

# COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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94/0245 (ACC)

Proposal for a

## COUNCIL REGULATION (EC)

on the definition of originating products applicable to certain mineral products and certain products of the chemical or allied industries for the purposes of the preferential tariff arrangements granted by the European Economic Community to the overseas countries and territories (OCT)

(presented by the Commission)

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

The definition of originating products in Annex II to Council Decision 91/482/EEC of 25 July 1991 on the association of the overseas countries and territories with the European Economic Community, which defines the concept of originating products and methods of administrative cooperation, does not cover certain mineral products and certain products of the chemical or allied industries imported from these countries and territories.<sup>1</sup>

For all such products imported under the preferential tariff arrangements granted by the European Economic Community to the overseas countries and territories (OCT), the Member States of the Community define the concept of originating products in accordance with their own national rules.

The establishment of the internal market in 1993 has brought about the creation of an area without internal frontiers in which the free movement of goods is assured. The Council should therefore ensure uniform implementation of the provisions concerning the definition of originating products applicable to the above-mentioned products for the purposes of these preferential arrangements.

Uniform implementation of the origin rules laid down by this proposal for a regulation must not be prejudicial to the preferential arrangements applied by the Community to these products on the basis of national origin rules. Within the strict limits of current imports from those OCT which enjoy preferential arrangements, therefore, the concept of originating product defined in this proposal should thus take account of the conditions under which some of these products are obtained in the OCT.

In accordance with Article 6 of the Protocol annexed to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in the same spirit, an examination was held of Articles 2 to 5 of the aforementioned Protocol, concerning imports in the European Economic Community of petroleum products refined in the Netherlands Antilles. At the end of this examination, it does not appear necessary to amend Articles 2 to 5 of the Protocol insofar as the attached draft Regulation does not harm the situation of the Netherlands Antilles, import in remission granted from customs duty being maintained in the draft Regulation and the annual quantity of 2 500 000 of tonnes envisaged by the Protocol not being threatened since the draft Regulation introduces no measurement on the limitation of imports.

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 263, 19.9.1991, p. 1.

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EC) No ....  
of ....  
on the definition of originating products applicable to  
certain mineral products and certain products of the  
chemical or allied industries for the purposes of the  
preferential tariff arrangements granted by the European Economic  
Community to the overseas countries and territories (OCT)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 113 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas the definition of originating products in Annex II to Council Decision 91/482/EEC of 25 July 1991 on the association of the overseas countries and territories with the European Economic Community, which defines originating products and methods of administrative cooperation, excludes certain mineral products and certain products of the chemical or allied industries;<sup>1</sup>

Whereas, for all such products imported under the preferential trade arrangements granted by the Community to the overseas countries and territories (OCT), the Member States of the Community have continued to be allowed to define originating products in accordance with their own national rules;

Whereas the completion of the internal market in 1993 has created an area without internal frontiers in which the free movement of goods is assured; whereas with due respect for the principle of subsidiarity, it is important to have a uniform definition of originating products applicable to certain mineral products and certain products of the chemical or allied industries for the purposes of the above-mentioned arrangements;

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 263, 19.9.1991, p. 1.

Whereas common rules should therefore be adopted for the products concerned in order to determine the conditions in which such products acquire the status of originating products for the purposes of the application of the tariff preference arrangements referred to above;

Whereas the uniform implementation of the provisions concerning the definition of the concept of originating products should be without prejudice to the preferential arrangements applied by the Community to the products concerned on the basis of origin rules defined until now by the Member States in accordance with their own national legislation; whereas, in view of the special relationship existing between the Community and such countries and territories, within the strict limits of preserving the actual flow of imports from those OCT which enjoy preferential arrangements, the concept of originating product defined in this Regulation should take account of the conditions under which some of these products are obtained in such countries and territories,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION

#### Article 1

##### Origin criteria

For the purposes of implementing the provisions relating to the preferential tariff arrangements granted by the Community in respect of certain mineral products and certain products of the chemical or allied industries referred to in Annex II and originating in the overseas countries and territories referred to in Part IV of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, hereinafter referred to as "OCT", the following shall be considered as products originating in the OCT:

- (a) products wholly obtained in the OCT, the Community or the ACP States;
- (b) products obtained in an OCT, in the manufacture of which products other than those referred to at point (a) and hereinafter referred to as "non-originating materials" have been used, provided that such materials have been sufficiently worked or processed within the meaning of Article 3.

