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EEC-ALGERIA COOPERATION AGREEMENT

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ABBREVIATIONS

CAP	:	Common Agricultural Policy
CCT	:	Common Customs Tariff
EUA	:	European Unit of Account
EIB	:	European Investment Bank
EEC	:	European Economic Community
GATT	:	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GNP	:	Gross National Product
GSP	:	Generalized System of Preferences
OJ	:	Official Journal of the European Communities

GLOSSARY

CAP	:	The common agricultural policy aims to rationalize agricultural production and establish a Community system of aids and import surveillance. It encompasses over 95 % of the Community's agricultural production.
EUA	:	The monetary unit used by the Community for financial aid to Algeria. It is calculated on the basis of a basket comprising the currencies of the nine EEC Member States and represents a weighted average of their market values.
MCA	:	Monetary compensatory amounts make allowance for differences between basic prices in trade within the Community.
Levies	:	Levies amount to countervailing duties charged on imports in order to offset export aid granted by another country.
Reference price	:	This price applies to imports of fruit and vegetables and is intended to protect Community producers. It serves as an indicator for the internal market price within the Community.

For copies of the EEC-Algeria Cooperation Agreement, apply to the Directorate-General for Information (DG X), Commission of the European Communities, Brussels.

EEC - ALGERIA COOPERATION AGREEMENT

I. Summary

The aim of the agreement between the European Economic Community and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, signed in Algiers on 26 April 1976, is to establish cooperation between the two parties and promote Algeria's economic and social development.

The Algiers Agreement comprises three sections, covering: trade, economic, technical and financial cooperation and cooperation in the field of labour; under the terms of the agreement, the total aid appropriation for Algeria is 114 million European units of account (1 EUA = 5.535 Algerian dinars at 2 January 1980).

This agreement, concluded for an unlimited period, is the contractual basis for long-term decisions. Founded on the principle of interdependence and equality, it is dynamic in the sense that improvements can be made to its provisions with the agreement of both parties.

Accordingly, the agreement includes a review clause (Article 53), on which Article 28 expands: "On the occasion of the reviews provided for in Article 53 of the Agreement the Contracting Parties shall seek opportunities to make progress towards the removal of obstacles to trade, while having regard to Algeria's essential development requirements."

Joint administration of the agreement is the responsibility of a Council of Ministers, assisted by a Cooperation Committee composed of ambassadors, and, where appropriate, specialized committees. These bodies are composed of representatives of Algeria and the Community.

Entry into force in November 1978

The agreement entered into force on 1 November 1978 after having been ratified by the Parliaments of the nine EEC Member States and Algeria.

An interim agreement, which came into force on 1 July 1976, helped to bridge the gap between the signing of the cooperation agreement and its entry into force. However, it covered the trade section only. Substantial tariff concessions were given for most Algerian agricultural exports to the Community, and all Algerian exports of raw materials and industrial products (including those covered by the ECSC Treaty), apart from a few sensitive items, were granted free access to the Community market.

At the same time, preparations were made for the agreement's economic, financial and technical provisions to be put into effect immediately as soon as the ratification procedure was completed.

II. Trade provisions

A. EEC - Algeria trade

In recent years Algeria's balance of trade with the EEC has slipped from the black into the red. Whereas in 1974 Algeria recorded a trade surplus of just over 70 million EUA, by 1978 this had turned into deficit of 1 633.7 million EUA.

EEC trade with Algeria (million EUA)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
EEC exports	2 054.9	2 819.8	2 747.3	3 674.2	3 635.1
EEC imports	2 128.5	2 049.8	2 152.3	2 095.9	2 001.4
Trade balance	-73.6	+ 770.0	+ 595.0	+1 579.3	+1 633.7
Index 1970=100					
Imports	245	336	328	438	434
Exports	238	229	241	231	224
Cover rate %	96.5	137.6	127.6	175.3	181.6

Source : Statistical Office of the European Communities

Trade may be only one form of relations but it clearly reflects the close ties between the EEC and Algeria. Though its relative share shows signs of shrinking, the Community continues to play a very important role in Algeria's foreign trade.

EEC share of Algeria's foreign trade

Algerian imports			Algerian exports		
1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977
66.8	65.6	59.9	49.9	51.7	43.7

Sources: EEC statistics

In 1978 Community exports to Algeria came to 3 635.1 million EUA. These exports - consisting primarily of machinery and transport equipment, manufactures, foodstuffs and chemical products - receive most-favoured-nation (MFN) treatment. However, the Maghreb countries (including Algeria) may introduce impact restrictions or grant other countries preferences aimed at encouraging regional integration. Algeria is under no immediate obligation to grant reciprocal trade concessions to the EEC. Indeed it can grant concessions to other developing countries without also having to extend them to the EEC.

B. Breakdown of Algerian exports to the EEC

	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
	Million UCE	%	Million UCE	%	Million UCE	%	Million UCE	%	Million UCE	%
Agricultural products	59.3	2.8	40.6	2.0	52.0	2.4	52.7	2.5	35.6	1.8
Industrial products	2069.2	97.2	2009.2	98.0	2100.3	97.6	2043.2	97.5	1965.8	98.2

Source: SOEC - OECD

	1970	
	M. UCE	%
Agricultural products	160,3	17.9
Industrial products	733,5	82.1

The present structure of Algerian exports show that Algeria mainly exports non-agricultural products. This structure is explained both by the increase in oil(1) and natural gas prices and the nil growth - or even falling off - of agricultural exports. However, to get an accurate idea of the impact of the rules laid down in the agreement, it should be pointed out that the non-agricultural exports consist almost entirely of crude oil and natural gas, on which no duty is payable under the Common Customs Tariff.

(1) The increasing share of crude oil in total exports is due partly to the expansion of production (from 48.66 million tonnes in 1970 to 59 million tonnes in 1978, according to Petroleum Economist) but first and foremost to the rise in prices.

C. Trade structure

1978

	SITC	EEC IMPORTS		EEC EXPORTS	
		000 EUA	%	000 EUA	%
TOTAL	0 to 9	2.001.435	100	3.635.150	100
Food and live animals	0	20.232	1.0	257.196	7.1
dairy products, eggs,	02	-		72.644	2.0
cereals and cereal preparations	04	-		124.649	3.4
fruit and vegetables	05	15.598	0.8	21.127	0.6
Beverages and tobacco:	1	14.908	0.7	3.182	-
alcoholic beverages	112	11.896	-	598	-
Crude materials, inedible:	2	21.965	1.1	25.637	0.7
metalliferous ores and metal scrap	28	18.969	1.0	231	-
Mineral fuels:	3	1.900.186	94.9	149.996	4.1
crude petroleum oils	333	1.679.286	83.9	-	-
petroleum by-products	334	43.401	2.2	117.099	3.2
natural gas	341.3	177.089	8.8	7.489	-
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	4	158	-	36.016	1.0
Chemical elements and compounds:	5	10.754	-	224.419	6.2
medicinal products	54	22	-	96.763	2.7
plastic materials, cellulose	58	9	-	43.434	1.2
Manufactured goods:	6	23.766	1.2	940.301	25.9
rubber manufactures	62	98	-	44.606	1.2
yarn, fabrics	65	1.108	-	108.135	3.0
iron and steel	67	13.344	-	330.671	9.1
manufactures of metal	69	29	-	302.312	8.3
Machinery and transport equipment	7	2.267	-	1.789.283	49.2
power generating machinery, engines	71	689	-	202.110	5.6
machinery for specific industries	72	509	-	349.227	9.6
metal working machinery	73	85	-	66.749	1.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8	1.134		154.568	4.2

Source: EEC statistics

SITC = Standard International Trade Classification

D. Products covered by the agreement

In the trade sector, the general rule enshrined in the agreement is that industrial products "originating" in Algeria have free access to the Community market. The restrictions applicable to cork and refined petroleum products (Article 14) are the only two exceptions to this rule.

On 1 January last these restrictions were removed and all industrial products now have free access.

The rules covering the agricultural sector are laid down case by case. However, most agricultural products are eligible for tariff reductions varying from 20 % to 100 %, depending on the product, and a number of instruments have been created to protect those products that are considered most "sensitive": quotas, import calendars, observance of entry prices, etc.

The term "originating" applies to all products accompanied by a "certificate of origin" (Annex D).

