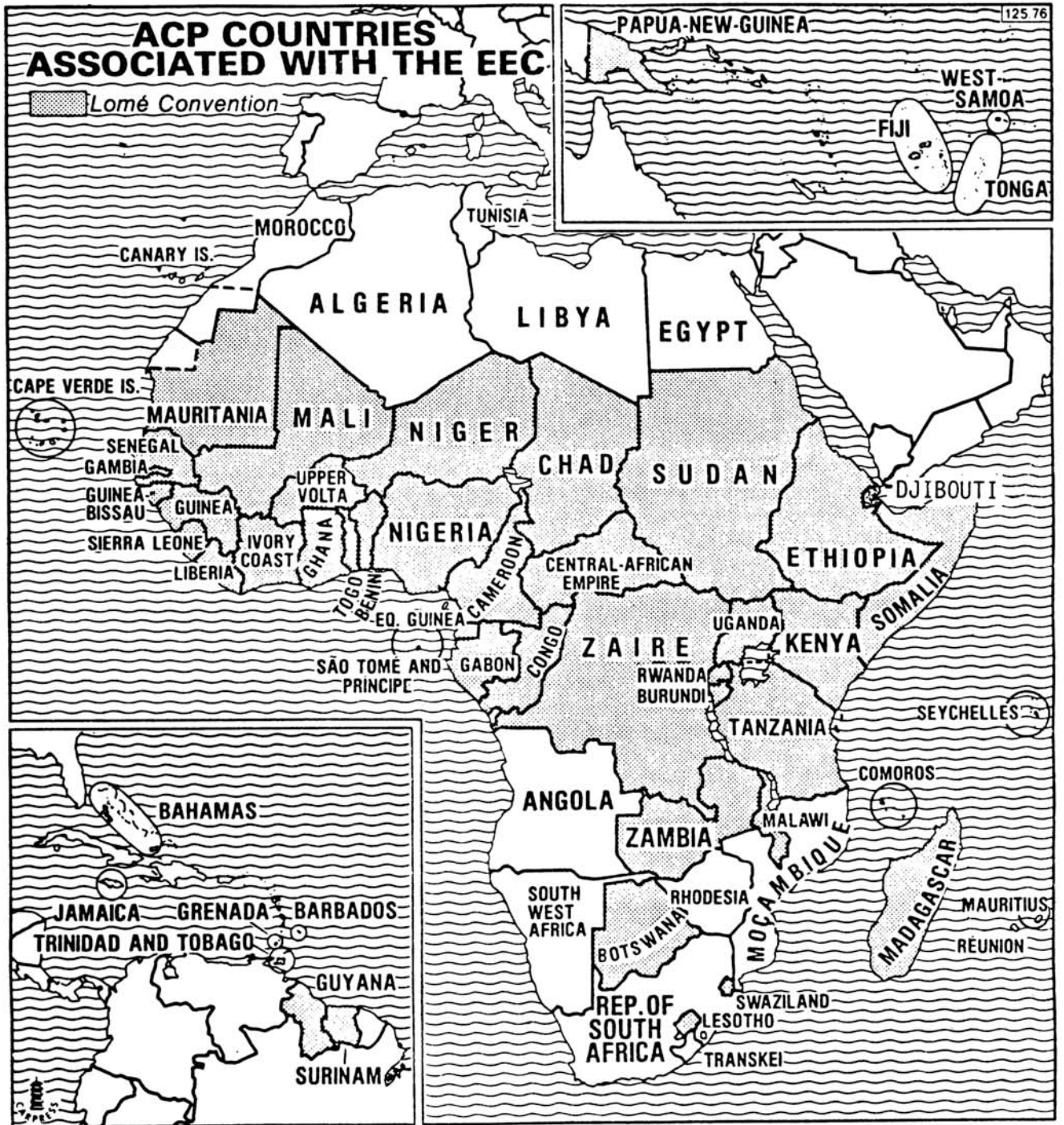

APPENDIX 1 THE 53 SIGNATORIES OF THE LOMÉ CONVENTION
- THE ACP (UP TO THE 1ST JUNE 1978)

LOMÉ SIGNATORIES ARE:- (negotiated under Article 238 of the Treaty of Rome).

Bahamas (e)	Grenada (e)	Sao Tome
Barbados (e)	Guinea (g)	Principe (f,h)
Benin (a,b)	Guinea-Bissau (f)	Senegal (a,b)
Botswana (e)	Guyana (e)	Seychelles (e,h)
Burundi (a,b)	Ivory Coast (a,b)	Sierra Leone (e)
Cameroon (a,b)	Jamaica (e)	Somalia (a,b)
Cape Verde (f,h)	Kenya (c,e)	Sudan (f)
Cent.Afr.Emp.(a,b)	Lesotho (e)	Surinam (a,h)
Chad (a,b)	Liberia (f)	Swaziland (e)
Comoros (a,h)	Madagascar (a,b)	Tanzania (c,e)
Congo (a,b)	Malawi (e)	Togo (a,b)
Djibouti (a,h)	Mali (a,b)	Tonga (e)
Equatorial Guinea (f)	Mauritania (a,b)	Trinidad and Tobago (e)
Ethiopia (f)	Mauritius (d)	Uganda (c,e)
Fiji (e)	Niger (a,b)	Upper Volta (a,b)
Gabon (a,b)	Nigeria (e)	Western Samoa (e)
Gambia (e)	Papua New Guinea (e,h)	Zaire (a,b)
Ghana (e)	Rwanda (a,b)	Zambia (e)

