

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON
TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

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EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY - ASSOCIATION WITH
THE EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Communication from the European Economic Community

The following communication dated 22 November 1974 has been received from the Permanent Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities.

I have the honour to enclose herewith, for communication to the Contracting Parties, an information note on the evolution of the situation within the framework of the Association between the European Communities and the East African States.

COMMUNICATION ON THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN
ECONOMIC COMMUNITY AND THE EAST AFRICAN STATES

The Association established under the Arusha Agreement is based, as far as the trade component is concerned, on the immediate formation, as from the entry into force of the Agreement on 1 January 1971, of a free-trade area between the Community and the member States of the East African Community.

Trade

(a) Customs duties

As a free-trade area was formed immediately, the elimination of customs duties provided for under this Agreement was effected upon the entry into force of the Association. Two special points, however, should be borne in mind:

1. East African imports of goods originating in the EEC

The provisions relating to tariff dismantlement apply to fifty-nine products including practically all East African imports of goods originating in the Community. The list of such products appears in the annex to Protocol No. 3 to the Agreement.

2. EEC imports of products originating in East African countries

With the exception of certain products coming under the common agricultural policy, goods coming from East African States are accorded duty-free treatment upon import into the EEC. Only in the case of three products - coffee, cloves and tinned pineapple - is duty-free admission granted in respect of certain quantities, in excess of which the most appropriate measures may be taken, subject to consultations with the trade partners of the EEC, where serious disturbances in traditional trade flows might be threatened. In fact, the EEC has practically never resorted to this provision, although the import quantities stipulated have, in some instances, been largely exceeded.

(b) Non-tariff regulations

In the field of non-tariff regulations, the East African countries have introduced certain provisions which are not of a restrictive nature but rather present a technical and, in particular, a statistical interest.

(c) Trade

Trade figures between the EEC and the East African States, appearing in Annexes I and II, are clearly on an increasing scale.

EEC - Imports from non-EEC and East African Countries

Value: in \$ million, c.i.f.

Year	Imports from non-EEC countries	of which: from EASTAF
1958	16,156	--
1959	16,206	--
1960	19,445	81
1961	20,455	80
1962	22,353	74
1963	24,677	105
1964	26,856	96
1965	28,582	103
1966	30,756	109
1967	30,895	106
1968	33,567	92
1969	39,253	86
1970	40,760	97
1971	43,880	99
1972 EUR 6	46,574	143
1972 EUR 9	68,012	323
1973 EUR 6	64,639	189
1973 EUR 9	97,178	433

EEC - Export to non-EEC and East African Countries

Value: in \$ million, f.o.b.

Year	Exports to non-EEC countries	of which: to EASTAF
1958	15,911	--
1959	17,050	--
1960	19,483	54
1961	20,428	48
1962	20,636	71
1963	21,629	76
1964	24,179	70
1965	27,093	89
1966	29,419	110
1967	31,629	121
1968	35,292	123
1969	39,228	117
1970	45,202	148
1971	50,643	180
1972 EUR 6	49,694	164
1972 EUR 9	68,052	369
1973 EUR 6	66,392	198
1973 EUR 9	91,811	436