The concept of "originating products" (Article 29) for the purposes of Title II of the agreement and the relevant methods of administrative cooperation are defined in Protocol 2 to the agreement.

The purpose of the "originating products" concept is to guarantee that it is really Algeria which benefits from the concessions granted by the EEC.

E. Object of the trade provisions

Article 8 of the agreement states that the object of the trade provisions is to promote trade between Algeria and the European Community and "to ensure a better balance in their trade, with a view to increasing the rate of growth of Algeria's trade and improving the conditions of access for its products to the Community market".

These trade provisions, which cover both agricultural and industrial products, came into force on 1 July 1976 pursuant to the Interim Agreement. Customs duties on Algerian imports were abolished on that date, except for products coming within the EEC's common agricultural policy (CAP). This means that as from that date Algerian exports ceased to be liable to the customs duties applied by the EEC to imports from third countries, which average 6 %.

F. Industrial products (Articles 9 to 13)

Under the agreement, Algerian industrial products can enter the Community both duty and quota free.

The restrictions on cork and refined petroleum products were removed on 31 December 1979 (Article 12(5)).

The agreement also enables the EEC to alter the arrangements applicable to petroleum products, subject to consultations within the Cooperation Council to be held, in such cases, at the other party's request. In that event the Community has to extend to these imports advantages equivalent to those already applicable. Such adjustments may be made under the following circumstances:

- (i) adoption of a common definition of origin for petroleum products;
- (ii) adoption of decisions under a common commercial policy, or
- (iii) establishment of a common energy policy.

Reference may be made for the record to the existence of a third exception which is very unlikely ever to arise in practice: under Protocol No 7 to the Accession Treaty, special protective measures are applicable to imports of motor vehicles and the motor vehicle assembly industry in Ireland up to 1 January 1985. Article 11 of the agreement extends the above provisions to any Algerian motor vehicle exports to Ireland.

G. Processed agricultural products

The general safeguards arrangement (Article 14) applied by the EEC to processed agricultural products takes the form of a charge composed of a fixed and a variable component. The fixed component relates to the industrial part of the product and the variable one to the agricultural part. Consequently, it is entirely logical that the trade concession granted for agricultural products originating in Algeria should consist of abolishing the fixed component while retaining the variable one.

This concession covers a whole range of products set out in Annex A to the agreement - sugar confectionery, macaroni, spaghetti and similar products, chicory and so on - of which Algeria is not at present an exporter, along with refined olive oil, under Article 17.

It should be mentioned that certain provisions are supplemented at intervals by agreements in the form of exchanges of letters between the parties.

H. Agricultural products

General

Algeria's agricultural exports are substantially less than its industrial exports to the Community Member States (see table above).

In 1976 agricultural products accounted for only 2.4 % of all Algerian exports. This is a dramatic drop compared with 1970, when agricultural products still accounted for 17.9 % of this total; four years later, however, their share was only 2.8 %.

Algeria enjoys privileged access to the Community market for its main farm exports, receiving the same treatment as Tunisia and Morocco in this respect.

Algerian products imported by the Community are eligible for customs duty reductions, varying from 20 % to 100 % in the case of the products listed in Article 15 of the agreement.

Conditions governing agricultural tariff concessions

As the tariff concessions granted to Algeria by the Community cover a number of highly sensitive agricultural products, they are accompanied by certain conditions intended, should the need arise, to protect Community producers. The sensitive products in question are the ones produced by the Community itself, such as tomatoes and wine. The following safeguards are provided for:

(i) Observance of common agricultural policy (CAP) rules:

This means observing the Community's reference prices for fruit and vegetables, etc.;

(ii) Import

Tariff reductions valid only for certain periods of the year;

(iii) Safeguard clause

To protect the interests of Community producers in the event of market disruption. The EEC can use this clause to suspend imports of certain sensitive products.

EEC-Algeria farm trade

Algeria's farm exports are far lower than its industrial exports. In 1976 farm exports accounted for 2.4 % of Algeria's total exports and industrial products for the remaining 97.6 %. In 1978 the ratio was 1.8 : 98.2.

Farm exports seem increasingly to be losing ground to industrial exports on the EEC market.

Be that as it may, the main Algerian farm exports to the EEC are citrus fruit, fresh fruit and vegetables, olive oil and wine for which there are special arrangements.

The provisions relating to citrus fruit, other fresh fruit and vegetables and olive oil are examined in turn below.

Citrus fruit

Citrus fruit account for only a small proportion of Algeria's exports to the Community (3 585 000 EUA in 1978) (source: Eurostat - NMX A/78).

Algerian citrus fruit are eligible for an 80 % tariff reduction on a customs duty of approximately 15 %, provided that the reference price is observed. This reduction is not yet applicable to lemons, of which Algeria exports only a small quantity. The Community is only 45 % self-sufficient in citrus fruit.

Fresh fruit and vegetables

In the case of a broad range of fresh fruit and vegetables the agreement provides for tariff reductions varying from 30 % to 60 %, though usually within the limits of an import calendar.

For instance, tomatoes enjoy a 60 % reduction between 15 November and 30 April, onions an equivalent reduction between 15 February and 15 May and water melons a 50 % reduction between 1 April and 15 June.

Apart from citrus fruit, Algeria exports very little fresh fruit and new potatoes are the only vegetable to be exported in relatively large quantities: 119.500 quintals imported by the Community in 1978 (source: SOEC).

Traditionally Algeria mainly sells new potatoes and the calendar laid down encourages very early deliveries: a 40 % tariff reduction applies between 1 January and 31 March. Article 15 (2) states that this reduction shall be increased to 50 % and apply from 1 January to 15 April on establishment of a common organization of the market in potatoes.

Olive Oil

Though olive oil is not as important to Algeria as it is to Tunisia, the arrangement established for Tunisia has been extended to Algeria and Morocco. This consists of a reduction in the levy applied to olive oil imports - 56 u.a. per 100 kg in 1976 - consisting of a trade advantage equivalent to 0.5 u.a. per 100 kg and an economic advantage of 20 u.a. per 100 kg, granted solely on condition that Algeria applies an export charge of an equivalent amount. This economic advantage in its turn is composed of a fixed and a variable component determined annually through exchanges of letters between the parties in the light of conditions on the olive oil market: the additional amount was fixed at 10 u.a. up to 31 October 1977 (Annex B to the agreement) and an exchange of letters extended this arrangement up to 31 October 1978.

A joint declaration by the Contracting Parties on the olive oil sector provides for periodic consultations.

The purpose of these consultations is to identify any difficulties which might arise in respect of olive oil and to seek appropriate solutions". These provisions relate to unrefined olive oil. Refined olive oil exports to the EEC are covered by the arrangements applicable to processed agricultural products.

Wine

Algeria is making considerable efforts to restrict wine production since it has to contend both with low domestic consumption and a saturated EEC market, for the Community is now more than 100 % self-sufficient in wine.

The agreement aimed to give Algeria substantial advantages taking account both of the importance of wine in relation to its agricultural exports as a whole and of the Community's responsibilities for its own wine-growing sector.

The resulting compromise consisted of granting special facilities for Algerian wine exports over a five-year transitional period to allow Algeria to adjust to new market conditions.

Algeria is well aware that its wine problem cannot really be solved by seeking out foreign markets and that part of its vineyards must be converted. A long-standing conversion policy is being implemented progressively: from 365 000 ha in 1962, vineyards shrank to 262 000 ha in 1971 and 210 000 ha in 1975 (1). The aim is to grub poor-quality wines and to focus production on good-quality wines. Conversion costs are very high not only on account of the infrastructure operations involved but also because the substitute crops are often less labour-intensive than wine-growing; the agreement therefore stipulated that part of the Community's financial aid to Algeria, to the tune of 12 million u.a., should be allocated for converting vineyards (Article 3(1) of Protocol 1).

The transitional arrangements provided for in the agreement (Article 20) distinguish between wines for direct consumption, quality wines and wines for distillation.

(1) RADP, Secrétariat d'Etat au plan, Direction des statistiques.

(i) Customs duties on wines for direct consumption are reduced by 80 %, provided that the reference price is observed and on the understanding that they cannot be used for blending.

(ii) Quality wines, i.e. wine qualifying for a designation of origin under Algerian law, are admitted duty-free within the limits of annual tariff quotas ranging from 250 000 hl for the first year to 450 000 hl for the fifth year of application of the agreement.

