

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

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CONVENTION OF ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY AND THE ASSOCIATED AFRICAN AND MALAGASY STATES

(Questions and Replies)

Following the establishment by the Council in January 1970 of a working party to examine the provisions of the new Convention of Association concluded between the EEC and the African and Malagasy States (C/M/60), contracting parties were invited in GATT/AIR/783 to submit questions concerning its provisions to the signatories of the Convention.

In response to the invitation a number of questions were received and transmitted to the parties to the Convention. These questions and the replies prepared by the parties to the Convention are reproduced hereunder.

GENERAL

Question 1

What reasons do the parties have for believing that a free-trade area, as provided for in GATT Article XXIV:8, between highly industrialized countries and independent countries in the early stages of their economic development can further the economic development and independence of the latter countries?

Answer

As indicated in the preamble to the Convention and in article 1, the parties to the Association regard the establishment of a free-trade régime as an instrument, among others, for co-operation calculated to stimulate diversification of the economy and promote the industrialization of the Associated States. The experience gained since the establishment of the Association in 1958 confirms the parties in the belief that the elimination of obstacles to trade and the progressive and gradual confrontation of competition in a framework ensuring effective guarantees, taking due account of the degree of development and development needs of the associated countries, is a factor favourable to the process of general development of these countries and, in particular, to a balanced expansion of their trade.

Question 2

Do the parties to the "Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States associated with that Community" (hereinafter referred to as Yaoundé II) present this Agreement as a request for a waiver under Article XXIV?

Answer

The answer is in the negative. In the opinion of the parties, the second Yaoundé Convention satisfies the terms of the definition of a free-trade area laid down in Article XXIV, paragraph 8.

Question 3

Do the parties to Yaoundé II present it as a GATT Article XXIV exception to the Article I most-favoured-nation principle?

Answer

The answer is in the affirmative. The Convention satisfies the provisions of Article XXIV in favour of free-trade areas.

Question 4

If the parties wish Yaoundé II to be considered as an Article XXIV exception, what do they intend to do about the fact that some of the parties are not contracting parties of GATT and that therefore the exception provided by Article XXIV:5 does not apply?

Answer

The practice followed by the CONTRACTING PARTIES shows that the concept of "territories of contracting parties" in Article XXIV, paragraph 5, is not interpreted as restricting the applicability of the exception provided for in that paragraph.

Question 5

Do the signatories consider that Yaoundé II is in conformity with the rules laid down in Article XXIV of the General Agreement, and if so, why?

Answer

See answers to questions 3, 6 and 7.

Question 6

The parties state that in their opinion the Agreement "adheres to the same general underlying concept as the preceding Convention, in particular the maintenance of the free-trade régime between the parties". Do the parties consider that the formation of a free-trade area in conformity with the provisions of Article XXIV and consistent with the provisions of Article XXIV:8 has already been achieved, or do they consider Yaoundé II as an interim agreement leading to the formation of a free-trade area as provided in Article XXIV:3(b) and 3(c) of the GATT?

Answer

The "free-trade area" objective was already achieved during the implementation of the first Convention, by the elimination of Customs duties and other restrictive regulations of commerce, for substantially all trade:

- in regard to the Community on 1 September 1968
- for Madagascar on 1 January 1961
- for the Cameroon)
- the Central African Republic)
- the Congo (Brazzaville)) Provisionally on 1 July 1962 and
- Gabon) finally on 1 June 1964
- Chad)
- for Mali on 1 January 1963 (with regard to tariff disarmament)
- for the Ivory Coast)
- Dahomey)
- Upper Volta)
- Mauritania) on 1 December 1964
- the Niger)
- Senegal)
- for Burundi on 1 July 1968
- for Somalia on 1 January 1969

- Togo has no Customs tariff proper, and no other measures restrictive of trade.
- Rwanda has made a first Customs tariff reduction of 15 per cent in favour of the EEC.
- With regard to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa), the Community has assumed the obligations provided for in articles 2, 5 and 11 of the first Convention. Because of international obligations, this State has not so far considered that it can grant the reciprocity provided for in article 3, paragraph 2 of the first Convention.