Article 2

Wholly obtained products

The following shall be considered as wholly obtained in the OCT, the Community or the ACP States within the meaning of Article 1(a):

- (a) products extracted from their soil or from their seabed;
- (b) products taken from their seabed or beneath the seabed outside their territorial waters, if, for the purposes of exploitation, they have exclusive rights to such soil or subsoil;
- (c) products produced there exclusively from products specified in (a) and (b).

Article 3

Sufficiently processed products

1. For the purposes of Article 1(b), non-originating materials are considered to be sufficiently worked or processed when the obtained product specified in columns 1 and 2 of the list in Annex II fulfils the conditions set out in column 3, subject to the provisions contained in paragraphs 2 to 7.

The expressions "chapters" and "headings" used in this Regulation shall mean the chapters and headings (four-digit codes) used in the Nomenclature which makes up the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (hereinafter referred to as the "Harmonized System" or HS).

The expression "classified" shall refer to the classification of a product or material under a particular heading.

2. Where in the list in Annex II a percentage rule is applied in determining the originating status of a product obtained in an OCT, the value added by the working or processing shall correspond to the ex-works price of the product obtained, less the customs value of third-country materials imported into the Community, the ACP states or the OCT.
3. The term "value" in the list in Annex II shall mean the customs value at the time of the import of the non-originating materials used or, if this is not known and cannot be ascertained, the first ascertainable price paid for the materials in the territory concerned.

Where the value of the originating materials must be ascertained, the provisions contained in the first subparagraph of this point must be applied mutatis mutandis.

4. The term "ex-works price" in the list in Annex II shall mean the price paid to the manufacturer in whose undertaking the last working or processing is carried out, provided the price includes the value of all the materials used in manufacture, minus any internal taxes which are, or may be, repaid when the product obtained is exported.
5. "Customs value" shall be understood as meaning the value established in accordance with the Agreement on the implementation of Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), concluded in Geneva on 12 April 1979.
6. For the purposes of paragraphs 1 to 5, the following shall be considered as insufficient working or processing to confer originating status, whether or not there is a change of heading:

- (a) operations to ensure the preservation of products in good condition during transport and storage (ventilation, spreading out, drying, chilling, placing in salt, sulphur dioxide or other aqueous solutions, removal of damaged parts and like operations);
  - (b) (i) changes of packaging and breaking up and assembly of consignments;  
  
(ii) simple placing in bottles, flasks, bags, cases, boxes, fixing on cards or boards etc., and all other simple packaging operations;
  - (c) affixing marks, labels and other like distinguishing signs on products or their packaging;
  - (d) (i) simple mixing of products of the same kind, where one or more components of the mixture do not meet the conditions laid down in this Regulation to enable them to be considered as originating in an ACP State, the Community or an OCT;  
  
(ii) simple mixing of products of different kinds, unless one or more components of the mixture meet the conditions laid down in this Regulation to enable them to be considered as originating in an ACP State, the Community or an OCT and provided that such component(s) contribute(s) to the determination of the essential characteristics of the finished product;
  - (e) a combination of several operations specified in points (a) to (d)..
7. For the purposes of heading Nos ex 2707, 2713 to 2715, ex 2901, ex 2902 and ex 3403 mentioned in column 1 of the list in Annex II, simple operations such as cleansing, decanting, desalting, water separation, filtering, colouring, marking, obtaining a given sulphur content as a result of mixing products with different sulphur contents, any combination of these operations or like operations do not confer origin.

