

# **Utilising India's Duty Free Preference Scheme for LDCs: Analysis of the Trade Trends**



**Working Paper**

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## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

One of the few tangible outcomes of the Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations at the WTO has been the consensus reached at the Hong Kong Ministerial Meeting, which mandated developed countries, and developing countries in a position to do so, to provide duty-free and quota-free access (DFQF) to imports from Least Developed Countries (LDCs). This marks a recognition of the fact that international trade is a key driver of economic development and poverty reduction in LDCs and that favourable market access conditions through tariff preferences can help enhance exports of LDCs. While LDCs' collective share in international trade has nearly doubled during 2000-2010, it remains very low, at just over 1 per cent of world merchandise trade, and is highly concentrated on a few export products. Further, inadequate productive capacities, export specialisation in a narrow range of products, vulnerability of commodities-based trade to short-term price and demand fluctuations, and the structure of tariff preferences constrain LDCs from fully benefitting from tariff preferences. Keeping these constraints in mind, this study seeks to analyse the trends in exports of LDCs for assessing the impact of tariff preferences granted by India to the LDCs.

Conventional theories of trade suggest that trade provides opportunities by expanding markets, infusing new technologies and improving productivity, thereby leading to overall growth. At the initial stages of development, when there is mass poverty and the domestic market is limited, exporting enables natural resources and labour resources, hitherto underutilized owing to domestic demand constraints, to be productively mobilized. Further, exporting can also stimulate a process of structural change which increases the overall productivity of an economy. There is also the possibility of a virtuous circle in which fast export growth leads to fast output growth; fast output growth leads to fast productivity growth; and fast productivity growth leads to increased competitiveness (UNCTAD LDC Report 2006). Since low-skilled workers in LDCs are most likely to be in a situation of poverty, higher exports increase demand and wages of low-skilled workers, resulting in a reduction in poverty.

The Istanbul Programme of Action (IPoA) underscores the importance of expanding trade for growth and sustainable development of LDCs. While charting out the international community's vision and strategy for the sustainable development of LDCs for the decade of 2011-2020, one of the key deliverables specified in the IPoA includes doubling the share of LDCs exports in global exports by 2020 and the commitment to ensure timely implementation of duty-free, quota-free (DFQF) market access, on a lasting basis, for all LDCs. Given the linkages between trade and growth, it is useful to examine the trends in GDP and export growth for the LDCs during the past decade.

## Trends in GDP growth

During the period 2001-2010, LDC economies as a group grew by 6.9 per cent. According to UNCTAD's LDC Report 2012 during the period 2009-2011, the economic performance of the LDCs as a group showed mixed trends, with GDP growth of 4.9 per cent in 2009 increasing to 5.6 per cent in 2010 and thereafter declining to 4.2 per cent in 2011. Further, GDP growth rate of the LDCs during 2009-2011 years failed to reach the average annual real GDP growth rate of 7.9 per cent achieved during 2002-2008. But there are significant differences amongst the LDCs. In the three years during 2009-2011, only 2 LDCs- Ethiopia and Lao- achieved the 7% growth target set under the Programme of Action for the LDCs for the decade 2001-2010.

An analysis of real GDP growth rates by country grouping according to export specialization shows that the performance of oil-exporting LDCs in 2011 (-1.6 per cent) was significantly less impressive than other LDCs. LDCs specialized in the export of manufactures (6.0 per cent), services (5.7 per cent), minerals (5.8 per cent), agriculture and food (5.9 per cent) and mixed exporters (5.4 per cent) all performed better in 2011 than oil-exporting LDCs. In addition, most of these groups experienced less fluctuation in real GDP growth rates in the last three years than the oil-exporting LDCs, suggesting that more diversified economies have been less affected by the global downturn.

### **BOX 1.1 : Classification of LDCs according to their export specialization**

Classification according to export specialization is difficult. First, it is necessary to aggregate data on the composition of merchandise exports with data on services exports. Secondly, there can be year-to-year fluctuations in a country's export structure, particularly as commodity prices change. For the purpose of analyzing growth and trade trends, UNCTAD has classified the LDCs into six export specialization categories, according to which type of exports accounted for at least 45 per cent of total exports of goods and services in 2009–2011. The exceptions to this criterion are Bhutan, Madagascar, Mozambique, Sierra Leone and Uganda, for which a threshold of 40 per cent was used. The group composition is as follows:

*Agricultural and Food exporters:* Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea-Bissau, Kiribati, Malawi, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Uganda.

*Fuel exporters:* Angola, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Sudan, Yemen.

*Manufactures exporters:* Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Haiti, Lesotho.

*Mineral exporters:* Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Zambia.

*Mixed exporters:* Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Niger, Senegal, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania.

*Services exporters:* Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Liberia, Madagascar, Nepal, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu, Vanuatu.

Source: UNCTAD LDC Report (2012)

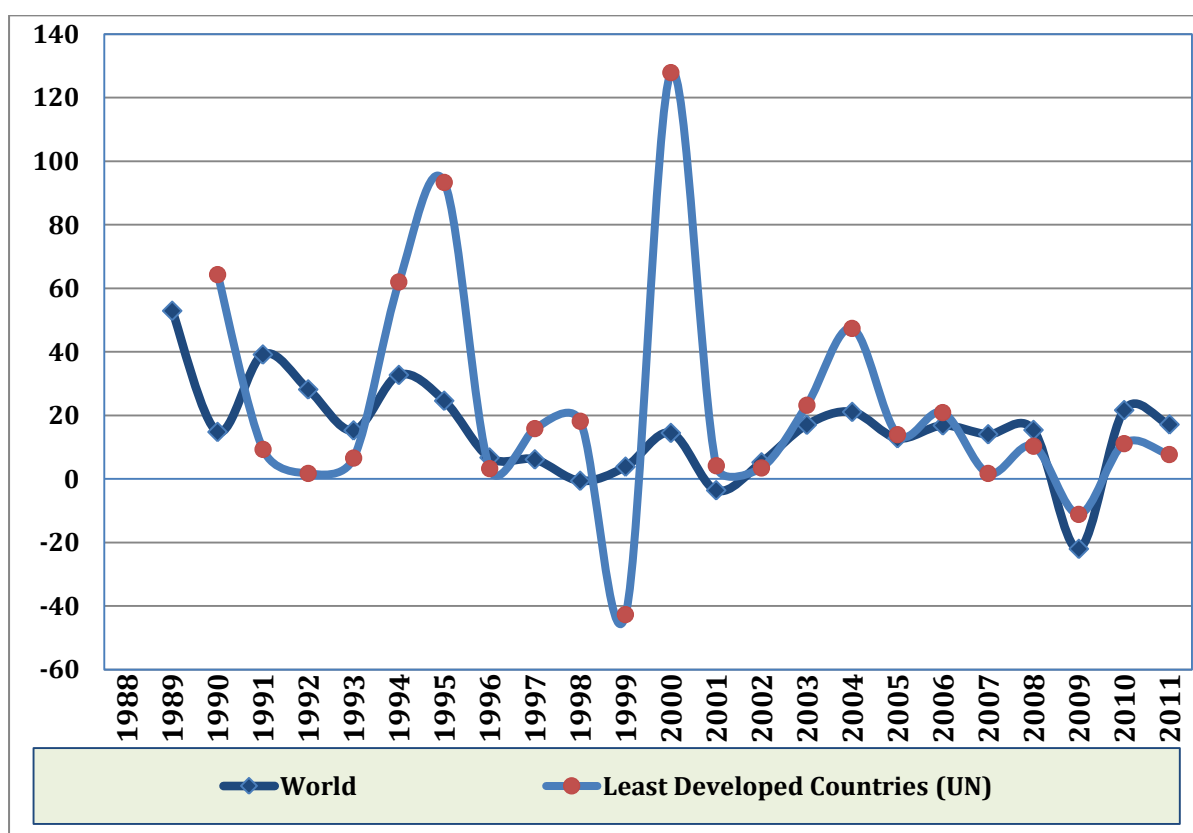


## Trends in exports of LDCs

The impressive rates of economic growth achieved by the LDCs as a group in recent years were underpinned by a surging level of exports. In this context, tariff preference schemes can be viewed as a positive contribution to the development of the poorest countries by seeking to offset competitive disadvantages that impede their exports or lower the incentives to invest in new activities. However, the success of LDCs in utilising the tariff preferences would depend on the extent to which the tariff preference schemes are supportive of and responsive to the special needs and priorities of least developed countries. On an average exports constituted 29 % of GDP in LDCs (2010) compared to a corresponding figure of about 25 % in 2000 suggesting an increasing dependence on exports for economic development.

Riding on the back of high commodity prices for oil and minerals, LDCs achieved impressive rates of export growth during 2000-2008. During the period 2000-2008, in most of the years the annual rate of export growth of LDCs exceeded that of the World. Consequently, the share of LDCs' exports in international merchandise trade increased from 0.62 per cent in 2002 to 1.08 per cent in 2008. The significant upward trend in LDC exports was temporarily reversed during 2009, when, like the rest of the world, LDCs were adversely affected by slowdown of growth worldwide in 2009 (Figure 1.1). However, international commodity prices recovered rapidly and many LDCs showed improved export performance in 2010 and 2011.

**Figure 1. 1: Growth of Exports of LDCs and the World (percentage)**



Source: Authors' calculation based on WITS Online Database

An important feature of LDCs' trade is the significant concentration of the source of exports in a few countries and in a narrow base of products. Exports from LDCs are highly concentrated with top five LDCs accounting for 63 per cent of the merchandise exports in 2006. This picture has not changed significantly over time. Further, despite the growing importance of manufactures-exporting LDCs, merchandise exports continue to be dominated by Oil-exporting and Minerals-exporting LDCs (Table 1.1). UNCTAD's LDC Report (2008) states that "despite a high of integration with the global economy and good export performance, the marginalisation of LDCs in global trade has declined only slightly if oil is excluded".

High dependence on commodity exports has made the trade of LDCs extremely vulnerable to external shocks. Commodity exports are subject to short-term price and demand fluctuations. Commodities are also subject to intense price-competition, as a result of which productivity gains are normally passed to the consumers rather than benefiting the producers. Further, given the involvement of fixed factors of production, such as land and reserves in mines, they are also subject to diminishing returns. In contrast, manufacturing is subject to substantial static and dynamic economies of scale. There is often higher income elasticity of demand for manufactures exports than for commodity exports.

**Table 1. 1 Exports of merchandise by LDCs, by country groups (export specialization), 2006-2011 (Millions of dollars and percentage changes)**

Country Group	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Change in 2010 (%)	Change in 2011 (%)
Oil-exporting LDCs	54,776	72,327	102,267	68,069	85,130	105,631	25.1	24.1
Manufactures-exporting LDCs	16,870	19,201	22,488	21,907	27,975	35,899	27.7	28.3
Services-exporting LDCs	3,447	4,168	5,010	4,237	5,069	6,563	19.6	29.5
Mixed-exporting LDCs	10,678	13,090	15,878	15,242	19,268	21,985	26.4	14.1
Other Primary Commodity-exporting LDCs	16,580	19,531	23,671	21,415	29,145	34,756	36.1	19.3
Minerals-exporting LDCs	12,915	14,372	17,344	14,384	21,492	26,287	49.4	22.3
Agriculture & Food-exporting LDCs	3,665	5,159	6,327	7,031	7,653	8,469	8.8	10.7

Source: UNCTAD LDC Report 2012

#### Hong Kong Ministerial Decision on duty-free quota-free market access for LDCs

The Doha Ministerial Declaration of the WTO stated that "international trade can play a major role in the promotion of economic development and the alleviation of poverty". WTO members reiterated their desire to "continue to make positive efforts designed to ensure that developing countries, and especially the least-developed among them, secure a share in the growth of world trade commensurate with the needs of their economic development". Recognising the important role of enhanced market access, WTO members committed

themselves to “addressing the marginalization of least-developed countries in international trade”, and to “help least-developed countries secure beneficial and meaningful integration into the multilateral trading system and the global economy”.

Building on the Doha Ministerial Declaration, during the Hong Kong Ministerial Meeting of the WTO, it was decided that developed countries, and developing-country Members declaring themselves in a position to do so, would provide duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis, for all products originating from all LDCs by 2008. The text of the Decision is given in Box 1.2.

**Box 1. 2 : Hong Kong Ministerial Decision on Measures in Favour of Least-Developed Countries**

We agree that developed-country Members shall, and developing-country Members declaring themselves in a position to do so should:

(a) (i) Provide duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis, for all products originating from all LDCs by 2008 or no later than the start of the implementation period in a manner that ensures stability, security and predictability.

(ii) Members facing difficulties at this time to provide market access as set out above shall provide duty-free and quota-free market access for at least 97 per cent of products originating from LDCs, defined at the tariff line level, by 2008 or no later than the start of the implementation period. In addition, these Members shall take steps to progressively achieve compliance with the obligations set out above, taking into account the impact on other developing countries at similar levels of development, and, as appropriate, by incrementally building on the initial list of covered products.

(iii) Developing-country Members shall be permitted to phase in their commitments and shall enjoy appropriate flexibility in coverage.

(b) Ensure that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from LDCs are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access.

Members shall notify the implementation of the schemes adopted under this decision every year to the Committee on Trade and Development. The Committee on Trade and Development shall annually review the steps taken to provide duty-free and quota-free market access to the LDCs and report to the General Council for appropriate action.

We urge all donors and relevant international institutions to increase financial and technical support aimed at the diversification of LDC economies, while providing additional financial and technical assistance through appropriate delivery mechanisms to meet their implementation obligations, including fulfilling SPS and TBT requirements, and to assist them in managing their adjustment processes, including those necessary to face the results of MFN multilateral trade liberalisation.

Some developing countries including Brazil, China, India, Korea, Morocco and Turkey provide duty-free quota-free market access to exports from LDCs. This study seeks to analyse

implementation of India's DFQF Scheme and examines the trends in LDCs' exports with a view to assessing the impact of the scheme. However, an important limitation of the study is that India's trade statistics are not maintained separately for MFN and preferential trade. Thus, it is not possible to estimate the extent of imports from LDCs under India's DFQF scheme. There is no option other than assuming that all trade under a tariff line in which preferential tariffs are applicable has benefitted from India's DFQF.

The subsequent chapters are organised as follows. Chapter 2 provides details of the DFQF schemes of some developing countries and their impact on LDCs. Chapter 3 examines productive capacities in the Beneficiary Countries and the structure of tariff preferences under the Scheme in order to determine whether the Scheme is inclusive. It also identifies some Beneficiary Countries that have a higher potential to benefit from the Scheme. With the objective of assessing the impact of India's DFQF scheme, Chapter 4 analyses the trends in LDCs' exports and provides a detailed product-level analysis of LDCs' exports. Chapter 5 concludes the report with a set of recommendations for improving the utilisation of the Scheme.

# **CHAPTER 2: DFQF SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED BY SOME DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

## **2.1 Introduction**

Pursuant to the Hong Kong Ministerial Decision on Measures in Favour of Least-Developed Countries, some developing countries including China, India and Korea provide duty-free quota-free market access to exports from LDCs. Brazil had decided in December 2009 to grant DFQF access for products from LDCs. Brazil's programme would initially cover 80 per cent of tariff lines and would be subsequently expanded in successive installments until 100 per cent of tariff lines were covered. However, details of Brazil's scheme are not available.

This chapter provides details of some of these schemes from three perspectives. First, the coverage of the schemes are analysed in detail to assess whether the schemes are comprehensive or limited to a narrow range of products. Second, the extent of tariff preferences are examined to assess the extent of advantage accruing to the LDCs' exports. Third, the rules of origin applicable under the schemes are studied. Examination of the DFQF schemes from these perspectives would help in understanding whether the schemes are designed to benefit LDCs

## **2.2 Details of China's DFQF Scheme<sup>1</sup>**

China began implementing the scheme on 1 July 2010, and renewed it on 1 January 2011. Currently, the scheme covered products under 4,788 tariff lines (8-DIGIT LEVEL), accounting for 60 per cent of total tariff lines. According to Chinese statistics, China's imports from the LDCs under the DFQF accounted for 98.7 per cent of China's total imports from them (WTO document WT/COMTD/M/83 dated 2 April 2012). 40 LDCs are beneficiaries of the scheme. The rules of origin require that the products subject to tariff must be entirely obtained or manufactured in the beneficiary country. If the products are not entirely obtained or manufactured in the beneficiary country, they must have undergone a change in classification at 4 digit level or have at least 40 percent of domestic value addition in the country of export. Cumulation among LDCs is not permitted under the scheme.

## **2.3 Details of Korea's DFQF Scheme<sup>2</sup>**

Korea was the first developing country to provide duty-free access to all LDCs. Korea passed a legislation to eliminate tariffs on 80 items at 6-digit HS imported from LDCs from 1 January 2000. In January 2008, Korea expanded the preferential duty-free access to 3790 tariff items. On 25 November 2011, Korea decided to further extend its DFQF market access to LDCs to 4,802 tariff lines at the six-digit level of HS 2007. This corresponded to 95 per

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<sup>1</sup> See WTO documents WT/COMTD/W/164 dated February 21, 2008 and WT/COMTD/39 dated October 18, 2011.

<sup>2</sup> Presidential Decree no: 24291 as mentioned in the WTO documents WT/COMTD/N/12/Rev.1 dated April 28, 2000 and WT/TPR/S/137.

cent of Korea's tariff lines. The preferential treatment was offered to the 48 countries designated as LDCs by the UN. Under the rules of origin, products eligible for preferential tariff must be wholly produced or obtained in the exporting country. Products manufactured using inputs from other countries are also eligible for preferential tariffs if the value of the inputs does not exceed 50 per cent of the F.O.B (Freight on Board) price of the final inputs. Korea liberalised the rules of origin by lowering the domestic value-addition threshold to 40 per cent. (WTO document WT/COMTD/M/84 dated 10 July 2012).

According to the Integrated Database (IDB) notifications and calculations made by WTO Secretariat, in 2012, Korea had 9080 preferential tariff lines for LDCs out of which 9079 were duty free (all product types). In 2011, Republic of Korea reported a total import of 3.3 (in \$US bn.) from beneficiary LDCs. Out of this, imports worth 2.7 (in \$US bn.) were eligible for PTA benefits. Over the years, the importance of Korea as a market of LDCs has declined slightly (2.7% of total LDC exports in 2001 to 1.8% in 2007), but it still remains among the top 10 markets for LDCs.

## **2.4 Details of India's DFQF Scheme<sup>3</sup>**

In April 2008, India announced the Duty Free Tariff Preference (DFTP) Scheme (referred to as the "Scheme"), which was implemented on 13 August 2008. The objective of this Scheme is to grant tariff preferences on the exports of products originating in the LDCs on imports to India. The Scheme is open to all the LDC members (a total of 49, including 34 LDCs in Africa), named as "Beneficiary Country" under the Scheme. In order to get covered under the Scheme as a Beneficiary Country, the individual LDC member is required to give a Letter of Intent to the Government of India stating that they wish to be covered under this Scheme and that they would comply with the provisions of the Scheme. According to the present status, Letters of Intent have been received from 29 LDCs for adhering to this scheme. These countries have also submitted details of agencies authorized to issue Certificate of Origin. Detailed information on the structure of tariff preferences, analysis of the products excluded from the tariff preferences, rules of origin, LDCs adhering to the Scheme and implementation of the Scheme are provided in the subsequent sub-sections.

### **2.4.1 Structure of the tariff preferences**

According to the DFTP scheme, the applied custom duty on 85 percent of India's total tariff lines would be eliminated over a period of 5 years. These are referred to as Elimination Products or Zero Products. In addition, 462 products or 9 percent of the tariff lines at 6-digit HS are granted a specific margin of preference. These are referred to as MOP Products. The margin of preference is available on the applied rate of duty as on date of imports. It ranges from 10% to 100% on different items with an average of 48 per cent. The tariff preferences are available from the date of implementation of the Scheme. Products of particular interest to LDCs, especially African LDCs, which are covered under this Scheme include cotton, cocoa, aluminium ores, copper ores, cashew nuts, cane sugar, readymade garments, fish

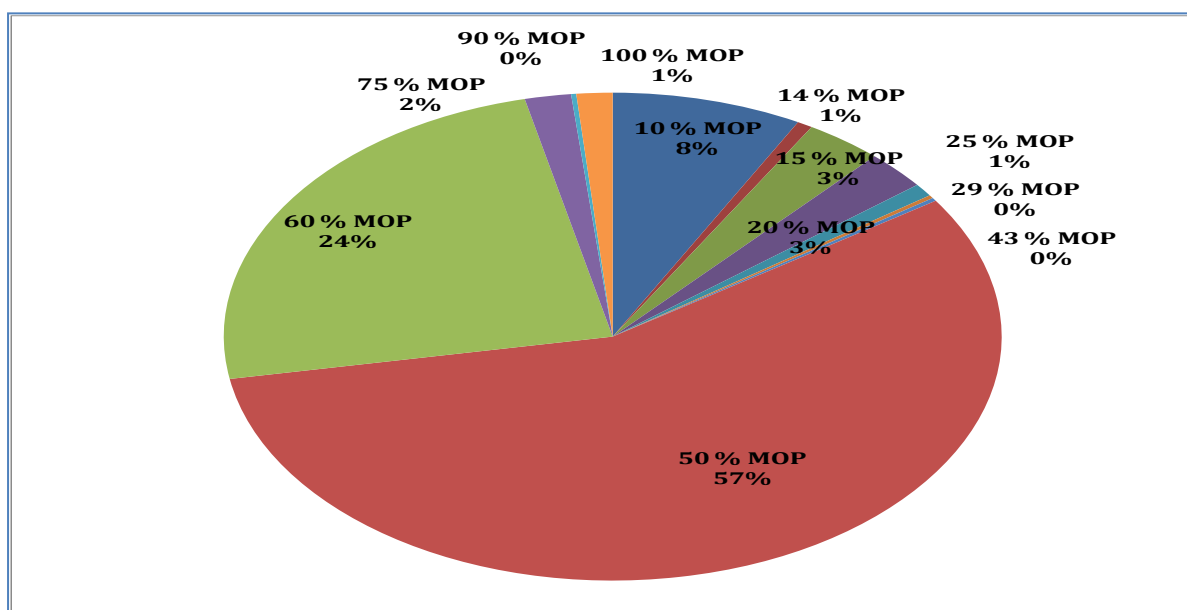
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<sup>3</sup> See WTO document WT/COMTD/M/69 dated June 17, 2008 p 9 and Indian Governments notification by the Ministry of Finance, Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (i), Notification No. 96/2008-Customs, New Delhi, dated the 13th August, 2008.

fillets and non-industrial diamonds. 326 products listed in the exclusion list excluded from preferential treatment. These products constitute 6 percent of the tariff lines at 6-digit HS and are referred to as Exclusion Products.

Figure 2.1 graphically depicts distribution of 462 products by margin of preference at the completion of implementation period. It is observed that nearly 81 percent of 462 MOP Products had 50 or 60 percent margin of preference.

**Figure 2. 1: Distribution of Margin of Preference (MOP) by Number of Tariff Lines**



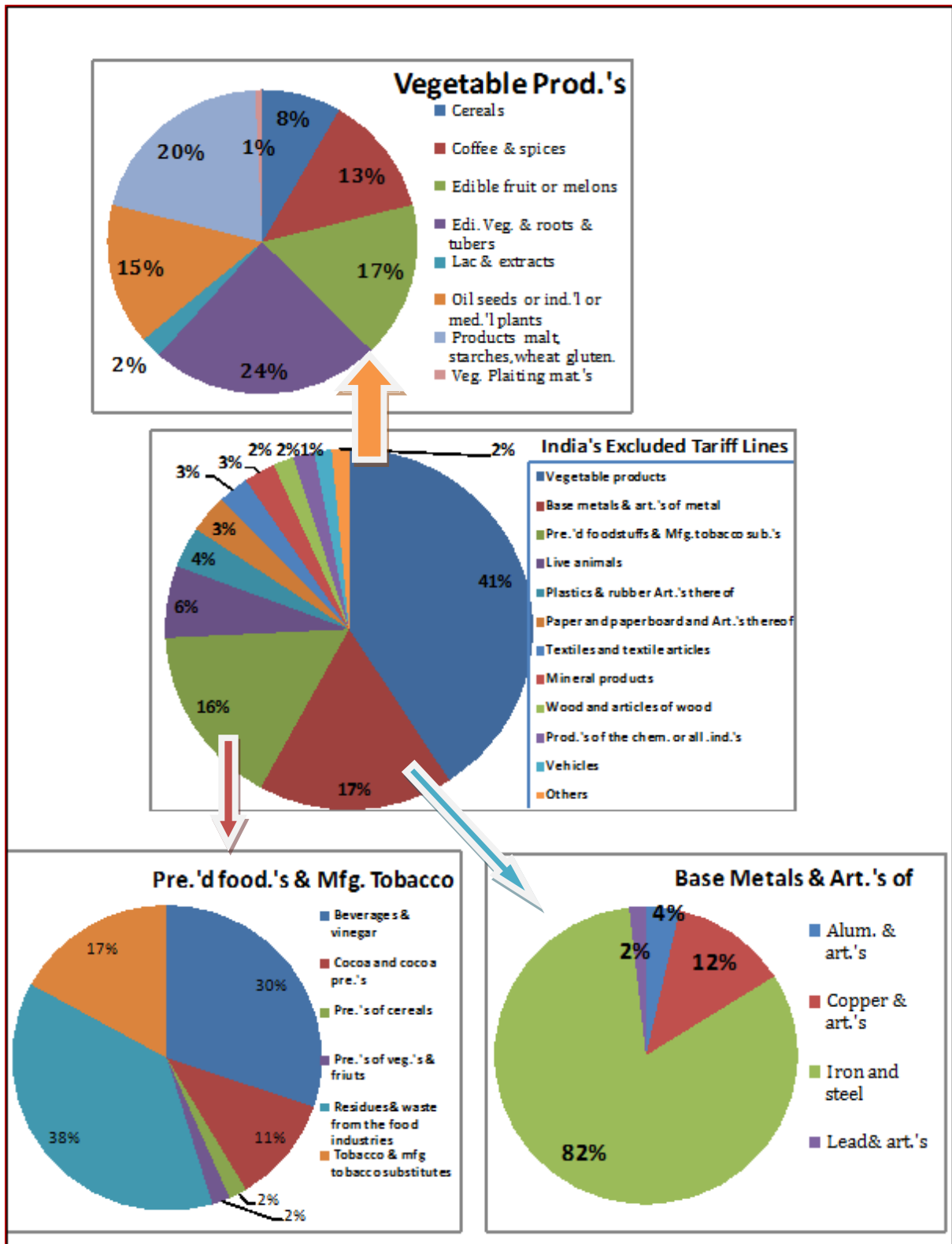
Source: Authors' calculation based on the latest version of India's DFTP Scheme dated 01-01-2012.

#### 2.4.2 Description of the Exclusion List and the Trade Coverage

A total of 326 products were part of India's Exclusion List of DFTP Scheme.<sup>4</sup> Detailed decomposition of the Exclusion List is shown in Figure 2.2. Vegetables products comprise 41% of the products in the Exclusion List. Certain products such as cereals, coffee, spices, fruits, vegetables, oil seeds etc are included in the Exclusion List. Base Metals and articles thereof comprise 17% of the Exclusion List. This includes iron and steel and articles, copper and articles of copper, aluminium and articles of aluminium etc. The third category of products that constitute a large share in the Exclusion List includes prepared food products such as cocoa, preparation of cereals, tobacco etc. These constitute 16% of the Exclusion List. It is important to note that nearly 98 percent of exports of Exclusion Products from Beneficiary Countries were concentrated in just three sections - Chemical and Allied Products (44 %); Base Metal and Articles (28.5 %) and the Vegetable Products (25.8 %).

<sup>4</sup> It covered 13 sections of the HS nomenclature, suggesting that India did not have any lines under the exclusion list in 8 sections. The sections covered by India are: Animal or vegetable fats and oils; Base metals and articles of base metal; Chemical or Allied Ind.'s; Live animals; Machinery and electrical equipment; Mineral products; Plastics and Rubber articles; Prepared foodstuffs; Pulp of wood or other fibrous cellulosic material; Textiles and textile articles; Vegetable products; Vehicles; and Wood and articles of wood.

Figure 2. 2: Exclusion List of India (326 products)



Source: Authors' calculation based on data available in the text of the DFTP Scheme



### 2.4.3 Rules of Origin

To enjoy the tariff preference under the Scheme, a product should be wholly produced or obtained in the Beneficiary Country. If the product is not wholly produced or obtained in the Beneficiary Country, it should meet the requirement of change in tariff heading (CTH) and 30% value addition. Preferential concessions shall be granted if the consignments are supported by a DFTP Certificate of Origin prescribed there under. The Certificate of Origin is required to be issued by a Government authority designated by the exporting Beneficiary Country. The Beneficiary Countries are required to submit the names and addresses of their respective issuing authorities well in advance so that their export consignments can enjoy tariff preferences upon imports to India.

### 2.4.4 LDCs Adhering to the Scheme

As on 2 April 2013, 29 LDCs are Beneficiaries of the Scheme. Table 2.1 gives details of the date and Customs notifications vide which the 29 LDCs have become entitled to receive preferential treatment under the Scheme.

**Table 2. 1: Date of LDCs Joining the Scheme**

Sl.no.	Name of the Country	Notification No.	Date
<b>1</b>	<b>Cambodia, Kingdom of</b>	<b>96/2008-Customs</b>	<b>13th August, 2008</b>
2	Tanzania, The United Rep. of	96/2008-Customs	13th August, 2008
<b>3</b>	<b>Ethiopia, The Federal Democratic Rep. of</b>	<b>99/2008-Customs</b>	<b>28th August, 2008</b>
4	Mozambique, Rep. of	99/2008-Customs	28th August, 2008
5	Samoa	99/2008-Customs	28th August, 2008
6	Malawi	99/2008-Customs	28th August, 2008
7	Lao People's Democratic Rep.*	99/2008-Customs	28th August, 2008
<b>8</b>	<b>Uganda</b>	<b>113/2008-Customs</b>	<b>31st October, 2008</b>
9	Rwanda, Rep. of	113/2008-Customs	31st October, 2008
10	Madagascar"	113/2008-Customs	31st October, 2008
<b>11</b>	<b>Benin, Rep. of</b>	<b>7/2009-Customs</b>	<b>19th January, 2009</b>
12	Myanmar, Union of *	7/2009-Customs	19th January, 2009
13	Eritrea, State of	7/2009-Customs	19th January, 2009
<b>14</b>	<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>24/2009-Customs</b>	<b>20th March, 2009</b>
15	Gambia, Rep. of The	24/2009-Customs	20th March, 2009
<b>16</b>	<b>Sudan, The Rep. of</b>	<b>45/2009-Customs</b>	<b>4th May, 2009</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>Senegal, Rep. of</b>	<b>59 /2009-Customs</b>	<b>9th June, 2009</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>86 /2009-Customs</b>	<b>6th August, 2009</b>
19	Mali, Rep. of	86 /2009-Customs	6th August, 2009
<b>20</b>	<b>Somalia, Rep. of</b>	<b>63 /2010-Customs</b>	<b>13th May, 2010</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>Bangladesh*</b>	<b>64/2010-Customs</b>	<b>14th May, 2010</b>
22	Burundi, Rep. of	64/2010-Customs	15th May, 2010
<b>23</b>	<b>Republic of East Timor</b>	<b>67/2010-Customs</b>	<b>8th June, 2010</b>
24	Republic of Zambia	67/2010-Customs	8th June, 2010
<b>25</b>	<b>Central African Rep.</b>	<b>121/2010-Customs</b>	<b>1st December, 2010</b>
<b>26</b>	<b>Afghanistan</b>	<b>45/2011-Customs</b>	<b>1st June, 2011</b>
<b>27</b>	<b>Comoros</b>	<b>Dep. of Commerce Document@</b>	<b>1st January, 2012</b>
28	Liberia	//	1st January, 2012
<b>29</b>	<b>Republic of Yemen</b>	<b>19/2013-Customs</b>	<b>2nd April, 2013</b>

Note: 1. Maldives graduated from its LDC status in 2011; therefore it was dropped from the DFTP Scheme.

2. \* = Already enjoying preferences/zero duty trade under the Indo-ASEAN FTA and SAFTA.

3. @ = Date of Beneficiary status is not clear as per the web link: [http://commerce.nic.in/trade/international\\_tpp\\_DFTP.pdf](http://commerce.nic.in/trade/international_tpp_DFTP.pdf).

