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COOPERATION AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE EEC AND THE MAGHREB COUNTRIES

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACP	:	African, Caribbean and Pacific States signatory to the Lomé Convention
CAP	:	Common Agricultural Policy
CCT	:	Common Customs Tariff
ECU	:	European Currency Unit
EIB	:	European Investment Bank
EEC	:	European Economic Community
GATT	:	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GNP	:	Gross National Product
GSP	:	Generalized System of Preferences
MCA	:	Monetary compensatory amount
OJ	:	Official Journal of the European Communities
OPT	:	Outward processing traffic

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.
ECU	:	The monetary unit used by the Community for financial aid. It is calculated on the basis of a basket comprising the currencies of the ten 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.

EEC - MAGHREB COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

ALGERIA - MOROCCO - TUNISIA

I. Background to relations between the EEC and the Maghreb countries

The Cooperation Agreements signed in April 1976 between the three Maghreb countries (Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia) and the European Community are the outcome of a long process whose origin dates back to the Treaties of Rome themselves.

The signatories to the EEC Treaty had sketched out the principle of cooperation in 1957 in a Declaration of intent, which stated that the Community was ready to conclude conventions for economic association with the independent countries of the franc area in so far as they were "anxious to maintain and intensify the traditional trade flows between the Member States of the European Economic Community and these independent countries and to contribute to the economic and social development of the latter". As far as Maghreb countries were concerned, this Declaration referred only to Morocco and Tunisia, as Algeria was not yet independent. Moreover, a Protocol annexed to the Treaty authorized France to maintain preferential trade arrangements with these countries by way of derogation from customs union rules.

Contractual relations were subsequently established between the Community as such and Tunisia and Morocco, culminating in the conclusion of cooperation agreements of a purely commercial nature.

The 1976 Agreements gave formal expression to the Maghreb countries' preferential relations with the nine EEC Member States and went much further than mere trade cooperation.

With a few very minor exceptions the three Agreements are entirely parallel as regards the rights and obligations of the parties and the implementation mechanisms, illustrating the Community's desire to avoid any discrimination in the treatment of these countries and facilitate the possible establishment of a Maghreb economic community.

1. The 1969 Agreements with Morocco and Tunisia: trade arrangements only

It was not until after the independence of Algeria that Morocco and Tunisia officially requested, in October 1963, the opening of negotiations on an association agreement of unlimited duration which would cover financial and technical cooperation and labour questions as well as trade arrangements. After exploratory talks in late 1963 and early 1964, the negotiations were held in three stages: July 1965, November 1967 and February 1969. The agreements were finally signed in March 1969. These lengthy negotiations reflected the difficulty of finding solutions which would reconcile the interests of Community and Maghreb agricultural producers of Mediterranean products while Community agricultural policy for important products such as wine, olive oil and citrus fruit was being worked out.

Although they established an association, the agreements were restricted to trade arrangements and were therefore only a step in the direction of more extensive cooperation, as is clear from the preamble, which refers to "an initial application of the Declaration of intent annexed to the Treaty of Rome" and, more specifically, the provision whereby negotiations were to be opened at the end of the third year with a view to concluding a new agreement on a wider basis.

In the long term the 1969 agreements were geared to establishing a free trade area; they gave Morocco and Tunisia free access to the Community market for nearly all their industrial products and preferential arrangements for certain agricultural products (for those products not covered France retained the possibility of using the previous preferential system).

There was to be a certain amount of reciprocity vis-à-vis the Community, involving quantitative restrictions in the case of both Morocco and Tunisia and tariffs in the case of Tunisia only.

2. EEC-Algerian relations

Algeria's first approach as an independent country dates back to 1962: the aim was to maintain the status quo as regards trade. However, in 1963 the Algerian authorities expressed the desire, like Morocco and Tunisia, to start negotiating an overall agreement. The negotiations were not to get off the ground properly until much later, in 1972.

Meanwhile, trade arrangements between Algeria and the Community were to develop rather haphazardly: with certain restrictions, Algerian products continued to benefit from duty-free entry to the French market (except for wine from 1971), but were given "third country" treatment by Italy from 1968 onwards. In Germany and the Benelux countries, Algeria was accorded the tariff reduction which existed between the Six in 1962. On the other hand, it was not until 1 January 1973 that Algeria aligned "third country" treatment on that applied to the Community, thus doing away with any preferential treatment.

It was not until 1972 that the Community decided to open negotiations on the basis of an offer covering trade arrangements only. However, the same year saw the establishment of the overall Mediterranean policy, whereby the Nine tried to take an overall view of their future relations with the Mediterranean countries and, in so doing, establish the essential points of the agreements to be concluded or renewed with the countries concerned. Within this framework, increased importance was given to the question of financial and technical cooperation with the Maghreb countries.

3. Renewed impetus and successful conclusion

This renewed interest in the question was officially sanctioned by the Heads of State at the Paris Summit in October 1972, which meant that parallel negotiations could finally start with the three Maghreb countries on the conclusion of full cooperation agreements. The negotiations, which were conducted by the Commission on behalf of the Community, began in July and October 1973, continued in the autumn of 1974 and in April 1975, and were completed in the first half of January 1976. The very real difficulties, recognized by both sides, which were encountered in the finalization of certain points of the agreement (particularly in the agricultural sector) again meant long discussions, periods of reflection and, on the Community side, certain internal adjustments. These difficulties are themselves a measure of the determination of both parties to reach a conclusion, but they also serve as an indication of the direction which future cooperation would take. Although the negotiations were centred on reaching the necessary compromises between directly competing sectors of the respective economies, the main aim of cooperation is to help develop their complementary aspects, their interdependence. The new Agreements entered into force on 1 November 1978.

II. The 1976 Cooperation Agreements

A. Principles

1. A dynamic approach to cooperation

The aim of the Agreements is to establish "wide-ranging cooperation" between the partners and they do in fact make it possible to combine the various operations likely to contribute towards the economic and social development of the Maghreb countries through trade, economic, technical and financial cooperation and cooperation in the social field.

The Agreements are of unlimited duration, so that this comprehensive cooperation is set in the perspective necessary to enable longer-term development problems to be tackled. For instance, only if market access is guaranteed for an unlimited period can productive investment (particularly in the industrial sector) be stimulated to an extent far exceeding the Community's financial contribution to such investment.

This forward-looking outlook is one of the main factors of dynamic cooperation but the dynamic approach is also sustained by the institutional mechanisms provided for by the Agreements, enabling the results obtained to be evaluated, certain measures to be defined in greater detail and, if necessary, new ones planned. There is a permanent dialogue within a Council of Ministers, assisted by a Committee at plenipotentiary level and, if necessary, specialized committees, and this dialogue can be extended to embrace representatives of political interests. Specific dates were also set for examining the results of the Agreements and any improvements which might be made.