This quota is to be broken down annually into the following quantities:
(Article 20 (3))

(figures in hl)

	Wine in bulk	Wine in bottles	Total
First year	190 000	60 000	250 000
Second year	180 000	130 000	310 000
Third year	170 000	230 000	400 000
Fourth year	150 000	300 000	450 000
Fifth year	0	450 000	450 000

The agreement also provides that quality wines are to be delivered increasingly in bottles holding two litres or less.

The zero-duty quota was applied following an exchange of letters and measures were implemented in accordance with Council Regulation N° 1391/77 of 21 June 1977 (OJ N° L 158 of 29 June 1977, pp. 7 - 10) allocating quotas for wine with an Algerian designation of origin, for the period 1 July 1977 to 30 June 1978.

Under the agreement, 130 hl have to be presented in bottles and 180.000 hl in bulk. The quotas are divided into two tranches, the first being distributed among the Member States and second constituting a reserve: the first tranche is 65 000 hl for wine in bottles and 90 000 hl for wine in bulk (13 000 hl and 19 000 hl respectively for France and Germany); the volume of the reserve is the same as that of the first tranche.

The Algerian authorities are responsible for verifying the identity and quality of their wine and for issuing "certificates of designation".

(iii) Wines for distillation (used for making vermouth) are eligible for an 80 % tariff reduction within the limits of an annual quota of 500 000 hl. In addition, during the first four years of application of the agreement, Algeria will only need to comply progressively with the EEC reference price for this category of wine.

The prices charged, plus customs duty actually levied, must be not less than the reference price, less a gradually diminishing percentage - 30 %, 22.5 %, 15 % and 7.5 % - of the difference between the reference price and the guide price.

"The guide price shall be fixed on the basis of average prices recorded for the type of wine in question during the two wine-growing years preceding the date of fixing and on the basis of price trends during the current wine-growing year" (Council Regulation N° 816/70 of 28 April 1970).

It is worth noting that Community imports of Algerian wine have not varied much in recent years and would seem to be stabilizing:

EEC imports of Algerian wine

CCT heading N° 22.05

	1975	1976	1977	1978
'000 EUA	6 887	8 693	11 465	11 481
Hectolitres	312 966	461 337	329 718	312 790

Source: SOEC

Transitional arrangements

To encourage speed, a theoretical deadline has been fixed for the special facilities extended to Algeria while it recognizes its exports; in the exchange of letters, it is specified that the special arrangement shall apply "pending the review which is to take place in 1978 in accordance with Article 53 of the Agreement".

Under the terms of the agreement (Article 28), such reviews should encourage the Contracting Parties to seek opportunities to make progress towards the removal of obstacles to trade, while having regards to Algeria's essential development requirements.

I. Rules of origin for Algerian goods

1. In the Algeria-EEC Agreement products originating in Algeria and not covered by the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy enjoy duty free access to the Community (see page 5). In order to enjoy this advantage Algerian products must satisfy certain conditions laid down in the second protocol to the agreement. This protocol defines the concept of "originating products" and how it should be applied.

Refined petroleum products are not covered by the origin protocol and separate rules of origin apply in each EEC Member State. However, any refined petroleum product based on Algerian crude oil will have originating status.

2. Definition of an originating product

Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and the Community for origin purposes consist of one zone.

a) Wholly obtained

A wholly obtained product is considered to be "originating" if it has been entirely produced ("wholly obtained") in the zone concerned e.g. a tomato picked from a plant growing in Algeria is an originating tomato.

b) Sufficient working or processing

A product can also be considered to be "originating" if sufficient working or processing has been carried out in the zone. Sufficient working or processing is defined as that working or processing which places the final product under a different tariff heading in the Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature than the non-originating material imported into the zone.

There are two lists of exceptions to this general rule called Lists A and B. List A states that in addition to the change in tariff heading products must also fulfill some extra conditions. On the other hand List B states that alternative conditions to the change of tariff heading may be fulfilled.

The rules in Lists A and B are either "specific rules" relating to special processes and inputs which must be used or cannot be used or else "percentage rules" specifying the maximum proportion of the value of the product which can come from outside the zone.

Some products are listed in both Lists A and B in which case the conditions of both lists must be fulfilled. If both lists refer to a percentage rule then the proportion of non-originating imported parts cannot exceed the higher percentage. In no circumstances can the two percentages be added together.

Allocation of country of origin (i.e. Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or the Community) for a product originating in the zone is done as follows. The country of origin is that where the last working or processing is carried out provided it is more than the minimal processing outlined in (c) below. In the latter case it is the country before.

c) Minimal processing

Whether or not a change of tariff heading has taken place and the Lists A and B rule has been satisfied, more than a minimal amount of processing must take place. For example the following processes are considered as "minimal" and do not involve sufficient processing to give originating status:

- I) preservation of goods 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).
- II) simple operations such as removal of dust, sifting or screening, sorting, classifying, matching (including the making up of sets of articles), washing, painting cutting up.
- III) simple mixing of products, whether or not of different kinds, where one or more components of the mixture do not meet the conditions laid down in the Protocol to enable them to be considered as originating.
- IV) simple assembly of parts of articles to constitute a complete article.

d) Direct shipping or "Direct Transport"

In addition to meeting the above criteria an originating product or a product to be used in further processing must also be transported from the country of production to the country of destination without leaving the zone. This means that products may not pass through another country outside the zone unless this is necessary for geographical reasons and then subject to the following stringent conditions:

- I) Nothing more than trans-shipment or temporary warehousing is involved i.e. unloading and reloading. However any process to keep the goods in good condition is allowed.
- II) The goods do not "enter into the commerce of the transit country" e.g. they are not bought or sold there.
- III) The goods are not put into domestic use e.g. are not cleared through customs.
- IV) The goods remain under customs control in the country of transit.

Evidence must be shown that the above conditions have been met. This is normally done by presenting a through bill of lading.

There are slightly different rules for goods sent to exhibitions in other countries.

3. Export documentation

a) Originating products sent to the EEC for preference

Normally a certificate EUR.1 is used. This is issued by the customs authorities after the exporter has filled in the application forms.

If the consignment is to be sent by post, which includes parcel post, and does not exceed 1000 units of account in value the exporter may choose to use a form EUR.2 which he either fills in himself or allows an authorised representative to complete. The form is then placed in the parcel and does not have to be seen by the customs of the country of export.

No document is required whatever the means of transport if the consignment is:

- less than 60 units of account in value
- contains goods destined for the personal use of the recipient, does not have any commercial purpose and quantity and represents an isolated case.

b) Materials to be used for further processing in the zone.

Normally a declaration is given by the exporter to his customer giving all the details necessary for the customer to see if his own final product made from the materials concerned will be able to claim originating status. However an "Information Certificate" issued by the customs authorities in the country exporting the materials can be required.

Information on the detailed application of the rules of origin can be obtained from the appropriate Algerian authorities or from the customs administration in the EEC Member States.

LOGICAL TREE TO ESTABLISH WHETHER A PRODUCT HAS ORIGINATING STATUS

Q 1 Is your product entirely produced in the zone?

YES - originating product

NO - Q 2

Q 2* Are the imported parts used made in the EEC, Tunisia or Morocco?

YES - Q 3

NO - Q 4

Q 3* Are these products entirely produced in the EEC, Tunisia or Morocco.

YES - originating product

NO - Q 4

Q 4* Do the imported parts from outside the zone have a different 4 figure CCCN classification than the final products,

YES - Q 5

NO - Q 7

Q 5* Is your product listed in List A?

YES - Q 6

NO - originating product

Q 6 Does your product satisfy the additional criteria set out in List A taking into account all the work done in the zone?

YES - originating product

NO - non originating product

Q 7* Is your product listed in List B?

YES - Q 8

NO - non originating product

Q 8 Does your product satisfy the alternative criteria set out in List B taking into account all the work done in the zone?

YES - originating product

NO - non originating product

N.B.: At the head of List B in the last column is a general 5% waiver for some products chapters 84 - 92, 73.37, 97.07 and 98.93

* If your answer is YES and NO you have to follow through both the YES and NO possibilities. Only if all the answers come out to be originating product do you have one.

