

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

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## PART IV CONSULTATIONS: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### Submission by Norway

In GATT/AIR/1907 Contracting Parties were invited to provide relevant information for the programme of consultations in regard to the application of the provisions of Part IV of the GATT decided at the 38th Session of the CONTRACTING PARTIES.

Some overlapping between document COM.TD/W/383 and the Norwegian notification has been difficult to avoid. To a large extent, however, the notification might be considered as a supplement to the document presented by the Secretariat. As COM.TD/W/383 is a purely factual documentation on Norway's trade with developing countries, this notification provides a broader outline and explains the import regime and other arrangements applying to trade with developing countries. Attention is drawn to the two annexes attached: Annex I contains statistical information supporting the statistical survey described in part I; Annex II gives information on the utilization rate of our GSP scheme.

#### A. An Overall Review of Norway's Trade Flow and Factors Affecting Such Trade

About 47 per cent of the Norwegian GDP is made up by production of services (including the public sector) and 21 per cent is production of crude petroleum and natural gas (1982 figures). Production of other primary goods has a 4-5 per cent share of GSP. Manufacturing only accounts for approximately 15 per cent of total domestic production. Consequently Norwegian imports to a large extent consist of manufactured products, mainly produced in developed countries. Total Norwegian imports accounted for about 40 per cent of GDP amounting to NOK 93 billion in 1982, of which 47 per cent were manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, including ships (Table I). These are also the product groups that show the largest import increase from 1980 to 1982 by 18 per cent and 53 per cent respectively.

The value of Norway's exports is equivalent to almost half the value of GDP, amounting to NOK 107 billion in 1982, and consists of three main categories: oil and gas, traditional goods and services, each accounting for approximately one third of the total value of exports. The importance of oil and gas has gradually increased from 10 per cent of the value of exports in 1976 to about 35 per cent in 1982.

Total exports of petroleum and gas increased between 1980 and 1982 by 16 per cent and 68 per cent respectively (Table I).

Norway's major trading partners are the EFTA and the EEC countries, having a 70 per cent share of imports and 84 per cent of exports in 1982 (Table II). In accordance with Norway's general import structure, manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, including ships, account for more than 50 per cent of imports from this region (Table III). Total imports from EFTA increased by 23 per cent and from the EEC by 13 per cent from 1980 to 1982.

The increase of imports from EFTA was mainly due to a 57 per cent increase in the imports of machinery and transport equipment, while imports of manufactured goods only increased by 9 per cent. As concerns EEC exports to Norway the increase for machinery and transport equipment and manufactured goods were 32 and 16 per cent respectively (Table III).

Petroleum and petroleum products, gas and manufactured goods are Norway's major export articles to the EFTA/EEC region, accounting for 75 per cent of the exports (Table IV). Export of petroleum has increased from 1980 to 1982 to both EFTA and EEC markets by 184 per cent and 12 per cent respectively, but gas exports to EFTA countries declined by 43 per cent in the same period. Exports of gas to EEC have, however, increased by 68 per cent. As concerns manufactured goods exports declined by 8 per cent to the EFTA and by 1 per cent to the EEC market. The total increase in exports to EFTA and EEC countries is 20 and 26 per cent respectively (Table II).

#### Development of trade with developing countries

The value of imports from developing countries declined from 1980 to 1981 and then increased again in 1982, but the net result was a reduction of imports from these countries by 13 per cent. Their import share accordingly declined from 10 to 7 per cent (Table II). There was a decline in imports for almost all product groups. Petroleum and petroleum products had the largest decline of 73 per cent (Table III). If imports of petroleum and petroleum products are not taken into account the import share was 6.5 per cent in 1982 compared to 6.7 per cent in 1970 (Table V).

Minerals, metalliferous ores and metal scrap, coffee, tea, spices, clothing and accessories are the most important products imported from developing countries (Table VI). Imports of machinery and transport equipment increased by 466 per cent from 1980 to 1982, mainly due to imports of ships.

In 1981 imports from the following GSP beneficiary countries accounted together for more than 60 per cent of total imports from the developing countries:

	Mill. NOK	Main products
1. Saudi Arabia	882.1	crude oil
2. Brazil	826.0	coffee, paper pulp
3. Jamaica	546.7	aluminium oxide
4. Libya	462.8	crude oil
5. Suriname	434.6	aluminium oxide
6. Hong Kong	404.6	clothing and accessories, watches, sport articles
7. Israel	209.7	oranges, calcium phosphates, fertilizers
8. Virgin Islands	183.2	aluminium oxide
9. Colombia	179.7	coffee
10. Venezuela	169.2	lubricating oils
	4,298.6	
Total imports from GSP countries	6,880.3	

Attached at Annex II is a comprehensive list of imports from all GSP beneficiaries in 1981. According to this list Norwegian imports from least developed countries in 1982 were NOK 28.6 million or 0.41 per cent of total imports from developing countries.

The export value has increased by 33 per cent from 1980 to 1982, but the export share to developing markets remains constant at 8-9 per cent, which was the case also throughout the 1970's. However, excluding ships, petroleum and gas the developing countries' share of Norwegian exports has increased from 5.9 per cent in 1970 to 11.4 per cent in 1982 (Table VII).

The most important export products to developing countries are fish and fishery products, machinery and equipment, paper and paper products, metals, and fertilizers, having a total export share of approximately 75 per cent (Table VIII). Exports of machinery and transport equipment (including ships) had the largest increase from 1980 to 1982 by 69 per cent (Table IV). A 58 per cent export decline was seen for petroleum and petroleum products. Among the developing countries Norway's most important export markets in 1981 were Nigeria (fish and fishery products), Yugoslavia (machinery and equipment), Panama (ships), Liberia (ships) and the Republic of Korea (ships, metals).

#### B. Norway's Economic and Trade Policy in View of the Objectives and Principles contained in Article XXXVI

##### GSP

In accordance with the objectives and principles contained in Article XXXVI and following the consultations between developing and developed countries at UNCTAD II concerning preferential treatment of developing countries, the Norwegian Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) for import of goods from developing countries was established in 1971. The Norwegian GSP includes 130 independent countries, out of which 36 have status as least-developed countries, and 35 dependent or administrated countries and territories.

The Norwegian GSP scheme has no fixed time limit. It contains no duty quotas or schemes for gradual reduction of duties. The products included are free of duty when imported to Norway. In general, imports of manufactured products (Chapter 25-99) are duty-free, except for those contained in the "negative list". Agricultural products (Chapter 1-24) are as a general rule excepted from the GSP scheme, but duty-free status is granted for a number of agricultural products contained in the "positive list".

