acceding to the European Communities held in Paris from 19 to 21 October 1972 invited the Community institutions and the Member States progressively to adopt an overall policy of development cooperation on a world wide scale comprising in particular the improvement of generalized preferences with the aim of achieving a steady increase in imports of manufactures from the developing countries;

Whereas tariff preferences have been applied from the second half on 1971 under the conditions set out above and whereas these preferences should continue to be applied throughout 1976; whereas, having regard to the terms of the offer concerned and to the need to improve the generalized preferences, the abovementioned basic amount should normally refer to 1971 while the additional amount refers to 1972; whereas, moreover, these same reference years have already been used for calculating the annual ceilings for the 1975 preferences year; whereas, since there are no Community reference data for more recent periods and in order to ensure none the less that there is an appropriate improvement in the preferences in 1976, the ceilings calculated on the basis of the abovementioned reference years are to be increased by 15% for the 1976 preferences year;

Whereas, in accordance with Protocol 23 to the Act of Accession ⁽²⁾, the generalized tariff preferences

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 257, 10. 11. 1975, p. 30.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 73, 27. 3. 1972, p. 14.

scheme became fully applicable in the new Member States on 1 January 1974;

Whereas it is expedient, therefore, in respect of the products referred to in Annex A which originate in the countries and territories listed in Annex B, that the Community should allow, for each category of these products and throughout 1976, duty-free imports within the limits of the Community ceilings calculated in the manner set out above; whereas the benefit of such tariff exemption should be reserved for products originating in the countries and territories under consideration, the concept of 'originating products' being determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 802/68 ⁽¹⁾ of 27 June 1968 on the common definition of the concept of the origin of goods; whereas charges against each of these ceilings must, as a general rule, come within a maximum Community amount of 50% in respect of the products originating in any of the abovementioned countries; whereas, however, in order in particular to safeguard access by all the abovementioned countries and territories to this preferential scheme, the maximum Community amount for certain products should be reduced to 20 or 30%;

Whereas, under these circumstances, these objectives may be reached by applying a method of administration based on the charging, at Community level, against the abovementioned ceilings and maximum amounts, of imports of the products concerned as and when these products are entered for home use and are accompanied by a certificate of origin; whereas this method of administration must make provision for the re-introduction of the levying of customs duties as soon as the said ceilings or maximum amounts are reached at Community level;

Whereas such method of administration calls for very close and particularly rapid cooperation between Member States and the Commission, which must, in particular, be able to observe the extent to which charges are made against the ceilings and maximum amounts and inform Member States thereof; whereas such cooperation should be particularly close in view of the need for the Commission to be able to take appropriate measures to re-introduce the levying of customs duties either generally or individually when any of the ceilings or maximum amounts are reached,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. From 1 January to 31 December 1975 the Common Customs Tariff duties and the tariff duties of the new Member States on the products listed in Annex A shall be totally suspended, subject to the provisions of Articles 2 and 4 (2) of this Regulation.

2. This suspension shall be enjoyed solely by products originating in the countries and territories listed in Annex B. However, imports already enjoying exemption from customs duties under other preferential tariff arrangements shall not be charged against the ceilings specified in paragraph 3. For the purposes of the application of this Regulation, the concept of originating products shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No 802/68.

3. Subject to the provisions of Articles 2 and 4 (2) this suspension shall be granted, in respect of each category of products within a Community ceiling which shall be expressed in units of account and which shall be equal to 115% of the amount obtained by adding together the value of cif imports in 1971 of the products concerned, to the Community from the countries and territories enjoying these arrangements, excluding those already enjoying various preferential tariff arrangements granted by the Community, and 5% of the value of cif imports in 1972 from other countries and from countries and territories already enjoying such arrangements.

4. Subject to the provisions of Articles 2 and 4 (2), within each ceiling thus calculated, charges of products originating in any one of the countries listed in Annex B should not exceed a Community maximum amount equivalent to 50% of this ceiling with the exception of certain products for which the maximum amount shall be reduced to the percentage or value shown in Annex A.

5. Any amendment to Annex B, in particular by the addition of new countries enjoying tariff preferences, may entail corresponding adjustments to the Community ceilings and the maximum amounts referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4.

Article 2

1. As soon as the ceilings calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 (3), which are laid

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 1.

down for Community imports of products originating in all of the countries referred to in Article 1 (2), are reached at Community level, the levying of customs duties on imports of the products in question from all the countries concerned may at any time be re-introduced until the end of the period referred to in Article 1 (1).

2. As soon as the maximum amounts calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 (4), which are laid down for Community imports of products originating in each of the countries referred to in Article 1 (2), are reached for any one of these countries at Community level, the levying of customs duties on imports of the products in question from the country concerned may at any time be re-introduced until the end of the period referred to in Article 1 (1).

Article 3

1. Imports of the products in question shall be actually charged against the Community ceilings and maximum amounts as and when the products are entered for home use, and provided that they are accompanied by a certificate of origin pursuant to the rules laid down in Article 1 (2).

2. Goods may be charged against a ceiling or maximum amount only if the certificate of origin referred

to in paragraph 1 is submitted before the date on which the levying of duties is re-introduced.

3. The extent to which the ceilings and maximum amounts have been actually filled shall be determined at Community level on the basis of the imports charged in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2.

Article 4

1. The Commission, in close cooperation with the Member States, shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the above provisions are applied.

2. The Commission shall re-introduce the levying of customs duties in respect of all the countries referred to in Article 1 (2) or in respect of any one of them by means of a Regulation in the conditions laid down in Article 2 (1) and (2).

Article 5

Member States shall inform the Commission at regular intervals of imports of the products in question actually charged against the Community ceilings and maximum amounts laid down in Article 1 (3) and (4).

Article 6

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1976.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 17 November 1975.

For the Council

The President

E. COLOMBO

ANNEX A

List of products originating in developing countries and territories, enjoying generalized tariff preferences, in respect of which duties under the Common Customs Tariff are totally suspended (a) (b)

CHAPTER 25

- 25.22 Quicklime, slaked lime and hydraulic lime, other than calcium oxide and hydroxide
- 25.23 Portland cement, ciment fondu, slag cement, supersulphate cement and similar hydraulic cements, whether or not coloured or in the form of clinker
- 25.31 A Fluorspar

CHAPTER 27

- 27.03 B Agglomerated peat
- 27.04 Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat:
 - A. Of coal:
 - I. For the manufacture of electrodes
 - C. Other
- 27.05 Retort carbon
- 27.06 Tar distilled from coal, from lignite or from peat, and other mineral tars, including partially distilled tars and blends of pitch with creosote oils or with other coal tar distillation products
- 27.07 Oils and other products of the distillation of high temperature coal tar; similar products as defined in Note 2 to this Chapter.
- 27.08 Pitch and pitch coke, obtained from coal tar or from other mineral tars
- 27.10 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing not less than 70% by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations ⁽¹⁾:
 - A. Light oils:
 - III. For other purposes
 - B. Medium oils:
 - III. For other purposes
 - C. Heavy oils:
 - I. Gas oil:
 - c) For other purposes
 - II. Fuel oil:
 - c) For other purposes

(a) Manufactured and semi-finished industrial products qualifying under the ordinary arrangements for exemption or total temporary suspension of the Common Customs Tariff duty are only taken into account as regards the Member States of the Community as originally constituted, whereas the exemption or suspension is directly and fully applicable by the new Member States under the present arrangements.

(b) Preferences are not to be granted in respect of the products, marked with an asterisk, originating in Romania.

⁽¹⁾ The Community ceiling as defined in Article 1 (3) is set at 670 000, 190 000 and 1 700 000 metric tons for products falling within subheadings 27.10 A III, B III, C I c), C II c) and C III c) and d) respectively; the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 20% for these products.

- 27.10 III. Lubricating oils; other oils:
(cont'd) c) To be mixed in accordance with the terms of Additional Note 7 to Chapter 27
d) For other purposes
- 27.11 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons
- 27.12 Petroleum jelly
- 27.13 Paraffin wax, micro-crystalline wax, slack wax, ozokerite, lignite wax, peat wax and other mineral waxes, whether or not coloured
- 27.14 Petroleum bitumen, petroleum coke and other residues of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals
- 27.16 Bituminous mixtures based on natural asphalt, on natural bitumen, on petroleum bitumen, on mineral tar or on mineral tar pitch (for example, bituminous mastics, cut-backs)

CHAPTER 28

- ex 28.01 Halogens (fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine), excluding crude iodine
- 28.02 Sulphur, sublimed or precipitated; colloidal sulphur
- 28.03 Carbon (including carbon black)
- ex 28.04 Hydrogen, rare gases and other non-metals, but not including selenium and silicon
- 28.06 Hydrochloric acid and chlorosulphuric acid
- 28.07 Sulphur dioxide
- 28.08 Sulphuric acid; oleum
- 28.09 Nitric acid; sulphonitric acids
- 28.10 Phosphorus pentoxide and phosphoric acids (meta-, ortho- and pyro-) ⁽¹⁾
- 28.11 Arsenic trioxide, arsenic pentoxide and acids of arsenic
- 28.12 Boric oxide and boric acid
- 28.13 Other inorganic acids and oxygen compounds of non-metals (excluding water)
- 28.14 Halides, oxyhalides and other halogen compounds of non-metals
- 28.15 Sulphides of non-metals; phosphorus trisulphide
- 28.16 Ammonia, anhydrous or in aqueous solution (*)
- 28.17 Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda); potassium hydroxide (caustic potash); peroxides of sodium or potassium
- 28.18 Oxides, hydroxides and peroxides of strontium, barium or magnesium
- 28.19 Zinc oxide and zinc peroxide
- 28.20 B Artificial corundum
- 28.21 Chromium oxides and hydroxides
- 28.22 Manganese oxides

⁽¹⁾ For products falling within this heading, the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 30%.

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| 28.23 | Iron oxides and hydroxides; earth colours containing 70% or more by weight of combined iron evaluated as Fe_2O_3 |
| 28.24 | Cobalt oxides and hydroxides |
| 28.25 | Titanium oxides |
| 28.26 | Tin oxides (stannous oxide and stannic oxide) |
| 28.28 | Hydrazine and hydroxylamine and their inorganic salts; other inorganic bases and metallic oxides, hydroxides and peroxides |
| 28.29 | Fluorides; fluorosilicates, fluoroborates and other complex fluorine salts |
| 28.30 | Chlorides and oxychlorides |
| 28.31 | Chlorites and hypochlorites |
| 28.32 | Chlorates and perchlorates |
| 28.33 | Bromides, oxybromides, bromates and perbromates, and hypobromites |
| 28.34 | Iodides, oxyiodides, iodates and periodates |
| 28.35 | Sulphides; polysulphides |
| 28.36 | Dithionites, including those stabilized with organic substances; sulfoxylates |
| 28.37 | Sulphites and thiosulphates |
| 28.38 | Sulphates (including alums) and persulphates |
| 28.39 | Nitrites and nitrates |
| 28.40 | Phosphites, hypophosphites and phosphates |
| 28.41 | Arsenites and arsenates |
| 28.42 | Carbonates and percarbonates; commercial ammonium carbonate containing ammonium carbamate |
| 28.43 | Cyanides and complex cyanides |
| 28.44 | Fulminates, cyanates and thiocyanates |
| 28.45 | Silicates; commercial sodium and potassium silicates |
| 28.46 | Borates and perborates |
| 28.47 | Salts of metallic acids (for example, chromates, permanganates, stannates) |
| 28.48 | Other salts and peroxysalts of inorganic acids, but not including azides |
| 28.49 | Colloidal precious metals; amalgams of precious metals; salts and other compounds, inorganic or organic, of precious metals including albuminates, proteinates, tannates and similar compounds, whether or not chemically defined |
| 28.50 | Fissile chemical elements and isotopes; other radio-active chemical elements and radio-active isotopes; compounds, inorganic or organic, of such elements or isotopes, whether or not chemically defined; alloys, dispersions and cermets, containing any of these elements, isotopes or compounds: |
| | B. Artificial radio-active isotopes and their compounds (<i>EURATOM</i>) |
| | C. Other |

- 28.51 Isotopes and their compounds, inorganic or organic, whether or not chemically defined, other than isotopes and compounds falling within heading No 28.50:
B. Other
- 28.52 Compounds, inorganic or organic, of thorium, of uranium depleted in U 235, of rare earth metals, of yttrium or of scandium, whether or not mixed together
- 28.53 Liquid air (whether or not rare gases have been removed); compressed air
- 28.54 Hydrogen peroxide (including solid hydrogen peroxide)
- 28.55 Phosphides
- 28.56 Carbides (for example, silicon carbide, boron carbide, metal carbides):
A. Of silicon
B. Of boron
D. Of aluminium; of chromium; of molybdenum; of tungsten; of vanadium; of tantalum; of titanium
E. Other
- 28.57 Hydrides, nitrides and azides, silicides and borides
- 28.58 Other inorganic compounds (including distilled and conductivity water and water of similar purity); amalgams, except amalgams of precious metals

CHAPTER 29

- 29.01 Hydrocarbons
- 29.02 Halogenated derivatives of hydrocarbons
- 29.03 Sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of hydrocarbons
- 29.04 Acyclic alcohols and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated and nitrosated derivatives:
A. Saturated monohydric alcohols (*) (a)
B. Unsaturated monohydric alcohols
C. Polyhydric alcohols:
I. Diols, triols and tetraols
IV. Other polyhydric alcohols
V. Halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of polyhydric alcohols (*)
- 29.05 Cyclic alcohols and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives
- 29.06 Phenols and phenol-alcohols (*) (b)
- 29.07 Halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of phenols or phenol-alcohols
- 29.08 Ethers, ether-alcohols, ether-phenols, ether-alcohol-phenols, alcohol peroxides and ether peroxides and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives
- 29.09 Epoxides, epoxyalcohols, epoxyphenols and epoxyethers, with a three or four member ring, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives
- 29.10 Acetals and hemiacetals and single or complex oxygen-function acetals and hemiacetals, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives

(a) The asterisk covers only subheadings 29.04 A I and 29.04 A ex V (2-ethylexanol).

(b) The asterisk covers only subheading 29.06 A I.

- 29.11 Aldehydes, aldehyde-alcohols, aldehyde-ethers, aldehyde-phenols and other single or complex oxygen-function aldehydes; cyclic polymers of aldehydes; paraformaldehyde (*) (a)
- 29.12 Halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of products falling within heading No 29.11
- 29.13 Ketones, ketone-alcohols, ketone-phenols, ketone-aldehydes, quinones, quinone-alcohols, quinone-phenols, quinone-aldehydes and other single or complex oxygen-function ketones and quinones, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives (*) (b)
- 29.14 Monocarboxylic acids and their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peracids, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives (*) (c)
- 29.15 Polycarboxylic acids and their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peracids, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives (*) (d)
- 29.16 Carboxylic acids with alcohol, phenol, aldehyde or ketone function and other single or complex oxygen-function carboxylic acids and their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peracids, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives ⁽¹⁾
- 29.17 Sulphuric esters and their salts, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives
- 29.18 Nitrous and nitric esters, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives
- 29.19 Phosphoric esters and their salts, including lactophosphates, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives
- 29.20 Carbonic esters and their salts, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives
- 29.21 Other esters of mineral acids (excluding halides) and their salts, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives
- 29.22 Amine-function compounds
- 29.23 Single or complex oxygen-function amino-compounds ⁽²⁾
- 29.24 Quaternary ammonium salts and hydroxides; lecithins and other phosphoaminolipins
- 29.25 Carboxamide-function compounds; amide-function compounds of carbonic acid
- 29.26 Carboxyimide-function compounds (including ortho-benzoic sulphimide and its salts) and imine-function compounds (including hexamethylenetetramine and trimethylenetrinitramine)
- 29.27 Nitrile-function compounds (*) (e)
- 29.28 Diazo-, azo- and azoxy-compounds
- 29.29 Organic derivatives of hydrazine or of hydroxylamine
- 29.30 Compounds with other nitrogen-functions
- 29.31 Organo-sulphur compounds
- 29.32 Organo-arsenic compounds
- 29.33 Organo-mercury compounds
- 29.34 Other organo-inorganic compounds
- 29.35 Heterocyclic compounds; nucleic acids
- 29.36 Sulphonamides
- 29.37 Sultones and sultams

(a) The asterisk covers only subheading 29.11 E ex I (4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzo-3-hydro) (vanillin).

(b) The asterisk covers only subheading 29.13 A ex I (acetone).

(c) The asterisk covers only subheading 29.14 D I.

(d) The asterisk covers only subheading 29.15 C I.

(e) The asterisk covers only heading No ex 29.17 (acrylonitrile).

⁽¹⁾ For citric acid falling within subheading 29.16 A IV a), the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 30%.

⁽²⁾ For glutamic acid and its salts, falling within subheading 29.23 D III, the Community ceiling referred to in Article 1 (3) is set at 139 250 u.a. and the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is set at 27 850 u.a.

- 29.38 Provitamins and vitamins, natural or reproduced by synthesis (including natural concentrates), derivatives thereof used primarily as vitamins, and intermixtures of the foregoing, whether or not in any solvent (*) (a)
- 29.39 Hormones, natural or reproduced by synthesis; derivatives thereof, used primarily as hormones; other steroids used primarily as hormones
- 29.40 Enzymes
- 29.41 Glycosides, natural or reproduced by synthesis, and their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives
- 29.42 Vegetable alkaloids, natural or reproduced by synthesis, and their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives
- 29.43 Sugars, chemically pure, other than sucrose, glucose and lactose; sugar ethers and sugar esters, and their salts, other than products of heading Nos 29.39, 29.41 and 29.42
- 29.44 Antibiotics (*) (b)
- 29.45 Other organic compounds

CHAPTER 30

- 30.01 Organo-therapeutic glands or other organs, dried, whether or not powdered; organo-therapeutic extracts of glands or other organs or of their secretions; other animal substances prepared for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, not elsewhere specified or included
- 30.02 Antisera; microbial vaccines, toxins, microbial cultures (including ferments but excluding yeasts) and similar products
- 30.03 Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)
- 30.04 Wadding, gauze, bandages and similar articles (for example, dressings, adhesive plasters, poultices), impregnated or coated with pharmaceutical substances or put up in retail packings for medical or surgical purposes, other than goods specified in Note 3 of this Chapter
- 30.05 Other pharmaceutical goods

CHAPTER 31

- 31.02 Mineral or chemical fertilizers, nitrogenous:
 - B. Urea, containing more than 45% by weight of nitrogen on the dry anhydrous product ⁽¹⁾ (*)
 - C. Other ⁽¹⁾ (*)
- 31.03 Mineral or chemical fertilizers, phosphatic (*)
- 31.04 B Mineral or chemical fertilizers, potassic, mentioned in Note 3(B) to this Chapter
- 31.05 Other fertilizers; goods of the present Chapter in tablets, lozenges and similar prepared forms or in packings of a gross weight not exceeding 10 kg:
 - A. Other fertilizers:
 - III. Containing the two fertilizing substances: nitrogen and potassium:
 - a) Natural potassic sodium nitrate, consisting of a natural mixture of sodium nitrate and potassium nitrate (the proportion of the latter element may be as high as 44%), of a total nitrogen content not exceeding 16.3% by weight

(a) The asterisk covers only subheading 29.38 B ex II (vitamins B 12).

(b) The asterisk covers only subheading 29.44 ex A (penicillins) and ex C (tetracycline).

⁽¹⁾ For products falling within these subheadings, the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 20%.

CHAPTER 32

- 32.02 Tannins (tannic acids), including water-extracted gall-nut tannin, and their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives
- 32.03 Synthetic organic tanning substances and, inorganic tanning substances; tanning preparations, whether or not containing natural tanning materials; enzymatic preparations for pre-tanning (for example, of enzymatic, pancreatic or bacterial origin)
- 32.04 Colouring matter of vegetable origin (including dyewood extract and other vegetable dyeing extracts, but excluding indigo) or of animal origin
- 32.05 Synthetic organic dyestuffs (including pigment dyestuffs); synthetic organic products of a kind used as luminophores; products of the kind known as optical bleaching agents, substantive to the fibre; natural indigo
- 32.06 Colour lakes
- 32.07 Other colouring matter; inorganic products of a kind used as luminophores
- 32.08 Prepared pigments, prepared opacifiers and prepared colours, vitrifiable enamels and glazes, liquid lustres and similar products, of the kind used in the ceramic, enamelling and glass industries; engobes (slips); glass frit and other glass, in the form of powder, granules or flakes
- 32.09 Varnishes and lacquers; distempers; prepared water pigments of the kind used for finishing leather; paints and enamels; pigments in linseed oil, white spirit, spirits of turpentine, varnish or other paint or enamel media; stamping foils; dyes or other colouring matter in forms or packings of a kind sold by retail
- 32.10 Artists', students' and signboard painters' colours, modifying tints, amusement colours and the like, in tables, tubes, jars, bottles, pans or in similar forms or packings, including such colours in sets or outfits, with or without brushes, palettes or other accessories
- 32.11 Prepared driers
- 32.12 Glaziers' putty; grafting putty; painters' fillings; non-refractory surfacing preparations; stopping, sealing and similar mastics, including resin mastics and cements
- 32.13 Writing ink, printing ink and other inks

CHAPTER 33 ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS; PERFUMERY, COSMETICS AND TOILET PREPARATIONS

CHAPTER 34 SOAP, ORGANIC SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS, WASHING PREPARATIONS, LUBRICATING PREPARATIONS, ARTIFICIAL WAXES, PREPARED WAXES, POLISHING AND SCOURING PREPARATIONS, CANDLES AND SIMILAR ARTICLES, MODELLING PASTES AND 'DENTAL WAXES'

CHAPTER 35

- 35.02 B Albuminates and other albumin derivatives
- 35.03 Gelatin (including gelatin in rectangles, whether or not coloured or surface-worked) and gelatin derivatives; glues derived from bones, hides, nerves, tendons or from similar products, and fish glues; isinglass
- 35.04 Peptones and other protein substances and their derivatives; hide powder, whether or not chromed
- 35.06 Prepared glues not elsewhere specified or included; products suitable for use as glues put up for sale by retail as glues in packages not exceeding a net weight of 1 kg

CHAPTER 36 EXPLOSIVES; PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTS; MATCHES; PYROPHORIC ALLOYS; CERTAIN COMBUSTIBLE PREPARATIONS (*) (a)

CHAPTER 37 PHOTOGRAPHIC AND CINEMATOGRAPHIC GOODS

CHAPTER 38

- 38.01 Artificial graphite; colloidal graphite, other than suspensions in oil
- 38.02 Animal black (for example, bone black and ivory black), including spent animal black
- 38.03 Activated carbon (decolourizing, depolarizing or adsorbent); activated diatomite, activated clay, activated bauxite and other activated natural mineral products
- 38.04 Ammoniacal gas liquors and spent oxide produced in coal gas purification
- 38.05 Tall oil
- 38.06 Concentrated sulphite lye
- 38.07 Spirits of turpentine (gum, wood and sulphate) and other terpenic solvents produced by the distillation or other treatment of coniferous woods; crude dipentene; sulphite turpentine; pine oil (excluding 'pine oils' not rich in terpineol)
- 38.08 Rosin and resin acids, and derivatives thereof other than ester gums included in heading No 39.05; rosin spirit and rosin oils
- 38.09 Wood tar; wood tar oils (other than the composite solvents and thinners falling within heading No 38.18); wood creosote; wood naphtha; acetone oil
- 38.10 Vegetable pitch of all kinds; brewers' pitch and similar compounds based on rosin or on vegetable pitch; foundry core binders based on natural resinous products
- 38.11 Disinfectants, insecticides, fungicides, weed-killers, anti-sprouting products, rat poisons and similar products, put up in forms or packings for sale by retail or as preparations or as articles (for example, sulphur-treated bands, wicks and candles, fly-papers)
- 38.12 Prepared glazings, prepared dressings and prepared mordants, of a kind used in the textile, paper, leather or like industries:
 - A. Prepared glazings and prepared dressings:
 - II. Other
 - B. Prepared mordants
- 38.13 Pickling preparations for metal surfaces; fluxes and other auxiliary preparations for soldering, brazing or welding; soldering, brazing or welding powders and pastes consisting of metal and other materials; preparations of a kind used as cores or coatings for welding rods and electrodes
- 38.14 Anti-knock preparations, oxidation inhibitors, gum inhibitors, viscosity improvers, anti-corrosive preparations and similar prepared additives for mineral oils
- 38.15 Prepared rubber accelerators
- 38.16 Prepared culture media for development of micro-organisms
- 38.17 Preparations and charges for fire-extinguishers; charged fire-extinguishing grenades
- 38.18 Composite solvents and thinners for varnishes and similar products
- ex 38.19 Chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries (including those consisting of mixtures of natural products), not elsewhere specified or included; residual products of the chemical or allied industries, not elsewhere specified or included, excluding sorbitol, other than that falling within subheading 29.04 C III

(a) The asterisk covers only heading No 36.06.

CHAPTER 39

- 39.01 Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products, whether or not modified or polymerized, and whether or not linear (for example, phenoplasts, aminoplasts, alkyds, polyallyl esters, and other unsaturated polyesters, silicones)
- 39.02 Polymerization and copolymerization products (for example, polyethylene, polytetrahaloethylenes, polyisobutylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloroacetate and other polyvinyl derivatives, polyacrylic and polymethacrylic derivatives, coumarone-indene resins) (*) (a)
- 39.03 Regenerated cellulose; cellulose nitrate, cellulose acetate and other cellulose esters, cellulose ethers and other chemical derivatives of cellulose, plasticized or not (for example, collodions, celluloid); vulcanized fibre (*):
 - A. Adhesive strips of a width not exceeding 10 cm, the coating of which consists of unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber
 - B. Other:
 - III. Cellulose acetates
 - IV. Other cellulose esters
 - V. Cellulose ethers and other chemical derivatives of cellulose
 - VI. Vulcanized fibre
- 39.04 Hardened proteins (for example, hardened casein and hardened gelatin)
- 39.05 Natural resins modified by fusion (run gums); artificial resins obtained by esterification of natural resins or of resinic acids (ester gums); chemical derivatives of natural rubber (for example, chlorinated rubber, rubber hydrochloride, oxidized rubber, cyclized rubber)
- 39.06 Other high polymers, artificial resins and artificial plastic materials, including alginic acid, its salts and esters; linoxyn
- 39.07 Articles of materials of the kinds described in heading Nos 39.01 to 39.06 (*)

CHAPTER 40

- 40.02 Synthetic rubber latex; pre-vulcanized synthetic rubber latex; synthetic rubber; factice derived from oils
- 40.03 Reclaimed rubber
- 40.05 Plates, sheets and strip, of unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber, other than smoked sheets and crepe sheets of heading No 40.01 or 40.02; granules of unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber compounded ready for vulcanization; unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber, compounded before or after coagulation either with carbon black (with or without the addition of mineral oil) or with silica (with or without the addition of mineral oil), in any form, of a kind known as masterbatch
- 40.06 Unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber, including rubber latex, in other forms or states (for example, rods, tubes and profile shapes, solutions and dispersions); articles of unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber (for example, coated or impregnated textile thread; rings and discs)
- 40.07 Vulcanized rubber thread and cord, whether or not textile covered, and textile thread covered or impregnated with vulcanized rubber
- 40.08 Plates, sheets, strip, rods and profile shapes, of unhardened vulcanized rubber
- 40.09 Piping and tubing, of unhardened vulcanized rubber
- 40.10 Transmission, conveyor or elevator belts or belting, of vulcanized rubber

(a) The asterisk covers only subheadings 39.02 C I, C IV and C VII a).