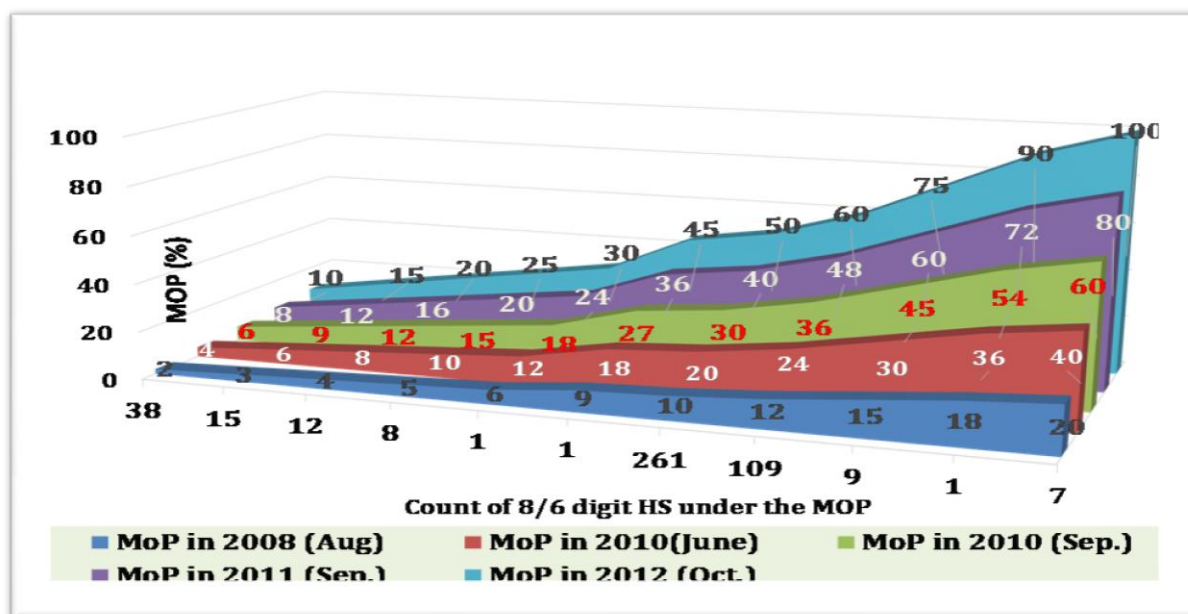
Source: Authors compilation based on various notifications of from the web link <<http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications>>

### 2.4.5 Implementation of Tariff Reductions under the Scheme

The first tranche of tariff concession under the Scheme was implemented vide Notification No. 96/2008-Customs dated 13 August 2008. Pursuant to this notification, India reduced customs duty on all products in the Duty-free List by 20 per cent. In addition, in respect of the MOP Products, duty concession in the form of average margin of preference over prevailing MFN duty was provided at 10 per cent. Tariff concessions were further deepened through two notifications in 2010. Notification 67/2010- Customs dated 8 June 2010 reduced Customs duty on all products in the Duty-free List by 40 per cent and enhanced the average margin of preference to 19 per cent. Notification 95/2010 – Customs dated 15 September 2010 further lowered the Customs Duty on products in Duty-free List by 60 per cent and increased the average margin of preference to 29 per cent.

It is noteworthy that there was no tariff reduction under the Scheme during 2009. Customs Notification 90/2011 dated 16 September 2011 further lowered the Customs Duty on products in Duty Free List by 80 per cent and increased the margin of preference to 38 per cent. Customs Notification No. 56/2012 dated October 01, 2012 lowered the Customs Duty on products in Duty Free List by 100 and increased the margin of preference to 47.3 per cent.

**Figure 2. 3: Scheduling of Margin of Preference from 2008 to 2012 (Percentages)**



Source: Authors' calculation based on various Customs Notifications of India.

Figure 2.3 traces the scheduled liberalisation of the Duty Concessions under the MOP which was undertaken by India in the DFTP Scheme of 2008. There were 11 different MOP scales provided for under the India's DFTP Scheme, with a range of 2 to 20 per cent at the beginning of the Agreement. 38 products had an initial margin of preference of 2 per cent, 15 products enjoyed an initial margin of preference of 3 per cent etc. However most of the products were concentrated in the 10 per cent margin of preference (261 products) and 12 per cent initial margin of preference (109 products). Over time, the initial margin of preference was progressively deepened to five times the initial margin. To illustrate 9 products enjoyed a margin of preference of 15 per cent in 2008, which was deepened to 75 per cent in 2012.

On completion of the schedule of tariff reductions, the Beneficiary Countries faced an average customs duty of 0.90 per cent, compared to the average MFN duty of 11.27 per cent faced by other countries. Table 2.2 shows details of average tariffs faced by Beneficiary Countries and the average MFN tariffs for each chapter of HS.

**Table 2. 2: Comparison of tariffs faced by Beneficiary Countries and MFN tariffs**

<b>Chapter Heading</b>	<b>Average MFN Tariffs</b>	<b>Average Tariffs for Beneficiary Country</b>
1	30.00	0.00
2	30.00	0.00
3	30.00	0.00
4	30.00	3.07
5	29.67	0.00
6	21.52	11.25
7	29.69	11.39
8	35.70	8.92
9	35.00	19.80
10	0.00	0.00
11	30.00	16.50
12	17.73	0.00
13	25.64	13.38
14	30.00	0.00
15	18.26	4.57
16	33.04	2.17
17	35.37	7.32
18	30.00	2.33
19	30.00	0.77
20	30.00	2.24
21	64.29	0.00
22	36.09	0.00
23	19.38	0.00
25	5.81	0.00
26	3.12	0.00
27	8.23	0.00
28	7.24	0.04
29	7.19	0.00
30	10.00	1.06
31	6.47	0.00
32	7.94	2.20
33	15.81	4.30
34	9.83	0.80
35	14.31	1.11
36	10.00	0.00
37	9.95	0.00
38	9.06	0.00
39	9.03	3.96
40	10.79	2.14

<b>Chapter Heading</b>	<b>Average MFN Tariffs</b>	<b>Average Tariffs for Beneficiary Country</b>
41	6.00	0.00
42	9.68	0.00
43	2.05	0.00
44	8.95	0.00
45	10.00	0.00
47	5.95	0.00
48	10.00	0.02
49	5.88	0.00
50	30.00	25.50
51	8.98	0.00
52	9.71	0.04
53	9.92	0.00
54	10.00	0.00
55	10.00	0.00
56	10.00	0.00
57	10.00	0.00
58	10.00	0.00
59	10.00	0.00
60	10.00	0.00
61	10.00	3.10
62	10.00	1.61
63	9.54	0.00
64	10.00	2.20
65	10.00	0.00
66	10.00	0.00
67	10.00	0.00
68	10.00	0.50
69	8.09	0.29
70	9.90	0.26
71	6.90	0.00
72	5.00	0.13
73	10.00	0.06
74	7.10	0.00
75	2.50	0.00
76	7.34	0.00
78	6.33	0.00
79	5.48	0.00
80	5.91	0.00
81	6.45	0.00
82	10.00	0.00
83	10.00	0.00
84	7.16	0.02
85	7.19	0.48
86	10.00	0.00
87	41.76	0.00

Chapter Heading	Average MFN Tariffs	Average Tariffs for Beneficiary Country
88	7.90	0.00
89	8.20	0.00
90	7.50	0.12
91	10.00	0.00
92	10.00	0.00
93	10.00	0.00
94	9.93	0.15
95	9.09	0.00
96	10.00	0.05
97	8.24	0.00
98	11.15	0.00
99		0.00
Average	11.27	0.90

Note: Excludes products with non-ad valorem duty

Source: Authors' calculation based on Customs notifications

## 2.5 Some studies assessing the impact of DFQF on LDCs

The impact of DFQF on LDCs has not yet been studied in extensively. However, a few studies have sought to empirically assess the impact of DFQF. To assess the impact of DFQF Vanzetti 2009 considers two scenarios: (a) removal of developed country tariffs on exports from LDCs; and (b) removal of tariffs by developed countries plus China, India and Brazil on exports from LDCs. Using the standard GTAP model, the study estimates that the additional exports for LDCs from developed country duty free quota liberalisation would be \$7.5 billion. Exports of the Rest of Eastern Africa (Burundi, Comoros, Mayotte, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Kenya, Reunion, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan) are expected to increase significantly. Liberalisation by China, India and Brazil appears relatively small with an increase of LDC exports by \$70 million. The liberalisation is quite important for Mozambique, Senegal, Tanzania, Zambia, Rest of West Africa, Central Africa and South Central Africa. Other major beneficiaries include Rest of South East Asia and Bangladesh. (Vanzetti, Peters. 2009).

Laird (2012) analysed DFQF scheme provided for all the LDC countries. The author analyses the impact of the preferential trade schemes of seven important markets- Canada, China, European Union, India, Korea, Japan and the United States, choosing a fair mix of both developed and developing countries. The study makes an attempt to assess the impact of full treatment for LDCs in the selected markets using the SMART model of WITS. The author uses the Swiss formula for simplification, taking the coefficient for developed countries as 8 and a coefficient of 25 for developing countries. The study predicts that there is a possibility of potential gains of around 21.7 percent, 12.9 percent and 11.8 percent respectively from full duty-free treatment for LDCs by India, Korea and US. The LDCs which are seen to benefit in the US market are Bangladesh and Cambodia with gains of about 22.2 percent and 27.8 percent respectively, and the dominant sector is the textiles and clothing sector. The author also states that significant gains could be made by relaxing the rules of origin, or using aid for trade to help LDCs to meet the standards in major export markets.

In line with the conclusions drawn above, Laborde (2008) and Elliot (2010) advocate full product coverage under the DFQF scheme. Laborde (2008) uses a partial equilibrium model to assess separately, the effects of 97 and 100 per cent product coverage under the DFQF. The author believes that if the three percent of tariff lines being excluded cover products which are of export interest to the LDCs such as textile and agricultural products, the Scheme would not benefit the LDCs. This is usually the case for developed countries wherein the exclusion of 3 percent of tariff lines virtually neutralizes the effect of the scheme on the LDC exports. However in the case of developing countries, 97 percent coverage would lead to significant market access gains for the LDCs. A similar result is predicted by Bouet et al (2010), who find that 100 per cent market access by the US could still benefit the sub Saharan LDCs with only a little evidence for significant losses for both the competing developing countries as well as the preference providing countries. Furthermore, there are significant potential gains to for the LDCs if similar schemes are also implemented by large emerging countries such as Brazil, China and India.

## **2.6 Data sources and methodology**

The study has been prepared using data from multiple sources. Information on the overall DFTP Scheme has been sourced from Commerce Ministry website<sup>5</sup>. Information relating to implementation of tariff reductions under the DFTP Scheme has been taken from customs notifications issued by the Department of Revenue. Trade data has been taken from Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics and WITS. The overall approach of the study is to analyse trends in exports from Beneficiary Countries to India and World in the three category of products prior to the implementation of India's DFTP Scheme and post implementation. While the study does not directly establish a causal relationship between the changes in exports of Beneficiary Countries and the DFTP Scheme, the analysis provides useful pointers regarding the impact of the Scheme.

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<sup>5</sup> [http://commerce.nic.in/trade/international\\_tpp\\_DFTP.pdf](http://commerce.nic.in/trade/international_tpp_DFTP.pdf)

## **CHAPTER 3: HOW PREPARED ARE THE LDCS TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF INDIA'S DFTP SCHEME**

### **3.1 Factors considered in examining the position of Beneficiary Countries to take advantage of India's DFTP Scheme**

Duty-free and quota-free market access may be one factor in enhancing the exports of Beneficiary Countries. However, in order to take advantage of India's DFTP Scheme, it is essential that the Beneficiary Countries have the productive capacities to export to India. Further, the structure of the tariff preferences should not exclude the products of specific interest to the Beneficiary Countries. Finally, tariff preferences would be meaningful only if import demand exists in India in respect of products of specific export interest to the Beneficiary Countries. This short chapter seeks to examine these three aspects before analysing the trade trends in the next chapter.

### **3.2 Productive capacities of Beneficiary Countries to export to India**

There is no generally accepted definition of productive capacities. UNCTAD defines productive capacities as the productive resources, entrepreneurial capabilities and production linkages which together determine the capacity of a country to produce goods and services and enable it to grow and develop (UNCTAD LDC Report 2006). In order to be in a position to export, the capacity to produce in an *internationally competitive manner* becomes important. Productive capacities develop within a country through three closely interrelated processes: capital accumulation, technological progress and structural change. Deficiencies in any of these processes can pose significant challenges for a country to compete successfully in export markets.

Creation of productive capacities can permit a country to produce an expanding array of goods and services, reduce dependence on a narrow base of products with export competitiveness and enable a beneficial integration into the global economy. Creation of productive capacities facilitates a process of diversification away from sectors characterized by diminishing returns towards sectors characterized by increasing returns. International trade has been viewed as essential for the development of productive capacities, and the development of productive capacities is seen as essential for international trade (UNCTAD TD/B/60/8). Thus international trade and development of productive capacities can be mutually reinforcing processes. It is generally recognised that export efforts of LDCs are hampered by inadequate productive capacities in these countries.

There is no single indicator to assess whether a country lacks the productive capacities to participate successfully in international markets. UNCTAD is attempting to benchmark LDCs on different indicators of productive capacities. The final report on this would be available in the meeting of UNCTAD's Trade and Development Board scheduled to be held in September 2013 (TD/B/ 60/8). Pending the availability of the report in public domain, we use annual

global exports of LDCs as a proxy for inadequate productive capacities. As inadequate productive capacities would constrain the ability of an LDC to export, we take the threshold of \$ 500 mn. as an indicator of productive capacities. Beneficiary Countries with annual exports below the threshold in the period prior to implementation of India's DFTP Scheme can be considered to lack productive capacities for export. As shown in Table 3.1, the following eleven Beneficiary Countries can be considered to lack productive capacities for exports: Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, East Timor, Eritrea, Gambia, Mali, Rwanda, Samoa and Somalia. On account of domestic constraints, these countries may not be in a position to benefit from India's DFTP Scheme.

**Table 3. 1: Average annual global exports of Beneficiary Countries**

Countries	Average Annual Global Exports (2005-2007) \$ mn	Average Annual Global Exports (2009-2011) \$ mn.
Afghanistan	254.89	713.05
Bangladesh	12386.16	21261.08
Benin	641.65	816.57
Burkina Faso	338.85	535.05
Burundi	81.77	90.79
Cambodia	3945.43	5907.21
Central African Rep.	115.42	126.52
East Timor	45.81	101.65
Eritrea	39.06	126.92
Ethiopia(excl. Eritrea)	964.28	1617.46
Gambia, The	38.13	98.49
Lao PDR	915.18	1941.07
Lesotho	569.88	598.33
Madagascar	1177.57	1307.89
Malawi	661.32	1059.05
Mali	303.24	345.86
Mozambique	2555.95	3360.27
Myanmar	4357.05	6786.91
Rwanda	110.05	244.78
Samoa	60.55	62.32
Senegal	1074.07	1324.49
Somalia	171.23	275.39
Sudan	4713.80	10009.84
Tanzania	1488.45	2207.76
Uganda	717.61	1027.73
Zambia	2677.27	4728.89

Source: Authors' calculation based on WITS online database

### **3.3 How relevant is the structure of DFTP Scheme for exports of Beneficiary Countries**

Any scheme granting preferential tariff treatment to LDC exports would be beneficial and relevant for an exporting country only if concessions are available on products in which it is competitive in the global markets. In this section the analysis is undertaken from two related perspectives. First, we examine the share of products of India's Exclusion List in the global export basket of the Beneficiary Countries. If global exports in these products constitute a high share in the overall global exports of Beneficiary Countries, then the Scheme cannot be



considered to be inclusive by its very design. Second, we identify some of the main products of export interest to the Beneficiary Countries and identify which of these products are not eligible for preferential tariffs under the Scheme.

### 3.3.1 Share of products of India's Exclusion List in global exports of Beneficiary Countries

If tariff concessions cover a significant proportion of its global exports, the exporting country would have an incentive to encourage its exporters to explore the market of the preference granting country. On the other hand, if most of the products of the country's export interest are excluded from the duty concessions, the exporters may have limited, if any interest in utilising the preference scheme. Table 3.2 provides details of the shares of products excluded from India's tariff concession in global export basket of the Beneficiary Countries.

As shown in Table 3.2, on average Exclusion Products account for less than 15 per cent of global exports of the Beneficiary Countries. Thus, almost 85 % of the global exports of the Beneficiary Countries can potentially gain from the tariff concessions under India's DFTP Scheme. However, country level variations exist.

**Table 3. 2: Share of products of India's Exclusion List in global exports of Beneficiary Countries**

Countries	2005-2007 (USD Mn. )				2009-2011 (USD Mn. )			
	Average Global Exports	Average Gl. Exports of products in India's Exclusion List	Exports of products in India's Exclusion List as % of Global Exports	No. of top 20 Global export products in India's Exclusion List	Average Global Exports	Average Gl. Exports of products in India's Exclusion List	Exports of products in India's Exclusion List as % of Global Exports	No. of top 20 Global export products in India's Exclusion List
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
Afghanistan	254.89	108.23	42.5	10	713.05	196.13	27.5	7
Bangladesh	12386.16	148.18	1.2	0	21261.08	237.28	1.1	0
Benin	641.65	251.62	39.2	7	816.57	306.28	37.5	7
Burkina Faso	338.85	28.62	8.4	7	535.05	47.88	8.9	2
Burundi	81.77	58.08	71.0	3	90.79	74.84	82.4	5
Cambodia	3945.43	62.28	1.6	0	5907.21	211.80	3.6	0
Central African Rep.	115.42	4.16	3.6	1	126.52	5.63	4.4	5
East Timor	45.81	5.30	11.6	3	101.65	17.70	17.4	3
Eritrea	39.06	4.49	11.5	5	126.92	2.34	1.8	4
Ethiopia	964.28	607.07	63.0	4	1617.46	1066.20	65.9	5
Gambia	38.13	6.77	17.8	6	98.49	12.14	12.3	7
Lao PDR	915.18	343.33	37.5	3	1941.07	598.23	30.8	3
Lesotho	569.88	0.65	0.1	--	598.33	0.36	0.1	--
Madagascar	1177.57	105.99	9.0	2	1307.89	105.16	8.0	1
Malawi	661.32	473.63	71.6	7	1059.05	725.24	68.5	8
Mali	303.24	12.78	4.2	3	345.86	88.69	25.6	3
Mozambique	2555.95	331.37	13.0	7	3360.27	577.69	17.2	5
Myanmar	4357.05	176.37	4.0	2	6786.91	281.19	4.1	2
Rwanda	110.05	58.18	52.9	5	244.78	103.37	42.2	7
Samoa	60.55	1.34	2.2	3	62.32	1.78	2.9	1

Countries	2005-2007 (USD Mn. )				2009-2011 (USD Mn. )			
	Average Global Exports	Average Gl. Exports of products in India's Exclusion List	Exports of products in India's Exclusion List as % of Global Exports	No. of top 20 Global export products in India's Exclusion List	Average Global Exports	Average Gl. Exports of products in India's Exclusion List	Exports of products in India's Exclusion List as % of Global Exports	No. of top 20 Global export products in India's Exclusion List
Senegal	1074.07	351.22	32.7	3	1324.49	529.70	40.0	6
Somalia	171.23	12.27	7.2	4	275.39	9.06	3.3	2
Sudan	4713.80	197.44	4.2	7	10009.84	422.27	4.2	6
Tanzania	1488.45	409.77	27.5	6	2207.76	719.51	32.6	7
Uganda	717.61	303.19	42.2	7	1027.73	553.69	53.9	6
Zambia	2677.27	1927.30	72.0	8	4728.89	2821.47	59.7	6

Source: Authors' calculation based on WITS online database

The Beneficiary Countries can be grouped into 3 categories. In Category I countries the share of Exclusion Products in the global export basket of the Beneficiary Country is less than 10%. In 10 countries - Bangladesh; Burkina Faso; Cambodia; Central African Republic; Lesotho; Madagascar; Myanmar; Samoa; Somalia; and Sudan - 90 percent of their global exports could have benefitted from tariff preference under DFTP. All the countries showed almost stable shares in the Pre- and Post-DFTP phases.

In Category II countries the share of exports of Exclusion Products is in the range of 11 – 40 % in the global export basket of the Beneficiary Countries. Countries in this category have a moderate share of 60 – 89 % of exports that have the potential to benefit from India's DFTP Scheme. The 9 countries in this category are: Benin; Eritrea; East Timor; Gambia; Lao; Mali; Mozambique; Senegal; and Tanzania. Further, most of these countries saw a drop in the count of top 20 products of global export which fall in India's Exclusion List in the Post-DFTP period as compared to the Pre-DFTP period.

In Category III countries the share of Exclusion Products in the global export basket of the Beneficiary Countries exceeds 40 %. These countries have a low share of global exports (less than 60 percent) which can benefit from India's DFTP Scheme. This category has the following 7 countries: Afghanistan; Burundi; Ethiopia; Malawi; Rwanda; Uganda; and Zambia. It is important to note that Afghanistan, Burundi, and Rwanda are severely handicapped by insufficient productive capacities for exports and also on account of a high share of their global exports excluded from tariff preferences under the DFTP Scheme.

It is useful to note that the share of Exclusion Products in Mali's global export basket increased from 4.2 % in the Pre DFTP period to 25.6% in the Post DFTP period. In respect of other countries the variation in the share of Exclusion Products in overall global export basket of the Beneficiary Countries is less significant. Another important observation that emerges from Table 3.2 is that in the top 20 global exports Afghanistan, Benin, Burundi, Central African Republic, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia have more than 3 products in the category of Exclusion Products under the DFTP Scheme. This could potentially limit the extent to which these countries can gain from the DFTP Scheme.

### 3.3.2 Identifying main products of export interest to the Beneficiary Countries which are not eligible for preferential tariffs

An attempt is made to identify the main products of export interest to the Beneficiary Countries, which are not eligible for preferential treatment under the Scheme. As there is a high dependence on a few products for exports in LDCs, it would suffice for the analysis to focus attention on the top 20 products exported globally by the Beneficiary Countries and examine whether these products are eligible to benefit from tariff preferences. The complete list of top 20 products exported globally by the Beneficiary Countries is at Annex Table A.2. Table 3.3 provides details of top 20 global exports which are excluded from tariff preference under the Scheme.

It is seen from Table 3.3 that most of the main products of exports which are excluded from the Scheme are agricultural products such as onions, figs, coffee, tea, other vegetables and tobacco. A few manufacturing items such as waste and scrap of iron and steel are also excluded from benefiting from the preferential tariffs. However, many of these products are still important exports of the Beneficiary Countries to India. Nevertheless, for some countries exclusion of these products from the Scheme has made the Scheme a bit restrictive in nature. This aspect is examined subsequently in section 4.2.

**Table 3.3: Top Global Exports of the Beneficiary Countries excluded from the Scheme**

HS Codes	Description	Country
70310	ONIONS & SHALLOTS FRESH OR CHILLED	Afghanistan
80212	SHELLED ALMONDS FRSH OR DRIED	Afghanistan
80250	PISTACHIOS FRESH OR DRIED	Afghanistan
80420	FIGS FRESH OR DRIED	Afghanistan
120740	SEASAMUM SEEDS W/N BROKEN	Afghanistan
720449	OTHER WASTE AND SCRAP	Afghanistan
100590	OTHER MAIZE (CORN)	Benin
230610	OIL-CAKE & OTHR RESDUS OF COTTON SEEDS	Benin
271019	OTHER PETROLEUM OILS AND OILS OBTAIND FROM BITUMINOUS MINERALS ETC	Benin
720410	WASTE AND SCRAP OF CAST IRON	Benin
720449	OTHER WASTE AND SCRAP	Benin
740400	COPPER WASTE & SCRAP	Benin
760200	ALUMINIUM WASTE AND SCRAP	Benin
70200	TOMATOES FRESH OR CHILLED	Burkina Faso
120740	SEASAMUM SEEDS W/N BROKEN	Burkina Faso
90111	COFFEE NEITHER ROASTED NOR DECAFFEINATED	Burundi
90190	OTHER COFFEE	Burundi
90240	OTHER BLACK TEA (FERMENTED) AND OTHER PARTLY FERMENTED TEA :	Burundi
120799	OTHR OIL SEEDS & OLEAGINOUS FRUITS W/N BROKEN	Burundi
720410	WASTE AND SCRAP OF CAST IRON	Burundi
720429	WASTE & SCRAP OF OTHER ALLOY STEEL	Burundi
721499	BARS & RODS OF IRON/NON ALLOY STEEL OTHER THAN RECTANGULAR (EXCL SQUARE) CRUDE	Burundi
90111	COFFEE NEITHER ROASTED NOR DECAFFEINATED	East Timor
90121	ROASTED NOT DECAFFEINATED COFFEE	East Timor
90830	CARDAMOMS	Eritrea
120740	SEASAMUM SEEDS W/N BROKEN	Eritrea
130120	GUM ARABIC	Eritrea

HS Codes	Description	Country
720449	OTHER WASTE AND SCRAP	Eritrea
90111	COFFEE NEITHER ROASTED NOR DECAFFEINATED	Ethiopia
90112	NOT ROASTED BUT DECAFFEINATED COFFEE	Ethiopia
120740	SEASAMUM SEEDS W/N BROKEN	Ethiopia
120799	OTHR OIL SEEDS & OLEGNUS FRUITS W/N BROKN	Ethiopia
120220	SHELLED GROUNDNUTS WHETHER OR NOT BROKEN	Gambia
271019	OTHER PETROLEUM OILS AND OILS OBTAIND FROMBITUMINOUS MINERALS ETC	Gambia
720410	WASTE AND SCRAP OF CAST IRON	Gambia
720449	OTHER WASTE AND SCRAP	Gambia
740400	COPPER WASTE & SCRAP	Gambia
90111	COFFEE NEITHER ROASTED NOR DECAFFEINATED	Lao PDR
100590	OTHER MAIZE (CORN)	Lao PDR
740311	CATHODS & SECTNS OF CATHODS OF REFINC COP	Lao PDR
90500	VANILLA	Madagascar
90111	COFFEE NEITHER ROASTED NOR DECAFFEINATED	Malawi
90240	OTHER BLACK TEA (FERMENTED) AND OTHER PARTLY FERMENTED TEA :	Malawi
100590	OTHER MAIZE (CORN)	Malawi
120220	SHELLED GROUNDNUTS WHETHER OR NOT BROKEN	Malawi
120810	FLOURS AND MEALS OF SOYA BEANS	Malawi
240110	TOBACCO NOT STEMMED / STRIPPED	Malawi
240120	TOBACCO PARTLY OR WHOLLY STEMMED/STRIPPED	Malawi
240130	TOBACCO REFUSE	Malawi
120740	SEASAMUM SEEDS W/N BROKEN	Mali
271019	OTHER PETROLEUM OILS AND OILS OBTAIND FROM BITUMINOUS MINERALS ETC	Mali
120740	SEASAMUM SEEDS W/N BROKEN	Mozambique
240120	TOBACCO PARTLY OR WHOLLY STEMMED/STRIPPED	Mozambique
271019	OTHER PETROLEUM OILS AND OILS OBTAIND FROMBITUMINOUS MINERALS ETC	Mozambique
271111	LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS	Mozambique
100630	SEMI/WHOLLY MILED RICE W/N POLISHED/GLAZED	Myanmar
120740	SEASAMUM SEEDS W/N BROKEN	Myanmar
740311	CATHODS & SECTNS OF CATHODS OF REFINC COP	Samoa
740400	COPPER WASTE & SCRAP	Samoa
70200	TOMATOES FRESH OR CHILLED	Senegal
271019	OTHER PETROLEUM OILS AND OILS OBTAIND FROMBITUMINOUS MINERALS ETC	Senegal
280920	PHOSPHORIC ACID & POLYPHOSPHORIC ACIDS	Senegal
720449	OTHER WASTE AND SCRAP	Senegal
740400	COPPER WASTE & SCRAP	Senegal
80550	LEMONS(CITRUS LIMON CITRUS LIMONUM) & LIMES(CITRUS AURANTIFOLIA) FRSH OR DRIED	Somalia
120740	SEASAMUM SEEDS W/N BROKEN	Somalia
80132	CASHEN NUTS FRESH/DRIED SHELLED	Tanzania
90111	COFFEE NEITHER ROASTED NOR DECAFFEINATED	Tanzania
90240	OTHER BLACK TEA (FERMENTED) AND OTHER PARTLY FERMENTED TEA :	Tanzania
120740	SEASAMUM SEEDS W/N BROKEN	Tanzania
240120	TOBACCO PARTLY OR WHOLLY STEMMED/STRIPPED	Tanzania
271019	OTHER PETROLEUM OILS AND OILS OBTAIND FROMBITUMINOUS MINERALS ETC	Tanzania
740311	CATHODS & SECTNS OF CATHODS OF REFINC COP	Tanzania
90111	COFFEE NEITHER ROASTED NOR DECAFFEINATED	Uganda
90240	OTHER BLACK TEA (FERMENTED) AND OTHER PARTLY FERMENTED TEA :	Uganda

HS Codes	Description	Country
100510	MAIZE SEED	Uganda
120740	SEASAMUM SEEDS W/N BROKEN	Uganda
240110	TOBACCO NOT STEMMED / STRIPPED	Uganda
240120	TOBACCO PARTLY OR WHOLLY STEMMED/STRIPPED	Uganda
100510	MAIZE SEED	Zambia
100590	OTHER MAIZE (CORN)	Zambia
240110	TOBACCO NOT STEMMED / STRIPPED	Zambia
240120	TOBACCO PARTLY OR WHOLLY STEMMED/STRIPPED	Zambia
740311	CATHODS & SECTNS OF CATHODS OF REFINED COP	Zambia
740811	WIRE OF REFINED COPPER OF WHICH MAXIMUM CROSS-SECTIONAL DIMENSION EXCEEDS 6MM	Zambia

Source: Authors' calculation based on WITS online database

### 3.4 Does import demand for Preference Products exist in India

Some of the Beneficiary Countries have the productive capacities to benefit from the DFTP Scheme and the Scheme offers a favourable structure of tariff preferences aligned with their export strength. However, this potential can be translated into export gains under the Scheme only if India has import demand for the Preference Products. Table 3.4 provides details of India's global imports in Preference Products during the 2005-06 to 2011-12. Based on India's import trends, it can be concluded that significant import demand for Preference Products exists in India. Further, not only have imports of Preference Products increased over the years in absolute values in USD millions, the share of these products in India's total imports has also increased in the Post-DFTP period over the Pre-DFTP period.

**Table 3. 4: Import Demand in Preference Products (Aggregate)**

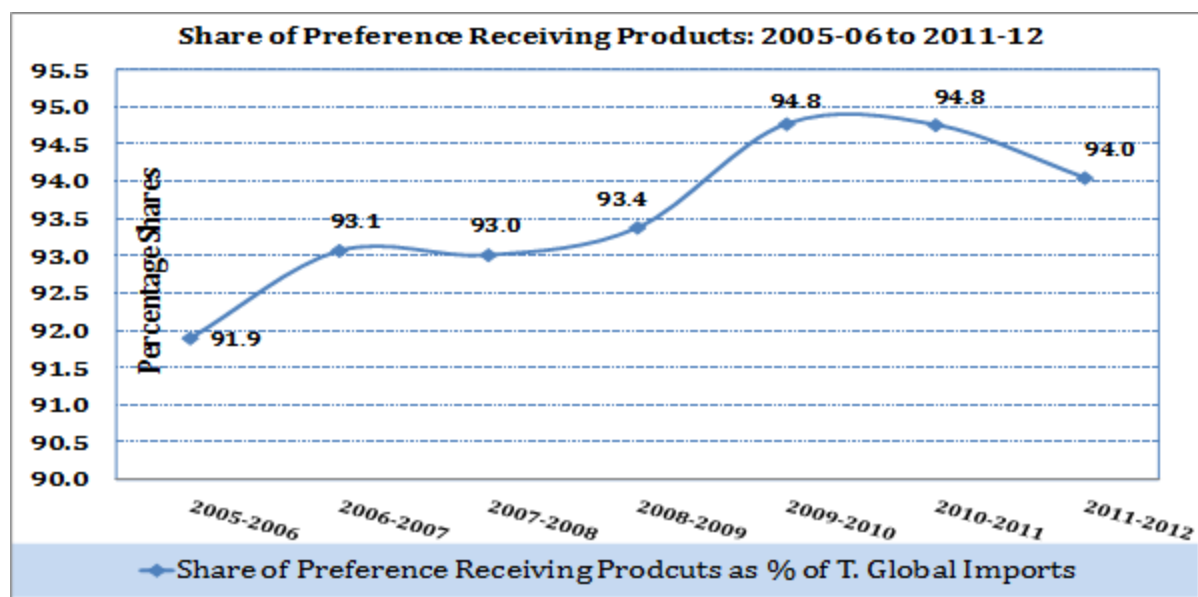
Year	India's Global Imports (million USD)	India's Imports in Preference Products (million USD)	India's Imports of Products in the Exclusion List (million USD)	Share of Preference Products as % of Total Global Imports
2005-06	149165.13	137063.29	12101.84	91.9
2006-07	185734.65	172853.28	12881.37	93.1
2007-08	251653.22	234050.13	17603.09	93.0
<b>Pre-DFTP (2005/06 to 2007/08)</b>	<b>586553.00</b>	<b>543966.70</b>	<b>42586.30</b>	<b>92.7</b>
2009-10	288372.39	273284.18	15088.21	94.8
2010-11	369768.92	350372.34	19396.58	94.8
2011-12	489319.11	460166.14	29152.97	94.0
<b>Post-DFTP (2009/10 to 2011/12)</b>	<b>1147460.42</b>	<b>1083822.66</b>	<b>63637.76</b>	<b>94.5</b>

Source: Based on online database of DGCIS, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

As shown in Figure 3.1, India's import demand for Preference Products has increased from 91.9 percent in 2005-06 to 94.8 percent in 2010-11; thereafter the import demand for Preference Products shows a marginal drop (94 percent). The share of Preference Products in India's overall import has increased from 92.7 per cent in the Pre-DFTP period to 94.5 in the

Post-DFTP period; nearly 2 percentage points. This highlights the growing importance of the preference receiving products in India's import basket.

**Figure 3. 1 Import Demand for Preference Products in India: 2005-06 to 2011-12**



Source: Figure is based on online database of DGCIS, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Therefore, the DFTP Scheme offers significant export opportunities for Beneficiary Countries in the category of Preference Products. This segment is also growing at a pace faster than the total imports; overall it can be concluded that India has significant import demand Preference Products.

### 3.5 Conclusions based on this chapter

On the basis of the analysis in this chapter, the Scheme can be considered to be significantly inclusive as 85 percent of the global exports of the Beneficiary Countries is undertaken in products which receive tariff preferences under the Scheme. In particular, the structure of tariff preferences under the Scheme has the potential to considerably benefit 19 out of the 26 of the Beneficiary Countries. In these 19 countries at least 60 per cent of their global exports are eligible for tariff preferences under the Scheme. In addition, as imports of Preference Products constitute around 92-94 % of India's total imports, significant import demand for Preference Products exists in India. Taking productive capacities and the structure of tariff preferences into consideration, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Myanmar and Sudan are relatively better situated than the other Beneficiary Countries for taking advantage of India's DFTP Scheme (Table 3.4).