Norway does not apply quantitative restrictions on imports of industrial products covered by the GSP scheme, but some agricultural products on the "positive list" are subject to seasonal import restrictions.

When Romania, Bulgaria and Hong Kong were included in the GSP scheme, additional lists of manufactured products not entitled to preferential treatment were drawn up for these three countries. In 1977 Norway withdrew five GSP concessions towards the Republic of Korea for safeguard reasons in accordance with Article XXXVII.1.

Imports from least-developed countries were granted duty-free treatment for all products as from 1976. Quantitative restrictions and other non-tariff measures in the trade regime, however, apply to imports from the least-developed countries in the same way as to imports from other countries.

Preferential treatment is granted only if the products imported to Norway satisfy the applicable rules of origin. These rules are identical with the rules applied by the EFTA and EEC countries. According to these rules, three main conditions have to be fulfilled to obtain preferential treatment for goods imported from the developing countries:

1. The goods must be produced in the exporting developing country, which implies that the goods should be wholly produced within that country or that the goods have undergone substantial transformation sufficient to qualify as originating products. The Norwegian GSP system allows cumulation, which means that materials originating in a preference-receiving country belonging to a regional economic grouping and used in the production in another preference-receiving country belonging to the same economic grouping, could be regarded as originating in this latter country. Cumulation is granted at request of a regional economic grouping if certain conditions are met. Up to now the ASEAN countries only have been granted such cumulation admission.
2. The goods must be consigned directly to Norway from the exporting beneficiary country. This regulation permits, however transit consignment through the territories of one or more countries provided that the goods have remained under surveillance of the customs authorities in the country of transit.

According to special agreements between Norway and EEC and between Norway and the other EFTA countries having GSP systems (Finland, Switzerland, Sweden and Austria) transit consignment of GSP products is granted on a mutual basis within this free-trade

area. The intention behind the arrangements is that for GSP products which are exported to EFTA and EEC countries and from there consigned to a third country within the free-trade area, the preferential treatment will be granted by the last-importing country. A special replacement certificate has to be issued in the intermediate country within the EEC-EFTA area.

3. The goods must be accompanied by satisfactory documents of origin, (Form A) which are to be presented by the importers at customs clearance in Norway.

According to this regulation the authorities in the exporting beneficiary country must have notified the Norwegian authorities of the institutions which have been approved for certification and verification of the certificate of origin and must have provided samples of the stamps which will be used for the certification.

If this requirement is not met, a certificate of origin is not valid and consequently preferential treatment will not be granted. At present 75 countries and territories have submitted the above-mentioned information on certifying authority and provided samples of the stamp.

#### Extensions of the GSP scheme

The product coverage of the GSP scheme is subject to constant review, and has been changed several times since the introduction of the system. The first deletion of products from the "negative" list took place in 1973. In 1976 several agricultural products were added to the "positive" list, followed by another 16 items as a result of the negotiations in the Tokyo Round. Most of these were tropical products which were included in the GSP scheme from 1 January 1977.

Since the introduction of the GSP scheme, the list of beneficiary countries has been extended several times, and by now includes 164 independent developing countries, dependencies and territories. Extensions of and deletions from the product lists and extension of the list of beneficiary countries have partly been made upon applications from these countries or from Norwegian importers. The list of least-developed countries has been kept in conformity with decisions of the United Nations.

The GSP scheme is a key element in Norway's import policy towards developing countries, and a chronological review of the extensions of the system is attached at Annex III.

#### Utilization rate of the Norwegian GSP system

Most of Norwegian imports from developing countries are free of duty, but the duty-free share of imports (on m.f.n. and GSP basis) has declined from 94 to 85 per cent in 1981 due to reduced imports of petroleum, which is free of duty. However, the utilization rate of the GSP increased from 47 per cent in 1980 to 58 per cent in 1981. According to the Norwegian custom authorities this rather low rate of utilization is mainly due to the

fact that beneficiary countries do not follow the procedure for obtaining preferential treatment. For instance, the authorities of many beneficiary countries have not notified the Norwegian authorities of the certifying institutions or the stamp of the certifying institutions. Sixty-eight additional countries exporting to Norway could have obtained GSP treatment if documentation requirements had been met (see Annex II).

In 1981, 24 of the beneficiary countries did not export to Norway at all.

Mention should also be made of the fact that textiles and clothing and many leather products and agricultural commodities are not included in our GSP system.

Other obstacles to exports from the developing countries are of a more practical nature. For example, the Norwegian market is rather small and the additional costs for distribution and marketing on the Norwegian market may in many cases exceed the increased income by selling these products to Norway. In order to help alleviate such problems the Norwegian Import Promotion Office for Products from Developing Countries (NORIMPOD) published a booklet in 1979: "Guide for export to Norway". This booklet gives an overview of Norway's foreign trade policy vis-a-vis developing countries, ways and means of transporting to Norway, market conditions, trade organizations, wholesale imports, manufacturing industry, retail trade, consumer organization and some practical advice and information.

#### MTN Agreements

Norway is party to all the MTN Agreements concluded in the Tokyo Round, of which four contain special and differential provisions for developing countries. Norway has not made use of the reservation opportunities laid down in the Agreements.

#### Financial support and financial assistance to development

##### Official Development Assistance (ODA)

Norwegian net official disbursements to developing countries in 1982 increased by 34.6 per cent and reached a level of NOK 3,610.0 millions (USD 559.4 millions). The ODA/GDP ratio was 1.01 per cent in 1982, an all-time high for Norway, and was only marginally surpassed by the Netherlands and Sweden. Budget appropriations increased from 1.00 per cent of estimated GSP for 1981 to 1.05 per cent for 1982 and 1.10 per cent for 1983.

Acknowledging the high volume and quality of Norway's development assistance programme, a recent OECD report pointed out that "ODA is extended almost exclusively in grant form and is approximately evenly divided between multilateral contributions and bilateral aid. The bulk of bilateral ODA is channelled to low-income countries. A tendency to move towards more rapidly disbursing forms of aid is making itself felt. Growing attention is paid to assessing the effectiveness of assistance."

In its ODA to the main bilateral recipients, Norway has for a long time supported some production facilities partly aimed at exports to neighbouring developing countries. These projects have run into problems recently, due to new difficulties in market access and in obtaining payments due, while profitability has suffered owing to changing price structures. The main thrust of bilateral ODA has, however, been significantly affected by present circumstances, i.e. the developing countries' need to export. This has mainly taken the form of engaging more actively in production-oriented assistance. Where capacity utilization is low in directly productive activities - sometimes the level is below 50 per cent - much more aid has been provided for vital inputs and components than before, in the form of commodities, spare parts and foreign exchange.