- 40.12 Hygienic and pharmaceutical articles (including teats), of unhardened vulcanized rubber, with or without fittings of hardened rubber
- 40.13 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories (including gloves), for all purposes, of unhardened vulcanized rubber
- 40.14 Other articles of unhardened vulcanized rubber
- 40.15 Hardened rubber (ebonite and vulcanite), in bulk, plates, sheets, strip, rods, profile shapes or tubes; scrap, waste and powder, of hardened rubber
- 40.16 Articles of hardened rubber (ebonite and vulcanite)

CHAPTER 41

- 41.02 Bovine cattle leather (including buffalo leather) and equine leather, except leather falling within heading No 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08:
 - A. East India kip, whole, whether or not the heads and legs have been removed, weighing each not more than 4.5 kg net, not further prepared than vegetable tanned, whether or not having undergone further preservative treatment with oil, but obviously unsuitable for immediate use in the manufacture of leather articles
- 41.03 Sheep and lambskin leather, except leather falling within heading No 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08:
 - A. Of Indian hair sheep, not further prepared than vegetable tanned, whether or not having undergone further preservative treatment with oil, but obviously unsuitable for immediate use in the manufacture of leather articles
 - B. Other:
 - II. Other
- 41.04 Goat and kidskin leather, except leather falling within heading No 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08:
 - A. Of Indian goat or kid, not further prepared than vegetable tanned, whether or not having undergone further preservative treatment with oil, but obviously unsuitable for immediate use in the manufacture of leather articles
 - B. Other:
 - II. Other ⁽¹⁾
- 41.05 Other kinds of leather, except leather falling within heading Nos 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08:
 - A. Of reptiles, not further prepared than vegetable tanned, whether or not having undergone further preservative treatment with oil, but obviously unsuitable for immediate use in the manufacture of leather articles
 - B. Other:
 - II. Other ⁽²⁾
- 41.06 Chamois-dressed leather
- 41.07 Parchment-dressed leather
- 41.08 Patent leather and imitation patent leather; metallized leather
- 41.10 Composition leather with a basis of leather or leather fibre, in slabs, in sheets or in rolls

⁽¹⁾ For products falling within this subheading, the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 40%.

⁽²⁾ For products falling within this subheading, the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 20%.

CHAPTER 42

- 42.01 Saddlery and harness, of any material (for example, saddles, harness, collars, traces, knee-pads and boots), for any kind of animal
- 42.03 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, of leather or of composition leather:
 - B. Gloves, including mittens and mitts:
 - I. Protective, for all trades ⁽¹⁾ (*)
- 42.04 Articles of leather or of composition leather of a kind used in machinery or mechanical appliances or for industrial purposes
- 42.05 Other articles of leather or of composition leather
- 42.06 Articles made from gut (other than silk-worm gut), from goldbeater's skin, from bladders or from tendons

CHAPTER 43

- 43.02 Furskins, tanned or dressed, including furskins assembled in plates, crosses and similar forms; pieces or cuttings, of furskin, tanned or dressed, including heads, paws, tails and the like (not being fabricated)
- 43.03 Articles of furskin (*) (a)
- 43.04 Artificial fur and articles made thereof

CHAPTER 44

- ex 44.02 Coconut charcoal
- 44.05 Wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, but not further prepared, of a thickness exceeding 5 mm
- 44.06 Wood paving blocks
- 44.07 Railway or tramway sleepers of wood
- 44.08 Riven staves of wood, not further prepared than sawn on one principal surface; sawn staves of wood, of which at least one principal surface has been cylindrically sawn, not further prepared than sawn
- 44.09 Hoopwood; split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise; chipwood; pulpwood in chips or particles; wood shavings of a kind suitable for use in the manufacture of vinegar or for the clarification of liquids
- 44.10 Wooden sticks, roughly trimmed but not turned, bent or otherwise worked, suitable for the manufacture of walking-sticks, whips, golf-club shafts, umbrella handles, tool handles or the like
- 44.11 Drawn wood; match splints; wooden pegs or pins for footwear
- 44.12 Wood wool and wood flour
- 44.13 Wood (including blocks, strips and friezes for parquet or wood block flooring, not assembled), planed, tongued, grooved, rebated, chamfered, V-jointed, centre V-jointed, beaded, centre-beaded or the like, but not further manufactured ⁽²⁾
- 44.14 Wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled but not further prepared, of a thickness not exceeding 5 mm; veneer sheets and sheets for plywood, of a thickness not exceeding 5 mm:
 - A. Small boards for the manufacture of pencils
 - B. Other ⁽³⁾ (*)

(a) The asterisk covers only subheading 43.03 ex B (gloves).

⁽¹⁾ For products falling within this subheading, the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 20%.

⁽²⁾ For products falling within this heading, the Community ceiling referred to in Article 1 (3) is set at 4 364 850 u.a.

⁽³⁾ For products falling within this subheading, the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 40%.

- 44.16 Cellular wood panels, whether or not faced with base metal
- 44.17 'Improved' wood, in sheets, blocks or the like
- 44.18 Reconstituted wood, being wood shavings, wood chips, sawdust, wood flour or other ligneous waste agglomerated with natural or artificial resins or other organic binding substances, in sheets, blocks or the like (*)
- 44.19 Wooden beadings and mouldings, including moulded skirting and other moulded boards
- 44.20 Wooden picture frames, photograph frames, mirror frames and the like
- 44.21 Complete wooden packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings
- 44.22 Casks, barrels, vats, tubs, buckets and other coopers' products and parts thereof, of wood, other than staves falling within heading No 44.08
- 44.23 Builders' carpentry and joinery (including prefabricated and sectional buildings and assembled parquet flooring panels) ⁽¹⁾
- 44.24 Household utensils of wood (*) (a)
- 44.25 Wooden tools, tool bodies, tool handles, broom and brush bodies and handles; boot and shoe lasts and trees, of wood
- 44.26 Spools, cops, bobbins, sewing thread reel and the like, of turned wood
- 44.27 Standard lamps, table lamps and other lighting fittings, of wood; articles of furniture, of wood, not falling within Chapter 94; caskets, cigarette boxes, trays, fruit bowls, ornaments and other fancy articles, of wood; cases for cutlery, for drawing instruments or for violins, and similar receptacles, of wood; articles of wood for personal use or adornment, of a kind normally carried in the pocket, in the handbag or on the person; parts of the foregoing articles, of wood
- 44.28 Other articles of wood

CHAPTER 45

- 45.02 Natural cork in blocks, plates, sheets or strips (including cubes or square slabs, cut to size for corks or stoppers)
- 45.03 Articles of natural cork
- 45.04 Agglomerated cork (being cork agglomerated with or without a binding substance) and articles of agglomerated cork

CHAPTER 46

- 46.01 Plaits and similar products of plaiting materials, for all uses, whether or not assembled into strips
- 46.02 Plaiting materials (other than products falling within heading No 46.01) bound together in parallel strands or woven in sheet form, including matting, mats and screens; straw envelopes for bottles ⁽²⁾

CHAPTER 47

- 47.01 Pulp derived by mechanical or chemical means from any fibrous vegetable material
- 47.02 Waste paper and paperboard; scrap articles of paper or of paperboard, fit only for use in paper-making;
 - A. Waste paper and paperboard

(a) The asterisk covers only heading No 44.24 (clothes-pegs).

⁽¹⁾ For products falling within this heading, the Community ceiling referred to in Article 1 (3) is set at 6 765 150 u.a.

⁽²⁾ For products falling within this subheading, the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 30%.

CHAPTER 48

- 48.01 Paper and paperboard (including cellulose wadding), machine-made, in rolls or sheets:
- A. Newsprint
 - B. Cigarette paper
 - C. Kraft paper and kraft board:
 - I. For the manufacture of paper yarn of heading No 57.08 or of paper yarn reinforced with metal of heading No 59.04
 - D. Paper weighing not more than 15 g/m² for use in stencil making
 - E. Other
- 48.02 Hand-made paper and paperboard
- 48.03 Parchment or greaseproof paper and paperboard, and imitations thereof, and glazed transparent paper, in rolls or sheets
- 48.04 Composite paper or paperboard (made by sticking flat layers together with an adhesive), not surface-coated or impregnated, whether or not internally reinforced, in rolls or sheets
- 48.05 Paper and paperboard, corrugated (with or without flat surface sheets), creped, crinkled, embossed or perforated, in rolls or sheets
- 48.06 Paper and paperboard, ruled, lined or squared, but not otherwise printed, in rolls or sheets
- 48.07 Paper and paperboard, impregnated, coated, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed (not being merely ruled, lined or squared and not constituting printed matter within Chapter 49), in rolls or sheets
- 48.08 Filter blocks, slabs and plates, of paper pulp
- 48.09 Building board of wood pulp or of vegetable fibre, whether or not bonded with natural or artificial resins or with similar binders (*)
- 48.10 Cigarette paper, cut to size, whether or not in the form of booklets or tubes
- 48.11 Wallpaper and lincrusta; window transparencies of paper
- 48.12 Floor coverings prepared on a base of paper or of paperboard, whether or not cut to size, with or without a coating of linoleum compound
- 48.13 Carbon and other copying papers (including duplicator stencils) and transfer papers, cut to size, whether or not put up in boxes
- 48.14 Writing blocks, envelopes, letter cards, plain postcards, correspondence cards; boxes, pouches, wallets and writing compendiums, of paper or paperboard, containing only an assortment of paper stationery
- 48.15 Other paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape
- 48.16 Boxes, bags and other packing containers, of paper or paperboard
- 48.17 Box files, letter trays, storage boxes and similar articles, of paper or paperboard, of a kind commonly used in offices, shops and the like

- 48.18 Registers, exercise books, note books, memorandum blocks, order books, receipt books, diaries, blotting-pads, binders (loose-leaf or other), file covers and other stationery of paper or paperboard; sample and other albums and book covers, of paper or paperboard
- 48.19 Paper or paperboard labels, whether or not printed or gummed
- 48.20 Bobbins, spools, cops and similar supports of paper pulp, paper or paperboard (whether or not perforated or hardened)
- 48.21 Other articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard or cellulose wadding

CHAPTER 49 PRINTED BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, PICTURES AND OTHER PRODUCTS OF THE PRINTING INDUSTRY; MANUSCRIPTS, TYPESCRIPTS AND PLANS

CHAPTER 64

- 64.03 Footwear with outer soles of wood or cork (*)
- 64.04 Footwear with outer soles of other materials (*)
- 64.05 Parts of footwear, removable in-soles, hose protectors and heel cushions, of any material except metal (*)
- 64.06 Gaiters, spats, leggings, puttees, cricket pads, shin-guards and similar articles, and parts thereof (*)

CHAPTER 65 HEADGEAR AND PARTS THEREOF

CHAPTER 66

- 66.02 Walking-sticks (including climbing-sticks and seat-sticks), canes, whips, riding-crops and the like
- 66.03 Parts, fittings, trimmings and accessories of articles falling within heading No 66.01 or 66.02

CHAPTER 67

- 67.01 Skins and other parts of birds with their feathers or down, feathers, parts of feathers, down, and articles thereof (other than goods falling within heading No 05.07 and worked quills and scapes)
- 67.02 Artificial flowers, foliage or fruit and parts thereof; articles made of artificial flowers, foliage or fruit
- 67.03 Human hair, dressed, thinned, bleached or otherwise worked; wool or other animal hair prepared for use in making wigs and the like
- 67.05 Fans and hand screens, non-mechanical, of any material; frames and handles therefor and parts of such frames and handles, of any material

CHAPTER 68 ARTICLES OF STONE, OF PLASTER, OF CEMENT, OF ASBESTOS, OF MICA AND OF SIMILAR MATERIALS (*) (a)

(a) The asterisk covers only heading No 68.01.

CHAPTER 69

- 69.01 Heat-insulating bricks, blocks, tiles and other heat-insulating goods of siliceous fossil meals or of similar siliceous earths (for example, kieselguhr, tripolite or diatomite)
- 69.03 Other refractory goods (for example, retorts, crucibles, muffles, nozzles, plugs, supports, cupels, tubes, pipes, sheaths and rods), other than goods falling within heading No 69.01
- 69.04 Building bricks (including flooring blocks, support or filler tiles and the like)
- 69.05 Roofing tiles; chimney-pots, cowls, chimney-liners, cornices and other constructional goods, including architectural ornaments
- 69.06 Piping, conduits and guttering (including angles, bends and similar fittings)
- 69.07 Unglazed setts, flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles ⁽¹⁾
- 69.08 Glazed setts, flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles ⁽¹⁾ (*)
- 69.09 Laboratory, chemical or industrial wares; troughs, tubs and similar receptacles of a kind used in agriculture; pots, jars and similar articles of a kind commonly used for the conveyance or packing of goods
- 69.10 Sinks, washbasins, bidets, water closet pans, urinals, baths and like sanitary fixtures
- 69.12 Tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes, of other kinds of pottery (*) (a)
- 69.13 Statuettes and other ornaments, and articles of personal adornment; articles of furniture
- 69.14 Other articles

CHAPTER 70

- 70.01 Waste glass (cullet); glass in the mass (excluding optical glass)
- 70.02 Glass of the variety known as 'enamel' glass, in the mass, rods and tubes
- 70.03 Glass in balls, rods and tubes, unworked (not being optical glass)
- 70.04 Unworked cast or rolled glass (including flashed or wired glass), whether figured or not, in rectangles
- 70.06 Cast, rolled, drawn or blown glass (including flashed or wired glass), in rectangles, surface ground or polished, but not further worked

⁽¹⁾ For products falling within this heading, the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 20%.

(a) The asterisk covers only subheading 69.12 C.

- 70.07 Cast, rolled, drawn or blown glass (including flashed or wired glass) cut to shape other than rectangular shape, or bent or otherwise worked (for example, edge worked or engraved), whether or not surface ground or polished; multiple-walled insulating glass; leaded lights and the like
- 70.08 Safety glass consisting of toughened or laminated glass, shaped or not
- 70.09 Glass mirrors (including rear-view mirrors), unframed, framed or backed
- 70.10 Carboys, bottles, jars, pots, tubular containers and similar containers, of glass, of a kind commonly used for the conveyance or packing of goods; stoppers and other closures, of glass (*) (a)
- 70.11 Glass envelopes (including bulbs and tubes) for electric lamps, electronic valves or the like
- 70.12 Glass inners for vacuum flasks or for other vacuum vessels ⁽¹⁾
- 70.14 Illuminating glassware, signalling glassware and optical elements of glass, not optically worked nor of optical glass:
- A. Articles for electrical lighting fittings:
- I. Facetted glass, plates, balls, pear-shaped drops, flower-shaped pieces, pendants and similar articles for trimming chandeliers
- II. Other (for example, diffusers, ceiling lights, bowls, cups, lampshades, globes, tulip-shaped pieces) ⁽²⁾
- B. Other ⁽³⁾
- 70.15 Clock and watch glasses and similar glasses (including glass of a kind used for sunglasses but excluding glass suitable for corrective lenses), curved, bent, hollowed and the like; glass spheres and segments of spheres, of a kind used for the manufacture of clock and watch glasses and the like
- 70.16 Bricks, tiles, slabs, paving blocks, squares and other articles of pressed or moulded glass, of a kind commonly used in buildings; multi-cellular glass in blocks, slabs, plates, panels and similar forms
- 70.17 Laboratory, hygienic and pharmaceutical glassware, whether or not graduated or calibrated; glass ampoules
- 70.18 Optical glass and elements of optical glass, other than optically worked elements; blanks for corrective spectacle lenses
- 70.19 Glass beads, imitation pearls, imitation precious and semi-precious stones, fragments and chippings, and similar fancy or decorative glass smallwares, and articles of glassware made therefrom; glass cubes and small glass plates, whether or not on a backing, for mosaics and similar decorative purposes; artificial eyes of glass, including those for toys but excluding those for wear by humans; ornaments and other fancy articles of lamp-worked glass; glass grains (ballotini)
- 70.20 Glass fibre (including wool), yarns, fabrics, and articles made therefrom
- 70.21 Other articles of glass

(a) The asterisk covers only heading No ex 70.10 (carboys, bottles and jars, of unworked glass of a capacity exceeding 0.25 litre but not exceeding 2.5 litres).

⁽¹⁾ For products falling within this heading, the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 40 %.

⁽²⁾ For products falling within this subheading, the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 20%.

⁽³⁾ For products falling within this subheading, the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 30%.

CHAPTER 71

- 71.01 Pearls, unworked or worked, but not mounted, set or strung (except ungraded pearls temporarily strung for convenience of transport)
- 71.02 Precious and semi-precious stones, unworked, cut or otherwise worked, but not mounted, set or strung (except ungraded stones temporarily strung for convenience of transport)
- 71.03 Synthetic or reconstructed precious or semi-precious stones, unworked, cut or otherwise worked, but not mounted, set or strung (except ungraded stones temporarily strung for convenience of transport)
- ex 71.05 Silver, including silver gilt and platinum-plated silver, semi-manufactured
- 71.06 Rolled silver, unworked or semi-manufactured
- ex 71.07 Gold, including platinum-plated gold, semi-manufactured
- 71.08 Rolled gold on base metal or silver, unworked or semi-manufactured
- ex 71.09 Platinum and other metals of the platinum group, semi-manufactured
- 71.10 Rolled platinum or other platinum group metals, on base metal or precious metal, unworked or semi-manufactured
- 71.12 Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal or rolled precious metal
- 71.13 Articles of goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares and parts thereof, of precious metal or rolled precious metal, other than goods falling within heading No 71.12
- 71.14 Other articles of precious metal or rolled precious metal
- 71.15 Articles consisting of, or incorporating, pearls, precious or semi-precious stones (natural, synthetic or reconstructed)

CHAPTER 73

- 73.04 Shot and angular grit, of iron or steel, whether or not graded; wire pellets of iron or steel
- 73.05 A Iron or steel powders
- 73.07 Blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars (including tinplate bars), of iron or steel; pieces roughly shaped by forging, of iron or steel:
 - A. Blooms and billets:
 - II. Forged
 - B. Slabs and sheet bars (including tinplate bars):
 - II. Forged
 - C. Pieces roughly shaped by forging
- 73.10 Bars and rods (including wire rod), of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold-finished (including precision-made); hollow mining drill steel:
 - B. Not further worked than forged
 - C. Not further worked than cold-formed or cold-finished
 - D. Clad or surface-worked (for example, polished, coated):
 - I. Not further worked than clad:
 - b) Cold-formed or cold-finished
 - II. Other

- 73.11 Angles, shapes and sections, of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold-finished; sheet piling of iron or steel, whether or not drilled, punched or made from assembled elements:
- A. Angles, shapes and sections:
 - II. Not further worked than forged
 - III. Not further worked than cold-formed or cold-finished
 - IV. Clad or surface-worked (for example, polished, coated):
 - a) Not further worked than clad:
 - 2. Cold-formed or cold-finished
 - b) Other
- 73.12 Hoop and strip, of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled:
- B. Not further worked than cold-rolled:
 - II. Other
 - C. Clad, coated or otherwise surface-treated:
 - I. Silvered, gilded or platinum-plated
 - II. Enamelled
 - III. Tinned:
 - b) Other
 - IV. Zinc-coated or lead-coated
 - V. Other (for example, copper-plated, artificially oxidized, lacquered, nickel-plated, varnished, clad, parkerized, printed):
 - a) Not further worked than clad:
 - 2. Cold-rolled
 - b) Other
 - D. Otherwise shaped or worked (for example, perforated, chamfered, lap-jointed)
- 73.13 Sheets and plates, of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled:
- B. Other sheets and plates:
 - II. Not further worked than cold-rolled, of a thickness of:
 - a) 3 mm or more
 - IV. Clad, coated or otherwise surface-treated:
 - a) Silvered, gilded, platinum-plated or enamelled
 - V. Otherwise shaped or worked:
 - a) Cut into shapes other than rectangular shapes, but not further worked:
 - 1. Silvered, gilded, platinum-plated or enamelled
 - b) Other, excluding sheets and plates shaped by rolling
- 73.14 Iron or steel wire, whether or not coated, but not insulated
- 73.15 Alloy steel and high carbon steel in the form mentioned in heading Nos 73.06 to 73.14:
- A. High carbon steel:
 - I. Ingots, blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars:
 - a) Forged
 - II. Pieces roughly shaped by forging
 - V. Bars and rods (including wire rod) and hollow mining drill steel; angles, shapes and sections:
 - a) Not further worked than forged
 - c) Not further worked than cold-formed or cold-finished
 - d) Clad or surface-worked (for example, polished, coated):
 - 1. Not further worked than clad:
 - bb) Cold-formed or cold-finished
 - 2. Other

- 73.15
(cont'd)
- VI. Hoop and strip:
 - b) Not further worked than cold-rolled
 - c) Clad, coated or otherwise surface-treated:
 - 1. Not further worked than clad:
 - bb) Cold-rolled
 - 2. Other
 - d) Otherwise shaped or worked (for example, perforated, chamfered, lap-jointed)
 - VII. Sheets and plates:
 - b) Not further worked than cold-rolled, of a thickness of:
 - 1. 3 mm or more
 - d) Otherwise shaped or worked:
 - 2. Other, excluding sheets and plates shaped by rolling
 - VIII. Wire, whether or not coated, but not insulated
- B. Alloy steel:
- I. Ingots, blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars:
 - a) Forged
 - II. Pieces roughly shaped by forging
 - V. Bars and rods (including wire rod) and hollow mining drill steel; angles, shapes and sections:
 - a) Not further worked than forged
 - c) Not further worked than cold-formed or cold-finished
 - d) Clad or surface-worked (for example, polished, coated):
 - 1. Not further worked than clad:
 - bb) Cold-formed or cold-finished
 - 2. Other
 - VI. Hoop and strip:
 - b) Not further worked than cold-rolled
 - c) Clad, coated or otherwise surface-treated:
 - 1. Not further worked than clad:
 - bb) Cold-rolled
 - 2. Other
 - d) Otherwise shaped or worked (for example, perforated, chamfered, lap-jointed)
 - VII. Sheets and plates:
 - b) Other sheets and plates:
 - 2. Not further worked than cold-rolled, of a thickness of:
 - aa) 3 mm or more
 - 4. Otherwise shaped or worked:
 - bb) Other, excluding sheets and plates shaped by rolling
 - VIII. Wire, whether or not coated, but not insulated
- 73.16
- Railway and tramway track construction material of iron or steel, the following: rails, check-rails, switch blades, crossings (or frogs), crossing pieces, point rods, rack rails, sleepers, fish-plates, chairs, chair wedges, sole plates, (base plates), rail clips, bedplates, ties and other material specialized for joining or fixing rails:
- A. Rails:
 - I. Current-conducting, with parts of non-ferrous metal
 - D. Fish-plates and sole plates:
 - II. Other
 - E. Other
- 73.17
- Tubes and pipes, of cast iron (*)

-
- 73.19 High-pressure hydro-electric conduits of steel, whether or not reinforced
- 73.20 Tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, unions and flanges), of iron or steel (*)
- 73.21 Structures and parts of structures (for example, hangars and other buildings, bridges and bridge-sections, lock-gates, towers, lattice masts, roofs, roofing frameworks, door and window frames, shutters, balustrades, pillars and columns), of iron or steel; plates, strip, rods, angles, shapes, sections, tubes and the like, prepared for use in structures, of iron or steel
- 73.22 Reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers, for any material (other than compressed or liquefied gas), of iron or steel, of a capacity exceeding 300 litres, whether or not lined or head-insulated, but not fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment
- 73.23 Casks, drums, cans, boxes and similar containers, or sheet or plate iron or steel, of a description commonly used for the conveyance or packing of goods
- 73.24 Containers, of iron or steel, for compressed or liquefied gas
- 73.25 Stranded wire, cables, cordage, ropes, plaited bands, slings and the like, of iron or steel wire, but excluding insulated electric cables
- 73.26 Barbed iron or steel wire; twisted hoop or single flat wire, barbed or not, and loosely twisted double wire, of kinds used for fencing, of iron or steel
- 73.27 Gauze, cloth, grill, netting, fencing, reinforcing fabric and similar materials, of iron or steel wire
- 73.28 Expanded metal, of iron or steel
- 73.29 Chain and parts thereof, of iron or steel
- 73.30 Anchors and grapnels and parts thereof, of iron or steel
- 73.31 Nails, tacks, staples, hook-nails, corrugated nails, spiked cramps, studs, spikes and drawing pins, of iron or steel, whether or not with heads of other materials, but not including such articles with heads of copper
- 73.32 Bolts and nuts (including bolt ends and screw studs), whether or not threaded or tapped, and screws (including screw hooks and screw rings), of iron or steel; rivets, cotters, cotter-pins, washers and spring washers, of iron or steel
- 73.33 Needles for hand sewing (including embroidery), hand carpet needles and hand knitting needles, bodkins, crochet hooks, and the like, and embroidery stiletos, of iron or steel
- 73.34 Pins (excluding hatpins and other ornamental pins and drawing pins), hairpins and curling grips, of iron or steel
- 73.35 Springs and leaves for springs, of iron or steel
- 73.36 Stoves (including stoves with subsidiary boilers for central heating), ranges, cookers, grates, fires and other space heaters, gas-rings, plate warmers with burners, wash boilers with grates or other heating elements, and similar equipment, of a kind used for domestic purposes, not electrically operated, and parts thereof, of iron or steel

- 73.37 Boilers (excluding boilers of heading No 84.01) and radiators, for central heating, not electrically heated, and parts thereof, of iron or steel; air heaters and hot air distributors (including those which can also distribute cool or conditioned air), not electrically heated, incorporating a motor-driven fan or blower, and parts thereof, of iron or steel
- 73.38 Articles of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes, sanitary ware for indoor use, and parts of such articles and ware, of iron or steel
- 73.39 Iron or steel wool; pot scourers and scouring and polishing pads, gloves and the like, of iron or steel
- 73.40 Other articles of iron or steel ⁽¹⁾ (*)

CHAPTER 74

- 74.02 Master alloys
- 74.04 Wrought plates, sheets and strip, of copper
- 74.05 Copper foil (whether or not embossed, cut to shape, perforated, coated, printed, or backed with paper or other reinforcing material), of a thickness (excluding any backing) not exceeding 0.15 mm
- 74.06 Copper powders and flakes
- 74.07 Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of copper; hollow bars of copper ⁽²⁾
- 74.08 Tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, sockets and flanges), of copper
- 74.09 Reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers, for any material (other than compressed or liquefied gas), of copper, of a capacity exceeding 300 litres, whether or not lined or heat-insulated, but not fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment
- 74.10 Stranded wire, cables, cordage, ropes, plaited bands and the like, of copper wire, but excluding insulated electric wires and cables
- 74.11 Gauze, cloth, grill, netting, fencing, reinforcing fabric and similar materials (including endless bands), of copper wire
- 74.12 Expanded metal, of copper
- 74.13 Chain and parts thereof, of copper
- 74.14 Nails, tacks, staples, hook-nails, spiked cramps, studs, spikes and drawing pins, of copper, or of iron or steel with heads of copper
- 74.15 Bolts and nuts (including bolt ends and screw studs), whether or not threaded or tapped, and screws (including screws hooks and screw rings), of copper; rivets, cotters, cotter-pins, washers and spring washers, of copper

⁽¹⁾ For products falling within this heading, the Community ceiling referred to in Article 1 (3) is set at 6 850 200 u.a. and the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is set at 30 %.

