

GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES

**HANDBOOK ON THE SCHEME OF
HUNGARY**

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(INT/97/A06)

UNCTAD Technical Cooperation Project on Market Access,
Trade Laws and Preferences

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INTRODUCTION

This Handbook is intended to give concise information regarding the tariff preferences available to developing countries under the Hungarian GSP scheme and the conditions under which products may qualify for preferential treatment on importation into Hungary.

Relevant regulations in the Hungarian Law:

Act C of 1995 on Customs Law, Customs Proceedings and Customs Administration

Act CI of 1995 on Customs Tariff

Act VIII of 2001 on amendment to the Act CI of 1995 on Customs Tariff

Government Decree 45/1996 on the implementation of Act of 1995

Government Decree 203/2000 on amendment to the Government Decree 45/1996 on the implementation of Act of 1995

Joint Ministerial Decree 64/1995 IKM-PM on the promulgation of the Customs Tariff

BACKGROUND

Hungary has been operating a Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) scheme on imports from developing countries since 1 January 1972. The scheme is applied on a permanent basis e.g. it does not involve time limits or renewal requirements. There are no quantitative ceilings or any special safeguard mechanism for the products concerned.

COUNTRY COVERAGE

Preferential tariffs may apply in the case of products originating from developing countries that give Hungarian goods the tariff treatment conforming to the principle of the most favoured nation (MFN) treatment, and do not apply any discriminating measure against Hungary (the list of GSP beneficiary countries is contained in Annex I). Since 1978, all products originating from the least developed countries (LDCs) (list contained in annex II) enjoy duty-free treatment in Hungary.

PRODUCT COVERAGE

The Hungarian GSP scheme does not contain a priori sectoral limitations on exclusions. The GSP tariffs – given in an autonomous manner – are indicated in Column I of the Hungarian Customs Tariff. Where there is no tariff rate indicated in Column I, imports from developing countries are treated under the MFN treatment according to Column II of the Hungarian Customs Tariff.

In Hungary preferential tariffs apply for about 7.000 tariff lines, from which about 1,000 cover agricultural products. Zero-rated tariffs are applicable for about 45 per cent of the affected tariff lines, while for the rest, preferential tariffs are set at different rates (constituting usually a 20 to 90 per cent reduction of the MFN duties). In order to dampen the erosion of preferential margins due to MFN tariff reductions, in the course of implementing the Uruguay Round market access commitments, Hungary also lowered, where necessary, GSP rates to preserve at least a 2 percentage point difference between GSP and MFN tariffs. From the introduction in 1972 till the middle of the 1990's over 90 per cent of Hungary's imports from beneficiary countries were covered by the Hungarian GSP scheme.

GSP-RELATED RULES OF ORIGIN

1. ORIGIN CRITERIA

Hungary's GSP-related rules of origin are based on UNCTAD recommendations. The products concerned are deemed to be originating in a beneficiary developing country if they fall under one of the two conditions:

A) The product is wholly obtained in that country.

Hungary accepts the following categories of goods as wholly obtained in a preference-receiving country:

- Mineral products extracted from its soil or from its sea bed; or mineral products extracted in the preference-receiving country's territory or from its continental shelf;
- Vegetable products harvested there;
- Live animals born and raised there;
- Products obtained there from live animals;
- Products obtained from hunting or fishing conducted there;
- Products obtained from sea fishing and other products taken from the sea by its vessels; and also by vessels chartered by the preference-receiving country of question;
- Products made on board its factory ships – exclusively from products referred to above; and also factory ships chartered by the preference-receiving country in question;
- Used articles collected there fit only for the recovery of raw materials;
- Waste and scrap resulting from manufacturing operations conducted there;
- Products obtained there exclusively from products specified above.

B) The share of non-originating materials or components (or that of unknown origin) does not exceed 50 per cent of the product's value.

2. CUMULATIVE ORIGIN

The GSP rules are, in principle, based on the concept of single country origin, e.g. the origin requirements must be fully complied with in one exporting preference-receiving country which must be, at the same time, also the country of the manufacture of the finished products concerned. Under the scheme of Hungary this rule has been liberalized so that all preference-receiving

countries are regarded as one single area for the purpose of determining origin. All value added and/or manufacturing processes performed in the area may be added together in order to meet the origin requirements for products to be exported to Hungary. This means full and global cumulation.

3. DIRECT CONSIGNMENT

With respect to other requirements, care should be taken that the criteria of both direct purchase and direct transportation must be met in order to qualify for GSP treatment. Transport through third countries for geographical or other reasons does not mean deviation from the rule of direct transportation, provided that the goods remain under customs surveillance and are not entered into domestic circulation in these countries. Its purpose is to enable the customs administration of the preference-giving country of importation to be satisfied that the imported products are identical to the products which left the exporting preference-receiving country, e.g. they were not manipulated, substituted, further processed or entered into commerce in any intervening third country.

4. DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

The claim for GSP treatment must be supported by appropriate documentary evidence as to origin and consignment. The "Form A" certificate of origin is required to prove originating status. Hungary accepts the issue of duplicate certificates of origin Form A in respect of lost certificates.

Certificates of origin issued on the basis of the original ones by foreign customs authorities that keep the goods under surveillance are accepted. The certificate of origin should normally be presented to the customs authority together with the other documents needed for customs clearance, but in any case within one year of the arrival of the goods to Hungary. The difference between the quantity of goods consigned and that covered by Form A should not exceed plus or minus 5 per cent. If the full quantity of the goods in the certificate of origin is cleared, the customs office will withdraw the certificate. In case of partial clearance, the customs office shall add a clause to the document and return it. In such cases the certificate of origin shall be withdrawn by the customs office performing the last clearance.

Annex I

Developing countries enjoying preferential tariff treatment in Hungary

Algeria	India	Papua New Guinea
Argentina	Indonesia	Peru
Bahama	Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	Philippines
Bolivia	Iraq	Saint Lucia
Botswana	Ivory Coast	San Vincent & Grenadine
Brazil	Jamaica	Senegal
Cameroon	Jordan	Seychelles Islands
Chile	Kenya	Singapore
Colombia	Korea, PDR	South Africa
Congo	Lebanon	Sri Lanka
Costa Rica	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Suriname
Cuba	Malaysia	Swaziland
Dominican Republic	Mauritius	Syrian Arab Republic
Ecuador	Mexico	Thailand
Egypt	Mongolia	Tonga
Fiji Islands	Morocco	Trinidad & Tobago
Gabon	Nicaragua	Tunisia
Ghana	Nigeria	Uruguay
Grenada	Oman	Venezuela
Guatemala	Pakistan	Viet Nam
Guyana		Zimbabwe
Honduras		

Annex II

Least developed countries enjoying duty-free treatment in Hungary

Afghanistan	Yemen
Angola	Zambia
Bangladesh	
Benin	
Bhutan	
Burkina Faso	
Burundi	
Cambodia	
Cape Verde	
Central African Republic	
Chad	
Comoros	
Democratic Republic of Congo	
Djibouti	
Equatorial Guinea	
Eritrea	
Ethiopia	
Gambia	
Guinea	
Guinea-Bissau	
Haiti	
Kiribati	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	
Lesotho	
Liberia	
Madagascar	
Malawi	
Maldives	
Mali	
Mauritania	
Mozambique	
Myanmar	
Nepal	
Niger	
Rwanda	
Samoa	
Sao Tome and Principe	
Senegal	
Sierra Leone	
Solomon Islands	
Somalia	
Sudan	
Togo	
Tuvalu	
Uganda	
United Republic of Tanzania	
Vanuatu	