Notes:

- (a) Countries originally under Part IV of the Treaty of Rome (1958).
- (b) Countries formerly parties to the Yaoundé I (1963) and Yaoundé II Agreements (1969).
- (c) Countries formerly associated under the Arusha Agreement (1969).
- (d) Mauritius joined the Yaoundé Associates in 1972.
- (e) Commonwealth countries associated with the Lomé Convention.
- (f) Other signatories of Lomé, not previously under EEC colonial rule.
- (g) Guinea was an ex-French Colony, but never signed either Yaoundé Convention.
- (h) New signatories to Lomé Convention, since its inception, 1975.



APPENDIX 2 SOME STATISTICS RELATING TO STABEX

Table A2-1: Product coverage of the Stabex Scheme
(As of June, 1978)

Product Coverage under the original Lomé Convention

1. Groundnut Products - Seed; Oil; Oilcake.
2. Coconut Products - Coconuts; Copra; Oil; Oilcake.
3. Palm, Palmtree and Kernel Products - Palmtree and Kernels;
Palm Oil: Palmtree and Kernel Oil; Oilcake.
4. Cocoa Products - Beans; Paste; Butter.
5. Coffee Products - Raw/Roasted; Extracts/Essences/
Concentrates.
6. Cotton Products - Cotton (not Carded or Combed); Cotton
Linters.
7. Raw Sisal
8. Fresh Bananas.
9. Tea.
10. Raw Hides, Skins and Leather - of Bovine Cattle, Sheep
and Lamb; Goat and Kid.
11. Wood Products - Rough; Rough squared or half squared;
sawn lengthwise.
12. Iron Ore - Ores/Concentrates/Roasted Iron Pyrites.

STABEX Product coverage extended at the ACP-EEC Council
of Ministers (13/14 April 1977, Suva, Fiji)

13. Vanilla.
14. Cloves.
15. Pyrethrum.
16. Wool.
17. Mohair.
18. Gum Arabic.
19. Ylang-Ylang.

Sources: The Courier (No. 31, March 1975, and No. 43 May/
June 1977).

TABLE A.2-2: STABEX Transfer Payments for 1975 and 1976 according to countries and products

Benefitting ACP Country	1975				1976				%
	Product	UA	%	Benefitting ACP Country	Product	UA	%		
Group A*				Group A					
Ethiopia	Coffee	9,339,683	12.83	W. Samoa	Copra	1,331,544	3.67		
Burundi	Rawskins & Hides	5,080,364	6.98	Tonga	Rough Wood	348,993	0.96		
	Cotton	965,602	1.33	Guinea-Bissau	Copra	831,721	2.29		
	Rawskins & Hides	520,053	0.71		Bananas	72,719	0.20		
		<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>21.85</u>		Groundnuts	4,442,437	12.24		
					Palmnuts & Kernels	626,966	1.73		
Group B*				Group B		<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>21.09</u>		
Somali	Bananas	1,296,907	1.78	Benin	Cotton	2,750,347	7.58		
Upper Volta	Rawskins & Hides	635,238	0.87	Niger	Palm Oil	765,576	2.11		
	Groundnuts	685,239	0.94		Groundnut Oil	6,755,991	18.62		
Mali	Cotton	175,936	0.24		Groundnut Cake	153,269	0.42		
	Cotton	648,503	0.89		Sisal	5,165,208	14.23		
		464,330	0.64	Tanzania					
Benin	Groundnuts	1,174,883	1.61	Madagascar	Sisal	1,762,943	4.86		
	Coffee	4,299,556	5.91	Cent.Af.Emp.	Cloves	1,139,516	3.14		
	Cotton	1,191,079	1.64	Uganda	Cut Timber	549,807	1.52		
Niger	Oilcake	5,441,294	7.48		Tea	1,399,953	3.86		
	Groundnuts	507,747	0.70	Fiji	Cotton	2,249,791	6.20		
Tanzania	Rawskins & Hides	1,887,082	2.59		Copra Oil	1,499,834	4.13		
Cent.Afr.Emp.	Cotton	353,108	0.49		<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>66.67</u>			
Uganda	Coffee	1,749,932	2.40						
Togo	Cotton	2,680,324	3.68						
Sudan	Coffee	1,658,579	2.28						
W. Samoa	Rawskins & Hides	276,978	0.38						
Fiji	Cocoa	615,140	0.85						
	Copra Oil	<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>35.37</u>						

(Contd.)

TABLE A.2-2: (Contd.)

Benefitting ACP Country	1975				1976			
	Product	UA	%	Benefitting ACP Country	Product	UA	%	
Group C*								
Congo	Raw Wood	7,361,677	10.11	Sierra Leone	Iron Ore	3,977,274	10.96	
Ghana	Raw Wood	5,176,408	7.11	Cameroons	Cocoa Paste	463,558	1.28	
Ivory Coast	Raw Wood	15,000,000	20.61					
Cameroons	Raw Wood	3,601,423	4.95					
		<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>42.78</u>			<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>12.24</u>	
TOTAL - 1975		72,786,065	100.00	TOTAL - 1976		36,287,447	100.00	

* For details of classification basis for these groups see Table 5.