⁽²⁾ For products falling within this heading, the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 30 %.

- 74.16 Springs, of copper
- 74.17 Cooking and heating apparatus of a kind used for domestic purposes, not electrically operated, and parts thereof, of copper
- 74.18 Other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes, sanitary ware for indoor use, and parts of such articles and ware, of copper
- 74.19 Other articles of copper

CHAPTER 75

- 75.02 Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of nickel; nickel wire
- 75.03 Wrought plates, sheets and strip, of nickel; nickel foil; nickel powders and flakes
- 75.04 Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of nickel; hollow bars, and tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, sockets and flanges), of nickel
- 75.05 Electro-plating anodes, of nickel, wrought or unwrought, including those produced by electrolysis
- 75.06 Other articles of nickel

CHAPTER 76

- 76.02 Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections of aluminium; aluminium wire⁽¹⁾ (*)
- 76.03 Wrought plates, sheets and strip, of aluminium⁽¹⁾ (*)
- 76.04 Aluminium foil (whether or not embossed, cut to shape, perforated, coated, printed, or backed with paper or other reinforcing material), of a thickness (excluding any backing) not exceeding 0.20 mm
- 76.05 Aluminium powders and flakes
- 76.06 Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of aluminium; hollow bars of aluminium
- 76.07 Tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, sockets and flanges), of aluminium
- 76.08 Structures, and parts of structures (for example, hangars and other buildings, bridges and bridge-sections, towers, lattice masts, roofs, roofing frameworks, door and window frames, balustrades, pillars and columns), of aluminium; plates, rods, angles, shapes, sections, tubes and the like, prepared for use in structures, of aluminium
- 76.09 Reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers, for any material (other than compressed or liquefied gas), of aluminium, of a capacity exceeding 300 litres, whether or not lined or heat-insulated, but not fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment

⁽¹⁾ For products falling within this subheading, the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 20%.

- 76.10 Casks, drums, cans, boxes and similar containers (including rigid and collapsible tubular containers), of aluminium, of a description commonly used for the conveyance or packing of goods
- 76.11 Containers, of aluminium, for compressed or liquefied gas
- 76.12 Stranded wire, cables, cordage, ropes, plaited bands and the like, of aluminium wire, but excluding insulated electric wires and cables
- 76.13 Gauze, cloth, grill, netting, reinforcing fabric and similar materials, of aluminium wire
- 76.14 Expanded metal, of aluminium
- 76.15 Articles of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes, sanitary ware for indoor use, and parts of such articles and ware, of aluminium
- 76.16 Other articles of aluminium

CHAPTER 77

- 77.02 Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of magnesium; magnesium wire; wrought plates, sheets and strip, of magnesium; magnesium foil; raspings and shavings of uniform size, powders and flakes, of magnesium; tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of magnesium; hollow bars of magnesium
- 77.03 Other articles of magnesium
- 77.04 Beryllium, unwrought or wrought, and articles of beryllium

CHAPTER 78

- 78.02 Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of lead; lead wire
- 78.03 Wrought plates, sheets and strip, of lead
- 78.04 Lead foil (whether or not embossed, cut to shape, perforated, coated, printed, or backed with paper or other reinforcing material), of a weight (excluding any backing) not exceeding 1.7 kg/m²; lead powders and flakes
- 78.05 Tubes and pipes and blanks, therefor, of lead; hollow bars, and tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, sockets, flanges and S-bends), of lead
- 78.06 Other articles of lead

CHAPTER 79

- 79.02 Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of zinc; zinc wire
- 79.04 Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of zinc; hollow bars, and tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, sockets and flanges), of zinc
- 79.05 Gutters, roof capping, skylight frames, and other fabricated building components, of zinc
- 79.06 Other articles of zinc

CHAPTER 80

- 80.02 Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of tin; tin wire
- 80.03 Wrought plates, sheets and strip, of tin
- 80.04 Tin foil (whether or not embossed, cut to shape, perforated, coated, printed or backed with paper or other reinforcing material), of a weight (excluding any backing) not exceeding 1 kg/m²; tin powders and flakes
- 80.05 Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of tin; hollow bars, and tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, sockets and flanges), of tin
- 80.06 Other articles of tin

CHAPTER 81

- 81.01 Tungsten (wolfram), unwrought or wrought, and articles thereof:
 - B. Hammered bars; angles, shapes and sections, wire, filaments, plates, sheets, strip and foil
 - C. Other
- 81.02 Molybdenum, unwrought or wrought, and articles thereof:
 - B. Hammered bars; angles, shapes and sections, wire, filaments, plates, sheets, strip and foil
 - C. Other
- 81.03 Tantalum, unwrought or wrought, and articles thereof:
 - B. Hammered bars; angles, shapes and sections, wire, filaments, plates, sheets, strip and foil
 - C. Other
- 81.04 Other base metals, unwrought or wrought, and articles thereof; cerments, unwrought or wrought, and articles thereof:
 - A. Bismuth:
 - II. Other
 - B. Cadmium:
 - II. Other
 - C. Cobalt:
 - II. Other
 - D. Chromium:
 - II. Other
 - E. Germanium:
 - II. Other
 - F. Hafnium (celtium):
 - II. Other
 - G. Manganese:
 - II. Other
 - H. Niobium (columbium):
 - II. Other
 - IJ Antimony:
 - II. Other
 - K. Titanium:
 - II. Other
 - L. Vanadium:
 - II. Other

- 81.04 N. Thorium:
(*cont'd*) II. Other
- O. Zirconium:
II. Other
- P. Rhenium:
II. Other
- Q. Gallium; indium; thallium:
II. Other
- R. Cerments:
II. Other

CHAPTER 82

- 82.01 Hand tools, the following: spades, shovels, picks, hoes, forks and rakes; axes, bill hooks and similar hewing tools; scythes, sickles, hay knives, grass shears, timber wedges and other tools of a kind used in agriculture, horticulture or forestry
- 82.02 Saws (non-mechanical) and blades for hand or machine saws (including toothless saw blades)
- 82.03 Hand tools, the following: pliers (including cutting pliers), pincers, tweezers, tinmen's snips, bolt croppers and the like; perforating punches; pipe cutters; spanners and wrenches (but not including tap wrenches); files and rasps
- 82.04 Hand tools, including glaziers' diamonds, not falling within any other heading of this Chapter; blow lamps, anvils; vices and clamps, other than accessories for, and parts of, machine tools; portable forges; grinding wheels with frameworks (hand or pedal operated)
- 82.05 Interchangeable tools for hand tools, for machine tools or for power-operated hand tools (for example, for pressing, stamping, drilling, tapping, threading, boring, broaching, milling, cutting, turning, dressing, morticing or screw driving), including dies for wire drawing, extrusion dies for metal, and rock drilling bits
- 82.06 Knives and cutting blades, for machines or for mechanical appliances
- 82.07 Tool-tips and plates, sticks and the like for tool-tips, unmounted, of sintered metal carbides (for example, carbides of tungsten, molybdenum or vanadium)
- 82.08 Coffee-mills, mincers, juice-extractors and other mechanical appliances, of a weight not exceeding 10 kg and of a kind used for domestic purposes in the preparation, serving or conditioning of food or drink
- 82.09 Knives with cutting blades, serrated or not (including pruning knives), other than knives falling within heading No 82.06 ⁽¹⁾
- 82.10 Knife blades
- 82.11 Razors and razor blades (including razor blade blanks, whether or not in strips)
- 82.12 Scissors (including tailors' shears), and blades therefor

⁽¹⁾ For products falling within this subheading, the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 30 %.

- 82.13 Other articles of cutlery (for example, secateurs, hair clippers, butchers' cleavers, paper knives); manicure and chiropody sets and appliances (including nail files)
- 82.14 Spoons, forks, fish-eaters, butter-knives, ladles and similar kitchen or tableware ⁽¹⁾
- 82.15 Handles of base metal for articles falling within heading No 82.09, 82.13 or 82.14

CHAPTER 83

- 83.01 Locks and padlocks (key, combination or electrically operated), and parts thereof, of base metal; frames incorporating locks, for handbags, trunks or the like, and part of such frames, of base metal; keys for any of the foregoing articles of base metal ⁽²⁾
- 83.02 Base metal fittings and mountings of a kind suitable for furniture, doors, stair-cases, windows, blinds, coachwork, saddlery, trunks, caskets and the like (including automatic door closers); base metal hat-racks, hat-pegs, brackets and the like
- 83.03 Safes, strong-boxes, armoured or reinforced strong-rooms, strong-room linings and strong-room doors, and cash and deed boxes and the like, of base metal
- 83.04 Filing cabinets, racks, sorting boxes, paper trays, paper rests and similar office equipment, of base metal, other than office furniture falling within heading No 94.03
- 83.05 Fittings for loose-leaf binders, for files or for stationery books, of base metal; letter clips, paper clips, staples, indexing tags, and similar stationery goods, of base metal
- 83.06 Statuettes and other ornaments of a kind used indoors, of base metal
- 83.07 Lamps and lighting fittings, of base metal, and parts thereof, of base metal (excluding switches, electric lamp holders, electric lamps for vehicles, electric battery or magneto lamps, and other articles falling within Chapter 85 except heading No 85.22)
- 83.08 Flexible tubing and piping, of base metal
- 83.09 Clasps, frames with clasps for handbags and the like, buckles, buckle-clasps, hooks, eyes, eyelets, and the like, of base metal, of a kind commonly used for clothing, travel goods, handbags, or other textile or leather goods; tubular rivets and bifurcated rivets, of base metal
- 83.10 Beads and spangles, of base metal
- 83.11 Bells and gongs, non-electric, of base metal, and parts thereof of base metal
- 83.12 Photograph, picture and similar frames, of base metal; mirrors of base metal
- 83.13 Stoppers, crown corks, bottle caps, capsules, bung covers, seals and plombs, case corner protectors and other packing accessories, of base metal

⁽¹⁾ For products falling within subheading 82.14 A, the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 20%.

⁽²⁾ For products falling within this heading, the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 20%.

- 83.14 Sign-plates, name-plates, numbers, letters and other signs, of base metal
- 83.15 Wire, rods, tubes, plates, electrodes and similar products, of base metal or of metal carbides, coated or cored with flux material, of a kind used for soldering, brazing, welding or deposition of metal or of metal carbides; wire and rods, of agglomerated base metal powder, used for metal spraying

CHAPTER 84

- 84.01 Steam and other vapour generating boilers (excluding central heating hot water boilers capable also of producing low pressure steam); super-heated water boilers
- 84.02 Auxiliary plant for use with boilers falling within heading No 84.01 (for example, economizers, superheaters, soot removers, gas recoverers and the like); condensers for vapour engines and power units
- 84.03 Producer gas and water gas generators, with or without purifiers; acetylene gas generators (water process) and similar gas generators, with or without purifiers
- 84.04 Steam engines (including mobile engines, but not steam tractors falling within heading No 87.01 or mechanically propelled road rollers) with self-contained boilers
- 84.05 Steam and other vapour power units, not incorporating boilers
- 84.06 Internal combustion piston engines
- 84.07 Hydraulic engines and motors (including water wheels and water turbines)
- 84.08 Other engines and motors
- 84.09 Mechanically propelled road rollers
- 84.10 Pumps (including motor pumps and turbo pumps) for liquids, whether or not fitted with measuring devices; liquid elevators of bucket, chain, screw, band and similar kinds (*) (a)
- 84.11 Air pumps, vacuum pumps and air or gas compressors (including motor and turbo pumps and compressors, and free-piston generators for gas turbines); fans, blowers and the like
- 84.12 Air conditioning machines, self-contained, comprising a motor-driven fan and elements for changing the temperature and humidity of air
- 84.13 Furnace burners for liquid fuel (atomizers), for pulverized solid fuel or for gas; mechanical stokers, mechanical grates, mechanical ash dischargers and similar appliances
- 84.14 Industrial and laboratory furnaces and ovens, non-electric
- 84.15 Refrigerators and refrigerating equipment (electrical and other)
- 84.16 Calendering and similar rolling machines (other than metal-working and metal-rolling machines and glass-working machines) and cylinders therefor

(a) The asterisk covers only subheading 84.10 B II.

- 84.17 Machinery, plant and similar laboratory equipment, whether or not electrically heated, for the treatment of materials by a process involving a change of temperature such as heating, cooking, roasting, distilling, rectifying, sterilizing, pasteurizing, steaming, drying, evaporating, vapourizing, condensing or cooling, not being machinery or plant of a kind used for domestic purposes; instantaneous or storage water heaters, non-electrical
- 84.18 Centrifuges; filtering and purifying machinery and apparatus (other than filter funnels, milk strainers and the like), for liquids or gases
- 84.19 Machinery for cleaning or drying bottles or other containers; machinery for filling, closing, sealing, capsuling or labelling bottles, cans, boxes, bags or other containers; other packing or wrapping machinery; machinery for aerating beverages; dish washing machines
- 84.20 Weighing machinery (excluding balances of a sensitivity of 5 cg or better), including weight-operated counting and checking machines; weighing machine weights of all kinds
- 84.21 Mechanical appliances (whether or not hand operated) for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders; fire extinguishers (charged or not); spray guns and similar appliances; steam or sand blasting machines and similar jet projecting machines
- 84.22 Lifting, handling, loading or unloading machinery, telfers and conveyors (for example, lifts, hoists, winches, cranes, transporter cranes, jacks, pulley tackle, belt conveyors and teleferics), not being machinery falling within heading No 84.23
- 84.23 Excavating, levelling, tamping, boring and extracting machinery, stationary or mobile, for earth, minerals or ores (for example, mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, levellers and bulldozers); pile-drivers; snow-ploughs, not self-propelled (including snow-plough attachments)
- 84.24 Agricultural and horticultural machinery for soil preparation or cultivation (for example, ploughs, harrows, cultivators, seed and fertilizer distributors); lawn and sports ground rollers
- 84.25 Harvesting and threshing machinery; straw and fodder presses; hay or grass mowers; winnowing and similar cleaning machines for seed, grain or leguminous vegetables and egg-grading and other grading machines for agricultural produce (other than those of a kind used in the bread grain milling industry falling within heading No 84.29)
- 84.26 Dairy machinery (including milking machines)
- 84.27 Presses, crushers and other machinery, of a kind used in wine-making, cider-making, fruit juice preparation or the like
- 84.28 Other agricultural, horticultural, poultry-keeping and bee-keeping machinery; germination plant fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment; poultry incubators and brooders
- 84.29 Machinery of a kind used in the bread grain milling industry, and other machinery (other than farm type machinery) for the working of cereals or dried leguminous vegetables
- 84.30 Machinery, not falling within any other heading of this Chapter, of a kind used in the following food or drink industries: bakery, confectionery, chocolate manufacture, macaroni, ravioli or similar cereal food manufacture, the preparation of meat, fish, fruit or vegetables (including mincing or slicing machines), sugar manufacture or brewing
- 84.31 Machinery for making or finishing cellulosic pulp, paper or paperboard

- 84.32 Book-binding machinery, including book-sewing machines
- 84.33 Paper or paperboard cutting machines of all kinds; other machinery for making up paper pulp, paper or paperboard
- 84.34 Machinery, apparatus and accessories for type-founding or type-setting; machinery, other than the machine-tools of heading No 84.45, 84.46 or 84.47, for preparing or working printing blocks, plates, or cylinders; printing type, impressed flongs and matrices, printing blocks, plates and cylinders; blocks, plates, cylinders and lithographic stones, prepared for printing purposes (for example, planed, grained or polished)
- 84.35 Other printing machinery; machines for use ancillary to printing
- 84.36 Machines for extruding man-made textiles; machines of a kind used for processing natural or man-made textile fibres; textile spinning and twisting machines; textile doubling, throwing and reeling (including weft-winding) machines
- 84.37 Weaving machines, knitting machines and machines for making gimped yarn, tulle, lace, embroidery, trimmings, braid or net; machines for preparing yarns for use on such machines, including warping and warp sizing machines
- 84.38 Auxiliary machinery for use with machines of heading No 84.37 (for example, dobbies, jacquards, automatic stop motions and shuttle changing mechanisms); parts and accessories suitable for use solely or principally with the machines of the present heading or with machines falling within heading No 84.36 or 84.37 (for example, spindles and spindle flyers, card clothing, combs, extruding nipples, shuttels, healds and heald-lifters and hosiery needles)
- 84.39 Machinery for the manufacture or finishing of felt in the piece or in shapes, including felt-hat making machines and hat-making blocks
- 84.40 Machinery for washing, cleaning, drying, bleaching, dyeing, dressing, finishing or coating textile yarns, fabrics or made-up textile articles (including laundry and dry-cleaning machinery); fabric folding, reeling or cutting machines; machines of a kind used in the manufacture of linoleum or other floor covering for applying the paste to the base fabric or other support; machines of a type used for printing a repetitive design, repetitive words or overall colour on textiles, leather, wall-paper, wrapping paper, linoleum or other materials, and engraved or etched plates, blocks or rollers therefor
- 84.41 Sewing machines; furniture specially designed for sewing machines; sewing machine needles:
- A. Sewing machines; furniture specially designed for sewing machines:
- I. Sewing machines (lock-stitch only), with heads of a weight not exceeding 16 kg without motor or 17 kg including the motor; sewing machine heads (lock-stitch only), of a weight not exceeding 16 kg without motor or 17 kg including the motor:
- a) Sewing machines having a value (not including frames, tables or furniture) of more than 65 u.a. each
- b) Other ⁽¹⁾
- II. Other sewing machines and other sewing machine heads
- B. Sewing machine needles
- 84.42 Machinery (other than sewing machines) for preparing, tanning or working hides, skins or leather (including boot and shoe machinery)

⁽¹⁾ For products falling within this subheading, the Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 30%.

- 84.43 Converters, ladles, ingot moulds and casting machines, of a kind used in metallurgy and in metal foundries
- 84.44 Rolling mills and rolls therefor
- 84.45 Machine-tools for working metal or metal carbides, not being machines falling within heading No 84.49 or 84.50
- 84.46 Machine-tools for working stone, ceramics, concrete, asbestos-cement and like mineral materials or for working glass in the cold, other than machines falling within heading No 84.49
- 84.47 Machine-tools for working wood, cork, bone, ebonite (vulcanite), hard artificial plastic materials or other hard carving materials, other than machines falling within heading No 84.49
- 84.48 Accessories and parts suitable for use solely or principally with the machines falling within heading Nos 84.45 to 84.47, including work and tool holders, self-opening dieheads, dividing heads and other appliances for machine-tools; tool holders for any type of tool or machine-tool for working in the hand
- 84.49 Tools for working in the hand, pneumatic or with self-contained non-electric motor
- 84.50 Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances
- 84.51 Typewriters, other than typewriters incorporating calculating mechanisms; cheque-writing machines
- 84.52 Calculating machines; accounting machines, cash registers, postage-franking machines, ticket-issuing machines and similar machines, incorporating a calculating device
- 84.53 Automatic data-processing machines and units thereof; magnetic or optical readers, machines for transcribing data on to data media in coded form and machines for processing such data, not elsewhere specified or included
- 84.54 Other office machines (for example, hectograph or stencil duplicating machines, addressing machines, coin-sorting machines, coin-counting and wrapping machines, pencil-sharpening machines, perforating and stapling machines)
- 84.55 Parts and accessories (other than covers, carrying cases and the like) suitable for use solely or principally with machines of a kind falling within heading No 84.51, 84.52, 84.53 or 84.54
- 84.56 Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding or mixing earth, stone, ores or other mineral substances, in solid (including powder and paste) form; machinery for agglomerating, moulding or shaping solid mineral fuels, ceramic paste, unhardened cements, plastering materials or other mineral products in powder or paste form; machines for forming foundry moulds of sand
- 84.57 Glass-working machines (other than machines for working glass in the cold); machines for assembling electric filament and discharge lamps and electronic and similar tubes and valves
- 84.58 Automatic vending machines (for example, stamp, cigarette, chocolate and food machines), not being games of skill or chance
- 84.59 Machines and mechanical appliances, having individual functions, not falling within any other heading of this Chapter:
- A. For the manufacture of the products mentioned in subheading 28.51 A (EURATOM)
 - B. Nuclear reactors (EURATOM)
 - C. Specially designed for the recycling of irradiated nuclear fuels (for example, sintering of radio-active metal oxides, sheathing) (EURATOM)

- 84.59 (cont'd) D. Rope or cable making machinery, including electric wire and cable making machines
- E. Other
- 84.60 Moulding boxes for metal foundry; moulds of a type used for metal (other than ingot moulds), for metal carbides, for glass, for mineral materials (for example, ceramic pastes, concrete or cement) or for rubber or artificial plastic materials
- 84.61 Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances, for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats and the like, including pressure reducing valves and thermostatically controlled valves (*) (a)
- 84.62 Ball, roller or needle roller bearings (*)
- ex 84.63 Transmission shafts, cranks, bearing housings, plain shaft bearings, gears and gearing (including friction gears and gearboxes and other variable speed gears), flywheels, pulleys and pulley blocks, clutches and shaft couplings, but not including forged or roughly shaped shafts, of a weight exceeding 150 metric tons, for generators or turbines
- 84.64 Gaskets and similar joints of metal sheeting combined with other material (for example, asbestos, felt and paperboard) or of laminated metal foil; sets or assortments of gaskets and similar joints, dissimilar in composition, for engines, pipes tubes and the like, put up in pouches, envelopes or similar packings
- 84.65 Machinery parts, not containing electrical connectors, insulators, coils, contacts or other electrical features and not falling within any other heading in this Chapter

CHAPTER 85

- 85.01 Electrical goods of the following descriptions: generators, motors, converters (rotary or static), transformers, rectifiers and rectifying apparatus; inductors:
- A. Generators, motors (whether or not equipped with speed reducing, changing or step-up gear) and rotary converters:
- I. Synchronous motors of an output of not more than 18 watts ⁽¹⁾
- B. Transformers, static converters, rectifiers and rectifying apparatus; inductors
- C. Parts ⁽²⁾
- 85.02 Electro-magnets; permanent magnets and articles of special materials for permanent magnets, being blanks of such magnets; electro-magnetic and permanent magnet chucks, clamps, vices and similar work holders; electro-magnetic clutches and couplings; electro-magnetic brakes; electro-magnetic lifting heads
- 85.04 Electric accumulators ⁽³⁾
- 85.05 Tools for working in the hand, with self-contained electric motor
- 85.06 Electro-mechanical domestic appliances, with self-contained electric motor

(a) The asterisk covers only subheading 84.61 ex B (taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances of pig iron or cast iron).

⁽¹⁾ For products falling within subheading 85.01 A I, the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 20%.

⁽²⁾ For products falling within subheading 85.01 C, the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 30%.

⁽³⁾ For products falling within subheading 85.04 A (lead-acid accumulators), the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 20%.

- 85.07 Shavers and hair clippers, with self-contained electric motor
- 85.08 Electrical starting and ignition equipment for internal combustion engines (including ignition magnetos, magneto-dynamos, ignition coils, starter motors, sparking plugs and glow plugs); generators (dynamos and alternators) and cut-outs for use in conjunction with such engines
- 85.09 Electrical lighting and signalling equipment and electrical windscreen wipers, defrosters and demisters, for cycles or motor vehicles
- 85.10 Portable electric battery and magneto lamps, other than lamps falling within heading No 85.09:
A. Miners' safety lamps
- 85.11 Industrial and laboratory electric furnaces, ovens and inductions and dielectric heating equipment; electric welding, brazing and soldering machines and apparatus and similar electric machines and apparatus for cutting
- 85.12 Electric instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters; electric soil heating apparatus and electric space heating apparatus; electric hair dressing appliances (for example, hair dryers, hair curlers, curling tong heaters) and electric smoothing irons; electro-thermic domestic appliances; electric heating resistors, other than those of carbon
- 85.13 Electrical line telephonic and telegraphic apparatus (including such apparatus for carrier-current line systems)
- 85.14 Microphones and stands therefor; loudspeakers; audio-frequency electric amplifiers
- 85.15 Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radio-broadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus (including receivers incorporating sound recorders or reproducers) and television cameras; radio navigational aid apparatus, radar apparatus and radio remote control apparatus⁽¹⁾:
A. Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radio-broadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus (including receivers incorporating sound recorders or reproducers) and television cameras:
I. Transmitters
II. Transmitter-receivers
IV. Television cameras
B. Other apparatus
C. Parts of the goods of subheadings A and B above:
I. Cabinets and cases
II. Parts of base metal, obtained by turning bars, angles, shapes, sections or wire, of solid section, the greatest diameter of which does not exceed 25 mm
- 85.16 Electric traffic control equipment for railways, roads or inland waterways and equipment used for similar purposes in port installations or upon airfields
- 85.17 Electric sound or visual signalling apparatus (such as bells, sirens, indicator panels, burglar and fire alarms), other than those of heading No 85.09 or 85.16
- 85.18 Electrical capacitors, fixed or variable ⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾ For products falling within subheadings 85.15 A I, II, IV; B; C I, II, the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 30%.