However, in view of the new situation created by the applications of Portugal and Spain to join the EEC, the parties have chosen to wait until the accession negotiations are completed before re-examining the Agreements in the light of the new data involved.

2. Economic, technical and financial cooperation - a vast field of action

This cooperation has to be complementary to the efforts made by the countries concerned, account being taken of the objectives and priorities of their own development plans and programmes. Particular emphasis is laid on regional cooperation (there are other provisions in the Agreements to encourage regional cooperation, particularly the application of cumulation between Maghreb countries under the rules of origin) and the execution of integrated schemes in which several types of operation are combined (e.g. training, investment aid and trade promotion).

In addition to the Community's financial participation in the development of production and economic infrastructure in each country, a vast field of action has been opened up in the following:

- marketing and sales promotion;
- industrial cooperation, through the organization of contacts between firms, by making it easier to acquire patents on favourable terms, working to remove non-tariff barriers, etc.;
- the encouragement of private investment;
- cooperation in the fields of science, technology and the environment;
- cooperation in the fisheries sector;
- exchanges of information on trends in the economic and financial situation;
- as regards Algeria and Tunisia, cooperation in the field of energy, encouraging participation by Community operators in programmes for the exploration, production and processing of energy resources and the proper performance of long-term contracts for the delivery of petroleum products.

Financial resources

A Financial Protocol established the details of the Community's contribution, which was to cover a five-year period starting six months after the Agreements were signed. At the end of this period further Financial Protocols were negotiated.

B. Trade arrangements

1. Industrial products: opening up of a large market, a key factor for industrialization in the Maghreb countries

Maghreb exports of raw materials and industrial products, including ECSC products, i.e. products not covered by the common agricultural policy, have free access to the Community market: this means exemption from customs duties and no quantitative restrictions. In the case of textiles there is a temporary exception as regards the latter principle. There were only two exceptions to the general principle, involving temporary restrictions on cork products and petroleum products. They were totally abolished at the end of 1979.

In 1980 the proportion of industrial products in total cif imports into the Community from the three Maghreb countries was as follows: 63.5% for Morocco, 85% for Tunisia and 99% for Algeria. The majority of these exports are still raw materials: crude oil in the case of Algeria and phosphates in the case of Morocco and Tunisia, i.e.

products for which the duty under the Common Customs tariff is zero. The value of the Agreements therefore hinges on the progressive industrialization of the countries concerned, and in particular the efforts made to develop on-the-spot processing of raw materials.

Consequently, for several years there has been a significant decrease in the share of agricultural products (SITC: 0,1,21,22,232,24,261 to 265, 29, 4, 5921, 268) in imports from Maghreb countries. In 1970 it was 17.9% for Algeria (less than 1% in 1980), 59.5% for Morocco (36.5% in 1980) and 32.9% for Tunisia (15% in 1980).

2. Agricultural exports: preferential arrangements

In relation to total exports to the Community, the volume of agricultural exports varies considerably from one Maghreb country to another as we have just seen. However, other criteria should be taken into account in assessing their importance, particularly the number of jobs linked to the products in question, for some of which (e.g. wine) there are very few outlets on the local market.

For the Community, on the other hand, agricultural imports from the Maghreb countries taken together account for only a tiny part of its total agricultural imports (about 0.6% for the products referred to in Annex II to the Treaty, which are those covered by the common agricultural policy), but they include a number of products which the Community itself produces. The question had to be looked into carefully, therefore, if the sometimes conflicting interests of producers on both sides of the Mediterranean were to be reconciled.

The Agreements therefore establish a system of preferential access in comparison with that accorded to other third countries, covering most but not all products and accompanied by a number of precautionary measures (quotas, import calendars, compliance with the rules laid down under the common organization of markets, and a safeguard clause) which are designed to protect the legitimate interests of Community producers.

Tariff concessions varying between 20% and 100% cover about 80% to 90% of agricultural exports. In the case of Morocco and Tunisia, considerable progress has been made, since the 1969 Agreements covered many fewer exports (about 50%).

In conjunction with the Agreements, it was arranged that the three countries could continue to enjoy preferential access to the French market for all products not covered by the Agreements and for some products which were. However, this was a temporary measure to give Maghreb exporters time to distribute their sales more evenly over the whole of the Community (sales of fruit and vegetables in particular were mainly to the French market).

As the Community saw it, these arrangements were to end on 1 January 1979, in so far as the review of the Agreements which was to start in January 1978 would have been completed. At the end of 1981 this review had not begun and the derogation still held.

2.1 List of agricultural concessions

Annex A contains the list of all agricultural products for which there are permanent tariff concessions.

2.2 Some important products

2.2.1 Wine

Table wines from the three countries are eligible for a tariff reduction of 80% provided that Community reference prices are observed (it being understood that such wines cannot be intended for blending).

In the case of quality wines, exemption from customs duties is granted within the limits of annual quotas.

These quotas are fixed at 50 000 hectolitres for Morocco and Tunisia. Algeria enjoys special treatment, the details of which are given below.

Wines of the following designations are exempt from customs duty:

Tunisia

Coteaux de Tebourba
Sidi-Salem
Kelibia
Thibar
Marnag
Grand cru Marnag

Morocco

Berkane
Sais
Beni M'Tir
Guerrouane
Zemmour
Zenneta

Quality wines must be imported in bottles of not more than two litres, but there were transitional arrangements to enable the three countries to set up the necessary bottling facilities.

However, these facilities are still insufficient, particularly as the development of tourism had led to an increase in domestic consumption. Hence, full advantage cannot be taken of the "quality wines" quota, though it is still possible to dispatch quality wines in bulk, thereby benefiting from the 80% reduction of duties applied to table wines.

Special arrangements for Algeria

The special arrangements granted to Algeria can be explained by the large proportion of wine exports in relation to Algeria's total agricultural exports and by the problem posed for Algeria's development by the conversion of a large-scale industry with no outlets on the local market. The conversion process is already well advanced, as a study shows that 148 112 hectares were grubbed between 1965 and 1977 and that the area of vineyards intended for wine grapes is currently about 180 000 hectares.

Like Tunisia and Morocco, Algeria enjoys two advantages:

i. an 80% reduction of customs duties on imports into the Community of table wines (wines with an alcohol content of less than 15°);

ii. an annual duty-free tariff quota for wines with the following designations:

Aïn-Bessem, Bouïra, Médéa, Coteaux du Zaccar, Dahra, Coteaux de Mascara, Monts du Tessala, Coteaux de Tlemcen.