Source: EEC Press Releases and "The Courier" (various editions).

TABLE A.2-3: Breakdown of STABEX Transfers according to Products: 1975 and 1976

Products	EUA	%	PRODUCTS	EUA	%
Raw Wood	31,139,508	42.8	Sisal	6,928,151	19.1
Coffee	13,547,998	18.6	Groundnut Oil	6,755,991	18.6
Cotton	9,725,611	13.4	Cotton	5,000,138	13.8
Rawskins & Hides	8,401,981	11.5	Groundnuts	4,442,437	12.2
Groundnuts	6,590,863	9.1	Iron Ore	3,977,274	11.0
Bananas	1,296,907	1.8	Copra	2,163,265	6.0
Oilcake	1,191,079	1.6	Copra Oil	1,499,834	4.1
Copra Oil	615,140	0.8	Tea	1,399,953	3.9
Cocoa	276,978	0.4	Cloves	1,139,516	3.1
<u>TOTAL</u>	72,786,065	100.0	Timber	898,800	2.5
			Palm Oil	765,576	2.1
			Palmnuts & Kernels	626,966	1.7
			Cocoa Paste	463,558	1.3
			Oilcake	153,269	0.4
			Bananas	72,719	0.2
			<u>TOTAL</u>	36,287,447	100.0

Reasons for STABEX transfers:	1975		1976	
	EUA	%	EUA	%
1) Affected by the economic situation -	49,267,100	67.7	7,477,958	20.6
2) Affected by local circumstances -	23,518,965	32.3	28,809,489	79.4
<u>Type of STABEX transfers:</u>				
1) Loans -	31,754,648	43.6	8,843,125	24.4
2) Grants -	41,031,417	56.4	27,444,322	75.6

(Contd.)

TABLE A.2-3 (Contd.)

STABEX Transfers to the Overseas Countries and Territories
(Administered under Part IV of the Treaty of Rome)

		1975		1976	
Oct.	Product	EUA	Oct.	Product	EUA
Belize	Sawn Wood	139,650	Gilbert Is.	Copra	1,083,059
New Hebrides	Copra	1,103,499	New Hebrides	Copra	327,364
Djibouti*	Raw Hides, Skins & Leather	256,894	Solomon Is. Tuvalu Comoros* Djibouti*	Copra Copra Copra Raw Hides, Skins & Leather	1,458,179 64,417 286,508
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1,798,347</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>265,328</u>
					<u>3,484,855</u>

* Comoros and Djibouti, which have after independence acceded to the Lomé Convention, will continue to benefit under the STABEX appropriation for the Overseas Countries and Territories.

Sources of above Tables: EEC Press Releases and "The Courier" (various editions).

TABLE A.2-4: STABEX Transfers as a % of Total Exports and Total Individual Product Exports: 1975 and 1976
(Exports to all destinations)

1975 as % of 4 year average 1971 to 1974			1976 as % of 4 year average 1972 to 1975				
Country	STABEX Transfer as a % of Total Export Trade	Products	STABEX Transfer as a % of Product Export Trade	Country	STABEX Transfer as a % of Total Export Trade	Products	STABEX Transfer as a % of Product Export Trade
Benin	21.8	Coffee Oilcake Cotton Groundnuts Groundnuts Skins & Hides Raw Wood Skins & Hides Coffee Cotton Skins & Hides Skins & Hides Bananas Cocoa Groundnuts Cotton Coffee Raw Wood Raw Wood Raw Wood Coffee Copra Oil Cotton Cotton Skins & Hides Cotton	121.3 98.6 49.2 30.9 69.3 n.a. 36.9 33.5 19.2 93.5 n.a. 34.8 14.7 17.3 25.9 4.6 37.6 11.0 13.8 13.9 4.9 11.2 4.8 4.6 18.8 4.8	W. Samoa Guinea-Bissau Tonga Niger Benin Sierra Leone Tanzania Madagascar Cent.Afr.Emp. Uganda Fiji Cameroon	24.7 22.0 20.8 11.9 9.5 3.4 1.7 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.5 0.1	Copra Raw Wood Groundnuts, Palm Kernels & Kernels Copra Bananas Groundnut Oil Oil Cakes Palm Oil Cotton Iron Ore Sisal Sisal Cloves Raw Wood Tea Cotton Copra Oil Cocoa Paste	36.0 n.a. n.a. 28.6 18.2 87.8 14.6 67.2 28.7 32.1 14.7 25.5 3.8 8.6 9.6 6.1 23.3 7.2

Following exchange rates used:-

1976 1 EUA = 1.11805 US \$
1975 1 EUA = 1.24077 US \$

Source: EEC (Eurostat) 'ACP Yearbook of Foreign

Trade Statistics, 1968-1976'.

EEC Press Releases and "The Courier" (various editions).