However, in the case of crude petroleum oils under heading No ex 2709 mentioned in column 1 of the list in Annex II, simple operations such as decanting, desalting, water separation, filtering, marking and any combination of these operations are considered as operations which confer origin.

#### Article 4

##### Neutral elements

In order to determine whether goods originate in an ACP State, in the Community or in an OCT, it shall not be necessary to establish whether the electrical power, fuel plant and equipment, and machines and tools used to obtain such goods or any materials or products used in the course of production which do not enter into the final composition of the goods originate in third countries or not.

#### Article 5

##### Value tolerance

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 3(1) and (2), non-originating products may be used in the manufacture of a specific product provided that their value does not exceed 10% of the ex-works value of the finished product and subject to the conditions set out in note 4.2 to Annex I.

#### Article 6

##### Cumulation

1. For the purposes of this title, the OCT shall be considered as a single territory.



2. Where products wholly obtained in the Community or in the ACP States are worked or processed in the OCT, they shall be considered as having been wholly obtained in the OCT.
3. Working or processing carried out in the Community or in the ACP States shall be considered as having been carried out in the OCT when the materials undergo working or processing.
4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 are applicable to any working or processing carried out in the OCT, including the operations listed in Article 3(6) and (7).

#### Article 7

##### Allocation of origin

Originating products consisting of materials wholly obtained or sufficiently processed in two or more OCT or in one or more ACP States and in one or more OCT shall be considered as products originating in the OCT or in the ACP State in which the last working or processing was carried out, provided that such working or processing goes beyond the insufficient operations contained in Article 3(6) and/or beyond the operations which do not confer origin contained in Article 3(7) or consists of a combination of such operations.

Article 8

Direct transport

1. The preferential tariff arrangements referred to in Article 1 apply only to products or materials which are transported between the territory of the ACP States, the Community or the OCT without entering any other territory. However, goods which constitute a single consignment may be transported through territory other than that of the ACP States, the Community or the OCT and, if necessary, transhipped or placed in temporary warehousing in such territory, provided that the goods have remained under the surveillance of the customs authorities in the country of transit or of warehousing and that they have not undergone operations other than unloading, reloading or any operation designed to preserve them in good condition.

Products which are transported by pipeline across territory other than that of the OCT shall also be considered as having been transported directly from the OCT into the Community.

2. Evidence that the conditions referred to in paragraph 1 have been fulfilled shall be supplied to the responsible customs authorities by the production of:
  - (a) a through bill of lading issued in the exporting beneficiary country or territory covering the passage through the country of transit; or
  - (b) a certificate issued by the customs authorities of the country of transit:
    - giving an exact description of the goods,
    - stating the dates of unloading and reloading of the goods or of their embarkation or disembarkation, identifying the ships used,

- certifying the conditions under which the goods remained in the transit country; or

(c) failing these, any substantiating documents.

#### Article 9

##### Territorial requirement

The conditions set out in Articles 1 to 8 relative to the acquisition of originating status must be fulfilled without interruption in the Community, the ACP States or the OCT.

If originating goods exported from the Community, ACP States or OCT to another country are returned, they must be considered as non-originating unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that:

- the goods returned are the same goods as the goods exported, and
- they have not undergone any operation beyond that which is necessary to preserve them in good condition while in that country or while being exported.

#### Article 10

##### Ceuta and Melilla

1. For the purposes of the provisions of Decision 86/47/EEC, as last extended by Decision 90/669/EEC, this Regulation shall apply mutatis mutandis subject to the special conditions set out in paragraphs 2 to 8 hereafter.