Mention should also be made of the Norwegian system of import support, where procurement is restricted to other developing countries - thus stimulating intra-LDC trade. Import support accounted for 9.8 per cent of Norwegian bilateral aid in 1982, or some NOK 206.4 millions (USD 32.0 millions).

It is only fair to say that Norway, like most donor countries, has not found much scope for ODA financing of export projects bilaterally in the low-income countries that mainly benefit from its aid. This is also a reflection of recipient orientation in aid programming. Direct assistance in this field has since 1969 been channelled through a multi-bilateral technical assistance programme with the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre (ITC), encompassing both headquarters and country projects. Owing to the ITCs large capacity and experience, it is felt that this is a more rational way of going about export promotion aid than by trying to build up a separate national competence.

The 1983 appropriations for ITC amounts to NOK 8.5 millions (USD 1.3 million), and supports 15 projects. Norway remains one of the largest contributors to ITC.

Norwegian authorities offer a special guarantee arrangement for Norwegian importers buying products from developing countries. This arrangement includes imports from Norway's main partners in development co-operation as well as least-developed countries in general. The purpose of this arrangement is to encourage Norwegian importers to seek new suppliers in developing countries by reducing the risk for possible financial losses due to unfamiliar markets, procedures, products etc. The arrangement is administered by the Norwegian Import Promotion Office for Products from Developing Countries (NORIMPOD) and the Office has 5 million NOK at its disposal for granting such guarantees. The guarantee arrangement came into force in September 1981 and so far few applications have been received.

### Reciprocity

In accordance with Article XXXVI.8 in the General Agreement, Norway does not apply the principle of reciprocity towards the developing countries.

C. Norway's Trade Policy Measures in View of the Commitments under Article XXXVII

Reduction of duty in the Tokyo Round

The background for Norway's negotiations with developing countries in the Tokyo Round was that 97 per cent of all Norwegian imports from these countries were duty-free on m.f.n. or GSP basis.

As concerns the negotiations on tropical products and other agricultural products Norwegian concessions were granted mainly by extension of the product lists in the GSP scheme but also on ordinary m.f.n. basis. Reference is made to the paragraph "extension of the GSP scheme" concerning products included in the GSP scheme as a result of the multilateral trade negotiations.

Consultations between Norway and developing countries as regards manufactured goods must be considered in connection with the formula reduction applied by the developed countries. On one hand the Norwegian duty reduction on m.f.n. basis made the margin of preferential treatment for developing countries smaller. However, the exception list, i.e. list of products not included in the MTN reductions, contained several products included in the GSP scheme.

The Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics has calculated that altogether the negotiations resulted in a 11.6 per cent reduction of duty for imports to Norway from developing countries as concerns manufactured products.

Plurilateral consultations

Norway takes an active part in the plurilateral consultations on tropical products and quantitative restrictions initiated in March 1982. Several developing countries have made requests for liberalization of the Norwegian trade regime for tropical products and some other agricultural products of special interest for developing countries. Such requests are considered thoroughly by the Norwegian authorities. Most of the requests concern elimination of quantitative restrictions.

An interdepartmental Committee has been established to look into the possibilities for increasing Norwegian imports of agricultural products from developing countries. The Committee is expected to conclude its work in late autumn.

Tariff escalation

As mentioned above only 15 per cent of Norway's GDP is made up of manufactured goods. The trade statistics in the tables attached at Annex I also show that Norway's main import articles are manufactured products, machinery and transport equipment.



Almost all Norwegian imports of manufactured and processed products are imported duty-free from the EFTA/EEC free-trade area, and duty-free preferential treatment is obtainable under the GSP scheme for imports of manufactured products from developing countries.

It is acknowledged that tariff escalation may occur in Norway's customs tariff. Norway has supported work in GATT concerning this problem.

#### Fiscal measures

The Value Added Tax System (VAT) applies to all products whether domestically produced or imported. The system was introduced in 1970 as part of a major tax reform. The tax is 20 per cent of the sales price, and is charged in full to the consumers, with few tax free exceptions. In addition, fiscal duties are levied on motor vehicles, alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, chocolate and confectionary products and sugar. The sugar levy applies on a non-discriminatory basis and was introduced in November 1981 at NOK 1.00/kg and increased to NOK 2.35/kg in January 1982. The fiscal duty applies only to sugar for consumption and not to imports of sugar for further processing. Norway does not produce sugar and consequently this levy cannot be considered a protective measure. The major suppliers of sugar to the Norwegian market are Denmark, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Finland and Austria. Norway is a member of the International Sugar Agreement, and the International Cocoa Agreement.

#### Agricultural products

The Norwegian import system for agricultural products is based on quantitative restrictions and tariffs, applicable to all countries, aiming at providing a reasonable amount of protection for the agricultural sector. The main features of the system have been applied since the 1930's.

In the 1950's the trade measures were incorporated in a basic agreement concluded between the agricultural organizations and the Government together with price-adjustment measures. The policy is still regulated by such an Agreement, and the measures are extended to include market-regulating measures, rationalization and development measures, special income raising measures, regulating provisions and social welfare schemes. The present Norwegian agricultural policy is based on the guidelines issued by the Storting in 1977 aiming at increasing agricultural production in order to get a higher degree of self sufficiency and to obtain more economic equality between farmers and industrial employees. Special consideration is to be given to small farmers, and agricultural production in remote areas is given priority.

For reasons of public health agricultural imports are subject to sanitary and phytosanitary requirements set by the Government.

For practical and geographical reasons it is difficult for developing countries to compete when quantitative restrictions are temporarily suspended due to the fact that such supplementary imports take place at rather short notice. The Committee referred to previously is looking into this problem.

In 1980 GSP beneficiary countries exported agricultural products for NOK 1,743 million to Norway (25.4 per cent of total), of which 80 per cent were imported duty-free on m.f.n. basis and 11 per cent enjoyed preferential treatment.

The Norwegian "positive list" of agricultural products includes 70 items, mainly tropical fruits and vegetables (in primary and processed form) and spices. Some of the products are, however, subject to seasonal restrictions in periods when demand is met by domestic production.

For a broader outline of Norwegian agricultural policy, reference is made to ongoing discussions in the Agricultural Committee.

#### Textiles and clothing

Norwegian imports of textiles and clothing from developing countries are regulated by global quotas under GATT's Article XIX. The Article XIX action was taken in 1978 when Norway decided not to join MFA II due to unsuccessful negotiations between Norway and Hong Kong. Norway has the intention of acceding to MFA III provided that satisfactory bilateral agreements can be obtained. Negotiations have started with three of the most important suppliers of low-priced textiles: Hong Kong, Thailand and Singapore, and are expected to be continued in early autumn.