TABLE A.2-5: Categories of ACPs according to STABEX Concessional Clauses and GNP/Capita (June/1978)

Group A (Most privileged under STABEX Concessional Clauses - see Lomé Convention, Art. 17, Para.2 - Least developed; Art.17, Para.4 - Exports to any destination).					
Country	GNP/Capita US \$, 1976	Countries total exports as a % of GNP. Average of 3 years 1974 to 1976	Country	GNP/Capita US \$, 1976	Countries total exports as a % of GNP. Average of 3 years 1974 to 1976
Rwanda	100	14.0	Guinea-Bissau	460	2.2
Ethiopia	100	9.9	Swaziland	470	66.5
Burundi	120	9.6	Cape Verde	550	1.3
Lesotho	170	7.1	Seychelles	600	17.1
Western Samoa	320	19.0			
Tonga	330	17.8			

(Contd.)

TABLE A.2-5: (Contd.)

Group B (Second most privileged under STABEX Concessionary Clauses - See Lomé Convention, Art.17, Para.2 - Least developed)					
Country	GNP/Capita US \$, 1976	Countries total exports as a % of GNP. Average of 3 years 1974 to 1976	Country	GNP/Capita US \$, 1976	Countries total exports as a % of GNP. Average of 3 years 1974 to 1976
Mali	100	11.9	Mauritania	340	42.4
Somalia	110	23.3	Grenada	350	35.6
Upper Volta	110	7.0	Botswana	410	57.7
Chad	120	7.7	Zambia	440	49.3
Benin	130	14.0	Papua New Guinea	500	44.0
Malawi	140	23.1	Sao Tome & Principe	600	23.1
Guinea	150	19.3	Mauritius	680	53.3
Niger	160	11.8	Jamaica	1070	32.3
Gambia	180	45.7	Fiji	1150	23.6
Tanzania	180	16.4	Surinam	1420	46.7
Madagascar	200	16.7	Barbados	1510	28.2
Central African Empire	230	12.9	Trinidad & Tobago	2240	92.2
Uganda	240	11.6	Bahamas	3310	270.0
Togo	260	26.2			
Sudan	290	11.4			
	330	51.3			

(Contd.)

TABLE A.2-5: (Contd.)

Group C (ACP's with no STABEX Concessions).					
Country	GNP/Capita US \$, 1976	Countries total exports as a % of GNP. Average of 3 years 1974 to 1976	Country	GNP/Capita US \$, 1976	Countries total exports as a % of GNP. Average of 3 years 1974 to 1976
Zaire	140	27.7	Congo	520	29.6
Sierra Leone	200	21.9	Ghana	580	13.1
Kenya	240	18.1	Guyana	610	69.7
Nigeria	380	34.9	Ivory Coast	610	37.1
Senegal	390	25.1	Cameroon	2300	23.0
Liberia	450	64.4	Gabon	2590	77.7

Source: Eurostat 'ACP Yearbook of Foreign Trade Statistics: 1968-1976', published European Commission, November 1977.

APPENDIX 3 : EUROPEAN COMMUNITY IMPORT REGIMES FOR SUGAR, ISOGLUCOSE, OILSEED PRODUCTS, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES (FRESH AND PROCESSED), BEEF AND CEREALS, TOGETHER WITH CONCESSIONS OFFERED TO THE MAJOR GROUPS OF THIRD COUNTRIES*

CCT Heading	Description of Goods	C.E.T Import Regime	Concessions to the ACP countries (and OCT)	Concessions to the Mediterranean countries	Concessions made in the 1978 GSP
1.	<u>Common Organisation of the Market in Sugar</u> (Reg.3330/74 amended by Reg.1110/77)				
(a) 17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar, in solid form.	Levy	Levy-free access for up to 1.4 million metric tons of raw cane sugar, at a guaranteed price	None	None
(b) 12.04	Sugar beet, whole or sliced, fresh, dried or powdered, sugar cane.	Levy	None	None	None
(c) 17.03	Molasses, whether or not decolourised.	Levy	None	None	None
(d) 17.02	Other sugars in solid form (but not C, D II, including lactose, glucose or E and F isoglucose); sugar syrups not containing added flavouring or colouring matter (and not including lactose, glucose or isoglucose); artificial honey whether or not mixed with natural honey; caramel.	Levy	None	None	None
21.07 F IV	Flavoured or coloured sugar syrups (other than lactose, glucose or isoglucose syrups).	Levy	None	None	None
(e) 23.03B	I Beet-pulp, bagasse and other waste of sugar manufacture.	Free			

* Major Groups includes countries covered under the G.S.P., the Lomé Convention and the Global Mediterranean policy. The potential adherents of Greece, Spain, Portugal and (in due course) Turkey are excluded as their concessions are more specific to each country.

(Contd.)

APPENDIX 3 : (Contd.)

2.	<u>Common Provisions for Isoglucose (Reg.1111/77)</u>					
	17.02D I Isoglucose.	Levy		None	None	None
	17.05C I Flavoured or coloured isoglucose.	Levy		None	None	None
3.	<u>Common Organisation of the Market in Oils and Fats (Reg.1562/78).</u>					
(a)	12.01B Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit, whole or broken.	Free*	**			
(b)	12.02 Flour or meals of oil seeds or oleaginous fruit, non-defatted (excluding mustard flour).	Free to 8%*	Free	None	None	None
	15.04 Fats and oils, of fish and marine mammals, whether or not refined.	Free to 6%	Free	None	None	15.04AI Free
	15.07B, C, D Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, refined or purified, excluding olive oil.	Free to 15%	Free	None	None	Free to 6%
	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.	17% to 20%*	Free	None	None	11% to 16%
	15.13 Margarine, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats.	25%	Free	None	None	None

* In certain conditions, a compensatory amount may be collected in addition to the customs duty.