J. Algerian import arrangements

Most-favoured-nation

Under the agreement Algeria is not obliged to make reciprocal trade concessions to the EEC. Instead it will grant the Community most-favoured-nation treatment (MFN). This means that Algeria will extend to the Nine any favourable trading terms offered in subsequent agreements with other countries. The only exceptions are if Algeria forms a customs union or a free-trade area with other countries or if measures are adopted with a view to the economic integration of the Maghreb, or measures benefiting the developing countries (Article 25).

In order to meet its own industrialization and development needs Algeria may introduce new customs duties or quotas on Community exports. Alternatively it may increase existing duties and quotas but only after consultations have first been held in the Cooperation Council. The quotas must apply to the Community as a whole and under no circumstances may there be discrimination between EEC Member States (Article 26).

Anti-dumping procedure

Should either Algeria or the Community find that dumping is taking place in its trade with the other Contracting Party it can take action under Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Similar action can be taken against bounties and subsidies (Article 24).

However, the matter must first be discussed in the Cooperation Council and all necessary trade information provided so that the matter can be fully examined. Any proposed safeguard measures must be discussed by the Council. Such measures must disturb the functioning of the agreement as little as possible and be withdrawn as soon as circumstances permit.

In the event of serious balance-of-payments difficulties similar safeguard measures can be taken by Algeria or individual EEC Member States.

K. Non-discrimination

Algeria and the EEC agree not to discriminate between each other's nationals, companies or firms (Art. 52). However, under Article 33 certain trade restrictions are allowed for reasons of public policy or public security, etc. but they must not "constitute a means of arbitrary discrimination or a disguised restriction on trade".

In an exchange of letters on the above two articles the Algerian Government says that "... its undertakings do not require it to repeal laws and regulations in force in so far as they remain necessary for the protection of its essential security interests. Algeria will see to it that such laws and regulations are applied in such a way as to ensure compliance with Article 49 (1) of the Agreement".

For its part the EEC "... expects the principles set out in the Agreement, including those in Article 33 and 52 of the Agreement, to be put into full application.

The European Community considers in particular that the application of the principle of non-discrimination should ensure the correct and smooth application of the Agreement."

III. Economic cooperation

The aim of the agreement is to promote the economic and social development of Algeria through economic, technical and financial cooperation, thus complementing the Algerian Government's own development plans while giving special encouragement to regional projects.

A. Forms of cooperation

Cooperation between Algeria and the EEC can take the following forms (Article 4):

- (i) Development of economic infrastructure such as water and electricity supplies, communications or any other scheme designed to encourage industrialization and diversification of the Algerian economy in sectors other than agriculture;
- (ii) Industrial cooperation: the Community can further Algeria's industrial development in several ways, such as by:
 - (a) participating in Algeria's industrial development programmes;
 - (b) promoting contacts between industrial policymakers, promoters and businessmen in Algeria and the Community;
 - (c) speeding up the transfer of technology by arranging favourable terms for the purchase of patents and other industrial property;
 - (d) taking steps to eliminate non-tariff barriers such as packaging, health and safety regulations impeding access to either market;
 - (e) marketing and promoting Algerian exports at trade fairs and exhibitions and stepping up efforts to give salesmen training in advertising and related techniques;
 - (f) cooperation in the fields of science, technology and protection of the environment;
 - (g) participation by EEC undertakings in programmes for the exploration, production and local processing of Algeria's energy resources;
 - (h) cooperation in the fisheries sector, for instance in the form of aid towards modernization of the Algerian fishing fleet or the construction of canneries;
 - (i) encouraging private investment through political and economic guarantees against nationalization, tax rebates, repatriation allowances, etc.;
 - (j) the exchange of economic and financial information.

The Cooperation Council is to define the various forms and methods of cooperation listed above and arrangements for their implementation.

Any Community financial aid must comply with the conditions laid down in Protocol 1 on technical and financial cooperation.

IV. Technical and financial cooperation

As specified in Article 1 of Protocol 1 to the agreement, the aim of Community financial aid is to contribute to Algeria's economic and social development.

A. Amount and duration of financial aid

Protocol 1 provides for aid totalling 114 million EUA (1), over a period expiring on 31 October 1981.

This aid can be broken down as follows:

70 million EUA	EIB loans
19 million EUA	loans on special terms
25 million EUA	grants
<u>114 million EUA</u>	TOTAL

The EIB loans will be guaranteed by the Community. The grants and the loans on special terms will come from the Community budget, which has been using the new European unit of account since 1 January 1978.

The EIB loans will come from the Bank's own resources on normal market terms. Algeria rejected the possibility of a 2 % interest rate subsidy provided for in the agreement. The amounts earmarked for such subsidies can therefore be used to boost grant aid to projects.

Both types of loans may be granted to the Algerian Government or appropriate Algerian organizations - e.g. development banks - for onlending. However, the terms laid down in the Financial Protocol must be respected.

B. Purpose of financial aid

EEC financial aid can be used to finance wholly or partly:

- (i) projects aimed at modernizing Algerian agriculture, promoting industrialization and diversifying the economy. These will be financed by EIB loans, loans on special terms or a combination of the two;
- (ii) project-linked technical cooperation such as feasibility studies, planning or choice of technology. These projects will normally be financed by grants;
- (iii) the EEC can also contribute to the cost of training skilled staff to devise and implement projects. All forms of technical cooperation are usually financed by grants.

(1) 1 EUA = 5.535 dinars (rate at 2 January 1980)

EEC aid cannot be used to finance operating expenses. The EEC can finance projects jointly with Algerian credit and development organizations, Member States and international financing bodies of all kinds.

C. Recipients

The following bodies or institutions are eligible for EEC financial aid: the Algerian Government, and, with its agreement, the following:

- (i) official Algerian development agencies;
- (ii) private agencies contributing to economic and social development;
- (iii) private undertakings set up as companies under Algerian law;
- (iv) Algerian producer groups or, failing this, individual producers;
- (v) Algerian grantholders and trainees.

D. Presentation and appraisal of projects

With the approval of the Algerian Government, each of the above may submit a formal request for aid to the EEC, which will then consider it jointly with the Algerian authorities and the potential recipients.

The Algerian Government or other recipients are responsible for the execution, management and maintenance of projects financed under the agreement. Further, the Community has to check that such financial aid is used for the agreed purposes and under the best possible economic conditions.

E. EEC aid programme

Article 3(2) states that "Community aid shall be used to cover costs necessarily incurred in carrying out approved projects or measures ..."

For this purpose, a first programming mission went to Algiers in December 1977 and a second one in October 1979. Following these two visits by teams consisting of Commission and EIB representatives, an indicative programme was drawn up encompassing the following sectors:

- regional development,
- agricultural development,
- training

One major innovation must be mentioned: a certain amount in grant aid was earmarked for activities resulting from the implementation of Article 4 of the agreement in respect of economic cooperation. All fields covered by the programme figure among the priorities stated in the cooperation guidelines agreed between the Community and Algeria.

Regional development

Provision is made, firstly, for aid to small and medium-sized industrial firms, to take the form of project funding and technical assistance with the management of such firms. Secondly, as regards infrastructure, aid is to be granted for the programme to improve road links with the Constantine and Sétif areas and for electricity generation and transmission projects to serve large oases in the south of the country.

The social implications of this part of the programme seem especially important in view of the potential impact of new medium-sized industries on the economic development of underdeveloped or deprived areas, which, needless to say, depends on the construction of certain types of infrastructure such as those for which financing is requested.

Regional development aid statistics

Small and medium-sized industrial firms

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------|-----|---------------|
| 1. Projects | EIB loans approx. | = + | 6 million EUA |
| 2. Assistance to the regions (Wilayas) | EEC grants approx. | = + | 1 million EUA |

Infrastructure

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-----|------------------|
| 1. Road links opening up areas north of Sétif and Constantine | EIB loans approx. | = + | 39.8 million EUA |
| 2. Energy generation and transmission in southern Algerian oases | EIB loans approx. | = + | 15 million EUA |

Agricultural development

The main aim of the programme submitted by Algeria is to convert vineyards, in accordance with the Financial Protocol to the agreement. Article 3 of this protocol specifies that part of the Community aid is to be used to help finance measures concerning Algerian vineyards with the object of converting vineyards and diversifying wine exports.