**Table 3. 5 : Sources of disadvantage for the Beneficiary Countries**

<b>Beneficiary Country</b>	<b>Inadequate productive capacities</b>	<b>Category based on tariff structure of DFTP</b>	<b>Disadvantaged by inadequate prior experience of trading with India</b>
Afghanistan	Inadequate	III	Not Disadvantaged
Bangladesh		I	Not Disadvantaged
Benin		II	Moderately Disadvantaged
Burkina Faso	Inadequate	I	Extremely Disadvantaged
Burundi	Inadequate	III	Extremely Disadvantaged
Cambodia		I	Extremely Disadvantaged
Central African Rep.	Inadequate	I	Extremely Disadvantaged
East Timor	Inadequate	II	Extremely Disadvantaged
Eritrea	Inadequate	II	Extremely Disadvantaged
Ethiopia		III	Extremely Disadvantaged
Gambia	Inadequate	II	Extremely Disadvantaged
Lao PDR		II	Extremely Disadvantaged
Lesotho		I	Extremely Disadvantaged
Madagascar		I	Extremely Disadvantaged
Malawi		III	Extremely Disadvantaged
Mali	Inadequate	II	Extremely Disadvantaged
Mozambique		II	Moderately Disadvantaged
Myanmar		I	Not Disadvantaged
Rwanda	Inadequate	III	Extremely Disadvantaged
Samoa	Inadequate	I	Extremely Disadvantaged
Senegal		II	Not Disadvantaged
Somalia	Inadequate	I	Extremely Disadvantaged
Sudan		I	Not Disadvantaged
Tanzania		II	Not Disadvantaged
Uganda		III	Extremely Disadvantaged
Zambia		III	Not Disadvantaged

Source: Authors' calculation.

## **CHAPTER 4: WHAT DO TRENDS IN EXPORTS OF BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES SUGGEST**

### **4.1 Approach in analysing trends in exports of Beneficiary Countries**

Having established in the previous chapter that there is significant import demand for the Preference Products in India from the Beneficiary Countries having the supply capacity, it is useful to analyse the extent of utilisation of the DFTP Scheme. As stated earlier, India does not maintain separate data on the value and volume of imports under MFN tariffs and those under tariff preferences. Therefore, it is assumed that all imports of Preference Products were made by utilising the preferential tariffs. This assumption may not be correct in all cases as exporters need to comply with the rules of origin, in order to benefit from the tariff preferences. Given the administrative costs involved in obtaining the certificate of origin, an exporter may be inclined to forego the tariff preference and instead export the Preference Product on MFN duty. This is more probable during the initial years of preferential schemes when concessions are not fully implemented. Consequently the advantage on account of the difference between MFN tariffs and preferential tariffs does not outweigh the costs involved in securing the certificate of origin. Analysis of trade trends are undertaken from three perspectives. First, trends in Beneficiary Countries exports to India; second, comparing trends in Beneficiary Countries exports to India and to the World; and comparing trends in India's imports from Beneficiary Countries and from the World.

Each perspective, in isolation, may not be sufficient to provide conclusive evidence of the utilisation of the Scheme. To illustrate, decline in exports of Preferential Products to India might suggest that the Beneficiary Country was unable to take advantage of the Scheme. However, the underlying reason could be that the export capacity in these products may have declined in the Post- DFTP period. This would need to be ascertained from the trend in global exports of the Beneficiary Country. Another reason for decline in exports of the Preferential Products in the Post-DFTP period could be an overall decline in India's global import demand for these products. This aspect would need to be examined by analysing the trend in India's global imports. Thus, the three perspectives would provide a composite and comprehensive picture of utilisation of the DFTP Scheme.

### **4.2 Trends in exports of Preferential Products from Beneficiary Countries to India**

We analyse trends in exports of Beneficiary Countries to India from four perspectives. First, the growth of Preference Products exported by the Beneficiary Countries to India is compared with export growth of total exports in the Pre-DFTP and Post-DFTP period. This analysis would indicate whether exports of the Preference Products grew at a rate faster than that of total exports. Second, the analysis is undertaken at the disaggregated 6 digit level to examine the distribution of products by bands of export growth during the Pre-DFTP and



Post-DFTP period. This provides insights into the concentration of exports in a set of products. The detailed list of the Pre and Post DFTP period for all the Beneficiary Countries is provided in Annex Table A.1. Third, the disaggregate analysis is repeated, but export growth during the implementation period of the Scheme is calculated using 2007-08 as the base period. This provides insights into the impact of deepening of the tariff preferences on export growth of Preference Products. Fourth, in order to examine whether India's DFTP Scheme is mainly intended for securing natural resources from the Beneficiary Countries, trends in export growth are examined by the categories of Beneficiary Countries on the basis of their export specialisation (refer to Box 1.1).

#### 4.2.1 Comparing growth rate of exports of Preference Products before and after the implementation of DFTP Scheme

The most direct method of assessing utilisation of preferences under the Scheme is to calculate growth in exports of Preference Products, during Pre- DFTP and Post- DFTP periods, and compare it with the total export growth for the Beneficiary Countries. If exports of Preference Products had a higher growth as compared to total exports, it would suggest that products benefitting from tariff preferences had higher export growth compared to products excluded from duty concessions. This would establish that the tariff preferences have imparted a higher buoyancy to the exports of former category of products.

As DGCIS trade data is available till 2011-12, it is relevant to carry out the analysis of countries which became beneficiaries before the end of this period. While 29 countries became beneficiaries of DFTP Scheme by April 2013, analysis of trade trends are confined to 26 countries. Three LDCs - Comoros, Liberia and Yemen - became beneficiaries during January - April 2012. For these three countries enough trade data is not available for undertaking a meaningful Post-DFTP analysis.

Table 4.1 provides details of total exports and that of Preference Products to India from the Beneficiary Countries and compares the annual growth rate in Post DFTP (2009/10 to 2011/12) over the Pre-DFTP period (2005/06 to 2007/08).

**Table 4. 1: Growth in Exports of Preference Products from Beneficiary Countries**

Country	Avg. Exp.'s to India (Pre-DFTP) (Mn. USD)	Avg. Exp.'s to India (Post-DFTP) (Mn. USD)	Growth in Avg. Exp.'s to India (%)	Avg. Exp.'s to India in Preference Products (Pre-DFTP period) (Mn. USD)	Avg. Exp.'s to India in Preference Products (Post-DFTP period) (Mn. USD)	Growth in Avg. Exp.'s to India in Preference Products (%)
Afghanistan	132.4	120.1	-9.3	28.7	26.6	-7.4
Bangladesh	264.2	466.3	76.5	217.4	395.5	81.9
Benin	88.7	179.1	102.0	71.5	145.0	102.8
Burkina Faso	22.1	9.6	-56.3	20.0	9.1	-54.7
Burundi	1.1	0.5	-56.1	0.5	0.3	-38.4
Cambodia	1.1	6.6	527.7	1.0	6.4	565.4
Central African Rep.	1.5	2.0	34.0	1.2	1.5	21.0
East Timor	0.1	1.1	1114.8	0.1	0.9	1083.8

Country	Avg. Exp.'s to India (Pre-DFTP) (Mn. USD)	Avg. Exp.'s to India (Post-DFTP) (Mn. USD)	Growth in Avg. Exp.'s to India (%)	Avg. Exp.'s to India in Preference Products (Pre-DFTP period) (Mn. USD)	Avg. Exp.'s to India in Preference Products (Post-DFTP period) (Mn. USD)	Growth in Avg. Exp.'s to India in Preference Products (%)
Eritrea	2.7	1.2	-54.2	2.3	0.6	-75.1
Ethiopia	11.1	25.5	129.8	10.3	22.8	120.9
Gambia, The	20.6	26.0	26.3	19.1	24.9	30.0
Lao PDR	0.2	30.2	17031.5	0.1	30.0	59589.0
Lesotho	0.3	1.9	583.1	0.1	1.9	1949.2
Madagascar	16.9	35.2	108.6	9.2	24.9	169.9
Malawi	5.1	45.6	798.4	4.3	44.0	922.0
Mali	5.5	3.4	-37.9	5.1	3.2	-37.9
Mozambique	38.2	84.3	120.4	29.5	79.1	168.0
Myanmar	805.1	1186.5	47.4	803.8	1181.1	46.9
Rwanda	1.3	0.2	-87.6	1.1	0.1	-93.7
Samoa	0.4	0.1	-79.4	0.4	0.1	-83.5
Senegal	149.8	267.1	78.2	10.5	20.6	95.4
Somalia	6.0	6.1	3.2	1.3	2.5	88.1
Sudan	293.6	494.7	68.5	272.3	465.5	71.0
Tanzania	106.8	259.5	143.1	101.2	236.2	133.4
Uganda	11.9	13.7	15.6	4.3	5.7	31.3
Zambia	121.9	87.7	-28.0	111.7	73.9	-33.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2108.2</b>	<b>3354.2</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>1727.1</b>	<b>2802.1</b>	<b>62.2</b>

Source: Authors' calculation based on WITS online database

Based on average trends in total exports of the Beneficiary Countries and their exports of Preference Products during the period of Pre and Post-DFTP, three important observations are made. First, at an aggregate level, the average export growth of the 26 Beneficiary Countries was 58 per cent. Preference Products showed an impressive overall growth of 62.2 per cent. This indicates that in some of the Beneficiary Countries the export growth of Preferential Products was higher than their total export growth to India. One of the reasons for the higher growth of Preferential Products could be the tariff preferences under the Scheme. These countries may have gained substantially from the liberalisation of tariffs under Preferential Products.

While Beneficiary Countries as a group have shown a higher export growth for Preferential Products in comparison to the total export growth, considerable *inter se* variation among Beneficiary Countries exists at the disaggregate level.

In 16 out of the 26 Beneficiary Countries, the growth of exports of Preference Products exceeded the growth rate of total exports. These 16 countries are the following: Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Benin; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cambodia; Gambia; Lao; Lesotho; Madagascar; Malawi; Mozambique; Senegal; Somalia; Sudan and Uganda. For these 16 Beneficiary Countries total exports increased from \$ 1052.0 mn. (Pre DFTP period) to \$ 1787.0 mn (Post DFTP period) with a growth rate of 69.9 percent. The export of Preferential Products increased at the average growth rate of 85.8 percentage from \$ 689.9 mn (Pre DFTP period) to \$ 1281.9 mn (Post DFTP period). This suggests a spurt in utilisation of market access for Preferential Products for the 16 countries Beneficiary Countries.

An important point that needs to be noted is that although 8 of these Beneficiary Countries do not have significant productive capacities for export they were significant gainers under the Scheme. These include Benin, Burundi, Cambodia, Loa, Malawi, Mozambique, Senegal and Uganda.

Ten Beneficiary Countries with relatively lower growth in exports of Preference Products compared to total exports include Central African Republic; East Timor; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Mali; Myanmar; Rwanda; Samoa; Tanzania and Zambia. These 10 countries have shown an increase in the total exports to India from \$ 1056.2 million during the Pre-DFTP phase which increased to \$ 1567.2 million in the Post-DFTP phase with a growth of 48.3 percent. Unlike the earlier group of sixteen countries, the growth of Preferential Products was lower than the total export growth of the Beneficiary Countries at 46.5 percent. It increased from \$ 1037.2 in the Pre-DFTP phase to \$ 1520.2 million in Post-DFTP phase. This suggests that the Preferential Products of latter 10 countries may not have benefitted significantly from the market access available under the DFTP Scheme.

Second, the past experience of trading with India appears to have a positive impact on the ability of the Beneficiary Countries' capacity to export Preference Products to India. Taking the threshold of \$ 100 mn exports from Beneficiary Country to India (in the Pre DFTP period) as an indicator of past experience of trade with India, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania and Zambia can be considered as countries falling in this category. Out of these countries, Bangladesh, Senegal and Somalia have shown buoyancy in exports of Preference Products to India. Prior experience of trading with India has made their exporters aware of import procedures and market conditions in India. Other Beneficiary Countries which had modest exports to India in the Pre-DFTP period may not have detailed information on India's import procedures and market conditions. It is therefore important to sensitise the exporters from countries with low export base to India about India's import procedures and market conditions. Particular attention needs to be paid to countries such as Cambodia, Ethiopia, Gambia, Madagascar, Mozambique and Uganda.

Third, in six Beneficiary Countries - East Timor; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Rwanda; Tanzania and Zambia- the growth in exports of Preferential Products is significantly lower than the total export growth to India. This may be explained by the fact that there is considerable mismatch between products of their export strength and products receiving preference under the Scheme. The most effective way of enhancing their utilisation of the Scheme may be to remove specific products of export interests of these countries from the Exclusion List.

#### **4.2.2 Distribution of products by bands of export growth**

Next, we carry out a detailed analysis of Beneficiary Countries exports to India to capture the effect of tariff reductions at a disaggregated product level. The disaggregated analysis is undertaken to examine whether Preference Products with high export growth had a diversified base or were concentrated in a few products. This is relevant for assessing whether the surge in exports is sustainable or vulnerable to short term changes in price and demand.

For the purpose of this analysis, we examine the exports to India for all the three tariff reduction categories i.e. Elimination, MOP List and the Exclusion Products. The growth of Beneficiary Countries exports to India is calculated at the 6 digit product level, and then categorized into one of the following six bands: growth less than 0 percent, growth between 0 to 25 per cent, growth between 25 to 50 percent, growth between 50 to 75 percent, growth between 75 to 100 percent and export growth above 100 per cent. We look at both the number of products falling in each of these bands as well as the share of these products in the total exports of the Beneficiary Country to India. Tables 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 provide this information for the three product categories. It can be seen from the three tables that for all the Beneficiary Countries a large number of products are clustered in one of the two extreme categories, i.e., with a bilateral export growth less than 0 per cent or bilateral export growth greater than 100 per cent.

**Table 4. 2: Distribution of Beneficiary Countries exports to India of Elimination Products by bands of export growth post-DFTP period over the pre-DFTP period**

Country Name	Bilateral Export Growth < 0%		Bilateral Export Growth between 0-25%		Bilateral Export Growth between 25-50%		Bilateral Export Growth between 50-75%		Bilateral Export Growth between 75-100%		Bilateral Export Growth > 100%	
	No. of Products	Share in Total Bilateral Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Bilateral Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Bilateral Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Bilateral Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Bilateral Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Bilateral Exports
Afghanistan	77	1.38		0.00	1	0.11	3	0.30	3	0.06	85	4.7
Bangladesh	379	2.06	19	2.13	14	1.55	11	13.1	13	0.32	439	42.3
Benin	12	0.21			1	7.83					98	70.4
Burkina Faso	12	0.59									10	68.2
Burundi	5	0.00									8	65.1
Cambodia	26	0.13			1	0.04			1	0.03	94	13.7
Central African Republic	12	0.00			1	4.56					4	69.7
East Timor	11	0.00									9	97.8
Eritrea	17	3.91									9	44.2
Ethiopia	43	2.81			3	0.26	1	0.76			155	50.8
Gambia	49	0.02			1	94.6					24	1.05
Lao PDR	12	0.00					1	0.09			18	99.4
Madagascar	46	5.68	3	0.11			1	0.24	1	0.15	154	13.9
Malawi	20	0.00					1	0.00			33	1.62
Mali	48	0.01									45	61.4
Mozambique	20	0.42			3	33.0					100	12.7
Myanmar	82	0.15	4	0.00	2	36.7	6	0.24			581	3.02
Rwanda	8	0.00					1	15.2			4	20.8
Samoa	6	0.00									12	77.4
Senegal	124	0.17	4	0.20	2	0.00	1	0.00			157	7.27
Somalia	11	5.30			1	3.49	1	8.25			14	21.19
Tanzania	95	1.58	2	3.06	4	0.22	2	0.10	1	0.05	245	47.5
Uganda	50	2.68	2	1.38					1	0.04	80	14.2
Zambia	35	30.8	1	3.16			2	0.45			31	49.5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>2409</b>	<b>22.2</b>

Source: Authors' calculation based on WITS online database

It is seen from Table 4.2 that 1200 products exported to India by the Beneficiary Countries taken together under Elimination category fall in the first category i.e., with export growth

less than 0. In other words, there has been a decline in exports of these products to India. However, the share of these products in the total bilateral exports of all the Beneficiary Countries as a group is a meagre 1.70 percent.

In contrast, for the other extreme category i.e., for export growth above 100 per cent, the number of products is almost double. The share of such products in total exports is also high at around 22 per cent. A closer look at the individual countries suggests that share of products showing a bilateral export growth of more than 100 per cent is quiet high. For some countries such as Lao PDR, East Timor, Samoa and Benin the share is greater than 70 percentage points.

A somewhat similar trend is observed for MOP products, seen in Table 4.3. For this category however, the countries performing better than the rest are Cambodia and Malawi. Myanmar is in a unique position whereby 4 Preference Products in the band of 25 – 50 % exports growth accounting for almost 55 % of exports by value. In addition, two Preference Products in the band of 75 – 100 % export growth account for 32% of exports by value. Thus 86 % of Myanmar export to India are undertaken through 6 products, while 664 Preference Products account for a mere 4% of total export to India. This narrow base of products with high export growth makes Myanmar exports of Preferential Products to India considerably vulnerable to changes in supply capacity or fluctuation in India’s import demand. In contrast Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Tanzania are less likely to be adversely affected by any change in their supply capacity or import conditions in India in a few products as the 3 countries have a large number of products with significantly high share in total exports which fall in the export band of > 100%.

**Table 4. 3: Distribution of Beneficiary Countries exports to India of MOP Products by bands of export growth post-DFTP period over the pre-DFTP period**

Country Name	Bilateral Export Growth < 0%		Bilateral Export Growth between 0-25%		Bilateral Export Growth between 25-50%		Bilateral Export Growth between 50-75%		Bilateral Export Growth between 75-100%		Bilateral Export Growth > 100%	
	No. of Products	Share in Total Bilateral Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Bilateral Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Bilateral Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Bilateral Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Bilateral Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Bilateral Exports
Afghanistan	22	33.8	1	0.51	2	0.88					16	4.38
Bangladesh	66	0.93	6	0.05			5	0.06	2	0.12	136	28.8
Benin	1	0.41									20	2.08
Burkina Faso	1	25.3										0.00
Burundi	4	0.00									1	0.42
Cambodia	17	0.21									51	82.4
Central African Republic	2	0.00										0.00
East Timor		0.00									1	0.02
Ethiopia	14	2.93	1	0.00							24	31.7
Gambia	4	0.00									1	0.00
Lao PDR	2	0.35									3	0.03
Madagascar	4	0.00					1	1.88			29	46.9
Malawi	3	0.00			1	1.34					10	93.5

Country Name	Bilateral Export Growth < 0%		Bilateral Export Growth between 0-25%		Bilateral Export Growth between 25-50%		Bilateral Export Growth between 50-75%		Bilateral Export Growth between 75-100%		Bilateral Export Growth > 100%	
	No. of Products	Share in Total Bilateral Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Bilateral Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Bilateral Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Bilateral Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Bilateral Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Bilateral Exports
Mali	8	32.9									8	2.41
Mozambique	7	0.23									17	47.5
Myanmar	12	8.84			2	17.8			2	31.7	83	0.97
Rwanda	1	0.00									1	8.40
Samoa		0.00									3	2.07
Senegal	12	0.19									15	0.06
Somalia	1	1.07									2	2.31
Tanzania	10	0.93	1	3.94	1	0.01	2	3.97			27	29.7
Uganda	6	4.66	1	0.00							10	18.3
Zambia	2	0.31									2	0.04
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7.43</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>12.1</b>

Source: Authors' calculation based on WITS online database

In table 4.4, the same analysis is carried out for products falling in the Exclusion List. It is seen that for all the Beneficiary Countries taken together there has been a fall in exports of 122 Exclusion Products. However, the share of such products in the total bilateral exports of the Beneficiary Countries is very low (around 2 percent). On the other hand the number and share of the Exclusion Products with a growth rate of more than 100 per cent is higher. The total number of Exclusion Products falling under this category is 203 with a share of 3 percent to the total bilateral exports of all the Beneficiary Countries. It must be noted that a significant proportion of these products came from countries such as Myanmar, Bangladesh and Tanzania which are major exporters to India in terms of absolute value of trade as well as the number of products exported.

**Table 4. 4: Distribution of Beneficiary Countries exports to India of Exclusion Products by bands of export growth post-DFTP period over the pre-DFTP period**

Country Name	Bilateral Export Growth < 0%		Bilateral Export Growth between 0-25%		Bilateral Export Growth between 25-50%		Bilateral Export Growth between 50-75%		Bilateral Export Growth between 75-100%		Bilateral Export Growth > 100%	
	No. of Products	Share in Total Bilateral Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Bilateral Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Bilateral Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Bilateral Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Bilateral Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Bilateral Exports
Afghanistan	9	19.5	1	33.0	1	0.00					5	2.20
Bangladesh	23	1.11			1	0.00	2	0.60	1	0.00	28	6.71
Benin	4	4.64	1	0.78							12	13.6
Burkina Faso	5	4.56									2	1.36
Burundi	1	0.00									2	34.5
Cambodia	6	0.01	1	0.02							6	3.46
Central African Republic	3	0.00									2	25.8
East Timor											2	2.13

Country Name	Bilateral Export Growth < 0%		Bilateral Export Growth between 0-25%		Bilateral Export Growth between 25-50%		Bilateral Export Growth between 50-75%		Bilateral Export Growth between 75-100%		Bilateral Export Growth > 100%	
	No. of Products	Share in Total Bilateral Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Bilateral Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Bilateral Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Bilateral Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Bilateral Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Bilateral Exports
Eritrea	2	2.88									2	49.0
Ethiopia	10	0.03									16	10.7
Gambia	5	1.33									5	2.97
Lao PDR	1	0.00									1	0.09
Madagascar	4	0.18			3	27.5					19	3.42
Malawi	1	0.00			1	2.09					7	1.45
Mali	8	0.53									2	2.63
Mozambique	6	5.21									12	0.94
Myanmar	3	0.00									35	0.37
Rwanda	2	34.7									1	20.9
Samoa											1	20.5
Senegal	4	0.12			3	5.88			1	84.8	8	1.28
Somalia	5	58.4										0.00
Tanzania	9	0.12	1	0.03					1	2.43	21	6.39
Uganda	6	1.59	1	55.29							10	1.87
Zambia	5	0.28			1	10.5					4	4.95
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8.12</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>3.34</b>

Source: Authors' calculation based on WITS online database

Overall, it can be concluded that after implementation of the Scheme, there was a surge in exports of Preference Products to India. 47 percent of exports from Beneficiary Countries consisted of those Preferential Products whose export growth exceeded 75 percent. Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Tanzania have a relatively broad base of Preferential Products that have shown high export growth. This growth trajectory may be sustainable in the long run, but perhaps at a slightly lower rate of growth as the reduction of tariff concessions has been completed in 2012. On the other hand Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, East Timor, Eritrea, Laos, Myanmar and Samoa have a high concentration of export growth in a few products, which might be difficult to be sustained over time. Some countries - Madagascar, Mozambique, Senegal and Uganda- have a broad base of Preferential Products with high export growth. Despite the broad base, these products had a small share in overall export value. This suggests that Preferential Products with high export growth had relatively low unit value.

#### 4.2.3 Distribution of products by bands of export growth during 2008-09 to 2011-12 over the base period of 2007-08

The DFTP scheme was initiated in 2008. Through four Custom's Notifications the tariff concessions under the DFTP Scheme have been completely implemented. It becomes imperative to assess the impact of deepening of preferences on the bilateral exports from the Beneficiary Countries. As tariff preferences progressively deepen, it can be expected that a larger proportion of Preferential Products would shift to bands of higher export growth. For the purpose of this exercise, the export growth of the Beneficiary Countries exports to India is calculated for the years subsequent to the year of implementation of the scheme. The growth

rates have been calculated taking the year prior to the implementation of the scheme i.e. 2007-08 as the base period. As the deepening of tariff preferences has been gradual, calculating the year-on-year export growth may not fully reveal the shift towards bands of high export growth. Hence, instead of calculating the year-on-year export growth, the export growth for each year is calculated over the base period. Further, the impact of deepening of tariff preferences would be manifested after the LDCs became a Beneficiary Country. In order to simplify the analysis, we examine the impact of deepening of tariff preferences on exports of some LDCs which became a beneficiary during the first year of implementation of the Scheme.

As in the previous section, the products are divided into six bands based on the growth rates. The analysis has been carried out for 8 countries namely, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Myanmar, Tanzania and Uganda. The countries became Beneficiary Countries before 31 March, 2009 and also had global exports exceeding \$500 mn in the Pre-DFTP period. These eight countries can be considered to have some of the ingredients of productive capacities for benefiting from the Scheme. With deepening of tariff preference over four years, it is likely that higher proportion of exports of the Beneficiary Countries would shift towards bands of higher rate of export growth i.e. exceeding 75 % growth.

Country-wise detailed tables showing distribution of products by categories and bands of export growth are given in Annex Table A.3. Table 4.5 summarises these detailed country-wise tables.

**Table 4.5 : Preference Products in bands of high export growth during 2008-09 to 2011-12 over the base period of 2007-08**

Country	2008-09		2011-12	
	No. of Preference Products with Export Growth >75%	Share in Total Exports by Value	No. of Preference Products with Export Growth >75%	Share in Total Exports by Value
Cambodia	50	97.6	104	94.2
Ethiopia	33	46.7	150	92.9
Madagascar	32	14.0	144	65.3
Malawi	14	93.0	18	90.3
Mozambique	16	64.0	106	93.3
Myanmar	64	1.0	621	27.1
Tanzania	61	75.5	213	76.2
Uganda	27	13.8	61	47.3

Source: Authors' calculation based on WITS online database

Out of the 8 countries Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Myanmar and Uganda show a clear shift in larger share of their total exports falling in the higher bands of export growth of Preferential Products. On the other hand during the initial year of implementation of the Scheme, Cambodia, Malawi and Tanzania already had significantly high share of their exports in high growth bands. The expected shift of exports of Preferential Products towards



higher bands of growth was not observed in these countries. It can therefore be concluded that with the deepening of tariff preferences, there was a clear shift in exports of Preferential Products towards bands of high export growth. However, this shift was observed only in those Beneficiary Countries which had a low share of Preferential Exports in bands of high export growth at the end of first year of implementation.

#### **4.2.4 Has the Scheme enhanced exports from Beneficiary Countries with export specialisation in non-extractive sectors**

As mentioned earlier, despite the growing importance of manufactures-exporting LDCs, merchandise exports continue to be dominated by Oil-exporting and Minerals-exporting LDCs. This has made the LDCs' exports vulnerable to external shocks. It is, therefore necessary that LDCs diversify their export base in order to reduce their dependence on exports from extractive industries. In this context it is useful to analyse the export growth of Preferential Products for different groups of Beneficiary Countries depending on their export specialisation (Box 1.1 provides the classification of countries according to export specialisation). Table 4.6 gives details of export growth by country groupings.

**Table 4. 6: Exports of merchandise by Beneficiary Countries by country groups (export specialization), Pre-DFTP and Post-DFTP period (Millions of dollars and percentage changes)**

	<b>Pre-DFTP</b>	<b>Post- DFTP</b>	<b>Change (%)</b>
Oil-Exporting Beneficiary Countries	272.3	465.5	70.32
Manufactures-exporting Beneficiary Countries	218.4	401.9	84.02
Services-exporting Beneficiary Countries	42.5	74.3	74.82
Mixed-exporting Beneficiary Countries	946.0	1496.3	58.17
Other Primary Commodity-exporting Beneficiary Countries			
Minerals-exporting Beneficiary Countries	146.3	156.2	6.77
Agriculture & Food-exporting Beneficiary Countries	97.1	200.6	106.59

Source: Authors' calculation based on WITS online database

As shown in Table 4.6 during the period under examination, the share in exports of Preferential Products of Beneficiary Countries with export specialisation in Oil and Minerals showed a decline by 2 percentage points. It is also important to note that the share in exports of Preferential Products of Beneficiary Countries with export specialisation in Manufacturers, Services and Mixed is 70 percent. It can thus be concluded that India's DFTP Scheme is not oriented towards securing India's requirements of natural resources.

### **4.3 Comparing trends in Beneficiary Countries exports to India and to the World**

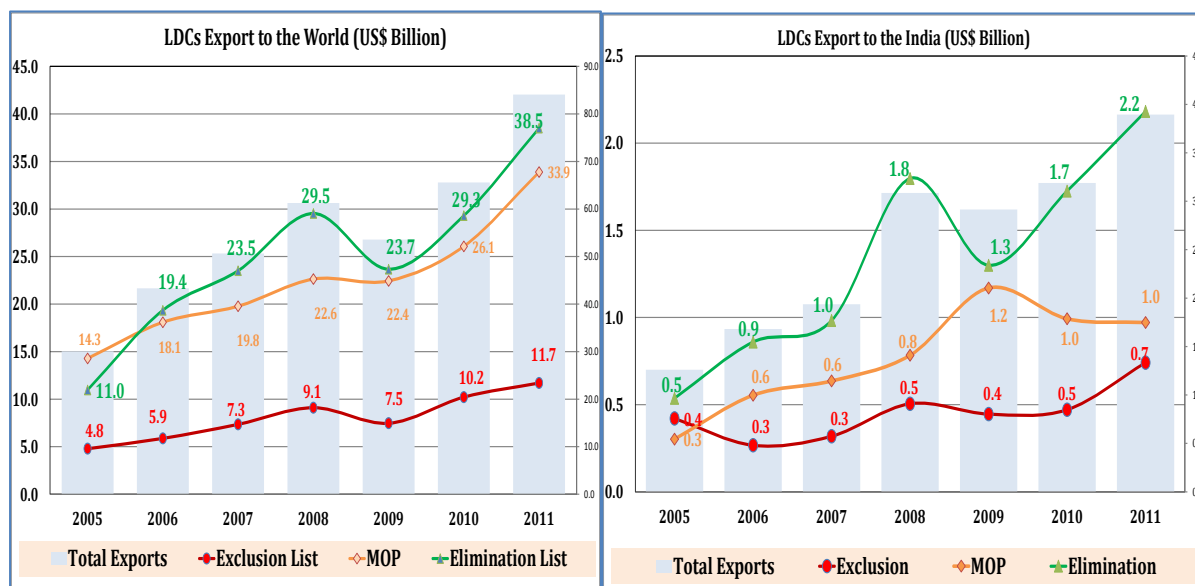
Another perspective of analysing the impact of the DFTP Scheme is to examine trends in exports of Preference Products to India as well as to the World. If the Beneficiary Countries'

growth of preferential exports to India exceeded the export growth of these products to the World in the post DFTP period, then it would be a pointer towards the Scheme having made India a more attractive destination for the Beneficiary Countries. These trends may also help explain why some of the Beneficiary Countries have not been able to enhance the exports of Preferential Products to India. The analysis of exports is undertaken from four the following perspectives: first, comparing exports to India and to the World by Beneficiary Countries as a group; second, comparing growth in exports of Preferential Products to India and to the World by Beneficiary Countries; third, identifying Preferential Products with significantly higher export growth to India than to the World; and fourth, comparing the structure of the top twenty products exported to India and to World.

### 4.3.1 Comparing exports to India and to the World by Beneficiary Countries as a group

It is useful to compare the trends in exports of Beneficiary Countries to India and World and examine whether the share of India in the export basket of Beneficiary Countries has increased after implementation of the Scheme. Figure 4.1 depicts the trends in total exports of Beneficiary Countries to World and India - the line graphs depict the category-wise exports of the Beneficiary Countries.

**Figure 4. 1: DFTP Scheme and LDC’s Market Access in India: 2006 to 2011**



Source: Authors’ calculation based on WITS online database

The total export of Beneficiary Countries to World has increased from US\$ 30 billion in 2005 to 84 billion in 2011, while that to India recorded moderate values of US\$ 1.3 in 2005 and US\$ 4 billion in 2011. Exports to the World of Beneficiary Countries during 2005 to 2011 has shown a CAGR of 15.2 percent. In comparison, their exports to India’s recorded CAGR of 20 percent, 5 percentage points higher than their global export growth. Figure 4.1, suggests that exports to World and to India under the total and zero tariff list had similar trends (correlation value of near one positive value), while products in the Exclusion and MOP lists showed slightly dissimilar trends.

**Table 4. 7: Imports from Beneficiary Countries: World and India**

Phases	Exclusion Products	MOP Products	Elimination Products	Total Imports from Beneficiary Countries
<b>India's Imports from the Beneficiary Countries (US\$ Millions)</b>				
Pre-DFTP (2005 to 2007)	1,006.4	1,492.3	2,378.5	4,877.2
Post-DFTP (2009 to 2011)	1,658.5	3,133.1	5,206.8	9,998.4
<b>World Imports from the Beneficiary Countries (US\$ Millions)</b>				
Pre-DFTP (2005 to 2007)	18,010.0	52,155.9	53,833.3	1,23,999.2
Post-DFTP (2009 to 2011)	29,379.5	82,399.2	91,475.7	2,03,254.4
<b>India's Imports as a Share of LDC Export to World (%)</b>				
Pre-DFTP (2005 to 2007)	5.59	2.86	4.42	3.93
Post-DFTP (2009 to 2011)	5.64	3.80	5.69	4.92
<b>Increase between the two phases (Percentage Points) (World)*</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>0.99</b>

Note: \* refers to the shares of India in Beneficiary Countries' exports to World (incl. India).