** Provision for special measures if considerable changes in import volumes.

(Contd.)

APPENDIX 3 : (Contd.)

3. <u>Common Organisation of the Market in Oils and Fats (contd.)</u>				
15.17B II Residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes, excluding those containing oil having the characteristics of olive oil.	2% to 5%	Free	None	Free
23.04B Oil-cake and other residues (except dregs) resulting from the extraction of vegetable oils, excluding oil-cake and other residues resulting from the extraction of olive oil.	Free			
(c) 15.07A Olive oil.	Levy	None	Reduced levy (Maghreb)	None
(d) 07.01N Olives, fresh or chilled.	7% and 7% + Levy	None	None	None
07.02A Olives (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing.	19%	None	None	None
07.03A Olives provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption.	8% and 8% + Levy	None	3.2% (Maghreb) on O7.03AI	None
ex 07.04B Dried, dehydrated or evaporated olives, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared.	16%	None	None	None
(e) 15.17B I Residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes, containing oil having the characteristics of olive oil.	Levy	None	None	None
23.04A Oil-cake and other residues resulting from the extraction of olive oil.	Levy	None	None	None

(Contd.)

APPENDIX 3 : (Contd.)

4. Common Organisation of the Market in Fruit and Vegetables (Reg.1035/72)				
07.01 Vegetables, fresh or chilled (excluding 07.01A potatoes and 07.01N olives).	4% to 17%	Free (07.01F,GIV,S,T)	Various concessions Maghreb, Mashraq	Concessions on okra, pumpkins
08.02 Citrus fruit, fresh and dried.	4% to 20%*	Free (08.02D,E) 80% duty cut (08.02 A,B)	Various concessions, Maghreb, Mashraq	9.6% Limes
08.03 Figs, fresh and dried.	7% & 10%	None	None	None
08.04 Grapes, fresh or dried (excluding 08.04AII Fresh grapes, other than table grapes).	4% to 22%*	None	Various concessions Maghreb, Egypt, Lebanon	None
08.05 Nuts, other than those in 08.01 (i.e. tropical nuts) (excluding 08.05F Areca (or betal) and cola).	0% to 8%	None	None	Free for pistachios, pecans, areca and "other".
08.06 Apples, pears and quinces, fresh.	6% to 14%+	None	None	None
08.07 Stone fruit, fresh.	10% to 25%*+	None	4% Maghreb (08.07DII)	7% other
08.08 Berries, fresh.	4% to 16%+	Free (08.08E, ex.F)	5.6% Maghreb, Israel (08.08AII) and 5.5% Maghreb (08.08D)	6% other
08.09 Other fruit, fresh.	11%	Free	5.5% Maghreb, Israel (melons) 5.5% Maghreb, Mashraq, Israel (watermelons)	Concessions on watermelons, rosehips, "other".

NOTE: * In certain conditions a countervailing tax is provided for in addition to customs duties.

+ With specific duty minima in ua/100kg.

(Contd.)

APPENDIX 3 : (Contd.)

5.	<u>Common Organisation of the Market in Products Processed from Fruit and Vegetables (Reg.865/68)</u>						
ex 07.02	Vegetables (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing, excluding olives.	18%	Free		30% duty reduction for frozen peas from Morocco.	None	
ex 07.03	Vegetables provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption, excluding olives.	6% to 15%	Free		Various duty reductions for olives and capers from Maghreb.	Okra, free	
ex 07.04	Dried, dehydrates or evaporated vegetables, whole, cut, slices, broken or in powder, but not further prepared, excluding olives.	16% and 18%	Free		Various duty reductions for Mashraq	Concessions on wild mushrooms and horse-radish.	
08.10	Fruit (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar.	18% and 20%	Free		30% duty reduction for Morocco	Some duty reductions	
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.	5.5% to 16%	Free		80% duty reduction on comminuted citrus from Israel and Maghreb.	Some duty reductions.	
08.12	Fruit, dried, other than that falling within heading No. 08.01, 08.02, 08.03, 08.04 or 08.05.	7% to 16%	Free		Various duty reductions for some products from Syria, Lebanon and Morocco.	Some duty reductions.	

(Contd.)

APPENDIX 3 : (Contd.)