2. The term 'Community' used in this Regulation does not cover Ceuta and Melilla. The term 'products originating in the Community' does not cover products originating in Ceuta and Melilla.
3. The following paragraphs shall apply instead of Article 6(2) and (3) and references to that Article shall apply mutatis mutandis to this Article.
4. Where products wholly obtained in Ceuta and Melilla, in the ACP States or in the Community are worked or processed in the OCT, they shall be considered as having been wholly obtained in the OCT.
5. Working or processing carried out in Ceuta and Melilla, in the ACP States or in the Community shall be considered as having been carried out in the OCT where the products obtained are subsequently worked or processed in the OCT.
6. Where products wholly obtained in the ACP States, in the OCT or in the Community are worked or processed in Ceuta and Melilla, they shall be considered as having been wholly obtained in Ceuta and Melilla.
7. Working or processing carried out in the ACP States, in the OCT or in the Community shall be considered as having been carried out in Ceuta and Melilla, where the products obtained are subsequently worked or processed in Ceuta and Melilla.
8. Ceuta and Melilla shall be considered as a single territory.

Article 11

This Regulation shall apply without prejudice to the Protocol to the Treaty establishing the European Community on imports into the European Community of petroleum products refined in the Netherlands Antilles, and in particular Article 6 thereof.

Article 12

This Regulation shall enter into force on the seventh day following its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

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

Done at Brussels,

For the Council  
The President

NOTES

Foreword

These notes shall apply, where appropriate, to all products manufactured using non-originating materials.

Note 1

- 1.1 The first two columns in the list describe the product obtained. The first column gives the heading number or chapter number used in the Harmonized System and the second column gives the description of goods used in that system for that heading or chapter. For each entry in the first two columns a rule is specified in column 3. Where, in some cases, the entry in the first column is preceded by an 'ex', this signifies that the rule in column 3 applies only to the part of that heading or chapter as described in column 2.
- 1.2 Where several heading numbers are grouped together in column 1 or a chapter number is given and the description of products in column 2 is therefore given in general terms, the adjacent rule in column 3 applies to all products which, under the Harmonized System, are classified in headings of the chapter or in any of the headings grouped together in column 1.
- 1.3 Where there are different rules in the list applying to different products within a heading, each indent contains the description of that part of the heading covered by the adjacent rule in column 3.

**Note 2**

- 2.1 The term 'manufacture' covers any kind of working or processing including assembly or specific operations. However, see Note 3.5 below.
- 2.2 The term 'material' covers any ingredient, element, raw material, material, component or part, etc., used in the manufacture of the product.
- 2.3 The term 'product' refers to the product obtained, even if it is intended for later use in another manufacturing operation.
- 2.4 The term 'goods' covers both materials and products.

**Note 3**

- 3.1 The working or processing required by a rule in column 3 has to be carried out only in relation to the non-originating materials used. The restrictions contained in a rule in column 3 likewise apply only to the non-originating materials used.
- 3.2 If a product made from non-originating materials which has acquired originating status during manufacture by virtue of the change of heading rule or its own list rule is used as a material in the process of manufacture of another product, then the rule applicable to the product in which it is incorporated does not apply to it.

- 3.3 Even if the change of heading rule or the other rules contained in the list are satisfied, the finished product shall not acquire originating status if the operation is insufficient within the meaning of Article 3(6).
- 3.4 The unit used for the application of the origin rules shall be the product considered as the basic unit when determining classification using the nomenclature of the Harmonized System.

Accordingly, where, under general rule 5 for the interpretation of the Harmonized System, packing is included with the product for classification purposes, it shall be considered as forming a whole with the product for the purposes of determining origin.

**Note 4**

- 4.1 The rule in the list represents the minimum amount of working or processing required; thus more extensive working or processing also confers originating status but less extensive working or processing cannot confer origin. Thus if a rule says that non-originating material at a certain level of manufacture may be used, the use of such material at an earlier stage of manufacture is allowed and the use of such material at a later stage is not.



- 4.2 If in a rule in the list two or more percentages are given for the maximum value of non-originating materials that can be used, then these percentages may not be added together. The maximum value of all the non-originating materials used may never exceed the highest of the percentages given. Furthermore, these provisions must not result in individual percentages applying to particular materials being exceeded.

This note shall also apply to the permitted value laid down in Article 5.