This quota now stands at 450 000 hectolitres, which must be dispatched in bottles of not more than two litres. However, unlike those under the EEC-Morocco and EEC-Tunisia Agreements, these arrangements were intended for five years only from 1 July 1976 and were to expire on 30 June 1981, when new arrangements were to be negotiated. No action was taken and at the end of 1981 no meeting had yet been arranged.

In December 1981 the Community decided therefore to extend the system in force retroactively from 1 July 1981 to 31 December 1982. The Community made it clear that this unilateral measure was not to constitute a precedent. The negotiations provided for by the Agreement should therefore be held in 1982 but will depend on developments in the enlargement context.

Meanwhile, Algeria may continue to export bulk wines with an 80% reduction of customs duties and 450 000 hectolitres of wines with a designation of origin duty free, provided that they are put up in bottles of two litres or less. Practically no use has been made of the latter possibility. The reference price on entry into the Community must always be complied with.

2.2.2 Olive oil

The Maghreb countries enjoy the most favourable treatment as far as olive oil is concerned, although the arrangements applied to other non-member countries are identical in principle.

Tunisia provides the Community with most of its external supplies (nearly 44% of imports in 1980). A distinction should be drawn between refined and unrefined olive oil.

(a) Unrefined olive oil (CCT subheading 15.07 A II)

The Agreements include two sorts of advantages:

i. a trade advantage, which consists in a reduction of 0.5 ECU per 100 kg of the EEC levy imposed on imports from non-member countries. The levy is simply the difference between the entry price fixed by the EEC and the world market price.

This advantage is of little significance as it applies to all Mediterranean countries which, taken together, provide the Community with about 95% of its un-refined oil supplies.

ii. an economic advantage, which is the means chosen by the Community to establish gradations of treatment between its suppliers. This involves refunding to the exporter a certain sum, normally collected by the Community as a levy, provided that the exporter complies with the threshold price fixed by the EEC. In the case of the Maghreb countries, exports have to be channelled via a government body, which generally endeavours to reinvest the resources provided by the economic advantage in operations designed to improve the product and its distribution.

Under the Maghreb Agreements the economic advantage amounts to 10 ECU per 100 kg. On 1 July 1976 the Community agreed to double the advantage, increasing it to 20 ECU per 100 kg in the space of a year.

(b) Refined olive oil (CCT subheading 15.07 A I)

The procedure for refined olive oil is slightly different. Two customs components are involved, aimed at protecting both Community producers of virgin olive oil and the refining industry of the Ten.

i. the first component, called the "variable" component, corresponds to the levy applicable to the quantity of virgin olive oil required to obtain the quantity of refined oil in question, this quantity being established at a standard rate. Thus, in the basic regulation establishing a common market for olive oil in the EEC, the Community authorities consider that for 100 kg of refined olive oil falling within CCT subheading ex 15.07 A I a it is necessary to process 111 kg of unrefined oil. The advantages granted under the Agreements are therefore calculated on this basis;

ii. the second or "fixed" component, protects the Community refining industry and is expressed in ECU per 100 kg. The amount of this levy is published in the Official Journal of the European Communities every fortnight. The Maghreb countries are exempt from this levy which was between 4 and 6 ECU per 100 kg at the beginning of 1982.

2.2.3 Citrus fruit

In the case of citrus fruit, another product which ranks high in agricultural trade with the Community (about 25% of total agricultural exports to the EEC in the case of Morocco and 12% for Algeria), the tariff reduction is 80%, provided that Community reference prices are complied with.

The Community market, which has a self-supply rate of only about 50%, is the main outlet for Maghreb producers.

2.2.4 Fresh fruit and vegetables

The Agreements provide for a tariff reduction (generally between 30% and 60%) for a wide range of fresh fruit and vegetables, mostly within the limits of a calendar covering off-season production periods (see Annex A listing agricultural concessions).

As regards exports of Moroccan tomatoes, Rabat regularly expresses its displeasure at the level of reference prices imposed by the Community on its imports at certain periods of the year. This reference price is fixed in relation to the price of greenhouse tomatoes produced in the EEC, notably in the Netherlands. To establish a comparison between the reference price and the price of open-grown tomatoes imported in April and May, a conversion factor is applied to the import prices. If the price obtained after applying the conversion factor is lower than the reference price, a countervailing charge is then applied. It is in the interests of countries supplying the EEC that the reference price, which is based on the price of greenhouse tomatoes, should be as low as possible and that the conversion factor on the other hand, should be high, to enable their products to find an outlet. However, since the sharp rise in oil prices in 1973, the Community has increased the reference price for greenhouse tomatoes and reduced the conversion factor. Hence the displeasure shown by the Moroccan authorities, who fear that their sales will be threatened sooner or later.

Apricot pulp from Morocco and Tunisia (CCT subheading 20.06 B II C 1 ex aa) is accorded a 30% reduction of duties (11.9% instead of 17%) within the limits of a tariff quota fixed as follows for 1982:

	1982 TARIFF QUOTAS (tonnes)	
	MOROCCO	TUNISIA
EEC	8 250	4 300
of which:		
Community reserve	2 390	1 110

2.2.5 Tinned sardines

Under the Agreements tinned sardines are admitted free of customs duties, subject to observance of minimum prices. The Moroccan authorities have never accepted this system of minimum prices insofar as it was not imposed on other beneficiary countries.

As a result, prepared or preserved sardines falling within CCT subheading 16.04 D originating in Morocco and Tunisia are exempt from duties within the limits of autonomous tariff quotas. Tariff quotas in 1981 were fixed at 20 000 tonnes for Morocco and 100 tonnes for Tunisia, divided up as follows:

Morocco

An initial quota of 14 000 tonnes totally free of customs duties, distributed among the Member States as follows:

Benelux	1 700 tonnes	Ireland	45 tonnes
Denmark	35 tonnes	Italy	80 tonnes
Germany	1 680 tonnes	United Kingdom	1 560 tonnes
France	7 500 tonnes	Community reserve	1 400 tonnes

The second quota granted to Morocco bore a duty of only 10% (instead of the 25% CCT duty) and amounted to 6 000 tonnes for the Community as a whole, divided up as follows:

Benelux	515 tonnes	Ireland	20 tonnes
Denmark	15 tonnes	Italy	80 tonnes
Germany	720 tonnes	United Kingdom	1 750 tonnes
France	2 300 tonnes	Community reserve	600 tonnes

Tunisia

For Tunisia, which exports small quantities, a quota of 100 tonnes was opened, shared between the various Member States as follows:

Benelux	8 tonnes	Ireland	2 tonnes
Denmark	2 tonnes	Italy	4 tonnes
Germany	12 tonnes	United Kingdom	12 tonnes
France	40 tonnes	Community reserve	20 tonnes

At the end of 1981 the Community announced that it wanted the provisions laid down in the Agreement to be applied. The Council therefore gave the Commission a mandate to negotiate the implementation of the Agreements. A three-month extension into 1982 was decided for the unilateral arrangements accorded hitherto. The extension is on a *pro rata* basis.