The global quotas have been extended until 31 December 1983. The global quota system contains at present 8 sensitive product groups and the present levels are as follows:

	<u>1983 level</u>
1. Knitted shirts, blouses and T-shirts	1,400,000 pcs.
2. Knitted undergarments	4,400,000 "
3. Knitted jackets, jumpers, sweaters, cardigans and pullovers	4,040,000 "
4. Jackets of woven material including part of suits and sets	800,000 "
5. Trousers of woven material including part of suits and sets	1,700,000 "
6. Shirts of woven material	1,900,000 "
7. Blouses of woven material	1,320,000 "
8. Bed-linen	320,000 kgs

During the existence of the global quotas there has been a certain increase in the quotas and one product category, "outer garments of woven material for infants", has been deleted from the system.

Norway maintains a system of automatic surveillance licensing for some textile products, outside the global quotas.

In spite of the restrictions Norway has one of the highest per capita import rates of textiles and clothing and the Norwegian textile and garment industry is facing serious problems because of the increasing imports.

Norwegian Import Promotion Office for Products from  
Developing Countries (NORIMPOD)

NORIMPOD was established in response to the developing countries' request that the developed countries set up national agencies to promote actively imports from developing countries.

NORIMPOD acts as an intermediary in establishing business contacts between exporters/producers in the developing countries and the Norwegian market with the purpose of creating permanent business relations. Its function is to help increase the export revenues of the developing countries and, in this way, contribute to the development of these countries. Special efforts are made to increase imports of products which may promote the industrialization of those developing countries which are most disadvantaged, and which can be expected to make the best use of this kind of assistance.

NORIMPOD arranges seminars for trade attachees from developing countries, with the aim of having relevant information about Norwegian markets and market conditions passed on to exporters in developing countries via their government representatives. ITC contributes to these seminars.

A particular promotion effort initiated and supported financially by NORIMPOD is a campaign to make products from developing countries more familiar to the consumers.

NORIMPOD arranges and heads missions of potential Norwegian importers to, in particular, least-developed countries in order to establish direct contacts.

The experience so far is that there is a lack of information about export procedures and about the Norwegian market's needs and preferences. To help overcome this problem, NORIMPOD has issued a booklet called "How to make a business offer", which gives the exporters detailed information on how to shape an offer to Norwegian importers. Another experience is that it is mainly Norway's major partner countries that show most interest in NORIMPOD's work and accordingly over 50 per cent of the imports resulting from NORIMPOD's activities come from these countries.

D. Consideration Of Any Matters Relating To Joint Actions Under Article XXVIII

The international agreements on primary commodities

Norway is a member of the six existing international agreements on primary commodities and has also signed the Agreement on Jute.

Norway takes a positive attitude to the Integrated Programme for Commodities and has actively supported the establishment of the different agreements, and their improvement.

At the UNCTAD VI conference Norway offered to pay capital subscriptions to the Common Fund for five low-income countries.

Joint action in co-operation with other international organizations

Norway takes an active part in the work carried out in UNCTAD, and has been a staunch supporter of the organization.

In addition to the Norwegian offer concerning the Common Fund at UNCTAD VI, the Nordic countries sponsored a separate resolution on the International Trade Centre (ITC), aimed at increasing the resources of ITC in order to improve the advisory services in the field of marketing and distribution of primary commodities from developing countries.

Together with about 12 other developed countries, Norway contributes financially to the ITC and its programme for technical and administrative training. Norwegian authorities consider ITC an important institution aiming at increasing the trade of developing countries. Norway has over the years been the second most important source of voluntary contributions for the ITC's field activities. For the years 1981 and 1982 the Norwegian financial support amounted to 8.5 million NOK.

ANNEX I  
TABLE I

NORWAY'S TRADE BY DIVISIONS OF SITC, IN MILL. NOK (CURRENT PRICES)

	IMPORTS					EXPORTS				
	1980	1981	1982	Change 1980-82	Change in per cent	1980	1981	1982	Change 1980-82	Change in per cent
Food, beverages and tobacco	5557	5661	5708	151	3	5433	6497	6623	1190	22
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	7249	7422	6626	-623	-9	4016	4335	3975	-41	-1
Fuel, lubricating oils	14417	12970	13136 <sup>1)</sup>	-1281	-9	44543	53147	58905	14362	32
Petroleum and -products	12934	11565	11142	-1792	-14	31261	35252	36387	5126	16
Gas	534	531	1103	569	107	12981	17158	21778	8797	68
Chemical products	5672	5677	6041	369	7	5748	6021	6251	503	9
Manufactured goods	15430	15209	18181	2751	18	17530	17594	17051	-479	-3
Machinery and transport equipment	23978	30702	36673	12695	53	11126	13147	16825	5699	51
Ships	1434	4541	6567	5133	358	3826	4073	6000	2254	59
Oilrigs	-	335	1646	1646	-	-	698	1409	1409	-
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	10801	11591	12934	2133	20	2435	2595	2613	178	7
Miscellaneous articles	498	448	430	-68	-14	841	929	991	150	18
TOTAL	83602	89680	99729	16127	19	91672	104265	113234	21562	24
TOTAL ships excluded	82168	85147	93162	10994	13,4	87846	100192	107154	19308	22,0

1) This figure is preliminary.

ANNEX I (cont'd.)  
TABLE II  
NORWAY'S TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL REGIONS  
1980 - 1982 IN MILLION NOK

	IMPORTS					EXPORTS					Change in per cent			
	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%	1980	%	1981	%		1982	%	
TOTAL	83 602		89 600	99 729	99 729		91 672	104 265	113 234			1980-82	Change in per cent	
EFTA	20 096	24	21 573	24	24 739	24	11 535	12	12 922	12	13 785	12	2 250	20
EEC	40 109	47	41 527	46	45 291	45	64 878	70	72 708	69	81 592	72	16 714	26
OECD	73 162	87	80 863	90	87 938	88	82 031	89	93 050	89	101 187	89	19 156	23
East-Europe	1 769	2	2 190	2	3 617	3	1 247	1	1 373	1	1 240	1	- 7	- 1
GSP-Countries	8 957	10	6 660	7	7 787	7	8 036	8	9 270	8	10 699	9	2 663	33

EFTA : Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland  
 EEC : Belgium/Luxembourg, Denmark, France, Greece, Greenland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands,  
 United Kingdom, West-Germany

East-Europe: Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Soviet Union

GSP-  
 countries : Africa excluding South Africa, Asia excluding Israel, Japan, North and South America  
 excluding USA, Canada and Greenland, Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand,  
 Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey.



