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(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 3019/76

of 13 December 1976

opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for certain products originating in developing countries

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament [1],

Whereas, within the context of UNCTAD, the European Economic Community offered to grant tariff preferences on finished and semi-finished products coming from developing countries; whereas the preferential treatment proposed in that offer covers, generally speaking, all finished and semi-finished industrial products covered by Chapters 25 to 99 of the Common Customs Tariff which originate in developing countries; whereas the preference consists in the granting of exemption from customs duties; whereas preferential imports are effected up to the level of ceilings calculated by value in respect of each product on the basis of factors which are uniform for all the products; whereas, in order that the preferences granted to the most competitive developing country or countries should be restricted and that a substantial share should be reserved for the least competitive, preferential imports from any one developing country in respect of a given product should not, as a general rule, exceed 50% of the ceiling fixed for that product;

Whereas, in the offer made by the Community, the annual ceilings should normally be calculated on the basis of the total value for 1968 of cif imports from the countries benefiting from this scheme, excluding those already enjoying various preferential tariff arrangements granted by the Community (basic amount), plus 5% of the value of cif imports from the other countries and from the countries already enjoying such arrangements (additional amount); whereas such additional amount is variable and is calculated each year on the basis of the latest figures available, provided that this entails no reduction in the ceiling;

Whereas the offer made by the Community includes a clause stating that the Community drew up the offer on the assumption that all the main industrialized countries which are members of the OECD would participate in granting preferences and would make similar efforts in this direction; whereas, moreover, it is evident from the conclusions worked out in UNCTAD that this offer, while being of a temporary nature, does not constitute a binding commitment and, in particular, may be withdrawn wholly or in part at a later date; whereas this possibility may be adopted *inter alia* with a view to remedying any unfavourable situations which might arise in the ACP States following the implementation of the generalized preference scheme;

Whereas, moreover, the conference of Heads of State or of Government of the Member States and the States acceding to the European Communities held in Paris on 19 to 21 October 1972 invited the Community institutions and the Member States progressively to adopt an overall policy of development cooperation on a world-wide scale comprising in particular the improvement of generalized preferences with the aim of achieving a steady increase in imports of manufactures from the developing countries;

Whereas tariff preferences have been applied from the second half of 1971 under the conditions set out above; whereas these preferences should continue to be applied throughout 1977; whereas having regard to the terms of the offer concerned and to the need to improve the generalized preferences, the abovementioned basic amount should normally refer to 1974, as should generally the additional amount; whereas however, the application of this method of calculation should remain compatible with the progressive nature of the preference scheme in such a way as to provide a period of adaptation for the industrial sectors affected in the Community; whereas for this purpose it would appear adequate to limit

[1] OJ No C 259, 4. 11. 1976, p. 27.

for each product the considerable improvement resulting from the said method to a level which does not exceed 150% of each of the preferential amounts open in 1976;

Whereas in practice the latest complete statistics available are those relating to the year 1974; whereas however since that year the statistics in question and particularly those relating to the value of the Community's external trade have been expressed in a statistical unit (EUR) which is no longer defined in the same way as the unit of account (u.a.) prescribed for the Common Customs Tariff; whereas therefore it is necessary to define a conversion rate between these two units; whereas in 1974 one EUR unit was equivalent in practice to one European unit of account and the practice has been to ascribe to the latter the same value as for the unit of account (u.a.); whereas it seems appropriate therefore in these circumstances, and for the particular ends of the calculations required under this Regulation, to consider the statistics expressed in EUR in this Regulation as if expressed in the units of account of the Common Customs Tariff; whereas the unit of account should remain the only unit to be used within the preference system, along with its conversion rates into national currencies based on gold parities;

Whereas, taking into account the interests of the ACP States, for plywood, blockboard, laminboard, battenboard and similar laminated products, falling within heading No 44.15, the quota amount should be limited to 282 610 m^3; whereas in the same way as regards footwear falling within heading Nos 64.01 and 64.02, the situation of the Community sector concerned leaves no alternative but to repeat for 1977 the quota amounts laid down for the preference year 1976;

Whereas, in accordance with Protocol 23 to the Act of Accession [1], the generalized tariff preference scheme became fully applicable in the new Member States on 1 January 1974;