Question 7

If they consider that such a free-trade area has already been achieved, on what grounds do they consider that the part of their trade which has been fully liberalized represents substantially all the trade in products originating in the constituent territories? In replying, will the parties give figures for the most recent three years for which statistics are available showing:

- (a) the total value of imports of the Community from the Associated States;
- (b) the total value and percentage of imports of the Community from the Associated States which would be subject to duties under the Community's Common External Tariff if the Associated States were treated as third countries;
- (c) the total value and percentage of imports of the Community from the Associated States which (a) are, and (b) are not subject to intra-Community treatment under the Common Agricultural Policy as finally agreed upon by the Community at the end of the period of validity of Yaoundé I;
- (d) the total value and percentage of imports of the Community from the Associated States which benefit from the preferences granted to the Associated States. (These figures would be more useful if broken down into primary products, manufactures and semi-manufactures);
- (e) the total value of the imports of the Associated States from the Community;
- (f) the total value and percentage of the imports of the Associated States from the Community which would be subject to duties and other restrictive regulations of commerce (except, where necessary, those permitted under GATT Articles XI, XII, XIV, XV and XX), if such imports were subject to the existing regulations of trade with third countries of the individual Associated States. (It would be desirable to provide separate figures for customs duties and other restrictive regulations of commerce);
- (g) the total value and percentage of imports of the Associated States from the Community which benefit from the preferences granted to the Community by the Associated States;

(h) the value of Community imports, total and by sources of supply, for the years 1962 to 1968, of tropical products on which the Community grants the Associated States duty-free treatment, namely pineapples, desiccated coconuts, unroasted coffee, tea, unground cloves, unground nutmegs and cocoa beans. (These data should be broken down by sources as between the Associated States, the non-associated African States and Latin America.)

Answer

For the answer to this question see the detailed statistical tables in annexes I, II, III and IV.

Question 8

If they consider Yaoundé II as an interim agreement leading to the formation of a free-trade area as provided in Article XXIV:3(b) and 3(c) of the GATT, would the parties:

(i) indicate those provisions of the Convention which stipulate a "plan and schedule" and a "reasonable length of time" for the formation of a free-trade area as provided for in Article XXIV:5(c);

(ii) state when the free-trade area will be completed;

(iii) compare Yaoundé I and II so as to show the progress made towards a free-trade area beyond that existing at the end of Yaoundé I;

(iv) provide the same statistical information as is requested in question 7 above, so as to show the progress made in achieving a free-trade area.

Answer

The provisions of the new Convention make this question pointless; see answers to questions 6 and 7.

Question 9

Do the parties believe that Yaoundé I and II are primarily trade-creating as foreseen by the GATT or primarily trade-diverting, and why? In answering this question would the parties cite trade figures arising out of the results of Yaoundé I, deducting, of course, trade financed by assistance from the Community and its Member States?

Answer

In the opinion of the parties, the trade statistics given in annex I show that the result of the Association has been to facilitate trade between the constituent territories and not to raise barriers to the trade of other contracting parties.¹

¹The Secretariat of the Commission will be asked to prepare, in collaboration with the Associated States, statistical tables showing the trend of imports into the AAMS of products from third countries not parties to the Association.

Question 10

Would the parties to the Agreement list all duties and other regulations of commerce which are higher or more restrictive as of 1 January 1970 than the corresponding duties and other regulations of commerce applicable to third countries which existed in the same constituent territories prior to the formation of the interim agreement of 1 June 1964?

Answer

As far as the Community is concerned, not only has no duty been increased and no regulation of commerce made more restrictive with respect to third countries, but on the contrary, the Community has in many cases granted unilateral reductions or suspensions of duties and when the second Convention comes into force it intends to make further reductions of duties on a series of important tropical products. Similarly, since 1 January 1970 the Associated States have made no increase in duties and have adopted no regulation of commerce which is more restrictive with respect to third countries. Moreover, some States have made large reductions of duties in all or part of their external tariff for certain products.

Question 11

Would the parties provide yearly trade figures since 1964, showing the volume and percentage of trade which is no longer subject to (a) Customs duties and (b) other restrictive regulations of commerce due to the operation of Yaoundé I and forecast the changes in these figures due to the operation of Yaoundé II?

Answer

See statistical tables in annex II. Additional statistics showing the breakdown of volume of imports according to the nature of trade policy measures are not available. The parties are not in a position to forecast the trend of trade during the period of validity of the second Convention, but on the basis of the experience gained since the establishment of the free-trade areas, they expect that this trade will continue to develop favourably.