The section of the programme relating to the actual conversion of vineyards takes the form of a project to develop the growing of grapes for drying (3.2 million EUA from the EIB and 1.4 million EUA as grants). There are also plans for another project intended to step up cattle farming on land previously used for wine growing (4 million EUA is to be allocated in special loans and 5 million EUA in grants).

These two projects were accompanied by a request for financing for a study and an information centre intended to facilitate conversion (grants totalling 3.5 million EUA).

Furthermore, in order to improve marketing of its quality wines and thereby diversify its wine exports, Algeria has requested a contribution towards the establishment of two bottling plants to be used also for the bottling of lemonade and other beverages.

To reserve as large a share as possible of grants and special loans for training and cooperation under Article 4, the Algerian authorities have asked for the industrial part of the agricultural programme (raisin drying plant and bottling plants) to be funded by EIB loans (1).

Training

Community aid is to be concentrated on nine vocational training centres or institutes. The Commission contribution is to consist mainly of financing technical and teaching equipment and the technical assistance required to operate these centres (particularly instructors).

The estimated total cost of this project is approximately 20 million EUA, of which 15 million EUA in special loans and 5 million EUA in grants. The authorities specifically involved are the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training (Ministère du Travail et de la Formation professionnelle - MTFP) and the Ministry of Town Planning, Construction and Housing (Ministère de l'Urbanisme, de la Construction et de l'Habitat - MUCH).

Implementation of Article 4 of the Cooperation Agreement

Article 4 provides for schemes involving cooperation in a wide variety of sectors such as industry, science, technology and the environment, investment and trade promotion. The team that visited Algeria in October 1979 was already able to identify openings for schemes in certain of these sectors: training courses and activities for researchers in fields such as: solar energy, assistance in setting up a construction research laboratory, assistance to the Algerian standards and industrial property institute, participation in Euronet. Other projects are in the process of being identified. This form of cooperation is original in that, despite the modest sum involved (8.3 million EUA), the different schemes can be expected to have a significant impact because of the particular interest of the fields concerned.

(1) It should be noted that Algeria has waived interest rate subsidies on all EIB loans.

Lastly, it must be remembered that when the projects concerned were selected, account was taken not only of the priorities of the Algerian plan but also of the stage reached in their preparation. As a result a large share of aid could be committed in 1980. The Algerian authorities have expressed their resolve to do their utmost to ensure success and, generally speaking, to establish as close cooperation as possible with the Community.

F. Award of contracts

All Algerian and EEC natural or legal persons are eligible to tender for contracts for Community-funded projects.

For projects costing less than 1 million EUA, an accelerated invitation to tender procedure is used to encourage the participation of Algerian firms in such contracts. Shorter time-limits for the submission of tenders apply for the execution of works which, because of their scale, are mainly of interest to Algerian firms. In special cases other countries may be permitted to submit tenders by mutual agreement, for instance where the Community co-funds schemes with other providers of funds.

The fiscal and customs arrangements applied by Algeria for the execution of these projects or measures are at least as favourable as those applied to other international organizations. Before granting a loan to a beneficiary other than the Algerian State, the Community may require satisfactory guarantees as to its use.

Throughout the term of such loans, the Algerian Government undertakes to make available to the recipients the foreign currency needed for the payment of interest and commission as well as for the repayment of principal.

The Cooperation Council is responsible for supervising financial and technical cooperation and takes stock of results every year. Before 31 October 1981, the two parties will consider how financial and technical cooperation could be extended for a possible further period.

G. European unit of account

The European unit of account (EUA), in which the amounts of aid in Protocol 1 to the agreement are denominated, is defined as a "basket" of the currencies of the Community's nine Member States.

The proportion of each Member State's currency in the basket reflects its productive and trading importance.

The respective shares are as follows:

German mark	:	0.828
Pound Sterling	:	0.0885
Franc	:	1.15
Italian Lira	:	109
Dutch guilder	:	0.286
Belgian franc	:	3.66
Luxembourg franc	:	0.14
Danish krone	:	0.217
Irish Pound	:	0.00759

The value of the unit of account in each of the nine currencies is calculated daily by the European Commission using market exchange rates.

The daily value of the EUA in each of the Community currencies is published every afternoon and telexed to central banks and financial and press agencies. It is also published periodically in the Official Journal of the European Communities (C-series - Communications and Information).

The value of the European unit of account (1 EUA) at 2 January 1980 was 5.535 dinars.

V. Labour provisions

Title III of the agreement contains four articles relating to labour.

The aim of the agreement is to ensure that Algerian workers employed in the EEC receive the same treatment as nationals of Member States and vice-versa.

The agreement lays down a number of principles concerning labour relations:

- (i) Equal pay: There must be no discrimination regarding working conditions and pay. This means that an Algerian worker will earn the same pay and enjoy the same working conditions as a European. The same applies for Community nationals working in Algeria;
- (ii) Equal social security benefits: Algerian workers and members of their families living with them shall enjoy the same social security benefits as Community nationals;
- (iii) Equal insurance and pension rights: Similarly, Algerian workers can add together all periods of insurance, employment or residence accumulated in the various Member States for the purpose of old age, death and invalidity pensions and annuities as well as for medical care;
- (iv) Equal family allowances: Algerian workers shall receive family allowances for members of their families who are resident in the Community;
- (v) They shall also be able to transfer freely to Algeria, at the rates applied under the law of the debtor Member State or States, any pensions or annuities in respect of old age, invalidity, death, industrial accident or occupational disease;
- (vi) Algeria shall grant reciprocal benefits to Community nationals working in Algeria and to members of their families.

The above provisions shall not affect any rights or obligations arising from bilateral agreements between Algeria and the Member States should these agreements provide for more favourable treatment for Algerian or Community nationals (Article 41 of the agreement).

The above labour benefits are based on the principle of non-discrimination, equal pay and the advantages resulting therefrom.

A L G E R I A
(1976 - 77)

Population

18 250 000 (1) (1 January 1978), of which 17 272 000 residents.

Area

2 381 741 km².

Population density per km²

7.31 km² (96 % of population lives on one-sixth of the total geographical area)

Main towns :	Algiers	:	1 500 000
	Oran	:	500 000
	Constantine	:	350 000
	Annaba	:	150 000

Rural population

10 200 000, viz. approximately 60 %

Languages

Arabic (official language)

Religion

Islam (State religion)

Currency

Dinar (DA): FF 1.25 (average exchange rate early 1978)
The dinar is not freely convertible.

Political system

People's Democratic Republic proclaimed in September 1962.
The National Charter, adopted by the referendum of 27 June 1976, is "the supreme source of national policy and law".
The Constitution, adopted by the referendum of 19 November 1976, is the legal and constitutional embodiment of this Charter.
The People's Assembly is the fundamental institution of the State, operating at municipal, "willaya" and national level.
The elected National People's Assembly is the legislative organ.
The Government is headed by the President of the Republic, Mr Chedi Bendjedid.

Single party

The FLN (Front de Libération national)

Trade Union

The UGTA (Union générale des Travailleurs algériens).

(1) Source: Révolution africaine N° 788, 21-27 March 1979.

Other organizations

L'Union nationale des Paysans
L'Organisation nationale des Moudjahidine

Information

Newspapers

Main dailies:

- Ach-chaab (Arabic)
- El-moudjahid (French).

Main weeklies:

- El moudjahid (Arabic)
- Révolution et travail (UGTA) (French)

Radio and television

Arabic and French networks broadcasting from Algiers, Oran and Constantine.
Broadcasts in Kabyle.
11 relay stations,
4 000 000 radios
500 000 television sets (1976)

N.B.: The Sid Bel Abbes factory, which opened in 1978, will manufacture 220 000 television sets and 450 000 radios per year.

Energy (1976)

Electrical power: 4 030 million kWh, of which 3 600 million kWh thermal
1 255 000 dwellings with electricity.

Algeria plans to set up nuclear power plants (Hoggar ore deposit).

Transport

Road

- National highways 19 000 km
- Provincial (willaya) tracks 20 000 km

Rail

Standardsized network of 3.918 km.

Air

20 airports, three of them international: Algiers, Oran and Annaba.

Sea:

The Office National des Ports is responsible for the administration of all Algerian ports, the most important being: Algiers, Oran, Annaba, Skikda, Bejaia, Ghazouet and Arzew.

Algerian trade is essentially a government monopoly.

All imports and exports have to pass through the relevant ministry.