Whereas it is expedient, therefore, in respect of the products referred to in Annexes A and B which originate in the countries and territories listed in Annex C, that the Community should open for 1977 duty-free Community tariff quotas within the limits of the amounts, in units of account, shown against each of these products;

Whereas charges against each of these tariff quotas must, in respect of the products originating in any of the abovementioned countries or territories, come within a specified percentage of the amount of the quota; whereas the benefit of such tariff quotas should be reserved for products originating in the countries and territories under consideration, the concept of 'originating products' being determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 802/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common definition of the concept of the origin of goods [2];

Whereas it is necessary in particular to ensure equal and continuous access for all Community importers to the abovementioned quotas and the uninterrupted application of the rate laid down for those quotas to all imports of the products concerned into all Member States until those quotas are used up; whereas, having regard to the principles set out above, the Community nature of the quotas can be respected by allocating the quota among Member States; whereas, moreover, to this end and in the context of the utilization system, the actual charges against the quotas may relate only to products which have been entered for home use and which are accompanied by a certificate of origin;

Whereas the application of the generally accepted principles in respect of the allocation of the Community tariff quotas which have been opened hitherto entails under these circumstances, and in view of the variety of the products concerned and the fact that the benefiting countries and territories are specified, calculations which are all the more problematic in that the statistical data required sometimes prove to be incomplete or not sufficiently accurate or representative; whereas the time required for these calculations cannot be reconciled with the continuity necessary for the application of the tariff preferences concerned; whereas, under these conditions, it would be advisable still at this stage to adopt a fixed scale for allocating the Community tariff quotas concerned among the Member States; whereas, using as a basis general economic criteria relating to external trade, the gross national product and population, the percentages for the initial shares of the Member States in the quota amounts are as follows for the quota year under consideration:

Germany	27·5%
Benelux	10·5%
France	19·0%
Italy	15·0%
Denmark	5·0%
Ireland	1·0%
United Kingdom	22·0%

[1] OJ No L 73, 27. 3. 1972, p. 14.

[2] OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 1.

Whereas, however, taking into account the more precise information already available concerning trade in plywood, blockboard, laminboard, battenboard and similar laminated products, falling within heading No 44.15 of the Common Custom Tariff, these percentages should be replaced by 4·78, 2·76, 0·35, 1·05, 4·58, 1·98 and 84·5% respectively;

Whereas in connection with the Member States' participation in the Community tariff quota for the abovementioned products falling within heading No 44.15, it should be borne in mind that United Kingdom imports in recent years from developing countries, in particular from Malaysia and Singapore, have been increasing substantially; whereas the introduction of customs duties on these imports might alter traditional trade flows to the detriment of the developing countries which hitherto benefited from duty-free entry; whereas this situation is a special reason for a portion of the said Member State's share being accessible without limitation to the countries covered by the generalized preference scheme;

Whereas, without affecting the Community nature of the tariff quotas for the products listed in Annex A, it appears possible to provide temporarily for a utilization scheme based on a single allocation among the Member States; whereas, moreover, the allocation set out by this Regulation in no way prejudices the possibility of adopting the general method of allocation of Community tariff quotas comprising the setting up of a reserve share; whereas at the present juncture it appears feasible that such allocation could be made according to the percentages set out above;

Whereas the percentage for the shares of the Member States in the Community tariff quotas referred to above, in view of the duration and amounts thereof, does not appear in this instance to compromise the equal access for Community importers to Community tariff quotas; whereas for this same reason it would appear expedient to allow each Member State to choose the system for administering its share;

Whereas, to take account of future import trends for the products listed in Annex B in the various Member States, the quotas should be divided into two tranches, the first being allocated among Member States and the second held as a reserve to cover subsequently the requirements of Member States which have exhausted their initial shares; whereas, moreover, the reserve constituted in the manner described above tends to avoid making the system of utilization of the quota excessively rigid, to the detriment of the developing countries concerned and will contribute to achieving the aim already mentioned of improving the generalized preferences system; whereas to give importers in each Member State some degree of certainty, the first tranche of the Community quota should be fixed at a relatively high level which in the event could be about 80% of the quota volumes;