<p>5. <u>Common Organisation of the Market in Products Processed from Fruit and Vegetables (contd.)</u></p>				
<p>20.06 Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or spirit.</p>	<p>15% to 32%+ Levy</p>	<p>Free, plus abolition of levies in preserves of: pineapple, grapefruit, papaws, passion fruit</p>	<p>Various duty reductions for Israel and Maghreb, but with m.i.p. for fruit salad</p>	<p>Some duty reductions</p>
<p>ex 20.07 Fruit juices (excluding grape juice, and must) and vegetable juices, whether or not containing added sugar, but un-fermented and not containing spirit.</p>	<p>18% to 42%+ Levy</p>	<p>Free, plus abolition of levies on juices of: pineapple, papaw, passion fruit</p>	<p>Various duty reductions for Israel and Maghreb</p>	<p>Duty reductions for some products</p>
<p>ex 20.07 Grape juice (including grape must), not containing spirit, with an added sugar content exceeding 30% by weight.</p>	<p>28%+ Levy</p>	<p>Abolition of ad valorem duty</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>6. <u>Common Organisation of the Market in Beef and Veal (Reg.805/68 amended by Reg.2727/71)</u></p>				
<p>(a) 01.02AII Live animals of the domestic bovine species, other than pure-bred breeding animals.</p>	<p>16%+ Levy</p>	<p>Abolition within annual quotas of ad valorem duty*, plus 90% reduction of import levy (provided this is charged as an export tax)</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>02.01AII Meat of domestic bovine animals, fresh chilled or frozen.</p>	<p>20%+ Levy</p>		<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>02.06CI (a) Meat of domestic bovine animals, salted, in brine, dried or smoked.</p>	<p>24%+ Levy</p>		<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>(b) 02.01BII Edible offals of domestic bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen.</p>	<p>7% and 11%</p>	<p>Free</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>02.06CI (b) Edible offals of domestic bovine animals, salted, in brine, dried or smoked.</p>	<p>24%</p>	<p>Free</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>

* Subject to a volume growth constraint.

(Contd.)

APPENDIX 3 : (Contd.)

<p>6. Common Organisation of the Market in Beef and Veal (contd.)</p> <p>(c) Other prepared or preserved meat or 16.02BIII(b)1 meat offals, not specified, containing bovine meat or offals other than those containing meat or offals of domestic swine.</p> <p>(d) 15.02B1 Unrendered fats of bovine cattle; rendered or solvent-extracted fats (including premier jus) obtained from those fats.</p>	<p>26%</p>	<p>Free</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Tongues 17%</p>
<p>(d) 15.02B1 Unrendered fats of bovine cattle; rendered or solvent-extracted fats (including premier jus) obtained from those fats.</p>	<p>7%</p>	<p>Free</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>7. Common Organisation of the Market in Cereals (Reg.2727/75 as amended by Reg.2560/77)</p> <p>(a) 10.01A Common wheat and meslin.</p> <p>10.02 Rye.</p> <p>10.03 Barley.</p> <p>10.04 Oats.</p> <p>10.05B Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing.</p> <p>10.07 Buckwheat, millet, canary seed and grain sorghum; other cereals.</p>	<p>Levy</p> <p>Levy</p> <p>Levy</p> <p>Levy</p> <p>Levy</p> <p>Levy</p>	<p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>Reduction of levy for 10.05 by 1.5ua/100kg.</p> <p>Reduction of levy by 50% for millet and sorghum</p> <p>None</p>	<p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>None</p>	<p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>None</p>
<p>(b) 10.01B Durum wheat.</p>	<p>Levy</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Reduced levy Morocco</p>	<p>None</p>

(Contd.)

APPENDIX 3 : (Contd.)

7. Common Organisation of the Market in Cereals (contd.)					
(c)	11.01A	Wheat or meslin flour.	Levy	None	None
	11.01B	Rye flour.	Levy	None	None
ex	11.02A	Wheat groats and meal (common wheat and durum wheat).	Levy	None	None
(d)	The products listed in Annex A to this regulation.				
	07.06A	Manioc, arrowroot, salep and other similar roots and tubers with high starch content, excluding sweet potatoes.	Levy	Non-application of the the fixed component of the levy for all the products listed in Annex A of Reg.2727/75 Also reduction of variable component of the levy for 07.06A by 0.15ua/100kg.*	None
ex	11.01	Cereal flours: C. Barley flour. D. Oat flour. E. Maize flour. G. Other.	Levy Levy Levy Levy	None None None None	None None None None
ex	11.02	Cereal groats and cereal meal; other worked cereal grains (for example, rolled, flaked, polished, pearled or kibbled, but not further prepared), except rice falling within heading No.10.06; germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground: ex A. Cereal groats and cereal meal, except groats and meal of wheat and rice.	Levy	None	None

* For the O.C.T. elimination of variable component on arrowroot in 07.06A.

(Contd.)

APPENDIX 3 : (Contd.)

7. Common Organisation of the Market in Cereals (Contd.)				
(d) The products listed in Annex A to this regulation (contd.)				
B. Hulled grains, (shelled or husked), whether or not sliced or kibbled.	Levy		None	None
C. Pearled grains.	Levy		None	None
D. Grains not otherwise worked than kibbled.	Levy		None	None
E. Rolled grains; flaked grains, except flaked rice.	Levy		None	None
F. Pellets, except rice pellets.	Levy		None	None
G. Germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground.	Levy		None	None
10.04C Flour and meal of sago and of roots and tubers falling within heading No.07.06	Levy	Also reduction of variable component of the levy for 11.04C by 0.30ua/100kg.*	None	None
11.07 Malt, roasted or not.	Levy		None	None
ex 11.08A Starches:	Levy	Also reduction of variable component of the levy for 11.08AV by 50%	None	None
I. Maize starch.	Levy		None	None
III. Wheat starch.	Levy		None	None
IV. Potato starch.	Levy		None	None
V. Other.	Levy		None	None

* For the O.C.T. elimination of the variable component on arrowroot flour and meal (11.04C) and arrowroot starch (11.08V).