Source: Based on WITS COMTRADE online database

India received nearly US\$ 10.0 billion imports from the Beneficiary Countries in the post DFTP period in comparison to the US\$ 4.9 billion imports in the Pre-DFTP period – (CAGR of 105 percent). While the global exports of the Beneficiary Countries was US\$ 124 billion in Pre-DFTP period this increased to US\$ 203.3 billion in Post-DFTP period – (CAGR of 64 percent). It can be concluded from Table 4.7 that India's share in Beneficiary Countries' total global exports increased by 1 percentage point. Further, in respect of each of the 3 categories of the products, India's share increased in the post DFTP period, with the highest increase in share being registered for Elimination Products (1.27 percentage points). These trends suggest that India's DFTP Scheme may have been one reason for India becoming a more attractive destination for the exports of Beneficiary Countries.

#### **4.3.2 Comparing growth in exports of Preferential Products to India and World by Beneficiary Countries**

Table 4.8 provides details of bilateral and global exports of Preference Products from the Beneficiary Countries during Post-DFTP and Pre-DFTP periods and the growth in exports over the period. It is seen that for 16 countries the growth rate of bilateral exports is considerably higher than the growth of global exports of the Beneficiary Countries. The countries exhibiting remarkable performance in this regard include Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Cambodia, Central Africa Republic, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Lao, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Myanmar, Senegal, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda. It can be said that these countries were able to harvest the gains from the preferences being offered through the DFTP Scheme. In contrast, seven countries showed an indifferent or even dismal performance when comparing their bilateral growth and the global growth of their preferential exports. In respect of four out of these seven countries - Burkina Faso, Eritrea, Rwanda and Zambia – the exports of Preferential Products to World surged, while those to India plunged. On the other hand, exports of three countries - Burundi, Samoa, and Mali – declined. But the decline in

exports to India was sharper than that to World. These countries have not been able to take advantage of the DFTP Scheme.

Gambia is an interesting case, with exports of Preferential Products to India increasing by 29 percent. However its exports to the World surged by 122 percent.

**Table 4. 8: Growth in exports of preference products from beneficiary countries**

Country	Gl. Exports of Preference Products Post DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Gl. Exports of Preference Products Pre DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Growth of Gl. Exports of Preference Products	Bilateral Exports of Preference Products Post DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Bilateral Exports of Preference Products Pre DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Growth of Bilateral Exports of Preference Products
Afghanistan	313.21	610.81	-48.72	54.38	58.34	-6.80
Bangladesh	23126.44	15746.99	46.86	429.06	222.57	92.77
Benin	504.94	404.71	24.77	145.03	71.51	102.82
Burkina Faso	493.14	338.68	45.61	9.06	20.00	-54.70
Burundi	17.59	25.72	-31.63	0.31	0.51	-38.37
Cambodia	5838.89	3884.27	50.32	6.37	0.96	563.06
Central African Rep.	137.89	114.09	20.86	1.46	1.21	21.04
East Timor	90.18	91.74	-1.70	11.33	0.07	15394.85
Eritrea	125.85	35.75	252.03	0.60	2.30	-73.94
Ethiopia	579.23	361.02	60.45	22.88	10.32	121.69
Gambia, The	88.23	39.58	122.90	24.89	19.15	29.98
Lao PDR	1493.50	573.55	160.40	30.13	0.17	17591.54
Madagascar	1206.16	1172.68	2.85	24.28	9.14	165.51
Malawi	341.10	197.29	72.89	44.02	4.30	922.54
Mali	265.00	276.96	-4.32	3.94	5.10	-22.75
Mozambique	2793.45	2224.93	25.55	79.11	29.52	168.01
Myanmar	6585.08	5044.51	30.54	1184.20	805.03	47.10
Rwanda	141.28	75.82	86.32	0.07	1.13	-93.65
Samoa	57.76	59.21	-2.45	0.06	0.38	-83.29
Senegal	748.76	827.35	-9.50	21.12	10.54	100.45
Somalia	245.48	167.78	46.31	2.56	1.64	55.87
Tanzania	1480.72	1079.01	37.23	236.37	101.24	133.47
Uganda	478.03	468.96	1.94	5.67	4.31	31.62
Zambia	2349.89	1037.23	126.55	74.14	111.68	-33.62

Source: Authors' calculation based on WITS online database

In order to explain the inability of these countries to benefit from the Scheme, with the exception of Zambia, the remaining six countries suffer twin disadvantages of inadequate productive capacities, coupled with lack of prior experience of trading with India. Burundi suffers from another disadvantage as the structure of tariff preferences is not aligned with its export strength. The inability of Zambia to benefit from the Scheme can be explained by an extremely high share of its global exports not receiving tariff preferences under the Scheme (refer to Table 3.2). In order to facilitate Zambia to benefit from the Scheme, India's Exclusion List needs to be reduced by removing products of export interest to the former.

### 4.3.3 Identifying Preferential Products with significantly higher export growth to India than to World

In the preceding sub-section we compared the growth of the Beneficiary Countries' exports to India and to World in Preference Products at a broad aggregate level. In this sub-section we compare the bilateral growth of Preference Products at the 6 digit level. Products in which the bilateral export growth is higher than the growth of the Beneficiary Country's exports to World are identified. The share of these products by number and value in the overall basket of Preference Products exported to India was also calculated (Table 4.9). This enables us to understand whether the exports of Preference Products that showed higher growth to India compared to World constitute a substantial share of the country's total preferential exports to India.

It is seen from the Table 4.9 that in ten countries – Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Myanmar, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia – Preference Products with higher growth to India constituted a high share, by number of products and their value, in total preferential exports to India. In 3 countries – Afghanistan, Cambodia and Senegal - Preference Products with higher growth to India constituted a high share by number of products but low share by the value of products in total preferential exports. In respect of 8 countries - Benin, Burundi, Eritrea, Gambia, Lao, Madagascar, Mali, Samoa – Preference Products with higher growth to India constituted a low share, by both value and number of products in total preferential exports.

**Table 4. 9: Preference Products where Bilateral Growth has been higher than global Export Growth**

Country	No. of Products exported to India under DFTP tariff preference in Post DFTP period (A)	Value of Products exported to India under DFTP tariff preference in Post DFTP period (B)	No. of Preference Products in which growth of Bil. exports exceeded growth of Gl. exports (C)	Value of Preference Products in which growth of Bil. exports exceeded growth of Gl. exports (D)	(C) as % of (A)	(D) as % of (B)
Afghanistan	119	54.38	58	8.52	48.74	15.67
Bangladesh	787	429.06	312	360.73	39.64	84.07
Benin	122	145.03	21	18.42	17.21	12.70
Burkina Faso	12	9.06	4	4.08	33.33	45.06
Burundi	9	0.31	1	0.00	11.11	0.65
Cambodia	159	6.37	52	0.71	32.70	11.13
Central African Rep.	5	1.46	4	1.42	80.00	97.01
East Timor	10	11.33	3	10.92	30.00	96.35
Eritrea	11	0.60	1	0.00	9.09	0.45
Ethiopia	207	22.88	58	17.39	28.02	75.99
Gambia	18	24.89	1	0.00	5.56	0.02
Lao PDR	24	30.13	5	0.02	20.83	0.08
Madagascar	200	24.28	9	3.74	4.50	15.41
Malawi	46	44.02	11	43.60	23.91	99.05
Mali	55	9.52	10	0.11	18.18	1.12
Mozambique	126	79.11	28	41.76	22.22	52.79
Myanmar	710	1184.20	250	495.46	35.21	41.84

Country	No. of Products exported to India under DFTP tariff preference in Post DFTP period (A)	Value of Products exported to India under DFTP tariff preference in Post DFTP period (B)	No. of Preference Products in which growth of Bil. exports exceeded growth of Gl. exports (C)	Value of Preference Products in which growth of Bil. exports exceeded growth of Gl. exports (D)	(C) as % of (A)	(D) as % of (B)
Rwanda	5	0.07	3	0.05	60.00	74.69
Samoa	15	0.06	2	0.01	13.33	19.62
Senegal	214	21.12	98	0.69	45.79	3.25
Somalia	23	2.56	7	1.39	30.43	54.23
Tanzania	311	236.37	91	101.12	29.26	42.78
Uganda	104	5.67	41	3.34	39.42	58.88
Zambia	44	74.14	12	43.19	27.27	58.26

Source: Authors' calculation based on WITS online database

From the policy perspective, it may also be relevant for the Beneficiary Countries and for India to focus attention for promoting exports of those Preference Products in which the export growth to India exceeded the export growth to World. The list of these products is at Annex Table A.4.

#### **4.3.4 Comparing the structure of the top twenty products exported to India and to World**

The analysis so far has given an indication that in many Beneficiary Countries exports of Preferential Products have increased significantly after the implementation of the Scheme. Tariff preferences under the Scheme could be one of the reasons for the increase in exports to India. It is also relevant to analyse the difference in structure of the Beneficiary Countries' exports to India and World. This analysis helps to identify products which have a significant share in global exports of the Beneficiary Country, but are not important in the countries' export basket to India.

The starting point of the analysis of export structure is to identify the top twenty products in the Beneficiary Country's export basket to World. The share of the top 20 globally exported products in the total global exports of the Beneficiary Country is compared with the share of the same products in total exports to India (table 4.10). From the table it is observed that the share of top 20 products in the global export basket and the share of the same products in export basket to India is similar in sixteen out of the twenty three countries that were analysed. This is a pointer towards considerable similarity in export structures to World and to India of these Beneficiary Countries. However, in respect of seven countries – Bangladesh, Burundi, Cambodia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Madagascar and Samoa – the top 20 globally exported products had a low share in their export basket to India.

**Table 4. 10: Share of Top 20 products in global export basket and in exports to India**

Country	Gl. Exports of Top 20 products (post DFTP) (in Mn. USD)	Exports to India of Top 20 Gl. Exported products (Post DFTP) (in Mn. USD)	Share of exports of Top 20 products in Total Gl. Exports	Share of Bilateral Exports of top 20 Gl. Exported products in Total Bilateral Exports	No. of Exclusion List Products in Top 20 Gl. Exports
Afghanistan	399.42	101.80	82.50	84.75	6
Bangladesh	17001.04	108.70	72.64	23.20	0
Benin	754.97	166.94	93.32	93.17	7
Burkina Faso	497.38	8.67	91.94	90.05	2
Burundi	89.90	0.17	95.54	36.31	7
Cambodia	3818.60	0.64	62.77	9.67	0
Central African Rep.	136.54	1.78	96.70	90.59	2
East Timor	107.60	11.30	96.13	97.59	2
Eritrea	120.45	0.87	93.99	69.40	4
Ethiopia	1430.14	15.04	87.00	58.64	4
Gambia	90.00	25.17	89.47	96.79	5
Lao PDR	1814.73	29.82	85.26	98.89	3
Madagascar	878.80	13.64	66.83	38.74	1
Malawi	951.63	43.50	92.89	95.31	8
Mali	315.46	3.34	89.46	82.16	2
Mozambique	2943.50	65.93	87.56	78.21	4
Mynamar	5499.99	1114.47	80.20	93.76	2
Samoa	45.38	0.00	75.67	2.03	2
Senegal	925.64	243.20	72.89	90.89	5
Somalia	249.07	5.54	98.52	90.23	2
Tanzania	1533.54	197.12	70.39	75.91	7
Uganda	819.02	10.66	79.68	77.52	6
Zambia	5438.01	82.23	94.45	93.48	6

Source: Authors' calculation based on WITS online database

Difference in the shares could be explained on the basis of difference in import demand from World and India; higher tariffs being applicable in India; India's standards in some products being more stringent than that applied by the main importing countries etc. Some of the underlying reasons can be ascertained from the description of the products and their status under the DFTP Scheme. Table 4.11 gives details of the top 20 products which have a high share in global exports of six Beneficiary Countries, but a low share in their exports to India. From the table it is clear that Burundi, Ethiopia and Madagascar are disadvantaged by coffee and vanilla being excluded from tariff preferences. In addition, Madagascar may be not be able to meet the standards applicable for shrimps and frozen prawns. Another point that emerges from the table is that countries with strengths in textiles and apparel sector – Bangladesh, Cambodia and Madagascar - have not managed to penetrate the Indian market.

**Table 4. 11: List of Top 20 Products with high share in global exports but low share in exports to India**

Country	HS Codes	Description	Status	Global Exports in Post DFTP Period (in Mn. USD)	Bilateral Exports in Post DFTP Period (in Mn. USD)
Burundi	90111	COFFEE NEITHER ROASTED NOR DECAFFEINATED	Exclusion	64.98	0.00
	90240	OTHER BLACK TEA (FERMENTED) AND OTHER PARTLY FERMENTED TEA :	Exclusion	9.01	
	261100	TUNGSTEN ORES & CONCENTRATES	Zero	1.29	
	261590	OTHER NIOBIUM,TNTIUM,VNDIUM ORES AND CONCENTRATES	Zero	8.50	
	520100	COTTON, NOT CARDED OR COMBED	MOP	1.04	0.00
	720410	WASTE AND SCRAP OF CAST IRON	Exclusion	0.59	
Cambodia	250590	OTHER NATRL SANDS NES	Zero	125.09	
	610220	OVRCOAT,CAR-COATS,CAPEES ETC OF COTTON	Zero	103.33	
	610462	TRSRS,BIBS,BRC OVRLLS,BRCHS,SHRTS OF COTN	MOP	242.62	
	610910	T-SHIRTS ETC OF COTTON	MOP	266.96	0.04
	611020	JERSEYS ETC OF COTTON	MOP	787.63	0.00
	611030	JERSEYS ETC OF MAN-MADE FIBRES	MOP	406.25	0.02
	620342	TROUSERS BIB & BRACE OVERALLS BREECHES & SHORTS OF COTTON FOR MEN'S & BOYS'	MOP	283.48	0.03
	620462	TROUSERS,BIB AND BRACE OVERALLS, BREECHES AND SHORTS OF COTTON	MOP	321.65	0.00
	640399	OTHR FTWR WITH OUTER SOLES OF OTHER MTRLS	MoP	255.57	0.01
Eritrea	10410	LIVE SHEEP	Zero	1.93	
	620520	MEN'S OR BOYS' SHIRTS OF COTTON	MOP	1.51	
	710691	UNWROUGHT SILVER	Zero	0.74	
	710812	OTHER UNWROUGHT FORMS	Zero	107.42	
	940600	PREFABRICATED BUILDINGS	Zero	1.87	
Ethiopia	10290	LIVE BOVNE ANMLS OTHR THN PURE-BRED BREDNG	Zero	14.90	
	20450	MEAT OF GOATS	Zero	12.43	



Country	HS Codes	Description	Status	Global Exports in Post DFTP Period (in Mn. USD)	Bilateral Exports in Post DFTP Period (in Mn. USD)
	60210	UNROOTED CUTTINGS & SLIPS OF LIVE PLANTS	Zero	22.10	
	60311	ROSES	MoP	157.25	0.00
	60319	OTHER	MoP	9.59	
	70820	BEANS SHLD OR UNSHLD FRSH OR CHLD	MOP	10.18	
	90111	COFFEE NEITHER ROASTED NOR DECAFFEINATED	Exclusion	649.85	
	90112	NOT ROASTED BUT DECAFFEINATED COFFEE	Exclusion	10.46	
	120740	SEASAMUM SEEDS W/N BROKEN	Exclusion	336.96	0.97
	261590	OTHER NIOBIUM,TNTIUM,VNDIUM ORES AND CONCENTRATES	Zero	18.09	
	410622	TANED/CRUST HIDE & SKINS OF GOAT OR KIDS IN DRY STATE (CRUST)	Zero	11.37	0.00
	411310	LEATHER FURTHER OF GOATS/KIDS	Zero	7.75	
	841191	PARTS OF TURBO-JETS/TURBO PROPELLERS	Zero	7.26	
	999999	*UNSPECIFIED ITEMS	Zero	24.04	0.15
	Madagascar	30613	SHRIMPS & PRAWNS FROZEN	MOP	108.09
81090		OTHER FRESH FRUITS	Zero	32.97	
90500		VANILLA	Exclusion	66.92	0.00
160414		TUNAS SKPJACK/ATLNTIC BONTO(SARDA SP) WHOLE/PIECES BUT NOT MINCD PRPD/PRSVD	Zero	40.80	
180100		COCOA BEANS WHOLE/BROKEN RAW/ROASTED	MOP	27.07	0.31
261000		CHROMIUM ORES & CONCENTRATES	Zero	34.33	
261400		TITANIUM ORES & CONCENTRATES	Zero	37.48	
330129		OTHER ESSENTIAL OILS OTHER THAN THOSE OF CITRUS FRUIT	MoP	31.54	0.66
440399		OTHER WOOD IN ROUGH	Zero	21.53	0.08
610910		T-SHIRTS ETC OF COTTON	MOP	15.66	
611011		JERSEYS, PULLOVERS, CARDIGANS ETC OF WOOL	MoP	48.57	
611012		JERSEYS ETC OF KASHMIRI GOATS	MoP	50.13	
611020		JERSEYS ETC OF COTTON	MOP	44.49	0.01

Country	HS Codes	Description	Status	Global Exports in Post DFTP Period (in Mn. USD)	Bilateral Exports in Post DFTP Period (in Mn. USD)
	611030	JERSEYS ETC OF MAN-MADE FIBRES	MOP	18.68	
	620342	TROUSERS BIB & BRACE OVERALLS BREECHES & SHORTS OF COTTON FOR MEN'S & BOYS'	MOP	30.19	0.00
	620442	DRESSES OF COTTON	MOP	12.33	
	620462	TROUSERS,BIB AND BRACE OVERALLS, BREECHES AND SHORTS OF COTTON	MOP	44.17	
	620520	MEN'S OR BOYS' SHIRTS OF COTTON	MOP	30.13	0.00
	620630	BLOUSES,SHIRTS & SHIRTS-BLOUSES OF COTTON	MOP	16.70	
Samoa	30232	YELLOWFIN TUNAS(THUNNUS ALBACARES) EXCLUDING LIVERS & ROES FRESH/CHILLED	Zero	0.58	
	151311	COCONUT (COPRA) CRUDE OIL & FRACTIONS	MOP	0.52	
	200980	JUICE OF ANY OTHR SINGLE FRUIT OR VEGTBL	Zero	1.16	
	210690	OTHER FOOD PREPARATIONS	Zero	0.35	
	730661	OF SQUARE OR RECTANGULAR CROSS-SECTION:	Zero	0.53	
	740311	CATHODS & SECTNS OF CATHODS OF REFIND COP	Exclusion	0.43	
	740400	COPPER WASTE & SCRAP	Exclusion	0.46	
	850440	STATIC CONVERTERS	MOP	0.41	
	852321	CARDS INCORPORATING A MAGNETIC STRIPE	Zero	0.40	
	852340	OPTICAL MEDIA:	Zero	2.12	
	852352	SMART CARDS	Zero	0.34	
	853400	PRINTED CIRCUITS	Zero	1.01	
	854231	PROCESSORS AND CONTROLLERS, WHETHER OR NOT COMBINED WITH MEMORIES, CONVERTERS, LOGIC CIRCUITS, AMPLIFIERS, CLOCK	Zero	0.34	
	854430	IGNTN WIRING SETS & OTHR WIRING SETS OF A KIND USED IN VEHICLES AIRCRAFT/SHIPS	Zero	32.63	
	870423	MOTOR VHCLS WTH CMPRSN IGNTN INTRNL CMBSTNPSTN ENGN(DIESL ETC),G.V.W.>20 TONS	Zero	0.53	

Country	HS Codes	Description	Status	Global Exports in Post DFTP Period (in Mn. USD)	Bilateral Exports in Post DFTP Period (in Mn. USD)
	890392	MOTORBOATS EXCL OUTBOARD MOTORBOATS	Zero	0.56	
	900120	SHEETS & PLATES OF POLARISING MATERIAL	Zero	0.42	
	900219	OTHER OBJECTIVE LENSES	Zero	1.37	
	999999	*UNSPECIFIED ITEMS	Zero	0.85	0.00

Source: Authors' calculation based on WITS online database

With a view to assess whether Indian standards on agricultural products are more stringent than Codex standards or those applied by main importing countries, a comparison is undertaken of maximum residue limits of pesticides in fifteen agricultural products of particular export interest to the Beneficiary Countries. The analysis reveals that in very few pesticides is India's maximum residue limit (MRL) more stringent than Codex standards and those in Brazil, Canada, China, European Union and the US (Table 4.12). While meeting standards may be onerous for LDCs, nevertheless, these countries may be able to adhere to India's standards, which generally appear to be less stringent compared to many other major importing markets.

**Table 4. 12: MRL Standards in India in top 15 products of Export interest of LDCs**

Product	Number of Pesticides Studied	Number of CODEX Standards	Number of Pesticides having standards in India	Number of India's Standards that are more stringent than Codex	Number of India's Standards that are more stringent than Codex, US EU, Brazil, Canada and China	Name of the Pesticides
Barley, grain	101	36	40	6	3	Phosphine/Pyrethrins/ Zinc phosphide
Bean, dry (adzuki)	66	23	27	6	2	Phosphine/Pyrethrins
Bean, dry (kidney)	106	41	49		3	Phosphine/Pyrethrins/ Zinc phosphide
Grape, table	132	69	74	4	1	Dimethomorph
Guava	44	1	4			
Mango	59	14	17			
Mangosteen	28		2			
Nut, almond	119	55	55			
Nut, cashew	93	35	35			
Nut, chestnut	95	35	35			

Product	Number of Pesticides Studied	Number of CODEX Standards	Number of Pesticides having standards in India	Number of India's Standards that are more stringent than Codex	Number of India's Standards that are more stringent than Codex, US EU, Brazil, Canada and China	Name of the Pesticides
Nut, pistachio	93	38	38			
Nut, walnut, English (Persian)	109	44	44			
Potato	131	64	67			
Prickly pear cactus, pads	34			4		
Sheep, meat*	161	67	67	5		
Total	1472	522	554	25	9	

\* Standards on sheep meat taken as a proxy for goat meat

Source: Information Collated based on data provided by the United States Foreign Agricultural Services (FAS) online database.

#### 4.3.5 Has the Scheme made India a more significant destination for exports of the Beneficiary Countries

In the previous sub-sections trends in Beneficiary Countries' exports to India of Preference Products was discussed. This analysis does not explicitly capture the relative importance of India as an export destination for the Beneficiary Country. While the implementation of the Scheme and trade trends may not represent sustainable changes Pre (2005-2007) and Post-DFTP (2009-2011), nevertheless it is relevant to analyse whether there has been any change in India's share in export basket of the Beneficiary Countries. This analysis is confined to Preference Products. Table 4.13 compares India's share in Preference Products in export basket of the Beneficiary Countries.

It is seen from table 4.13 that India's share in global export basket of the Beneficiary Countries declined in Burkina Faso, Burundi, Eritrea, Gambia, Mali, Rwanda, Samoa and Zambia. It is useful to note that in respect of the two countries with the sharpest declines in India's share - Gambia and Zambia - the structure of exports to World and India are similar. Gambia appears to have suffered on account of a very high concentration of its preferential exports in a few products. Zambia's significant disadvantage arising from the structure of the Scheme (72 % of its global exports are in India's Exclusion List) was further accentuated by

the steep decline in exports of 35 Preference Products, which dragged down the overall exports of these products to India. As these 35 products accounted for almost 30 percent of the total exports by value, their decline offset gains made by the narrow base of other Preferential Products.

**Table 4. 13: Share of India in Export Basket of LDC**

Country	Share of India in global exports of Beneficiary Country in Preference products (Pre-DFTP period)	Share of India in global exports of Beneficiary Country in Preference products (Post-DFTP period)
Afghanistan	5.55	9.86
Bangladesh	1.38	1.71
Benin	17.67	28.42
Burkina Faso	5.91	1.86
Burundi	1.96	1.79
Cambodia	0.02	0.11
Central African Republic	0.99	
East Timor	0.08	1.10
Eritrea	6.45	0.46
Ethiopia	2.88	4.13
Gambia	48.37	28.82
Lao PDR	0.01	2.24
Lesotho	0.01	0.29
Madagascar	0.79	2.07
Malawi	2.29	13.18
Mali	1.84	1.02
Mozambique	1.33	2.84
Myanmar	15.95	18.16
Rwanda	1.51	0.05
Samoa	0.64	0.10
Senegal	1.28	2.59
Somalia	0.71	0.78
Sudan	3.21	4.86
Tanzania	9.38	15.87
Uganda	0.92	1.19
Zambia	10.94	3.29

Source: Authors' calculation based on WITS online database

#### 4.4 Comparing trends in imports into India from Beneficiary Countries and World

So far, the analysis in this chapter has focused on trends in exports of Beneficiary Countries. In this section we analyse the trends in imports into India from World and Beneficiary Countries. Table 4.14 compares the share of Beneficiary Countries in India's total imports of Preference Products, Pre- and Post-DFTP implementation of the Scheme. Based on table, it can be concluded that the Scheme has increased the share of 26 Beneficiary Countries in India's imports of Preference Products from 0.76 percent to 0.82 percent. Although at the aggregate level the change of shares is meagre, but certainly the direction is important and it shows an increasing trend.

**Table 4. 14: LDC Share in India's Imports of Preference Products**

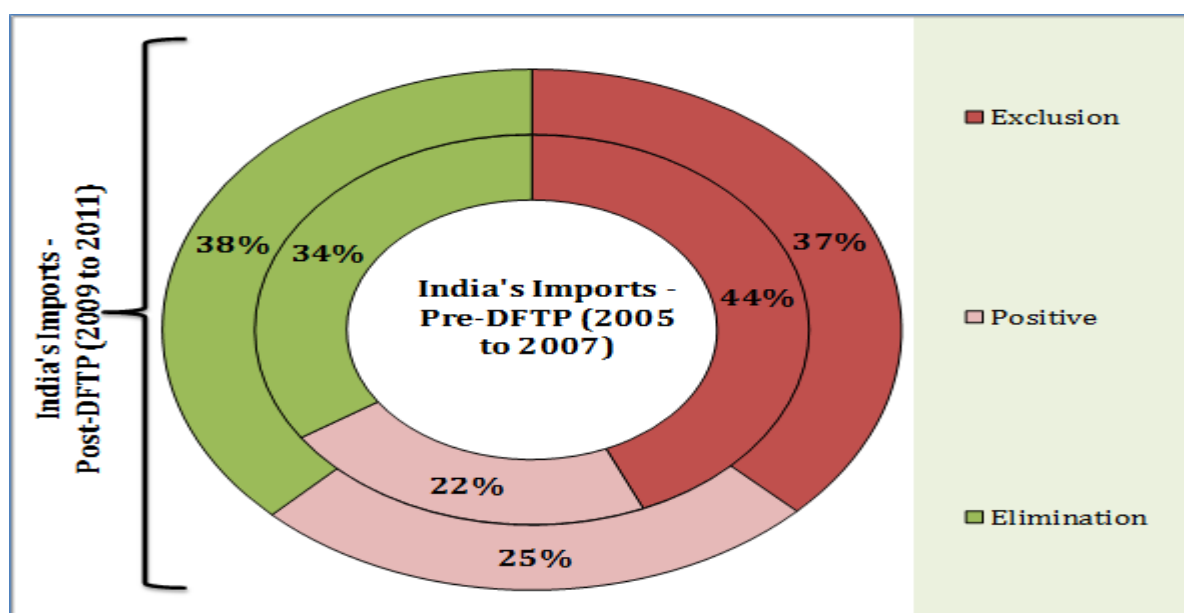
Year	India's Global imports of Preference Products (million USD)	India's Imports of Preference products from all Beneficiary Countries (million USD)	Share of Beneficiary Countries in India's Global imports of preference products as %
2005-2006	137063.29	926.31	0.68
2006-2007	172853.28	1372.55	0.79
2007-2008	234050.13	1879.53	0.80
<b>Pre-DFTP</b>	<b>543966.70</b>	<b>4178.39</b>	<b>0.76</b>
<i>2008-09 (not Acc.)</i>	<i>283573.19</i>	<i>2221.14</i>	<i>0.78</i>
2009-2010	273284.18	2668.25	0.98
2010-2011	350372.34	2715.42	0.78
2011-2012	460166.14	3279.51	0.71
<b>Post-DFTP</b>	<b>1083822.66</b>	<b>8663.18</b>	<b>0.82</b>

Source: Estimated by the Authors based on DGCIS database, DoC.

While the share of Beneficiary Countries in India's imports of Preference Products may have shown a marginal increase, it is also relevant to examine whether the share of these products increased in India's import basket from these countries.

Figure 4.2 provides the share of the 3 categories of products imported into India from the Beneficiary Countries during the Pre DFTP and Post DFTP period. It is clear from the decomposition of total imports into India from these countries that the share of Preferential Products increased from 56% to 63%, while that of the Exclusion Products decline from 44% to 37%.

**Figure 4. 2: Decomposition of India's imports from Beneficiary Countries in the Pre-DFTP and Post- DFTP Periods**



Source: Authors' calculation based on WITS online database

## 4.5 Identifying main products of Beneficiary Countries whose export to India increased significantly

A relevant exercise would be to examine the top 20 products exported by the Beneficiary Countries to India and identify the products whose exports increased significantly in value during the Post DFTP period, as compared to the Pre-DFTP period. The detailed list of these products is at Annex Table A.5. This information is summarised in Table 4.14. The top export products have been identified as those products which showed an absolute increase of more than 1 million USD in the Post DFTP period.

The main conclusion that could be drawn from Table 4.15 is that for most of the Beneficiary Countries products from the manufacturing sector are more important export items than agricultural products. However, certain agricultural items including cashew nuts, beans and other leguminous vegetables form an important items of export to India for countries such as Benin, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Mali, Malawi, Mozambique, Madagascar and Tanzania. Important manufacturing exports to India comprise of scrap and waste of aluminium, iron and steel. These products are exported mainly by countries such as Bangladesh, Benin, Senegal and Tanzania. Minerals such as copper, manganese and zinc are also important items of exports from countries such as Benin, Burkina Faso, Lao PDR and Zambia. Furthermore for countries such as Bangladesh and Cambodia, the top exports to India comprise a large number of textile items.

It is also observed that in most of the Beneficiary Countries there were a few products that were not exported prior to the implementation of the Scheme, but in the Post-DFTP period more than \$ 1 mn. were exported. As many of these products were eligible for tariff preferences, it can be concluded that the Scheme has facilitated the Beneficiary Countries to diversify their export basket to India. These include Benin (edible oil), Burkina Faso (cashew nuts), Ethiopia (tanned skin), Malawi (beans/pulses), Mozambique (beans), Myanmar (sugar and plywood) and Tanzania (Teak wood).

**Table 4. 15: Top 20 Bilateral Exports Country-wise by Increase in Value of Exports in the Post DFTP Period**

Country	Top Bilateral Exports
Afghanistan	Dates, Figs (exc.), Gypsum, Onions and Shallots (exc.)
Bangladesh	Jute and Other textile items, fish products, betel nuts, light oil and related preparations, waste and scrap of copper (exc.), iron and stainless steel (exc.), Portland cement, mineral water and other such water, rubber products etc.
Benin	Cashew nuts, waste and scrap of copper and aluminium (exc.), fertilizer such as diammonium phosphate, teak wood, crude oil, zinc ores and concentrates, butanes
Burkina Faso	Cashew nuts, manganese ores and concentrates
Cambodia	Crude edible oil
East Timor	Commodities not specified according to kind
Ethiopia	Ginger, beans, crust skins of sheep or lambs in the dry state
Gambia	Cashew nuts
Lao PDR	Copper ores and concentrates
Madagascar	Other leguminous vegetables, cloves and waste and scrap of Iron and steel(exc.)
Malawi	other dried & shelled leguminous vegetables
Mali	Cashew nuts
Mozambique	Cashew nuts, beans, titanium ores and concentrates, Other coal

Country	Top Bilateral Exports
Myanmar	Peas, beans, turmeric, sugar (other), wood, plywood and articles thereof and chemicals such as Anhydrous ammonia (exc.)
Senegal	Chemicals such as Phosphoric acid and polyphosphoric acids (exc.), Cashew nuts, waste and scrap of aluminium (exc.), Iron and steel (exc.)
Tanzania	Cashew nuts, beans and other leguminous vegetables, cloves, chickpeas, wood, waste and scrap of aluminium (exc.), iron and steel (exc.), other petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals etc and light oils and preparations (exc.)
Uganda	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted
Zambia	Manganese ores and concentrates, Copper waste and scrap (exc.), refined copper and copper alloys

Source: Authors' calculation based on WITS online database

Note: exc.-products excluded from preferential tariffs under the Scheme

#### 4.6 Main conclusions from the chapter

As it has been five years since the implementation of DFTP Scheme commenced and less than one year since the final phase of tariff reductions was introduced, trends in exports from the Beneficiary Countries may not provide conclusive evidence of the impact of the Scheme. However, the trends do suggest that the Scheme may have contributed in enhancing exports of Preferential Products. India received nearly US\$ 10.0 billion imports from the Beneficiary Countries in the post DFTP period in comparison to the US\$ 4.9 billion imports in the Pre-DFTP period. India's share in Beneficiary Countries' total global exports increased by 1 percentage point. Further, in respect of each of the 3 categories of the products, India's share increased in the post DFTP period, with the highest increase in share being registered for Elimination Products (1.27 percentage points). In seventeen countries, India's share in the global export basket increased after the implementation of the Scheme.

At an aggregate level after the implementation of the Scheme, the average export growth of the 26 Beneficiary Countries to India was 58 per cent, while Preference Products showed an impressive overall growth of 62.2 per cent. Decomposition of total imports into India from the Beneficiary Countries shows that the share of Preferential Products increased from 56% to 63%, while that of the Exclusion Products decline from 44% to 37%. Based on trends in trade, Table 4.16 summarises the position of the twenty four Beneficiary Countries. These trends suggest that India's DFTP Scheme may have been one reason for India becoming a more attractive destination for the exports of Beneficiary Countries.