ANNEX I (cont'd.)

TABLE IV

NORWAY'S EXPORT BY MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN MILL. NOK (CURRENT PRICES)

	EFTA		EEC		GSP-countries <sup>1)</sup>		% change
	1980	1982	1980	1982	1980	1982	
Food, beverages and tobacco	1.357	1.675	2.111	2.568	995	1.096	10%
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	620	655	2.380	2.416	212	176	- 16%
Fuels and lubricating oils	1.058	2.820	43.023	55.867	53	43	- 18%
Petroleum and petroleum products	851	2.420	30.011	33.824	51	23	- 58%
Gas	30	17	12.917	21.702	-	-	-
Chemical products	1.572	1.668	2.506	2.840	882	835	- 5%
Manufactured goods	3.335	3.056	10.718	10.612	1.167	1.296	11%
Machinery and transport equipment	2.523	2.856	2.839	5.725	3.854	6.339	69%
Ships	232	123	340	1.707	2.853	3.879	35%
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	905	858	934	992	119	183	54%
Miscellaneous articles	165	197	367	572	123	128	4%
TOTAL	11.535	13.785	64.878	81.592	8.036	10.699	33%

1) Data specified at SITC groups was not available for Turkey, Bulgaria and China, but these countries are included in the total figures.



ANNEX I (cont'd.)

TABLE V

TABLE V

Year	Imports from developing countries			In per cent of tot. imp.	
	excl. ships and oil installations	incl. ships and oil installations	excl. petroleum	excl. ships and oil installations	excl. petroleum
1970	2.487	2.529	1.557	9,6	6,7
1976	6.442	6.537	2.804	10,8	5,3
1977	6.953	7.000	3.583	10,2	5,9
1978	6.288	6.331	3.373	10,6	5,9
1979	6.130	6.402	3.831	9,2	5,5
1980	7.795	8.062	4.536	9,6	5,4
1981	6.079	6.299	4.535	7,0	5,1
1982	5.336	7.389	6.436	7,4	6,5

TABLE VI

TABLE VI

Products	The most important products imported from developing countries			
	Mill.NOK		per cent of total imports	
	1981	1982	1981	1982
Minerals	1.764	952	28,0	12,9
Metalliferrous ores and metal scrap	1.270	1.199	20,2	16,2
Coffee, tea, spices	755	777	11,9	10,5
Clothing and accessories	457	491	7,3	6,6

ANNEX I (cont'd.)

TABLE VII

Norwegian exports to developing countries

Year	Exports of goods to developing countries		In per cent of Norwegian export	
	Traditional exports of goods 1)	Total export	Traditional exports of goods 1)	Total exports
1970	907	1.483	5,9	8,5
1976	2.104	4.952	5,5	11,5
1977	2.644	6.271	6,7	13,5
1978	2.827	5.987	6,0	11,4
1979	3.769	7.058	5,9	10,4
1980	4.234	7.087	9,1	7,8
1981	5.463	8.210	10,6	7,9
1982	5.888	9.767	11,4	8,6

1) Traditional export of goods is exclusive petroleum, gas, ships and petroleum installations.

TABLE VIII

The most important products exported to developing countries

Products	Mill.NOK		In per cent of total export to developing countries	
	1981	1982	1981	1982
Ships excluding 100 br.t.	2.746	3.878	33.4	39.7
Fish and fishery products	1.334	1.024	16.2	10.5
Machinery and equipment excl. transport equipment	1.076	1.156	13.1	11.8
Paper and paper products	490	411	6.0	4.2
Metals excl. iron and steel	445	378	5.4	3.9
Fertilizer	334	241	4.1	2.5

ANNEX I:

Reporting country: Norway

GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES

Import of products in CCCN chapter 1-24 and  
25-99 from recognized beneficiaries, 1981

(Value in 1.000 Norwegian kroner)

Recognized preference receiving countries and territories listed according to ID/B/GSP/ NORWAY	Total imports	MFN dutiabie imports	MFN dutiable imports eligible for GSP treatment	
			Total	Received GSP treatment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
404*				
Afghanistan				
BTN 1-24	2,499	1	-	-
BTN 25029	3,921	3,733	3,733	762
203*				
Algeria				
BTN 1-24	1,748	11	-	-
BTN 25-99	59,115	4	2	-
204				
Angola	-	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	-	-	-	-
705*				
Argentina				
BTN 1-24	84,077	74,079	3,458	-
BTN 25-99	13,395	10,489	9,785	3,457
409				
Bahrein				
BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	24	13	13	-
410*				
Bangladesh				
BTN 1-24	218	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	1,068	275	275	169
612				
Barbados				
BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	93	93	20	-

3.

604				
Belize				
BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	434	427	9	-
229				
Benin				
BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	-	-	-	-
412				
Bhutan				
BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	-	-	-	-
710				
Bolivia				
BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	364	275	107	23
205*				
Botswana				
BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	21	21	21	12
715*				
Brazil				
BTN 1-24	504,928	15,108	12,255	9,196
BTN 25-99	321,047	95,196	37,225	25,547

4.

213				
British Indian Ocean Territory				
BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	8	8	8	-
810				
British Pacific Ocean Territory				
BTN 1-24	16,675	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	29	-	-	-
607				
British West Indies, Bermuda, Associated States in the British Commonwealth				
BTN 1-24	458	296	-	-
BTN 25-99	20,905	2,565	2,169	2
416				
Brunei				
BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	9	9	9	-

	113*				
	Bulgaria				
	BTN 1-24	3,452	1,188	367	-
	BTN 25-99	7,100	6,975	5,314	91
	420*				
	Burma				
	BTN 1-24	35	-	-	-
	BTN 25-99	7,554	245	245	-
	216				
	Burundi				
	BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
	BTN 25-99	-	-	-	-
	270*				
	Cameroon				
	BTN 1-24	4,886	-	-	-
	BTN 25-99	6,011	-	-	-
5.	273				
	Cape Verde				
	BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
	BTN 25-99	-	-	-	-
	337				
	Central African Republic				
	BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
	BTN 25-99	-	-	-	-
	373				
	Chad				
	BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
	BTN 25-99	-	-	-	-
	725				
	Chile*				
	BTN 1-24	12,335	8,496	3,033	89
	BTN 25-99	10,085	1,620	1,620	-
	484*				
	China, People's Rep.of				
	BTN 1-24	27,665	13,324	5,469	1,348
	BTN 25-99	135,974	128,539	71,394	58,709
	730*				
	Colombia				
	BTN 1-24	174,364	9,255	81	-
	BTN 25-99	5,363	5,321	24	14
	231				
	Comoros				
	BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
	BTN 25-99	-	-	-	-

6.