There are two ministries for industry, viz.:

- Ministère des Industries légères,
 - Ministère des Industries lourdes.
- (the address in both cases being rue Ahmed Bey, immeuble le Colisée, Algiers.)

The Ministère de l'Energie et de la Pétrochimie also plays a major role in Algeria's economy since this ministry is responsible for matters concerning gas and oil.

As Algeria's external trade is nationalized, the relevant national boards or companies have a monopoly over imports. Normally tenders are invited and contracts placed with the tenderer making the best bid.

The structures and aims of the Algerian economy were laid down in the National Charter. As a result such key sectors as hydrocarbons, light industry (chemicals, glass, building materials, etc.), heavy industry (mechanical engineering, iron and steel, metal structures, mining and the electrical and electronics industry), transport (rail, sea and air) and the construction sector are in the hands of national companies operating under the authority of the ministry to which they are responsible.

These companies are set up by law, decree or order. The Government provides them with the requisite funds, approves their operating and investment budgets and supervises management.

Fisheries

1 300 km seaboard

Average annual per capita consumption: 2 kg fish (between 20 kg and 22 kg in most other Mediterranean countries)

Annual catch : 40 000 tonnes

43 000 tonnes in 1977

(One quarter goes to hotels and collective establishments; the remainder, owing to lack of refrigeration facilities, is eaten in the coastal towns).

The main task of the Secretary of State for Fisheries is to organize this occupation deployment of existing vessels, credit facilities and vocational training are other priorities.

The Government's medium-term plan is to restructure all the various public sector units concerned and, with international help, to promote high-sea fishing activities.

Private vessels	:	124 trawlers
Sardine boats	:	364 small vessels

<u>Per capita</u> GNP growth 1975-78 (at current prices (8))		
<u>Per capita</u> GNP		<u>Index</u>
1975	870	100
1976	1 010	116
1977	1 140	131
1978	1 260	145

Source: World Bank Atlas

DELEGATION OF THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES TO ALGERIA

44 Lotissement Guellati
Cheraga
Algiers
Tel. 81 09 18
Telex 52 246 EURAL DZ

Sir Sam Falle
Commission Delegate

Addresses and names of important Algerian organizations

B.E.A. - Banque extérieure d'Algérie

Public establishment set up by order of 1 October 1967.

Head office: 11 boulevard Colonel Amirouche, Algiers.

Starting capital: 20 million Algerian dinars (DA)
provided by the State

Capital in May 1978: DA 500 million

Pursuant to the budget laws of 1970 and 1971, the bank has concentrated its activities on medium- and long-term lending, though it does provide certain short-term credit facilities.

In 1967 and 1968, the BEA bought the Algerian subsidiaries of five French banks.

It has 26 branch offices in 18 Algerian towns and has had two subsidiaries abroad since 1976:

- Banque intercontinentale arabe, Paris (50 % holding),
- Arab Bank for Investment and Foreign Trade, Abu-Dhabi (33 % holding).

Clients:

SONATRACH	(Hydrocarbons) Société nationale algérienne des hydrocarbures
SNS	(Iron and steel) Société nationale algérienne de sidérurgie
SONELEC	(Electricity) Société nationale algérienne de fabrication et de montage du matériel électrique et électronique
CNAN	(Shipping)
SNMC	(Building materials)
SONACAT	(Marketing and application of technology) Société nationale de commercialisation et d'application technique
ONAFEX	(Fairs and exhibitions) Office national des Foires et Expositions Director General: Mr Okbi Publishes "Foire-Flash" newsletter in Arabic and French and disseminates information of interest to exhibitors and the general public
SONATIBA	(Infrastructure and building) Société nationale des travaux d'infrastructure et bâtiment
SIAD	(Alcohol and by-products) Société des industries d'alcools et dérivés 215-217, rue Hassiba - Ben-Bouali, Algiers

SOGEDIA

(Food industries) Société de Gestion et de Développement des Industries alimentaires.

Tomato concentrates exported to the EEC.

**Algerian authorities and organizations directly involved
in technical and financial cooperation**

Ministère des Affaires étrangères (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Ministère de l'Intérieur (Ministry of the Interior)

**Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Révolution agraire (MARA) (Ministry of
Agriculture and Agrarian Reform)**

**Ministère du Travail et de la Formation professionnelle (M.T.F.P.) (Ministry
of Labour and Vocational Training)**

**Ministère de l'Urbanisme, de la Construction et de l'Habitat (MUCH)
(Ministry of Town Planning, Construction and Housing)**

Banque algérienne de Développement (BAD) (Algerian Development Bank)

Institut de la vigne et du vin (Wine-growing research institute)

**Office national de Commercialisation des Produits viti-viticoles (ONCV)
(National Wine Marketing Board)**

ANNEX A

relating to the products referred to in Article 14

CCT heading No	Description
ex 17.04	Sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa, but not including liquorice extract containing more than 10% by weight of sucrose but not containing other added substances
18.06	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa
19.01	Malt extract
19.02	Preparations of flour, starch or malt extract, of a kind used as infant food or for dietetic or culinary purposes, containing less than 50% by weight of cocoa
19.03	Macaroni, spaghetti and similar products
19.04	Tapioca and sago; tapioca and sago substitutes obtained from potato or other starches
19.05	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products (puffed rice, cornflakes and similar products)
19.06	Communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products
19.07	Bread, ships' biscuits and other ordinary bakers' wares, not containing added sugar, honey, eggs, fats, cheese or fruit
19.08	Pastry, biscuits, cakes and other fine bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa in any proportion
ex 21.01	Roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes, extracts, essences and concentrates thereof: — Excluding roasted chicory and extracts thereof
21.06	Natural yeasts (active or inactive); prepared baking powders: A. Active natural yeasts: II. Bakers' yeast
ex 21.07	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing sugar, dairy products, cereals or products based on cereals (*)
ex 22.02	Lemonade, flavoured spa waters and flavoured aerated waters, and other non-alcoholic beverages, not including fruit and vegetable juices falling within heading No 20.07: — Containing milk or milkfats

(*) This heading covers only products which, on importation into the Community, are subject to the duty laid down in the Common Customs Tariff, comprising an *ad valorem* duty constituting the fixed component and a variable component.

CCT heading No	Description
29.04	<p>Acyclic alcohols and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives:</p> <p>C. Polyhydric alcohols:</p> <p> II. Mannitol</p> <p> III. Sorbitol</p>
35.05	<p>Dextrins and dextrin glues; soluble or roasted starches; starch glues</p>
38.12	<p>Prepared glazings, prepared dressings and prepared mordants, of a kind used in the textile, paper, leather or like industries:</p> <p>A. Prepared glazings and prepared dressings:</p> <p> I. With a basis of amylaceous substances</p>
38.19	<p>Chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries (including those consisting of mixtures of natural products), not elsewhere specified or included; residual products of the chemical or allied industries, not elsewhere specified or included:</p> <p>T. Sorbitol, other than that falling within subheading 29.04 C III:</p> <p> I. In aqueous solution:</p> <p> a) Containing 2% or less by weight of mannitol, calculated on the sorbitol content</p> <p> b) Other</p> <p> II. Other:</p> <p> a) Containing 2% or less by weight of mannitol, calculated on the sorbitol content</p> <p> b) Other</p>

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of reduction
07.01 (cont'd)	<p>G. Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots:</p> <p>ex II. Carrots and turnips:</p> <p>— Carrots, from 1 January to 31 March</p> <p>ex H. Onions, shallots and garlic:</p> <p>— Onions, from 15 February to 15 May</p> <p>ex L. Artichokes:</p> <p>— From 1 October to 31 December</p> <p>M. Tomatoes:</p> <p>ex I. From 1 November to 14 May:</p> <p>— From 15 November to 30 April</p> <p>ex T. Other:</p> <p>— Aubergines, from 1 December to 30 April</p> <p>— Courgettes, from 1 December to the last day of February</p>	<p>40 %</p> <p>60 %</p> <p>30 %</p> <p>60 %</p> <p>60 %</p> <p>60 %</p>
07.03	<p>Vegetables provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption:</p> <p>A. Olives:</p> <p>I. For uses other than the production of oil (a)</p> <p>B. Capers</p>	<p>60 %</p> <p>90 %</p>
07.05	<p>Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split:</p> <p>A. For sowing:</p> <p>ex I. Peas (including chick peas) and beans (of the species <i>Phaseolus</i>):</p> <p>— Peas</p> <p>B. Other</p>	<p>60 %</p> <p>100 %</p>

(a) Entry under this subheading is subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities of the Community.