Whereas Member States may exhaust their initial shares for the products listed in Annex B at different rates; whereas to avoid disruption of supplies on this account it should be provided that each Member State which has almost used up one of its initial shares, should proceed to draw an additional share from the corresponding reserve; whereas this must be done by each Member State as and when each of its additional shares is almost entirely used up, and repeated as many times as each of these reserves allows; whereas each of these initial and additional shares must be available for use until the end of the quota period; whereas, however, it seems advisable to permit the Member States to limit the exercise of their total obligation to draw on the reserve amount to a level not exceeding 40% of their initial share; whereas this method of administration calls for close cooperation between Member States and the Commission which must, in particular, be able to observe the extent to which the tariff quotas are used and inform Member States thereof;

Whereas if, at a specified date in the quota period, a considerable balance remains in one of the initial shares of one or other Member State, it is essential that that Member State pays a large amount of it back into the corresponding reserve in order to avoid a part of the Community quota remaining unused in one Member State when it could in others;

Whereas since the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg are united in and represented by the Benelux Economic Union, all transactions concerning the administration of shares allocated to that economic union may be carried out by any one of its members,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. From 1 January to 31 December 1977, the Common Customs Tariff duties and, until 30 June 1977, the customs duties of the new Member States on

the products listed in Annex A and B shall be totally suspended within the framework of Community tariff quotas of amounts which shall be expressed in units of account and which shall be indicated against each product in column 3 of those Annexes.

2. These tariff quotas shall be enjoyed solely by products originating in the countries and territories listed in Annex C. However, those imports which already enjoy exemption from customs duties under other preferential tariff arrangements granted by the Community may not be charged against these tariff quotas. For the purposes of this Regulation, the concept of originating products shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No 802/68.

3. The amount to be charged in respect of each country or territory referred to in paragraph 2 against each of the tariff quota amounts mentioned above shall be limited to the maximum amount given in column 4 of Annexes A and B against each category of products.

4. Any amendment to Annex C, in particular by the addition of new countries or territories enjoying tariff preferences, may entail a corresponding adjustment to the amounts of the quotas and to the maximum amounts appearing in columns 3 and 4 of Annexes A and B.

Article 2

For the products listed in Annex A the Community tariff quotas referred to in Article 1 shall be allocated in shares which shall be for each Member State the amounts given in column 5 of Annex A against each category of products.

Article 3

1. A first tranche of 80% of each of the Community tariff quotas listed in Annex B, expressed in units of account in column 5 of Annex B, shall be allocated among the Member States; the shares which, subject to Article 6 shall be valid until 31 December 1977, shall for each Member State be as indicated in column 6 of Annex B against each of the products listed therein.

2. The second tranche of 20% of each of the tariff quotas shall constitute the reserve specified in each case in column 7 of Annex B.

Article 4

1. If a Member State has used 90% or more of one of its initial shares as fixed in Annex B, or of that share minus any portion returned to the reserve pursuant to Article 6, it shall forthwith, by notifying the Commission, draw a second share, to the extent that the reserve so permits, equal to 10% of its initial share, rounded up should the occasion arise to the nearest unit above.

2. If a Member State, after exhausting one of its initial shares, has used 90% or more of the second share drawn by it, that Member State shall draw a third share, under the conditions laid down in paragraph 1, to the extent that the reserve so permits, equal to 5% of its initial share.

3. If a Member State, after exhausting its second share, has used 90% or more of the third share drawn by it, that Member State shall draw a fourth share under the same conditions equal to the third.

This process shall continue until the reserve has been exhausted.

4. By way of derogation from paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, Member States may draw shares lower than those specified in those paragraphs if there are grounds for believing that those specified may not be used in full. Member States applying this paragraph shall inform the Commission of its grounds for so doing.

5. Any Member State may limit the sum total of its additional shares to 40% of its initial share, informing the Commission that it is so doing.

Article 5

Additional shares drawn pursuant to Article 4 shall be valid until 31 December 1977.

Article 6

The Member States shall return to the reserve, not later than 1 October 1977, the unused portion of their initial share which, on 15 September 1977, is in excess of 20% of their initial amount. They may return a larger portion if there are grounds for believing that such portion may not be used in full.