Question 12

What were the developments of EEC imports in recent years classified by main categories of products, both from the Associated States and from third countries?

(Example)

EEC Imports	1963	1969
Total imports (by main categories of products)		
From the Associated States (by main categories of products)		
From other developing countries (by main categories of products)		

Answer

See statistical table in annex I.

Question 13

What were the developments of imports by the Associated States in recent years for each of the main categories of goods, both from the Community and from third developed countries?

(Example)

<u>Each Associated State</u>	1963	1969
Total imports (by main categories of products)		
From the EEC (by main categories of products)		
From other developed countries (by main categories of products)		

Answer

See statistical table in annex IV.

ARTICLE I

Question 14

Do the parties consider Yaoundé II primarily a treaty providing for the economic development of the Associated States as set forth in article 1 or a treaty providing for the creation of a free-trade area which is not mentioned in the treaty?

Answer

The second Yaoundé Convention is considered to be a treaty aiming at the economic development of the Associated States. The establishment of free-trade areas and the implementation of measures of financial intervention and technical co-operation are instruments for the achievement of this aim.

Question 15

Since article 1 stresses the economic development and economic independence of the Associated States, would the parties indicate the relevance of article 3, paragraph 1, to these goals?

Answer

The provisions of article 3, paragraph 1 are determined by the political decision of each of the parties to the Convention. Consequently, they do not come within the scope of the General Agreement.

TITLE I - TRADE

Chapter I

CUSTOMS DUTIES AND QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTIONS

Question 16

As compared with the 1963 Convention, does the new Convention provide for or imply a decrease or an increase in exceptions to the principal of free trade, as regards tariffs, quotas and fiscal duties, or other restrictions having equivalent effect?

Answer

The principal of free trade, which is and remains the basic principle of the Association, is not impaired by the new Convention. Indeed, the new Convention only defines more precisely the criteria and procedures for application of these exceptions, with a view to better safeguarding the development needs of the Associated States in accordance with the spirit and objects of the Association.

Question 17

What proportion of imports by the EEC from the Associated States, taken individually or as a whole, will be excluded from the provisions of article 2, paragraph 1 and article 6, paragraph 1, which provide for freedom of trade, in pursuance of the conflicting provisions of article 2, paragraph 2 and article 6, paragraph 2 respectively?

Answer

See annex II.

Question 18

As regards those agricultural products which do not yet come under Community regulations, what will happen when the Community establishes common rules?

Answer

In so far as the AAMS are interested in exporting these agricultural products, treatment more favourable than the general régime applicable to third countries will be applied to imports from the AAMS and will be fixed case by case after consultation with the Association Council.

Question 19

To what products do the parties intend to apply (or already apply) the different import treatments in accordance with article 2, paragraph 2 and Protocol No. 1 to the present Convention (or in accordance with article 2, paragraph 4 of the preceding Convention)?

Answer

The following products exported by the AAMS are subject to special regulations fixing the treatment applicable to them on importation into the Community:

- vegetable oils: free
- frozen meat of bovine animals for processing, the main product exported by the AAMS: free
- other bovine meat: free of Customs duty
- rice and broken rice: standard reduction of levy
- preserved pineapple and pineapple juice and mixtures of preserved pineapple, papaya and granadilla and their juices: free
- other preserved fruits and vegetables: free of fixed component
- goods produced by processing of agricultural products of interest to the AAMS (for example, tapioca): free
- processed products derived from cereals and rice: free of fixed component
- manioc and its derivatives: free of fixed component and standard reduction of variable component.

Question 20

To what extent are imports by the Community of goods originating in the Associated States affected by duties or quotas? It would be appreciated if the answer could be given on the basis of recent trade statistics as illustrated below:

	<u>EEC imports</u>	
	\$ million	%
Total imports (from the Associated States)		
Duty-free entry		
Subject to duties and charges		
Subject to quotas		

Answer

See annex II. No imports from the Associated States are subject to Customs duties or quotas.

Question 21

To what extent are the imports by each Associated State of goods originating in the Community affected by duties or quotas? The form of answer may be as follows:

	<u>Each State</u>
	\$ million %
Total imports (from EEC)	
Duty-free entry	
Subject to preferential duty	
Subject to most-favoured-nation duty	
Subject to quotas	

Answer

See answers to questions 7 and 24.

Question 22

What restrictions other than tariffs are applied to imports from third countries by the African Associated States, but not to imports from the EEC?

