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Committee on Trade and Development

Original: English

GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES

NOTIFICATION BY NORWAY

Addendum

The following communication, received on 15 February 2022, is being circulated at the request of the Delegation of Norway.

Reference is made to the Decision of 28 November 1979 of Differential and More Favourable Treatment Reciprocity and Fuller Participation of Developing Countries ("Enabling Clause") (L/4903), the General Council Decision of 14 December 2010 on the Transparency Mechanism for Preferential Trade Agreements (WT/L/806) and Norway's notification of its Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) with subsequent amendments (WT/COMTD/N/6). Norway would like to inform members of changes affecting the implementation of its GSP. Norway would like to emphasise that there are no changes to the underlying principles and structure of the Norwegian GSP.

The Norwegian GSP scheme is based on the structure below. Countries are classified according to their DAC ODA list status:

- Ordinary GSP countries: Upper middle-income countries (UNMIC) as well as lower middle-income countries and low-income countries with more than 75 million inhabitants.
- GSP plus: Lower middle-income countries (LMIC) with fewer than 75 million inhabitants.
- GSP zero: All least-developed countries (LDC) and low-income countries (LIC) with fewer than 75 million inhabitants.

Changes to the GSP related to the conclusion of a free trade agreement

As previously notified (WT/COMTD/N/6/Add.5), the main rule is that countries entering into a free trade agreement with Norway are to be withdrawn from the GSP scheme. Since Norway's previous notification dated 12 November 2019, free trade agreements negotiated through the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) has entered into force between Norway and the following countries:

Ecuador; Indonesia

In accordance with the above, these countries are no longer eligible for the GSP.

Changes to the GSP related to amendments of the OECD's DAC List of ODA Recipients

The Norwegian GSP country list is based on the DAC list of ODA recipients. In order to ensure a higher degree of predictability for the economic operators, the provisions of the entry into force of a change in a GSP-category following a change in the placement in an income group in the OECD's DAC list of ODA recipients were adjusted 1 July 2021.

The general rule is that when a country moves to a higher income group, the preferences that apply to the new group shall take effect on the first day of the second year after the country has been placed in a higher income group in two successive DAC list revisions. The general rule when a country moves to a lower income group is that the preferences that apply to the new group shall take effect on the first day of the first year after the country has been placed in a lower income group in one DAC list revision. The general rule when a country is removed from the DAC-list is that the preferences no longer apply from the first day of the second year after the country has been placed in a higher income group in one DAC list revision.

The following countries were re-categorised or will be re-categorised in order to reflect the amendments to the DAC Lists of ODA Recipients:

1 January 2022

Country	Previous category	New category
Belize	Ordinary GSP	GSP+
Syria	GSP+	GSP zero
Samoa	Ordinary GSP	GSP+

1 July 2022

Country	Previous category	New category
Uruguay	Ordinary GSP	No longer eligible

1 January 2023

Country	Previous category	New category
Kenya	GSP zero	GSP+
Guyana	GSP+	Ordinary GSP
Paraguay	GSP+	Ordinary GSP
Tajikistan	GSP zero	GSP+
Antigua and Barbuda	Ordinary GSP	No longer eligible
Palau	Ordinary GSP	No longer eligible

Implementation of the Registered Exporter System (REX)

The Registered Exporter system (the REX system) is the system of certification of origin of goods for the GSP of the European Union, Switzerland and Norway. It is based on a principle of self-certification by economic operators who will make out themselves so-called statements on origin.

Please find enclosed an updated overview of countries and territories eligible for Norway's GSP, as well as an overview of countries and territories that are part of the Norwegian GSP, but have not yet applied the Registered Exporter system (REX).

ANNEX**COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES ELIGIBLE FOR NORWAY'S
GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES (GSP)**

This table shows countries and territories that are eligible for Norway's GSP. Countries and territories marked with * are Least Developed Countries (LDCs) or countries or territories that benefit from GSP zero. Imports from these are free of duty.

Countries and territories marked with + are GSP+. Ordinary GSP and GSP+ countries and territories have between 10 and 100% tariff reduction. The different duty rates are shown in the [Norwegian Customs Tariff](#).

A		
Afghanistan*	Angola*	Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina	Armenia+	Azerbaijan
B		
Bangladesh*	Belarus	Belize+
Benin*	Bhutan*	Bolivia+, Plurinational State of
Botswana	Brazil	Burkina Faso*
Burundi*		
C		
Cambodia*	Cabo Verde+	China ¹
Cook Islands (New Zealand)	Congo+	Comoros*
Côte d'Ivoire+	Cuba	
D		
Dominica	Dominican Republic	
E		
El Salvador+	Eritrea*	Eswatini+
Ethiopia*		
F-G		
Fiji	Gabon	Gambia*
Ghana+	Guatemala+ ²	Guinea*
Guinea-Bissau*	Guyana+	
H		
Haiti*	Honduras+	
I-J		
India	Iran	Jamaica
K		
Kazakhstan	Kenya*	Kiribati*
Kosovo+	Kyrgyz Republic+	
L		
Lao People's Democratic Republic*	Lesotho*	Liberia*
M		
Madagascar*	Malawi*	Malaysia
Maldives	Mali*	Mauritania*
Mauritius	Micronesia+	Moldova+, Republic of
Mongolia+	Mozambique*	Myanmar*
N		
Namibia	Nepal*	Nicaragua+
Niger*	Nigeria	Niue Islands (New Zealand)
P		
Pakistan	Papua New Guinea+	Paraguay+
R-S		
Rwanda*	Sao Tomé and Príncipe	Senegal*
Sierra Leone*	Solomon Islands*	South Africa
Sri Lanka+	Sudan*	Suriname
T		
Tajikistan*	Tanzania*	Thailand
Togo*	Tuvalu*	
U		
Uganda*	Uruguay	Uzbekistan+

¹ China will not apply the REX system, but still use the Movement Certificate Form A due to Free Trade Agreement negotiations.

² Guatemala will not apply the REX system, but still use the Movement Certificate Form A due to Free Trade Agreement negotiations.

V		
Vanuatu*	Viet Nam	
Y		
Yemen*		
Z		
Zambia*	Zimbabwe*	

Countries and territories that are part of the Norwegian GSP, but have not yet applied the Registered Exporter system (REX) or presented their stamps to the Norwegian Customs, are shown in the table below. Countries and territories marked with * are Least Developed Countries (LDCs) or countries or territories that benefit from GSP zero. Countries and territories marked with + are GSP+.

A		
Algeria		
C		
Cameroon+	Central African Republic*	Chad*
Congo*, Democratic Republic of		
D-E		
Djibouti*	Equatorial Guinea*	
G		
Grenada		
I		
Iraq		
K		
Korea*, Democratic People's Republic of		
L-M		
Libya	Marshall Islands (US)	Monserrat (UK)
N-P		
Nauru	Palau	
S		
Saint Helena (UK)	Saint Lucia	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Samoa+	Seychelles	Somalia*
South Sudan*	Syria*	
T		
Timor-Leste*	Tokelau Islands+ (New Zealand)	Tonga
Turkmenistan		
V-W		
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	Wallis and Futuna	

These tables are valid as per 15.2.2022. Please refer to www.toll.no for the most recently updated information.