2.2.6 Tomato concentrate

When the Agreements were being negotiated the Community offer on tomato concentrate amounted to a 30% reduction in customs duties within the limits of quotas fixed annually for each country, these quotas constituting voluntary ceilings which the authorities were to undertake to observe. This reduction was subject to an annual exchange of letters.

The Moroccans, who were the biggest exporters (their 1977 exports were estimated at 13 000 tonnes), rejected this proposal and chose to continue exporting without restrictions and pay full duties. Moreover they refused to have the clause in the Agreement. The Tunisians accepted the clause but there has never been an exchange of letters as they export so little.

Only Algeria, which did not export any tomato concentrate at all, accepted the Community offer. The first quota was fixed at 100 tonnes, but had still not been used in 1981. In the meantime the system of aid for production introduced by Brussels in 1978 has brought about a radical change in the pattern of trade. Community production and exports of tomato concentrate have increased while its imports have decreased. It would seem that Moroccan exports have suffered as a result. According to Rabat, they fell to less than 1 000 tonnes on the Community market in 1980.

2.2.7 Fruit salad

Fruit salad falling within CCT heading No 20.06 is accorded a 55% tariff reduction on entry into the EEC within the limits of an annual quota fixed by an exchange of letters. This applies to all three Maghreb countries. The quota has been, and still is, 100 tonnes per year for each of the three countries.

2.2.8 Brans and sharps

As the Maghreb countries produced quite large amounts of cereals, they had to dispose of the brans, sharps and other residues derived from the working of cereals. These products were used mainly for animal fodder, but there was not enough livestock in the Maghreb countries to absorb production. Fairly large quantities were available for export and the Community market was the natural outlet.

The Agreements therefore contain an article introducing a system of economic advantage similar to the one for refined olive oil, namely:

i. the waiving of the fixed component of the levy;
ii. a 60% reduction in the variable component.

In order to benefit from this advantage, the authorities of the exporting countries must apply a special charge so that the minimum Community entry price is observed.

As a result of the growth in livestock numbers in the Maghreb States, consumption of these cereal products on the domestic market has been increasing.

C. Economic cooperation

The aim of the Cooperation Agreements between the EEC and the Maghreb States is to promote the economic and social development of the latter through economic, technical and financial cooperation. These Agreements complement the individual governments' own development plans and programmes and give special emphasis to regional projects.

Types of cooperation

Cooperation between the Maghreb countries and the EEC can take the following forms:

(a) Development of economic infrastructure, e.g. water and power supplies, communications, etc. so as to encourage economic diversification, notably through industrial promotion and the modernization of agriculture.

(b) Industrial cooperation: the Community can help in several ways to develop the industries of the Maghreb States through:

participation in industrial development programmes,

promotion of business contacts between the Maghreb countries and the Community in both the public and private sectors,

facilitating the transfer of technology by arranging favourable terms for the purchase of patents, licences, etc.,

elimination of non-tariff trade barriers, e.g. packaging, health and safety regulations,

trade promotion (organization of missions, fairs and seminars),

cooperation in the fields of science, technology and the protection of the environment,

helping develop the fishing industry: e.g. expansion of fishing fleet, training of fishermen, construction of fish processing factories,

encouragement of mutually beneficial private investment through political and economic guarantees against nationalization, tax rebates, repatriation allowances, etc.,

exchange of economic and financial information.

The Cooperation Council provided for by the Agreements can extend the scope of cooperation to other fields.

The Cooperation Councils periodically define the guidelines of cooperation in accordance with Article 5 of the Agreements. They are also responsible for establishing the various methods of cooperation outlined above and supervising their implementation.

D. Financial and technical cooperation

If the Cooperation Agreements were to be effective, financial resources had to be made available to transform objectives into concrete measures. A Financial Protocol was therefore annexed to each Agreement, providing over an initial five-year period 114 million ECU for Algeria, 130 million ECU for Morocco and 95 million ECU for Tunisia.

These funds were to be committed in the period starting with the entry into force of the Agreements and ending on 31 October 1981. At the end of this period new Financial Protocols were to take over if necessary. This in fact happened in December 1981; the new Protocols apply until 31 October 1986.

The new Protocols involve the following amounts: 151 million ECU for Algeria, 199 million ECU for Morocco and 139 million ECU for Tunisia.

The funds may be committed without delay, as ratification by the national parliaments is no longer necessary.

A suitable financial structure

To ensure that the conditions of financing were appropriate for projects on which the return often lay far in the future (infrastructure works) or was sparse or uncertain, provision was made for interest subsidies, soft loans and extended periods of repayment.

The Community's financial contribution falls therefore under two headings, according to the source of the funds made available to the Maghreb authorities.

Thus the European Investment Bank (EIB) makes loans from its own resources and in addition there are operations financed from the Community budget.

1. EIB loans

EIB resources are made up of its capital, which is subscribed by the Member States, and loans raised on the international capital markets. Although the EIB is not a commercial bank, it is required to balance its books. Loans are therefore granted at market rates and terms.

EIB loans to the Maghreb countries are combined with an interest rate subsidy of 2% which is deducted from non-repayable aid and charged as such to the Community budget. Loans with interest rate subsidies are awarded as a matter of priority for economic infrastructure or agricultural development projects and schemes for the financing by development banks of industrial projects involving small and medium-sized enterprises.

The EIB is also responsible for managing certain special loans financed from budgetary resources where, in view of the industrial nature of the projects financed, there is a need for the Bank's expert appraisal.

2. Operations financed from the Community budget

A Community budget heading is allocated each year for the financing of loans on special terms and grants.

(a) Loans on special terms

These are loans granted directly by the Community for a 40-year period, with a ten-year grace period for repayment, at an interest rate of 1% per year.

Loans on special terms may be used for several purposes under the direct management of the Commission, as follows:

i. for the formation of risk capital;

ii. for rural development;

iii. for social infrastructure.

Where the special loans or risk capital are intended for industry, energy, mining, tourism or economic infrastructure, they are managed by the EIB on a Commission mandate, as mentioned earlier.

(b) Grants

The grants provided from Community budgetary resources are used for several purposes.

For instance, they are used to finance the interest rate subsidies of 2% referred to above.