⁽²⁾ For products falling within this heading, the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 30%.

- 85.19 Electrical apparatus for making and breaking electrical circuits, for the protection of electrical circuits, or for making connections to or in electrical circuits (for example, switches, relays, fuses, lightning arresters, surge suppressors, plugs, lampholders and junction boxes); resistors, fixed or variable (including potentiometers), other than heating resistors; printed circuits; switchboards (other than telephone switchboards) and control panels ⁽¹⁾
- 85.20 Electric filament lamps and electric discharge lamps (including infra-red and ultra-violet lamps); arc-lamps; electrically ignited photographic flashbulbs ⁽¹⁾
- 85.21 Thermionic, cold cathode and photo-cathode valves and tubes (including vapour or gas filled valves and tubes, cathode-ray tubes, television camera tubes and mercury arc rectifying valves and tubes); photocells; mounted piezo-electric crystals; diodes, transistors and similar semi-conductor devices; electronic micro-circuits:
- A. Valves and tubes
 - B. Photocells, including photo-transistors
 - C. Mounted piezo-electric crystals
- 85.22 Electrical appliances and apparatus, having individual functions, not falling within any other heading of this Chapter
- 85.24 Carbon brushes, arc-lamp carbons, battery carbons, carbon electrodes and other carbon articles of a kind used for electrical purposes
- 85.25 Insulators of any material
- 85.26 Insulating fittings for electrical machines, appliances or equipment, being fittings wholly of insulating material apart from any minor components of metal incorporated during moulding solely for purposes of assembly, but not including insulators falling within heading No 85.25
- 85.27 Electrical conduit tubing and joints therefor, of base metal lined with insulating material
- 85.28 Electrical parts of machinery and apparatus, not being goods falling within any of the preceding headings of this Chapter

CHAPTER 86 RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY LOCOMOTIVES, ROLLING-STOCK AND PARTS THEREOF; RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRACK FIXTURES AND FITTINGS; TRAFFIC SIGNALLING EQUIPMENT OF ALL KINDS (NOT ELECTRICALLY POWERED)

CHAPTER 87

- 87.01 Tractors (other than those falling within heading No 87.07), whether or not fitted with power take-offs, winches or pulleys
- 87.02 Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, goods or materials (including sports motor vehicles, other than those falling within heading No 87.09)
- 87.03 Special purpose motor lorries and vans (such as breakdown lorries, fire-engines, fire-escapes, road sweeper lorries, snow-ploughs, spraying lorries, crane lorries, searchlight lorries, mobile workshops and mobile radiological units), but not including the motor vehicles falling within heading No 87.02
- 87.04 Chassis fitted with engines, for the motor vehicles falling within heading No 87.01, 87.02 or 87.03

⁽¹⁾ For products falling within subheadings 85.19 A and 85.20 A, the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 30%.

- 87.05 Bodies (including cabs) for the motor vehicles falling within heading No 87.01, 87.02 or 87.03
- 87.06 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles falling within heading No 87.01, 87.02 or 87.03
- 87.07 Works trucks, mechanically propelled, of the type used in factories, warehouses, dock areas or airports for short distance transport or handling of goods (for example, platform trucks, fork-lift trucks and straddle carriers); tractors of the type used on railway station platforms; parts of the foregoing vehicles
- 87.08 Tanks and other armoured fighting vehicles, motorized, whether or not fitted with weapons, and parts of such vehicles
- 87.09 Motor-cycles, auto-cycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without side-cars; side-cars of all kinds
- 87.10 Cycles (including delivery tricycles), not motorized ⁽¹⁾ (*)
- 87.11 Invalid carriages, fitted with means of mechanical propulsion (motorized or not)
- 87.12 Parts and accessories of articles falling within heading No 87.09, 87.10 or 87.11 ⁽²⁾ (*) (a)
- 87.13 Baby carriages and invalid carriages (other than motorized or otherwise mechanically propelled) and parts thereof
- 87.14 Other vehicles (including trailers), not mechanically propelled, and parts thereof:
 - A. Animal-drawn vehicles
 - B. Trailers and semi-trailers:
 - I. Specially designed for the transport of highly radio-active materials (*EURATOM*)
 - C. Other vehicles
 - D. Parts

CHAPTER 88 AIRCRAFT AND PARTS THEREOF; PARACHUTES; CATAPULTS AND SIMILAR AIRCRAFT LAUNCHING GEAR; GROUND FLYING TRAINERS

CHAPTER 89 SHIPS, BOATS AND FLOATING STRUCTURES

CHAPTER 90

- 90.01 Lenses, prisms, mirrors and other optical elements, of any material, unmounted, other than such elements of glass not optically worked; sheets or plates, of polarizing material
- 90.02 Lenses, prisms, mirrors and other optical elements of any material, mounted, being parts of or fittings for instruments or apparatus, other than such elements of glass not optically worked
- 90.03 Frames and mountings, and parts thereof, for spectacles, pince-nez, lorgnettes, goggles and the like

(a) The asterisk covers only subheading 87.12 B.

⁽¹⁾ For products falling within this subheading, the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 20%.

⁽²⁾ For products falling within subheading 87.12 B, the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 20%.

- 90.04 Spectacles, pince-nez, lorgnettes, goggles and the like, corrective, protective or other
- 90.06 Astronomical instruments (for example, reflecting telescopes, transit instruments and equatorial telescopes), and mountings therefor, but not including instruments for radio-astronomy
- 90.07 Photographic cameras; photographic flashlight apparatus:
 - A. Photographic cameras
 - B. Photographic flashlight apparatus
- 90.08 Cinematographic cameras, projectors, sound recorders and sound reproducers but not including re-recorders or film editing apparatus; any combination of these articles:
 - A. Cameras and sound recorders, combined or not ⁽¹⁾
 - B. Projectors and sound reproducers, combined or not
- 90.09 Image projectors (other than cinematographic projectors); photographic (except cinematographic) enlargers and reducers ⁽²⁾
- 90.10 Apparatus and equipment of a kind used in photographic or cinematographic laboratories, not falling within any other heading in this Chapter; photocopying apparatus (whether incorporating an optical system or of the contact type) and thermo-copying apparatus; screens for projectors
- 90.11 Microscopes and diffraction apparatus, electron and proton
- 90.12 Compound optical microscopes, whether or not provided with means for photographing or projecting the image
- 90.13 Optical appliances and instruments (but not including lighting appliances other than searchlights or spotlights), not falling within any other heading of this Chapter
- 90.14 Surveying (including photogrammetrical surveying), hydrographic, navigational meteorological, hydrological and geophysical instruments; compasses; rangefinders
- 90.15 Balances of a sensitivity of 5 cg or better, with or without their weights
- 90.16 Drawing, marking-out and mathematical calculating instruments, drafting machines, pantographs, slide rules, disc calculators and the like; measuring or checking instruments, appliances and machines, not falling within any other heading of this Chapter (for example, micrometers, callipers, gauges, measuring rods, balancing machines); profile projectors
- 90.17 Medical, dental, surgical and veterinary instruments and appliances (including electro-medical apparatus and ophthalmic instruments)
- 90.18 Mechano-therapy appliances; massage apparatus; psychological aptitude-testing apparatus; artificial respiration, ozone therapy, oxygen therapy, aerosol therapy or similar apparatus; breathing appliances (including gas masks and similar respirators)
- 90.19 Orthopaedic appliances, surgical belts, trusses and the like; splints and other fracture appliances; artificial limbs, eyes, teeth and other artificial parts of the body; hearing-aids and other appliances which are worn or carried, or implanted in the body, to compensate for a defect or disability

⁽¹⁾ For products falling within this subheading, the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 20%.

⁽²⁾ For products falling within this heading, the Community ceiling referred to in Article 1 (3) is set at 1 329 600 u.a.

- 90.20 Apparatus based on the use of X-rays or of the radiations from radioactive substances (including radiography and radiotherapy apparatus); X-ray generators; X-ray tubes; X-ray screens; X-ray high tension generators; X-ray control panels and desks; X-ray examination or treatment tables, chairs and the like
- 90.21 Instruments, apparatus or models, designed solely for demonstrational purposes (for example, in education or exhibition), unsuitable for other uses
- 90.22 Machines and appliances for testing mechanically the hardness, strength, compressibility, elasticity and the like properties of industrial materials (for example, metals, wood, textiles, paper or plastics)
- 90.23 Hydrometers and similar instruments; thermometers, pyrometers, barometers, hygrometers, psychrometers, recording or not; any combination of these instruments
- 90.24 Instruments and apparatus for measuring, checking or automatically controlling the flow, depth, pressure or other variables of liquids or gases, or for automatically controlling temperature (for example, pressure gauges, thermostats, level gauges, flow meters, heat meters, automatic oven-draught regulators), not being articles falling within heading No 90.14
- 90.25 Instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis (such as polarimeters, refractometers, spectrometers, gas analysis apparatus); instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking viscosity, porosity, expansion, surface tension or the like (such as viscometers, porosimeters, expansion meters); instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking quantities of heat, light or sound (such as photometers (including exposure meters), calorimeters); microtomes
- 90.26 Gas, liquid and electricity supply or production meters; calibrating meters therefor
- 90.27 Revolution counters, production counters, taximeters, mileometers, pedometers, and the like, speed indicators (including magnetic speed indicators) and tachometers (other than articles falling within heading No 90.14); stroboscopes
- 90.28 Electrical measuring, checking, analysing or automatically controlling instruments and apparatus
- 90.29 Parts or accessories suitable for use solely or principally with one or more of the articles falling within heading No 90.23, 90.24, 90.26, 90.27 or 90.28

CHAPTER 91

- 91.01 Pocket-watches, wrist-watches, and other watches, including stop-watches
- 91.02 Clocks with watch movements (excluding clocks of heading No 91.03)
- 91.03 Instrument panel clocks and clocks of a similar type, for vehicles, aircraft or vessels
- 91.04 Other clocks
- 91.05 Time of day recording apparatus; apparatus with clocks or watch movement (including secondary movement) or with synchronous motor, for measuring, recording or otherwise indicating intervals of time
- 91.06 Time switches with clock or watch movement (including secondary movement) or with synchronous motor
- 91.07 Watch movements (including stop-watch movements), assembled
- 91.08 Clock movements, assembled
- 91.09 Watch cases and parts of watch cases ⁽¹⁾
- 91.10 Clock cases and cases of a similar type for other goods of this Chapter, and part thereof
- 91.11 Other clock and watch parts

⁽¹⁾ For products falling within this heading, the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 20%.

CHAPTER 92

- 92.01 Pianos (including automatic pianos, whether or not with keyboards); harpsichords and other keyboard stringed instruments; harps but not including aeolian harps
- 92.02 Other string musical instruments
- 92.03 Pipe and reed organs, including harmoniums and the like
- 92.04 Accordions, concertinas and similar musical instruments; mouth organs
- 92.05 Other wind musical instruments
- 92.06 Percussion musical instruments (for example, drums, xylophones, cymbals, castanets)
- 92.07 Electro-magnetic, electrostatic, electronic and similar musical instruments (for example, pianos, organs, accordions)
- 92.08 Musical instruments not falling within any other heading of this Chapter (for example, fairground organs, mechanical street organs, musical boxes, musical saws); mechanical singing birds; decoy calls and effects of all kinds; mouthblown sound-signalling instruments (for example, whistles and boatswains' pipes)
- 92.09 Musical instrument strings
- 92.10 Parts and accessories of musical instruments (other than strings), including perforated music rolls and mechanisms for musical boxes; metronomes, tuning forks and pitch pipes of all kinds
- 92.11 Gramophones, dictating machines and other sound recorders and reproducers, including record-players and tape decks, with or without sound-heads; television image and sound recorders and reproducers, magnetic:
B. Television image and sound recorders and reproducers, magnetic
- 92.12 Gramophone records and other sound or similar recordings; matrices for the production of records, prepared record blanks, film for mechanical sound recording, prepared tapes, wires, strips and like articles of a kind commonly used for sound or similar recording ⁽¹⁾
- 92.13 Other parts and accessories of apparatus falling within heading No 92.11

CHAPTER 93 ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS; PARTS THEREOF (*) (a)

CHAPTER 94

- 94.01 Chairs and other seats (other than those falling within heading No 94.02), whether or not convertible into beds, and parts thereof:
A. Specially designed for aircraft
- 94.02 Medical, dental, surgical or veterinary furniture (for example, operating tables, hospital beds with mechanical fittings); dentists' and similar chairs with mechanical elevating, rotating or reclining movements; parts of the foregoing articles

(a) The asterisk covers only subheading 93.07 B.

⁽¹⁾ For products falling within this heading, the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 30%.

- 94.04 Mattress supports; articles of bedding or similar furnishing fitted with springs or stuffed or internally fitted with any material or of expanded, foam or sponge rubber or expanded, foam or sponge artificial plastic material, whether or not covered (for example, mattresses, quilts, eiderdowns, cushions, pouffes and pillows)

CHAPTER 95 ARTICLES AND MANUFACTURES OF CARVING OR MOULDING MATERIAL

CHAPTER 96 BROOMS, BRUSHES, FEATHER DUSTERS, POWDER-PUFFS AND SIEVES (*) (a)

CHAPTER 97

- 97.01 Wheeled toys designed to be ridden by children (for example, toy bicycles and tricycles and pedal motorcars); dolls' prams and dolls' pushchairs
- 97.04 Equipment for parlour, table and funfair games for adults or children (including billiard tables and pintables and table-tennis requisites ⁽¹⁾ (*) (b))
- 97.06 Appliances, apparatus, accessories and requisites for gymnastics or athletics, or for sports and outdoor games (other than articles falling within heading No 97.04) ⁽²⁾
- 97.07 Fish-hooks, line fishing rods and tackle; fish landing nets and butterfly nets; decoy 'birds', lark mirrors and similar hunting or shooting requisites
- 97.08 Roundabouts, swings, shooting galleries and other fairground amusements; travelling circuses, travelling menageries and travelling theatres

CHAPTER 98

- 98.01 Buttons and button moulds, studs, cuff-links, and press-fasteners, including snap-fasteners and press-studs; blanks and parts of such articles
- 98.02 Slide fasteners and parts thereof
- 98.03 Fountain pens, stylograph pens and pencils (including ballpoint pens and pencils and other pens), pen-holders, pencil-holders and similar holders, propelling pencils and sliding pencils; parts and fittings thereof, other than those falling within heading No 98.04 or 98.05
- 98.04 Pen nibs and nib points
- 98.05 Pencils (other than pencils of heading No 98.03), pencil leads, slate pencils, crayons and pastels, drawing charcoals and writing and drawing chalks; tailors' and billiard chalks
- 98.06 Slates and boards, with writing or drawing surfaces, whether framed or not
- 98.07 Date, sealing or numbering stamps, and the like (including devices for printing or embossing labels), designed for operating in the hand; hand-operated composing sticks and hand printing sets incorporating such composing sticks
- 98.08 Typewriter and similar ribbons, whether or not on spools; ink-pads with or without boxes

(a) The asterisk covers only subheadings 96.02 A and C.

(b) The asterisk covers only subheading 97.04 A.

⁽¹⁾ For products falling within heading No 97.04, the maximum Community amount referred to in Article 1 (4) is reduced to 30%.

⁽²⁾ For products falling within subheadings 97.06 B and C, the Community ceiling referred to in Article 1 (3) is set at 11 938 320 u.a.

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|-------|--|
| 98.09 | Sealing wax (including bottle-sealing wax) in sticks, cakes or similar forms; copying pastes with a basis of gelatin, whether or not a paper or textile backing |
| 98.10 | Mechanical lighters and similar lighters, including chemical and electrical lighters, and parts thereof, excluding flints and wicks |
| 98.11 | Smoking pipes; pipe bowls, stems and other parts of smoking pipes (including roughly shaped blocks of wood or root); cigar and cigarette holders and parts thereof |
| 98.12 | Combs, hair-slides and the like |
| 98.13 | Corset busks and similar supports for articles of apparel or clothing accessories |
| 98.14 | Scent and similar sprays of a kind used for toilet purposes, and mounts and heads therefor |
| 98.16 | Tailors' dummies and other lay figures; automata and other animated displays of a kind used for shop window dressing |

CHAPTER 99 WORKS OF ART, COLLECTORS' PIECES, AND ANTIQUES

ANNEX B

List of developing countries and territories enjoying generalized tariff preferences

INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES

Afghanistan	Haiti	Qatar
Algeria	Honduras	Romania
Argentina	India	Rwanda
Bahamas	Indonesia	Saudi Arabia
Bahrain	Iran	Senegal
Bangladesh	Iraq	Sierra Leone
Barbados	Ivory Coast	Singapore
Bhutan	Jamaica	Somalia
Bolivia	Jordan	Sri Lanka
Botswana	Kenya	Sudan
Brazil	Khmer Republic	Surinam
Burma	Korea (South)	Swaziland
Burundi	Kuwait	Syria
Cameroon	Laos	Tanzania
Cape Verde Islands	Lebanon	Thailand
Central African Republic	Lesotho	Togo
Chad	Liberia	Tonga
Chile	Libya	Trinidad and Tobago
Colombia	Malagasy Republic	Tunisia
Congo, People's Republic of	Malawi	Uganda
Costa Rica	Malaysia	United Arab Emirates:
Cuba	Maldives Islands	Abu Dhabi
Cyprus	Mali	Dubai
Dahomey	Mauritania	Ras al Khaimah
Dominican Republic	Mauritius	Fujairah
Ecuador	Mexico	Ajman
Egypt, Arab Republic of	Morocco	Sharjah
El Salvador	Nauru	Ummal Qaiwain
Equatorial Guinea	Nepal	Upper Volta
Ethiopia	Nicaragua	Uruguay
Fiji	Niger	Venezuela
Gabon	Nigeria	Vietnam, Republic of
Gambia	Oman	Western Samoa
Ghana	Pakistan	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of
Grenada	Panama	Yemen Arab Republic
Guatemala	Papua New Guinea	Yugoslavia
Guinea	Paraguay	Zaire
Guinea Bissau	Peru	Zambia
Guyana	Philippines	

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

dependent or administered, or for whose external relations Member States of the Community or third countries are wholly or partly responsible

Afars and Issas (Territory of the)
 Angola (including Cabinda)
 Australian Antarctic Territory
 Belize
 Bermuda
 British Antarctic Territory
 British Indian Ocean Territory (Aldabra, Farquhar, Chagos Archipelago, Desroches)
 British Pacific Ocean ⁽¹⁾
 Brunei
 Cayman Islands and Dependencies
 Christmas Island
 Cocos (Keeling) Islands
 Comoro Archipelago
 Corn Islands and Swan Islands
 Falkland Islands and Dependencies
 French Polynesia
 French Southern and Antarctic Territories
 Gibraltar
 Heard Island and McDonald Islands
 Hong Kong
 Leeward Islands ⁽²⁾
 Macao
 Mozambique
 Netherlands Antilles
 New Caledonia and Dependencies
 Norfolk Island
 Pacific Islands administered by the United States of America or under United States trusteeship ⁽³⁾
 Portuguese Timor
 St Helena (including Ascension, Gough Island, and Tristan da Cunha)
 Saint Pierre and Miquelon
 São Tomé and Príncipe
 Seychelles (including Amirantes)
 Sikkim
 Spanish territories in Africa
 Territories for which New Zealand is responsible (Cook Islands, Niue Island, Tokelau Islands and Ross Dependency)
 Turks and Caicos Islands
 Virgin Islands of the United States (St Croix, St Thomas, St John, etc.)
 Wallis and Futuna Islands
 Windward Islands ⁽⁴⁾

Note: The above lists may be amended subsequently to take account of changes in the international status of countries or territories.

⁽¹⁾ Gilbert Islands, Tuvalu, British Solomon Islands, New Hebrides Condominium, and Pitcairn Islands.

⁽²⁾ Antigua, Montserrat, St Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, British Virgin Islands.

⁽³⁾ The Pacific Islands administered by the United States of America include: Guam, American Samoa (including Swain's Island), Midway Islands, Johnston and Sand Islands, Wake Island and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (the Caroline, Marianas and Marshall Islands).

⁽⁴⁾ Dominica, St Lucia, St Vincent.

REGULATION (EEC) No 3011/75 OF THE COUNCIL

of 17 November 1975

establishing in respect of certain products falling within Chapters 1 to 24 of the Common Customs Tariff a scheme of generalized preferences in favour of developing countries

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 43 thereof;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1059/69 ⁽¹⁾ of 28 May 1969 laying down the trade arrangements applicable to certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products, and in particular Article 12 thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament ⁽²⁾;

Whereas, within the context of UNCTAD, the European Economic Community offered to grant tariff preferences on certain processed agricultural products of Chapters 1 to 24 of the Common Customs Tariff which originate in developing countries; whereas the preferential treatment proposed in that offer consists, in respect of certain goods which are subject to the trade arrangements laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 1059/69, of a reduction in the fixed component of the charge applicable to such goods by virtue of that Regulation, and, in respect of products which are subject to the single customs duty, of a reduction in such duty; whereas preferential imports of the products concerned should be effected without quantitative restrictions;

Whereas the offer made by the Community includes a clause stating that the Community drew up the offer on the assumption that all the main industrialized countries which are members of the OECD would participate in granting preferences and would make similar efforts in this direction; whereas, moreover, it is evident from the conclusions worked out in UNCTAD that this offer, while being of a temporary nature, does not constitute a binding commitment and, in particular, may be withdrawn wholly or in part at a later date; whereas this possibility

may be adopted *inter alia* with a view to remedying any unfavourable situations which might arise in the ACP States following the implementation of the generalized preference scheme;

Whereas, moreover, the conference of the Heads of State or of Government of the Member States and the States acceding to the European Communities held in Paris from 19 to 21 October 1972 invited the Community institutions and the Member States progressively to adopt an overall policy of development cooperation on a world-wide scale comprising in particular the improvement of generalized preferences with the aim of achieving a steady increase in imports of manufactures from the developing countries;

Whereas, in accordance with Protocol 23 to the Act of Accession ⁽³⁾ the generalized tariff preference scheme became fully applicable in the new Member States on 1 January 1974;

Whereas, for certain products of Chapters 1 to 24 of the Common Customs Tariff, this scheme would, however, involve the application in the new Member States in 1976 of customs duties higher than or very close to those which will be applied by the new Member States to non-member countries in general on the basis of the provisions of the abovementioned act; whereas this situation would comply neither with the spirit nor with the very nature of the generalized preference scheme; whereas, in order to maintain an equivalent preferential margin for these products also, reduced customs duties should be applied to them, in accordance with detailed rules based on the principle of maintaining, in the new Member States, a preference proportional to that which exists between the duties of the Common Customs Tariff and the duties given in Annex A to this Regulation; whereas, with a view to granting the beneficiary developing countries the best possible treatment, in accordance with the objectives of the preference scheme, the duties given in the abovementioned Annex A should also be applied wherever the duties

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 141, 12. 6. 1969, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 257, 10. 11. 1975, p. 30.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 73, 27. 3. 1972, p. 14.

calculated according to the abovementioned detailed rules prove to be higher than them;

Whereas it is expedient, therefore, that the Community should authorize the importation of the products referred to in Annex A, originating in the Countries and territories listed in Annex C, subject to the customs duties given in respect of each of them, throughout 1976 whereas the benefit of such preferential terms should be reserved for products originating in the countries and territories under consideration, the concept of 'originating products' being determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 802/68⁽¹⁾ of 27 June 1968 on the common definition of the concept of the origin of goods;

Whereas measures should be provided for which will enable any serious disruption in any sector of the economic activity of the Community to be avoided; whereas, to this end, the Commission should be empowered to re-introduce partially or wholly the levying of customs duties in order that such disruption may be avoided;

Whereas the Commission must be able to have access to information concerning imports effected within the framework of generalized preferences; whereas, to this end, Member States shall inform the Commission every three months of imports actually effected, classified by origin,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. From 1 January to 31 December 1976 Community imports of the products listed in Annex A shall benefit from the customs duties specified for each product.

On importation into Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom, there shall be applied to the abovementioned products the customs duties determined by multiplying, by a coefficient equal to the margin of preferences existing between the duties given in Annex A and the Common Customs Tariff duties applicable, the duties obtained by reducing the differ-

ence between the lowest duty applied on 1 January 1972 to the developing countries set out in Annex C and the Common Customs Tariff, by 60% in respect of the products mentioned in Annex B, and by 80% in respect of the other products given in Annex A.

However, the duties given in Annex A shall be applied where the duties resulting from the abovementioned calculation are higher than them.

2. The treatment provided for in paragraph 1 shall be enjoyed solely by products originating in the countries and territories listed in Annex C.

For the purpose of the application of this Regulation, the concept of originating products shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No 802/68.

Article 2

When products benefiting from the treatment provided for in Article 1 are imported into the Community in such quantities or at such prices that Community producers of products similar to or in direct competition with them suffer or are likely to suffer from serious disadvantage, the levying of customs duties may be re-introduced in whole or in part on the products in question in respect of the countries or territories which are the cause of the disadvantage. Such measures may also be taken in the case of actual or potential serious disadvantage in a single region of the Community.

Article 3

1. The Commission may decide, by means of a Regulation, to re-introduce the levying of customs duties for a specified period, in order to ensure that Article 2 is applied.

2. In the event of such action being requested by a Member State, the Commission shall decide within a period of not more than 10 working days after the request has been received and shall inform the Member States of this decision.

3. Any Member State may refer to the Council the measure taken by the Commission, within a period of not more than 10 working days after it has been informed thereof. The fact that the matter is referred to the Council shall not cause the measure to be suspended. The Council shall meet immediately. It may, by acting on a qualified majority, amend or rescind the measure in question.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 1.

Article 4

Articles 2 and 3 shall not prejudice the implementation of the safeguard clauses adopted in pursuance of the common agricultural policy under Article 43 of the Treaty and of those adopted in pursuance of the common agricultural policy under Article 113 of the Treaty.

Article 5

Member States shall inform the Commission every three months of imports effected under this Regulation, classified by origin.

Article 6

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1976.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 17 November 1975.

