

Basic information	
<p><b>1996/0317(CNS)</b></p> <p>CNS - Consultation procedure Regulation</p>	Procedure completed
<p>Generalized tariff preferences GSP: exclusion of the Union of Myanmar /Burma of the GSP for industrial goods</p> <p>Repealed by <a href="#">2012/0251(COD)</a> Amended by <a href="#">2007/0289(CNS)</a></p> <p><b>Subject</b></p> <p>6.30.01 Generalised scheme of tariff preferences (GSP), rules of origin</p> <p><b>Geographical area</b></p> <p>Burma Myanmar</p>	

Key players				
European Parliament	<b>Committee responsible</b>		<b>Rapporteur</b>	<b>Appointed</b>
	<b>AFET</b>	Foreign Affairs, Security and Defense Policy	THEORIN Maj Britt (PSE)	28/01/1997
	<b>Committee for opinion</b>		<b>Rapporteur for opinion</b>	<b>Appointed</b>
	<b>BUDG</b>	Budgets		
	<b>RELA</b>	External Economic Relations	SAINJON André (ARE)	28/01/1997
	<b>DEVE</b>	Development and Cooperation	ROCARD Michel (PSE)	26/02/1997
	Council of the European Union	<b>Council configuration</b>	<b>Meetings</b>	<b>Date</b>
General Affairs		1996	1997-03-24	

Key events			
Date	Event	Reference	Summary
18/12/1996	Legislative proposal published	COM(1996)0711 	<a href="#">Summary</a>
21/02/1997	Committee referral announced in Parliament		

10/03/1997	Vote in committee		
10/03/1997	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading	<a href="#">A4-0085/1997</a>	
13/03/1997	Debate in Parliament		
24/03/1997	Act adopted by Council after consultation of Parliament		
24/03/1997	End of procedure in Parliament		
27/03/1997	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	1996/0317(CNS)
Procedure type	CNS - Consultation procedure
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
Amendments and repeals	Repealed by <a href="#">2012/0251(COD)</a> Amended by <a href="#">2007/0289(CNS)</a>
Legal basis	EC Treaty (before Amsterdam) E 000
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed

Documentation gateway				
<b>European Parliament</b>				
Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		<a href="#">A4-0085/1997</a> OJ C 115 14.04.1997, p. 0014	10/03/1997	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T4-0131/1997 OJ C 115 14.04.1997, p. 0223-0226	14/03/1997	<a href="#">Summary</a>
<b>European Commission</b>				
Document type		Reference	Date	Summary
Legislative proposal		COM(1996)0711  OJ C 035 04.02.1997, p. 0014	18/12/1996	<a href="#">Summary</a>
Follow-up document		COM(2012)0525 	17/09/2012	<a href="#">Summary</a>
<b>Other institutions and bodies</b>				
Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
EESC	Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	<a href="#">CES0240/1997</a> OJ C 133 28.04.1997, p. 0047	27/02/1997	

Additional information		
Source	Document	Date
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Final act	
<a href="#">Regulation 1997/0552</a> <a href="#">OJ L 085 27.03.1997, p. 0008</a>	<a href="#">Summary</a>

## Generalized tariff preferences GSP: exclusion of the Union of Myanmar /Burma of the GSP for industrial goods

1996/0317(CNS) - 17/09/2012

In accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 552/97, the Commission presents a report with respect to forced labour in Myanmar/Burma. The latter is a beneficiary country of the special arrangement for the least developed countries (Everything but Arms - 'EBA arrangement'), provided for under [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 732/2008](#).

Myanmar/Burma's access to the tariff preferences granted by Regulation (EC) No 3281/94 and Regulation (EC) No 1256/96 was temporarily withdrawn by Council Regulation (EC) No 552/97, as amended by Regulation (EC) 732/2008. The latter is the current legal basis for the application and administration of the Union's generalised scheme of tariff preferences.

The Regulation provides that the application of Regulation (EC) No 552/97 shall be brought to an end in the light of a Commission report on forced labour in Myanmar/Burma, showing that certain practices mentioned in Regulation (EC) No 732/2008 no longer exist.

The relevant provisions state that that the preferential arrangements granted under the Regulation may be withdrawn temporarily, in respect of all or of certain products originating in a beneficiary country, for the serious and systematic violation of principles laid down in the conventions listed in the text, on the basis of the conclusions of the relevant monitoring bodies. The International Labour Organization's (ILO) Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour, No. 29, (1930) is listed in the text.

In this report, the Commission considers the information provided by the ILO and concludes that **the progress made by Myanmar/Burma towards complying with the ILO recommendations justifies that violations of the principles laid down in ILO Convention No 29 should no longer be categorised as 'serious and systematic'.**

**Conclusions of ILO monitoring bodies:** in 1997, the ILO Commission of Inquiry made certain recommendations in view of the Government's flagrant and persistent failure to comply with the Convention. These include ensuring that in actual practice forced labour is no longer imposed by the authorities, in particular the military, with penalties being imposed for the exaction of forced labour. At its 88th Session (June 2000), the ILC adopted a resolution under its Constitution on measures to secure the compliance of Myanmar/Burma with the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry.

**Observations of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations:** in 2012 the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) welcomed the positive developments in Myanmar/Burma, such as submission to Parliament of the draft legislation repealing the Towns Act and the Village Act of 1907. However, the Committee observed that, in spite of the efforts made towards the implementation of the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry, the Government still has

- to ensure that, in actual practice, forced labour is no longer imposed by the authorities, in particular by the military;
- to ensure that penalties for the exaction of forced labour under the Penal Code are strictly enforced against civil and military authorities.