The Member States shall, not later than 1 October 1977, notify the Commission of the total imports of the product concerned effected up to and including 15 September 1977 and charged against the Community quota and, where appropriate, the proportion of their initial share that is being returned to the reserve.

Article 7

The Commission shall keep an account of the shares opened by the Member States pursuant to Articles 3 and 4 and shall, as soon as the information reaches it, inform each State of the extent to which the reserve has been used up.

It shall, not later than 15 October 1977, inform the Member State of the amount still in reserve following any return of shares pursuant to Article 6.

It shall ensure that when an amount exhausting the reserve is drawn the amount so drawn does not exceed the balance available, and to this end shall notify the amount of that balance to the Member State making the last drawing.

The Member States shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that additional shares drawn pursuant to Article 4 are opened in such a way that importations may be charged without interruption against their cumulative shares of the Community quota.

Article 8

1. The Member States shall ensure free access to the shares which have been allocated to them for importers of the said goods who are established in their territory.

2. The extent to which a Member State has used up its share shall be determined on the basis of imports of the said goods which have been entered for home use, on the basis of the customs value of the said goods, and which are accompanied by a certificate of origin in accordance with the rules referred to in Article 1 (2).

3. Goods shall qualify for a tariff quota only if the certificate of origin referred to in paragraph 2 is submitted before the date on which the levying of duties is re-introduced.

Article 9

The Commission shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the maximum amount referred to in Article 1 (3) is observed. When the charges, at Community level, of products originating in each of the countries and territories listed in Annex C, against any one of the Community tariff quotas reach the maximum amount laid down in column 4 of Annexes A and B, the Commission shall immediately notify the Member States of the date on which, as a result of this fact, the normal tariff is to be re-introduced in respect of the country or territory in question. This notification shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Article 10

Member States shall inform the Commission on request or at least monthly of imports of the products in question charged against their shares.

Article 11

Member States and the Commission shall cooperate closely to ensure that the provisions of the above Articles are observed.

Article 12

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1977.

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

Done at Brussels, 9 December 1976.

For the Council

The President

M. van der STOEL

ANNEX A

List of products referred to in Article 2 subject to zero-duty Community tariff quotas under the generalized tariff preferences granted to developing countries and territories

Order No	CCT heading No (1)	Description (2)	Quota amount in u.a. (a) (3)	Maximum amount per country or territory (4)		Share of quota amounts allocated to Member States in u.a. (a) (5)	
				%	u.a. (a)		
1	41.02	Bovine cattle leather (including buffalo leather) and equine leather, except leather falling within heading No 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08: ex B. Other, but not including leather not further prepared than tanned	19 286 000	30	5 785 800	Germany Benelux France Italy Denmark Ireland United Kingdom	5 303 650 2 025 030 3 664 340 2 892 900 964 300 192 860 4 242 920
2	42.02	Travel goods (for example, trunks, suitcases, hat-boxes, travelling-bags, rucksacks), shopping-bags, handbags, satchels, briefcases, wallets, purses, toilet-cases, tool-cases, tobacco-pouches, sheaths, cases, boxes (for example, for arms, musical instruments, binoculars, jewellery, bottles, collars, footwear, brushes) and similar containers, of leather or of composition leather, of vulcanized fibre, of artificial plastic sheeting, of paperboard or of textile fabric: B. Of other materials	13 022 600	30	3 906 780	Germany Benelux France Italy Denmark Ireland United Kingdom	3 581 215 1 367 375 2 474 295 1 953 390 651 130 130 225 2 864 970
3	42.03	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, of leather or of composition leather: A. Articles of apparel B. Gloves, including mittens and mitts: II. Special, for sports III. Other C. Other clothing accessories	13 381 400	30	4 014 420	Germany Benelux France Italy Denmark Ireland United Kingdom	3 679 885 1 405 045 2 542 465 2 007 210 669 070 133 815 2 943 910
4	44.15	Plywood, block-board, laminboard, battenboard and similar laminated wood products (including veneered panels and sheets); inlaid wood and wood marquetry	282 610 m^3	30	84 783 m^3 (1)	Germany Benelux France Italy Denmark Ireland United Kingdom	13 515 m^3 7 800 m^3 1 000 m^3 2 970 m^3 12 930 m^3 5 595 m^3 238 800 m^3 (1)

(a) Unless otherwise indicated.