In respect of eight out of the twenty four Beneficiary Countries examined – Bangladesh, Benin, Cambodia, East Timor, Lao, Malawi, Mozambique and Senegal- trends in global exports and bilateral exports to India provide convincing evidence that the Scheme has been beneficial. In these eight countries, the bilateral export growth of Preference Products was higher than the overall bilateral export growth; the bilateral export growth of Preference Products was higher than the global export growth of these products; and India saw a higher growth in imports of these products from the eight countries, compared to India's global import growth. It is important to note that Benin, Lao, Malawi and Senegal have benefitted significantly from the Scheme despite being disadvantaged by the structure or tariff preferences. In respect of five Beneficiary Countries – Ethiopia, Madagascar, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda – there is considerable evidence to indicate that they have benefitted



from the Scheme. In rest of four countries – Eritrea, Rwanda, Samoa and Zambia – there is persuasive evidence that these countries have failed to benefit from the Scheme. These four countries show negative trend in respect of the three parameters stated earlier in this paragraph. In respect of eleven countries, as the trends are mixed, it may not be possible to draw a definitive conclusion on the utilisation of the Scheme.

**Table 4. 16: Summary Table on Trade trends**

Country	Bilateral Export Growth of Preference Products higher than overall bilateral exports of LDC	Bilateral Export Growth (Preference) higher than LDC Global Export Growth in Preference Products	Bilateral Imports Growth Of India higher than World Import Growth of India in Preference products
Afghanistan	Yes	Yes	No
Bangladesh	Yes	Yes	Yes
Benin	Yes	Yes	Yes
Burkina Faso	Yes	No	No
Burundi	Yes	No	No
Cambodia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Central African Republic	No	Yes	No
East Timor	Yes	Yes	Yes
Eritrea	No	No	No
Ethiopia	No	Yes	Yes
Gambia	Yes	No	No
Lao PDR	Yes	Yes	Yes
Madagascar	Yes	Yes	No
Malawi	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mali	Yes	No	No
Mozambique	Yes	Yes	Yes
Myanmar	No	Yes	No
Rwanda	No	No	No
Samoa	No	No	No
Senegal	Yes	Yes	Yes
Somalia	Yes	Yes	No
Tanzania	No	Yes	Yes
Uganda	Yes	Yes	No
Zambia	No	No	No

Source: Authors' calculation based on WITS online database

Out of the eleven countries which showed mixed trade trends, Central African Republic and Myanmar can be considered to have benefited from the Scheme. As shown in Table 4.16, in these two countries the bilateral export growth of Preference Products exceeded the global export growth of the products concerned. This suggests that the Scheme may have benefited these countries. This conjecture is strengthened by the fact that the Preference Products meeting this criteria accounted for a significantly high proportion of bilateral exports to India (Table 4.17).

**Table 4. 17: Summary Table on share of bilateral exports in which bilateral export growth was higher than Global Export Growth in Preference Products**

Country	% of Value of Bilateral Exports in which Preference products growth was higher than Overall Bilateral Exports	% of Value of Bilateral Export Growth higher than Global Export Growth in Preference products
Afghanistan	1.90	15.67
Bangladesh	45.98	84.07
Benin	64.01	12.70
Burkina Faso	21.13	45.06
Burundi	18.79	0.65
Cambodia	11.30	11.13
Central African Republic	34.23	97.01
East Timor	90.39	96.35
Eritrea	19.29	0.45
Ethiopia	74.63	75.99
Gambia	95.33	0.02
Lao PDR	99.41	0.08
Madagascar	23.11	15.41
Malawi	94.09	99.05
Mali	34.86	1.12
Mozambique	60.10	52.79
Myanmar	52.62	41.84
Rwanda	34.71	74.69
Samoa	79.46	19.62
Senegal	7.33	3.25
Somalia	35.24	54.23
Tanzania	38.14	42.78
Uganda	33.13	58.88
Zambia	72.52	58.26

Source: Authors' calculation based on WITS online database

Out of the 8 countries that became eligible to benefit from the Scheme during the first year of its implementation and which were not constrained by low global exports, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Myanmar and Uganda show a clear shift in larger share of their total exports falling in the higher bands of export growth of Preferential Products. These Beneficiary Countries which had a low share of Preferential Exports in bands of high export growth at the end of first year of implementation. On the other hand, the shift was not observed for the remaining three countries, which in any case had a high share of Preferential Products in the higher bands of export growth during the initial year of implementation of the Scheme. Thus, deepening of the tariff preference boosted a larger share of Preference Products to higher levels of export growth.

Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Tanzania have a relatively broad base of Preferential Products that have shown high export growth. This growth trajectory may be sustainable in the long run, but perhaps at a slightly lower rate of growth as the reduction of tariff concessions has been completed in 2012. On the other hand Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, East Timor, Eritrea, Laos, Myanmar and Samoa have a high concentration of export growth in a few products, which might be difficult to be sustained over time.

It can also be concluded that India's DFTP Scheme is not oriented towards securing India's requirements of natural resources, as the share in exports of Preferential Products of Beneficiary Countries with export specialisation in Manufacturers, Services and Mixed is 70

percent. On the other hand, the share in exports of Preferential Products of Beneficiary Countries with export specialisation in Oil and Minerals showed a decline by 2 percentage points.

# CHAPTER 5: OVERALL CONCLUSIONS OF THE STUDY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## CONCLUSIONS

### Structure of the Scheme and its implementation

In April 2008, India announced the Duty Free Tariff Preference (DFTP) Scheme (referred to as the “Scheme”), which was implemented on 13 August 2008. As on 2 April 2013, 29 LDCs are Beneficiaries of the Scheme. In accordance with the Scheme, the applied custom duty on 85 percent of India’s total tariff lines were gradually eliminated over a period of 5 years. In addition, 9 percent of the tariff lines at 6-digit HS are granted a specific margin of preference, which ranges from 10% to 100% on different items with an average of 48 percent. 326 products at 6-digit HS are excluded from preferential treatment under the Scheme. With the phased tariff reduction / elimination completed in October 2012, the Scheme has been fully implemented. At the end of the implementation period, the Beneficiary Countries face an average Customs Duty of 1 per cent, as against 11 per cent MFN tariffs. As India’s global import demand for the Preference Products has increased from 91.9 percent in 2005-06 to 94.8 percent in 2010-11, the Scheme offers considerable opportunities for the Beneficiary Countries to take advantage of the non-reciprocal market access provided under the Scheme.

The Scheme prescribes a relatively simple set of rules of origin. If the product is not wholly produced or obtained in the Beneficiary Country, it should meet the requirement of change in tariff heading (CTH) and 30% value addition.

### Constraints faced by Beneficiary Countries in utilizing the Scheme

It is generally recognised that export efforts of LDCs are hampered by inadequate productive capacities in these countries. Using the threshold of \$ 500 mn. annual global exports of LDCs as a proxy for inadequate productive capacities, eleven Beneficiary Countries can be considered to lack productive capacities for exports: Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, East Timor, Eritrea, Gambia, Mali, Rwanda, Samoa and Somalia. On account of their domestic constraints these countries may not be in a position to benefit from India’s DFTP Scheme.

Some of the Beneficiary Countries are also constrained by the structure of the Scheme as the products of their export interest are excluded from the tariff preferences. Although 85 % of the global exports of the Beneficiary Countries can potentially gain from the tariff concessions under the Scheme, seven countries appear to be severely disadvantaged by the tariff structure. These countries - Afghanistan; Burundi; Ethiopia; Malawi; Rwanda; Uganda; and Zambia - have a low share of global exports (less than 60 percent) which can benefit from the Scheme. Most of the main products of exports which are excluded from the Scheme are agricultural products such as Onions, figs, coffee, tea and other vegetables. A few

manufacturing items such as waste and scrap of iron and steel are also excluded from benefiting from the preferential tariffs.

### Utilisation of the Scheme

India received nearly US\$ 10.0 billion imports from the Beneficiary Countries in the post DFTP period in comparison to the US\$ 4.9 billion imports in the Pre-DFTP period. India's share in Beneficiary Countries' total global exports increased by 1 percentage point, with the highest increase in share being registered for Elimination Products (1.27 percentage points). Further, in seventeen countries, India's share in the global export basket increased after the implementation of the Scheme. Decomposition of total imports into India from the Beneficiary Countries shows that the share of Preferential Products increased from 56% to 63%, while that of the Exclusion Products decline from 44% to 37%. There is some evidence to conclude that deepening of the tariff preferences boosted a larger share of Preference Products to higher levels of export growth. Significant impact of the Scheme is further seen from the fact that after its implementation 47 percent of bilateral exports from the Beneficiary Countries consisted of those Preference Products which had export growth exceeding 75 percent.

Based on trends in exports of Preferential Products before and after the implementation of the Scheme, there is considerable evidence to conclude that fifteen countries may have benefited significantly from the Scheme. These countries include the following: Bangladesh, Benin, Cambodia, Central African Republic, East Timor, Ethiopia, Lao, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Myanmar, Senegal, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda. Trade trends further suggest that Eritrea, Rwanda, Samoa and Zambia have failed to benefit from the Scheme. In some of the Beneficiary countries the Scheme resulted in new products being exported to India.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

### Expanding the coverage of Preference Products

In eight Beneficiary Countries - Afghanistan; Benin; Burundi; Ethiopia; Malawi; Rwanda; Uganda and Zambia - there is considerable mismatch between products of their export strength and products receiving preferences under the Scheme. The most effective way of enhancing their utilisation of the Scheme may be to remove specific products of export interest of these countries from the Exclusion List. In case this is not found feasible, a more limited approach of country-specific carve-outs could be considered, whereby tariff preferences under the expanded coverage would be available to identified LDCs. However, over time the country-specific limitation should be completely eliminated and preferences made available to all the beneficiaries.

It may also be useful to expand the coverage of Preferential Products for other Beneficiary Countries by examining the list of top 20 global exports and removing products of the Exclusion List that fall in the list. If this is found to be onerous, it could be undertaken in a phased manner whereby, in the first instance, no Beneficiary Country would have more than 3 products from the Exclusion List among its top 20 global exports. In addition to the countries mentioned in the previous paragraph, Eritrea, Gambia, Mozambique, Somalia, Sudan and Tanzania are also likely to benefit from this suggestion.

Dissemination about the Scheme, exim procedures and market conditions

Prior experience of trading with India made exporters from Beneficiary Countries, such as Bangladesh and Tanzania, aware of import procedures and market conditions in India. This has facilitated the exporters to benefit from the Scheme. It is important to sensitise the exporters from countries with low export base to India (and consequently limited prior experience of trading with India) about the Scheme in general, and India's import procedures and market conditions. In this regard, particular attention needs to be paid to countries such as Cambodia, Ethiopia, Gambia, Madagascar, Mozambique and Uganda.

In addition, information about the Scheme needs to be widely disseminated to LDCs who are not yet a beneficiary country. As shown in Table 5.1, in respect of fourteen African LDCs, who are not yet a beneficiary country under the Scheme, 93.59 per cent of their global exports would be eligible for tariff preferences under the Scheme. It may therefore be important to focus on some of these countries by widely disseminating information on the Scheme, so that these countries feel encouraged to take advantage of the Scheme.

**Table 5. 1: Global Exports of LDCs who are not beneficiary of the Scheme**

Country	Total Global Exports in 2012 (in Mn. USD)	Total Exports of Preference Receiving Products in 2012 (in Mn. USD)	Total Exports in Exclusion List Products in 2012 (in Mn. USD)	Share of Preference Receiving Products as % of Total Exports	Share of Exclusion List Products as % of Total Exports
Angola	70889.63	70332.46	557.17	99.21	0.79
Chad	3272.54	2796.86	475.68	85.46	14.54
Congo, Dem. Rep.	4815.46	3041.00	1774.46	63.15	36.85
Congo, Rep.	10281.42	9807.87	473.55	95.39	4.61
Djibouti	54.77	47.08	7.69	85.97	14.03
Equatorial Guinea	14609.13	11537.65	3071.48	78.98	21.02
Guinea	1552.91	1300.57	252.34	83.75	16.25
Guinea-Bissau	150.94	148.72	2.22	98.53	1.47
Lesotho	638.13	637.85	0.28	99.96	0.04
Liberia	1074.24	984.06	90.18	91.61	8.39

Country	Total Global Exports in 2012 (in Mn. USD)	Total Exports of Preference Receiving Products in 2012 (in Mn. USD)	Total Exports in Exclusion List Products in 2012 (in Mn. USD)	Share of Preference Receiving Products as % of Total Exports	Share of Exclusion List Products as % of Total Exports
Mauritania	2399.31	2381.07	18.24	99.24	0.76
Niger	875.17	725.61	149.55	82.91	17.09
Sao Tome and Principe	14.51	13.95	0.56	96.14	3.86
Sierra Leone	1015.37	992.18	23.19	97.72	2.28
Togo	1054.17	730.41	323.76	69.29	30.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>112697.69</b>	<b>105477.35</b>	<b>7220.34</b>	<b>93.59</b>	<b>6.85</b>

Source: Authors' Calculations based on WITS Online Database

#### Export promotion measures

In section 4.3.3 the study has identified certain products in which export growth of Preference Products to India exceeded the export growth to World. From the policy perspective, it may also be relevant for the Beneficiary Countries and for India to focus attention for promoting exports of these products. This might require close coordination between business and trade chambers of India and the respective Beneficiary Countries for organising buyer-seller meets and participation in trade fairs.

#### Building productive capacities

It is generally recognized that market access opportunities available to LDCs remain underutilized on account of several supply-side constraints, including poor infrastructure, lack of technical skills, inability to conform with quality standards, and very often, lack of entrepreneurial and capital resources to harness available opportunities. At the most fundamental level, creating productive capacities in the Beneficiary Countries is perhaps the most sustainable way to enhance utilisation of the Scheme. This might require considerable investment – both domestic and foreign. While this is easier said than done, possibilities do exist whereby exporters in LDCs, particularly African LDCs, can establish a mutually advantageous business partnership with Indian entrepreneurs. Two examples discussed subsequently highlight the triggers and scope of the partnership. These were conceptualised by UNCTAD's India Project in 2008, but could not be implemented.

Cashew is a product of export interest to many LDCs. India has specialised in cashew processing through home grown innovations. The key advantages of India's cashew processing industry include indigenously developed, low-cost processing (de-shelling, roasting, packaging) equipment; skilled manpower for peeling and grading, resulting in low breakages and high percentage of Grade A whole nuts (which fetch the highest unit prices);

and market linkages in main markets of US and EU. This has helped India become the leading exporter of cashew nuts, despite inadequate domestic availability of raw cashew.

However, continued dependence on imported raw materials and rising labour costs have resulted in stagnation in cashew export revenues and, more particularly, value addition in exports. As a result, Indian processors are potentially interested in transferring processing technology and capital goods to producer countries, including investing in these countries. Such possibilities do not get realised presently due to the risks associated with first-movers, which can be bridged through donor-assisted pilot projects.

Indian enterprises have opportunities to set up integrated textile and clothing units and even processing zones in Beneficiary Countries, to qualify under the applicable rules-of-origin conditions. There are substantial costs involved in creating a sufficient base of trained workmen. However, line of credit facilities for such projects can catalyse large-scale private investment in this sector, in countries like Lesotho, Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda. Greater coordination between India's EXIM Bank (which has set up lines of credit for several African countries for trade credits), Ministry of External Affairs and the Department of Commerce can perhaps address some of the investment needs of Beneficiary countries by focussing on building productive capacities in Preference Products.

In addition to the two examples discussed above for creating and enhancing productive capacities in Beneficiary Countries, another area ripe for cooperation and leveraging the Scheme is enhancing exports of beans and lentils to India. Given the significant demand-supply gap in India for lentils, some of the Beneficiary Countries have started exporting these products to India. This trend can be strengthened by facilitating Indian investment in some of the countries, including Malawi and Myanmar, for producing and exporting lentils to India.

#### Creating premium brands through geographical indications

Many of the products exported by the African LDCs have the potential to garner premium prices on account of intangible value due to their uniqueness based on the region of production. Ethiopian fine coffee is a good example of such a product. However, most of these products do not have a legal recognition of their uniqueness. Geographical indications tag could be one such legal instrument. Given the rich experience of India in protecting unique products through GIs, there is considerable scope of diffusion of knowledge and expertise to African producers. This initiative can be targeted towards products which benefit from tariff preferences under the Scheme and which are otherwise likely candidates for GI protection. An important impact of the GI protection would be that consumers in India, as well as other countries, may be willing to pay premium prices as they would be assured of the quality of the product. This would improve income for millions of farmers involved in production of the unique products. Some of the products that could be considered for the GI initiative include Sudan's extra long staple Barakat cotton; Tanzania Blackwood; Mozambique cashew; Uganda vanilla; Madagascar cocoa; Ethiopian Cabretta and Bati leather.



### Creating links with services

The price and quality of services are increasingly becoming critical determinants of the competitiveness of goods in the economy. Much of what is required to trade—telecommunications, transport, banking and insurance and distribution—is services. Transport costs are also a function of infrastructure. Limao and Venables (2001) estimate that infrastructure quality makes up 40% of the variation in transport costs for coastal countries. Gamberoni et al (2010) have found evidence that a location's ability to export on time is at least as important a source of comparative advantage as the costs of labour, capital and other inputs in the export of intermediate goods. For agricultural exporters inadequate transport and distribution links result in considerable post-harvest losses, wastage and over-charging by middlemen. Services are also the key to small and medium sized businesses being able to take advantage of the new trade opportunities.

Given the crucial role played by the quality of services in determining competitiveness and enabling harnessing of opportunities that might arise from enhanced market access, the Beneficiary Countries need to pay special attention for provision of efficient and quality services to their manufacturing sector, as well as, to the exporters. India's emerging strengths could be leveraged in some of the services.

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## Annexure

**Table A. 1: The Classification of Years for the Purposes of Study**

LDC Countries	Date of Joining DFTP Scheme	WITS DATA		DGFT DATA	
		Pre-DFTP	Post-DFTP	Pre-DFTP	Post-DFTP
Afghanistan	01/06/2011	2008 to 2010	2011	2008/09 to 2010/11	2011/12
Bangladesh	14/05/2010	2006 to 2008	2010 to 2011	2006/07 to 2008/09	2010/11 to 2011/12
Benin	19/01/2009	2006 to 2008	2009 to 2011	2006/07 to 2008/09	2009/10 to 2011/12
Burkina Faso	20/03/2009	2006 to 2008	2009 to 2011	2006/07 to 2008/09	2009/10 to 2011/12
Burundi	15/05/2010	2006 to 2008	2010 to 2011	2006/07 to 2008/09	2010/11 to 2011/12
Cambodia	13/08/2008	2005 to 2007	2009 to 2011	2005/06 to 2007/08	2009/10 to 2011/12
Central African Republic	01/12/2010	2008 to 2010	2011	2008/09 to 2010/11	2011/12
Comoros	01/01/2012	--	--	--	--
East Timor	08/06/2010	2006 to 2008	2010 to 2011	2006/07 to 2008/09	2010/11 to 2011/12
Eritrea	19/01/2009	2006 to 2008	2009 to 2011	2006/07 to 2008/09	2009/10 to 2011/12
Ethiopia(excludes Eritrea)	28/08/2008	2005 to 2007	2009 to 2011	2005/06 to 2007/08	2009/10 to 2011/12
Gambia, The	20/03/2009	2006 to 2008	2009 to 2011	2006/07 to 2008/09	2009/10 to 2011/12
Lao PDR	28/08/2008	2005 to 2007	2009 to 2011	2005/06 to 2007/08	2009/10 to 2011/12
Lesotho	06/08/2009	2006 to 2008	2009 to 2011	2006/07 to 2008/09	2009/10 to 2011/12
Liberia	01/01/2012	--	--	--	--
Madagascar	31/10/2008	2006 to 2008	2009 to 2011	2006/07 to 2008/09	2009/10 to 2011/12
Malawi	28/08/2008	2005 to 2007	2009 to 2011	2005/06 to 2007/08	2009/10 to 2011/12
Mali	06/08/2009	2006 to 2008	2009 to 2011	2006/07 to 2008/09	2009/10 to 2011/12
Mozambique	28/08/2008	2005 to 2007	2009 to 2011	2005/06 to 2007/08	2009/10 to 2011/12
Myanmar	19/01/2009	2006 to 2008	2009 to 2011	2006/07 to 2008/09	2009/10 to 2011/12
Rwanda	31/10/2008	2005 to 2007	2009 to 2011	2005/06 to 2007/08	2009/10 to 2011/12
Samoa	28/08/2008	2005 to 2007	2009 to 2011	2005/06 to 2007/08	2009/10 to 2011/12
Senegal	09/06/2009	2006 to 2008	2009 to 2011	2006/07 to 2008/09	2009/10 to 2011/12
Somalia	13/05/2010	2006 to 2008	2010 to 2011	2006/07 to 2008/09	2010/11 to 2011/12
Sudan	04/05/2009	2006 to 2008	2009 to 2011	2006/07 to 2008/09	2009/10 to 2011/12
Tanzania	13/08/2008	2005 to 2007	2009 to 2011	2005/06 to 2007/08	2009/10 to 2011/12
Uganda	31/10/2008	2005 to 2007	2009 to 2011	2005/06 to 2007/08	2009/10 to 2011/12
Zambia	08/06/2010	2006 to 2008	2010 to 2011	2006/07 to 2008/09	2010/11 to 2011/12

**Table A. 2: List of Top 20 Global Exports by Value of Exports Country wise (Post DFTP)**

(a) Afghanistan

HS Codes	Status	Description
70190	MOP	POTATOES FRESH OR CHILLED OTHER THAN SEEDS
70310	Exclusion	ONIONS & SHALLOTS FRESH OR CHILLED
80212	Exclusion	SHELLED ALMONDS FRSH OR DRIED
80250	Exclusion	PISTACHIOS FRESH OR DRIED
80420	Exclusion	FIGS FRESH OR DRIED
80610	MOP	GRAPES FRESH
80620	MOP	GRAPES DRIED
81310	MOP	APRICOTS, DRIED
120740	Exclusion	SEASAMUM SEEDS W/N BROKEN
121190	Zero	OTHER : SEEDS :
130190	MoP	OTHER : NATURAL GUMS :
252610	Zero	NATRL STEATITE NOT CRUSHED NOT PWDRD
270119	Zero	OTHER COAL:
430130	Zero	RAW FURSKINS OF (INDIAN-PERSIAN ETC) LAMB WHOLE WITH OR WITHOUT HEAD-TAIL OR PAWS
520100	MOP	COTTON, NOT CARDED OR COMBED
570110	Zero	CARPETS & OTHER TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS OF WOOL OR FINE ANIMAL HAIR, KNOTTED
720449	Exclusion	OTHER WASTE AND SCRAP
841191	Zero	PARTS OF TURBO-JETS/TURBO PROPELLERS
880212	Zero	HELICOPTERS OF AN UNLADEN WT> 2000 KG
999999	Zero	*UNSPECIFIED ITEMS

(b) Bangladesh

HS Codes	Status	Description
30613	MOP	SHRIMPS & PRAWNS FROZEN
530310	Zero	OTHER BAST FIBRES
530710	Zero	YARN OFJUT & OTHR TXTL BAST FIBRS,SINGLE
530720	Zero	MULTIPLE FOLDED OR CABLED YARN OF JUTE
610462	MOP	TRSRS,BIBS,BRC OVRLLS,BRCHS,SHRTS OF COTN
610510	MOP	MEN'S/BOYS' SHIRTS OF COTTON
610610	MOP	BLOUSE ETC OF COTTON
610910	MOP	T-SHIRTS ETC OF COTTON
611020	MOP	JERSEYS ETC OF COTTON
611030	MOP	JERSEYS ETC OF MAN-MADE FIBRES
611120	MOP	BABIES'GARMENTS ETC OF COTTON
620193	Zero	OTHER SMLR ARTCLS OF MAN-MDE FBRS
620342	MOP	TROUSERS BIB & BRACE OVERALLS BREECHES & SHORTS OF COTTON FOR MEN'S & BOYS'
620343	Zero	TROUSERS,BIB & BRACE,OVERALLS,BREECHES & SHORTS OF SYNTHETIC FIBRS,MEN'S OR BOYS'
620462	MOP	TROUSERS,BIB AND BRACE OVERALLS, BREECHES AND SHORTS OF COTTON
620520	MOP	MEN'S OR BOYS' SHIRTS OF COTTON
620530	MOP	MEN'S OR BOYS' SHIRTS OF MAN-MADE FIBRES
620630	MOP	BLOUSES,SHIRTS & SHIRTS-BLOUSES OF COTTON
620920	MOP	BABIES' GRMNTS & CLOTHNG ACCSSRS OF COTTON
630221	Zero	OTHER BED LINEN OF COTTON,PRNTD

## (c) Benin

HS Codes	Status	Description
80131	Zero	CASHEN NUTS FRESH/DRIED IN SHELL
100590	Exclusion	OTHER MAIZE (CORN)
170111	MOP	RAW CANE SUGR NT CONTNG FLVRNG/COLRNG MATR
170199	MOP	SUGR REFIND NT CONTNG FRVRNG/COLRNG MATTER
230610	Exclusion	OIL-CAKE & OTHR RESDUS OF COTTON SEEDS
270900	Zero	PETROLEUM OILS & OILS OBTAINED FROM BITUMINOUS MINERALS CRUDE
271011	Zero	LIGHT OILS AND PREPARATIONS
271019	Exclusion	OTHER PETROLEUM OILS AND OILS OBTAINED FROM BITUMINOUS MINERALS ETC
271113	Zero	LIQUIFIED BUTANES
310530	Zero	DIAMONM HYDRGNORTH PHOSPHT(DIAMONM PHOSPHT)
440349	Zero	OTHR TROPICAL WOOD
440399	Zero	OTHER WOOD IN ROUGH
440729	Zero	OTHER :
520100	MOP	COTTON, NOT CARDED OR COMBED
520812	Zero	COTN FABRCS CONTNG >=85% BY WT OF COTN UNBLEACHD PLAINWEAVE WEIGING > 100 G/M2
710812	Zero	OTHER UNWROUGHT FORMS
720410	Exclusion	WASTE AND SCRAP OF CAST IRON
720449	Exclusion	OTHER WASTE AND SCRAP
740400	Exclusion	COPPER WASTE & SCRAP
760200	Exclusion	ALUMINIUM WASTE AND SCRAP

## (d) Burkina Faso

HS Codes	Status	Description
70200	Exclusion	TOMATOES FRESH OR CHILLED
70820	MOP	BEANS SHLD OR UNSHLD FRSH OR CHLD
80131	Zero	CASHEN NUTS FRESH/DRIED IN SHELL
80450	MOP	GUAVAS, MANGOES/MANGOSTEENS FRESH OR DRIED
120740	Exclusion	SEASAMUM SEEDS W/N BROKEN
121299	Zero	OTHR VEGTBL PRDCTS USD FOR HUMAN CONSMPTN
140420	Zero	COTTON LINTERS
151590	MOP	OTHR FXD VEGTBL FATS & OILS & THR FRACTNS
252329	Zero	OTHER PORTLAND CEMENT
260200	Zero	MN ORES & CONCENTRATS INCLDNG FERRUGINS MN ORS & CONCNRTRS WTH MN CNTNT 20 PERCNTOR MORE CALCULATED ON THE DRY WEIGHT
381519	Zero	OTHER SUPPORTED CATALYSTS
410621	Zero	TANED/CRUST HIDE & SKINS OF GOAT OR KIDS IN WET STATE INCLUDING WET-BLUE.
520100	MOP	COTTON, NOT CARDED OR COMBED
520300	MOP	COTTON CARDED OR COMBED
710812	Zero	OTHER UNWROUGHT FORMS
710813	Zero	OTHER SEMI-MANUFACTURED FORMS
721420	MOP	BAR & RODS CONTNG INDENTATIONS, RIBS, GROOVES/OTHR DEFORMATION PRDCD DURNG ROLLING PRCS/TWSTD AFTER ROLLING
842620	Zero	TOWER CRANES
871190	Zero	OTHER MOTOR CYCL ETC; SIDE CARS
999999	Zero	*UNSPECIFIED ITEMS

## (d) Burundi

HS Codes	Status	Description
30110	Zero	LIVE ORNAMENTAL FISH
60290	Zero	OTHER:
81090	Zero	OTHER FRESH FRUITS
90111	Exclusion	COFFEE NEITHER ROASTED NOR DECAFFEINATED
90190	Exclusion	OTHER COFFEE
90240	Exclusion	OTHER BLACK TEA (FERMENTED) AND OTHER PARTLY FERMENTED TEA :
120799	Exclusion	OTHR OIL SEEDS & OLEAGINUS FRUITS W/N BROKN
261100	Zero	TUNGSTEN ORES & CONCENTRATES
261590	Zero	OTHER NIOBIUM,TANTALUM,VANADIUM ORES AND CONCENTRATES
340119	MOP	OTHER: BARS AND BLOCKS OF NOT LESS THAN 500 GM IN WEIGHT:
410190	Zero	OTHER HIDES AND SKINS OF BVNE ANMLS INCDNGBUTTS/BENDS/BULLIES FRESH/SLTD/PRSRVD
410390	Zero	RAW HIDS AND SKINS OF OTHER ANIMAL
410621	Zero	TANED/CRUST HIDE &SKINS OF GOAT OR KIDS INWET STATE INCLUDING WET-BLUE.
520100	MOP	COTTON, NOT CARDED OR COMBED
720410	Exclusion	WASTE AND SCRAP OF CAST IRON
720429	Exclusion	WASTE & SCRAP OF OTHER ALLOY STEEL
721499	Exclusion	BARS & RODS OF IRON/NON ALOY STL OTHR THN RECTANGULAR (EXCL SQR)CRS SCTN
842920	Zero	GRADERS AND LEVELLERS
870323	Zero	VEHICLES WITH SPARK-IGNITION INTERNAL COMBUSTION RECIPROCATING ENGINE OF A CYLINDER CAPACITY>1500 CC BT<=3000CC
999999	Zero	*UNSPECIFIED ITEMS

(e) Cambodia

HS Codes	Status	Description
250590	Zero	OTHER NATRL SANDS NES
400122	MOP	TECHNICALLY SPCFD NATRL RUBR(TSNR)
610220	Zero	OVRCOAT,CAR-COATS,CAPES ETC OF COTTON
610462	MOP	TRSRS,BIBS,BRC OVRLLS,BRCHS,SHRTS OF COTN
610463	MOP	TROUSERS,BIB & BRACE OVERALLS,BREECHES AND SHORTS OF SYNTHETIC FIBRES
610510	MOP	MEN'S/BOYS' SHIRTS OF COTTON
610610	MOP	BLOUSE ETC OF COTTON
610832	MOP	NIGHTDRESSES & PYJAMAS OF MAN-MADE FIBRES
610910	MOP	T-SHIRTS ETC OF COTTON
610990	MOP	T-SHIRT ETC OF OTHER TEXTILE MATERIALS
611020	MOP	JERSEYS ETC OF COTTON
611030	MOP	JERSEYS ETC OF MAN-MADE FIBRES
611120	MOP	BABIES'GARMENTS ETC OF COTTON
620342	MOP	TROUSERS BIB & BRACE OVERALLS BREECHES & SHORTS OF COTTON FOR MEN'S & BOYS'
620462	MOP	TROUSERS,BIB AND BRACE OVERALLS, BREECHES AND SHORTS OF COTTON
640299	MoP	OTHER FOOTWEAR OF 6402
640391	MoP	OTHER ANKLE COVERED FOOTWEAR
640399	MoP	OTHR FTWR WITH OUTER SOLES OF OTHER MTRLS
710813	Zero	OTHER SEMI-MANUFACTURED FORMS
871200	Zero	BICYCLES AND OTHERCYCLES(INCL DELIVERY TRICYCLES),NOT MOTORISED

## (f) Central African Republic

HS Codes	Status	Description
80260	Zero	#N/A
90111	MOP	COFFEE NEITHER ROASTED NOR DECAFFEINATED
120929	Zero	OTHR SEEDS OF FORAGE PLANTS
152190	Zero	BEE WAX & OTHR INSCT WAXES & SPERMACETI
283990	Zero	OTHER SILICATES AND COMMERCL MTL SILICATS
382370	Zero	INDUSTRIAL FATTY ALCOHOL
440349	Zero	OTHR TROPICAL WOOD
440399	Zero	OTHER WOOD IN ROUGH
440727	Zero	SAPELLI
440728	Zero	Of tropical wood
440729	Zero	OTHER :
440799	Zero	OTHR SAWN/CHIPPED WOOD EXCL OAK & BEECH
520100	Zero	COTTON, NOT CARDED OR COMBED
710210	Zero	UNSORTED DIAMONDS W/N WORKED,NOT MOUNTED
710231	Zero	NON-INDUSTRIAL DIAMONDS UNWORKED/SIMPLY SAWN CLEAVED OR BRUTED
710239	Zero	OTHERS :
710813	Zero	OTHER SEMI-MANUFACTURED FORMS
720449	Zero	OTHER WASTE AND SCRAP
760611	Zero	RECTANGULAR(INCLUDING SQUARE) PLATES SHEETS,STRIP OF ALUMINIUM-NOT ALLOYED
970500	Zero	COLECTNS & COLLECTRS PIECS OF ZOOLOGICL BOTANICL,MINERALOGICL,ANATOMICL,HISTORICL ARCHAEOLOGICL,ETHNOGRAPHIC/NUMSMATC INTERST