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of reduction
08.11	Fruit provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption: ex B. Oranges: — Comminuted ex E. Other: — Comminuted citrus fruit	 80 % 80 %
09.04	Pepper of the genus 'Piper'; pimento of the genus 'Capsicum' or the genus 'Pimenta': A. Neither crushed nor ground: II. Pimento B. Crushed or ground	 100 % 100 %
09.09	Seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin, caraway and juniper	100 %
09.10	Thyme, saffron and bay leaves; other spices	100 %
12.03	Seeds, fruit and spores, of a kind used for sowing: E. Other (a)	 60 %
12.07	Plants and parts (including seeds and fruit) of trees, bushes, shrubs or other plants, being goods of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy, or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, fresh or dried, whole, cut, crushed, ground or powdered	100 %
12.08	Locust beans, fresh or dried, whether or not kibbled or ground, but not further prepared; fruit kernels and other vegetable products of a kind used primarily for human food, not falling within any other heading	100 %
13.03	Vegetable saps and extracts; pectic substances, pectinates and pectates; agar-agar and other mucilages and thickeners, derived from vegetable products: ex B. Pectic substances, pectinates and pectates: — Pectic substances and pectinates	 25 %
16.04	Prepared or preserved fish, including caviar and caviar substitutes: A. Caviar and caviar substitutes B. Salmonidae C. Herring E. Tunny F. Bonito (<i>Sarda spp.</i>), mackerel and anchovies G. Other	 100 % 100 % 100 % 60 % 100 % 100 %

(a) This concession is solely for seeds complying with the provisions of the Directives on the marketing of seeds and plants.

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of reduction
16.05	Crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved	100 %
20.01	Vegetables and fruit, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar, whether or not containing salt, spices or mustard:	
	ex B. Other:	
	— Without added sugar, with the exception of gherkins	100 %
20.02	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid:	
	A. Mushrooms:	
	— Cultivated mushrooms	50 %
	— Other	60 %
	B. Truffles	70 %
	ex C. Tomatoes:	
	— Peeled tomatoes	30 %
	D. Asparagus	20 %
	F. Capers and olives	100 %
	G. Peas: beans in pod	20 %
	H. Other, including mixtures:	
	— Carrots and mixtures	20 %
	— Others	50 %
20.05	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and fruit pastes, being cooked preparations, whether or not containing added sugar:	
	A. Chestnut purée and paste:	
	II. Other	50 %
	B. Jams and marmalades of citrus fruit:	
	III. Other	50 %
	C. Other:	
	III. Other	50 %
20.06	Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or spirit:	
	B. Other:	
	II. Not containing added spirit:	
	a) Containing added sugar, in immediate packings of a net capacity of more than 1 kg:	
	2. Grapefruit segments	80 %

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of reduction	
20.06 (cont'd)	B. II. a) ex 3. Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas); clementines, wilkings and other similar citrus hybrids: — Comminuted	80%	
	ex 8. Other fruits: — Comminuted oranges and lemons	80%	
	b) Containing added sugar, in immediate packings of a net capacity of 1 kg or less:		
	2. Grapefruit segments	80%	
	ex 3. Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas); clementines, wilkings and other similar citrus hybrids: — Comminuted	80%	
	ex 8. Other fruits: — Comminuted oranges and lemons	80%	
	c) Not containing added sugar, in immediate packings of a net capacity:		
	1. Of 4.5 kg or more:		
	ex aa) Apricots: — Apricot halves	50%	
	ex bb) Peaches (including nectarines) and plums: — Peach halves and nectarine halves	50%	
	ex dd) Other fruits: — Grapefruit segments — Citrus pulp — Comminuted citrus fruit	80% 40% 80%	
	2. Of less than 4.5 kg:		
	ex bb) Other fruits and mixtures of fruit: — Apricot halves, peach halves and nectarine halves — Grapefruit segments — Comminuted citrus fruit	50% 80% 80%	
	20.07	Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, whether or not containing added sugar, but unfermented and not containing spirit:	
		A. Of a specific gravity exceeding 1.33 at 15 °C:	
III. Other:			
ex a) Of a value exceeding 30 u.a. 100 kg net weight: — Orange juice — Grapefruit juice — Other citrus fruit juices		70% 70% 60%	

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of reduction
20.07 (cont'd)	A. III. ex b) Of a value not exceeding 30 u.a. per 100 kg net weight:	
	— Orange juice	70 %
	— Grapefruit juice	70 %
	— Other citrus fruit juices	60 %
	B. Of a specific gravity of 1.33 or less at 15 °C:	
	II. Other:	
	a) Of a value exceeding 30 u.a. per 100 kg net weight:	
	1. Orange juice	70 %
	2. Grapefruit juice	70 %
	ex 3. Lemon juice and other citrus fruit juices: — Other citrus fruit juices (excluding lemon juice)	60 %
b) Of a value of 30 u.a. or less per 100 kg net weight:		
1. Orange juice	70 %	
2. Grapefruit juice	70 %	
23.01	Flours and meals, of meat, offals, fish, crustaceans or molluscs, unfit for human consumption; greaves	100 %

ANNEX C
MOVEMENT CERTIFICATE

1. Exporter (Name, full address, country)	EUR. 1 No A 000.000		
See notes overleaf before completing this form			
3. Consignee (Name, full address, country) (Optional)	2. Certificate used in preferential trade between and (insert appropriate countries, groups of countries or territories)		
4. Country, group of countries or territory in which the products are considered as originating		5. Country, group of countries or territory of destination	
6. Transport details (Optional)	7. Remarks		
8. Item number; Marks and numbers; Number and kind of packages (1); Description of goods	9. Gross weight (kg) or other measure (litres, m³, etc.)	10. Invoices (Optional)	
11. CUSTOMS ENDORSEMENT Declaration certified Export document (2) Form No Customs office Issuing country or territory Date (Signature)		12. DECLARATION BY THE EXPORTER I, the undersigned, declare that the goods described above meet the conditions required for the issue of the attached certificate. Place and date: (Signature)	

(1) If goods are not packed, indicate number of articles or state 'in bulk' as appropriate.

(2) Complete only where the regulations of the exporting country or territory require.

Stamp

<p>13. REQUEST FOR VERIFICATION, to</p>	<p>14. RESULT OF VERIFICATION,</p>
<p>Verification of the authenticity and accuracy of this certificate is requested.</p>	<p>Verification carried out shows that this certificate ⁽¹⁾</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> was issued by the customs office indicated and that the information contained therein is accurate.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the requirements as to authenticity and accuracy (see remarks appended).</p>
<p>..... (Place and date)</p>	<p>..... (Place and date)</p>
<p>Stamp</p>	<p>Stamp</p>
<p>..... (Signature)</p>	<p>..... (Signature)</p>
	<p>⁽¹⁾ Insert X in the appropriate box.</p>

NOTES

1. Certificates must not contain erasures or words written over one another. Any alterations must be made by deleting the incorrect particulars and adding any necessary corrections. Any such alteration must be initialled by the person who completed the certificate and endorsed by the customs authorities of the issuing country or territory.
2. No spaces must be left between the items entered on the certificate and each item must be preceded by an item number. A horizontal line must be drawn immediately below the last item. Any unused space must be struck through in such a manner as to make any later additions impossible.
3. Goods must be described in accordance with commercial practice and with sufficient detail to enable them to be identified.