(1) **The provisions of Article 1 (3) do not apply up to a proportion limited to 141 305 m^3 of the share allocated to the United Kingdom.**

Order No	CCT heading No (1)	Description (2)	Quota amount in u.a. (a) (3)	Maximum amount per country or territory (4)		Share of quota amounts allocated to Member States in u.a. (a) (5)	
				%	u.a. (a)		
5	64.01	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or artificial plastic material	2 422 350	20	484 470	Germany Benelux France Italy Denmark Ireland United Kingdom	654 034 242 235 448 135 339 129 121 117 12 112 605 588
6	(*) 64.02	Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather; footwear (other than footwear falling within heading No 64.01) with outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic material: A. Footwear with uppers of leather	19 796 700	15	2 969 505	Germany Benelux France Italy Denmark Ireland United Kingdom	5 345 110 1 979 670 3 662 390 2 771 535 989 835 98 985 4 949 175
7	64.02	Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather; footwear (other than footwear falling within heading No 64.01) with outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic material: B. Other	10 991 400	15	1 648 710	Germany Benelux France Italy Denmark Ireland United Kingdom	2 967 680 1 099 140 2 033 410 1 538 795 549 570 54 955 2 747 850

(a) Unless otherwise indicated.

(*) Products falling within subheading 64.02 A, originating in the countries and territories listed in Section II of Annex C, are excluded from the benefit of this tariff quota.

ANNEX B

List of products referred to in Article 3 subject to zero-duty Community tariff quotas under the generalized tariff preferences granted to developing countries and territories

Order No	CCT heading No	Description	Quota amount in u.a.	Maximum amount per country or territory (4)		u.a.	Share of quota amounts allocated to Member States in u.a.	u.a.
				%	u.a.			
	(1)	(2)	(3)			(5)	(6)	(7)
1	29.23 (a)	Single or complex oxygen-function amino-compounds: D. Amino-acids: III. Glutamic acid and its salts	209 000	50	104 500	167 200	Germany 45 980 Benelux 17 555 France 31 770 Italy 25 080 Denmark 8 360 Ireland 1 670 United Kingdom 36 785	41 800
2	42.02	Travel goods (for example, trunks, suitcases, hat-boxes, travelling-bags, rucksacks), shopping-bags, handbags, satchels, briefcases, wallets, purses, toilet-cases, tool-cases, tobacco-pouches, sheaths, cases, boxes (for example, for arms, musical instruments, binoculars, jewellery, bottles, collars, footwear, brushes) and similar containers, of leather or of composition leather, of vulcanized fibre, of artificial plastic sheeting, of paperboard or of textile fabric: A. Of artificial plastic sheeting	6 032 000	30	1 809 600	4 825 600	Germany 1 327 040 Benelux 506 690 France 916 865 Italy 723 840 Denmark 241 280 Ireland 48 255 United Kingdom 1 061 630	1 206 400

(a) Products originating in Romania and which fall within this tariff heading are also eligible for Community preferential tariff arrangements.

Order No	CCT heading No	Description	Quota amount in u.a.	Maximum amount per country or territory (4)		u.a.	Share of quota amounts allocated to Member States in u.a.	u.a.
				%	u.a.			
	(1)	(2)	(3)			(5)	(6)	(7)
3	85.15	Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radio-broadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus (including receivers incorporating sound recorders or reproducers) and television cameras; radio navigational aid apparatus, radar apparatus and radio remote control apparatus: A. Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radio-broadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus (including receivers incorporating sound recorders or reproducers) and television cameras: III. Receivers, whether or not combined with a sound recorder or reproducer C. Parts of the goods of subheadings A and B above: III. Other	22 230 000	15	3 334 500	17 784 000	Germany 4 890 600 Benelux 1 867 320 France 3 378 960 Italy 2 667 600 Denmark 889 200 Ireland 177 840 United Kingdom 3 912 480	4 446 000
4	85.21	Thermionic, cold cathode and photo-cathode valves and tubes (including vapour or gas-filled valves and tubes, cathode-ray tubes, television camera tubes and mercury arc rectifying valves and tubes); photocells; mounted piezo-electric crystals; diodes, transistors and similar semi-conductor devices; electronic micro-circuits: D. Diodes, transistors and similar semi-conductor devices; electronic micro-circuits E. Parts	7 278 000	20	1 455 600	5 822 400	Germany 1 601 160 Benelux 611 350 France 1 106 255 Italy 873 360 Denmark 291 120 Ireland 58 225 United Kingdom 1 280 930	1 455 600

