

## GSP Scheme Revision

The EU has revised its GSP scheme and as from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014 the number of countries which currently benefit from this will be reduced from 176 to just 89. The EU GSP grants trade preferences, such as zero rated or reduced tariffs, for developing countries exporting to the EU. Its reform is said to be aimed at adapting the system to be more generous to the countries with the greatest need.

### **The 87 countries that will no longer benefit from the GSP scheme are as follows:**

#### **Overseas countries and territories. These are mainly EU territories which do not require a GSP to enter the EU:**

Anguilla, Netherlands Antilles, Antarctica, American Samoa, Aruba, Bermuda, Bouvet Island, Cocos Islands, Christmas Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Greenland, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Guam, Heard Island and McDonald Islands, British Indian Ocean Territory, Cayman Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, Montserrat, New Caledonia, Norfolk Island, French Polynesia, St Pierre and Miquelon, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, Turks and Caicos Islands, French Southern Territories, Tokelau, United States Minor Outlying Islands, Virgin Islands – British, Virgin Islands- US, Wallis and Futuna and Mayotte.

#### **Countries which have been listed by the World Bank as high or upper middle income economies for the past three years:**

##### **High-income partners:**

Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Oman, Brunei Darussalam and Macao.

##### **Upper-middle income partners:**

Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Uruguay, Venezuela; Belarus, Russia, Kazakhstan; Gabon, Libya, Malaysia and Palau.

#### **Countries with other trade arrangement which already provide substantially equivalent coverage to the GSP:**

Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, Belize, St. Kitts and Nevis, Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint-Vincent and the Grenadines, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, Guyana, Surinam, Seychelles, Mauritius, Zimbabwe, Papua New Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, Kenya, Namibia, Botswana, Swaziland, Fiji, Mexico and South Africa.

### **The 89 beneficiary countries. 49 least developed countries within the Everything But Arms scheme and 40 other low and lower-middle income partners:**

#### **Countries under the (EBA) Everything But Arms scheme: which provides for duty-free and quota-free imports of all goods from the least developed countries, with the exception of firearms:**

##### **Africa:**

Angola, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Benin, Chad, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Central African (Republic), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Comoros Islands, Liberia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sudan, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Somalia, Sao Tome and Principe, Togo, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

##### **Asia:**

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao (People's Democratic Republic), Myanmar/Burma (preferences currently withdrawn), Nepal, Timor-Leste and Yemen.

##### **Australia and Pacific:**

Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

##### **Caribbean:**

Haiti.

#### **Low and Lower middle income countries (which benefit as many competing countries exit the GSP scheme):**

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, China, Cape Verde, Colombia, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kirghizia, Maldives, Marshall (islands), Micronesia (federate States of), Mongolia, Nauru, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Niue, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, El Salvador, Sri Lanka, Syrian (Arab Republic), Tajikistan, Thailand, Congo (Republic of), Tonga, Turkmenistan, the Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Vietnam.