**Report of the ILO Liaison Officer:** in 2012, the ILO Liaison Officer confirmed that the previous legislation has been repealed and new legislation has been adopted, including legislation confirming the exaction of forced labour as a criminal offence. Perpetrators, and in particular military personnel, accused of the use of forced labour are now prosecuted and punished under the law. Whilst there has been a noticeable reduction in the use of forced labour, the problem persists and complaints continue to be received. This has been recognized by the Government through their initiation of a joint strategy with the ILO for the full elimination of all forms of forced labour by 2015, if not before, and by their agreement to detailed action planning for the implementation of that strategy.

**Conclusions of the ILO Committee on Application of Standards:** on 4 June 2012, the Committee on the Application of Standards (CAS) welcomed:

- the progress achieved towards complying with the 1998 recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry;

- the elaborate and detailed Action Plan developed between the Government and the ILO; and
- **measures taken to combat forced labour.**

**Resolution of the International Labour Conference:** on 13 June 2012, the ILC decided:

- to lift with immediate effect the limitation of ILO technical cooperation or assistance to the Government of Myanmar/Burma;
- to lift the measure enunciated in the 1999 resolution to allow the Government of Myanmar/Burma to participate in ILO meetings; and
- to suspend for one year the recommendation contained in the 2000 resolution requesting its members to review their relationships with Myanmar/Burma to ensure forced labour is not being used in those relationships, with immediate effect.

The ILC will review the recommendation again in 2013 in the light of information available to it in respect of the elimination of forced labour in Myanmar /Burma.

Under these circumstances, the Commission **recommends that the [access to generalized tariff preferences should be reinstated to Myanmar/Burma.](#)**

The Commission should continue to monitor the developments in Myanmar/Burma with respect to forced labour and react to them in accordance with the procedures in force, including, if necessary, with renewed withdrawal procedures.

## **Generalized tariff preferences GSP: exclusion of the Union of Myanmar /Burma of the GSP for industrial goods**

1996/0317(CNS) - 14/03/1997 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

In adopting the report by Mrs Maj Britt THEORIN (PSE, S) Parliament approved the Commission proposal temporarily withdrawing access to generalized tariff preferences for industrial goods from the Union of Myanmar, given that forced labour is systematically used, Amendments were made, however, to the Commission text: Parliament asked the Commission to keep the situation regarding the use of forced labour in Myanmar under continuous review. If evidence is to be provided on this practice the Commission should conduct an investigation, report its findings to the Generalized Preferences Committee and inform the European Parliament. If the Commission considers that the use of forced labour has ceased it should submit a proposal to bring the application of the Regulation to an end to the Council which, after consulting the European Parliament, shall decide on it by qualified majority.

## **Generalized tariff preferences GSP: exclusion of the Union of Myanmar /Burma of the GSP for industrial goods**

1996/0317(CNS) - 24/03/1997

**OBJECTIVE:** the regulation seeks to withdraw temporarily access to the Community's generalized tariff preferences scheme from the Union of Myanmar because of its use of forced labour. **COMMUNITY MEASURE:** Council Regulation 552/97/EC temporarily withdrawing access to generalized tariff preferences from the Union of Myanmar. **SUBSTANCE:** pursuant to Articles 9 of Council Regulations 3281/94/EC and 1256/96/EC applying multiannual schemes of generalized tariff preferences in the industrial and agricultural sectors, these preferences may be temporarily withdrawn in whole or in part in cases where a beneficiary country (here the Union of Myanmar) practices any form of slavery or forced labour. Following a complaint made by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) to the Commission and the examination of the complaint by the Commission and an enquiry it conducted, it appears that this country practises forced labour on a large scale. This type of labour, formally prohibited by ILO Convention No 29, was imposed systematically and under coercion and violent reprisals for military operations and civilian and military infrastructure building projects. This country also refused to cooperate in the inquiry launched by the Commission to verify the practice of forced labour. The Council is therefore withdrawing temporarily the generalized tariff preferences applicable to industrial and agricultural products originating in Myanmar until such time that it has been established that this type of practice has been brought to an end. This withdrawal will not apply to goods where there is proof that they were dispatched to the Community before this date. The Council, acting by a qualified majority, on a proposal from the Commission will cease this withdrawal when it is established, on the basis of a Commission report, that these practices underlying the withdrawal have ceased. **ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 24/03/1997

## **Generalized tariff preferences GSP: exclusion of the Union of Myanmar /Burma of the GSP for industrial goods**

1996/0317(CNS) - 18/12/1996 - Legislative proposal

**OBJECTIVE:** the regulation seeks temporarily to withdraw access to generalized tariff preferences for industrial goods from the Union of Myanmar because of this country's use of forced labour. **SUBSTANCE:** Pursuant to Article 9 of Council Regulation (EC) No 3281/94 applying a four-year scheme of generalized tariff preferences (1995 to 1998), these preferences may be withdrawn in whole or in part where a beneficiary country (the Union of Myanmar being one such) uses any kind of forced labour. After a complaint to the Commission by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) and an examination and investigation by the Commission, it was established

that this country made use of forced labour on large scale. This type of work, formally prohibited by ILO Convention No 29, was said to be imposed routinely for military operations and for civilian and military infrastructure building projects, backed by coercion and violent reprisals. Myanmar had, moreover, refused to cooperate in the investigation launched by the Commission to verify the practice of forced labour. Consequently, the Commission is requesting through the proposal that the benefits of the GSP in the industrial sector be withdrawn from the Union of Myanmar.