Order No	CCT heading No	Description	Quota amount in u.a.	Maximum amount per country or territory (4)		u.a.	Share of quota amounts allocated to Member States in u.a.		u.a.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	%	u.a.	(5)	(6)		(7)
5	94.01	Chairs and other seats (other than those falling within heading No 94.02), whether or not convertible into beds, and parts thereof: B. Other	21 172 000	20	4 234 400	16 937 600	Germany Benelux France Italy Denmark Ireland United Kingdom	4 657 840 1 778 450 3 218 145 2 540 640 846 880 169 375 3 726 270	4 234 400
6	94.03	Other furniture and parts thereof	15 888 000	20	3 177 600	12 710 400	Germany Benelux France Italy Denmark Ireland United Kingdom	3 495 360 1 334 590 2 414 975 1 906 560 635 520 127 105 2 796 290	3 177 600

ANNEX C

List of developing countries and territories enjoying generalized tariff preferences

I. INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES

Afghanistan
Algeria
Angola
Argentina
Bahamas
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Bénin
Bhutan
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
Burma
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde Islands
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
Colombia
Comoros
Congo, People's Republic of
Costa Rica
Cuba
Cyprus
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt, Arab Republic of
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
Fiji
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea Bissau
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Jordan
Kenya
Khmer Republic
Korea (South)
Kuwait
Laos
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Malagasy Republic
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldive Islands
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Morocco
Mozambique
Nauru
Nepal
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Qatar
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Somalia
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Surinam
Swaziland
Syria
Tanzania
Thailand
Togo
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Uganda
United Arab Emirates:
- Abu Dhabi
- Dubai
- Ras al Khaimah
- Fujairah
- Ajman
- Sharjah
- Ummal Qaiwain

Upper Volta
Uruguay
Venezuela
Vietnam
Western Samoa
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of
Yemen Arab Republic
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia

II. COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

dependent or administered, or for whose external relations Member States of the Community or third countries are wholly or partly responsible

Afars and Issas (Territory of the)
Australian Antarctic Territory
Belize
Bermuda
British Antarctic Territory
British Indian Ocean Territory (Aldabra, Farquhar, Chagos Archipelago, Desroches)
British Pacific Ocean (1)
Brunei
Cayman Islands and Dependencies
Christmas Island
Cocos (Keeling) Islands
Corn Islands and Swan Islands
Falkland Islands and Dependencies
French Polynesia
French Southern and Antarctic Territories
Gibraltar
Heard Island and McDonald Islands
Hong Kong
Leeward Islands (2)
Macao
Mayotte
Netherlands Antilles
New Caledonia and Dependencies
Norfolk Island
Pacific Islands administered by the United States of America or under United States trusteeship (3)
Portuguese Timor
St Helena (including Ascension, Gough Island, and Tristan da Cunha)
Spanish territories in Africa
Territories for which New Zealand is responsible (Cook Islands, Niue Island, Tokelau Islands and Ross Dependency)
Turks and Caicos Islands
Virgin Islands of the United States (St Croix, St Thomas, St John, etc.)
Wallis and Futuna Islands
Windward Islands (4)

Note: The above lists may be amended subsequently to take account of changes in the international status of countries or territories.

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(1) Gilbert Islands, Tuvalu, British Solomon Islands, New Hebrides Condominium, and Pitcairn Islands.
(2) Antigua, Montserrat, St Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, British Virgin Islands.
(3) The Pacific Islands administered by the United States of America include: Guam, American Samoa (including Swain's Island), Midway Islands, Johnston and Sand Islands, Wake Island and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (the Caroline, Marianas and Marshall Islands).
(4) Dominica, St Lucia, St Vincent.