For the Council

The President

E. COLOMBO

ANNEX A

List of products falling within Chapters 1 to 24 originating in developing countries and territories to which the generalized tariff preferences will apply (a)

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of duty
02.01	Meat and edible offals of the animals falling within heading No 01.01, 01.02, 01.03 or 01.04, fresh, chilled or frozen: A. Meat: III. Of swine: b) Other	Free
02.04	Other meat and edible meat offals, fresh, chilled or frozen: ex A. Of domestic pigeons ex B. Furred game, frozen C. Other: ex I. Frogs' legs II. Other	7 % Free Free 7 %
03.01	Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen: B. Saltwater fish: I. Whole, headless or in pieces: ex q) Other: — Aquarium fish	Free
03.03	Crustaceans and molluscs, whether in shell or not, fresh (live or dead), chilled, frozen, salted, in brine or dried; crustaceans, in shell, simply boiled in water: A. Crustaceans: IV. Shrimps and prawns: a) Prawns (<i>Pandalide</i>) ex c) Other: — Shrimps of the family <i>Palaemonidae</i> — Shrimps of the family <i>Penaeidae</i>	7 % 7 % 7 %
04.06 (*)	Natural honey	26 %
04.07	Edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	6 %

(a) Preferences are not to be granted in respect of the products, marked with an asterisk, originating in Romania.
Note: The terms expressed in the 'Rate of duty' column are explained under 'Abbreviations' on page 132.

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of duty
05.03	Horsehair and horsehair waste, whether or not put up on a layer or between two layers of other material:	
	B. Other	Free
05.07	Skins and other parts of birds, with their feathers or down, feathers and parts of feathers (whether or not with trimmed edges) and down, not further worked than cleaned, disinfected or treated for preservation; powder and waste of feathers or parts of feathers:	
	A. Bed feathers; down:	
	II. Other	Free
	B. Other	Free
05.13	Natural sponges:	
	B. Other	Free
05.15	Animal products not elsewhere specified or included; dead animals of Chapter 1 or Chapter 3, unfit for human consumption:	
	A. Fish, crustaceans and molluscs:	
	I. Fish of a length of 6 cm or less and shrimps and prawns, dried	Free
07.04	Dried, dehydrated or evaporated vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder but not further prepared:	
	ex B. Other:	
	— Whole mushrooms, dried, dehydrated or evaporated, excluding cultivated mushrooms	10 %
	— Horse-radish (<i>Cochlearia armoracia</i>)	7 %
07.05	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split:	
	B. Other:	
	ex I. Peas (including chick peas) and beans (of the species <i>Phaseolus</i>):	
	— Beans of the genus ' <i>Phaseolus mungo</i> '	Free
	— Chick peas of the genus ' <i>Cicer arietinum</i> '	Free
	ex III. Cajan peas of the genus ' <i>Cajanus cajan</i> '	Free
08.01	Dates, bananas, coconuts, Brazil nuts, cashew nuts, pineapples, avocados, mangoes, guavas and mangosteens, fresh or dried, shelled or not:	
	ex E. Dehydrated coconut pulp	Free
	ex H. Mangosteens, guavas	Free

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of duty
08.05	Nuts other than those falling within heading No 08.01, fresh or dried, shelled or not:	
	D. Pistachios	Free
	E. Pecans	Free
	F. Areca (or betel) and cola	Free
	ex G. Other (excluding hazel-nuts)	Free
08.10	Fruit (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar:	
	ex A. Bilberries and blackberries	9 %
	ex B. Other:	
	— Quinces	11 %
	— Fruit falling within heading No 08.01, excluding pineapples; grapefruit and pomelos, whortleberries, bilberries, blackberries	9 %
	— Fruit falling within heading No 08.09, excluding melons and water-melons	9 %
08.11	Fruit provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption:	
	C. Papaws	Free
	D. Bilberries	4 %
	ex E. Other:	
	— Quinces	5 %
	— Fruit falling within heading No 08.01, excluding pineapples; grapefruit and pomelos, whortleberries, bilberries, blackberries	4 %
	— Fruit falling within heading No 08.09, excluding melons and water-melons	4 %
08.12	Fruit, dried, other than that falling within heading No 08.01, 08.02, 08.03, 08.04 or 08.05:	
	A. Apricots	5.5 %
	E. Papaws	Free
	ex G. Others:	
	— Tamarind (pods, pulp)	Free
08.13	Peel of melons and citrus fruit, fresh, frozen, dried or provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions	Free
09.02	Tea:	
	A. In immediate packings of a net capacity not exceeding 3 kg	Free
09.04	Pepper of the genus 'Piper'; primento of the genus 'Capsicum' or the genus 'Pimenta':	
	A. Neither crushed nor ground:	
	I. Pepper:	
	b) Other	6 %

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of duty
09.06	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers:	
	A. Ground	6 %
	B. Other	4 %
09.08	Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms:	
	A. Neither crushed nor ground:	
	II. Other:	
	a) Nutmeg	6 %
	B. Crushed or ground:	
	I. Nutmeg	7 %
	II. Mace	3 %
09.09	Seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin, caraway and juniper:	
	A. Neither crushed nor ground:	
	II. Badian seed	11 %
	III. Seeds of fennel, coriander, cumin, caraway and juniper:	
	b) Other:	
	2. Other	Free
	B. Crushed or ground:	
	I. Badian seed	12 %
	III. Other	4 %
09.10	Thyme, saffron and bay leaves; other spices:	
	F. Other spices, including the mixtures referred to in Note 1 (b) to this Chapter:	
	I. Neither crushed nor ground	11 %
	II. Crushed or ground:	
	b) Other	13 %
11.03	Flours of the leguminous vegetables falling within heading No 07.05:	
	A. Of peas, beans or lentils	5 %
	B. Other	5 %
11.04	Flours of the fruit falling within any heading in Chapter 8:	
	A. Of bananas	7.5 %
	B. Other:	
	— Chestnuts	7.5 %
	— Not specified	6 %
12.07	Plants and parts (including seeds and fruit) of trees, bushes, shrubs or other plants, being goods of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy, or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, fresh or dried, whole, cut, crushed, ground or powdered:	
	B. Liquorice roots	Free
	C. Tonquin beans	Free

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of duty
12.08	Locust beans, fresh or dried, whether or not kibbled or ground, but not further prepared; fruit kernels and other vegetable products of a kind used primarily for human food, not falling within any other heading:	
	B. Locust bean seeds:	
	I. Not decorticated, crushed or ground	Free
	C. Apricot, peach and plum stones, and kernels thereof	Free
13.02	Shellac, seed lac, stick lac and other lacs; natural gums, resins, gum-resins and balsams:	
	A. Conifer resins	Free
13.03	Vegetable saps and extracts; pectic substances, pectinates and pectates; agar-agar and other mucilages and thickeners, derived from vegetable products:	
	A. Vegetable saps and extracts:	
	III. Of quassia amara	Free
	IV. Of liquorice	Free
	V. Of pyrethrum and of the roots of plants containing rotenone	Free
	VII. Intermixtures of vegetable extracts, for the manufacture of beverages or of food preparations	Free
	VIII. Other:	
	a) Medicinal	Free
	C. Agar-agar and other mucilages and thickeners derived from vegetable products:	
	I. Agar-agar	Free
	II. Mucilages and thickeners extracted from locust beans or locust bean seeds	Free
14.01	Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily for plaiting (for example, cereal straw, cleaned, bleached or dyed, osier, reeds, rushes, rattans, bamboos, raffia and lime bark):	
	A. Osier:	
	II. Other	Free
	B. Cereal straw, cleaned, bleached or dyed	Free
15.03	Lard stearin, oleostearin and tallow stearin; lard oil, oleo-oil and tallow oil, not emulsified or mixed or prepared in any way:	
	A. Lard stearin and oleostearin:	
	II. Other	3 %
	B. Tallow oil for industrial uses other than the manufacture of foodstuffs for human consumption	Free
	C. Other	5 %

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of duty
15.04	Fats and oils, of fish and marine mammals, whether or not refined: A. Fish-liver oil: I. Of a vitamin A content not exceeding 2 500 international units per gramme	Free
15.05	Wool grease and fatty substances derived therefrom (including lanolin): A. Wool grease, crude	Free
	B. Other	Free
15.06	Other animal oils and fats (including neat's foot oils and fats from bones or waste)	Free
15.07	Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified: B. China-wood and oiticica oils; myrtle wax and Japan wax	Free
	C. Castor oil: II. Other	6 %
	D. Other oils: I. For technical or industrial uses other than the manufacture of foodstuffs for human consumption: a) Crude: 1. Palm oil	2.5 %
	ex 3. Other: — Palm kernel oil	3 %
	— Other, excluding linseed oil, groundnut oil, sunflower seed oil and colza oil	2.5 %
	II. Other: a) Palm oil: 1. Crude	4 %
	b) Other: 2. Solid, other; fluid: ex aa) Crude: — Palm kernel oil	8 %
	— Coconut oil	8 %
15.09	Degras	Free
15.10	Fatty acids; acid oils from refining; fatty alcohols: A. Stearic acid	2 %
	B. Oleic acid	5 %
	C. Other fatty acids; acid oils from refining	Free
15.11	Glycerol and glycerol lyes: A. Crude glycerol and glycerol lyes	Free
	B. Other, including synthetic glycerol	Free

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of duty
15.12	Animal or vegetable oils and fats, wholly or partly hydrogenated, or solidified or hardened by any other process, whether or not refined, but not further prepared:	
	A. In immediate packings of a net capacity of 1 kg or less....	16 %
	B. Other	12 %
15.14	Spermaceti, crude, pressed or refined, whether or not coloured	Free
15.15	Beeswax and other insect waxes, whether or not coloured:	
	B. Other	Free
15.16	Vegetables waxes, whether or not coloured:	
	B. Other	Free
15.17	Residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes:	
	B. Other:	
	I. Oil foots and dregs; soapstocks	Free
	II. Other	Free
16.02	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal:	
	A. Liver:	
	I. Goose or duck liver	14 %
	B. Other:	
	II. Game or rabbit meat or offal:	
	— Game	9 %
	— Rabbit	14 %
	III. Other:	
	b) Other:	
	ex 1. Containing bovine meat or offal:	
	— Prepared or preserved bovine tongue....	17 %
	2. Not specified:	
	aa) Ovine meat or offal	18 %
	bb) Other	16 %
16.03	Meat extracts, meat juices and fish extracts, in immediate packings of a net capacity of:	
	B. More than 1 kg but less than 20 kg	1 %
	C. 1 kg or less	9 %

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of duty
16.04	Prepared or preserved fish, including caviar and caviar substitutes:	
	A. Caviar and caviar substitutes:	
	I. Caviar (sturgeon roe)	12 %
	II. Other	16 %
	B. Salmonidae	6 %
	ex F. Bonito (<i>Sarda</i> sp. p.) and mackerel	21 %
	G. Other:	
	I. Fillets, raw, coated with batter or breadcrumbs, deep frozen	11 %
	II. Other	11 %
16.05	Crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved:	
	A. Crabs	7 %
	ex B. Other, excluding shrimps of the <i>Crangon</i> sp. p. type and snails	7 %
17.04	Sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa:	
	A. Liquorice extract containing more than 10% by weight of sucrose but not containing other added substances	9 %
	B. Chewing gum	3 % + vc with a max. of 23 %
	C. White chocolate	5 % + vc with a max. of 27 % + ads
	D. Other	9 % + vc with a max. of 27 % + ads
18.06	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa:	
	A. Cocoa powder, not otherwise sweetened than by the addition of sucrose	5 % + vc
19.02	Preparations of flour, meal, starch or malt extract, of a kind used as infant food or for dietetic or culinary purposes, containing less than 50% by weight of cocoa:	
	— Preparations based on flour of leguminous vegetables in the form of sun-dried discs of dough, known as 'papad' ..	Free
	— Other	3 % + vc
ex 19.04	Tapioca and sago, excluding tapioca and sago substitutes obtained from potato or other starches	6 % + vc
19.05	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereals products (puffed rice, corn flakes and similar products)	2 % + vc

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of duty
19.06	Communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products	Free + vc
19.07	Bread, ships' biscuits and other ordinary bakers' wares, not containing added sugar, honey, eggs, fats, cheese or fruit:	
	A. Crispbread	3 % + vc with a maximum of 24 % + adf
	B. Matzos	Free + vc with a maximum of 20 % + adf
	C. Gluten bread for diabetics	5 % + vc
	D. Other	5 % + vc
19.08	Pastry, biscuits, cakes and other fine bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa in any proportion:	
	A. Gingerbread and the like	5 % + vc
20.01 (*)	Vegetables and fruit, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar, whether or not containing salts, spices or mustard:	
	ex B. Other, excluding gherkins, cucumbers, 'mixed pickles' and sweet peppers	18 %
20.02	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid:	
	E. Sauerkraut	16 %
	ex F. Capers	12 %
20.03	Fruit preserved by freezing, containing added sugar:	
	ex A. With a sugar content exceeding 13% by weight:	
	— Fruit falling within heading No 08.01, excluding pineapples	12 % + (L)
	— Fruit falling within heading No 08.09, excluding melons and water melons	12 % + (L)
	ex B. Other:	
	— Fruit falling within heading No 08.01, excluding pineapples	12 %
	— Fruit falling within heading No 08.09, excluding melons and water melons	12 %
20.04	Fruit, fruit-peel and parts of plants, preserved by sugar (drained, glacé or crystallized):	
	B. Other:	
	ex I. With a sugar content exceeding 13% by weight:	
	— Fruit falling within heading No 08.01, excluding pineapples	11 % + (L)

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of duty
20.04 (cont'd)	— Fruit falling within heading No 08.09, excluding melons and water melons 11 % + (L) - ex II. Other: — Fruit falling within heading No 08.01, excluding pineapples 11 % — Fruit falling within heading No 08.09, excluding melons and water melons 11 %	
20.05	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and fruit pastes, being cooked preparations, whether or not containing added sugar: B. Jams and marmalades of citrus fruit: - ex I. With a sugar content exceeding 30% weight, excluding orange jam and marmalade 19 % + (L) - ex II. With a sugar content exceeding 13% but not exceeding 30% by weight, excluding orange jam and marmalade 19 % + (L) - ex III. Other, excluding orange jam and marmalade 19 % C. Other: I. With a sugar content exceeding 30% by weight: - ex b) Other: — Of fruit falling within heading No 08.01, excluding pineapples 16 % + (L) — Of fruit falling within heading No 08.09, excluding melons and water melons 16 % + (L) - ex II. With a sugar content exceeding 13% but not exceeding 30% by weight: — Of fruit falling within heading No 08.01, excluding pineapples 16 % + (L) — Of fruit falling within heading No 08.09, excluding melons and water melons 16 % + (L) - ex III. Other: — Of fruit falling within heading No 08.01, excluding pineapples 16 % — Of fruit falling within heading No 08.09, excluding melons and water melons 16 %	
20.06	Fruit, otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or spirit: A. Nuts (including ground-nuts), roasted, in immediate packings of a net capacity: I. Of more than 1 kg: — Almonds, walnuts and hazelnuts 12 % — Other 9 % II. Of 1 kg or less: — Almonds, walnuts and hazelnuts 14 % — Other 11 %	

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of duty
20.06 (cont'd)	B. Other: I. Containing added spirit: a) Ginger 14 % b) Pineapples, in immediate packings of a net capacity: 1. Of more than 1 kg: aa) With a sugar content exceeding 17% by weight 14 % + (L) bb) Other 14 % 2. Of 1 kg or less: aa) With a sugar content exceeding 19% by weight 14 % + (L) bb) Other 14 % c) Grapes: 1. With a sugar content exceeding 13% by weight 25 % + (L) 2. Other 25 % d) Peaches, pears and apricots, in immediate packings of a net capacity: 1. Of more than 1 kg: aa) With a sugar content exceeding 13% by weight 25 % + (L) bb) Other 25 % 2. Of 1 kg or less: aa) With a sugar content exceeding 15% by weight 25 % + (L) bb) Other 25 % e) Other fruits: ex 1. With a sugar content exceeding 9% by weight, excluding cherries 25 % + (L) ex 2. Other, excluding cherries 25 % f) Mixtures of fruit: 1. With a sugar content exceeding 9% by weight 25 % + (L) 2. Other 25 % II. Not containing added spirit: a) Containing added sugar, in immediate packings of a net capacity of more than 1 kg: 2. Grapefruit segments 11 % + (L) 3. Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas); clementines, wilkings and other similar citrus hybrids 19 % + (L) 4. Grapes 18 % + (L) ex 8. Other fruits: — Fruit falling within heading No 08.01, excluding pineapples 10 % + (L)	

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of duty
20.06 (cont'd)	— Fruit falling within heading No 08.09, excluding melons and water melons 10 % + (L) — Tamarind (pods, pulp) 10 % + (L) b) Containing added sugar, in immediate packings of a net capacity of 1 kg or less: 2. Grapefruit segments 11 % + (L) 3. Mandarins, (including tangerines and sat- sumas); clementines, wilkings and other similar citrus hybrids 20 % + (L) 4. Grapes 19 % + (L) - ex 8. Other fruits: — Fruit falling within heading No 08.01, excluding pineapples 11 % + (L)* — Fruit falling within heading No 08.09, excluding melons and water melons 11 % + (L) c) Not containing added sugar, in immediate packings of a net capacity: 1. Of 4.5 kg or more: - ex dd) Other fruits: — Fruit falling within heading No 08.01, excluding pineapples 11 % — Fruit falling within heading No 08.09, excluding melons and water melons 11 % 2. Of less than 4.5 kg: - ex bb) Other fruit and mixtures of fruit: — Fruit falling within heading No 08.01, excluding pineapples 11 % — Fruit falling within heading No 08.09, excluding melons and water melons 11 %	
20.07 (*)	Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, whether or not containing added sugar, but unfermented and not containing spirit: A. Of a specific gravity exceeding 1.33 at 15 °C: III. Other: - ex a) Of a value exceeding 30 u.a. per 100 kg net weight: — Fruit falling within heading No 08.01, excluding pineapples 19 % — Fruit falling within heading No 08.09, excluding melons and water melons 19 % b) Of a value not exceeding 30 u.a. per 100 kg net weight: - ex 1. With an added sugar content exceeding 30% by weight:	

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of duty
20.07 (*) (cont'd)	— Fruit falling within heading No 08.01, excluding pineapples	19 % + (L)
	— Fruit falling within heading No 08.09, excluding melons and water melons	19 % + (L)
	ex 2. Other:	
	— Fruit falling within heading No 08.01, excluding pineapples	19 %
	— Fruit falling within heading No 08.09, excluding melons and water melons	19 %
	B. Of a specific gravity of 1.33 or less at 15 °C:	
	II. Other:	
	a) Of a value exceeding 30 u.a. per 100 kg net weight:	
	2. Grapefruit juice	9.5 %
	ex 3. Other citrus fruit juices:	
	aa) Containing added sugar	14 %
	bb) Other	15 %
	ex 6. Other fruit and vegetable juices, excluding apricot and peach juice:	
	aa) Containing added sugar	17 %
	bb) Other	18 %
	7. Mixtures:	
	ex bb) Other, excluding mixtures containing either separately or together, over 25% of grape, citrus fruit, pineapple, apple, pear, tomato, apricot or peach juice:	
	11. Containing added sugar	17 %
	22. Other	18 %
	b) Of a value of 30 u.a. or less per 100 kg net weight:	
	2. Grapefruit juice:	
	aa) With an added sugar content exceeding 30% by weight	9 % + (L)
	bb) Other	9 %
	4. Other citrus fruit juices:	
	aa) With an added sugar content exceeding 30% by weight	14 % + (L)
	bb) With an added sugar content of 30% or less by weight	14 %
	cc) Not containing added sugar	15 %
	ex 7. Other fruit and vegetable juices, excluding apricots and peaches:	
	aa) With an added sugar content exceeding 30% by weight	17 % + (L)

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of duty
20.07 (*) (cont'd)	bb) With an added sugar content of 30% or less by weight cc) Not containing added sugar 8. Mixtures: ex bb) Other, excluding mixtures containing, either separately or together, over 25% of grape, citrus fruit, pineapples, apple, pear, tomato, apricot or peach juice: 11. With an added sugar content exceeding 30% by weight 22. With an added sugar content of 30% or less by weight 33. Not containing added sugar	17 % 18 % 17 % + (L) 17 % 18 %
21.01	Roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes; extracts, essences and concentrates thereof: A. Roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes: II. Other B. Extracts, essences and concentrates of the products described under subheading A: II. Other	 2 % + vc 6 % + vc
21.02	Extracts, essences or concentrates, of coffee, tea or maté; preparations with a basis of those extracts, essences or concentrates: ex A. Essences or concentrates of coffee B. Extracts, essences or concentrates of tea or maté; preparations with a basis of those extracts, essences or concentrates	 9 % Free
21.03	Mustard flour and prepared mustard: A. Mustard flour, in immediate packings of a net capacity: I. Of 1 kg or less II. Of more than 1 kg B. Prepared mustard	 Free Free 9 %
21.04	Sauces; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings: ex B. Other, excluding sauces with a vegetable oil basis	 8 %
21.05	Soups and broths, in liquid, solid or powder form; homogenized composite food preparations: A. Soups and broths, in liquid, solid or powder form B. Homogenized composite food preparations	 11 % 17 %

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of duty
21.06	Natural yeasts (active or inactive); prepared baking powders: A. Active natural yeasts: I. Culture yeast II. Bakers' yeast: a) Dried b) Other III. Other B. Inactive natural yeasts: I. In tablet, cube or similar form, or in immediate packings of a net capacity of 1 kg or less II. Other C. Prepared baking powders	8 % 5 % + vc 5 % + vc 10 % 6 % 3 % 4 %
21.07	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included: A. Cereals in grain or ear form, pre-cooked or otherwise prepared F. Other: I. Containing no milkfats or containing less than 1.5% by weight of such fats: a) Containing no sucrose or containing less than 5% by weight of sucrose (including invert sugar expressed as sucrose): ex 1. Containing no starch or less than 5% by weight of starch: — Palm tree cores	4 % + vc 9 %
22.01	Waters, including spa waters and aerated waters; ice and snow: A. Spa waters, natural or artificial; aerated waters	Free
22.02	Lemonade, flavoured spa waters and flavoured aerated waters, and other non-alcoholic beverages, not including fruit and vegetable juices falling within heading No 20.07: A. Not containing milk or milkfats	6 %
22.03	Beer made from malt	14.5 %
23.01	Flours and meals, of meat, offals, fish, crustaceans or molluscs, unfit for human consumption; greaves: B. Flours and meals of fish, crustaceans or molluscs	Free
23.02	Bran, sharps and other residues derived from the sifting, milling or working of cereals or of leguminous vegetables: B. Of leguminous vegetables	3 %
23.06	Products of vegetable origin of a kind used for animal food, not elsewhere specified or included: B. Other	Free

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of duty
23.07	Sweetened forage; other preparations of a kind used in animal feeding:	
	A. Fish or marine mammal solubles	ree
	C. Other	6 %
24.02	Manufactured tobacco; tobacco extracts and essences:	
	A. Cigarettes	89 %
	B. Cigars	49 %
	C. Smoking tobacco	114 %
	D. Chewing tobacco and snuff	49 %
	E. Other, including agglomerated tobacco, in the form of sheets or strip	19 %

Abbreviations

- (L): indicates that the goods referred to are subject to the levy system;
- vc: indicates that the goods referred to are subject to a charge based on a variable component which is specified under the regulations concerning trade in certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products;
- adf: indicates that additional duty may be levied on the flour content of the products concerned;
- ads: indicates that additional duty may be levied on the sugar content of the products concerned.

ANNEX B

List of products in respect of which the difference between the lowest duties applied on 1 January 1972 to the developing countries by Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom and the Common Customs Tariff duties must be reduced by 60% in accordance with Article 1 of this Regulation

CCT heading No	Description
07.04	Dried, dehydrated or evaporated vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder but not further prepared: ex B. Other: — Whole mushrooms, dried, dehydrated or evaporated, excluding cultivated mushrooms — Horse-radish (<i>Cochlearia armoracia</i>)
08.05	Nuts other than those falling within heading No 08.01, fresh or dried, shelled or not: D. Pistachios E. Pecans F. Area (or betel) and cola ex G. Other (excluding hazelnuts)
08.10	Fruit (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar: ex A. Bilberries and blackberries ex B. Other: — Quinces — Fruit falling within heading No 08.01, excluding pineapples; grapefruit and pomelos, whortleberries, bilberries, blackberries — Fruit falling within heading No 08.09, excluding melons and water-melons
08.11	Fruit provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption: C. Papaws D. Bilberries ex E. Other: — Quinces — Fruit falling within heading No 08.01, excluding pineapples; grapefruit and pomelos, whortleberries, bilberries, blackberries — Fruit falling within heading No 08.09 excluding melons and water-melons

CCT heading No	Description
08.12	Fruit dried, other than that falling within heading No 08.01, 08.02, 08.03, 08.04 or 08.05: A. Apricots E. Papaws ex G. Others: — Tamarind (pods, pulp)
08.13	Peel of melons and citrus fruit, fresh, dried or provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions
16.02 (a)	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal: B. Other: III. Other: b) Other: ex 1. Containing bovine meat or offal: — Prepared or preserved bovine tongue
20.01	Vegetables and fruit, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar, whether or not containing salt, spices or mustard: ex B. Other, excluding gherkins, cucumbers, 'mixed pickles' and sweet peppers
20.02	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid: E. Sauerkraut ex F. Capers
20.03	Fruit preserved by freezing, containing added sugar: ex A. With a sugar content exceeding 13 % by weight: — Fruit falling within heading No 08.01, excluding pineapples — Fruit falling within heading No 08.09, excluding melons and water melons ex B. Other: — Fruit falling within heading No 08.01, excluding pineapples — Fruit falling within heading No 08.09, excluding melons and water melons
20.04	Fruit, fruit-peel and parts of plants, preserved by sugar (drained, glacé or crystallized): B. Other: ex I. With a sugar content exceeding 13% by weight: — Fruit falling within heading No 08.01, excluding pineapples — Fruit falling within heading No 08.09, excluding melons and water melons ex II. Other: — Fruit falling within heading No 08.01, excluding pineapples — Fruit falling within heading No 08.09, excluding melons and water melons

(a) This heading is to be deleted from this Annex on 1 April 1976.