APPENDIX 3 : (Contd.)

7. Common Organisation of the Market in Cereals (contd.)				
(d) The products listed in Annex A to this regulation (contd.)				
11.09 Wheat, gluten, whether or not dried.	None		Levy	None
17.02B Glucose and glucose syrup: II. Other.	None		Levy	None
21.07FII Glucose syrup, flavoured or coloured.	None		Levy	None
23.02A Bran, sharps and other residues derived from the sifting, milling or working of cereals.	Reduction of 60% in levy for Maghreb and Egypt for 23.02AII		Levy	None
23.03AI Residues from the manufacture of starch from maize (excluding concentrated steeping liquors), of a protein content calculated on the dry product, exceeding 40% by weight.	None		Levy	None
23.07 Sweetened forage; other preparations of a kind used in animal feeding; ex B. other, containing starch, glucose or glucose syrup falling within sub-headings 17.02B and 21.07FII or milk products (falling within heading No. 04.01, 04.02, 04.03 or 04.04, or within sub-heading 17.02A or 21.07FI), except preparations and feeding stuffs containing 50% or more by weight of milk products falling within one or more of the headings or sub-headings.	None		Levy	None

(Contd.)

APPENDIX 3 : (Contd.)

8. <u>Common Organisation of the Market in Rice</u> (Reg. 1418/76)						
(a) 10.06AI	Paddy rice.	Levy	Levy reduced by 50% and 0.30ua/100kg.*	Reduced levy Egypt	None	None
10.06AII	Husked rice.	Levy	Component of protection for the processing industry, and 50% and 0.45ua/100kg.*	Reduced levy Egypt	None	None
10.06B	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice.	Levy			None	None
(b) 10.06C	Broken rice.	Levy	Reduction of levy by 50% and 0.25ua/100kg.	Reduced levy Egypt	None	None
(c) 11.01F	Rice flour.	Levy	Non-application of the <u>fixed</u> component of the levy for all these products.	None	None	None
11.02AVI	Rice groats and meal.	Levy		None	None	None
11.02EII(d) 1	Flaked rice.	Levy		None	None	None
11.02FVI	Rice pellets.	Levy		None	None	None
11.08AII	Rice starch.	Levy		None	None	None

* Subject to volume growth constraints; also to provision that c.i.f. prices plus reduced levy must equal threshold price less fixed deduction.

Sources: Official Journal of the European Communities

Vol.21, No.C262, 6 November 1978.

Vol.20, No.L324, 19 December 1977.

Vol.20, No.L289, 14 November 1977.

Vol.18, No.L166, 28 June 1975.

APPENDIX 4 EXCERPTS FROM THE TREATY OF ROME RELATING TO THE COMMUNITY'S EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Of the 11 objectives laid down for the EEC in Article 3 of the Treaty of Rome, only two deal with external relations.

Article 3(b) - "the establishment of a common customs tariff and of a common commercial policy towards third countries".

Article 3(k) - "the association of the overseas countries and territories in order to increase trade and promote jointly economic and social development".

The Preamble to the Treaty, however, makes clear the wider aspects of these objectives. Thus the aim of the Community, through its common commercial policy, is to contribute "to the progressive abolition of restrictions on international trade", while with regard to the (presumably) developing countries, the Preamble speaks of "the solidarity which binds Europe and the overseas countries and desiring to ensure the development of their prosperity".

The only other references to agreements with third countries come first, in Article 237, "Any European State may apply to become a member of the Community"; second, in Article 238, "The Community may conclude with a third State, a union of States or an international organisation agreements establishing an association involving reciprocal rights and obligations"; and finally, in Articles 131-136 - The Association of the Overseas Countries and Territories - dealing specifically and only with the treatment of the Community's then colonies (the "non-European countries having special relations with Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands and the UK"). By the time the Treaty of Accession was signed in 1972, however, the Community in Protocol 3 was able to offer the choice of three alternatives to most of the Commonwealth's developing country members.

These were:-

- "participation in the Convention of Association".
- "conclusion of one or more special conventions of association".
- "conclusion of trade agreements with a view to facilitating and developing trade".

By contrast the Treaty of Rome has far more fully developed provisions on the creation of a common commercial policy. These make it clear that more is envisaged than just the development of a common customs tariff against third countries. Thus Article 111, paragraph 1, enjoins the Member States to "co-ordinate their trade relations with third countries so as to bring about, the conditions needed for implementing a common policy in the field of external trade". While Article 113, paragraph 1, specifies that:

" the common commercial policy shall be based on uniform principles, particularly in regard to changes in tariff rates, the conclusion of tariff

and trade agreements, the achievement of uniformity in measures of liberalisation, export policy and measures to protect trade such as those to be taken in case of dumping or subsidies".

and Article 116 specifies that:

" Member States shall, in respect of all matters of particular interest to the common market, proceed within the framework of international organisations of an economic character only by common action".