They may also serve to finance operations on which the return is not immediately obvious, such as trade promotion (participation of Mediterranean countries in fairs), industrial promotion (conferences to encourage investment by EEC firms in non-member countries) and technical cooperation or training schemes. The latter are essential for developing countries and, along with trade promotion, have the best record for practical achievements.

3. Implementing procedures

Although the details may vary, the implementation of financial aid generally follows the same pattern.

Initially, officials and experts from the Commission and the EIB visit the country concerned to identify projects suitable for financing. They work in cooperation with the national authorities of the recipient countries, who retain the right to amend the programme adopted in the light of economic priorities or the requirements of plans which are in the process of being drawn up.

The Commission and the recipient country draw up jointly an indicative list of projects to be financed, on which the opinion of the Member States' representatives has to be sought within an ad hoc working party equivalent to the EDF Committee under the Lomé Convention).

The Commission then has to approve a financing agreement for loans or aid which it is responsible for administering. This agreement must be signed by the recipient country before it can enter into force.

In cases involving the EIB, a loan contract is signed between the Bank and the authorities receiving the aid.

The recipients of the financial aid are the governments of the countries themselves or other bodies or undertakings (both private and public) which have received the authorities' approval for the project concerned.

Presentation and approval of projects

Each of the groups concerned may, with the approval of the government, submit a formal request for aid to the EEC. It will then be jointly considered by the EEC and the government. On the Community side the European Investment Bank handles economic infrastructure and industrial projects. The Commission handles infrastructure projects and all other projects financed by grants.

The governments or other aid recipients are responsible for the execution, management and maintenance of projects financed by the EEC. The Community checks that the aid is used as efficiently as possible and in accordance with the objectives laid down in the Protocol.

Award of contracts

All citizens of Maghreb countries and the EEC are eligible to tender for contracts for projects financed by the Community.

For projects worth less than 2 million ECU an accelerated procedure is used so as to encourage firms in the recipient countries to tender for the works. This means a shorter time limit for the submission of tenders for small projects of special interest to firms in the recipient country.

In special cases other countries may be permitted by mutual consent to submit tenders. This could apply to co-financed projects.

For the execution of these contracts the Maghreb countries must apply fiscal and customs arrangements at least as favourable as those applied to other international organizations.

The Community may require a guarantee before granting a loan to a non-governmental body.

Throughout the duration of EIB loans the government undertakes to make available the foreign currency needed for the payment of interest and commission as well as the repayment of principal.

The Cooperation Councils are responsible for the overall supervision of financial and technical cooperation. They examine annually how the aid is being used.

European Currency Unit

The European Currency Unit (ECU) used to express the amounts of aid is defined as a "basket" of the currencies of the Community's ten Member States.

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

The Second Financial Protocols: 489 million ECU over five years

The first Protocols were implemented satisfactorily and at the end of 1981 the initial breakdown of the projects financed was as follows:

Tunisia:	Infrastructure	64%	of the total amount of aid
	Agriculture	14.3%	"
	Loans to industrial and commercial undertakings	13.8%	"
	Training and scientific cooperation	5.9%	"
	Trade promotion	1.3%	"
Algeria:	Infrastructure	49.3%	of the total amount of aid
	Vocational training	17.9%	"
	Energy	17.5%	"
	Agricultural projects	11.5%	"
	Scientific cooperation	3.8%	"

In the case of Morocco most of the aid went towards infrastructure projects, followed by training and the development of small and medium-sized enterprises.

Some funds had not yet been committed on expiry of the first Protocol, in the case of Algeria in particular. Naturally they have not been lost and will be available in 1982.

The new Financial Protocols were negotiated in late 1981 and are worth a total of 489 million ECU, which should normally be committed before 31 October 1986.

The breakdown follows the established pattern: EIB loans, loans on special terms and grants.

The total is shared among the various countries as follows (million ECU):

COUNTRIES	TOTAL	EIB LOANS	LOANS ON SPECIAL TERMS	GRANTS
ALGERIA	151	107	16	28
MOROCCO	199	90	42	67
TUNISIA	139	78	24	37

E. Cooperation in the field of labour

Maghreb workers are mainly concentrated in a few Community countries, particularly in France. This can be seen from the following table, which gives the number and breakdown of workers in 1979.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	COUNTRY OF EMPLOYMENT									TOTAL EEC
	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	LUX	NL	UK	
ALGERIA	3 200	186	1 583	361000	5	..	..	..	600[1]	367 000
MOROCCO	37 250	1155	16 109	181400	17	..	..	33 656	2000[1]	272 000
TUNISIA	4 700	107	10000[1]	73700	3	..	..	1 085	200[1]	90 000

[1] Estimates drawn up by the Commission

Consequently, problems relating to this labour force are dealt with mainly in bilateral agreements.

This aspect of the Agreements therefore involved institutionalizing at Community level certain principles accepted by each Member State, such as equality of treatment with nationals regarding working conditions and wages, and equality of social benefits.

However, arrangements still had to be made regarding the entitlement to social benefits acquired by Maghreb nationals who had worked in several Community Member States. It was essentially a question of the accumulation of rights adqjuired for the purposes of pensions and annuities in respect of old age, death and invalidity, despite the fact that certain Member States had no bilateral agreements with Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia.

The main provisions in the Agreements as regards labour relations concern the following:

i. absence of discrimination in the field of social security for Maghreb nationals and the members of their families living in a Member State;

ii. accumulation of periods of insurance, employment or residence completed by workers in the various Member States for the purposes of pensions and annuities in respect of old age, death and invalidity, and also for medical care for workers and members of their families resident in the Community;

iii. family allowances for members of workers' families who are resident in the Community;

iv. ability to transfer freely to their country of origin any pensions or annuities in respect of old age, death, industrial accident, occupational disease or invalidity.

The Cooperation Councils were to decide on the entry into force of the social measures in the Agreements by the end of 1979, but it was not until late 1981 that the Community was in a position to present to the Councils its interpretation of the implementation of these provisions.

In return, the Maghreb States must grant similar arrangements to nationals of Member States working in their territory.

F. Institutions

Cooperation Council

The most important institution for implementing the Agreements is the Cooperation Council, composed of representatives of the Council of the European Communities and the Commission, and members of the Moroccan, Algerian or Tunisian governments.

The Council normally meets annually and is presided over alternately by a member from each side. Extra meetings may be held at the request of one of the States or the EEC.

Functions

The Council may take decisions in order to reach objectives laid down in the Agreements. These decisions are taken by mutual consent and are binding on both sides. The Council may also make recommendations to ensure the smooth running of the Agreements.

Other bodies

A Cooperation Committee composed of representatives of both sides assists the Cooperation Council in carrying out its tasks.