CCT heading No	Description
20.05	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and fruit pastes, being cooked preparations, whether or not containing added sugar: B. Jams and marmalades of citrus fruit: ex I. With a sugar content exceeding 30 % by weight, excluding orange jam and marmalade ex II. With a sugar content exceeding 13% but not exceeding 30% by weight, excluding orange jam and marmalade ex III. Other, excluding orange jam and marmalade C. Other: I. With a sugar content exceeding 30% by weight: ex b) Other: — Of fruit within heading No 08.01, excluding pineapples — Of fruit falling within heading No 08.09, excluding melons and water melons ex II. With a sugar content exceeding 13% but not exceeding 30% by weight: — Of fruit falling within heading No 08.01, excluding pineapples — Of fruit falling within heading No 08.09, excluding melons and water melons ex III. Other: — Of fruit falling within heading No 08.01, excluding pineapples — Of fruit falling within heading No 08.09, excluding melons and water melons
20.06	Fruit, otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or spirit: A. Nuts (including ground-nuts), roasted, in immediate packings of a net capacity: I. Of more than 1 kg: — Almonds, walnuts and hazelnuts — Other II. Of 1 kg or less: — Almonds, walnuts and hazelnuts — Other B. Other: I. Containing added spirit: a) Ginger b) Pineapples, in immediate packings of a net capacity: 1. Of more than 1 kg: aa) With a sugar content exceeding 17% by weight bb) Other 2. Of 1 kg or less: aa) With a sugar content exceeding 19% by weight bb) Other

CCT heading No	Description
20.06 (cont'd)	c) Grapes: 1. With a sugar content exceeding 13% by weight 2. Other d) Peaches, pears and apricots, in immediate packings of a net capacity: 1. Of more than 1 kg: - aa) With a sugar content exceeding 13% by weight - bb) Other 2. Of 1 kg or less: - aa) With a sugar content exceeding 15% by weight - bb) Other e) Other fruits: - ex 1. With a sugar content exceeding 9% by weight, excluding cherries - ex 2. Other, excluding cherries f) Mixtures of fruit: 1. With a sugar content exceeding 9% by weight 2. Other II. Not containing added spirit: a) Containing added sugar, in immediate packings of a net capacity of more than 1 kg: 2. Grapefruit segments 3. Mandarins, (including tangerines and satsumas); clementines, wilkings and other citrus hybrids 4. Grapes ex 8. Other fruits: — Fruit falling within heading No 08.01, excluding pineapples — Fruit falling within heading No 08.09, excluding melons and water melons — Tamarind (pods, pulp) b) Containing added sugar, in immediate packings of a net capacity of 1 kg or less: 2. Grapefruit segments 3. Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas); clementines, wilkings and other similar citrus hybrids 4. Grapes ex 8. Other fruits: — Fruit falling within heading No 08.01, excluding pineapples — Fruit falling within heading No 08.09, excluding melons and water melons c) Not containing added sugar, in immediate packings of a net capacity: 1. Of 4.5 kg or more: ex dd) Other fruits: — Fruit falling within heading No 08.01, excluding pineapples

CCT heading No	Description
20.06 (<i>cont'd</i>)	— Fruit falling within heading No 08.09, excluding melons and water melons 2. Of less than 4.5 kg: ex bb) Other fruit and mixtures of fruit: — Fruit falling within heading No 08.01, excluding pineapples — Fruit falling within heading No 08.09, excluding melons and water melons
20.07	Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, whether or not containing added sugar, but unfermented and not containing spirit: A. Of a specific gravity exceeding 1.33 at 15 °C: III. Other: ex a) Of a value exceeding 30 u.a. per 100 kg net weight: — Fruit falling within heading No 08.01 excluding pineapples — Fruit falling within heading No 08.09, excluding melons and water melons b) Of a value not exceeding 30 u.a. per 100 kg net weight: ex 1. With an added sugar content exceeding 30% by weight: — Fruit falling within heading No 08.01, excluding pineapples — Fruit falling within heading No 08.09, excluding melons and water melons ex 2. Other: — Fruit falling within heading No 08.01, excluding pineapples — Fruit falling within heading No 08.09, excluding melons and water melons B. Of a specific gravity of 1.33 or less at 15 °C: II. Other: a) Of a value exceeding 30 u.a. per 100 kg net weight: 2. Grapefruit juice ex 3. Other citrus fruit juices: aa) Containing added sugar bb) Other ex 6. Other fruit and vegetable juices, excluding apricot and peach juice: aa) Containing added sugar bb) Other 7. Mixtures: ex bb) Other, excluding mixtures containing, either separately or together, over 25% of grape, citrus fruit, pineapple, apple, pear, tomato, apricot or peach juice: 11. Containing added sugar 22. Other

CCT heading No	Description
20.07 (cont'd)	b) Of a value of 30 u.a. or less per 100 kg net weight: 2. Grapefruit juice: aa) With an added sugar content exceeding 30% by weight bb) Other 4. Other citrus fruit juices: aa) With an added sugar content exceeding 30% by weight bb) With an added sugar content of 30% or less by weight cc) Not containing added sugar ex 7. Other fruit and vegetable juices, exceeding apricots and peaches: aa) With an added sugar content exceeding 30% by weight bb) With an added sugar content of 30% or less by weight cc) Not containing added sugar 8. Mixtures: ex bb) Other, excluding mixtures containing, either separately or together, over 25% of grape, citrus fruit, pineapple, apple, pear, tomato, apricot or peach juice: 11. With an added sugar content exceeding 30% by weight 22. With an added sugar content of 30% or less by weight 33. Not containing added sugar

ANNEX C

List of developing countries and territories enjoying generalized tariff preferences

INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES

Afghanistan	Haiti	Qatar
Algeria	Honduras	Romania
Argentina	India	Rwanda
Bahamas	Indonesia	Saudi Arabia
Bahrain	Iran	Senegal
Bangladesh	Iraq	Sierra Leone
Barbados	Ivory Coast	Singapore
Bhutan	Jamaica	Somalia
Bolivia	Jordan	Sri Lanka
Botswana	Kenya	Sudan
Brazil	Khmer Republic	Surinam
Burma	Korea (South)	Swaziland
Burundi	Kuwait	Syria
Cameroon	Laos	Tanzania
Cape Verde Islands	Lebanon	Thailand
Central African Republic	Lesotho	Togo
Chad	Liberia	Tonga
Chile	Libya	Trinidad and Tobago
Colombia	Malagasy Republic	Tunisia
Congo, People's Republic of	Malawi	Uganda
Costa Rica	Malaysia	United Arab Emirates:
Cuba	Maldives Islands	Abu Dhabi
Cyprus	Mali	Dubai
Dahomey	Mauritania	Ras al Khaimah
Dominican Republic	Mauritius	Fujairah
Ecuador	Mexico	Ajman
Egypt, Arab Republic of	Morocco	Sharjah
El Salvador	Nauru	Ummal Qaiwain
Equatorial Guinea	Nepal	Upper Volta
Ethiopia	Nicaragua	Uruguay
Fiji	Niger	Venezuela
Gabon	Nigeria	Vietnam, Republic of
Gambia	Oman	Western Samoa
Ghana	Pakistan	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of
Grenada	Panama	
Guatemala	Papua New Guinea	Yemen Arab Republic
Guinea	Paraguay	Yugoslavia
Guinea Bissau	Peru	Zaire
Guyana	Philippines	Zambia

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

dependent or administered, or for whose external relations Member States of the Community or third countries are wholly or partly responsible

Afars and Issas (Territory of the)
 Angola (including Cabinda)
 Australian Antarctic Territory
 Belize
 Bermuda
 British Antarctic Territory
 British Indian Ocean Territory (Aldabra, Farquhar, Chagos Archipelago, Desroches)
 British Pacific Ocean ⁽¹⁾
 Brunei
 Cayman Islands and Dependencies
 Christmas Island
 Cocos (Keeling) Islands
 Comoro Archipelago
 Corn Islands and Swan Islands
 Falkland Islands and Dependencies
 French Polynesia
 French Southern and Antarctic Territories
 Gibraltar
Heard Island and McDonald Islands
 Hong Kong
 Leeward Islands ⁽²⁾
 Macao
 Mozambique
 Netherlands Antilles
 New Caledonia and Dependencies
 Norfolk Island
 Pacific Islands administered by the United States of America or under United States trusteeship ⁽³⁾
 Portuguese Timor
 St Helena (including Ascension, Gough Island, and Tristan da Cunha)
 Saint Pierre and Miquelon
 São Tomé and Príncipe
 Seychelles (including Amirantes)
 Sikkim
 Spanish territories in Africa
 Territories for which New Zealand is responsible (Cook Islands, Niue Island, Tokelau Islands and Ross Dependency)
 Turks and Caicos Islands
 Virgin Islands of the United States (St Croix, St Thomas, St John, etc.)
 Wallis and Futuna Islands
 Windward Islands ⁽⁴⁾

Note: The above lists may be amended subsequently to take account of changes in the international status of countries or territories.

⁽¹⁾ Gilbert Islands, Tuvalu, British Solomon Islands, New Hebrides Condominium, and Pitcairn Islands.

⁽²⁾ Antigua, Montserrat, St Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, British Virgin Islands.

⁽³⁾ The Pacific Islands administered by the United States of America include: Guam, American Samoa (including Swain's Island), Midway Islands, Johnston and Sand Islands, Wake Island and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (the Caroline, Marianas and Marshall Islands).

⁽⁴⁾ Dominica, St Lucia, St Vincent.

REGULATION (EEC) No 3012/75 OF THE COUNCIL

of 17 November 1975

opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for cocoa butter and a tariff quota for soluble coffee originating in developing countries

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament ⁽¹⁾;

Whereas, within the context of UNCTAD, the European Economic Community offered to grant tariff preferences on certain processed agricultural products of Chapters 1 to 24 of the Common Customs Tariff originating in developing countries; whereas the preferential treatment proposed in that offer consists, in respect of certain goods which are subject to the trade arrangements laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 1059/69, of a reduction in the fixed component of the charge applicable to such goods by virtue of that Regulation, and, in respect of products which are subject to the single customs duty, of a reduction in such duty; whereas preferential imports of the products concerned could be effected without quantitative restrictions; whereas it appears appropriate, however, in view of the sensitiveness of the cocoa butter and soluble coffee sectors generally and of the need to safeguard the interests of the ACP States in this field, to lay down for those two products special conditions consisting in a reduction of the customs duty applicable to these two products within the limits of Community tariff quotas;

Whereas the offer by the Community includes a clause stating that it is made on the assumption that the main industrialized countries which are members of the OECD participate in granting preferences and make similar efforts in this direction; whereas, moreover, it is evident from the conclusions worked out in UNCTAD that this offer, while being of a temporary nature, does not constitute a binding commitment and in particular, may be withdrawn wholly or in part at a later date; whereas this possibility may be adopted *inter alia* with a view to remedying any unfavourable situations which might

arise in the ACP States following the implementation of the generalized preference scheme;

Whereas tariff preferences have been applied as from the second half of 1971; whereas it is expedient to continue to apply them throughout 1976;

Whereas in respect of cocoa butter and soluble coffee originating in the countries and territories listed in the Annex the Community should therefore open for 1976 two Community tariff quotas within the respective limits of 21 600 metric tons and at a customs duty of 8% for cocoa butter and of 18 750 metric tons and a duty of 9% for soluble coffee;

Whereas, in accordance with Protocol 23 to the Act of Accession ⁽²⁾ the generalized tariff preference scheme became fully applicable in the new Member States on 1 January 1974;

Whereas for the said products this scheme would, however, involve the application in the new Member States in 1976 of customs duties higher than or very close to those which will be applied by the new Member States to non-member countries in general on the basis of the provisions of the abovementioned Act; whereas this situation would comply neither with the spirit nor with the very nature of the generalized preference scheme; whereas, in order to maintain an equivalent preferential margin for these products also, reduced customs duties should be applied to them, in accordance with detailed rules based on the principle of maintaining, in the new Member States, a preference proportional to that which exists between the duties of the Common Customs Tariff and the duties given in Article 1 of this Regulation; whereas, with a view to granting the beneficiary developing countries the best possible treatment, in accordance with the objectives of the preference scheme, the duties given in Article 1 should also be applied wherever the duties calculated according to

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 257, 10. 11. 1975, p. 30.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 73, 27. 3. 1972, p. 14.

the abovementioned detailed rules prove to be higher than them;

Whereas the benefit of these tariff quotas should be reserved for products originating in the countries and territories under consideration; the concept of 'originating products' being determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 802/68 ⁽¹⁾ of 27 June 1968 on the common definition of the concept of the origin of goods;

Whereas it is necessary to ensure equal and continuous access for all Community importers to the said quotas and the uninterrupted application of the rates laid down for these quotas to all imports of the products concerned into all Member States until these quotas are used up; whereas, having regard to the principles set out above, the Community nature of the quota can be respected by allocating the Community tariff quota among Member States; whereas, moreover, to this end and in the context of the utilization system, the actual charges against the quota may relate only to products which have been entered for home use and which are accompanied by a certificate of origin;

Whereas the available statistical data as yet cover only a relatively brief period; whereas, in this particular case, they should be weighted on the basis of the estimates which may be made in respect of the quota year; whereas the shares in the quota amounts may be set out as follows:

	<i>metric tons</i>	
	<i>cocoa butter</i>	<i>soluble coffee</i>
Germany	800	900
Benelux	12 150	1 550
France	100	250
Italy	50	50
Denmark	50	50
Ireland	50	50
United Kingdom	8 400	15 900

Whereas, without affecting the Community nature of the tariff quotas under consideration, it appears possible to provide temporarily for a utilization scheme based on a single allocation among the Member States; whereas, moreover, the allocation set out by this Regulation in no way prejudices the possibility of adopting the general method of allocation of Community tariff quotas comprising the setting up of a reserve share; whereas at this transitional stage it appears feasible that such allocation could be made according to the percentages set out in the above table;

Whereas the percentage for the shares of the Member States in the Community tariff quotas, in view of their duration and their amounts, does not appear in this instance to compromise the equal access for Community importers to Community tariff quotas; whereas for this same reason it would appear expedient to allow each Member State to choose the system for administering its share;

Whereas provision should be made for measures enabling any serious disturbance within the sector of the Community's economic activity to be avoided, and to this end the Commission should be empowered to re-introduce in part or in full the normal duties in order to avoid such disturbance;

Whereas, since the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg are united in and represented by the Benelux Economic Union, all transactions concerning the administration of the shares allocated to that Economic Union may be carried out by any one of its members,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. From 1 January to 31 December 1976 Community tariff quotas shall be opened within the Community for imports of the products listed below and under the conditions stated:

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 1.

CCT heading No	Description	Volume in metric tons	Rate of duty
18.04	Cocoa butter, including cocoa fat or oil	21 600	8 %
21.02	Extracts or essences of coffee; preparations with a basis of those extracts or essences: ex A. Extracts or essences of coffee; preparations with a basis of those extracts or essences: — Extracts of coffee or 'soluble coffee' obtained by a water method of extraction from roasted coffee, put up in powder form, granulated, in grains, in tablets or in a similar solid form	18 750	9 %

On importation into Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom, there shall be applied to the above-mentioned products the customs duties determined by multiplying, by a coefficient equal to the margin of preferences existing between the duties given in the first subparagraph and the Common Customs Tariff duties applicable, the duties obtained by reducing by 80% the difference between the lowest duty applied on 1 January 1972 to the developing countries set out in the Annex and the Common Customs Tariff.

However, the duties given in the first subparagraph shall be applied where the duties resulting from the abovementioned calculation are higher than them.

2. These tariff quotas shall apply solely to products originating in the countries and territories listed in the Annex. However, those imports which enjoy exemption from customs duties under other preferential tariff arrangements granted by the Community may not be charged against these tariff quotas.

For the purposes of this Regulation the concept of originating products shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No 802/68.

Article 2

The Community tariff quotas mentioned in Article 1 shall be allocated, in respect of each Member State, in shares the amounts of which are set out below:

	<i>metric tons</i>	
	<i>cocoa butter</i>	<i>soluble coffee</i>
Germany	800	900
Benelux	12 150	1 550
France	100	250
Italy	50	50
Denmark	50	50
Ireland	50	50
United Kingdom	8 400	15 900

Article 3

1. The Member States shall ensure free access to each of the shares which have been allocated to them for importers of the products concerned who are established on their territory.

2. The extent to which shares of Member States have been actually filled shall be determined on the basis of imports of the said goods which have been entered for home use, and which are accompanied by a certificate of origin in accordance with the rules referred to in Article 1 (2).

3. Goods may qualify for a tariff quota only if the certificate of origin referred to in paragraph 2 is submitted before the date on which the levying of duties is re-introduced.

Article 4

Member States shall inform the Commission at monthly intervals of imports of the products in question actually charged against their shares. This information shall show both the value expressed in units of account and the quantity expressed in metric tons.

Article 5

If the Community should find that the products benefiting under the arrangements provided for in Article 1 are being imported into the Community in quantities or at prices such as to put or be likely to put Community producers of similar or directly competitive products at a serious disadvantage or to create an unfavourable situation in the ACP States, the customs duties applied within the Community may be re-introduced in part or in full for imports of the products in question from the country or countries or territory or territories which are the cause of such disadvantage. Such measures may also be taken in the event of a serious disadvantage, either actual or foreseeable, which is confined to a single region of the Community.

Article 6

1. In order to ensure that Article 5 is applied, the Commission may, by way of a Regulation, re-introduce normal duties for a fixed period.
2. If the Commission has acted at the request of a Member State, the former shall give its decision

within a maximum period of 10 working days from the date of receipt of the request and shall inform the Member State of the action it has taken.

3. Each Member State may refer the measure taken by the Commission to the Council within a period of 10 working days following the date it was notified. The fact that the matter has been referred to the Council shall not constitute the suspension of the measure. The Council shall meet without delay. Acting on a qualified majority, it may amend or repeal the measure in question.

Article 7

Articles 5 and 6 shall not prejudice the application of the protective clauses drawn up in connection with the common commercial policy pursuant to Article 113 of the Treaty.

Article 8

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1976.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 17 November 1975.

For the Council

The President

E. COLOMBO

ANNEX

List of developing countries and territories enjoying generalized tariff preferences

INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES

Afghanistan
 Algeria
 Argentina
 Bahamas
 Bahrain
 Bangladesh
 Barbados
 Bhutan
 Bolivia
 Botswana
 Brazil
 Burma
 Burundi
 Cameroon
 Cape Verde Islands
 Central African Republic
 Chad
 Chile
 Colombia
 Congo, People's Republic of
 Costa Rica
 Cuba
 Cyprus
 Dahomey
 Dominican Republic
 Ecuador
 Egypt, Arab Republic of
 El Salvador
 Equatorial Guinea
 Ethiopia
 Fiji
 Gabon
 Gambia
 Ghana
 Grenada
 Guatemala
 Guinea
 Guinea Bissau
 Guyana

Haiti
 Honduras
 India
 Indonesia
 Iran
 Iraq
 Ivory Coast
 Jamaica
 Jordan
 Kenya
 Khmer Republic
 Korea (South)
 Kuwait
 Laos
 Lebanon
 Lesotho
 Liberia
 Libya
 Malagasy Republic
 Malawi
 Malaysia
 Maldives Islands
 Mali
 Mauritania
 Mauritius
 Mexico
 Morocco
 Nauru
 Nepal
 Nicaragua
 Niger
 Nigeria
 Oman
 Pakistan
 Panama
 Papua New Guinea
 Paraguay
 Peru
 Philippines

Qatar
 Romania
 Rwanda
 Saudi Arabia
 Senegal
 Sierra Leone
 Singapore
 Somalia
 Sri Lanka
 Sudan
 Surinam
 Swaziland
 Syria
 Tanzania
 Thailand
 Togo
 Tonga
 Trinidad and Tobago
 Tunisia
 Uganda
 United Arab Emirates:
 Abu Dhabi
 Dubai
 Ras al Khaimah
 Fujairah
 Ajman
 Sharjah
 Ummal Qaiwain
 Upper Volta
 Uruguay
 Venezuela
 Vietnam, Republic of
 Western Samoa
 Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of
 Yemen Arab Republic
 Yugoslavia
 Zaïre
 Zambia

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

dependent or administered, or for whose external relations Member States of the Community or third countries are wholly or partly responsible

Afars and Issas (Territory of the)
Angola (including Cabinda)
Australian Antarctic Territory
Belize
Bermuda
British Antarctic Territory
British Indian Ocean Territory (Aldabra, Farquhar, Chagos Archipelago, Desroches)
British Pacific Ocean ⁽¹⁾
Brunei
Cayman Islands and Dependencies
Christmas Island
Cocos (Keeling) Islands
Comoro Archipelago
Corn Islands and Swan Islands
Falkland Islands and Dependencies
French Polynesia
French Southern and Antarctic Territories
Gibraltar
Heard Island and McDonald Islands
Hong Kong
Leeward Islands ⁽²⁾
Macao
Mozambique
Netherlands Antilles
New Caledonia and Dependencies
Norfolk Island
Pacific Islands administered by the United States of America or under United States trusteeship ⁽³⁾
Portuguese Timor
St Helena (including Ascension, Gough Island, and Tristan da Cunha)
Saint Pierre and Miquelon
São Tomé and Príncipe
Seychelles (including Amirantes)
Sikkim
Spanish territories in Africa
Territories for which New Zealand is responsible (Cook Islands, Niue Island, Tokelau Islands and Ross Dependency)
Turks and Caicos Islands
Virgin Islands of the United States (St Croix, St Thomas, St John, etc.)
Wallis and Futuna Islands
Windward Islands ⁽⁴⁾

Note: The above lists may be amended subsequently to take account of changes in the international status of countries or territories.

⁽¹⁾ Gilbert Islands, Tuvalu, British Solomon Islands, New Hebrides Condominium, and Pitcairn Islands.

⁽²⁾ Antigua, Montserrat, St Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, British Virgin Islands.

⁽³⁾ The Pacific Islands administered by the United States of America include: Guam, American Samoa (including Swain's Island), Midway Islands, Johnston and Sand Islands, Wake Island and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (the Caroline, Marianas and Marshall Islands).

⁽⁴⁾ Dominica, St Lucia, St Vincent.

REGULATION (EEC) No 3013/75 OF THE COUNCIL

of 17 November 1975

opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for preserved pineapples, other than in slices, half slices or spirals, originating in developing countries

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 43 thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽¹⁾;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament;

Whereas in the Joint Declaration of Intent ⁽²⁾ on the development of trade relations with Sri Lanka, India, Malaysia, Pakistan and Singapore, the Community declared its readiness to seek solutions to the problems which may arise in the field of trade with the countries referred to;

Whereas in respect of several Asian countries of the Commonwealth and particularly as regards Malaysia preserved pineapples are an important export product and the flow of trade in such products is likely to be changed as a result of the enlargement of the Community; whereas the system of generalized tariff preferences may constitute a solution to the problems of this nature; whereas certain forms of preserved pineapples should therefore be included in the system of generalized preferences;

Whereas, within the context of UNCTAD, the European Economic Community offered to grant tariff preferences on certain processed agricultural products of Chapters 1 to 24 of the Common Customs Tariff originating in developing countries; whereas the preferential treatment proposed in that offer consists, in respect of certain goods which are subject to the trade arrangements laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 1059/69, of a reduction in the fixed component of the charge applicable to such goods by virtue of that Regulation, and, in respect of products which are subject to the single customs duty, of a reduction in such duty; whereas preferential imports of the products concerned could be effected without quantitative restrictions; whereas it appears appropriate, however, in view of the sensitiveness of

the preserved fruit and vegetable sector generally and of the need to safeguard the interests of the ACP States in this field, to lay down for preserved pineapples, other than in slices, half slices or spirals, special conditions consisting in a reduction of the customs duty applicable to that product within the limits of a Community tariff quota;

Whereas the offer made by the Community includes a clause stating that the Community drew up the offer on the assumption that all the main industrialized countries which are members of the OECD would participate in granting preferences and would make similar efforts in this direction; whereas, moreover, it is evident from the conclusions worked out in UNCTAD that this offer, while being of a temporary nature, does not constitute a binding commitment and, in particular, may be withdrawn wholly or in part at a later date; whereas this possibility may be adopted *inter alia* with a view to remedying any unfavourable situations which might arise in the ACP States following the implementation of the generalized preference scheme;

Whereas tariff preferences have been applied as from the second half of 1971; whereas it is expedient to continue to apply them throughout 1976;

Whereas it is expedient, therefore, that the Community should open for 1976 in respect of the said products, originating in the countries and territories listed in the Annex, a Community tariff quota limited to 30 000 metric tons and at a customs duty of 12%, increased by the levy on sugar where the sugar content exceeds 17% by weight in the case of products falling within subheading ex 20.06 B II a) 5 aa), and 19% by weight in the case of products falling within subheading ex 20.06 B II b) 5 aa);

Whereas, in accordance with Protocol 23 to the Act of Accession ⁽³⁾ the generalized tariff preference scheme became fully applicable in the new Member States on 1 January 1974;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 257, 10. 11. 1975, p. 30

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 73, 27. 3. 1972, p. 195.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 73, 27. 3. 1972, p. 14.

Whereas, for the said products, this scheme would, however, involve the application in the new Member States in 1976 of customs duties higher than or very close to those which will be applied by the new Member States to non-member countries in general on the basis of the provisions of the abovementioned Act; whereas this situation would comply neither with the spirit nor with the very nature of the generalized preference scheme; whereas, in order to maintain an equivalent preferential margin for these products also, reduced customs duties should be applied to them, in accordance with detailed rules based on the principle of maintaining, in the new Member States, a preference proportional to that which exists between the duties of the Common Customs Tariff and the duties given in Article 1 to this Regulation; whereas, with a view to granting the beneficiary developing countries the best possible treatment, in accordance with the objectives of the preference scheme, the duties given in the abovementioned Article 1 should also be applied wherever the duties calculated according to the abovementioned detailed rules prove to be higher than them;

Whereas the benefit of this tariff quota should be reserved for products originating in the countries and territories under consideration, the concept of 'originating products' being determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 802/68 ⁽¹⁾ of 27 June 1968 on the common definition of the concept of the origin of goods;

Whereas it is necessary to ensure equal and continuous access for all Community importers to the abovementioned quota and the uninterrupted application of the rate laid down for this quota to all imports of the products concerned into all Member States until this quota is used up; whereas having regard to the principles set out above, the Community nature of the quota can be respected by allocating the Community tariff quota among Member States; whereas, moreover, to this end and in the context of the utilization system, the actual charges against the quota may relate only to products which have been entered for home use and which are accompanied by a certificate of origin;

Whereas on the basis of the statistical data available which cover only a relatively brief period and whereas they should be weighted on the basis of the estimates which may be made for the quota year,

the percentage of the shares of the quota amount may be drawn up as follows:

Germany	20.5%
Benelux	4.9%
France	0.5%
Italy	2.0%
Denmark	1.9%
Ireland	1.0%
United Kingdom	69.2%

Whereas, without affecting the Community nature of the tariff quota under consideration, it appears possible to provide temporarily for a utilization scheme based on a single allocation among the Member States; whereas, moreover, the allocation set out by this Regulation in no way prejudices the possibility of adopting the general method of allocation of Community tariff quotas comprising the setting up of a reserve share; whereas at this transitional stage it appears feasible that such allocation could be made according to the percentage set out in the above table;

Whereas the percentage for the shares of the Member States in the Community tariff quotas, in view of their duration and their amount, does not appear in this instance to compromise the equal access for Community importers to Community tariff quotas; whereas for this same reason it would appear expedient to allow each Member State to choose the system for administering its share;

Whereas since the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg are united in and represented by the Benelux Economic Union, all transactions concerning the administration of the share allocated to that Economic Union may be carried out by any one of its members,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. From 1 January to 31 December 1976 a Community tariff quota of 30 000 metric tons shall be opened by the Community for the imports of preserved pineapples other than in slices, half slices or spirals, falling within the following subheadings of the Common Customs Tariff: ex 20.06 B II a) 5, ex 20.06 B II b) 5, ex 20.06 B II c) 1 dd) and ex 20.06 B II c) 2 bb). Within this tariff quota the customs duty shall be suspended at 12%, increased by the levy on sugar where the sugar content exceeds 17%

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 1.

by weight in the case of products falling within subheading ex 20.06 B II a) 5 aa), and 19% by weight in the case of products falling within subheading ex 20.06 B II b) 5 aa).