Answer

This question is not relevant, either as regards the Convention or as regards Article XXIV of the General Agreement.

Question 23

(a) How do the parties justify article 3, paragraph 2, which allows Associated States to retain or introduce Customs duties to meet their development needs, as consistent with a free-trade areas as defined in GATT Article XXIV:8(b)?

(b) A similar article and protocol in the Yaoundé I Agreement provides for notification of such duties or charges having a similar effect. Would the parties list the duties and charges so notified under Yaoundé I and the value of trade to which they applied, so as to give an idea of the importance of this departure from complete free trade?

Answer

(a) The relevant provisions of the Convention are consistent with the criterion "substantially all the trade" of Article XXIV:8(b) of the General Agreement.

(b) No notification of this kind has been made to the Association Council under the first Yaoundé Convention.

Question 24

(a) How do the parties justify the quantitative restrictions both sides may impose on imports under article 3, paragraph 2 and article 7, paragraph 2, as consistent with a free-trade area as defined in GATT Article XXIV:8(b)?

(b) A similar article and protocol in the Yaoundé I Agreement provides for communication of quantitative restrictions to the Association Council. Would the parties list the restrictions and the value of trade involved, so as to give an idea of the importance of this departure from complete free trade?

Answer

(a) The relevant provisions of the Convention are consistent with the criterion "substantially all the trade" of Article XXIV:8(b) of the General Agreement.

(b) The following quantitative restrictions were communicated by the Associated States to the Association Council under article 6, paragraph 4 of the first Yaoundé Convention.

(figures 1966)

Cameroon: Agricultural implements, ploughs, carts, cement, sugar - representing 3,900,000 units of account or 3.9 per cent of total imports from the Community.

Central African Republic: Footwear, sugar, meat and poultry, dairy products, vegetables, fruit and grains, rice, wheat flour, groundnut oil, beverages - representing 1,400,000 units of account or 6 per cent of total imports from the Community.

Ivory Coast: Matches, paints, sugar, coffee huskers, rice huskers - representing 8,400,000 units of account or 4.6 per cent of total imports from the Community.

Dahomey: Potatoes, nails - representing 50,000 units of account, i.e. an insignificant percentage of total imports.

Gabon: Sugar - representing 50,000 units of account, i.e. an insignificant percentage of total imports from the Community.

Upper Volta: Sugar - representing 1,600,000 units of account or 7.8 per cent of total imports from the Community.

Madagascar: Batteries, blankets, footwear, confectionery and biscuits, cathode-ray tubes, edible oils, tomato concentrates, beer, candles, cement, paper and paperboard, ploughs and angady (spades),¹ bottles - representing 4,600,000 units of account or 4.4. per cent of total imports¹ from the Community.

Mali: Imports are subject to overall restrictions because of balance-of-payments difficulties.

Niger: Sugar, thermoplastic materials - representing 1,700,000 units of account or 6.1 per cent of total imports from the Community.

Senegal: Sugar, heavy vehicles, asbestos products, cement, detergents, potatoes, onions, batteries - representing 12,700,000 units of account or 12.2 per cent of total imports¹ from the Community.

Chad: Wheat flour, sugar - representing 600,000 units of account or 3.3 per cent of total imports from the Community.

Question 25

What provisions of GATT do the parties consider to provide for quantitative restrictions under the above articles, especially for "development needs"?

Answer

The provisions of Article XVIII and Part IV of the General Agreement.

Question 26

Do some of the associated countries impose quotas for balance-of-payments reasons? If so, are import licences or permits granted on a preferential basis?

Answer

This question is not relevant, either as regards the Convention or as regards Article XXIV of the General Agreement.

¹ Some of the products subject to restriction cannot be isolated in statistics. The figures are therefore approximate estimates.

Question 27

At the time when the Convention was renewed, what was the percentage for each associated country and for the associated countries as a whole, of imports coming from the EEC, which were affected by the exceptions provided for in article 3, paragraph 2 and article 7, paragraph 2? Are the contracting parties making provision for a plan and schedule, so that the principle of free trade should cover substantially all those exceptions?

Answer

See the answer to question 24. The contracting parties point out that the régime of free trade already applies to substantially all their trade, taking development needs into account.

Question 28

What proportion of the exceptions to the principle of free trade provided for in article 2, paragraph 2 and article 6, paragraph 2 on the one hand, and in article 3, paragraph 2 and article 7, paragraph 2 on the other hand, are intended to be permanent and what proportion will be of an interim nature?