The Cooperation Council may also decide to set up specialist committees to deal with particular problems.

It can also organize contacts between the members of the European Parliament and the parliaments of the Maghreb States so as to encourage exchanges of views in a democratic framework.

Review of the Agreements

As the Agreements are of unlimited duration, provision was made for reviews, first in 1978 and again in 1983. These were to provide an opportunity to examine the Agreements' effectiveness and propose possible improvements.

However, the first review of the Agreements did not take place because of ratification delays. It may be that none of the reviews will be held until the negotiations on the accession of Portugal and Spain to the Community have been completed.

Either Contracting Party may denounce the Agreement by notifying the other Contracting Party. The Agreement then ceases to apply twelve months after the date of such notification.

EEC Delegations in the Maghreb countries

An EEC Delegation has been opened in each capital of the Maghreb States. Its task is to facilitate the implementation of the Agreements in all sectors (economic cooperation, trade cooperation, etc.). The Delegations provide information and arrange contacts between businessmen and public authorities. They also supervise the execution of projects, including technical assistance schemes, financed under the Agreements.

G. The consequences of the accession of Greece to the Community

According to the accession instruments signed when Greece joined the Community on 1 January 1981, Greece had to accept all the Nine's contractual obligations towards non-member countries.

Protocols adjusting the EEC-Maghreb Agreements had therefore to be negotiated.

The Protocol with Morocco was concluded at the end of 1981 and the negotiations with Tunisia and Algeria were completed early in 1982. Since the beginning of 1981 Athens has been applying the customs duty reductions laid down in the Agreement. The rates are based on the ones applied by Greece to other non-member countries, it being understood that Greece will gradually align its customs tariff on the Community CCT. This alignment will be completed by 1 January 1986.

H. Rules governing textile imports

The Cooperation Agreements rule out any quantitative restrictions on imports of industrial products into the Community. Nevertheless, in view of the crisis in the Community textile and clothing industry, since 1978 the Moroccan and Tunisian authorities (Algeria exports very few textile products) have accepted voluntary restraint of some of their textile exports to the Community. These arrangements were made informally by Note Verbale.

They were not made without some difficulty, however, as both Tunis and Rabat refused to give up what they had only just been given. However, in view of the fairly generous export margin which the Community was proposing, plus a guarantee that the safeguard clause would not be invoked and that the measures were temporary ones, they agreed to make things easier for the Community. This attitude was in keeping with the spirit of the Agreements.

The voluntary restraint ceilings to be shared between the Member States were more in the nature of indicative ceilings which Tunisia and Morocco were to endeavour not to exceed. The products most affected were the eight most sensitive products on the Community market and a few semi-sensitive products.

In the case of Tunisia, ceilings were fixed for woven cotton fabrics, T-shirts, trousers, shirts and blouses. Restrictions were also agreed as regards the French market for underpants, anoraks and dresses, while exports of skirts were limited on the Benelux market.

For Morocco, an arrangement valid until the end of 1981 set limits for T-shirts, jerseys, trousers, blouses and shirts. Socks, dresses and skirts were limited on the French market, while suits and yarn of discontinuous regenerated fibres were limited on the Benelux market.

There is a significant amount of trade in the form of outward processing traffic (OPT), particularly with Tunisia. This means that fabrics are exported by a Member State to Tunisia and reimported in the form of clothing. Under the arrangements, only one third of the quantities exported as OPT is deducted from the indicative ceilings. It would theoretically be possible for a country to ship three times the agreed quantities if they were all OPT exports.

Moreover, "flexible" provisions (carry-over from one year to another, transfers between products, carry-forward of next year's exports) gave Morocco and Tunisia a certain amount of leeway in applying the voluntary restraint arrangements.

To cope with any difficulties, provision for consultations and safeguard measures was included in the arrangements and administrative cooperation was established.

The arrangements have worked relatively well and both countries have increased their exports.

In December 1981 the Community proposed extending these arrangements for a final period of one year and negotiations on new, higher ceilings were started in February 1982.

ANNEX A

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: COMMUNITY TARIFF CONCESSIONS AND RESIDUAL DUTIES

Most of these products concern all three Maghreb countries. However, a few have been omitted from certain Agreements as the countries concerned feel that it is unnecessary to include products which they do not export.

Hence, the following are not included in the Algeria Agreement: tariff headings 06.02, 07.01 S, 07.02, 07.05 A: Broad beans and horse beans, 08.10, 08.12, 20.06: Apricots.

The following are not included in the Tunisia Agreement: tariff headings Nos 07.02, 08.10, 08.12.

The following are not included in the Morocco Agreement: tariff sub-heading 07.01 G.

CCT Heading No	Description	Rate of reduction	CCT duties	Residual duties
01.01	Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies:			
	A. Horses:			
	II. For slaughter (a)	80%	4	0.80
	III. Other	80%	18	3.6

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

CCT Heading No	Description	Rate of reduction	CCT duties	Residual duties
02.01	Meat and edible offals of the animals falling within heading No 01.02, 01.03 or 01.04, fresh, chilled or frozen:			
	A. Meat:			
	I. Of horses, asses, mules and hinnies	80%	8	1.6
	ex IV. Other:			
	-Excluding meat of domestic sheep	100%	20	0
02.04	Other meat and edible meat offals, fresh, chilled or frozen	100%		0
Chapter 3	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs	100%		0
06.02	Other live plants, including trees, shrubs, bushes, roots, cuttings and slips:			
	ex D. Other:			
	Rose trees and bushes, excluding cuttings of rose trees and bushes	60%	13	5.2
07.01	Vegetables, fresh or chilled:			
	A. Potatoes:			
	II. New potatoes:			
	ex a) From 1 January to 15 May From 1 January to 31 March	40%	15	9
	F. Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled:			
	I. Peas:			
	ex a) From 1 September to 31 May From 1 October to 30 April	60%	10	4
	II. Beans (of the species Phaseolus):			
	ex a) From 1 October to 30 June From 1 November to 30 April	60%	13	5.2

CCT Heading No	Description	Rate of reduction	CCT duties	Residual duties
	G. Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots:			
	ex II. Carrots and turnips -Carrots, from 1 January to 31 March	40%	17	10.2
	ex H. Onions, shallots and garlic: -Onions, from 15 February to 15 May	60%	12	4.8
	ex L. Artichokes:			
	-From 1 October to 31 December	30%	13	9.1
	M. Tomatoes:			
	ex I. From 1 November to 14 May From 15 November to 30 April	60%	11	4.4
	S. Sweet peppers	40%	9	5.4
	ex T. Others:			
	-Aubergines, from 1 December to 30 April	60%	16	6.4
	-Courgettes, from 1 December to the last day of February	60%	16	6.4
07.02	Vegetables (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing:			
	ex B. Other: -Peas	30 30%	18	12.6
07.03	Vegetables provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption:			
	A. Olives:			
	I. For uses other than the production of oil (a)	60%	8	3.2
	B. Capers	90%	6	0.6
07.05	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split:			
	A. For sowing: ex I. Peas (including chick peas) and beans (of the species Phaseolus):			