On importation into Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom, there shall be applied to the abovementioned products the customs duty obtained by multiplying, by a coefficient equal to the margin of preferences existing between the duty of 12% given in paragraph 1 and the Common Customs Tariff duties applicable, the duties obtained by reducing by 60% the difference between the lowest duty applied on 1 January 1972 to the developing countries set out in the Annex and the Common Customs Tariff.

However, the duty of 12% given in the first subparagraph shall be applied when the customs duty resulting from the abovementioned calculation is higher than it.

2. The benefit of this tariff quota shall be reserved for the products originating in the countries and territories listed in the Annex. However, the imports already benefiting from exemption customs duties under another preferential tariff scheme granted by the Community shall not be charged to this quota.

For the purposes of implementing this Regulation the concept of originating products shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No 802/68.

Article 2

The Community tariff quotas mentioned in Article 1 shall be allocated in shares which in respect of each Member State shall be of the amount indicated below:

Germany	6 150 metric tons
Benelux	1 470 metric tons
France	150 metric tons
Italy	600 metric tons
Denmark	570 metric tons
Ireland	300 metric tons
United Kingdom	20 760 metric tons

Article 3

1. The Member States shall ensure free access to each of the shares which have been allocated to them for importers of the products concerned who are established on their territory.

2. The extent to which the shares of Member States have been actually filled shall be determined on the basis of imports of the said goods which have been entered for home use, and which are accompanied by a certificate of origin in accordance with the rules referred to in Article 1 (2).

3. Goods may qualify for a tariff quota only if the certificate of origin referred to in paragraph 2 is submitted before the date on which the levying of duties is re-introduced.

Article 4

Member States shall inform the Commission at monthly intervals of imports of the products in question actually charged against their shares. This information shall cover both the value expressed in units of account and quantity expressed in metric tons.

Article 5

If the Community should find that the products benefiting under the arrangements provided for in Article 1 are being imported into the Community, in quantities or at prices such as to put or be likely to put Community producers of similar or directly competitive products at a serious disadvantage or to create an unfavourable situation in the ACP States, the customs duties applied within the Community may be re-introduced in part or in full for imports of the products in question from the country or countries or territory or territories which are the cause of such disadvantage. Such measures may also be taken in the event of a serious disadvantage, either actual or foreseeable, which is confined to a single region of the Community.

Article 6

1. In order to ensure that Article 5 is applied, the Commission may, by way of a Regulation, re-introduce Common Customs Tariff duties for a fixed period.

2. If the Commission has acted at the request of a Member State, the former shall give its decision within a maximum period of 10 working days from the date of receipt of the request and shall inform the Member State of the action taken.

3. Each Member State may refer the measure taken by the Commission to the Council within a period of 10 working days following the date it was notified. The fact that the matter has been referred to the Council shall not constitute the suspension of the measure. The Council shall meet without delay. Acting on a qualified majority, it may amend or repeal the measure in question.

Article 7

The provisions of Articles 5 and 6 shall not prejudice the application of the safeguard clauses drawn up

in connection with the common agricultural policy pursuant to Article 43 of the Treaty or those drawn up in connection with the common commercial policy pursuant to Article 113 of the Treaty.

Article 8

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1976.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 17 November 1975.

For the Council

The President

E. COLOMBO

ANNEX

List of developing countries and territories enjoying generalized tariff preferences

INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES

Afghanistan	Haiti	Qatar
Algeria	Honduras	Romania
Argentina	India	Rwanda
Bahamas	Indonesia	Saudi Arabia
Bahrain	Iran	Senegal
Bangladesh	Iraq	Sierra Leone
Barbados	Ivory Coast	Singapore
Bhutan	Jamaica	Somalia
Bolivia	Jordan	Sri Lanka
Botswana	Kenya	Sudan
Brazil	Khmer Republic	Surinam
Burma	Korea (South)	Swaziland
Burundi	Kuwait	Syria
Cameroon	Laos	Tanzania
Cape Verde Islands	Lebanon	Thailand
Central African Republic	Lesotho	Togo
Chad	Liberia	Tonga
Chile	Libya	Trinidad and Tobago
Colombia	Malagasy Republic	Tunisia
Congo, People's Republic of	Malawi	Uganda
Costa Rica	Malaysia	United Arab Emirates:
Cuba	Maldives Islands	Abu Dhabi
Cyprus	Mali	Dubai
Dahomey	Mauritania	Ras al Khaimah
Dominican Republic	Mauritius	Fujairah
Ecuador	Mexico	Ajman
Egypt, Arab Republic of	Morocco	Sharjah
El Salvador	Nauru	Ummal Qaiwain
Equatorial Guinea	Nepal	Upper Volta
Ethiopia	Nicaragua	Uruguay
Fiji	Niger	Venezuela
Gabon	Nigeria	Vietnam, Republic of
Gambia	Oman	Western Samoa
Ghana	Pakistan	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of
Grenada	Panama	Yemen Arab Republic
Guatemala	Papua New Guinea	Yugoslavia
Guinea	Paraguay	Zaire
Guinea Bissau	Peru	Zambia
Guyana	Philippines	

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

dependent or administered, or for whose external relations Member States of the Community or third countries are wholly or partly responsible

Afars and Issas (Territory of the)
 Angola (including Cabinda)
 Australian Antarctic Territory
 Belize
 Bermuda
 British Antarctic Territory
 British Indian Ocean Territory (Aldabra, Farquhar, Chagos Archipelago, Desroches)
 British Pacific Ocean ⁽¹⁾
 Brunei
 Cayman Islands and Dependencies
 Christmas Island
 Cocos (Keeling) Islands
 Comoro Archipelago
 Corn Islands and Swan Islands
 Falkland Islands and Dependencies
 French Polynesia
 French Southern and Antarctic Territories
 Gibraltar
 Heard Island and McDonald Islands
 Hong Kong
 Leeward Islands ⁽²⁾
 Macao
 Mozambique
 Netherlands Antilles
 New Caledonia and Dependencies
 Norfolk Island
 Pacific Islands administered by the United States of America or under United States trusteeship ⁽³⁾
 Portuguese Timor
 St Helena (including Ascension, Gough Island, and Tristan da Cunha)
 Saint Pierre and Miquelon
 São Tomé and Príncipe
 Seychelles (including Amirantes)
 Sikkim
 Spanish territories in Africa
 Territories for which New Zealand is responsible (Cook Islands, Niue Island, Tokelau Islands and Ross Dependency)
 Turks and Caicos Islands
 Virgin Islands of the United States (St Croix, St Thomas, St John, etc.)
 Wallis and Futuna Islands
 Windward Islands ⁽⁴⁾

Note: The above lists may be amended subsequently to take account of changes in the international status of countries or territories.

⁽¹⁾ Gilbert Islands, Tuvalu, British Solomon Islands, New Hebrides Condominium, and Pitcairn Islands.

⁽²⁾ Antigua, Montserrat, St Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, British Virgin Islands.

⁽³⁾ The Pacific Islands administered by the United States of America include: Guam, American Samoa (including Swain's Island), Midway Islands, Johnston and Sand Islands, Wake Island and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (the Caroline, Marianas and Marshall Islands).

⁽⁴⁾ Dominica, St Lucia, St Vincent.

REGULATION (EEC) No 3014/75 OF THE COUNCIL

of 17 November 1975

opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for preserved pineapples, in slices, half slices or spirals, originating in developing countries

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 43 thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽¹⁾;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament;

Whereas in the Joint Declaration of Intent ⁽²⁾ on the development of trade relations with Sri Lanka, India, Malaysia, Pakistan and Singapore, the Community declared its readiness to seek solutions to the problems which may arise in the field of trade with the countries referred to;

Whereas in respect of several Asian countries of the Commonwealth and particularly as regards Malaysia preserved pineapples are an important export product and the flow of trade in such products is likely to be changed as a result of the enlargement of the Community; whereas the system of generalized tariff preferences may constitute a solution to the problems of this nature; whereas certain forms of preserved pineapples should therefore be included in the system of generalized preferences;

Whereas, within the context of UNCTAD, the European Economic Community offered to grant tariff preferences on certain processed agricultural products of Chapters 1 to 24 of the Common Customs Tariff originating in developing countries; whereas the preferential treatment proposed in that offer consists, in respect of certain goods which are subject to the trade arrangements laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 1059/69, of a reduction in the fixed component of the charge applicable to such goods by virtue of that Regulation, and, in respect of products which are subject to the single customs duty, of a reduction in such duty; whereas preferential imports of the products concerned could be effected without quantitative restrictions; whereas it appears appropriate, however,

in view of the sensitiveness of the preserved fruit and vegetable sector generally and of the need to safeguard the interests of the ACP States in this field, to lay down for preserved pineapples, in slices, half slices or spirals, special conditions consisting in a reduction of the customs duty applicable to that product within the limits of a Community tariff quota;

Whereas the offer made by the Community includes a clause stating that the Community drew up the offer on the assumption that all the main industrialized countries which are members of the OECD would participate in granting preferences and would make similar efforts in this direction; whereas, moreover, it is evident from the conclusions worked out in UNCTAD that this offer, while being of a temporary nature, does not constitute a binding commitment and, in particular, may be withdrawn wholly or in part at a later date; whereas this possibility may be adopted *inter alia* with a view to remedying any unfavourable situations which might arise in the ACP States following the implementation of the generalized preference scheme;

Whereas tariff preferences have been applied as from the second half of 1971; whereas it is expedient to continue to apply them throughout 1976;

Whereas it is expedient, therefore, that the Community should open for 1976 in respect of the said products, originating in the countries and territories listed in the Annex, a Community tariff quota limited to 28 000 metric tons and at a customs duty of 15 %, increased by the levy on sugar where the sugar content exceeds 17% by weight in the case of products falling within subheading ex 20.06 B II a) 5 aa), and 19% by weight in the case of products falling within subheading ex 20.06 B II b) 5 aa);

Whereas, in accordance with Protocol 23 to the Act of Accession ⁽³⁾ the generalized tariff preference scheme became fully applicable in the new Member States on 1 January 1974;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 257, 10. 11. 1975, p. 30.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 73, 27. 3. 1972, p. 195.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 73, 27. 3. 1972, p. 14.

Whereas, for the said products, this scheme would, however, involve the application in the new Member States in 1976 of customs duties higher than or very close to those which will be applied by the new Member States to non-member countries in general on the basis of the provisions of the abovementioned Act; whereas this situation would comply neither with the spirit nor with the very nature of the generalized preference scheme; whereas, in order to maintain an equivalent preferential margin for these products also, reduced customs duties should be applied to them, in accordance with detailed rules based on the principle of maintaining, in the new Member States, a preference proportional to that which exists between the duties of the Common Customs Tariff and the duties given in Article 1 to this Regulation; whereas, with a view to granting the beneficiary developing countries the best possible treatment, in accordance with the objectives of the preference scheme, the duties given in the abovementioned Article 1 should also be applied wherever the duties calculated according to the abovementioned detailed rules prove to be higher than them;

Whereas the benefit of this tariff quota should be reserved for products originating in the countries and territories under consideration, the concept of 'originating products' being determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 802/68 ⁽¹⁾ of 27 June 1968 on the common definition of the concept of the origin of goods;

Whereas it is necessary to ensure equal and continuous access for all Community importers to the abovementioned quota and the uninterrupted application of the rate laid down for this quota to all imports of the products concerned into all Member States until this quota is used up; whereas having regard to the principles set out above, the Community nature of the quota can be respected by allocating the Community tariff quota among Member States; whereas, moreover, to this end and in the context of the utilization system, the actual charges against the quota may relate only to products which have been entered for home use and which are accompanied by a certificate of origin;

Whereas on the basis of the statistical data available which cover only a relatively brief period and whereas they should be weighted on the basis of the estimates which may be made for the quota year, the percentage of the shares of the quota amount may be drawn up as follows:

Germany	35.1%
Benelux	13.0%
France	1.0%
Italy	2.8%
Denmark	2.7%
Ireland	1.0%
United Kingdom	44.4%

Whereas, without affecting the Community nature of the tariff quota under consideration, it appears possible to provide temporarily for a utilization scheme based on a single allocation among the Member States; whereas, moreover, the allocation set out by this Regulation in no way prejudices the possibility of adopting the general method of allocation of Community tariff quotas comprising the setting up of a reserve share; whereas at this transitional stage it appears feasible that such allocation could be made according to the percentage set out in the above table;

Whereas the percentage for the shares of the Member States in the Community tariff quotas, in view of their duration and their amount, does not appear in this instance to compromise the equal access for Community importers to Community tariff quotas; whereas for this same reason it would appear expedient to allow each Member State to choose the system for administering its share;

Whereas since the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg are united in and represented by the Benelux Economic Union, all transactions concerning the administration of the share allocated to that Economic Union may be carried out by any one of its members,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. From 1 January to 31 December 1976 a Community tariff quota of 28 000 metric tons shall be opened by the Community for the imports of preserved pineapples in slices, half slices or spirals, falling within the following subheadings of the Common Customs Tariff: ex 20.06 B II a) 5, ex 20.06 B II b) 5, ex 20.06 B II c) 1 dd) and ex 20.06 B II c) 2 bb). Within this tariff quota the customs duty shall be suspended at 15%, increased by the levy on sugar where the sugar content exceeds 17% by weight in

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 1.

the case of products falling within subheading ex 20.06 B II a) 5 aa), and 19% by weight in the case of products falling within subheading ex 20.06 B II b) 5 aa).

On importation into Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom, there shall be applied to the abovementioned products the customs duty obtained by multiplying, by a coefficient equal to the margin of preferences existing between the duty of 15% given in paragraph 1 and the Common Customs Tariff duties applicable, the duties obtained by reducing by 60% the difference between the lowest duty applied on 1 January 1972 to the developing countries set out in the Annex and the Common Customs Tariff.

However, the duty of 15% given in the first subparagraph shall be applied when the customs duty resulting from the abovementioned calculation is higher than it.

2. The benefit of this tariff quota shall be reserved for the products originating in the countries and territories listed in the Annex. However, the imports already benefiting from exemption customs duties under another preferential tariff scheme granted by the Community shall not be charged to this quota.

For the purposes of implementing this Regulation the concept of originating products shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No 802/68.

Article 2

The Community tariff quotas mentioned in Article 1 shall be allocated in shares which in respect of each Member State shall be of the amount indicated below:

Germany	9 820 metric tons
Benelux	3 640 metric tons
France	280 metric tons
Italy	780 metric tons
Denmark	770 metric tons
Ireland	280 metric tons
United Kingdom	12 430 metric tons

Article 3

1. The Member States shall ensure free access to each of the shares which have been allocated to them for importers of the products concerned who are established on their territory.

2. The extent to which the shares of Member States have been actually filled shall be determined on the basis of imports of the said goods which have been entered for home use, and which are accompanied by a certificate of origin in accordance with the rules referred to in Article 1 (2).

3. Goods may qualify for a tariff quota only if the certificate of origin referred to in paragraph 2 is submitted before the date on which the levying of duties is re-introduced.

Article 4

Member States shall inform the Commission at monthly intervals of imports of the products in question actually charged against their shares. This information shall cover both the value expressed in units of account and quantity expressed in metric tons.

Article 5

If the Community should find that the products benefiting under the arrangements provided for in Article 1 are being imported into the Community in quantities or at prices such as to put or be likely to put Community producers of similar or directly competitive products at a serious disadvantage or to create an unfavourable situation in the ACP States, the customs duties applied within the Community may be re-introduced in part or in full for imports of the products in question from the country or countries or territory or territories which are the cause of such disadvantage. Such measures may also be taken in the event of a serious disadvantage, either actual or foreseeable, which is confined to a single region of the Community.

Article 6

1. In order to ensure that Article 5 is applied, the Commission may, by way of a Regulation, re-introduce Common Customs Tariff duties for a fixed period.

2. If the Commission has acted at the request of a Member State, the former shall give its decision

within a maximum period of 10 working days from the date of receipt of the request and shall inform the Member State of the action taken.

3. Each Member State may refer the measure taken by the Commission to the Council within a period of 10 working days following the date it was notified. The fact that the matter has been referred to the Council shall not constitute the suspension of the measure. The Council shall meet without delay. Acting on a qualified majority, it may amend or repeal the measure in question.

Article 7

The provisions of Articles 5 and 6 shall not prejudice the application of the safeguard clauses drawn up in connection with the common agricultural policy pursuant to Article 43 of the Treaty or those drawn up in connection with the common commercial policy pursuant to Article 113 of the Treaty.

Article 8

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1976.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 17 November 1975.

For the Council

The President

E. COLOMBO

ANNEX

List of developing countries and territories enjoying generalized tariff preferences

INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES

Afghanistan	Haiti	Qatar
Algeria	Honduras	Romania
Argentina	India	Rwanda
Bahamas	Indonesia	Saudi Arabia
Bahrain	Iran	Senegal
Bangladesh	Iraq	Sierra Leone
Barbados	Ivory Coast	Singapore
Bhutan	Jamaica	Somalia
Bolivia	Jordan	Sri Lanka
Botswana	Kenya	Sudan
Brazil	Khmer Republic	Surinam
Burma	Korea (South)	Swaziland
Burundi	Kuwait	Syria
Cameroon	Laos	Tanzania
Cape Verde Islands	Lebanon	Thailand
Central African Republic	Lesotho	Togo
Chad	Liberia	Tonga
Chile	Libya	Trinidad and Tobago
Colombia	Malagasy Republic	Tunisia
Congo, People's Republic of	Malawi	Uganda
Costa Rica	Malaysia	United Arab Emirates:
Cuba	Maldives Islands	Abu Dhabi
Cyprus	Mali	Dubai
Dahomey	Mauritania	Ras al Khaimah
Dominican Republic	Mauritius	Fujairah
Ecuador	Mexico	Ajman
Egypt, Arab Republic of	Morocco	Sharjah
El Salvador	Nauru	Ummal Qaiwain
Equatorial Guinea	Nepal	Upper Volta
Ethiopia	Nicaragua	Uruguay
Fiji	Niger	Venezuela
Gabon	Nigeria	Vietnam, Republic of
Gambia	Oman	Western Samoa
Ghana	Pakistan	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of
Grenada	Panama	
Guatemala	Papua New Guinea	Yemen Arab Republic
Guinea	Paraguay	Yugoslavia
Guinea Bissau	Peru	Zaire
Guyana	Philippines	Zambia

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

dependent or administered, or for whose external relations Member States of the Community or third countries are wholly or partly responsible

Afars and Issas (Territory of the)
 Angola (including Cabinda)
 Australian Antarctic Territory
 Belize
 Bermuda
 British Antarctic Territory
 British Indian Ocean Territory (Aldabra, Farquhar, Chagos Archipelago, Desroches)
 British Pacific Ocean ⁽¹⁾
 Brunei
 Cayman Islands and Dependencies
 Christmas Island
 Cocos (Keeling) Islands
 Comoro Archipelago
 Corn Islands and Swan Islands
 Falkland Islands and Dependencies
 French Polynesia
 French Southern and Antarctic Territories
 Gibraltar
 Heard Island and McDonald Islands
 Hong Kong
 Leeward Islands ⁽²⁾
 Macao
 Mozambique
 Netherlands Antilles
 New Caledonia and Dependencies
 Norfolk Island
 Pacific Islands administered by the United States of America or under United States trusteeship ⁽³⁾
 Portuguese Timor
 St Helena (including Ascension, Gough Island, and Tristan da Cunha)
 Saint Pierre and Miquelon
 São Tomé and Príncipe
 Seychelles (including Amirantes)
 Sikkim
 Spanish territories in Africa
 Territories for which New Zealand is responsible (Cook Islands, Niue Island, Tokelau Islands and Ross Dependency)
 Turks and Caicos Islands
 Virgin Islands of the United States (St Croix, St Thomas, St John, etc.)
 Wallis and Futuna Islands
 Windward Islands ⁽⁴⁾

Note: The above lists may be amended subsequently to take account of changes in the international status of countries or territories.

⁽¹⁾ Gilbert Islands, Tuvalu, British Solomon Islands, New Hebrides Condominium, and Pitcairn Islands.

⁽²⁾ Antigua, Montserrat, St Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, British Virgin Islands.

⁽³⁾ The Pacific Islands administered by the United States of America include: Guam, American Samoa (including Swain's Island), Midway Islands, Johnston and Sand Islands, Wake Island and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (the Caroline, Marianas and Marshall Islands).

⁽⁴⁾ Dominica, St Lucia, St Vincent.

REGULATION (EEC) No 3015/75 OF THE COUNCIL

of 17 November 1975

opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for raw or unmanufactured flue-cured Virginia type tobacco originating in developing countries

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 43 thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament ⁽¹⁾;

Whereas in the Joint Declaration of Intent ⁽²⁾ on the development of trade relations with Sri Lanka, India, Malaysia, Pakistan and Singapore, the Community declared its readiness to seek solutions to the problems which may arise in the field of trade with the countries referred to;

Whereas, on the one hand, for several Asian countries of the Commonwealth and particularly India, the type of unmanufactured tobacco concerned is an important export product and the flow of trade in such products is likely to be changed as a result of the enlargement of the Community and, on the other hand, these countries are among the worst hit by the present economic crisis; whereas the system of generalized tariff preferences may constitute a solution to the problems of this nature; whereas this type of tobacco should exceptionally be included for a transitional period in the system of generalized preferences;

Whereas, within the context of UNCTAD, the European Economic Community offered to grant tariff preferences on certain processed agricultural products of Chapters 1 to 24 of the Common Customs Tariff which originate in developing countries; whereas the preferential treatment proposed in that offer consists, in respect of certain goods which are subject to the trade arrangements laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 1059/69, of a reduction in the fixed component of the charge

applicable to such goods by virtue of that Regulation, and, in respect of products which are subject to the single customs duty, of a reduction in such duty; whereas preferential imports of the products concerned could be effected without quantitative restrictions; whereas it appears appropriate, however, in view of the sensitiveness of the tobacco sector generally and of the need to safeguard the interests of the associated countries and of the ACP States in this field, to lay down for raw or unmanufactured flue-cured Virginia type tobacco special conditions consisting in a reduction of the customs duty applicable to that product within the limits of a Community tariff quota;

Whereas the offer made by the Community includes a clause stating that the Community drew up the offer on the assumption that all the main industrialized countries which are members of the OECD would participate in granting preferences and would make similar efforts in this direction; whereas, moreover, it is evident from the conclusions worked out in UNCTAD that this offer, while being of a temporary nature, does not constitute a binding commitment and, in particular, may be withdrawn wholly or in part at a later date; whereas this possibility may be adopted *inter alia* with a view to remedying any unfavourable situations which might arise in the ACP States following the implementation of the generalized preference scheme;

Whereas tariff preferences have been applied as from the second half of 1971; whereas, however, for the type of tobacco in question the said system of tariff preferences has been made applicable in 1974 as a transitional measure and it is appropriate to continue this system for 1976;

Whereas it is expedient, therefore, that the Community should open for 1976 for raw or unmanufactured flue-cured Virginia type tobacco, originating in the countries and territories listed in the Annex, a Community tariff quota limited to 38 000 metric tons, at a customs duty rate of 10.5% with a minimum charge of 12.5 units of account and a maximum charge of 15 units of account per 100 kilogrammes net weight;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 257, 10. 11. 1975, p. 30.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 73, 27. 3. 1972, p. 195.

Whereas, in accordance with Protocol 23 to the Act of Accession⁽¹⁾, the generalized tariff preference scheme became fully applicable in the new Member States on 1 January 1974;

Whereas, for the product concerned, this scheme would, however, involve the application in the new Member States in 1976 of customs duties higher than or very close to those which will be applied by the new Member States to non-member countries in general on the basis of the provisions of the above-mentioned Act; whereas this situation would comply neither with the spirit nor with the very nature of the generalized preference scheme; whereas, in order to maintain an equivalent preferential margin for these products also, reduced customs duties should be applied to them, in accordance with detailed rules based on the principle of maintaining, in the new Member States, a preference proportional to that which exists between the duties of the Common Customs Tariff and the duties given in Article 1 of this Regulation; whereas, with a view to granting the beneficiary developing countries the best possible treatment, in accordance with the objectives of the preference scheme, the duties given in the abovementioned Article 1 should also be applied wherever the duties calculated according to the abovementioned detailed rules prove to be higher than them;

Whereas the benefit of this tariff quota should be reserved for products originating in the countries and territories under consideration, the concept of 'originating products' being determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 802/68⁽²⁾ of 27 June 1968 on the common definition of the concept of the origin of goods;

Whereas it is necessary to ensure equal and continuous access for all Community importers to the abovementioned quota and the uninterrupted application of the rate laid down for this quota to all imports of the products concerned into all Member States until this quota is used up; whereas, having regard to the principles set out above, the Community nature of the quota can be respected by allocating the Community tariff quota among Member States; whereas, moreover, to this end and in the context of the utilization system, the actual charges against the quota may relate only to products which have been entered for home use and which are accompanied by a certificate of origin;

Whereas, on the basis of the available statistical data which cover only a relatively brief period and whereas they should be weighted on the basis of the estimates which may be made in respect of the quota year, the shares in the quota amount may be set out as follows:

Germany	4 350 metric tons
Benelux	3 250 metric tons
France	700 metric tons
Italy	3 000 metric tons
Denmark	1 900 metric tons
Ireland	1 500 metric tons
United Kingdom	23 300 metric tons

Whereas, without affecting the Community nature of the tariff quota under consideration, it appears possible to provide temporarily for a utilization scheme based on a single allocation among the Member States; whereas, moreover, the allocation set out by this Regulation in no way prejudices the possibility of adopting the general method of allocation of Community tariff quotas comprising the setting up of a reserve share; whereas at this transitional stage it appears feasible that such allocation could be made according to the amounts set out above;

Whereas the shares of the Member States in the Community tariff quota, in view of its duration and its amount, do not appear in this instance to compromise the equal access for Community importers to Community tariff quotas; whereas for this same reason it would appear expedient to allow each Member State to choose the system for administering its share;

Whereas since the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg are united in and represented by the Benelux Economic Union, all transactions concerning the administration of the share allocated to that Economic Union may be carried out by any one of its members,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. From 1 January to 31 December 1976 a Community tariff quota of 38 000 metric tons shall be opened in the Community for the imports of raw or unmanufactured flue-cured Virginia type tobacco falling within subheading ex 24.01 B of the Common Customs Tariff. Within this tariff quota the customs

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 73, 27. 3. 1972, p. 178.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 1.

duty shall be suspended at 10.5% with a minimum charge of 12.5 units of account and a maximum charge of 15 units of account per 100 kilogrammes net weight.