Answer

The measures authorized by article 2, paragraph 2 and article 3, paragraph 2 are permanent, while the measures authorized by article 6, paragraph 2 and article 7, paragraph 2 are provisional.

Question 29

On which products do the parties intend to retain or introduce (or now impose) customs duties in accordance with article 3, paragraph 2 and Protocol No.2 (or in accordance with article 3, paragraph 2 of the preceding Convention)?

Answer

See answer to question 23.

Question 30

Regarding article 6, paragraph 3, what conditions are to be applied (or are now applied) to the products referred to in article 2, paragraph 2(a)?

Answer

This provision means that in each specific case the conditions or procedures for application of the measures in question may be the subject of a request for consultation.

Question 31

On which products do the parties intend to retain or introduce (or now maintain) quantitative restrictions in accordance with article 7, paragraph 3 and Protocol No. 3 (or in accordance with article 6, paragraph 3 of the preceding Convention)? What are the conditions applied to these restrictions (article 7, paragraph 5)?

Answer

For the first question see answer to question 24. For the second question see the answer to question 30.

Chapter II

PROVISIONS CONCERNING TRADE POLICY

Question 32

Why do the Associated States undertake the special obligations set out in article 11, sub-paragraphs (a) and (b), while the Community does not seem to assume similar obligations?

Answer

The provisions in question come under the internal administration of the Convention; an examination of the Convention as compared with the provisions of GATT is not concerned with them.

Question 33

Apart from the provisions of articles 12, 13 and 14, are there in the new Convention provisions, the purpose or effect of which is inevitably to increase or reduce freedom of trade between the associated countries or between certain countries on the one hand and third countries on the other?

Answer

There are no provisions in the Convention the purpose of which is to restrict the freedom of trade.

Question 34

What plans do the Associated States have for establishing, among themselves or with third parties, customs unions and free-trade areas or concluding economic co-operation agreements as provided for under articles 12, 13 and 14? Will these arrangements be submitted for GATT consideration?

Answer

This question does not come within the scope of an examination of the Convention as such, as compared with the provisions of the GATT.

Chapter III

SAFEGUARD CLAUSES

Question 35

Will GATT contracting parties which may consider themselves adversely affected by the implementation of safeguard measures (article 16) be given an opportunity to consult under the appropriate provisions of the GATT?

Answer

The rights of the contracting parties under the relevant provisions of the General Agreement are in no way affected by the provisions of the Convention, no matter whether such contracting parties are third countries or parties to the Convention.

Question 36

Regarding article 16, paragraphs 1 and 2, to what products and on what occasions were article 13, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the preceding Convention applied?

Answer

Article 13, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the first Convention were not invoked.

TITLE V - GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Question 37

Do any of the Associated States not grant preferred tariff treatment to imports from the EEC, in accordance with article 63? If so, which States and is it on the ground of international obligations?

Answer

See answer to question 6 in regard to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

PROTOCOL No. 1

Question 38

What will be the nature of the special preferential systems provided for in article 1, paragraph 1 of Protocol No. 1 and what will be the criteria on the basis of which the preferential margins will be established in each case?

Answer

Under this special system the Associated States benefit, according to products, from

- either complete freedom from customs duty and other restrictive measures;
- or a standard reduction of the variable component of the levy;
- or elimination of the fixed component of the levy;
- or both the last two advantages.

This treatment is fixed case by case.

PROTOCOL No. 4

Question 39

Some countries have insisted that developed countries granting general preferences to less-developed countries should not expect to receive reverse preferences granted by less-developed countries to developed countries. (a) Does Yaoundé II limit the Community from giving up the reverse preferences granted to it in accordance with article 3 of this Convention? (b) If other developed States grant general preferences only to less-developed beneficiaries who do not grant reverse preferences to developed countries, are the Associated States free to eliminate the reverse preferences granted to the Community as a result of Yaoundé II?

