

Developing countries for which the Norwegian GSP-system is valid (implemented)

Developing countries (GSP-countries) are, as Norway concerned, those countries (areas) which at any time are recognized as being developing countries by Norwegian authorities. The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has decided that the OECD DAC-list in force (which is a list of countries approved of being receivers of public development aid) shall be the basis for which countries that is included in the Norwegian GSP-system.

“List of GSP-countries”

The developing countries are divided in a list representing “least developed GSP-countries (LDCs)”, a list representing low income countries and another list representing the “ordinary GSP-countries”. The so-called LDCs are the poorest countries in the world, and are given a more favourable preferential treatment than the “ordinary” developing countries. The particular arrangement of the GSP-system concerning tariff and quota-free market access to the Norwegian market is extended to apply for all “low income countries” according to the DAC-list in force. A condition is that the countries included have a population of less than 75 million. This means that India, Pakistan, Vietnam and Nigeria do not benefit from the same marked access as the LDCs.

Entry into force

In order to obtain preferential tariff treatment for goods originating in a developing country, it is a precondition that the Norwegian GSP-scheme has been implemented for the country concerned. Before such implementation can formally take place it is required that the country has fulfilled the necessary conditions regarding notification of competent authorities and impressions of stamps etc as provided for in § 29 of the regulation on rules of origin. The date of implementation (entry into force) is officially published by the Directorate of Customs and Excise according to domestic procedures.

Upon importation to Norway, the customs authorities of a relevant GSP-country will always be recognized as competent authority for the issue of certificates of origin Form A, even if this is not explicitly mentioned in the list in appendix 2.

GSP preferential tariff treatment may only be obtained for products covered by a certificate of origin, which is endorsed and stamped by a competent authority properly notified in advance by the GSP-country concerned.

Original prints of stamps and signatures used by the relevant authorities are deposited with the Directorate of Customs and Excise. When in doubt, the GSP certificate of origin can be sent to the directorate (the section of tariff and origin) for control.

LIST OF GSP-COUNTRIES

I. List of "Least developed GSP-countries" (LDCs)

Developing countries for which the Norwegian GSP-system is implemented (effective) are written in **bold** letters.

AFGHANISTAN	LIBERIA
ANGOLA	MADAGASCAR
BANGLADESH	MALAWI
BENIN	MALDIVES
BHUTAN	MALI
BURKINA FASO	MAURITANIA
BURUNDI	PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF
CAMBODIA	MOZAMBIQUE
CAPE VERDE ISLANDS	[MYANMAR - excluded as from 30 May
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	1997 and until further notice]
CHAD	NEPAL
COMOROS	NIGER
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF	RWANDA
CONGO	SAMOA
DJIBOUTI	SAO TOMÉ AND PRINCIPE
EAST TIMOR	SENEGAL
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	SIERRA LEONE
ERITREA	SOLOMON ISLANDS
ETHIOPIA	SOMALIA
GAMBIA	SUDAN
GUINEA	UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
GUINEA-BISSAU	TOGO
HAITI	TUVALU
KIRIBATI	UGANDA
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLES REPUBLIC	VANUATU
OF LAOS	REPUBLIC OF YEMEN
LESOTHO	ZAMBIA

II. List of low income countries which are not LDC-countries

The low income countries which are not LDCs, will benefit from the same duty- and quota free market access as the LDCs upon import to Norway. The condition is that the low income countries in question have a population of less than 75 million.

Developing countries for which the Norwegian GSP-system is implemented (effective) are written in **bold** letters.

CAMEROON
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
GHANA
CÔTE D'IVOIRE (IVORY COAST)
KENYA
KYRGYZSTAN
KOREA, DEM. REP.
MOLDOVA
MONGOLIA
NICARAGUA
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
TAJKISTAN
UZBEKISTAN
ZIMBABWE

This means that the low income countries India, Pakistan, Vietnam and Nigeria, which all have a population over 75 million, does not benefit from the same marked access as the LDCs. These four countries are therefore given the same treatment as ordinary developing countries.

Developing countries for which the Norwegian GSP-system is implemented (effective) are written in **bold** letters.

INDIA
NIGERIA
PAKISTAN
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

III. List of developing countries given “ordinary GSP treatment”

Countries for which the Norwegian GSP-system is implemented (effective) are written in **bold** letters¹.

Albania	Mauritius
Algeria	Mayotte (France)
Anguilla	Micronesia
Armenia	Montenegro
Azerbaijan	Montserrat (UK)
Antigua and Barbuda	Namibia
Argentina	Nauru
Barbados	Niue Islands (New Zealand)
Belarus	Oman
Belize	Palau
Bolivia	Panama
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Paraguay
Botswana	Peru
Brazil	Philippines
Peoples Republic of China	Saint Helena (UK)
Colombia	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Cook Islands (New Zealand)	Saint Lucia
Costa Rica	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Cuba	Serbia
Dominica	Seychelles
Dominican Republic	South Africa
Ecuador	Sri Lanka
El Salvador	Surinam
Fiji	Swaziland
Gabon	Syria
Georgia	Thailand
Grenada	Tokelau Islands (New Zealand)
Guatemala	Tonga
Guyana	Trinidad and Tobago
Honduras	Turkmenistan
Indonesia	Turks and Caicos Islands (UK)
Iraq	Ukraine
Iran	Uruguay
Jamaica	Venezuela
Kazakhstan	Wallis and Fortuna
Arab Republic of Libya	
Malaysia	
Marshall Islands (US)	

¹ Developing countries which Norway has a free trade agreement (through EFTA or bilateral) are normally faded out of the GSP-system and are therefore not in the list.

GCCs

A special transitional arrangement is established for the following countries in the Gulf Cooperation Council: Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates. It is expected that the EFTA-countries and the GCC will enter a free trade agreement during 2008/2009, which will mean a phasing out of the GSP-scheme for these countries.

Developing countries for which the GSP-system is implemented are written in **bold** letters:

Bahrain

Kuwait

Qatar

Saudi Arabia

United Arab Emirates

Botswana and Namibia – special treatment of countries with a previous LDC-status

These countries are now regular GSP-countries. It is established separate rules for these two countries which gives them the same conditions as the LDC-countries, with certain exception (see appendix 1 to annex 4).