278					
Congo					
BTN 1-24	1	1	1	-	
BTN 25-99	659	-	-	-	
616*					
Costa Rica					
BTN 1-24	32,014	120	5	-	
BTN 25-99	79	79	79	-	
620					
Cuba					
BTN 1-24	196	191	23	-	
BTN 25-99	2	-	-	-	
500*					
Cyprus					
BTN 1-24	4,803	4,513	1,347	-	
BTN 25-99	695	671	357	131	
250					
Djibouti					
BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-	
BTN 25-99	1	1	1	-	
624*					
Dominican Republic					
BTN 1-24	204	-	-	-	
BTN 25-99	-	-	-	-	
765*					
Ecuador					
BTN 1-24	4,259	-	-	-	
BTN 25-99	465	454	289	254	
249*					
Egypt					
BTN 1-24	362	260	221	-	
BTN 25-99	11,853	11,780	64	39	
672*					
El Salvador					
BTN 1-24	15,707	-	-	-	
BTN 25-99	136	136	133	13	
265					
Equatorial Guinea					
BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-	
BTN 25-99	-	-	-	-	
246					
Ethiopia					
BTN 1-24	120	-	-	-	
BTN 25-99	1	1	-	-	

	811*				
	Fiji				
	BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
	BTN 25-99	-	-	-	-
7.	740				
	Falkland Islands				
	BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
	BTN 25-99	-	-	-	-
	815				
	French Polynesia				
	BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
	BTN 25-99	2	2	-	-
	254*				
	Gabon				
	BTN 1-24	71,099	-	-	-
	BTN 25-99	12	-	-	-
	256*				
	Gambia				
	BTN 1-24	56	56	56	-
	BTN 25-99	2	2	2	-
	260*				
	Ghana				
	BTN 1-24	9,410	-	-	-
	BTN 25-99	51,135	20	-	-
	118				
	Gibraltar				
	BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
	BTN 25-99	6	6	6	-
	662*				
	Guatemala				
	BTN 1-24	30,611	402	-	-
	BTN 25-99	214	214	73	67
	264				
	Guinea				
	BTN 1/24	72	-	-	-
	BTN 25-99	-	-	-	-
	266				
	Guinea-Bissau				
	BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
	BTN 25-99	-	-	-	-
8.	720*				
	Guyana				
	BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
	BTN 25-99	14,545	-	-	-

666*				
Haiti				
BTN 1-24	1,137	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	51	51	51	51
644*				
Honduras				
BTN 1-24	28,315	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	103	103	103	-
466*				
Hong Kong				
BTN 1-24	4,322	4,117	219	10
BTN 25-99	400,291	382,774	89,473	1,997
444*				
India (incl. Sikkim)				
BTN 1-24	20,309	2,484	1,823	1,072
BTN 25-99	93,629	92,794	37,873	23,485
448*				
Indonesia				
BTN 1-24	22,349	14	9	-
BTN 25-99	15,234	2,464	2,162	1,630
9.				
456*				
Iran				
BTN 1-24	3,550	167	167	-
BTN 25-99	8,075	7,418	7,417	608
452*				
Iraq				
BTN 1-24	442	6	-	-
BTN 25-99	268	267	267	-
460*				
Israel				
BTN 1-24	111,724	34,957	9,561	5,637
BTN 25-99	97,929	31,505	28,661	21,449
239*				
Ivory Coast				
BTN 1-24	2,508	604	483	328
BTN 25-99	4,617	248	235	-
648*				
Jamaica				
BTN 1-24	946	15	-	-
BTN 25-99	545,795	250	255	-
476				
Jordan				
BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	-	-	-	-



478				
Kampuchea				
BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
BTN 24-99	-	-	-	-
276*				
Kenya				
BTN 1-24	13,298	7,798	5,284	3,370
BTN 25-99	848	564	561	473
492*				
Korea, Republic of				
BTN 1-24	657	599	594	555
BTN 25-99	462,119	242,821	156,082	102,029
496				
Kuwait*				
BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	573	573	145	108
10.				
504				
Lao People's Dem.Rep.of				
BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	-	-	-	-
508*				
Lebanon				
BTN 1-24	143	87	87	-
BTN 25-99	362	362	353	231
281*				
Lesotho				
BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	23	23	23	13
283*				
Liberia				
BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	994	94	-	-
286				
Libya				
BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	135,440	94	2	-
289				
Madagascar				
BTN 1-24	942	13	13	-
BTN 25-99	3	-	-	-
296*				
Malawi				
BTN 1-24	11,009	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	-	-	-	-

512*				
Malaysia				
BTN 1-24	17,694	1,110	1,102	238
BTN 25-99	124,020	101,531	29,624	13,197
513*				
Maldives				
BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	2	2	2	2
11.				
299				
Mali				
BTN 1-24	33	33	33	-
BTN 25-99	-	-	-	-
126*				
Malta				
BTN 1-24	115	115	115	-
BTN 25-99	11,054	10,728	4,150	2,390
307*				
Mauritius				
BTN 1-24	9	7	6	-
BTN 25-99	418	418	130	-
309				
Mauritania				
BTN 1-24	313	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	1	1	-	-
652*				
Mexico				
BTN 1-24	17,159	4,332	3,256	2,860
BTN 25-99	32,783	3,864	3,212	756
303*				
Morocco				
BTN 1-24	64,864	264	82	-
BTN 25-99	37,651	1,149	951	427
319*				
Mozambique				
BTN 1-24	260	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	5	-	-	-
818				
Nauru				
BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	-	-	-	-
528*				
Nepal				
BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	619	619	619	480

656					
Netherlands Antilles					
BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	576	516	516	-	-
664*					
Nicaragua					
BTN 1-24	10,278	2	2	-	-
BTN 25-99	9	7	7	-	-
309					
Niger					
BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	-	-	-	-	-
12.					
313					
Nigeria					
BTN 1-24	105,762	25	3	-	-
BTN 25-99	16	-	-	-	-
520					
Oman					
BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	375,941	-	-	-	-
688					
Pacific Islands					
Administered by the USA or					
under the USA Trusteeship					
BTN 1-24	55	55	24	-	-
BTN 25-99	183,042	13	13	-	-
534*					
Pakistan					
BTN 1-24	23,020	1,019	1,012	931	-
BTN 25-99	17,081	12,400	9,013	7,045	-
668					
Panama					
BTN 1-24	37,955	-	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	525	16	12	-	-
806*					
Papua New Guinea					
BTN 1-24	6,455	-	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	14	-	-	-	-
755*					
Paraguay					
BTN 1-24	401	-	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	105	41	41	36	-
Peru*					
BTN 1-24	661	6	6	-	-
BTN 25-99	7,426	6,860	57	-	-