Answer

For historical and political reasons, the parties to the Convention unanimously desired to give the Association the structure of a free-trade area. The reverse preferences are the result of the free-trade régime established between the EEC and the AAMS in accordance with the rules of the GATT. The AAMS are completely autonomous as regards tariffs applicable to third countries - as is also the Community - and have full freedom to act as their own interests may require. Moreover, Protocol No. 4 annexed to the second Convention meets the wish of the parties to state clearly their position on the problem of the compatibility of the preferences granted to the European Economic Community by the Associated States with the generalized preferences in the framework of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Annex I

TREND OF IMPORTS OF THE COMMUNITY

Unit: \$'000

Year	Total imports	AAMS	Overseas territories and possessions	<u>Other developing countries</u> (Africa South of the Sahara, Latin America, Asia and non-associated Oceania)
1958	16,156,076	914,397	96,606	4,672,975
1959	16,222,287	853,855	69,603	4,726,229
1960	19,444,648	949,334	70,185	5,254,085
1961	20,453,404	930,293	93,469	5,239,225
1962	22,352,562	929,903	107,751	5,628,530
1963	24,676,689	989,339	121,875	6,090,131
1964	26,856,103	1,149,583	91,602	6,719,383
1965	28,582,091	1,146,362	95,720	7,220,553
1966	30,756,120	1,319,114	105,395	7,568,732
1967	30,895,296	1,307,960	120,338	7,869,604
1968	33,542,236	1,466,572	128,039	8,181,119

Annex II

YEAR 1967

A. Breakdown of EEC imports from AAMS, by nature of protection

	<u>in \$'000</u>	<u>percent of total</u>
- Total imports	1,307,960	100
- Products for which the duty listed in the common tariff is <u>nil</u> for all origins	795,911	60.9
- Products for which a duty is listed in the common tariff and for which the AAMS enjoy exemption	466,301	35.6
- Agricultural products subject to customs duty and levy, for which the AAMS enjoy total exemption from duty and levy	11,507	0.9
- Agricultural products subject to levies, for which the AAMS do not enjoy total exemption from levy	1,110	0.8
- Products subject to quotas	0	0

B. Incidence for each associated State of the proportion (0.8 per cent) of imports not completely liberalized

- Madagascar	6,593	13.5%
- Congo (Brazzaville)	2,864	8.8%
- Senegal	891	0.8%
- Togo	182	0.6%
- Ivory Coast	469	0.2%
- Congo (Democratic Republic)	55 less than	0.1%
- Cameroon	77 less than	0.1%

Annex III

IMPORTS INTO THE COMMUNITY OF CERTAIN TROPICAL PRODUCTS

(It should be noted that for some products,
detailed statistics are not available
for the years 1962, 1963 and 1964.)

Unit: '000 units of account

(i) Fresh pineapple

Autonomous duty	12
Duty under Yaoundé I	8
Duty proposed for Yaoundé II	6

Origins	1965	1966	1967	1968
Total imports of EEC	3,940	4,473	6,306	6,037
of which:				
<u>AAMS</u>	2,010	2,734	3,694	3,621
<u>Other African countries</u>	328	395	478	339
of which: Guinea	224	245	380	236
Kenya	103	150	98	103
<u>Latin America</u>	206	129	107	150
of which: Mexico	1	32	-	17
Brazil	204	97	107	133
<u>Asia</u>	6	-	-	21
of which: Taiwan	6	-	-	21

(ii) Copra

Autonomous duty 0
Duty under Yaoundé I 0
Duty proposed for Yaoundé II 0

Origins	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Total imports of EEC	78,451	89,969	108,461	113,708	120,788	91,738	97,141
of which:							
<u>AMS</u>	748	724	927	742	511	264	311
<u>Non-associated African States</u>	3,440	3,060	3,664	2,630	1,577	3,011	4,583
of which: Portuguese Guinea	150	75	22	47	-	224	366
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	-	235
Ghana	41	-	-	-	-	57	42
Nigeria	386	222	837	1,078	697	494	509
Tanzania	50	324	252	-	237	399	519
Mauritius	-	-	-	177	-	-	146
Mozambique	2,813	2,439	2,553	1,328	643	1,321	2,766
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
<u>Latin America</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
of which: Paraguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
<u>Asia</u>	64,631	74,974	90,716	96,009	103,724	75,349	75,600
of which: Indonesia	3,402	1,625	7,901	20,131	18,266	18,204	29,144
Malaysia	273	692	117	102	57	61	1,533
Singapore	292	140	-	-	-	-	235
Philippines	59,453	71,932	82,698	75,776	84,869	57,084	44,688
Ceylon	-	-	-	-	482	-	-
<u>Other developing countries</u>	3,812	5,739	6,085	-	7,487	8,004	9,097
of which: British Oceania	120	-	1,136	2,021	2,097	2,402	2,636
New Hebrides	3,159	5,739	4,949	4,757	5,390	5,602	6,461