On importation into Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom, there shall be applied the customs duties determined by multiplying, by a coefficient equal to the margin of preferences existing between the duty given in the first subparagraph and the Common Customs Tariff duties applicable, the duties obtained by reducing by 80% the difference between the lowest duty applied on 1 January 1972 to the developing countries set out in the Annex and the Common Customs Tariff.

However, the duties given in the first subparagraph shall be applied where the duties resulting from the abovementioned calculation are higher than them.

2. This tariff quota shall apply solely to products originating in the countries and territories listed in the Annex. However, those imports which enjoy exemption from customs duties under other preferential tariff arrangements granted by the Community may not be charged against this tariff quota.

For the purposes of the application of this Regulation the concept of 'originating products' shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No 802/68.

Entry to this tariff quota shall be subject to the production of a certificate of authenticity appearing in the certificate of origin and made out in accordance with the procedure referred to in the second subparagraph.

Article 2

The Community tariff quota mentioned in Article 1 shall be allocated in shares which, for each Member State, shall be of the amount indicated below.

Germany	4 350 metric tons
Benelux	3 250 metric tons
France	700 metric tons
Italy	3 000 metric tons
Denmark	1 900 metric tons
Ireland	1 500 metric tons
United Kingdom	23 300 metric tons

Article 3

1. The Member States shall ensure free access to the share which has been allocated to them for importers of the products concerned who are established on their territory.

2. The extent to which the shares of Member States have been actually filled shall be determined on the basis of imports of the said goods which have been entered for home use, and which are accompanied by a certificate of origin in accordance with the rules referred to in Article 1 (2).

3. Goods may qualify for a tariff quota only if the certificate of origin referred to in paragraph 2 is submitted before the date on which the levying of duties is re-introduced.

Article 4

Member States shall inform the Commission at monthly intervals of imports of the said goods actually charged against their shares. This information shall show both the value expressed in units of account and the quantity expressed in metric tons.

Article 5

Member States and the Commission shall cooperate closely to ensure that the above Articles are observed.

Article 6

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1976.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 17 November 1975.

For the Council

The President

E. COLOMBO

ANNEX

List of developing countries and territories enjoying generalized tariff preferences

INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES

Afghanistan	Haiti	Qatar
Algeria	Honduras	Rwanda
Argentina	India	Saudi Arabia
Bahamas	Indonesia	Senegal
Bahrain	Iran	Sierra Leone
Bangladesh	Iraq	Singapore
Barbados	Ivory Coast	Somalia
Bhutan	Jamaica	Sri Lanka
Bolivia	Jordan	Sudan
Botswana	Kenya	Surinam
Brazil	Khmer Republic	Swaziland
Burma	Korea (South)	Syria
Burundi	Kuwait	Tanzania
Cameroon	Laos	Thailand
Cape Verde Islands	Lebanon	Togo
Central African Republic	Lesotho	Tonga
Chad	Liberia	Trinidad and Tobago
Chile	Libya	Tunisia
Colombia	Malagasy Republic	Uganda
Congo, People's Republic of	Malawi	United Arab Emirates:
Costa Rica	Malaysia	Abu Dhabi
Cuba	Maldives Islands	Dubai
Cyprus	Mali	Ras al Khaimah
Dahomey	Mauritania	Fujairah
Dominican Republic	Mauritius	Ajman
Ecuador	Mexico	Sharjah
Egypt, Arab Republic of	Morocco	Ummal Qaiwain
El Salvador	Nauru	Upper Volta
Equatorial Guinea	Nepal	Uruguay
Ethiopia	Nicaragua	Venezuela
Fiji	Niger	Vietnam, Republic of
Gabon	Nigeria	Western Samoa
Gambia	Oman	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of
Ghana	Pakistan	Yemen Arab Republic
Grenada	Panama	Yugoslavia
Guatemala	Papua New Guinea	Zaire
Guinea	Paraguay	Zambia
Guinea Bissau	Peru	
Guyana	Philippines	

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

dependent or administered, or for whose external relations Member States of the Community or third countries are wholly or partly responsible

Afars and Issas (Territory of the)
 Angola (including Cabinda)
 Australian Antarctic Territory
 Belize
 Bermuda
 British Antarctic Territory
 British Indian Ocean Territory (Aldabra, Farquhar, Chagos Archipelago, Desroches)
 British Pacific Ocean ⁽¹⁾
 Brunei
 Cayman Islands and Dependencies
 Christmas Island
 Cocos (Keeling) Islands
 Comoro Archipelago
 Corn Islands and Swan Islands
 Falkland Islands and Dependencies
 French Polynesia
 French Southern and Antarctic Territories
 Gibraltar
 Heard Island and McDonald Islands
 Hong Kong
 Leeward Islands ⁽²⁾
 Macao
 Mozambique
 Netherlands Antilles
 New Caledonia and Dependencies
 Norfolk Island
 Pacific Islands administered by the United States of America or under United States trusteeship ⁽³⁾
 Portuguese Timor
 St Helena (including Ascension, Gough Island, and Tristan da Cunha)
 Saint Pierre and Miquelon
 São Tomé and Príncipe
 Seychelles (including Amirantes)
 Sikkim
 Spanish territories in Africa
 Territories for which New Zealand is responsible (Cook Islands, Niue Island, Tokelau Islands and Ross Dependency)
 Turks and Caicos Islands
 Virgin Islands of the United States (St Croix, St Thomas, St John, etc.)
 Wallis and Futuna Islands
 Windward Islands ⁽⁴⁾

Note: The above lists may be amended subsequently to take account of changes in the international status of countries or territories.

⁽¹⁾ Gilbert Islands, Tuvalu, British Solomon Islands, New Hebrides Condominium, and Pitcairn Islands.

⁽²⁾ Antigua, Montserrat, St Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, British Virgin Islands.

⁽³⁾ The Pacific Islands administered by the United States of America include: Guam, American Samoa (including Swain's Island), Midway Islands, Johnston and Sand Islands, Wake Island and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (the Caroline, Marianas and Marshall Islands).

⁽⁴⁾ Dominica, St Lucia, St Vincent.

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COUNCIL

DECISION

OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE MEMBER
STATES OF THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY, MEETING IN
COUNCIL

of 17 November 1975

opening, allocating and providing for the administration of tariff quotas for certain
steel products originating in developing countries

(75/694/ECSC)

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENTS
OF THE MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN
COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY, MEETING IN
COUNCIL,

In agreement with the Commission,

HAVE DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

1. From 1 January to 31 December 1976 the duties applicable in all customs areas of the Community to the products listed in Annex A shall be completely suspended within the framework of Community tariff ceilings of amounts which shall be expressed in units of account and which shall be indicated against each product in column 3 of that Annex.

2. These tariff ceilings shall be enjoyed solely by products originating in the countries and territories listed in Annex B. However, those imports which already enjoy exemption from customs duties under other preferential tariff arrangements granted by the nine Member States of the Community may not be charged against these tariff quotas. For the purposes of the application of this Decision, the concept of originating products shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of

Council Regulation (EEC) No 802/68 ⁽¹⁾ of 27 June 1968 on the common definition of the concept of the origin of goods.

3. The amount to be charged in respect of each country or territory referred to in paragraph 2 against each of the tariff quota amounts indicated in column 5 of Annex A shall be limited to the maximum amount given as a percentage in column 4 of Annex A against each category of products.

4. Any amendment to Annex B, in particular by the addition of new countries or territories enjoying tariff preferences, may entail a corresponding adjustment to the maximum amounts expressed as percentages laid down in column 4 of Annex A and to the tariff ceilings and quotas laid down respectively in columns 3 and 5 of Annex A.

Article 2

1. The Member States shall administer their tariff quotas in accordance with their own provisions in this respect.

2. The extent to which a Member State has used up its share shall be determined on the basis of imports of the said goods which have been entered for home use, on the basis of the customs value of the said

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 1.

goods, and which are accompanied by a certificate of origin in accordance with the rules referred to in Article 1 (2).

3. Goods may be imported under the tariff quota only if the certificate of origin mentioned in paragraph 2 is presented before the date on which customs duties are re-introduced.

Article 3

Each Member State shall re-introduce the levying of duties which have been suspended in respect of a country or territory mentioned in Annex B as soon as it records that the charges against its national quota of the products concerned originating in such country or territory have reached the maximum amount laid down in column 4 of Annex A.

Such re-introduction shall be notified immediately to the Commission, which shall inform the other Member States forthwith. At the request of a Member State or of the Commission, the possible consequences of such a situation (with regard to the

aggregate appearing in column 3 of Annex A) shall be jointly examined immediately.

Article 4

Member States shall inform the Commission at regular intervals of imports of the products in question actually charged against their quotas.

Article 5

Member States, in close cooperation with the Commission, shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the above provisions are applied.

Article 6

The Member States shall take all measures necessary for the implementation of this Decision.

Done at Brussels, 17 November 1975.

The President

E. COLOMBO

ANNEX A

**List of products subject to zero-duty tariff ceilings under the generalized tariff preferences
granted to developing countries and territories**

CCT heading No (1)	Description (2)	Aggregate of column 5 in u.a. (3)	Maximum amount per country and territory (%) (4)	Volume of shares allocated to Member States in u.a. (5)
73.08	Iron or steel coils for re-rolling	12 091 800	40	Germany 3 325 245 Benelux 1 269 640 France 2 297 440 Italy 1 813 770 Denmark 604 590 Ireland 120 920 United Kingdom 2 660 195
73.10	Bars and rods (including wire rod), of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold-finished (including precision-made); hollow mining drill steel: A. Not further worked than hot-rolled or extruded D. Clad or surface-worked (for example, polished, coated): I. Not further worked than clad: a) Hot-rolled or extruded	7 493 900	50	Germany 2 060 810 Benelux 786 860 France 1 423 840 Italy 1 124 090 Denmark 374 700 Ireland 74 940 United Kingdom 1 648 660
73.13	Sheets and plates, of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled: A. 'Electrical' sheets and plates B. Other sheets and plates: I. Not further worked than hot-rolled II. Not further worked than cold-rolled, of a thickness of: b) More than 1 mm but less than 3 mm c) 1 mm or less III. Not further worked than burnished, polished or glazed IV. Clad, coated or otherwise surface-treated: b) Tinned c) Zinc-coated or lead-coated d) Other (for example, copper-plated, artificially oxidized, lacquered, nickel-plated, varnished, clad, parkerized, printed) V. Otherwise shaped or worked: a) Cut into shapes other than rectangular shapes, but not further worked: 2. Other	23 440 200	30	Germany 6 446 055 Benelux 2 461 220 France 4 453 640 Italy 3 516 030 Denmark 1 172 010 Ireland 234 400 United Kingdom 5 156 845

ANNEX B

List of developing countries and territories enjoying generalized tariff preferences

INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES

Afghanistan	Haiti	Qatar
Algeria	Honduras	Rwanda
Argentina	India	Saudi Arabia
Bahamas	Indonesia	Senegal
Bahrain	Iran	Sierra Leone
Bangladesh	Iraq	Singapore
Barbados	Ivory Coast	Somalia
Bhutan	Jamaica	Sri Lanka
Bolivia	Jordan	Surinam
Botswana	Kenya	Sudan
Brazil	Khmer Republic	Swaziland
Burma	Korea (South)	Syria
Burundi	Kuwait	Tanzania
Cameroon	Laos	Thailand
Cape Verde Islands	Lebanon	Togo
Central African Republic	Lesotho	Tonga
Chad	Liberia	Trinidad and Tobago
Chile	Libya	Tunisia
Colombia	Malagasy Republic	Uganda
Congo, People's Republic of	Malawi	United Arab Emirates:
Costa Rica	Malaysia	Abu Dhabi
Cuba	Maldives Islands	Dubai
Cyprus	Mali	Ras al Khaimah
Dahomey	Mauritania	Fujairah
Dominican Republic	Mauritius	Ajman
Ecuador	Mexico	Sharjah
Egypt, Arab Republic of	Morocco	Ummal Qaiwain
El Salvador	Nauru	Upper Volta
Equatorial Guinea	Nepal	Uruguay
Ethiopia	Nicaragua	Venezuela
Fiji	Niger	Vietnam, Republic of
Gabon	Nigeria	Western Samoa
Gambia	Oman	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of
Ghana	Pakistan	Yemen Arab Republic
Grenada	Panama	Yugoslavia
Guatemala	Papua New Guinea	Zaire
Guinea	Paraguay	Zambia
Guinea Bissau	Peru	
Guyana	Philippines	

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

dependent or administered, or for whose external relations Member States of the Community or third countries are wholly or partly responsible

Afars and Issas (Territory of the)
 Angola (including Cabinda)
 Australian Antarctic Territory
 Belize
 Bermuda
 British Antarctic Territory
 British Indian Ocean Territory (Aldabra, Farquhar, Chagos Archipelago, Desroches)
 British Pacific Ocean ⁽¹⁾
 Brunei
 Cayman Islands and Dependencies
 Christmas Island
 Cocos (Keeling) Islands
 Comoro Archipelago
 Cook Islands and Swan Islands
 Falkland Islands and Dependencies
 French Polynesia
 French Southern and Antarctic Territories
 Gibraltar
 Heard Island and McDonald Islands
 Hong Kong
 Leeward Islands ⁽²⁾
 Macao
 Mozambique
 Netherlands Antilles
 New Caledonia and Dependencies
 Norfolk Island
 Pacific Islands administered by the United States of America or under United States trusteeship ⁽³⁾
 Portuguese Timor
 St Helena (including Ascension, Gough Island, and Tristan da Cunha)
 Saint Pierre and Miquelon
 São Tomé and Príncipe
 Seychelles (including Amirantes)
 Sikkim
 Spanish territories in Africa
 Territories for which New Zealand is responsible (Cook Islands, Niue Island, Tokelau Islands and Ross Dependency)
 Turks and Caicos Islands
 Virgin Islands of the United States (St Croix, St Thomas, St John, etc.)
 Wallis and Futuna Islands
 Windward Islands ⁽⁴⁾

Note: The above lists may be amended subsequently to take account of changes in the international status of countries or territories.

⁽¹⁾ Gilbert Islands, Tuvalu, British Solomon Islands, New Hebrides Condominium, and Pitcairn Islands.

⁽²⁾ Antigua, Montserrat, St Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, British Virgin Islands.

⁽³⁾ The Pacific Islands administered by the United States of America include: Guam, American Samoa (including Swain's Island), Midway Islands, Johnston and Sand Islands, Wake Island and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (the Caroline, Marianas and Marshall Islands).

⁽⁴⁾ Dominica, St Lucia, St Vincent.

DECISION
OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE MEMBER
STATES OF THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY, MEETING IN
COUNCIL

of 17 November 1975

opening tariff preferences for certain steel products originating in developing countries

(75/695/ECSC)

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENTS
OF THE MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN
COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY, MEETING IN
COUNCIL,

In agreement with the Commission,

HAVE DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

1. From 1 January to 31 December 1976 the duties applicable in the Community to the imports of the products listed in Annex A shall be completely suspended, subject to the provisions of Article 2.

2. This suspension shall be enjoyed solely by products originating in the countries and territories listed in Annex B. For the purposes of the application of this Decision the concept of originating products shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 802/68⁽¹⁾ of 27 June 1968 on the common definition of the concept of the origin of goods.

3. Subject to Article 2, this suspension shall be granted within 105% of a ceiling which shall be equal to the amount obtained, in respect of each category of products, by adding together, in units of account, the value for 1971 of cif imports of the products concerned to the Community from the countries and territories enjoying these arrangements, excluding those already enjoying various preferential tariff arrangements granted by the nine Member States of the Community, and 5% of the value of cif imports in 1972 from other countries and from the countries and territories already enjoying such arrangements. Imports already enjoying exemption

from customs duties under such arrangements shall not be charged against the aforementioned ceiling.

4. Subject to Article 2, within each ceiling thus calculated, charges of products originating in any one of the countries or territories listed in Annex B should not exceed a maximum amount equivalent to 50% of this ceiling, except for the specific cases indicated in Annex A.

5. Any amendment to Annex B, in particular by the addition of new countries or territories enjoying tariff preferences, may entail a corresponding adjustment to the ceilings and maximum amounts referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4.

Article 2

1. As soon as the ceilings calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 (3) which are laid down for Community imports of products originating in all of the countries and territories referred to in Article 1 (2) are reached at Community level, the Member States may at any time, at the request of any one of them or of the Commission and in respect of the whole of the Community, re-introduce the levying of the corresponding duties on imports of the products in question from all the countries and territories concerned until the end of the period referred to in Article 1 (1).

2. As soon as the maximum amounts calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 (4) which are laid down for the Community imports of products originating in each of the countries and territories referred to in Article 1 (2) and (3) are reached for any one of these countries or territories at Community level, the Member States may at any time, at the request of any of them and in respect of the whole of the Community, re-introduce the levying of the corresponding duties on imports of the products in question from the country or territory concerned until the end of the period referred to in Article 1 (1).

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 1.

Article 3

1. Imports of the said goods shall be actually charged against the ceilings and maximum amounts as and when they are entered for home use, on the basis of the customs value of the said goods, and are accompanied by a certificate of origin in accordance with the rules referred to in Article 1 (2).

2. Goods may be charged against a ceiling or maximum amount only if the certificate of origin mentioned in paragraph 1 is presented before the date on which the levying of duties is re-introduced.

3. The extent to which ceilings and maximum amounts have been used up shall be recorded at Community level on the basis of imports charged in the manner laid down in paragraphs 1 and 2.

Article 4

Member States, in close cooperation with the Commission, shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the above provisions are applied.

Article 5

Member States shall inform the Commission at regular intervals of imports of the products in question actually charged against the ceilings and maximum amounts laid down in Article 1 (3) and (4).

Article 6

The Member States shall take all measures necessary for the implementation of this Decision.

Done at Brussels, 17 November 1975.

The President
E. COLOMBO

ANNEX A

List of products in respect of which the Common Customs Tariff duties are completely suspended under the generalized tariff preferences granted to developing countries and territories

CCT heading No	Description
73.07	Blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars (including tinplate bars), of iron or steel; pieces roughly shaped by forging, of iron or steel: A. Blooms and billets: I. Rolled B. Slabs and sheet bars (including tinplate bars): I. Rolled
73.09	Universal plates of iron or steel
73.11 (*)	Angles, shapes and sections, of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold-finished; sheet piling of iron or steel, whether or not drilled, punched or made from assembled elements: A. Angles, shapes and sections: I. Not further worked than hot-rolled or extruded IV. Clad or surface-worked (for example, polished, coated): a) Not further worked than clad: 1. Hot-rolled or extruded B. Sheet piling
73.12	Hoop and strip, of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled: A. Not further worked than hot-rolled B. Not further worked than cold-rolled: I. In coils for the manufacture of tinplate C. Clad, coated or otherwise surface-treated: III. Tinned: a) Tinplate V. Other (for example, copper-plated, artificially oxidized, lacquered, nickel-plated, varnished, clad, parkerized, printed): a) Not further worked than clad: 1. Hot-rolled

(*) For the products covered by heading No 73.11 and with respect to Yugoslavia, the maximum amount referred to in Article 1 (4) has been lowered to 529 800 u.a.

CCT heading No	Description
73.15	Alloy steel and high carbon steel in the forms mentioned in heading Nos 73.06 to 73.14: A. High carbon steel: I. Ingots, blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars: b) Other: 2. Blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars III. Coils for re-rolling IV. Universal plates V. Bars and rods (including wire rod) and hollow mining drill steel; angles, shapes and sections: b) Not further worked than hot-rolled or extruded d) Clad or surface-worked (for example, polished, coated): 1. Not further worked than clad: - aa) Hot-rolled or extruded VI. Hoop and strip: a) Not further worked than hot-rolled c) Clad, coated or otherwise surface-treated: 1. Not further worked than clad: - aa) Hot-rolled VII. Sheets and plates: a) Not further worked than hot-rolled b) Not further worked than cold-rolled, of a thickness of: 2. Less than 3 mm c) Polished, clad, coated or otherwise surface-treated d) Otherwise shaped or worked: 1. Cut into shapes other than rectangular shapes, but not further worked B. Alloy steel: 1. Ingots, blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars: b) Other: 2. Blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars III. Coils for re-rolling IV. Universal plates V. Bars and rods (including wire rod) and hollow mining drill steel; angles, shapes and sections: b) Not further worked than hot-rolled or extruded d) Clad or surface-worked (for example, polished, coated): 1. Not further worked than clad: - aa) Hot-rolled or extruded VI. Hoop and strip: a) Not further worked than hot-rolled c) Clad, coated or otherwise surface-treated: 1. Not further worked than clad: - aa) Hot-rolled VII. Sheets and plates: a) 'Electrical' sheets and plates

CCT heading No	Description
73.15 (cont'd)	b) Other sheets and plates: 1. Not further worked than hot-rolled 2. Not further worked than cold-rolled, of a thickness of: bb) Less than 3 mm 3. Polished, clad, coated or otherwise surface-treated 4. Otherwise shaped or worked: aa) Cut into shapes other than rectangular shapes, but not further worked
73.16	Railway and tramway track construction material of iron or steel, the following: rails, check-rails, switch blades, crossings (or frogs), crossing pieces, point rods, rack rails, sleepers, fish-plates, chairs, chair-wedges, sole plates (base plates), rail clips, bedplates, ties, and other material specialized for joining or fixing rails: A. Rails: II. Other B. Check-rails C. Sleepers D. Fish-plates and sole plates: I. Rolled

ANNEX B

List of developing countries and territories enjoying generalized tariff preferences

INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES

Afghanistan	Haiti	Qatar
Algeria	Honduras	Rwanda
Argentina	India	Saudi Arabia
Bahamas	Indonesia	Senegal
Bahrain	Iran	Sierra Leone
Bangladesh	Iraq	Singapore
Barbados	Ivory Coast	Somalia
Bhutan	Jamaica	Sri Lanka
Bolivia	Jordan	Sudan
Botswana	Kenya	Surinam
Brazil	Khmer Republic	Swaziland
Burma	Korea (South)	Syria
Burundi	Kuwait	Tanzania
Cameroon	Laos	Thailand
Cape Verde Islands	Lebanon	Togo
Central African Republic	Lesotho	Tonga
Chad	Liberia	Trinidad and Tobago
Chile	Libya	Tunisia
Colombia	Malagasy Republic	Uganda
Congo, People's Republic of	Malawi	United Arab Emirates:
Costa Rica	Malaysia	Abu Dhabi
Cuba	Maldives Islands	Dubai
Cyprus	Mali	Ras al Khaimah
Dahomey	Mauritania	Fujairah
Dominican Republic	Mauritius	Ajman
Ecuador	Mexico	Sharjah
Egypt, Arab Republic of	Morocco	Ummal Qaiwain
El Salvador	Nauru	Upper Volta
Equatorial Guinea	Nepal	Uruguay
Ethiopia	Nicaragua	Venezuela
Fiji	Niger	Vietnam, Republic of
Gabon	Nigeria	Western Samoa
Gambia	Oman	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of
Ghana	Pakistan	Yemen Arab Republic
Grenada	Panama	Yugoslavia
Guatemala	Papua New Guinea	Zaire
Guinea	Paraguay	Zambia
Guinea Bissau	Peru	
Guyana	Philippines	

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

dependent or administered, or for whose external relations Member States of the Community or third countries are wholly or partly responsible

Afars and Issas (Territory of the)
Angola (including Cabinda)
Australian Antarctic Territory
Belize
Bermuda
British Antarctic Territory
British Indian Ocean Territory (Aldabra, Farquhar, Chagos Archipelago, Desroches)
British Pacific Ocean ⁽¹⁾
Brunei
Cayman Islands and Dependencies
Christmas Island
Cocos (Keeling) Islands
Comoro Archipelago
Corn Islands and Swan Islands
Falkland Islands and Dependencies
French Polynesia
French Southern and Antarctic Territories
Gibraltar
Heard Island and McDonald Islands
Hong Kong
Leeward Islands ⁽²⁾
Macao
Mozambique
Netherlands Antilles
New Caledonia and Dependencies
Norfolk Island
Pacific Islands administered by the United States of America or under United States trusteeship ⁽³⁾
Portuguese Timor
St Helena (including Ascension, Gough Island, and Tristan da Cunha)
Saint Pierre and Miquelon
São Tomé and Príncipe
Seychelles (including Amirantes)
Sikkim
Spanish territories in Africa
Territories for which New Zealand is responsible (Cook Islands, Niue Island, Tokelau Islands and Ross Dependency)
Turks and Caicos Islands
Virgin Islands of the United States (St Croix, St Thomas, St John, etc.)
Wallis and Futuna Islands
Windward Islands ⁽⁴⁾

Note: The above lists may be amended subsequently to take account of changes in the international status of countries or territories.

⁽¹⁾ Gilbert Islands, Tuvalu, British Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, Condominium, and Pitcairn Islands.

⁽²⁾ Antigua, Montserrat, St Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, British Virgin Islands.

⁽³⁾ The Pacific Islands administered by the United States of America include: Guam, American Samoa (including Swain's Island), Midway Islands, Johnston and Sand Islands, Wake Island and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (the Caroline, Marianas and Marshall Islands).

⁽⁴⁾ Dominica, St Lucia, St Vincent.