428*					
Philippines					
	BTN 1-24	26,220	11,041	7,649	7,410
	BTN 25-99	32,242	30,584	11,212	6,697
540					
Qatar					
	BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
	BTN 25-99	382	381	36	-
133*					
Romania					
	BTN 1-24	2,921	255	83	-
	BTN 25-99	75,547	53,835	8,261	4,057
329					
Rwanda					
	BTN 1-24	1,883	7	-	-
	BTN 25-99	-	-	-	-
13.					
830					
Samoa					
	BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
	BTN 25-99	-	-	-	-
333					
Sao Tome and Principe					
	BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
	BTN 25-99	-	-	-	-
544					
Saudi Arabia					
	BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
	BTN 25-99	882,055	198	110	-
338					
Seychelles					
	BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
	BTN 25-99	-	-	-	-
336*					
Senegal					
	BTN 1-24	385	380	379	-
	BTN 25-99	-	-	-	-
339					
Sierra Leone					
	BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
	BTN 25-99	-	-	-	-
548*					
Singapore					
	BTN 1-24	5,542	376	19	16
	BTN 25-99	101,238	96,509	66,822	32,234

Solomon Islands					
	BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
	BTN 25-99	-	-	-	-
14.	341				
Somalia					
	BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
	BTN 25-99	-	-	-	-
	424*				
Sri Lanka					
	BTN 1-24	1,764	1,330	13	-
	BTN 25-99	10,696	8,707	4,019	3,947
	209				
St.Helena (incl. Ascension, Cough Island & Tristan da Cuhna)					
	BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
	BTN 25-99	-	-	-	-
	356*				
Sudan					
	BTN 1-24	1,610	10	132	-
	BTN 25-99	9	-	-	-
	765*				
Suriname					
	BTN 1-24	150	150	132	-
	BTN 25-99	434,325	-	-	-
	357*				
Swaziland					
	BTN 1-24	1,008	1,008	1,008	-
	BTN 25-99	1,141	1,141	1,118	2
15.	564				
Syria					
	BTN 1-24	1,206	-	-	-
	BTN 25-99	318	318	126	6
	369*				
Tanzania					
	BTN 1-24	905	59	59	-
	BTN 25-99	161	161	161	13
	568*				
Thailand					
	BTN 1-24	13,972	10,576	5,285	3,710
	BTN 25-99	52,530	51,160	15,798	11,829
	576				
Togo					
	BTN 1-24	2,262	39	-	-
	BTN 25-99	-	-	-	-

813					
Tonga					
BTN 1-24	2,265	-	-	-	
BTN 25-99	25	18	18	-	
16.					
680*					
Trinidad & Tobago					
BTN 1-24	27	1	-	-	
BTN 25-99	246	-	-	-	
379*					
Tunisia					
BTN 1-24	5	5	5	-	
BTN 25-99	7,114	777	388	44	
143*					
Turkey					
BTN 1-24	25,949	21,315	21,138	1,128	
BTN 25-99	5,533	4,182	3,397	633	
386					
Uganda					
BTN 1-24	2,978	-	-	-	
BTN 25-99	-	-	-	-	
426					
United Arab Emirates					
BTN 1-24	2	2	-	-	
BTN 25-99	263	263	46	-	
393					
Upper Volta					
BTN 1-24	1	1	1	-	
BTN 25-99	10	10	10	-	
770*					
Uruguay					
BTN 1-24	1,971	1,824	493	-	
BTN 25-99	3,144	2,964	2,765	2,139	
775*					
Venezuela					
BTN 1-24	1	-	-	-	
BTN 25-99	169,197	90	38	-	
575*					
Viet-Nam					
BTN 1-24	2	2	2	-	
BTN 25-99	1	1	1	-	

17.

688				
Virgin Islands of 20				
the USA (St. Croix,				
St. Thomas, St. John etc.)				
BTN 1-24	55	55	24	-
BTN 25-99	183,097	13	13	-
578				
Yemen Arab Republic				
BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	-	-	-	-
556				
Yemen, Democratic Rep.				
BTN 1-24	225	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	2	2	2	-
125*				
Yugoslavia				
BTN 1-24	16,020	10,948	5,441	6
BTN 25-99	59,684	54,680	33,506	23,510
279*				
Zaire				
BTN 1-24	-	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	712	49	49	-
389*				
Zambia				
BTN 1-24	16	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	241	-	-	-

18.

326				
Zimbabwe				
BTN 1-24	17,904	-	-	-
BTN 25-99	2	-	-	-

Total 1-24	1,530,442	244,489	95,269	37,904
Total 25-99	5,355,630	1,475,782	579,302	350,808
Total 1-99	6,886,072	1,720,271	674,871	388,712

19. 1. The 73 countries having complied as per 31 December 1981 with the notification procedures required under the Norwegian GSP rules of origin, is marked with \* after custom number.
  2. The countries which have status of LDC are written in capital letters.
  3. The table contains imports from all beneficiaries covered by the Norwegian GSP scheme except the following territories which were dependencies of New Zealand during the period; Cook Islands, Tokelau Islands and Niue. The official Norwegian statistics include import data for these territories only in the data for New Zealand.
  4. In the official Norwegian Statistics the American Virgin Islands are grouped together with the Panama Canal Zone. Statistics over; Bahamas, Bermuda, Cayman Islands and Dependencies, Grenada, Leeward Island and Windward Islands are included in British West Indies etc. since they are grouped together in the official Norwegian statistics.
20. 5. On 1 August 1981 Hong Kong was included in the Norwegian GSP scheme. At the same date Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and Comoros were included in the list of least-developed countries eligible for duty-free treatment for all products.
  6. Total imports from beneficiaries decreased 14 per cent from 1980 to 1981. Imports accorded GSP treatment rose by 19 per cent. The potential duty-free \* import was 85 per cent of the total in 1981. The real duty-free import was 81 per cent of the total in 1981. In 1980 the figure was 91 per cent, the difference is mainly due to reduced oil imports. The difference is due to unused GSP-opportunities. The per cent of MFN dutiable imports eligible for GSP treatment which received GSP treatment was 58 per cent in 1981 and 47 per cent in 1980.

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Col. (1), (2) and (3) concern imports in 1981 irrespective of the date of the inclusion of the beneficiaries in the scheme or the date of their compliance with the GSP rules of origin.

\* = (MFN or GSP).