(iii) Unroasted coffee

Autonomous duty 12%
Duty under Yaoundé I 9.6%
Duty proposed for Yaoundé II 7% (suspension)

Origins	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Total imports of EEC	500,916	509,890	648,366	669,316	692,880	659,483	707,950
of which:							
<u>AMS</u>	119,304	122,971	162,666	155,670	152,525	141,030	169,228

(iii) Unroasted coffee (cont'd)

Origins	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
<u>Non-associated</u>							
<u>African States</u>	47,209	51,902	70,945	84,524	81,675	77,264	69,150
of which: Angola	16,663	21,196	32,059	38,454	32,307	32,625	28,106
(Kenya							
(Uganda	25,971	26,173	31,856	38,086	41,642	38,470	32,711
(Tanzania							
Nigeria	71	98	277	296	945	236	47
Ethiopia	4,241	4,172	5,111	5,736	5,704	4,652	7,313
<u>Latin America</u>	313,257	313,087	379,903	418,637	407,120	400,357	440,046
of which: Brazil	119,437	126,062	146,532	151,705	161,388	162,644	177,711
Colombia	60,989	63,015	85,507	94,076	75,215	79,759	-
Salvador	39,733	35,117	43,725	58,379	49,806	49,474	52,905
Guatemala	21,896	22,656	26,334	29,283	29,801	24,170	32,310
Costa Rica	25,644	22,667	24,844	22,102	24,808	21,939	25,497
Haiti	12,427	10,028	11,297	13,835	11,348	9,537	9,168
Mexico	8,995	7,726	8,818	9,704	11,991	9,477	7,057
Ecuador	5,271	6,167	7,528	11,218	11,087	10,232	9,511
<u>Asia</u>	14,592	15,061	24,387	22,354	31,011	31,862	18,982
of which: Indonesia	5,385	6,569	13,080	15,412	21,273	20,091	9,825
India	4,205	2,732	6,712	3,506	3,075	3,810	3,037
Malaysia	2,465	2,679	2,454	1,421	4,699	6,401	3,265
Yemen	1,094	1,050	1,466	1,388	1,086	705	285

(iv) Tea

Autonomous duty	23%
Duty under Yaoundé I	11.5%
Conventional duty	0 (suspension)
Duty proposed for Yaoundé II	0 (suspension)

Origins	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Total imports of EEC	29,273	25,822	31,760	30,802	29,864	42,343	42,923
of which:							
AAMS	233	237	435	156	232	227	254
<u>Non-associated</u>							
<u>African States</u>	2,108	1,732	2,196	2,948	2,856	3,638	3,954
of which: East Africa	1,699	1,459	1,705	1,764	1,681	2,119	2,490
Mozambique	200	82	171	305	388	821	814
Rhodesia and Nyassaland (and/or Malawi)	209	191	320	864	767	688	637

(iv) Tea (cont'd)

Origins	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
<u>Latin America</u>	340	375	347	154	348	1,091	1,410
of which: Peru	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	135	125	56	53	51	80	155
Argentina	195	250	291	101	297	1,011	1,255
<u>Asia</u>	16,936	14,038	26,418	24,368	23,796	31,836	31,274
of which: Pakistan	61	24	-	12	-	18	-
India	7,908	6,495	11,184	9,592	9,642	10,180	10,506
Ceylon	6,437	5,574	10,163	10,644	10,158	11,301	11,894
Indonesia	2,141	1,568	4,373	3,540	3,527	9,800	8,287
South Viet-Nam	232	250	351	207	108	74	-
Taiwan	157	96	207	291	293	338	234
Malaysia	-	31	127	50	52	114	337
<u>Other developing countries</u>	-	-	16	10	23	25	61
of which: West Indies	-	-	16	10	23	11	61
British Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	14	-

(v) Unground cloves

Autonomous duty	15%
Duty under Yaoundé I	15%
Duty proposed for Yaoundé II	15%

Origins	1965	1966	1967	1968
Total imports of EEC	660	554	599	873
of which:				
AAAS	520	447	508	737
<u>Non-associated African States</u>	60	46	20	12
of which: Tanzania	60	46	20	12
<u>Asia</u>	-	-	28	32
of which: Indonesia	-	-	28	32