## (g) Eritrea

HS Codes	Status	Description
10290	Zero	LIVE BOVNE ANMLS OTHR THN PURE-BRED BREDNG
10410	Zero	LIVE SHEEP
30799	Zero	OTHER MOLLUSCS EXCL LIVE FRSH/CHLD
90830	Exclusion	CARDAMOMS
120740	Exclusion	SEASAMUM SEEDS W/N BROKEN
130120	Exclusion	GUM ARABIC
410411	Zero	FULL GRAINS-UNSPLIT/GRAIN-SPLITS OF BOVINEIN WET STATE INCLDNG WET-BLUE
410621	Zero	TANED/CRUST HIDE &SKINS OF GOAT OR KIDS INWET STATE INCLUDING WET-BLUE.
520522	Zero	SNGL YRN OF CMBD FBRS MEASURNG= 232.56 DCTX(>14 BUT <=43 MTRC NO)
520523	Zero	SNGL YRN OF CMBD FBRS MEASURNG< 232.56 BUT >=192.31 DCTX(>43 BUT <=52 MTRC NO)
520942	Zero	DENIM
620520	MOP	MEN'S OR BOYS' SHIRTS OF COTTON
710310	Zero	UNWRKD/SMPLY SAWN/ROUGHLY SHAPED PRECIOUS & SEMI PRECIOUS STONES
710691	Zero	UNWROUGHT SILVER
710812	Zero	OTHER UNWROUGHT FORMS
720449	Exclusion	OTHER WASTE AND SCRAP
841191	Zero	PARTS OF TURBO-JETS/TURBO PROPELLERS
843890	Zero	PARTS OF THE MACHINE OF HEADING 8438
940600	Zero	PREFABRICATED BUILDINGS
999999	Zero	*UNSPECIFIED ITEMS



## (h) Ethiopia

HS Codes	Status	Description
10290	Zero	LIVE BOVINE ANIMALS OTHER THAN PURE-BRED BREEDING
20450	Zero	MEAT OF GOATS
60210	Zero	UNROOTED CUTTINGS & SLIPS OF LIVE PLANTS
60311	MoP	ROSES
60319	MoP	OTHER
70820	MOP	BEANS SHED OR UNSHED FRESH OR CHILLED
71320	MOP	CHICKPEAS (GARBANZOS) DRIED & SHED
71331	MOP	BEANS OF THE SPECIES VIGNA MUNGO, HEPPER OR VIGNA RADIATA, WILCZEK DRIED & SHED
71333	MOP	KIDNEY BEANS INCLUDING WHITE PEA BEANS DRIED & SHED
90111	Exclusion	COFFEE NEITHER ROASTED NOR DECAFFEINATED
90112	Exclusion	NOT ROASTED BUT DECAFFEINATED COFFEE
120740	Exclusion	SESAME SEEDS WITH OR WITHOUT SHELL
120799	Exclusion	OTHER OIL SEEDS & OLEAGINOUS FRUITS WITH OR WITHOUT SHELL
261590	Zero	OTHER NIOBIUM, TANTALUM, VANADIUM ORES AND CONCENTRATES
410530	Zero	TANNED/SKINNED SKIN OF SHEEP OR LAMB WITHOUT WOOL WHETHER OR NOT SPLIT BUT NOT FURTHER PREPARED IN DRY STATE
410622	Zero	TANNED/SKINNED HIDE & SKINS OF GOAT OR KIDS IN DRY STATE (CRUST)
411200	Zero	LEATHER FURTHER PREPARED AFTER TANNING/SKINNING LEATHER OF SHEEP/LAMB WITHOUT WOOL WITH OR WITHOUT SHELL, SPLIT
411310	Zero	LEATHER FURTHER OF GOATS/KIDS
841191	Zero	PARTS OF TURBO-JETS/TURBO PROPELLERS
999999	Zero	*UNSPECIFIED ITEMS

## (i) East Timor

HS Codes	Status	Description
90111	Exclusion	COFFEE NEITHER ROASTED NOR DECAFFEINATED
90121	Exclusion	ROASTED NOT DECAFFEINATED COFFEE
270900	Zero	PETROLEUM OILS & OILS OBTAINED FROM BITUMINOUS MINERALS CRUDE
271112	Zero	LIQUIFIED PROPANE
271113	Zero	LIQUIFIED BUTANES
382490	Zero	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS NES
440399	Zero	OTHER WOOD IN ROUGH
480100	Zero	NEWSPRINT IN ROLLS OR SHEETS
480511	Zero	SEMI-CHEMICAL FLUTING PAPER
490199	Zero	OTHER PRINTED BOOKS ETC OF HS NO. 4901
840734	Zero	RECIPROCATING PISTON ENGINES USED FOR PROPULSION OF VEHICLES OF CHAPTER 87 WITH CYLINDER CAPACITY > 1000 CC
842940	Zero	TAMPING MACHINES AND ROAD ROLLERS
842951	Zero	FRONT-END SHOVEL LOADERS
843143	Zero	PARTS OF BORE/SINKING MACHINERY OF SUB HEADLINE NO. 843041/843049
847982	Zero	MIXING, KNEADING, CRUSHING, GRINDING, SCREENING, SIFTING, HOMOGENIZING, EMULSIFYING/STIRRING MACHINES
851762	Zero	MACHINES FOR THE RECEPTION, CONVERSION AND TRANSMISSION OR REGENERATION OF VOICE, IMAGES OR OTHER DATA, INCLUDING SWITCHING
851770	Zero	PARTS:
852340	Zero	OPTICAL MEDIA:
902610	Zero	INSTRUMENTS & APPARATUS FOR MEASURING OR CHECKING THE FLOW OR LEVEL OF LIQUIDS

999999	Zero	*UNSPECIFIED ITEMS
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(j) Gambia

HS Codes	Status	Description
30232	Zero	YELLOWFIN TUNAS(THUNNUS ALBACARES) EXCLUDING LIVERS & ROES FRESH/CHILLED
30361	Zero	SWORDFISH (XIPHIAS GLADIUS)
30429	Zero	OTHER:
30559	Zero	OTHER DRIED FISH W/N SALTED NT SMOKED
30749	Zero	CUTTLE FISH & SQUIDS EXCL LIVE FRSH/CHLD
80131	Zero	CASHEN NUTS FRESH/DRIED IN SHELL
80450	MOP	GUAVAS,MANGOES/MANGOSTEENS FRESH OR DRIED
120220	Exclusion	SHELLED GROUNDNUTS WHETHER OR NOT BROKEN
150810	MOP	GROUND NUT OIL CRUDE
180100	MOP	COCOA BEANS WHOLE/BROKEN RAW/ROASTED
261400	Zero	TITANIUM ORES & CONCENTRATES
271019	Exclusion	OTHER PETROLEUM OILS AND OILS OBTAINED FROM BITUMINOUS MINERALS ETC
392620	MOP	ARTICLES OF APRIL & CLOTHING ACCESSORIES (INCLUDING GLOVES)
440399	Zero	OTHER WOOD IN ROUGH
710813	Zero	OTHER SEMI-MANUFACTURED FORMS
720410	Exclusion	WASTE AND SCRAP OF CAST IRON
720449	Exclusion	OTHER WASTE AND SCRAP
740400	Exclusion	COPPER WASTE & SCRAP
854239	Zero	OTHER
999999	Zero	*UNSPECIFIED ITEMS

(k) Lao PDR

HS Codes	Status	Description
90111	Exclusion	COFFEE NEITHER ROASTED NOR DECAFFEINATED
100590	Exclusion	OTHER MAIZE (CORN)
170111	MOP	RAW CANE SUGAR NOT CONTAINING FLAVORING/COLORING MATERIALS
252010	Zero	GYPSUM; ANHYDRITE
260300	Zero	COPPER ORES & CONCENTRATES
270119	Zero	OTHER COAL:
271600	Zero	ELECTRICAL ENERGY
280469	Zero	OTHER SILICON
400121	MOP	NATURAL RUBBER IN SMOKED SHEETS
440399	Zero	OTHER WOOD IN ROUGH
440729	Zero	OTHER :
440799	Zero	OTHER SAWN/CHIPPED WOOD EXCLUDING OAK & BEECH
610711	MOP	UNDERPANTS & BRIEFS OF COTTON
610910	MOP	T-SHIRTS ETC OF COTTON
610990	MOP	T-SHIRT ETC OF OTHER TEXTILE MATERIALS
611030	MOP	JERSEYS ETC OF MAN-MADE FIBRES
620342	MOP	TROUSERS BIB & BRACE OVERALLS BREECHES & SHORTS OF COTTON FOR MEN'S & BOYS'
620343	Zero	TROUSERS,BIB & BRACE,OVERALLS,BREECHES & SHORTS OF SYNTHETIC FIBRES,MEN'S OR BOYS'
620520	MOP	MEN'S OR BOYS' SHIRTS OF COTTON
740311	Exclusion	CATHODES & SECTIONS OF CATHODES OF REFINED COPPER

(l) Madagascar

HS Codes	Status	Description
30613	MOP	SHRIMPS & PRAWNS FROZEN
81090	Zero	OTHER FRESH FRUITS
90500	Exclusion	VANILLA
90700	MOP	CLOVES(WHOLE FRUIT CLOVES & STEMS)
160414	Zero	TUNAS SKPJACK/ATLNTIC BONTO(SARDA SP) WHOLE/PIECES BUT NOT MINCD PRPD/PRSD
180100	MOP	COCOA BEANS WHOLE/BROKEN RAW/ROASTED
261000	Zero	CHROMIUM ORES & CONCENTRATES
261400	Zero	TITANIUM ORES & CONCENTRATES
330129	MoP	OTHER ESSENTIAL OILS OTHER THAN THOSE OF CITRUS FRUIT
440399	Zero	OTHER WOOD IN ROUGH
610910	MOP	T-SHIRTS ETC OF COTTON
611011	MoP	JERSEYS, PULLOVERS, CARDIGANS ETC OF WOOL
611012	MoP	JERSEYS ETC OF KASHMIRI GOATS
611020	MOP	JERSEYS ETC OF COTTON
611030	MOP	JERSEYS ETC OF MAN-MADE FIBRES
620342	MOP	TROUSERS BIB & BRACE OVERALLS BREECHES & SHORTS OF COTTON FOR MEN'S & BOYS'
620442	MOP	DRESSES OF COTTON
620462	MOP	TROUSERS,BIB AND BRACE OVERALLS, BREECHES AND SHORTS OF COTTON
620520	MOP	MEN'S OR BOYS' SHIRTS OF COTTON
620630	MOP	BLOUSES,SHIRTS & SHIRTS-BLOUSES OF COTTON

(m) Malawi

HS Codes	Status	Description
71390	MOP	OTHR DRIED & SHLD LUGUMINOUS VEGITABLES
80260	Zero	
90111	Exclusion	COFFEE NEITHER ROASTED NOR DECAFFEINATED
90240	Exclusion	OTHER BLACK TEA (FERMENTED) AND OTHER PARTLY FERMENTED TEA :
90420	MOP	FRUITS OF GENS CAPSCM/PMNTA,DRED/CRSHD/GRND
100590	Exclusion	OTHER MAIZE (CORN)
120220	Exclusion	SHELLED GROUNDNUTS WHETHER OR NOT BROKEN
120810	Exclusion	FLOURS AND MEALS OF SOYA BEANS
170111	MOP	RAW CANE SUGR NT CONTNG FLVRNG/COLRNG MATR
170199	MOP	SUGR REFIND NT CONTNG FRVRNG/COLRNG MATTER
240110	Exclusion	TOBACCO NOT STEMMED / STRIPPED
240120	Exclusion	TOBACCO PARTLY OR WHOLLY STEMMED/STRIPPED
240130	Exclusion	TOBACCO REFUSE
261210	Zero	Chromium ores and concentrates: Uranium ores and concentrates
284410	Zero	NATRL URANIUM & ITS CMPNDS;ALLYS,DISPRSNS (INCL CRMTS),CERAMIC PRDCTS & MXTRS CNTNG NATRL URANIUM/NATRL URANIUM CMPNDS
400129	MOP	NATURAL RUBBER IN OTHER FORMS
520100	MOP	COTTON, NOT CARDED OR COMBED
611030	MOP	JERSEYS ETC OF MAN-MADE FIBRES
621132	MOP	OTHR GRMNTS OF CTN FOR MEN'S OR BOYS'
880240	Zero	AEROPLANES & OTHR AIRCRAFT,OF AN UNLADEN WEIGHT EXCEEDING 15000 KG

(n) Mali

HS Codes	Status	Description
80131	Zero	CASHEN NUTS FRESH/DRIED IN SHELL

80450	MOP	GUAVAS,MANGOES/MANGOSTEENS FRESH OR DRIED
120740	Exclusion	SEASAMUM SEEDS W/N BROKEN
130190	MoP	OTHER : NATURAL GUMS :
260111	Zero	IRON ORES & CONCENTRATS NON-AGGLOMERATED OTHER THAN ROASTED IRON PYRITES
271019	Exclusion	OTHER PETROLEUM OILS AND OILS OBTAINED FROM BITUMINOUS MINERALS ETC
310420	Zero	POTASSIUM CHLORIDE
310520	Zero	MINERAL/CHEMICAL FERTILISERS CONTAINING THE THREE FERTILISING ELEMENTS NITROGEN PHOSPHORUS & POTASSIUM
410510	Zero	TANNED/CRUST SKIN OF SHEEP OR LAMB WITHOUT WOOL WHETHER OR NOT SPLIT BUT NOT FURTHER PREPARED. IN WET STATE
410621	Zero	TANNED/CRUST HIDE & SKINS OF GOAT OR KIDS IN WET STATE INCLUDING WET-BLUE.
520100	MOP	COTTON, NOT CARDED OR COMBED
520300	MOP	COTTON CARDED OR COMBED
710812	Zero	OTHER UNWROUGHT FORMS
710813	Zero	OTHER SEMI-MANUFACTURED FORMS
851762	Zero	MACHINES FOR THE RECEPTION, CONVERSION AND TRANSMISSION OR REGENERATION OF VOICE, IMAGES OR OTHER DATA, INCLUDING SWITCHING
854231	Zero	PROCESSORS AND CONTROLLERS, WHETHER OR NOT COMBINED WITH MEMORIES, CONVERTERS, LOGIC CIRCUITS, AMPLIFIERS, CLOCK
854239	Zero	OTHER
890120	Zero	TANKERS
970600	Zero	ANTIQUES OF AN AGE EXCEEDING ONE HUNDRED YEARS
999999	Zero	*UNSPECIFIED ITEMS

(o) Mozambique

HS Codes	Status	Description
30613	MOP	SHRIMPS & PRAWNS FROZEN
71390	MOP	OTHER DRIED & SHALD LUGUMINOUS VEGETABLES
80131	Zero	CASHEN NUTS FRESH/DRIED IN SHELL
120740	Exclusion	SEASAMUM SEEDS W/N BROKEN
170111	MOP	RAW CANE SUGAR NOT CONTAINING FLAVORING/COLORING MATTER
240120	Exclusion	TOBACCO PARTLY OR WHOLLY STEMMED/STRIPPED
251611	Zero	GRANITE CRUDE OR ROUGHLY TRIMMED
260400	Zero	NICKEL ORES & CONCENTRATES
261400	Zero	TITANIUM ORES & CONCENTRATES
261510	Zero	ZIRCONIUM ORES & CONCENTRATES
271011	Zero	LIGHT OILS AND PREPARATIONS
271019	Exclusion	OTHER PETROLEUM OILS AND OILS OBTAINED FROM BITUMINOUS MINERALS ETC
271111	Exclusion	LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS
271600	Zero	ELECTRICAL ENERGY
440399	Zero	OTHER WOOD IN ROUGH
440799	Zero	OTHER SAWN/CHIPPED WOOD EXCEPT OAK & BEECH
520100	MOP	COTTON, NOT CARDED OR COMBED
760110	Zero	ALUMINIUM-NOT ALLOYED
760120	Zero	ALUMINIUM ALLOYS
999999	Zero	*UNSPECIFIED ITEMS

(p) Myanmar

HS Codes	Status	Description
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30269	MOP	OTHR FISH FRSH/CHLD EXCL LIVRS & ROES
30379	MOP	OTHER FRZN FISH EXCL LIVRS AND ROES
30613	MOP	SHRIMPS & PRAWNS FROZEN
71331	MOP	BEANS OF THE SPP VIGNA MUNGO,HEPPER OR VIGNA RADIATA,WILCZEK DRIED & SHLD
71339	MOP	OTER BEANS DRIED & SHLD
71390	MOP	OTHR DRIED & SHLD LUGUMINOUS VEGITABLS
100630	Exclusion	SEMI/WHOLLY MILED RICE W/N POLISHED/GLAZED
120740	Exclusion	SEASAMUM SEEDS W/N BROKEN
260111	Zero	IRON ORES & CONCENTRATS NON-AGGLOMERATED OTHER THAN ROASTED IRON PYRITES
260200	Zero	MN ORES & CONCENTRATS INCLDNG FERRUGINS MN ORS & CONCNTRTS WTH MN CNTNT 20 PERCNTOR MORE CALCULTED ON THE DRY WEIGHT
271121	Zero	NATURAL GAS IN GASEOUS STATE
271600	Zero	ELECTRICAL ENERGY
400121	MOP	NATRL RUBR IN SMKD SHEETS
440349	Zero	OTHR TROPICAL WOOD
440399	Zero	OTHER WOOD IN ROUGH
440729	Zero	OTHER :
620193	Zero	OTHER SMLR ARTCLS OF MAN-MDE FBRS
620293	MOP	OTHER GARMENTS OF MAN-MADE FIBRES OF HEADING NO. 6202
640399	MoP	OTHR FTWR WITH OUTER SOLES OF OTHER MTRLS
710399	Zero	OTHERWISE WRKD OTHR PRCS AND SEMI PRCS STONE

(r) Samoa

HS Codes	Status	Description
30232	Zero	YELLOWFIN TUNAS(THUNNUS ALBACARES) EXCLUDING LIVERS & ROES FRESH/CHILLED
151311	MOP	COCONUT (COPRA) CRUDE OIL & FRACTIONS
200980	Zero	JUICE OF ANY OTHR SINGLE FRUIT OR VEGTBL
210690	Zero	OTHER FOOD PREPARATIONS
392690	MOP	OTHER ARTICLES OF PLASTICS
730661	Zero	OF SQUARE OR RECTANGULAR CROSS-SECTION:
740311	Exclusion	CATHODS & SECTNS OF CATHODS OF REFIND COP
740400	Exclusion	COPPER WASTE & SCRAP
850440	MOP	STATIC CONVERTERS
852321	Zero	CARDS INCORPORATING A MAGNETIC STRIPE
852340	Zero	OPTICAL MEDIA:
852352	Zero	SMART CARDS
853400	Zero	PRINTED CIRCUITS
854231	Zero	PROCESSORS AND CONTROLLERS, WHETHER OR NOT COMBINED WITH MEMORIES, CONVERTERS, LOGIC CIRCUITS, AMPLIFIERS, CLOCK
854430	Zero	IGNTN WIRING SETS & OTHR WIRING SETS OF A KIND USED IN VEHICLES AIRCRAFT/SHIPS
870423	Zero	MOTOR VHCLS WTH CMPRSN IGNTN INTRNL CMBSTNPSTN ENGN(DIESL ETC),G.V.W.>20 TONS
890392	Zero	MOTORBOATS EXCL OUTBOARD MOTORBOATS
900120	Zero	SHEETS & PLATES OF POLARISING MATERIAL
900219	Zero	OTHER OBJECTIVE LENSES
999999	Zero	*UNSPECIFIED ITEMS

(s) Senegal

HS Codes	Status	Description
30269	MOP	OTHR FISH FRSH/CHLD EXCL LIVRS & ROES

30361	Zero	SWORDFISH (XIPHIAS GLADIUS)
30379	MOP	OTHER FRZN FISH EXCL LIVRS AND ROES
30419	Zero	OTHER
30429	Zero	OTHER:
30613	MOP	SHRIMPS & PRAWNS FROZEN
30749	Zero	CUTTLE FISH & SQUIDS EXCL LIVE FRSH/CHLD
30759	Zero	OCTOPUS OTHER THAN LIVE FRSH/CHLLD
70200	Exclusion	TOMATOES FRESH OR CHILLED
70820	MOP	BEANS SHLD OR UNSHLD FRSH OR CHLD
150810	MOP	GROUND NUT OIL CRUDE
210410	Zero	SOUPS & BROTHS & PREPARATIONS THEREFOR
250100	Zero	SALT (INCL TABLE SALT & DENATRD SALT) & PURE SODIM CHLRDE W/N AQS SOLN SEA WTR
250840	Zero	OTHER CLAYS :
252329	Zero	OTHER PORTLAND CEMENT
271019	Exclusion	OTHER PETROLEUM OILS AND OILS OBTAIND FROMBITUMINOUS MINERALS ETC
280920	Exclusion	PHOSPHORIC ACID & POLYPHOSPHORIC ACIDS
520100	MOP	COTTON, NOT CARDED OR COMBED
720449	Exclusion	OTHER WASTE AND SCRAP
740400	Exclusion	COPPER WASTE & SCRAP

(t) Somalia

HS Codes	Status	Description
10290	Zero	LIVE BOVNE ANMLS OTHR THN PURE-BRED BREDNG
10410	Zero	LIVE SHEEP
10420	Zero	LIVE GOATS
10619	Zero	OTHER MAMMALS
80550	Exclusion	LEMONS(CITRUS LIMON CITRUS LIMONUM) & LIMES(CITRUS AURANTIFOLIA) FRSH OR DRIED
100300	Zero	BARLEY
120740	Exclusion	SEASAMUM SEEDS W/N BROKEN
130190	MoP	OTHER : NATURAL GUMS :
390760	Zero	POLYETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE
410120	Zero	WHOL HIDS &SKNS OF BVNE ANMLS OF WT PR SKNNT EXCDNG & KG WHN SPLY DRID,10 KG DRID SLTD,16 KG WHEN FRESH/SLTD/PRSRVD
410150	Zero	WHOL HIDS &SKNS OF BVNE ANMLS OF WT EXCDNG16 KG
410190	Zero	OTHER HIDES AND SKINS OF BVNE ANMLS INCDNGBUTTS/BENDS/BULLIES FRESH/SLTD/PRSRVD
410210	Zero	RAW SKINS OF SHEEP OR LAMBS WITH WOOL ON
410229	Zero	RW SKN OF SHP LMB ETC NT PCKLD WTOUT WL ON
410390	Zero	RAW HIDS AND SKINS OF OTHER ANIMAL
410419	Zero	OTHER GRAIN OF BOVINE IN WET STATE INCLDNGWET-BLUE TANED/CRUST SKIN OF SHEEP OR LAMB WITHOUT WOOL WHETHER OR NOT SPLIT BUT NOT FURTHER PREPARED. IN WET STATE
410510	Zero	TANED/CRUST HIDE &SKINS OF GOAT OR KIDS INWET STATE INCLUDING WET-BLUE.
410621	Zero	OF BAMBOO
440210	Zero	OTHER :
440290	Zero	OTHER :

(u) Tanzania

HS Codes	Status	Description
30419	Zero	OTHER
30429	Zero	OTHER:

71331	MOP	BEANS OF THE SPP VIGNA MUNGO,HEPPER OR VIGNA RADIATA,WILCZEK DRIED & SHLD
71390	MOP	OTHR DRIED & SHLD LUGUMINOUS VEGETABLES
80131	Zero	CASHEN NUTS FRESH/DRIED IN SHELL
80132	Exclusion	CASHEN NUTS FRESH/DRIED SHELLED
90111	Exclusion	COFFEE NEITHER ROASTED NOR DECAFFEINATED
90240	Exclusion	OTHER BLACK TEA (FERMENTED) AND OTHER PARTLY FERMENTED TEA :
90700	MOP	CLOVES(WHOLE FRUIT CLOVES & STEMS)
120740	Exclusion	SEASAMUM SEEDS W/N BROKEN
180100	MOP	COCOA BEANS WHOLE/BROKEN RAW/ROASTED
240120	Exclusion	TOBACCO PARTLY OR WHOLLY STEMMED/STRIPPED
260300	Zero	COPPER ORES & CONCENTRATES
261690	Zero	OTHR PRECIOUS METAL ORES & CONCENTRATES
271011	Zero	LIGHT OILS AND PREPARATIONS
271019	Exclusion	OTHER PETROLEUM OILS AND OILS OBTAINED FROM BITUMINOUS MINERALS ETC
520100	MOP	COTTON, NOT CARDED OR COMBED
630491	Zero	OTHER FURNISHING ARTICLES,KNITTED/CROCHETED
740200	Zero	UNREFINED COPPER;COPPER ANODES FOR ELECTROLYTIC REFINING
740311	Exclusion	CATHODES & SECTIONS OF CATHODES OF REFINED COP

(v) Uganda

HS Codes	Status	Description
30269	MOP	OTHR FISH FRESH/CHILLED EXCL LIVERS & ROES
30379	MOP	OTHER FROZEN FISH EXCL LIVERS AND ROES
30419	Zero	OTHER
30429	Zero	OTHER:
30559	Zero	OTHER DRIED FISH W/N SALTED NOT SMOKED
60210	Zero	UNROOTED CUTTINGS & SLIPS OF LIVE PLANTS
60311	MoP	ROSES
90111	Exclusion	COFFEE NEITHER ROASTED NOR DECAFFEINATED
90240	Exclusion	OTHER BLACK TEA (FERMENTED) AND OTHER PARTLY FERMENTED TEA :
100510	Exclusion	MAIZE SEED
120740	Exclusion	SEASAMUM SEEDS W/N BROKEN
151190	MOP	REFINED PALM OIL & ITS FRACTIONS
151620	MOP	VEGETABLE FATS & OILS & THEIR FRACTIONS
180100	MOP	COCOA BEANS WHOLE/BROKEN RAW/ROASTED
240110	Exclusion	TOBACCO NOT STEMMED / STRIPPED
240120	Exclusion	TOBACCO PARTLY OR WHOLLY STEMMED/STRIPPED
252329	Zero	OTHER PORTLAND CEMENT
520100	MOP	COTTON, NOT CARDED OR COMBED
810520	Zero	COBALT MATTER & OTHER INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS OF COBALT METALLURGY; UNWRITTEN COBALT; POWDER
999999	Zero	*UNSPECIFIED ITEMS

(w) Zambia

HS Codes	Status	Description
60311	MoP	ROSES
100300	Zero	BARLEY
100510	Exclusion	MAIZE SEED
100590	Exclusion	OTHER MAIZE (CORN)
170111	MOP	RAW CANE SUGAR NOT CONTAINING FLAVORING/COLORING MATTER

240110	Exclusion	TOBACCO NOT STEMMED / STRIPPED
240120	Exclusion	TOBACCO PARTLY OR WHOLLY STEMMED/STRIPPED
252310	Zero	CEMENT CLINKERS
252329	Zero	OTHER PORTLAND CEMENT
260200	Zero	MN ORES & CONCENTRATS INCLDNG FERRUGINS MN ORS & CONCNRTRS WTH MN CNTNT 20 PERCNTOR MORE CALCULATED ON THE DRY WEIGHT
260300	Zero	COPPER ORES & CONCENTRATES
260400	Zero	NICKEL ORES & CONCENTRATES
520100	MOP	COTTON, NOT CARDED OR COMBED
710310	Zero	UNWRKD/SMPLY SAWN/ROUGHLY SHAPED PRECIOUS & SEMI PRECIOUS STONES
740200	Zero	UNREFINED COPPER;COPPER ANODES FOR ELECTROLYTIC REFINING
740311	Exclusion	CATHODS & SECTNS OF CATHODS OF REFIND COP
740811	Exclusion	WIRE OF REFINED COPPER OF WHICH MAXIMUM CROSS-SECTIONAL DIMENSION EXCEEDS 6MM
810520	Zero	COBALT MATTES & OTHER INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTOF COBALT METLURGY; UNWRUGHT COBALT; POWDR
854449	MOP	OTHR ELCTRC CNDCTRS FOR A VOLTAGE <=80 V
999999	Zero	*UNSPECIFIED ITEMS



**Table A. 3: Distribution of Products by bands of Export Growth during 2008-09 to 2011-12 over the base period 2007-08**

Cambodia																								
Category (%)	2008-09						2009-10						2010-11						2011-12					
	Exclusion		MOP		Elimination		Exclusion		MOP		Elimination		Exclusion		MOP		Elimination		Exclusion		MOP		Elimination	
	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports
<0	1	0.00	10	0.05	6	0.00	1	0.00	15	0.05	7	0.01	1	0.00	16	0.10	7	0.02	1	0.00	12	0.40	6	0.01
0-25			1	0.02		0.00																		
25-50			1	0.02		0.00																		
50-75			2	0.14	1	0.12																1	0.06	
75-100				0.00		0.00																		
>100	1	2.05	26	53.97	24	43.63	2	0.84	24	73.34	26	25.75	3	2.73	15	92.92	24	4.22	4	5.36	37	76.85	67	17.33

Ethiopia																								
Category (%)	2008-09						2009-10						2010-11						2011-12					
	Exclusion		MOP		Elimination		Exclusion		MOP		Elimination		Exclusion		MOP		Elimination		Exclusion		MOP		Elimination	
	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports
<0	6	1.07	10	17.97	31	28.91	6	0.04	9	11.07	31	12.97	5	0.02	7	1.30	28	0.25	4	0.03	8	0.64	22	1.50
0-25					1	1.16													1	0.00			2	1.09
25-50											1	1.09											1	0.42
50-75														1	0.00									
75-100											1	0.16												
>100	4	4.18	5	16.30	28	30.41	7	30.71	7	20.41	25	23.54	9	8.14	13	45.82	44	44.48	11	3.42	18	24.52	132	68.39

Lao																								
Category (%)	2008-09						2009-10						2010-11						2011-12					
	Exclusion		MOP		Elimination		Exclusion		MOP		Elimination		Exclusion		MOP		Elimination		Exclusion		MOP		Elimination	
	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports
<0	1		2	0.89	4		1		2		4		1		2		4		1		2		4	
>100			2	1.35	7	97.76																		

Madagascar																									
Category (%)	2008-09						2009-10						2010-11						2011-12						
	Exclusion		MOP		Elimination		Exclusion		MOP		Elimination		Exclusion		MOP		Elimination		Exclusion		MOP		Elimination		
	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	
<0	2	60.04	5	10.83	18	6.12	3	17.83	3	1.82	20	2.06	1	0.08	3	7.76	17	8.91	1	0.01	2		14	0.20	
0-25								1	57.84					1	41.39			1	0.87					1	0.09
25-50					1	0.30								1	3.23									1	3.35
50-75																									
75-100			1	4.40	1	0.65															2	38.35			
>100	5	3.71	1	0.01	31	13.95	4	2.07	11	8.72	32	9.67	7	1.99	10	17.31	39	18.46	19	31.01	19	10.27	123	16.73	

Malawi																								
Category (%)	2008-09						2009-10						2010-11						2011-12					
	Exclusion		MOP		Elimination		Exclusion		MOP		Elimination		Exclusion		MOP		Elimination		Exclusion		MOP		Elimination	
	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports
< 0			2	0.39	9	0.07			2		9	0.00			3		12		1	3.71	3	0.31	12	0.12
0-25	1	6.00					1	1.12																
25-50					2	0.24			1	2.13			1	3.51										
50-75																								
75-100					1	0.02					1	0.00												
>100	1	0.28	2	90.53	11	2.47	2	0.23	6	96.09	14	0.43	3	1.98	3	93.38	13	1.13	6	5.56	4	83.12	14	7.17

Mozambique																								
Category (%)	2008-09						2009-10						2010-11						2011-12					
	Exclusion		MOP		Elimination		Exclusion		MOP		Elimination		Exclusion		MOP		Elimination		Exclusion		MOP		Elimination	
	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports
< 0	3		5	0.09	8		5	5.68	4		11	14.06	5	4.56	4	0.00	10	0.15	4		2		9	0.10
0-25			1	0.31										1	0.63			1	5.51					
25-50			1	11.21																				
50-75					1	0.53			1	1.83							1	0.28						
75-100					2	55.97											1	34.36						
>100	8	23.91	4	3.78	10	4.21	3	0.14	5	56.05	19	22.25	7	1.14	5	50.11	17	8.76	9	1.07	15	42.05	91	51.26

Myanmar																								
Category (%)	2008-09						2009-10						2010-11						2011-12					
	Exclusion		MOP		Elimination		Exclusion		MOP		Elimination		Exclusion		MOP		Elimination		Exclusion		MOP		Elimination	
	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports
<0	3	0.00	9	30.25	47	22.07	3	0.00	9	1.18	54	26.39	3	0.01	10	6.94	45	18.73	3	0.00	7	29.86	44	0.10
0-25																								
25-50			3	22.01	4	20.66								1	15.18	2	0.11			3	16.21			
50-75			2	3.99	2	0.00			2	45.18	1	0.02			1	37.27	3	18.49				1	25.72	
75-100											3	0.43								1	0.22			
>100			7	0.04	57	0.98	5	0.06	14	25.51	51	1.23	3	0.01	13	0.51	88	2.75	31	0.99	75	0.84	545	26.06

Tanzania																								
Category (%)	2008-09						2009-10						2010-11						2011-12					
	Exclusion		MOP		Elimination		Exclusion		MOP		Elimination		Exclusion		MOP		Elimination		Exclusion		MOP		Elimination	
	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports
<0	4	0.01	6	1.42	49	4.49	8	0.70	5	2.50	55	4.16	5	0.08	8	3.72	48	3.46	6	0.20	8	5.47	47	5.53
0-25	2	0.29	2	9.92	2	0.14	1	0.10	1	5.76	2	0.01	1	0.02			3	1.45			1	2.48		
25-50	1	0.11	1	3.02	3	0.20							1	1.69			2	0.41					1	0.04
50-75	1	2.68			1	0.12	1	0.03							1	3.41								
75-100					1	0.18			2	7.79			1	0.13			1	0.04					2	0.06
>100	9	2.08	8	37.60	52	37.74	9	10.21	11	32.45	54	36.29	13	4.07	9	32.90	55	48.62	14	10.13	16	19.58	195	56.51