APPENDIX 5 EUROPE'S GREEN MONEY: AN EXPLANATORY NOTE

A strict interpretation of the Common Agricultural Policy implies a much more abrupt change for the agricultural and food sector, following currency appreciation or depreciation, than it does for other sectors. For example, although we do find that devaluation tends to cause the price of imported manufactured products to increase, it generally takes some time before the foreign exporter adjusts his price, and often he will not do so by the full extent of the devaluation because of competition from domestic output. The domestic producer of commodities which compete with imports will, in turn, probably take some of the benefit of the devaluation by raising his price, but he will also be attracted by the possibility of restraining his selling price and increasing his share of the market at the expense of imports.

So the implications of devaluation for traded non-farm commodities in the EEC are that domestic prices will rise, but usually over a period of several months and usually, also, not by the full extent of the devaluation. In contrast, for farm products, since support prices are fixed in units of account, devaluation should mean an immediate price rise by the full extent of the devaluation. Intervention prices, which set a floor to the market, and minimum import prices, which determine the levies on imports from third countries, should, in principle, rise by the same amount as the currency has depreciated. Thus, under the Common Agricultural Policy, the inflationary effect of devaluation is much more severe for food prices than it is for other prices. Similarly, the country which revalues its currency finds that its farmers are expected to receive an immediate cut in the prices they receive for their produce.

Because of this, Member States have been allowed to delay the impact of a change in the value of their currencies in the case of agriculture and food by continuing to convert units of account into domestic currency at the old exchange rate, now called their 'green' or 'representative' rates. While a gap remains between a country's green and market rate of exchange, the CAP is, in effect, attempting to maintain farm product prices in that country at a different level from that applying in other Member States.

It is perhaps easiest to understand this with the aid of a very simplified example. There are a number of mechanisms which are used within the CAP to control farm product prices. One of these is intervention buying, and let us suppose that the intervention price for a particular farm product is set at 100 units of account (ua) per tonne. Green rates of exchange will be used to translate this unit of account price into national currencies and, restricting the example to two countries, suppose the green rate for the pound is $\text{£}1=2\text{ua}$ and for the Deutschmark is $1\text{DM}=.5\text{ua}$. The intervention price will, therefore, be $\text{£}50$ in the UK and 200DM in Germany. If the market rate for sterling is equivalent to $\text{£}1=4\text{DM}$, we could say that the green pound is the same as the market rate for sterling and that there is a common intervention price for the commodity in the two countries.

Assume that the pound now depreciates on foreign exchange markets to have a value in terms of marks of £1=3DM. This will be equivalent to £1=1.5ua, and if the green rate is devalued to 'bring it back in line' with market rates, the intervention price for the product in the UK will rise to £66.67. If, however, the green rate is kept at £1=2ua, the intervention price will remain at £50 per tonne. But the green rate system can only be successful in restraining market prices in the UK, following a devaluation of the pound sterling, if there is also a subsidy on exports of farm products from other EEC countries to the UK and a tax on any UK farm product exports to EEC countries. These border taxes and subsidies on intra-EEC trade are called 'monetary compensatory amounts' (MCAs). Without MCAs, at a UK market price of £50 per tonne, it would be more profitable for the German farmer to sell into intervention (at a price of 200DM, equivalent at prevailing exchange rates to £66.67) than to export to the UK, and indeed, more profitable for the UK merchant to export to Germany than to sell produce on the home market. The effect would be to pull up the UK market price to the Germany intervention level. Thus MCAs are an integral part of the green rate system; they are the mechanism by which the attempt to control farm product prices at different levels in different Member States is translated into practice.

The other effect of holding the green rate constant when the pound sterling depreciates is to reduce the levies charged on UK imports of farm products from third countries. Without a reduction in these levies, the minimum import price for the commodity in our example would be in excess of £66.67*, and if third countries supply a significant part of the UK market, it would not be possible to prevent UK market prices rising towards the level of the minimum import price.

For the British consumer, the green rate system has operated to prevent food prices rising as an automatic consequence of sterling depreciation and has meant generally lower prices for farm and food products than have applied in other Member States. These lower prices are achieved first by the MCA, which subsidises exports from (higher price) EEC countries; second, by reducing the levy on imports from third countries; and third, by making intervention prices in the UK lower than in other Member States.

* With the CAP, minimum import prices are set higher than intervention prices.

APPENDIX 6 GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS USED

AASM	-	Associated African States and Malagasy
ACP	-	African, Caribbean and Pacific
CAP	-	Common Agricultural Policy
CCT	-	Common Customs Tariff
DOM	-	Departements d'Outre Mer
EDF	-	European Development Fund
EEC/EC	-	European Economic Community/European Community
FEOGA	-	European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund
GATT	-	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GSP	-	General System of Preferences
IMF	-	International Monetary Fund
ISA	-	International Sugar Agreement
LICs	-	Low Income Countries
MCA	-	Monetary Compensatory Amount
mfn	-	'Most-favoured-nation'
mips	-	Minimum import prices
mt	-	Metric tonne
MTN	-	Multilateral Trade (Tariff) Negotiations
NIEO	-	New International Economic Order
NTM	-	Non-Tariff Measure
OPEC	-	Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
SITC	-	Standard International Trade Classification
STABEX	-	Export Earnings Stabilisation Scheme of the Lomé Convention
TOM	-	Territoires d'Outre Mer
ua	-	Units of account (EUA = European Unit of Account; EUR = Statistical Unit of Account)
UNCTAD	-	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

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