<u>HS CODE</u>	<u>Description of product</u>	<u>Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status</u>
1	2	3
ex 2707	Oils in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds that of the non-aromatic constituents, being oils similar to mineral oils obtained by distillation of high temperature coal tar, of which more than 65% by volume distils at a temperature of up to 250°C (including mixtures of petroleum spirit and benzole), for use as power or heating fuels.	Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) in accordance with Appendix I  Other operations in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided that their value does not exceed 50% of the ex-works price of the product  Blending in accordance with Appendix III.
ex 2709	Crude oils obtained from bituminous minerals.	Destructive distillation of bituminous materials.
2710 to 2712	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous materials, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing by weight 70% or more of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous materials, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations. Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons. Petroleum jelly; paraffin wax, microcrystalline petroleum wax, slack wax, ozokerite, lignite wax, peat wax, other mineral waxes and similar products obtained by synthesis or by other processes, whether or not coloured.	Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) in accordance with Appendix II  Other operations in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided that their value does not exceed 50% of the ex-works price of the product  Blending in accordance with Appendix III.

1	2	3
2713 to 2714	<p>Petroleum coke, petroleum bitumen and other residues of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous materials.</p> <p>Bitumen and asphalt, natural; bituminous or oil shale and tar sands; asphaltites and asphaltic rocks.</p>	<p>Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) in accordance with Appendix I</p> <p>Other operations in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided that their value does not exceed 50% of the ex-works price of the product</p> <p>Blending in accordance with Appendix III.</p>
2715	<p>Bituminous mixtures based on natural asphalt, on natural bitumen, on petroleum bitumen, on mineral tar or on mineral tar pitch:</p> <p>- Blends of crude petroleum oils with water and additives or heated and blended with other crude petroleum oils</p> <p>- Other</p>	<p>Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) in accordance with Appendix I</p> <p>Other operations in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided that their value does not exceed 50% of the ex-works price of the product</p> <p>Blending in accordance with Appendix III.</p>
		<p>Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) in accordance with Appendix I</p> <p>Other operations in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided that their value does not exceed 50% of the ex-works price of the product.</p>



1	2	3
ex 2901	Acyclic hydrocarbons for use as power or heating fuels.	<p>Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) in accordance with Appendix I</p> <p>Other operations in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided that their value does not exceed 50% of the ex-works price of the product</p> <p>Blending in accordance with Appendix III.</p>
ex 2902	Cyclanes and cyclenes (other than azulenes), benzene, toluene, xylenes, for use as power or heating fuels.	<p>Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) in accordance with Appendix I</p> <p>Other operations in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided that their value does not exceed 50% of the ex-works price of the product.</p>

1	2	3
ex 3403	Lubricating preparations containing petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous materials, provided they represent less than 70% by weight.	Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) in accordance with Appendix I  Other operations in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided that their value does not exceed 50% of the ex-works price of the product.
ex 3404	Artificial waxes and prepared waxes with a basis of paraffin, petroleum waxes, waxes obtained from bituminous materials, slack wax or scale wax.	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided that their value does not exceed 50% of the ex-works price of the product.
ex 3811	Prepared additives for lubricating oil, containing petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous materials.	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials of heading No 3811 used does not exceed 50% of the ex-works price of the product.

For the purposes of heading Nos ex 2707, 2713 to 2715, ex 2901, ex 2902 and ex 3403, the "specific processes" are the following:

- (a) vacuum distillation;
- (b) redistillation by a very thorough fractionation process;<sup>1</sup>
- (c) cracking;
- (d) reforming;
- (e) extraction by means of selective solvents;
- (f) the process comprising all the following operations: processing with concentrated sulphuric acid, oleum or sulphuric anhydride; neutralization with alkaline agents; decolorization and purification with naturally active earth, activated earth, activated charcoal or bauxite;
- (g) polymerization;
- (h) alkylation;
- (i) isomerization;

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<sup>1</sup> See Additional Explanatory Note 4 (b) to Chapter 27 of the Combined Nomenclature.