**Uganda**

Category (%)	2008-09						2009-10						2010-11						2011-12					
	Exclusion		MOP		Elimination		Exclusion		MOP		Elimination		Exclusion		MOP		Elimination		Exclusion		MOP		Elimination	
	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports	No. of Products	Share in Total Exports
< 0	1		2		16	0.87	3	57.07	3	15.49	19	1.10	3	1.50	3	1.49	15	2.27	3	0.39	3		16	0.55
0-25	1	1.66	1	14.79	1	0.41							1	62.74			1	0.50	1	50.70				
25-50	1	60.22																						
50-75																	1	2.10						
75-100																	1	0.12					1	1.83
>100	4	8.28	4	7.14	23	6.63	5	3.09	3	17.72	22	5.53	2	1.95	6	17.31	28	10.01	4	1.02	7	19.50	53	26.01

**Table A. 4: List of Preference Products where growth in Bilateral exports was higher than the Growth in Global Exports.**

HS Codes	Product Description	Country
71339	OTER BEANS DRIED & SHLD	Afghanistan
80410	DATES FRESH OR DRIED	Afghanistan
80910	APRICOTS FRESH	Afghanistan
121190	OTHER : SEEDS :	Afghanistan
121299	OTHR VEGTBL PRDCTS USD FOR HUMAN CONSMPTN	Afghanistan
250100	SALT (INCL TABLE SALT & DENATRD SALT) & PURE SODIM CHLRDE W/N AQS SOLN SEA WTR	Afghanistan
252010	GYPSUM; ANHYDRITE	Afghanistan
252329	OTHER PORTLAND CEMENT	Afghanistan
340319	OTHER OTHER:	Afghanistan
340399	OTHER LUBRICTNG PREPARATIONS	Afghanistan
350699	OTHER PREPARED GLUES AND OTHER ADHESIVES	Afghanistan
390690	OTHER ACRYLIC POLYMERS (EXCL METHACRYLATE)	Afghanistan
391990	OTHER SELF-ADHSV PLTS ETC	Afghanistan
392310	BOXS CASES CRATES & SMLR ARTCLS OF PLSTCS	Afghanistan
392640	STATUETTES & OTHER ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES	Afghanistan
392690	OTHER ARTICLES OF PLASTICS	Afghanistan
401699	ARTCLS OF VULCANISED RBR EXCL HRD RBR NES	Afghanistan
490290	OTHR NEWSPARS JOURNALS PERIODICALS	Afghanistan
510129	OTHR DEGRESD WOOL NT CRBNSD NOR CRDED/CMBD	Afghanistan
570310	CARPETS AND OTHER TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS OF WOOL/FINE ANIMAL HAIR TUFTD,W/N MADE UP	Afghanistan
620342	TROUSERS BIB & BRACE OVERALLS BREECHES & SHORTS OF COTTON FOR MEN'S & BOYS'	Afghanistan
690810	TILES ETC W/N RCTNGLR THE LRGST SRFC AREA OF WHCH CPBL OF ENCLSD IN SQR OF	Afghanistan
710310	UNWRKD/SMPLY SAWN/ROUGHLY SHAPED PRECIOUS & SEMI PRECIOUS STONES	Afghanistan
730799	OTHR TUBE/PIPE FITTINGS OF OTHR IRON/STL	Afghanistan
731815	OTHER SCREWS AND BOLTS, WHETHER OR NOT WITH THEIR NUTS OR WASHERS	Afghanistan
731816	THREADED NUTS	Afghanistan
731822	OTHER WASHERS	Afghanistan
731829	OTHER NON-THREADED ARTICLES	Afghanistan
732090	OTHER SPRINGS AND LEAVES	Afghanistan
820570	VICES,CLAMPS & THE LIKE	Afghanistan
830210	HINGES	Afghanistan
840999	PARTS OF OTHER ENGINES(DSL/SMI DSL) OTHER THAN PARTS FOR AIRCRAFT ENGINES	Afghanistan
841459	OTHER FANS	Afghanistan
844331	MACHINES WHICH PERFORM TWO OR MORE OF THE FUNCTIONS OF PRINTING, COPYING OR FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION, CAPABLE OF CONNECT	Afghanistan
844399	OTHER U FREE -	Afghanistan
847130	PORTBL DGTL AUTOMATC DATA PROCESNG MACHNS,WGHNG	Afghanistan
847160	INPUT/OUTPUT UNITS,WH/NOT CONTAING STORAGE UNITS IN THE SAME HOUSNG	Afghanistan
847170	STORAGE UNITS.	Afghanistan
847330	PRTS & ACCSSRS OF MCHNS OF HDG NO.8471	Afghanistan
847990	PRTS OF OTHR MCHNRY AND MCHNCL APPLNCS,HVNG INDVDL FUNCTNS	Afghanistan
848180	OTHER APPLIANCES :	Afghanistan
848210	BALL BEARINGS	Afghanistan

HS Codes	Product Description	Country
848280	OTHER, INCLUDING COMBINED BALL OR ROLLER BEARINGS	Afghanistan
850440	STATIC CONVERTERS	Afghanistan
850780	OTHER ACCUMULATORS	Afghanistan
851718	OTHER:	Afghanistan
851770	PARTS:	Afghanistan
851829	OTHR LOUD SPEAKERS, W/N MNTD IN THR ENCLSR	Afghanistan
853400	PRINTED CIRCUITS	Afghanistan
853669	PLUGS & SOCKETS	Afghanistan
853810	BORDS, PANELS, CONSOLES ETC. FR THE GOODS OF HDG NO. 8537 NT EQPPD WTH THR APPRTS	Afghanistan
854231	PROCESSORS AND CONTROLLERS, WHETHER OR NOT COMBINED WITH MEMORIES, CONVERTERS, LOGIC CIRCUITS, AMPLIFIERS, CLOCK	Afghanistan
854442	FITTED WITH CONNECTORS:	Afghanistan
870870	ROAD WHEELS & PRTS & ACCSSRS THEREOF	Afghanistan
901890	OTHR INSTRMNTS & APPLNCS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE	Afghanistan
903289	OTHR ATMTC RGLTNG/CNTRLNG INSTRMNTS & APPRTS	Afghanistan
960390	OTHER ARTICLES OF HDG 9603	Afghanistan
999999	*UNSPECIFIED ITEMS	Afghanistan
91010	GINGER	Benin
252329	OTHER PORTLAND CEMENT	Benin
271113	LIQUIFIED BUTANES	Benin
340120	SOAP IN OTHER FORMS	Benin
440349	OTHR TROPICAL WOOD	Benin
440710	SAWN OR CHIPPED WOOD CONIFEROUS	Benin
440729	OTHER :	Benin
440792	SAWN/CHIPPED WOOD OF BEECH	Benin
470730	WSTE AND SCRP OF OTHR PAPR/PAPRBORD MADE OF MECHANICL PULP (E.G. NEWSPAPR JRNS ETC)	Benin
470790	OTHER, INCLUDING UNSORTED WASTE AND SCRAP	Benin
490199	OTHR PRINTD BOOKS ETC OF HD NO. 4901	Benin
551219	OTHER WOVEN FABRICS, CNTNG 85% OR MORE BY WT OF POLYESTR STAPLE FIBRES	Benin
690790	OTHER UNGLAZED TILES, CUBES ETC	Benin
701090	OTHR ARTCLCS FOR CNVYNCE/PACKING OF GOODS	Benin
790200	ZINC WASTE AND SCRAP	Benin
843780	OTHER MACHNRY FOR CLNG, SRTNG/GRADNG SEEDS	Benin
850110	MOTORS OF AN OUTPUT NOT EXCEEDING 37.5W	Benin
853649	OTHER RELAYS	Benin
870899	OTR PRTS & ACCSSRS OF VHCLS OF HDG 8701-8705	Benin
940330	WOODEN FRNTR OF A KND USED IN OFFICES	Benin
940350	WOODEN FRNTR OF A KND USED IN THE BEDROOM	Benin
80131	CASHEN NUTS FRESH/DRIED IN SHELL	Burkina Faso
390230	PROPYLENE COPOLYMERS	Burkina Faso
691090	OTHR SANITARY FIXTURES (EXCL OF PORCELAIN)	Burkina Faso
840690	PARTS OF TURBINES	Burkina Faso
854419	WINDING WIRES OF OTHR METLS./SUBSTANCES	Burundi
10690	OTHER LIVE ANIMALS EXCLUDING MAMMALS, REPTILES AND BIRDS	Cambodia
80131	CASHEN NUTS FRESH/DRIED IN SHELL	Cambodia
320649	OTHR COLRNG MATR AND OTHR PRPTNS	Cambodia
340290	OTHER WASHING PRPNS & CLEANING PRPNS	Cambodia
392690	OTHER ARTICLES OF PLASTICS	Cambodia
410419	OTHER GRAIN OF BOVINE IN WET STATE INCLDNG WET-BLUE	Cambodia
410449	OTHER GRAIN OF BOVINE IN DRY STATE (CRUST)	Cambodia

<b>HS Codes</b>	<b>Product Description</b>	<b>Country</b>
420229	OTHR HANDBAGS INCL THOSE WITHOUT HANDLE	Cambodia
442010	STATUETS AND OTHR ORNAMNTS OF WOOD	Cambodia
442090	WOOD MARQUETRY & INLAID WOOD;CASKETS&CASESFOR CULTRY & OTHR SIMILAR ARTICLES OF WOOD	Cambodia
580710	LABELS BADGES & THE LIKE,WOVEN	Cambodia
580890	ORNMNTL TRMMNGS, TASELS,POMPONS & THE LIKE	Cambodia
610333	JACKETS & BLAZERS OF SYNTHETIC FIBRES	Cambodia
610431	JACKETS OF WOOL OR FINE ANIMAL HAIR	Cambodia
610439	JACKETS OF OTHER TEXTILE MATERIALS	Cambodia
610510	MEN'S/BOYS' SHIRTS OF COTTON	Cambodia
610910	T-SHIRTS ETC OF COTTON	Cambodia
610990	T-SHIRT ETC OF OTHER TEXTILE MATERIALS	Cambodia
611020	JERSEYS ETC OF COTTON	Cambodia
611490	OTHR GRMNTS OF OTHR TEXTILE MATERIALS	Cambodia
620213	OVERCOATS,RAINCOATS,CARCOATS,CAPES,CLOAKS AND SIMILAR ARTICLES OF MAN MADE FIBRES	Cambodia
620333	JACKTS & BLAZERS OF SYNTHETIC FIBRES	Cambodia
620339	JACKETS & BLAZERS OF OTHER TEXTILE MATRLS	Cambodia
620343	TROUSERS,BIB & BRACE,OVERALLS,BREECHES & SHORTS OF SYNTHETIC FIBRS,MEN'S OR BOYS'	Cambodia
620462	TROUSERS,BIB AND BRACE OVERALLS, BREECHES AND SHORTS OF COTTON	Cambodia
620520	MEN'S OR BOYS' SHIRTS OF COTTON	Cambodia
620590	SHIRTS OF OTHER TEXTILE MATERIALS	Cambodia
620630	BLOUSES,SHIRTS & SHIRTS-BLOUSES OF COTTON	Cambodia
620721	NIGHTSHIRTS AND PYJAMAS OF COTTON	Cambodia
620821	NIGHTDRESSES AND PYJAMAS OF COTTON	Cambodia
620892	OTHER SMLR GARMENTS OF MAN-MADE FIBRES	Cambodia
621210	BRASSIERES	Cambodia
630900	WORN CLOTHING AND OTHER WORN ARTICLES	Cambodia
681599	OTHER ARTCLS OF STONES/OTHR MINRLS	Cambodia
731811	COACH SCREWS,THREADED	Cambodia
731815	OTHER SCREWS AND BOLTS, WHETHER OR NOT WITH THEIR NUTS OR WASHERS	Cambodia
731816	THREADED NUTS	Cambodia
820320	PLIERS,PINCERS,TWEEZERS & SMRL TOOLS	Cambodia
820890	OTHR KNIVS & CUTNG BLADES	Cambodia
830621	STATUETS & OTHR ORNMNTS PLTD WTH PRCS MTL	Cambodia
830810	HOOKS EYES AND EYELETS	Cambodia
830890	OTHR MADE UP ARTICLES INCL PARTS	Cambodia
844820	PRTS & ACCSSRS OF MCHNS OF HDG NO.8444/OF THEIR AUXLRY MCHNRY	Cambodia
845221	SEWNG MCHNS-AUTOMATIC UNITS	Cambodia
847330	PRTS & ACCSSRS OF MCHNS OF HDG NO.8471	Cambodia
902519	OTHR THRMOMTRS NT COMBND WTH OTHR INSTRMNTV	Cambodia
903089	OTHER INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS	Cambodia
940350	WOODEN FRNTR OF A KND USED IN THE BEDROOM	Cambodia
960719	OTHER SLIDE FASTENERS	Cambodia
960720	PARTS OF SLIDE FASTENERS	Cambodia
970190	OTHER HAND-DECORATED MNFCTRD ARTCLS	Cambodia
970300	ORIGNL SCLPTRS & STATUARY,IN ANY MATRL	Cambodia
440320	OTHER, CONIFEROUS :	Central African Republic
440349	OTHR TROPICAL WOOD	Central African Republic
440399	OTHER WOOD IN ROUGH	Central African Republic
440729	OTHER :	Central African Republic
850440	STATIC CONVERTERS	East Timor



HS Codes	Product Description	Country
851770	PARTS:	East Timor
999999	*UNSPECIFIED ITEMS	East Timor
410411	FULL GRAINS-UNSPLIT/GRAIN-SPLITS OF BOVINE IN WET STATE INCLUDING WET-BLUE	Eritrea
60499	FOLIAGE BRANCHES ETC, NOT FRESH WITHOUT FLOWER/ FLOWER BUDS & GROSSES SUITABLE FOR BOUQUETS/ORNAMENTAL PURPOSES EXCLUDING FRESH	Ethiopia
71331	BEANS OF THE SPECIES VIGNA MUNGO, HEPPEL OR VIGNA RADIATA, WILCZEK DRIED & SHLD	Ethiopia
71333	KIDNEY BEANS INCLUDING WHITE PEA BEANS DRIED & SHLD	Ethiopia
91010	GINGER	Ethiopia
91099	OTHER : SEED :	Ethiopia
390110	POLYETHYLENE HAVING A SPECIFIC GRAVITY BELOW 0.94	Ethiopia
391890	FLOOR COVERING OF OTHER PLASTICS	Ethiopia
392690	OTHER ARTICLES OF PLASTICS	Ethiopia
410120	WHOLE HIDES & SKINS OF BOVINE ANIMALS OF WEIGHT PER SKIN NOT EXCEEDING & KG WHEN SIMPLY DRIED, 10 KG DRIED SLTD, 16 KG WHEN FRESH/SLTD/PRESERVED	Ethiopia
410190	OTHER HIDES AND SKINS OF BOVINE ANIMALS INCLUDING BUTTS/BENDS/BULLIES FRESH/SLTD/PRESERVED	Ethiopia
410210	RAW SKINS OF SHEEP OR LAMBS WITH WOOL ON	Ethiopia
410221	RAW SKINS OF SHEEP LAMB ETC PICKLED WITHOUT WOOL	Ethiopia
410229	RAW SKIN OF SHEEP LAMB ETC NOT PICKLED WITHOUT WOOL ON	Ethiopia
410411	FULL GRAINS-UNSPLIT/GRAIN-SPLITS OF BOVINE IN WET STATE INCLUDING WET-BLUE	Ethiopia
410419	OTHER GRAIN OF BOVINE IN WET STATE INCLUDING WET-BLUE	Ethiopia
410449	OTHER GRAIN OF BOVINE IN DRY STATE (CRUST)	Ethiopia
410510	TANNED/CRUST SKIN OF SHEEP OR LAMB WITHOUT WOOL WHETHER OR NOT SPLIT BUT NOT FURTHER PREPARED. IN WET STATE	Ethiopia
410530	TANNED/CRUST SKIN OF SHEEP OR LAMB WITHOUT WOOL WHETHER OR NOT SPLIT BUT NOT FURTHER PREPARED IN DRY STATE	Ethiopia
410621	TANNED/CRUST HIDE & SKINS OF GOAT OR KIDS IN WET STATE INCLUDING WET-BLUE.	Ethiopia
410719	OTHER WHOLE HIDES/SKINS	Ethiopia
411200	LEATHER FURTHER PREPARED AFTER TANNING/CRUST	Ethiopia
420340	LEATHER OF SHEEP/LAMB WITHOUT WOOL W.O.N. SPLIT	Ethiopia
420500	OTHER CLOTHING ACCESSORIES :	Ethiopia
420500	OTHER ARTICLES OF LEATHER/OF COMPOSITE LEATHER	Ethiopia
482040	MANIFOLD BUSINESS FORMS, INCLUDING CARBON SETS	Ethiopia
482090	OTHER ARTICLES OF STATIONERY OF PAPER/PAPERBOARD	Ethiopia
490199	OTHER PRINTED BOOKS ETC OF HS NO. 4901	Ethiopia
490290	OTHER NEWSPAPERS JOURNALS PERIODICALS	Ethiopia
620199	OTHER SIMILAR ARTICLES OF OTHER TEXTILE MATERIALS	Ethiopia
620339	JACKETS & BLAZERS OF OTHER TEXTILE MATERIALS	Ethiopia
621520	TIES, BOW TIES & CRAVATS OF MAN-MADE FIBRES	Ethiopia
710310	UNWORKED/SIMPLY SAWN/ROUGHLY SHAPED PRECIOUS & SEMI PRECIOUS STONES	Ethiopia
710399	OTHERWISE WORKED OTHER PRECIOUS AND SEMI PRECIOUS STONES	Ethiopia
731819	OTHER THREADED ARTICLES	Ethiopia
731829	OTHER NON-THREADED ARTICLES	Ethiopia
731990	OTHER ARTICLES OF 7319	Ethiopia
732690	OTHER ARTICLES OF HEADING 7326	Ethiopia
740321	COPPER-ZINC BASE ALLOYS (BRASS)	Ethiopia
820900	PLATES STIKS TIPS & LIKE FOR TILES, UNMOUNTED OF	Ethiopia

HS Codes	Product Description	Country
	CERMETS	
830810	HOOKS EYES AND EYELETS	Ethiopia
840999	PARTS OF OTHER ENGINES(DSL/SMI DSL) OTHER THAN PARTS FOR AIRCRAFT ENGINES	Ethiopia
841381	OTHER PUMPS	Ethiopia
841790	PARTS OF NON ELECTRIC FURNACES OVENS ETC	Ethiopia
843143	PRTS OF BORNG/SNKNG MCHNRY OF SUB HDG.NO.843041/843049	Ethiopia
844849	OTHR PRTS & ACCSSRS OF WEAVING MCHNS (LOOMS)OR OF THEIR AUXLRY MCHNRY	Ethiopia
846711	PNEUMATIC ROTARY TYPE(INCL COMBINED ROTARY-PERCUSSION)	Ethiopia
847150	DIGITL PROCESNG UNITS EXCL OF SUB HDNGS 847141 & 847149,WH/NOT CONT ONE/TWO TYPNS OF UNI,LIKE STORG/INPUT/OUTPUT UNITS	Ethiopia
847160	INPUT/OUTPUT UNITS,WH/NOT CONTAING STORAGE UNITS IN THE SAME HOUSNG	Ethiopia
847330	PRTS & ACCSSRS OF MCHNS OF HDG NO.8471	Ethiopia
848310	TRNSMSN SHFT(INCL CAM & CRNK SHFT) & CRNK	Ethiopia
853321	OTHR FXD RESISTORS FR A PWR HNDLNG CAPACITY NT EXCDNG 20 W	Ethiopia
853649	OTHER RELAYS	Ethiopia
870899	OTR PRTS&ACCSSRS OF VHCLS OF HDG 8701-8705	Ethiopia
871120	MOTOR CYCL ETC WTH RCPRCTNG INTRNL CMBSTN PSTN ENGN OF CYLNDR CPCTY>50 CC TO 250 CC	Ethiopia
900110	OPTCL FIBRS,OPTICAL FIBRE BUNDLES & CABLES	Ethiopia
902730	SPECTROMETERS,SPECTROPHOTOMETERS & SPECTROGRAPHS USING OPTICAL RADIATION	Ethiopia
940360	OTHER WOODEN FURNITURE	Ethiopia
960629	OTHER BUTTONS	Ethiopia
970110	PAINTINGS,DRAWINGS & PASTELS	Ethiopia
30549	OTHER SMOKED FISH INCLUDING FILLETS	Gambia
210111	EXTRCTS ESSNCS & CNCNTRTS OF COFFE	Lao PDR
382200	COMPST DIAGNOSTIC/LABRTRY REAGNTS EXCL GOODS OF HDG. NO. 3002/3006	Lao PDR
440349	OTHR TROPICAL WOOD	Lao PDR
440729	OTHER :	Lao PDR
491199	OTHER PRINTED MATERIALS	Lao PDR
50800	CORAL,SHELS OF MOLUSCS,CRSTCNS/ECHINDRMS & CUTTL NON SPLY PRPD NOT SHAPD,PWDR & WSTE	Madagascar
60499	FOLIAGE BRANCHS ETC,NOT FRSH WTHOUT FLWR/ FLWR BUDS & GRESSES SUITABLE FOR BOUQUETS/ORNAMENTAL PURPOSES EXCLDG FRSH	Madagascar
71339	OTER BEANS DRIED & SHLD	Madagascar
80510	ORANGES FRESH OR DRIED	Madagascar
140490	OTHER VEGTBLE MATERIALS	Madagascar
250410	NATRL IN PWDR GRPHITE/IN FLAKES	Madagascar
251611	GRANITE CRUDE OR ROUGHLY TRIMMED	Madagascar
251612	GRANITE MERELY CUT INTO BLOCK/SLABS OF RECTANGULAR (INCL SQR) SHAPE	Madagascar
330190	OTHR CONC OF ESNL OILS IN FATS/FIXD/WAX LIKE TRPNC BYPRDCTS OF DETERPENATION OF ESNL OILS AQU DISTLTLS/SOLTN OF ESNL OLS	Madagascar
392620	ARTCLS OF APRL & CLTHNG ACSORS(INCL GLVS)	Madagascar
410190	OTHER HIDES AND SKINS OF BVNE ANMLS INCDNGBUTTS/BENDS/BULLIES FRESH/SLTD/PRSRVD	Madagascar
530390	TOW & WASTE OF JUTE & OTHER TXTL BAST FBRS	Madagascar

HS Codes	Product Description	Country
611020	JERSEYS ETC OF COTTON	Madagascar
620342	TROUSERS BIB & BRACE OVERALLS BREECHES & SHORTS OF COTTON FOR MEN'S & BOYS'	Madagascar
630499	OTHER FURNISHING ARTICLES OF OTHER TEXTILE MATERIALS,NOT KNITTED/CROCHETED	Madagascar
730690	OTHER TUBES,PIPES ETC.OF IRON OR STEEL	Madagascar
731829	OTHER NON-THREADED ARTICLES	Madagascar
761699	OTHERS ARTICLES OF ALUMINIUM (OTHERS).	Madagascar
780199	OTHER UNREFINED LEAD AND LEAD ALLOYS	Madagascar
840999	PARTS OF OTHER ENGINES(DSL/SMI DSL) OTHER THAN PARTS FOR AIRCRAFT ENGINES	Madagascar
846693	PRTS & ACCSSRS FR HDG NOS.8456 TO 8461	Madagascar
847141	OTHR DGITL AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESNG MACHNS COMPRISNG IN SAMEHOUSNG A CENTRLPROCESNG UNIT & INPUT & OUTPUT UNIT,WH/NOT COMBIND	Madagascar
853180	OTHER APPARATUS	Madagascar
853620	AUTMTC CIRCUIT BREAKERS	Madagascar
853650	OTHER SWITCHES :	Madagascar
870899	OTR PRTS&ACCSSRS OF VHCLS OF HDG 8701-8705	Madagascar
910521	WALL CLOCKS,ELECTRICALLY OPERATED	Madagascar
960621	BUTTONS OF PLSTCS,NT CVRD WTH TXTL MTRL	Madagascar
960719	OTHER SLIDE FASTENERS	Madagascar
71339	OTER BEANS DRIED & SHLD	Malawi
71390	OTHR DRIED & SHLD LUGUMINOUS VEGITABLS	Malawi
392010	PLATES SHEETS ETC.OF POLYMRS OF ETHYLENE	Malawi
440399	OTHER WOOD IN ROUGH	Malawi
440710	SAWN OR CHIPPED WOOD CONIFEROUS	Malawi
440799	OTHR SAWN/CHIPPED WOOD EXCL OAK & BEECH	Malawi
470790	OTHER, INCLUDING UNSORTED WASTE AND SCRAP	Malawi
710310	UNWRKD/SMPLY SAWN/ROUGHLY SHAPED PRECIOUS & SEMI PRECIOUS STONES	Malawi
710399	OTHERWISE WRKD OTHR PRCS AND SEMI PRCS STONE	Malawi
847330	PRTS & ACCSSRS OF MCHNS OF HDG NO.8471	Malawi
901890	OTHR INSTRMNTS&APPLNCS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE	Malawi
170490	OTHER SUGR CNFCTNRY NT CONTAINING COCOA	Mali
190490	OTHER PRPD FOODS OBTND FROM RSTD CRL FLKS	Mali
210210	ACTIVE YEASTS	Mali
340120	SOAP IN OTHER FORMS	Mali
401110	NEW PNMTY TYRES OF A KND USED ON MOTOR CARS(INCL STATION WAGONS & RACING CARS	Mali
401693	GASKETS WASHERS & OTHER SEALS	Mali
760719	NT BCKD ALMNM FOIL NOT ROLLD	Mali
841490	PRTS OF AIR/VACUM PUMPS,CMPRSSRS & FANS	Mali
850440	STATIC CONVERTERS	Mali
900150	SPECTACLE LENSES OF OTHR MATERIALS	Mali
50800	CORAL,SHELS OF MOLUSCS,CRSTCNS/ECHINDRMS & CUTTL NON SMPLY PRPD NOT SHAPD,PWDR & WSTE	Mozambique
71331	BEANS OF THE SPP VIGNA MUNGO,HEPPER OR VIGNA RADIATA,WILCZEK DRIED & SHLD	Mozambique
71390	OTHR DRIED & SHLD LUGUMINOUS VEGITABLS	Mozambique
90420	FRUTS OF GENS CAPSCM/PMNTA,DRED/CRSHD/GRND	Mozambique
270119	OTHER COAL:	Mozambique
270120	BRIQUETS OVTIDS & SMLR SLD FUILS FROM COAL	Mozambique
282630	SODIUM HEXAFLUOROALUMINATE	Mozambique
340290	OTHER WASHING PRPNS & CLEANING PRPNS	Mozambique
391740	FITTINGS FOR TUBES PIPES & HOSES OF PLSTC	Mozambique
392690	OTHER ARTICLES OF PLASTICS	Mozambique

HS Codes	Product Description	Country
440349	OTHR TROPICAL WOOD	Mozambique
440710	SAWN OR CHIPPED WOOD CONIFEROUS	Mozambique
440799	OTHR SAWN/CHIPPED WOOD EXCL OAK & BEECH	Mozambique
481910	CARTNS BOXS CASES OF CORUGTD PAPR/PAPRBORD	Mozambique
690290	OTHR REFRACTROY BRICKS,BLOCKS,TILES ETC	Mozambique
710310	UNWRKD/SMPLY SAWN/ROUGHLY SHAPED PRECIOUS & SEMI PRECIOUS STONES	Mozambique
710399	OTHERWISE WRKD OTHR PRCS AND SEMI PRCS STONE	Mozambique
721934	COLD-RLLD PRDCTS OF STAINLESS STEEL OF A THICKNESS >= 0.5 MM BUT < 1 MM	Mozambique
730210	RAILS	Mozambique
731700	NAILS,TACKS,STAPLS ETC.(EXCL THOS UNDR HD NO.8305)& SIMLR ARTCLS OF IRN OF STL,W/N WTH HEDS OF OTHR MATERL BUT EXCL COPERHED	Mozambique
841480	OTHER PUMPS,COMPRESSORS ETC	Mozambique
848340	GEARS & GEARNG,EXCL TOOTHD WHEELS,TRNSMSN ELMNTS PRSNTD SEPRTLY;BALL SCRWS;GEAR BOXS& SPEED CHNGRS,INCL TORQUE CNVRTRS	Mozambique
848360	CLUTCHS & SHFT COUPLNG(INCL UNIVRSL JOINT	Mozambique
850440	STATIC CONVERTERS	Mozambique
851590	PARTS OF ARTICLS IN HDNG 8515	Mozambique
860799	OTHR PARTS OF OTHR COACHES/CARIAGES	Mozambique
860800	RLWAY/TRMWAY TRCK FXTRS & FTNGS;MCHNCL & ELCTRO-MCHNCL SGNLNG,TRFC CNTRL EQPMNT FR ROADS,INLND WTRWAYS ETC,PRTS OF THE ABOVE	Mozambique
940390	PARTS OF FURNITURES OF HEADING 9403	Mozambique
90420	FRUTS OF GENS CAPSCM/PMNTA,DRED/CRSHD/GRND	Rwanda
410419	OTHER GRAIN OF BOVINE IN WET STATE INCLDNGWET-BLUE	Rwanda
710310	UNWRKD/SMPLY SAWN/ROUGHLY SHAPED PRECIOUS & SEMI PRECIOUS STONES	Rwanda
847330	PRTS & ACCSSRS OF MCHNS OF HDG NO.8471	Samoa
851829	OTHR LOUD SPEAKERS,W/N MNTD IN THR ENCLSR	Samoa
150420	FATS & OILS & THEIR FRACTIONS OF FISH OTHR THAN LIVER OILS	Senegal
210690	OTHER FOOD PREPARATIONS	Senegal
293629	OTHER VITAMINS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES :	Senegal
300490	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	Senegal
320990	OTHR PAINT VARNSHS (INCL ENML & LAQURS) BSD ON OTHR SYNTHTIC POLYMERS ETC	Senegal
330290	OTHER: MIXTURES OF AROMATIC CHEMICALS AND ESSENTIAL OILS AS PERFUME BASE:	Senegal
340399	OTHER LUBRICTNG PREPARATIONS	Senegal
350699	OTHER PREPARED GLUES AND OTHER ADHESIVES	Senegal
381400	ORGANIC COMPSTE SLVNTS & THINNERS N.E.S. PREPARED PAINT OR VARNISH REMOVERS	Senegal
382440	PRPD ADTVS FOR CEMENTS-MORTARS/CONCRETES	Senegal
382490	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS NES	Senegal
390110	POLYETHYLENE HVNG A SPFC GRVTY BELOW 0.94	Senegal
392329	SACKS & BAGS (INCL CONES)OF OTHR PLASTICS	Senegal
392410	TABLEWARE & KITCHENWARE OF PLASTICS	Senegal
392620	ARTCLS OF APRL & CLTHNG ACSORS(INCL GLVS)	Senegal
392690	OTHER ARTICLES OF PLASTICS	Senegal
400911	TUBES,PIPES & HOSES OF VULCNSD RUBR NOT REINFORCED/OTHRWSE COMBINED WTH OTHR MATERIALS WITHOUT FITTINGS	Senegal
400942	TUBES,PIPES,&HOSES OF VULCNSD RUBR REINFORCED	Senegal

HS Codes	Product Description	Country
	OTHERWISE COMBINED WITH OTHER MATERIALS WITH FITTINGS	
401039	OTHR TRANSMISSION BLTS/BELTING OF VULCANISED RUBBER	Senegal
401693	GASKETS WASHERS & OTHER SEALS	Senegal
401699	ARTCLS OF VULCANISED RBR EXCL HRD RBR NES	Senegal
410190	OTHER HIDES AND SKINS OF BVNE ANMLS INCDNGBUTTS/BENDS/BULLIES FRESH/SLTD/PRSRVD	Senegal
410210	RAW SKINS OF SHEEP OR LAMBS WITH WOOL ON	Senegal
410419	OTHER GRAIN OF BOVINE IN WET STATE INCLDNGWET-BLUE	Senegal
470790	OTHER, INCLUDING UNSORTED WASTE AND SCRAP	Senegal
480439	OTHR CRFT PAPER & PAPERBOARD WGHNG<=150G/M2	Senegal
481840	SANITARY TOWLS & TAMPONS NAPKINS & SMLR ARTCL	Senegal
640620	OUTER SOLES & HEELS OF RUBBER/PLSTCS	Senegal
690790	OTHER UNGLAZED TILES,CUBES ETC	Senegal
691010	SANITARY FIXTURES OF PORCELAIN/CHINA	Senegal
691090	OTHR SANITARY FIXTURES(EXCL OF PORCELAIN)	Senegal
731815	OTHER SCREWS AND BOLTS, WHETHER OR NOT WITH THEIR NUTS OR WASHERS	Senegal
731816	THREADED NUTS	Senegal
731829	OTHER NON-THREADED ARTICLES	Senegal
732619	OTHER ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL FORGED OR STAMPED BUT NOT FURTHER WORKED	Senegal
761010	DORS,WINDOWS,THEIR FRAME & THRESHLDS FR DORS	Senegal
761699	OTHERS ARTICLES OF ALUMINIUM (OTHERS).	Senegal
790200	ZINC WASTE AND SCRAP	Senegal
820411	HND-OPRTD SPANERS & WRENCHS NON-ADJUSTBLE	Senegal
820540	SCREWDRIVERS	Senegal
820559	OTHER HND TOOLS(INCL GLAZIERS DIAMONDS)	Senegal
820750	TOOLS FOR DRILLING OTR THN ROCK DRILNG	Senegal
820790	OTHER INTERCHANGEABLE TOOLS:	Senegal
830120	LOCKS OF A KIND USED FOR MOTOR VEHICLES	Senegal
830140	OTHER LOCKS :	Senegal
830160	PARTS OF ARTICLES IN HDG 8301	Senegal
831000	SIGN PLTS,NAME PLTS,ADDRS PLTS & SMLR PLTSNUMBERS,LTTRS & SYMBOLS,OF BS MTL EXCLD OF HDG NO. 9405	Senegal
840999	PARTS OF OTHER ENGINES(DSL/SMI DSL) OTHER THAN PARTS FOR AIRCRAFT ENGINES	Senegal
841191	PARTS OF TURBO-JETS/TURBO PROPELLERS	Senegal
841420	HAND OR FOOT-OPERATED AIR PUMPS	Senegal
841451	TABLE,FLOOR,WALL,WINDOW,CEILING/ROOF FANS,WTH SLF-CNTND ELCTRC MOTOR OF OUTPT<=125 W	Senegal
841490	PRTS OF AIR/VACUM PUMPS,CMPRSSRS & FANS	Senegal
841590	PARTS OF THE AIR CONDITIONING MACHINES ETC	Senegal
841869	OTHR RFRGRTNG/FRZNG EQPMNT;HEAT PUMPS	Senegal
842131	INTAKE AIR FLTRS FR INTRNL CMBSTN ENGNS	Senegal
842139	OTHR FLTRNG/PURFYNG MCHNRY & APRTS FR GAS	Senegal
842199	OTHR PARTS OF FLTRNG/PURFYNG MCHNRY	Senegal
842489	OTHER MECHANICAL APPLIANCES	Senegal
843149	OTHR MCHN PRTS OF HDG NO. 8426,8430/8439	Senegal
847130	PORTBL DGTL AUTOMATC DATA PROCESNG MACHNS,WGHNG	Senegal
847150	DIGITL PROCESNG UNITS EXCL OF SUB HDNGS 847141 & 847149,WH/NOT CONT ONE/TWO TYPES OF UN,LIKE STORG/INPUT/OUTPUT UNITS	Senegal