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

CCT Heading No	Description	Rate of reduction	CCT duties	Residual duties
	Peas	60%	4.5	1.8
	ex III. Other -Broad beans and horse beans	60%		
	B. Other	100%		0
08.01	Dates, bananas, coconuts, Brazil nuts, cashew nuts, pineapples, avocados, mangoes, guavas and mangosteens, fresh or dried, shelled or not:			
	ex A. Dates: -In immediate containers of a net capacity of 35 kg or less	100%	12	0
	D. Avocados	80%	8	1.6
08.02	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried:			
	ex A. Oranges: -Fresh, From 1 to 30 April	80%	13	2.6
	From 1 to 15 May	80%	5	1.2
	From 16 May to 15 October	80%	4	0.8
	From 16 October to 31 March	80%	20	4
	ex B. Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas); clementines, wilkings and other similar citrus hybrids:			
	-Fresh	80%	20	4
	ex C. Lemons: -Fresh	80%	8	1.6
	D. Grapefruit	80%	4	0.8
08.04	Grapes, fresh or dried:			
	A. Fresh:			
	I. Table grapes:			
	ex a) From 1 November to 14 July: From 15 November to 30 April	60%	18	7.2
08.07	Stone fruit, fresh:			
	D. Plums:			

CCT Heading No	Description	Rates of reduction	CCT duties	Residual duties
	ex II. From 1 October to 30 June: -From 1 November to 15 June	60%	10	4
08.08	Berries, fresh:			
	A. Strawberries:			
	ex II. From 1 August to 30 April: -From 1 November to 31 March	60%	14	5.6
	ex D. Raspberries, black currants and red currants: -Raspberries, from 15 May to 15 June	50%	11	5.5
ex 08.09	Other fruit, fresh:			
	- Melons, from 1 November to 31 May	50%	11	5.5
	- Watermelons, from 1 April to 15 June	50%	11	5.5
08.10	Fruit (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar	30%	18	12.6
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	80%	16	3.2
	ex E. Other: -Comminuted citrus fruit	80%	11	2.2
08.12	Fruit, dried, other than that falling within heading No 08.01, 08.02, 08.03, 08.04 or 08.05:			
	A. Apricots	60%	7	2.8
	B. Peaches, including nectarines	50%	7	3.5
	E. Papaws	50%	3	1.5
	F. Fruit salads:			
	I. Not containing prunes	50%	8	4
	G. Other	50%	6	3

CCT Heading No	Description	Rate of reduction	CCT duties	Residual duties
09.04	Pepper of the genus 'Piper'; pimento of the genus 'Capsicum' or genus 'Pimenta':			
	A. Neither crushed nor ground:			
	II. Pimento	100%		0
	B. Crushed or ground	100%		0
09.09	Seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin, caraway and juniper	100%		0
09.10	Thyme, saffron and bay leaves; other spices	100%		0
12.03	Seeds, fruit and spores, of a kind used for sowing:			
	E. Other (a)	60%	10	4
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%		0
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%		0
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, dry	25%	24	18
	-Other	25%	14	10.5
16.04	Prepared or preserved fish, including caviar and caviar substitutes:			
	A. Caviar and caviar substitutes	100%		0

(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	CCT duties	Residual duties
	B. Salmonidae	100%		0
	C. Herring	100%		0
	E. Tunny	60%	24	9.6
	F. Bonito (Sarda sp.p.) mackerel and anchovies	100%		0
	G. Other	100%		0
16.05	Crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved	100%		0
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%		0
20.02	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid:			
	A. Mushrooms:			
	-Cultivated mushrooms	50%	23	11.5
	-Other	60%	23	9.2
	B. Truffles	70%	18	5.4
	ex C. Tomatoes:			
	-Peeled tomatoes	30%	18	12.6
	D. Asparagus	20%	22	17.6
	F. Capers and olives	100%	20	0
	G. Peas: beans in pod	20%	24	19.2
	H. Other, including mixtures:			
	-Carrots and mixtures	20%	22	17.6
	-Others	50%	22	11
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%	30	15
	B. Jams and marmalades of citrus fruit:			
	III. Other	50%	27	13.5

CCT Heading No	Description	Rate of reduction	CCT duties	Residual duties
	C. Other			
	III. Other	50%	30	15
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%	20	4
	ex 3. Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas); clementines, wilkings and other similar citrus hybrids:			
	- Comminuted	80%	21	4.2
	ex 7. Peaches and apricots:			
	- Apricots	20%	22	17.6
	ex 8. Other fruits:			
	- Comminuted oranges and lemons	80%	22	4.4
	b) Containing added sugar, in immediate packings of a net capacity of 1 kg or less:			
	2. Grapefruit segments	80%	20	4
	ex 3. Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas); clementines, wilkings and other similar citrus hybrids:			
	- Comminuted	80%	22	4.4
	ex 8. Other fruits:			
	- Comminuted oranges and lemons	80%	24	4.8
	c) Not containing added sugar, in immediate packings of a net capacity:			

CCT Heading No	Description	Rate of reduction	CCT duties	Residual duties
	1. Of 4.5 kg or more:			
	ex aa) Apricots:			
	- Apricot halves	50%	17	8.5
	ex bb) Peaches (including nectarines) and plums:			
	- Peach halves and nectarine halves	50%	19	9.5
	ex dd) Other fruits:			
	- Grapefruit segments	80%	23	4.6
	- Citrus pulp	40%	23	13.8
	- Comminuted citrus fruit	80%	23	4.6
	2. Of less than 4.5 kg:			
	ex bb) Other fruits and mixtures of fruit:			
	- Apricot halves, peach halves and nectarine halves	50%	23	11.5
	- Grapefruit segments	80%	23	4.6
	- Comminuted citrus fruit	80%	23	4.6
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 ECU per 100 kg net weight:			
	- Orange juice	70%	42	12.6
	- Grapefruit juice	70%	42	12.6
	- Other citrus fruit juices	60%	42	16.8