For the purposes of heading Nos 2710 to 2712, the "specific processes" are the following:

- (a) vacuum distillation;
- (b) redistillation by a very thorough fractionation process;<sup>1</sup>
- (c) cracking;
- (d) reforming;
- (e) extraction by means of selective solvents;
- (f) the process comprising all the following operations: processing with concentrated sulphuric acid, oleum or sulphuric anhydride; neutralization with alkaline agents; decolorization and purification with naturally active earth, activated earth, activated charcoal or bauxite;
- (g) polymerization;
- (h) alkylation;
- (ij) isomerization;
- (k) (in respect of heavy oils falling within heading No ex 2710 only) desulphurization with hydrogen resulting in a reduction of at least 85% of the sulphur content of the products processed (ASTM D 1266-59 T method);
- (l) (in respect of products falling within heading No 2710 only) deparaffining by a process other than filtering;

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<sup>1</sup> See Additional Explanatory Note 4 (b) to Chapter 27 of the Combined Nomenclature.

- (m) (in respect of heavy oils falling within heading No ex 2710 only) treatment with hydrogen at a pressure of more than 20 bar and a temperature of more than 250°C with the use of a catalyst, other than to effect desulphurization, when the hydrogen constitutes an active element in a chemical reaction. The further treatment with hydrogen of lubricating oils of heading No ex 2710 (e.g. hydrofinishing or decolorization) in order, more especially, to improve colour or stability shall not, however, be deemed to be a specific process;
- (n) (in respect of fuel oils falling within heading No ex 2710 only) atmospheric distillation, on condition that less than 30% of these products distils, by volume, including losses, at 300°C by the ASTM D 86 method;
- (o) (in respect of heavy oils other than gas oils and fuel oils falling within heading No ex 2710 only) treatment by means of a high-frequency electrical brush-discharge.





## Appendix III

Operations involving the (extensive) mixing or blending of crudes, residues, gasolene, naphta and a multitude of various blend components are acceptable within the meaning of heading Nos ex 2707; 2710 to 2712; 2713 and 2714, 2715 and 2901 only if they fulfil the following conditions:

- the product obtained should possess technical, physical or chemical qualities different from the characteristics of the imported products;
- a real objective distinction between the products in question before and after the working and processing in question should be demonstrable;
- on the other hand, simple operations such as cleansing, desulphurization, colouring, combinations of such operations, or similar operations essentially resulting in a commercial upgrading of the finished product rather than making a significant contribution to its specific utilities do not confer origin;
- the mixing and blending should be carried out in a purpose-built plant which includes a laboratory so as to enable the correct composition of the finished products to be adequately controlled and ensured by virtue of the specialized knowledge and skills available.
- the finished products should possess the specifications indicated by and essential to the purchaser, e.g. relating to:

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- density;
- viscosity;
- sulphur content;
- asphaltene content;
- ash;
- water;
- sediment;
- flash point;
- pour point;
- conradson carbon;
- cetane number;
- metals: (a) vanadium  
          (b) nickel  
          (c) aluminium  
          (d) silicon  
          (e) sodium;
- compatibility;
- stability;
- heat content;
- colour;
- vapour pressure;
- boiling point;
- cloud point;
- volatility.

When considering a particular process, computer-assisted "pro forma" processes must be made to ensure that the selection of components will meet the required quality parameters after processing.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EC) on the definition of originating products applicable to certain mineral products and to certain products of the chemical or allied industries for the purposes of the preferential tariff arrangements granted by the European Economic Community to the overseas countries and territories (OCT)

1. Budget heading involved

Chapter 12, Article 120 (zero rate customs duty)

2. Legal basis

Treaty establishing the European Community (Article 113); Council Decision 91/482/EEC of 25 July 1991 on the association of the overseas countries and territories with the European Economic Community (OJ L 263, 19.09.1991).

3. Objective

Harmonization of the preferential rules of origin applied to OCT, in the light of the completion of the single market in 1993.

4. Cost of the measure

The measure will not affect the Community budget, since it is solely intended to harmonize the origin rules applied in the Community to the products in question, which already enjoy preferential treatment under the Member States' national legislation.

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