ANNEX D

<p>1. المصدر - Eksportør - Ausfühler - Exporter - Exportateur - Esportatore - Exporteur:</p>	<p>2. الرقم - Nummer - Nummer - Number - Numéro - Numero - Nummer</p>	<p>00000</p>
<p>4. المرسل اليه - Modtager - Empfänger - Consignee - Destinataire - Destinataro - Geadresseerde:</p>	<p>3. (Name of authority guaranteeing the designation of origin)</p>	
<p>6. وسيلة النقل - Transportmiddel - Beförderungsmittel - Means of transport - Moyen de transport - Mezzo di trasporto - Vervoermiddel:</p>	<p>5. شهادة التسمية الاصلية CERTIFIKAT FOR OPRINDELSESBETEGNELSE BESCHEINIGUNG DER URSPRUNGSBEZEICHNUNG CERTIFICATE OF DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN CERTIFICAT D'APPELLATION D'ORIGINE CERTIFICATO DI DENOMINAZIONE DI ORIGINE CERTIFICAAT VAN BENAMING VAN OORSPRONG</p>	
<p>8. مكان الافراغ - Losningssted - Entladungsort - Place of unloading - Lieu de déchargement - Luogo di sbarco - Plaats van lossing:</p>	<p>7. (Designation of origin)</p>	
<p>9. الانواع والارقام ، عدد ونوع الطرود Mærker og numre, kollienes antal og art Zeichen und Nummern, Anzahl und Art der Packstücke Marks and numbers, number and kind of packages Marques et numéros, nombre et nature des colis Marca e numero, quantità e natura dei colli Merken en nummers, aantal en soort der colli</p>	<p>10. الوزن الخام Bruttovægt Rohgewicht Gross weight Poids brut Peso lordo Brutogewicht</p>	<p>11. لترات Liter Liter Litres Litres Litri Liter</p>
<p>12. لترات (بالحروف) - Liter (i bogstaver) - Liter (in Buchstaben) - Litres (in words) - Litres (en lettres) - Litri (in lettere) - Liter (voluit):</p>		
<p>13. تأشيرة الهيئة المرسله - Pâtegning fra udstedende organ - Bescheinigung der erteilenden Stelle - Certificate of the issuing authority - Visa de l'organisme émetteur - Visto dell'organismo emittente - Visum van de instantie van afgifte:</p>		
<p>14. تأشيرة الجمارك - Toldstedets attest - Sichtvermerk der Zollstelle - Customs stamp - Visa de la douane - Visto della dogana - Visum van de douane</p>	<p>(Oversættelse se nr. 15 - Übersetzung siehe Nr. 15 - see the translation under No 15 - Voir traduction au n° 15 - Vedi traduzione al n. 15 - Zie voor vertaling nr. 15)</p>	

15. Det bekræftes, at vinen, der er nævnt i dette certifikat, er fremstillet i området og ifølge algerisk lovgivning er berettiget til oprindelsesbetegnelse: ».....«.

Alkohol tilsat denne vin er alkohol fremstillet af vin.

Wir bestätigen, daß der in dieser Bescheinigung bezeichnete Wein im Bezirk gewonnen wurde und ihm nach algerischem Gesetz die Ursprungsbezeichnung „.....“ zuerkannt wird.

Der diesem Wein zugefügte Alkohol ist aus Wein gewonnener Alkohol.

We hereby certify that the wine described in this certificate is wine produced within the wine district of and is considered by Algerian legislation as entitled to the designation of origin '.....'.

The alcohol added to this wine is alcohol of vinous origin.

Nous certifions que le vin décrit dans ce certificat a été produit dans la zone de et est reconnu, suivant la loi algérienne, comme ayant droit à la dénomination d'origine «.....».

L'alcool ajouté à ce vin est de l'alcool d'origine vinique.

Si certifica che il vino descritto nel presente certificato è un vino prodotto nella zona di ed è riconosciuto, secondo la legge algerina, come avente diritto alla denominazione di origine «.....».

L'alcole aggiunto a questo vino è alcole di origine vinica.

Wij verklaren dat de in dit certificaat omschreven wijn is vervaardigd in het wijndistrict van en dat volgens de Algerijnse wetgeving de benaming van oorsprong „.....“ erkend wordt.

De aan deze wijn toegevoegde alcohol is alcohol, uit wijn gewonnen.

16. (1)

يحتفظ بهذه الخانة لبيانات أخرى من الدولة المصدرة (1)

(1) Rubrik forbeholdt eksportlandets andre angivelser.

(1) Diese Nummer ist weiteren Angaben des Ausfuhrlandes vorbehalten.

(1) Space reserved for additional details given in the exporting country.

(1) Case réservée pour d'autres indications du pays exportateur.

(1) Spazio riservato per altre indicazioni del paese esportatore.

(1) Ruimte bestemd voor andere gegevens van het land van uitvoer.

ANNEX D

ARTICLE 4

1. The purpose of cooperation between the Community and Algeria shall be to promote, in particular:
 - participation by the Community in the efforts made by Algeria to develop its production and economic infrastructure in order to diversify its economic structure. Such participation should be connected, in particular, with the industrialization of Algeria and the modernization of its agriculture;
 - the marketing and sales promotion of products exported by Algeria;
 - industrial cooperation aimed at boosting the industrial production of Algeria through measures:
 - . to encourage participation by the Community in the implementation of Algeria's industrial development programmes,
 - . to foster the organization of contacts and meetings between Algerian and Community industrial policy-makers promoters and firms in order to promote the establishment of new relations in the industrial field in conformity with the objectives of the Agreement,
 - . to facilitate the acquisition on favourable terms of patents and other industrial property by means of financing in conformity with Protocol 1 and/or by other appropriate arrangements with undertakings and institutions in the Community,
 - . to permit the removal of non-tariff and non-quota barriers likely to impede access to either market;
 - cooperation in the fields of science, technology and the protection of the environment;
 - as regards energy, the participation by Community operators in programmes for the exploration, production and processing of Algeria's energy resources and any activities which would develop these resources on the spot, and the proper performance of long-term contracts for the delivery of oil, gas or petroleum products between their operators;
 - cooperation in the fisheries sector;
 - the encouragement of private investments which are in the mutual interest of both Parties;
 - exchange of information on the economic and financial situation, and on the trend thereof, as required for the proper functioning of the Agreement.
2. The Contracting Parties may decide on further areas of cooperation.

Useful addresses in the EEC

1. Directorate-General for Development
Commission of the European Communities
rue de la Loi 200
B-1049 Brussels Tel.: (02) 735.80.30
2. Directorate-General for Information
Commission of the European Communities
rue de la Loi 200
B-1049 Brussels
3. European Investment Bank
2 Place de Metz, B.P. 2005
Luxembourg Tel.: (352) 43.50.11
4. The Official Journal of the European Communities is published daily.
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London S.E.1.

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Chambers of Commerce in the nine Member States

<u>Belgium</u>	Fédération nationale des chambres de commerce et d'industrie de Belgique 40 rue du Congrès - 1000 Brussels
<u>Denmark</u>	Danish National Committee of International Chambers of Commerce Børsen - 1217 Copenhagen K
<u>France</u>	Chambre de Commerce de Paris 27, avenue de Friedland - 75008 Paris
<u>Germany</u>	Deutsche Industrie und Handelstag Adenauerallee 148 - 53 Bonn
<u>Ireland</u>	Association of Chambers of Commerce of Ireland 7 Clare Street - Dublin 2
<u>Italy</u>	Unione Italiana delle Camere di Commercio e Industria Artigianato e Agricoltura Piazza Sallustia 21 - 00187 Rome
<u>Luxembourg</u>	Chambre de Commerce 8, avenue de l' Arsenal - Luxembourg
<u>Netherlands</u>	Nederlandse Organisatie voor de Internationale Kamer van Koophandel Prinses Beatrixlaan 5 - The Hague
<u>United Kingdom</u>	Association of British Chambers of Commerce 68 Queen Street - London E.C.4.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RELATED TO 'DEVELOPMENT'

Other EEC publications about the Community's relations with the Third World can be obtained from the following address

Spokesman's Group and Directorate-General for Information
Publications distribution service, Room 2/84
Commission of the European Communities
Rue de la Loi, 200
B - 1049 Brussels (Belgium)

1. Dossiers

- The European Community and the Third World
Brussels, September 1977 (English, French, German, Italian)
- Europe and the Third World
A study on interdependence (by M. Noelke)
Development series - 1978 n° 2 (all Community languages)
- Lomé Dossier - European Community - Africa-Caribbean-Pacific
Reprint from "The Courier" n° 31, special issue (English, French)

2. "Information Series" and "Europe Information": (generally all Community languages)

- Food Aid n° 165/77
- The European Community and The Arab World N° 169/79
- The European Community and the Textile-Agreements,
Special edition (June 1978)
- Europe-Third World - Rural Development
- Solar Energy
- EWG - Egypt
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- EWG - Syria
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- EWG - Tunisia
- EWG - Israel