(vi) Unground nutmeg

Autonomous duty 15%
Duty under Yaoundé I 15%
Duty proposed for Yaoundé II 10% (suspension)

Origins	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Total imports of EEC	3,169	3,058	4,388	5,125	3,953	2,995	2,364
of which:							
AAMS	-	-	-	1	-	3	3
<u>Non-associated African States</u>	0	0	0	53	0	0	0
of which: Tanzania	-	-	-	53	-	-	-
<u>Latin America</u>	51	55	66	152	0	0	0
of which: Guatemala	51	55	66	152	-	-	-
<u>Asia</u>	2,527	2,724	4,111	3,981	3,619	2,570	1,913
of which: India	298	214	292	342	56	38	66
Indonesia	836	979	2,526	2,738	3,209	2,277	1,640
Malaysia	267	265	1,293	901	354	255	118
Singapore	1,100	1,266	-	-	-	-	89
<u>Other developing countries</u>	131	212	151	707	240	324	399
of which: West Indies	131	212	151	689	207	324	399
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	18	33	-	-

(vii) Cocoa beans

Autonomous duty 6.7%
Duty under Yaoundé I 5.4% (suspension)
Duty proposed for Yaoundé II 4% (suspension)

Origins	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Total imports of EEC	174,039	183,397	190,586	166,971	168,549	204,259	231,607
of which:							
AAMS	59,828	73,777	77,577	76,135	70,149	100,209	114,302

(vii) Cocoa beans (cont'd)

Origins	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
<u>Non-associated African States</u>	89,917	90,356	93,461	76,004	79,872	78,573	87,730
of which: Nigeria	30,474	31,709	39,652	38,158	31,330	45,142	38,942
Ghana	55,905	53,959	48,535	33,765	43,225	24,609	40,041
Sierra Leone	1,735	1,044	1,306	712	700	2,013	2,070
Portuguese Guinea	1,496	1,709	1,902	1,375	1,775	3,437	3,557
<u>Latin America</u>	17,279	12,643	11,578	10,476	11,998	18,058	18,253
of which: Brazil	8,716	4,008	2,720	2,105	2,917	8,855	9,131
Ecuador	5,722	5,314	5,603	5,429	5,501	5,562	5,260
Venezuela	2,523	2,707	2,704	2,703	3,261	3,143	3,400
Costa Rica	233	364	163	197	284	281	217
<u>Asia</u>	349	483	572	629	743	1,152	1,540
of which: India	14	-	-	206	267	593	161
Ceylon	183	239	215	103	188	134	198
Indonesia	116	219	295	241	288	395	1,096
Malaysia	-	-	22	48	-	-	72
<u>Other developing countries</u>	2,385	2,517	2,186	1,520	1,539	1,759	1,914
of which: West Indies	1,950	2,234	2,008	693	498	399	323
New Hebrides	192	258	142	99	191	200	426
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	578	599	922	711

Annex IV
IMPORTS OF AAMS

(in US\$ million)

	Year	AAMS	WAECU + Togo ¹	CAECU + Chad ²	Congo; Dem. Rep. of, + Rwanda + Burundi	Somalia	Madagascar
<u>WORLD</u>	1963	1,165.6	513.0	274.3	206.1	44.7	127.5
	1964	1,351.4	613.9	300.8	246.6	54.6	135.5
	1965	1,391.7	621.4	320.7	262.0	49.5	138.1
	1966	1,423.4	640.2	327.4	272.5	42.0	141.3
<u>DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</u>	1963	953.701	400.175	230.233	188.726	20.758	113.967
	1964	1,109.365	483.077	256.292	225.808	23.970	120.218
	1965	1,124.901	475.648	275.217	239.888	23.173	110.962
	1966	1,160.525	482.980	287.543	249.451	19.526	121.029
<u>EEC</u>	1963	802.194	352.090	193.625	87.896*	15.035*	104.148
	1964	879.516	410.270	217.396	124.590*	17.979*	109.281
	1965	888.994	409.332	231.573	132.553*	16.310*	99.226
	1966	911.068	406.444	243.882	143.148*	13.606*	103.988

¹WAECU = West African Economic and Customs Union.

²CAECU = Central African Economic and Customs Union.

*The figures followed by an asterisk are f.o.b. values.