ANNEX III

Extensions of our GSP system

1973:

I The list of independent developing countries eligible for preferential treatment was extended by the following countries:

Bahrein, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cuba, United Arab Emirates, Fiji, Nauru, Oman, Qatar, Tonga, Western Samoa.

II The list of eligible dependencies and territories was established.

III The following products were included in the "positive" list of agricultural products:

ex 10.07 Canary seed.

ex 11.06 Flour and meal of roots and tubers falling within heading 07.06.

11.07 Malt, roasted or not.

19.02 Malt extract.

19.05 Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products.

ex 19.07 Fine bread crumbs and rusks without adding of sugar.

ex 19.08 Rusks, caces, and Danish pastry.

ex 21.07 Non-alcoholic preparations (known as "concentrated extracts") for the manufacturing of beverages, sweetfat and similar products of the kinds used by bakers with a content of fatty substance of less than 10 per cent by weight, semi-manufacture of products falling within heading 19.05, sweets and chewing gum, not containing sugar and prepared maize.

ex 23.07 Dog biscuits, animal feeding stuffs containing meat or offals of land animals, in airtight containers.

1975:

I Change in the rules of transit consignment.

II Formal and material changes in the rules of origin.

III The following product was added to the "positive" list:

ex 20.06 Bananas.

1976:

- I Twenty-eight developing countries defined as least-developed countries, were granted duty-free treatment for all products. These countries were:
- Botswana, Burundi, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Lesotho, Mali, Malawi, Niger, Rwanda, Central African Empire, Somalia, Sudan, Chad, Tanzania, Uganda, Upper Volta, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Butan, Laos, Maldives, Nepal, Western Samoa, Arab Republic of Yemen, People's Democratic Yemen, Haiti.
- II The following agricultural tariff positions were included in the GSP scheme as a result of negotiations in the Tokyo Round in the forum of an extension of the "positive" list:
- ex 03.02 Fish, smoked (including hot process), except smoked salmon.
  - ex 04.05 Birds' eggs in shell, other than chickens' eggs, not for human consumption.
  - ex 07.01 Olives and capers, fresh or chilled.
  - ex 07.02 Olives and capers (including boiled), preserved by freezing.
  - ex 07.04 Olives and capers, dried, dehydrated or evaporated, whole cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared.
  - ex 07.06 Manioc and arrowroot, fresh dried, whole or sliced.
  - ex 08.04 Grapes, fresh.
  - ex 08.12 Bilberries, dried
  - ex 16.03 Whale-meat extracts.
  - 17.01 Beetsugar and cane sugar, solid.
  - ex 17.02 Other sugars, syrups and other liquid or decomposed sugar, except grape- and starch syrup (glucose) and other syrups containing maximum 25 per cent starch syrup; artificial honey, whether or not mixed with natural honey, caramel.
  - 19.03 Macaroni, spaghetti and similar products.
  - ex 19.08 Pastry and other fine bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa in any proportion.
  - ex 20.02 Asparagus etc.,
  - ex 21.02 Extracts, essences or concentrates of coffee, preparations, with a basis of those extracts, essences and concentrates.

1977:

I Also resulting from the MTN, the following products were included in the GSP scheme:

Extension of the positive list:

- ex 02.04 Frogs legs
- ex 07.01 Capsicum grossum from 1 December to 21 May.
- ex 08.09 "Jack"-fruits, fresh.
- ex 09.01 Roasted coffee.
- ex 16.05 Coating chocolate, chocolate confectionary, eating chocolate and sugar confectionary containing cocoa.
- ex 20.02 Mushrooms, except edible mushrooms.
- ex 20.06 Chinese gooseberries and melons, mixed fruits substantial by consisting of peaches, plums and pears.

Delegation from the "negative" list:

- ex 58.02 Other carpets, carpeting, rugs, mats and matting made of jute or abaca, of sisal or other of the agave family, cocofibre.

II Romania was included in the country list. An additional list of products not entitled to preferential treatment was made applicable to Romania.

III Angola, Cape Verde Islands, Guinea, Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe were given preferential treatment.

IV Preferential treatment of the Republic of Korea as concerns the following products was withdrawn for safeguard reasons:

CCCN:	42.02	Travel goods
	42.03.101/109	Working gloves
	42.03.304/305/ 306/309	Clothes of leather and artificial leather
	61.10.001	Gloves, mittens, mitts, stockings, socks and sockettes, not being knitted or crocheted goods
	62.04.320/300/390	Tents.

- V Included in the GSP system (deleted from the "negative" list)
- CCCN: ex 62.02 Kitchen linen of cotton.

1978:

- I Bulgaria was granted preferential treatment on similar conditions as Romania (in 1977).
- II The principle of cumulation was introduced.

1979:

The following products were included in the "positive" list:

- ex 20.05 Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit puree and fruit pastes of bananas being cooked preparations, containing sugar.

1980:

- I Zimbabwe was included in the list of beneficiary countries.
- II Included in the GSP system (extension of the "positive" list):
- ex 20.07 Coconut milk powder.
- ex 20.06 Preserved peaches.
- III Improvement in the rules of origin: If GSP products are exported to an EFTA or an EEC country and from there consigned to a third country within the free-trade area, the last importing country is the one to grant preferential treatment.

1981:

- I Hong Kong was given preferential treatment. A special list of products not entitled to GSP treatment is made applicable to Hong Kong in addition to the general "negative" list.
- II The country list of least-developed countries was extended to Comoros, Cape Verde Islands and Guinea-Bissau.
- III The following products were deleted from the particular "negative" list applicable to Romania and Bulgaria"
- ex 32.09 Plastic varnishes
- ex 39.03 Renenerated cellulose etc.
- ex 39.08 Other high polymers etc.

ex 40.11A Rubber tyres to motor vehicles, aircrafts and cycles except to passenger cars, lorries and buses.

94.02 Medical furniture.

ex 94.03 Other furniture.

IV Included in the GSP were: (deleted from the "negative" list)

62.02.353 Toilet and kitchen linen containing cotton, not hemmed, other than drill and damask, multi-coloured, not printed.

1982:

I Annotations to the certificate of origin, form A, were improved so that the annotations are now adapted to the origin systems in all GSP-granting countries.

II The ASEAN countries were permitted to make use of the cumulation system.

III The Cook Islands were included in the list of beneficiary countries.

IV The following products were included in the GSP system by delegation from the "negative" list:

55.08 Terry towelling and similar terry fabrics of cotton.

ex 84.061 Engines for vehicles falling under the headings 87.01A, 87.02 and 87.03.

1983:

I Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone and Tonga were given least-developed country status.