CCT Heading No	Description	Rate of reduction	CCT duties	Residual duties
20.07 (cont'd)	ex b) Of a value not exceeding 30 ECU per 100 kg net weight			
	- Orange juice	70%	42	12.6
	- Grapefruit juice	70%	42	12.6
	- Other citrus fruit juices	60%	42	16.8
	B. Of a specific gravity of 1.33 or less at 15°C:			
	II. Other:			
	a) Of a value exceeding 30 ECU per 100 kg net weight:			
	1. Orange juice	70%	21	6.3
	2. Grapefruit juice	70%	21	6.3
	ex 3. Lemon juice and other citrus fruit juices:			
	- Other citrus fruit juices (excluding lemon juice)	60%	18	7.2
	b) Of a value not exceeding 30 ECU per 100 kg net weight:			
	1. Orange juice	70%	19	5.7
	2. Grapefruit juice	70%	15	4.5
23.01	Flours and meals, of meat, offals, fish, crustaceans or molluscs, unfit for human consumption; greaves	100%		0

ANNEX B

TRADE BETWEEN THE EEC AND THE MAGHREB COUNTRIES

EEC 9

TREND OF TRADE WITH TUNISIA

million ECU
Source: SOEC

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
EXPORTS		709.8	834.7	977.1	1 120.5	1 232.5	1 541.3
IMPORTS		357.3	408.6	522.2	565.2	790.3	1 090.6
Trade balance		+ 352.5	+ 426.1	+ 424.9	+ 555.3	+ 442.2	+ 450.7
INDEX							
EXPORTS		100	117.6	137.7	157.9	173.6	217.2
IMPORTS		100	114.4	154.6	158.2	221.2	305.2
Cover rate	%	198.7	204.3	176.9	198.2	155.9	141.3
Change over previous year							
EXPORTS	%	.	+ 17.6	+ 17.0	+ 14.5	+ 10.0	+ 25.1
IMPORTS	%	.	+ 14.4	+ 35.4	+ 2.4	+ 39.8	+ 38.0
Extra-EC 9 exports		121 263.3	141 342.0	163 139.6	173 672.8	194 154.5	224 445.7
TUNISIA	%	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Extra-EC 9 imports		125 327.4	157 342.0	171 350.5	178 346.2	217 734.4	271 552.4
TUNISIA	%	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4

EEC 9 | **TREND OF TRADE WITH MOROCCO** | million ECU
Source: SOEC

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
EXPORTS		1 045.1	1 310.3	1 524.3	1 341.9	1 676.8	1 479.2
IMPORTS		805.9	779.5	834.3	840.8	1 012.4	1 163.8
Trade balance		+ 239.2	+ 530.8	+ 690.0	+ 501.1	+ 664.4	+ 315.4
INDEX							
EXPORTS		100	125.4	145.8	128.4	160.4	141.5
IMPORTS		100	96.7	103.5	104.3	125.6	144.4
Cover rate	%	129.7	168.1	182.7	159.6	165.6	127.1
Change over previous year							
EXPORTS	%	.	+ 25.4	+ 16.2	- 12.0	+ 25.0	+ 25.0
IMPORTS	%	.	- 3.3	+ 7.1	+ 1.0	+ 20.4	+ 15.0
Extra-EC 9 exports		121 263.3	141 342.0	163 139.6	173 672.8	194 154.5	224 445.7
MOROCCO	%	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7
Extra-EC 9 imports		125 327.4	157 342.0	171 350.9	178 346.2	217 734.4	271 552.4
MOROCCO	%	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4

EEC 9 — **TREND OF TRADE WITH ALGERIA** — million ECU
Source: SOEC

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
EXPORTS		2 819.8	2 747.3	3 674.3	3 635.1	3 814.7	4 710.3
IMPORTS		2 049.8	2 152.3	2 095.9	2 001.4	2 761.1	4 026.8
Trade balance		+ 770.0	+ 595.0	+1 578.3	+1 633.7	+1 053.6	+ 683.4
INDEX							
EXPORTS		100	97.5	130.0	129.0	135.3	167.0
IMPORTS		100	105.0	102.2	97.6	134.7	196.0
Cover rate	%	137.6	127.6	175.3	181.6	138.1	116.9
Change over previous year							
EXPORTS	%	.	- 2.6	+ 33.7	- 1.1	+ 4.9	+ 23.5
IMPORTS	%	.	+ 5.0	- 4.2	- 2.6	+ 37.9	+ 48.5
Extra-EC 9 exports		121 263.3	141 342.0	163 139.6	173 672.8	194 154.5	224 445.7
ALGERIA	%	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1
Extra-EC 9 imports		125 327.4	157 342.0	171 350.5	178 346.2	217 734.4	271 552.4
ALGERIA	%	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5

EEC 9

TREND OF TRADE WITH MAGHREB COUNTRIES

million ECU
Source: SOEC

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
EXPORTS		4 574.7	4 892.3	6 175.7	6 097.5	6 724.0	7 730.8
IMPORTS		3 213.0	3 340.4	3 482.4	3 407.4	4 563.8	6 281.2
Trade balance		1 361.7	1 551.9	2 693.3	2 690.1	2 160.2	1 449.6
INDEX							
EXPORTS		100	106.9	135.0	133.3	147.0	169.0
IMPORTS		100	104.0	108.4	106.1	142.0	195.5
Extra-EC 9 exports		121 263.3	141 342.0	163 139.6	173 672.8	194 154.5	224 445.7
Maghreb	%	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.4
Extra-EC 9 imports		125 327.4	157 342.0	171 350.5	175 346.2	217 734.4	271 552.4
Maghreb	%	2.6	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.3

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RELATED TO 'DEVELOPMENT'

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

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1. DOSSIERS

- The European Community and the Third World, Brussels, September 1977
- Europe and the Third World
  A study on interdependence (by M. Noelke)
- Europe - Third World : The challenge of Interdependence (M. Noelke)
  Edition 1980
- Lomé II - Special edition from the 'Courier' n° 58

2. "INFORMATION SERIES" AND "EUROPE INFORMATION"

(generally all Community languages)

- The European Community and the Textile-Agreements
  special edition (June 1978)
- The European Community and the Arab World n° 169/79
- Europe-Third World: Rural Development
- Solar Energy: A new area of ACP-EEC Cooperation
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- Lomé II - Analysis chapter by chapter of the EEC-ACP Convention
- The development of trade between the European Community and the Arab League Countries
- Implications for the Southern Mediterranean countries of the second enlargement of the European Community (R. Taylor)
- Implications of the second enlargement for the Mediterranean and "ACP" policies of the European Community (E. Guth)
- The Question of Commodities in the North-South Dialogue
- Photovoltaic Energy as a Development Aid
- Tanzania - EEC Relations
- New forms of energies - facts and fictions
- The EEC and the Caribbean
- The European Community and Southern Africa
- Kenya - European Communities Cooperation
- Coffee, Cocoa, Bananes