HS Codes	Product Description	Country
847160	INPUT/OUTPUT UNITS,WH/NOT CONTAING STORAGE UNITS IN THE SAME HOUSNG	Senegal
847989	OTHR MCHN &MCHNCL APPLNCS OF HDG 8479	Senegal
848130	CHECK VALVES	Senegal
848140	SAFETY/RELIEF VALVES	Senegal
848180	OTHER APPLIANCES :	Senegal
848210	BALL BEARINGS	Senegal
848291	BALLS,NEEDLES & ROLLERS	Senegal
848340	GEARS & GEARNG,EXCL TOOTHD WHEELS,TRNSMSN ELMNTS PRSNTD SEPRTLY;BALL SCRWS;GEAR BOXS& SPEED CHNGRS,INCL TORQUE CNVRTRS	Senegal
848350	FLY WHEELS & PULLEYS,INCL PULLEY BLOCKS	Senegal
850300	PARTS SUTBL FR USE SOLELY/PRNCPLLY WTH THEMCHNS OF HDG NO.8501 AND 8502	Senegal
850433	OTHR TRNSFRMRS HVNG A PWR HNDLNG CAPACTY EXCDNG 16 KVA BT NT EXCDNG 500 KVA	Senegal
850440	STATIC CONVERTERS	Senegal
851220	OTHER LIGHTING OR VISUAL SIGNALLING EQUIPMENT :	Senegal
851230	SOUND SIGNALLING EQPMNT	Senegal
851290	PARTS OF ELCTRCL LIGHTNG/SIGNALNG EQUIP	Senegal
851829	OTHR LOUD SPEAKERS,W/N MNTD IN THR ENCLSRs	Senegal
852729	OTHR REDIO-BROADCST RCVRS NT CPBL TO OPRT WHT EXTRNL POWR,USD IN MOTR VHCLS,INCL APPRTS FR RCVNG RADIO-TLPHNY/RADIO-TLGRPHY	Senegal
852990	OTHE PARTS OF HDG 8525 TO 8528	Senegal
853110	BURGLAR/FIRE ALARMS AND SIMILAR APPRATUS	Senegal
853190	PARTS OF SIGNALING/TRAFFIC CONTROL EQPMNT	Senegal
853649	OTHER RELAYS	Senegal
853650	OTHER SWITCHES :	Senegal
853690	OTHER APPRATUS OF HEADING 8536	Senegal
853990	PARTS OF ARTICLES OF HEADING 8539	Senegal
854140	PHOTOSENSTV SEMICNDCTR DEVICES,INCL PHOTOVLTC CELLS W/N ASSMBLD IN MODULES/ MADE UP INTO PANELS;LIGHT EMTTNG DIODES	Senegal
854160	MOUNTED PIEZO-ELECTRIC CRYSTALS	Senegal
854419	WINDING WIRES OF OTHR METLS./SUBSTANCES	Senegal
854449	OTHR ELCTRC CNDCTRS FOR A VOLTAGE <=80 V	Senegal
870880	SUSPENSION SHOCK ABSORBERS	Senegal
870990	PARTS OF THE VEHICLES OF HDG 8709	Senegal
901580	OTHER INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES:	Senegal
902720	CHROMATOGRAPHS & ELECTROPHORESIS INSTRMNT	Senegal
903300	PRTS & ACCESSORIES FR MACHINES,APPLIANCES,INSTRUMENTS/APPARATUS OF CHAPTER 90,NES	Senegal
940180	OTHER SEATS	Senegal
940190	OTHER SEATS OF HEADING 9401	Senegal
940330	WOODEN FRNTR OF A KND USED IN OFFICES	Senegal
960610	PRSS-FSTNR,SNP-FSTNR & PRSS-STUD & PRTS	Senegal
50800	CORAL,SHELS OF MOLUSCS,CRSTCNS/ECHINDRMS & CUTTL NON SPLY PRPD NOT SHAPD,PWDR & WSTE	Somalia
71331	BEANS OF THE SPP VIGNA MUNGO,HEPPER OR VIGNA RADIATA,WILCZEK DRIED & SHLD	Somalia
210610	PROTEIN CONCNRTRS & TEXTURED PROTN SBSTNCS	Somalia
410190	OTHER HIDES AND SKINS OF BVNE ANMLS INCDNGBUTTS/BENDS/BULLIES FRESH/SLTD/PRSRVD	Somalia
410229	RW SKN OF SHP LMB ETC NT PCKLD WTOUT WL ON	Somalia
410390	RAW HIDS AND SKINS OF OTHER ANIMAL	Somalia

HS Codes	Product Description	Country
870893	CLUTCHES & PRTS THEREOF	Somalia
10690	OTHER LIVE ANIMALS EXCLUDING MAMMALS, REPTILES AND BIRDS	Tanzania
50800	CORAL,SHELS OF MOLUSCS,CRSTCNS/ECHINDRMS & CUTTL NON SPLY PRPD NOT SHAPD,PWDR & WSTE	Tanzania
71331	BEANS OF THE SPP VIGNA MUNGO,HEPPER OR VIGNA RADIATA,WILCZEK DRIED & SHLD	Tanzania
71333	KIDNY BENS INCL WHITE PEA BENS DRIED & SHLD	Tanzania
71340	LENTILS (MOSUR),DRIED & SHLD	Tanzania
71390	OTHR DRIED & SHLD LUGUMINOUS VEGETABLES	Tanzania
121190	OTHER : SEEDS :	Tanzania
190590	OTHR BREAD,PSTRY,RICE PAPER & SMLR PRODUCTS	Tanzania
210690	OTHER FOOD PREPARATIONS	Tanzania
250840	OTHER CLAYS :	Tanzania
260500	COBALT ORES & CONCENTRATES	Tanzania
260700	LEAD ORES & CONCENTRATES	Tanzania
260900	TIN ORES & CONCENTRATES	Tanzania
320190	OTHER TANNING EXTRACTS	Tanzania
321511	PRINTING INK,BLACK	Tanzania
330129	OTHER ESSENTIAL OILS OTHER THAN THOSE OF CITRUS FRUIT	Tanzania
340211	ANIONIC W/N FOR RETAIL SALE	Tanzania
390120	POLYETHYLENE HVNG A SPECIFIC GRAVITY 0.94 /MORE	Tanzania
390210	POLYPROPYLENE	Tanzania
390730	EPOXIDE RESINS	Tanzania
390890	OTHER POLYAMIDES	Tanzania
392620	ARTICLES OF APRON & CLOTHING ACCESSORIES(INCL GLOVES)	Tanzania
400911	TUBES,PIPES & HOSES OF VULCANIZED RUBBER NOT REINFORCED/OTHERWISE COMBINED WITH OTHER MATERIALS WITHOUT FITTINGS	Tanzania
400942	TUBES,PIPES,&HOSES OF VULCANIZED RUBBER REINFORCED OTHERWISE COMBINED WITH OTHER MATERIALS WITH FITTINGS	Tanzania
410120	WHOLE HIDES & SKINS OF BOVINE ANIMALS OF WEIGHT PER SKIN NOT EXCEEDING & KG WHEN SIMPLY DRIED,10 KG DRIED SLTD,16 KG WHEN FRESH/SLTD/PRESERVED	Tanzania
410190	OTHER HIDES AND SKINS OF BOVINE ANIMALS INCLUDING BUTTS/BENDS/BULLIES FRESH/SLTD/PRESERVED	Tanzania
410411	FULL GRAINS-UNSPLIT/GRAIN-SPLITS OF BOVINE IN WET STATE INCLUDING WET-BLUE	Tanzania
410419	OTHER GRAIN OF BOVINE IN WET STATE INCLUDING WET-BLUE	Tanzania
410449	OTHER GRAIN OF BOVINE IN DRY STATE (CRUST)	Tanzania
420219	TRUNKS,SUIT-CASES ETC & SMLR CONTAINERS WITH OUTER SURFACE OF OTHER MATERIALS	Tanzania
440130	SAWDUST & WOOD WASTE/SCRAP W/N AGGLOMERATED IN LOGS BRIQUETS PELETS OR SMLR FORMS	Tanzania
440710	SAWN OR CHIPPED WOOD CONIFEROUS	Tanzania
440729	OTHER :	Tanzania
440799	OTHER SAWN/CHIPPED WOOD EXCL OAK & BEECH	Tanzania
440910	CONIFEROUS WOOD CONTINUOUSLY SHAPED	Tanzania
441900	TABLE/KITCHENWARE OF WOOD	Tanzania
470790	OTHER, INCLUDING UNSORTED WASTE AND SCRAP	Tanzania
480429	OTHER SACK KRAFT PAPER	Tanzania
481190	OTHER PAPER, PAPERBOARD, CELLULOSE WADDING AND WEBS OF CELLULOSE FIBRES :	Tanzania
490199	OTHER PRINTED BOOKS ETC OF HS NO. 4901	Tanzania

<b>HS Codes</b>	<b>Product Description</b>	<b>Country</b>
491191	PICTURES DESIGNS & PHOTOGRAPHS	Tanzania
520100	COTTON, NOT CARDED OR COMBED	Tanzania
530890	OTHER VEG TEXTL YARN	Tanzania
550510	WASTE ETC.OF SYNTHETIC FIBRES	Tanzania
551219	OTHER WOVEN FABRICS, CNTNG 85% OR MORE BY WT OF POLYESTR STAPLE FIBRES	Tanzania
610910	T-SHIRTS ETC OF COTTON	Tanzania
621020	OTHER GARMENTS, OF THE TYPE DESCRIBED IN SUB-HEADINGS 6201 11 TO 6201 19 :	Tanzania
630190	OTHER BLANKETS AND TRAVELLING RUGS :	Tanzania
630419	OTHER BEDSPREADS	Tanzania
640391	OTHER ANKLE COVERED FOOTWEAR	Tanzania
650610	SAFETY HEADGEAR	Tanzania
680221	SIMPLY CUT/SAWN MARBLE TRAVERTINE & ALABASTER WITH A FLAT OR EVEN SURFACE	Tanzania
680299	OTHER STONE	Tanzania
710310	UNWRKD/SMPLY SAWN/ROUGHLY SHAPED PRECIOUS & SEMI PRECIOUS STONES	Tanzania
720711	PRDCTS CONTNG BY WT	Tanzania
721129	OTHR FLT-RLD PRDCTS OF IRON/NON-ALOY STL NT FRTHR WRKD THN COLD-ROLD(COLD-RDUCD), (EXCL 7211.23)	Tanzania
730722	THREADED ELBOWS,BNDS & SLEVS OF STNLES STL	Tanzania
731819	OTHER THREADED ARTICLES	Tanzania
780199	OTHER UNREFINED LEAD AND LEAD ALLOYS	Tanzania
790310	ZINC DUST	Tanzania
820730	TOOLS FOR PRESING STAMPING OR PUNCHING	Tanzania
820770	TOOLS FOR MILLING	Tanzania
830990	OTHER PACKING ACCESSORIES	Tanzania
840390	PARTS OF CENTRAL HEATING BOILERS	Tanzania
840991	PRTS SUITBL FR USE SOLELY/PRNCPLY WTH SPARK-IGNTN INTRNL COMBUSTION PISTON ENGSOTHER THAN PARTS FOR AIRCRAFT ENGINES	Tanzania
840999	PARTS OF OTHER ENGINES(DSL/SMI DSL) OTHER THAN PARTS FOR AIRCRAFT ENGINES	Tanzania
841381	OTHER PUMPS	Tanzania
841459	OTHER FANS	Tanzania
842490	PARTS OF MECHANICAL APPLIANCES	Tanzania
843999	PRTS OF MCHNRY FR MKNG/FNSHNG PAPR/PAPRBRD	Tanzania
844130	MCHNS FR MKNG CARTONS,BOXES,CASES,TUBES, DRUMS/SMLR CONTNRS,OTHR THAN BY MOULDING	Tanzania
844319	OTHER OFFSET PRINTING MACHINERY	Tanzania
844820	PRTS & ACCSSRS OF MCHNS OF HDG NO.8444/OF THEIR AUXLRY MCHNRY	Tanzania
845530	ROLLS FOR ROLLING MILLS	Tanzania
847160	INPUT/OUTPUT UNITS,WH/NOT CONTAING STORAGE UNITS IN THE SAME HOUSNG	Tanzania
847170	STORAGE UNITS.	Tanzania
847350	PARTS& ACCESRIES SUITABL FOR USE WITH MCHNS OF TWO/MORE OF HDNGS NOS 8469 TO 8472	Tanzania
847790	PARTS OF MACHNS OF WORKING RBR/PLASTIC	Tanzania
848079	OTHR MOULDS FOR RUBBER/PLASTICS	Tanzania
848340	GEARS & GEARNG,EXCL TOOTHD WHEELS,TRNSMSN ELMNTS PRSNTD SEPRTRY;BALL SCRWS;GEAR BOXS& SPEED CHNGRS,INCL TORQUE CNVRTRS	Tanzania
851821	SINGLE LOUDSPEKERS,MOUNTD IN THR ENCLSR	Tanzania
851830	HEADPHONES EARPHONES & COMBINED MICROPHONE/SPEAKER SETS	Tanzania



HS Codes	Product Description	Country
852990	OTHE PARTS OF HDG 8525 TO 8528	Tanzania
853649	OTHER RELAYS	Tanzania
854430	IGNTN WIRING SETS & OTHR WIRING SETS OF A KIND USED IN VEHICLES AIRCRAFT/SHIPS	Tanzania
870899	OTR PRTS&ACSSRS OF VHCLS OF HDG 8701-8705	Tanzania
871200	BICYCLES AND OTHERCYCLES(INCL DELIVERY TRICYCLES),NOT MOTORISED	Tanzania
871499	OTHR PRTS&ACSSRS OF BICYCLES& OTHR CYCLES	Tanzania
871680	OTHER VEHICLES :	Tanzania
901819	OTHR ELCTRO-DIAGNOSTC APPRPTS INCL THSE FORFUNCTIONAL EXPLRATRY EXAMINATION OR FOR CHECKING PHYSIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS	Tanzania
960190	OTHER ARTICLES OF HDG 9601	Tanzania
120929	OTHR SEEDS OF FORAGE PLANTS	Uganda
180100	COCOA BEANS WHOLE/BROKEN RAW/ROASTED	Uganda
252329	OTHER PORTLAND CEMENT	Uganda
260700	LEAD ORES & CONCENTRATES	Uganda
294200	OTHER ORGANIC COMPOUNDS : CEFADROXIL AND ITS SALTS, IBUPROFANE, NIFEDIPINE, RANITIDINE, DANES SALT OF D(-) PHENYL GLYC	Uganda
392330	CRBYS BTTLs FLSKS & SMLR ARTCLS OF PLSTCS	Uganda
401120	NEW PNMTC TYRES USED ON BUSES/LORRIES	Uganda
401511	SURGICLE GLOVES,MITTENS & MITTS	Uganda
401693	GASKETS WASHERS & OTHER SEALS	Uganda
410120	WHOL HIDS &SKNS OF BVNE ANMLS OF WT PR SKNNT EXCDNG & KG WHN SMPLY DRID,10 KG DRID SLTD,16 KG WHEN FRESH/SLTD/PRSRVD	Uganda
410150	WHOL HIDS &SKNS OF BVNE ANMLS OF WT EXCDNG16 KG	Uganda
410190	OTHER HIDES AND SKINS OF BVNE ANMLS INCDNGBUTTS/BENDS/BULLIES FRESH/SLTD/PRSRVD	Uganda
410390	RAW HIDS AND SKINS OF OTHER ANIMAL	Uganda
410419	OTHER GRAIN OF BOVINE IN WET STATE INCLDNGWET-BLUE	Uganda
410621	TANED/CRUST HIDE &SKINS OF GOAT OR KIDS INWET STATE INCLUDING WET-BLUE.	Uganda
410691	TANED/CRUST HIDE & SKINS OF OTHER ANIMALS IN WET STATE INCLUDING WET-BLUE	Uganda
440349	OTHR TROPICAL WOOD	Uganda
440399	OTHER WOOD IN ROUGH	Uganda
440729	OTHER :	Uganda
440799	OTHR SAWN/CHIPPED WOOD EXCL OAK & BEECH	Uganda
442190	OTHER ARTICLES EXCL CLOTH HANGERS	Uganda
481190	OTHER PAPER, PAPERBOARD, CELLULOSE WADDING AND WEBS OF CELLULOSE FIBRES :	Uganda
630419	OTHER BEDSPREADS	Uganda
731010	TANKS,CASKS,DRUMS ETC OF CAPCTY OF >=50L	Uganda
731824	COTTERS & COTTER PINS,NON-THREADED	Uganda
740919	OTHER PLATES,SHEETS ETC OF REFINED COPPER	Uganda
841330	FUEL,LUBRICATING/COOLING MEDIUM PUMPS FOR INTERNAL COMBUSTION PISTON ENGINES	Uganda
842123	OIL/PRTL-FLTRS FR INTRNL CMBSTN ENGS	Uganda
842129	OTHR FLTRNG/PURFYNG MCHNRY & APPRPTS FR LQD	Uganda
847790	PARTS OF MACHNS OF WORKING RBR/PLASTIC	Uganda
848049	OTHR MOULDS FR METAL/METAL CARBIDES	Uganda
848079	OTHR MOULDS FOR RUBBER/PLASTICS	Uganda
848220	TAPERED ROLLED BEARINGS,INCLUDING CONE AND TAPERED ROLLER ASSEMBLIES	Uganda

HS Codes	Product Description	Country
848340	GEARS & GEARNG,EXCL TOOTHD WHEELS,TRNSMSN ELMNTS PRSNTD SEPRTLY;BALL SCRWS;GEAR BOXS& SPEED CHNGRS,INCL TORQUE CNVRTRS	Uganda
850490	PRTS OF TRNSFRMRS,STATIC CNVRTRS & INDUCTR	Uganda
853521	AUTMTC CIRCUIT BRKRS FR A VLTG OF	Uganda
902610	INSTRUMENTS & APPARATUS FOR MEASURING OR CHECKING THE FLOW OR LEVEL OF LIQUIDS	Uganda
902680	OTHER INSTRUMENTS OR APPARATUS :	Uganda
903180	OTHER INSTRUMENTS, APPLIANCES AND MACHINES	Uganda
950590	OTHER FESTIVE ARTICLES	Uganda
960719	OTHER SLIDE FASTENERS	Uganda
260200	MN ORES & CONCENTRATS INCLDNG FERRUGINS MN ORS & CONCNRTRS WTH MN CNTNT 20 PERCNTOR MORE CALCULATED ON THE DRY WEIGHT	Zambia
260700	LEAD ORES & CONCENTRATES	Zambia
410449	OTHER GRAIN OF BOVINE IN DRY STATE (CRUST)	Zambia
442090	WOOD MARQUETRY & INLAID WOOD;CASKETS&CASESFOR CULTRY & OTHR SIMILAR ARTICLES OF WOOD	Zambia
701690	OTHER ARTICLES OF GLASS OF HEADING 7016	Zambia
710399	OTHERWISE WRKD OTHR PRCS AND SEMI PRCS STONE	Zambia
740200	UNREFINED COPPER;COPPER ANODES FOR ELECTROLYTIC REFINING	Zambia
848079	OTHR MOULDS FOR RUBBER/PLASTICS	Zambia
850980	OTHER ELECTRO-MECHANICAL DOMESTIC APPLANCS	Zambia
853690	OTHER APPRATUS OF HEADING 8536	Zambia
870899	OTR PRTS&ACCSSRS OF VHCLS OF HDG 8701-8705	Zambia
999999	*UNSPECIFIED ITEMS	Zambia

**Table A. 5: Top 20 Bilateral Exports-By Increase in value of exports**

(a) Afghanistan

Afghanistan					
Product Codes	Product Description	Status	Bilateral Exports Post DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Bilateral Exports Pre DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Increase in Value of Exports
80410	Dates	MOP	4.98	0.15	4.83
80420	Figs	Exclusion	39.65	36.58	3.08
252010	Gypsum; anhydrite	Elimination	1.58	0.00	1.58
70310	Onions and shallots	Exclusion	2.32	0.77	1.55
284700	Hydrogen peroxide, whether or not solidified with urea.	Elimination	1.30	0.00	1.30
281511	Solid	Elimination	0.75	0.00	0.75
283620	Disodium carbonate	Elimination	0.48	0.00	0.48
251512	Merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks or slabs of a rectangular (including square) shape	Exclusion	0.28	0.01	0.28
844399	Other parts & accessories for printing machinery excl. 8443.91	Elimination	0.17	0.00	0.17
851712	Telephones for cellular networks/for other wireless networks, other than Line telephone sets with cordless handsets	Elimination	0.14	0.00	0.14
851769	Other apparatus for transmission/reception of voice, images/other data, incl. apparatus for communication in a wired/wireless	Elimination	0.13	0.00	0.13

	network (such as a local/wide area network) , other than 8517.61 & 8517.62				
844540	Textile winding (including weftwinding) or reeling machines	Elimination	0.13	0.00	0.13
851770	Parts of telephone sets, incl. telephones for cellular networks/for other wireless networks; other apparatus for the transmission/reception of voice, images/other data, incl. apparatus for communication in a wired/wireless network (such as a local/wide a	Elimination	0.13	0.00	0.13
252329	Other: Cement	Elimination	0.12	0.00	0.12
720221	Containing by weight more than 55 % of silicon	MOP	0.11	0.00	0.11
711590	Other: Laboratory and industrial articles of precious metal	Elimination	0.11	0.00	0.10
121190	Other: seeds	Elimination	0.27	0.16	0.10
250100	Salt (including table salt and denatured salt) and pure sodium chloride, whether or not in aqueous solution or containing added anticaking or freeflowing agents; sea water.	Elimination	0.10	0.00	0.10
441011	Particle board of wood, whether/not agglomerated with resins/other organic binding substances	Elimination	0.09	0.00	0.09
252310	Cement clinkers	Elimination	0.07	0.00	0.07

(b) Bangladesh

Bangladesh					
Product Codes	Product Description	Status	Bilateral Exports Post DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Bilateral Exports Pre DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Increase in Value of Exports
530310	OTHER BAST FIBRES	Elimination	69.60	27.92	41.68
30269	OTHR FISH FRSH/CHLD EXCL LIVRS & ROES	MOP	61.85	25.04	36.81
80290	OTHER : BETEL NUTS :	MOP	31.33	3.57	27.76
271011	LIGHT OILS AND PREPARATIONS	Elimination	29.36	7.70	21.66
630510	SACKS & BAGS FOR PACKING,MADE OF JUTE OR OF OTHR TXTL BAST FBRES OF HDG NO.5303	Elimination	50.63	31.78	18.86
530710	YARN OFJUT & OTHR TXTL BAST FIBRS,SINGLE	Elimination	28.08	11.85	16.24
252329	OTHER PORTLAND CEMENT	Elimination	20.64	7.80	12.84
720421	WASTE AND SCRAP OF STAINLESS STEEL	Exclusion	12.51	4.32	8.19
740400	COPPER WASTE & SCRAP	Exclusion	14.19	6.48	7.71
151590	OTHR FXD VEGTBL FATS & OILS & THR FRACTNS	MOP	6.47	0.07	6.41
620799	OTHER SMLR GARMENTS OF OTHER TXTL MATRLS	MoP	5.91	0.07	5.84
531010	UNBLECHD WOVEN FABRICS OF JUTE/OTHER TEXTILE BAST FIBRES	Elimination	9.31	4.04	5.27
251710	PEBBLES GRVL BRKN/CRSHD STONE COMMONLY USDFR CONCRTE AGRGTS FR RO MTLNG/RLY/OTHR BALAST SHINGLE & FLINT W/N HEAT-TREATED	Elimination	9.55	5.68	3.88
560790	OTHER TWINE,CORDAGE,ROPE AND CABLES	Elimination	4.25	0.48	3.78
620342	TROUSERS BIB & BRACE OVERALLS BREECHES & SHORTS OF COTTON FOR MEN'S & BOYS'	MOP	4.40	1.38	3.02

400121	NATRL RUBR IN SMKD SHEETS	MOP	3.14	0.36	2.78
220210	WATERS INCLDG MNRL WATERS & AERTD WATERS CNTNG ADDED SUGR/OTHR SWETNG MATR OR FLVRD	Elimination	3.53	1.10	2.44
520851	COTN FABRICS CONTNG >=85% BY WT OF COTN PRINTED PLAIN WEAVE WEIGNG <=100 G PER SQM	Elimination	2.07	0.01	2.06
611011	JERSEYS, PULLOVERS, CARDIGANS ETC OF WOOL	MoP	1.75	0.01	1.74
410449	OTHER GRAIN OF BOVINE IN DRY STATE (CRUST)	Elimination	5.87	4.18	1.69

(c) Benin

Benin					
Product Codes	Product Description	Status	Bilateral Exports Post DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Bilateral Exports Pre DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Increase in Value of Exports
80131	Cashew nuts: In shell	Elimination	112.74	54.99	57.75
740400	Copper waste and scrap.	Exclusion	11.92	2.56	9.36
760200	Aluminium waste and scrap.	Exclusion	10.54	1.23	9.31
310530	Diammonium hydrogenorthophosphate (diammonium phosphate)	Elimination	3.87	0.00	3.87
440349	Other: Teak wood in rough and other	Elimination	14.04	11.11	2.92
151110	Crude oil	MOP	2.85	0.00	2.85
260800	Zinc ores and concentrates.	Elimination	2.63	0.00	2.63
271113	Butanes	Elimination	2.38	0.00	2.38
720410	Waste and scrap of cast iron	Exclusion	1.57	0.72	0.84
440729	Other: Teak Wood and other	Elimination	0.70	0.11	0.59
440792	Of beech (Fagus spp.)	Elimination	0.53	0.00	0.53
271112	Propane	Elimination	0.36	0.00	0.36
400121	Smoked sheets	MOP	0.31	0.00	0.31
440710	Coniferous	Elimination	0.32	0.01	0.31
71310	Peas (Pisum sativum)	MOP	0.29	0.00	0.29
780199	Other	Elimination	0.23	0.02	0.22
521212	Bleached	Elimination	0.21	0.00	0.21
270119	Other coal	Elimination	0.21	0.00	0.21
720441	Turnings, shavings, chips, milling waste, sawdust, filings, trimmings and stampings, whether or not in bundles	Exclusion	0.20	0.00	0.20
790200	Zinc waste and scrap.	Elimination	0.31	0.13	0.19

(d) Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso					
Product Codes	Product Description	Status	Bilateral Exports Post DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Bilateral Exports Pre DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Increase in Value of Exports
80131	Cashew nuts: In shell	Elimination	4.08	0.01	4.07
260200	Manganese ores and concentrates, including ferruginous manganese ores and concentrates with a manganese content of 20 % or more, calculated on the dry weight.	Elimination	2.04	0.00	2.04
844520	Textile spinning machines	Elimination	0.42	0.00	0.42
120740	Sesamum seeds	Exclusion	0.12	0.00	0.12

842139	Other: Air separators, air purifiers	Elimination	0.01	0.00	0.01
130120	Gum Arabic	Exclusion	0.01	0.00	0.01
271290	Other wax	Elimination	0.01	0.00	0.01

(e) Burundi

Burundi					
Product Codes	Product Description	Status	Bilateral Exports Post DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Bilateral Exports Pre DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Increase in Value of Exports
120799	Other: Ajams, Mango kernel, Niger seed, Kokam and others	Exclusion	0.16	0.00	0.16
410221	Pickled	Elimination	0.09	0.00	0.09
410419	Other	Elimination	0.09	0.00	0.09
410510	In the wet state (including wetblue)	Elimination	0.05	0.00	0.05
854810	Waste and scrap of primary cells, primary batteries and electric accumulators; spent primary cells, spent primary batteries and spent electric accumulators	Elimination	0.03	0.00	0.03
410621	In the wet state (including wetblue)	Elimination	0.02	0.00	0.02
847490	Parts	Elimination	0.02	0.00	0.02
850134	Of an output exceeding 375 kW	Elimination	0.01	0.00	0.01
280920	Phosphoric acid and polyphosphoric acids	Exclusion	0.01	0.00	0.01

(f) Cambodia

Cambodia					
Product Codes	Product Description	Status	Bilateral Exports Post DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Bilateral Exports Pre DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Increase in Value of Exports
151110	Crude oil	MOP	4.48	0.53	3.95
400122	Technically specified natural rubber (TSNR)	MOP	0.44	0.00	0.44
80131	Cashew Nuts: In shell	Elimination	0.46	0.15	0.32
400121	Smoked sheets	MOP	0.17	0.00	0.17
120220	Shelled, whether or not broken	Exclusion	0.16	0.00	0.16
382319	Other	Elimination	0.08	0.00	0.08
852851	Other monitors, of a kind solely/principally used in an automatic data processing system of heading 84.71	Elimination	0.08	0.00	0.08
610990	Of other textile materials	MOP	0.06	0.00	0.06
610910	Of cotton	MOP	0.04	0.00	0.04
390110	Polyethylene having a specific gravity of less than 0.94	Elimination	0.04	0.00	0.04
80211	Almonds: In shell	Exclusion	0.03	0.00	0.03
620342	Of cotton	MOP	0.03	0.00	0.03
950691	Articles and equipment for general physical exercise, gymnastics or athletics	Elimination	0.03	0.00	0.03
640319	Other	MOP	0.03	0.00	0.03

90411	Neither crushed nor ground	Exclusion	0.03	0.00	0.03
440810	Coniferous	Elimination	0.02	0.00	0.02
610510	Of cotton	MOP	0.02	0.00	0.02
611030	Of manmade fibres	MOP	0.02	0.00	0.02
300339	Other	Elimination	0.02	0.00	0.02
392690	Other	MOP	0.02	0.00	0.02

(g) Central African Republic

Central African Republic					
Product Codes	Product Description	Status	Bilateral Exports Post DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Bilateral Exports Pre DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Increase in Value of Exports
720449	Other waste and scrap of iron and steel	Exclusion	0.45	0.09	0.37
440349	Other: Teak wood in rough and other	Elimination	0.67	0.31	0.36
440399	Other: Andaman Padauk, Bonsum (wood)	Elimination	0.42	0.14	0.27
440729	Other: Teak Wood and other	Elimination	0.24	0.00	0.24
780200	Lead waste and scrap.	Exclusion	0.05	0.00	0.05
281511	Solid	Elimination	0.04	0.00	0.04
440320	Other, coniferous	Elimination	0.09	0.07	0.02

(h) East Timor

East Timor					
Product Codes	Product Description	Status	Bilateral Exports Post DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Bilateral Exports Pre DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Increase in Value of Exports
999999	Commodities not specified according to kind	Elimination	10.47	0.00	10.47
851770	Parts of telephone sets, incl. telephones for cellular networks/for other wireless networks; other apparatus	Elimination	0.45	0.01	0.44
382490	Other	Elimination	0.38	0.00	0.38
720449	Other waste and scrap of iron and steel	Exclusion	0.17	0.02	0.15
760200	Aluminium waste and scrap.	Exclusion	0.08	0.00	0.08
960831	Indian ink drawing pens	Elimination	0.02	0.00	0.02
844610	For weaving fabrics of a width not exceeding 30 cm	Elimination	0.01	0.00	0.01

(i) Eritrea

Eritrea					
Product Codes	Product Description	Status	Bilateral Exports Post DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Bilateral Exports Pre DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Increase in Value of Exports
720449	Other waste and scrap of iron and steel	Exclusion	0.52	0.19	0.32
710310	Unworked or simply sawn or roughly shaped	Elimination	0.29	0.00	0.28

470790	Other, including unsorted waste and scrap	Elimination	0.08	0.01	0.08
720421	Of stainless steel	Exclusion	0.09	0.02	0.08
260700	Lead ores and concentrates.	Elimination	0.07	0.00	0.07
999999	Commodities not specified according to kind	Elimination	0.03	0.00	0.03
721210	Plated or coated with tin	Elimination	0.03	0.00	0.03
410449	Other: Raw hides and skins in the dry state	Elimination	0.02	0.00	0.02
842382	Having a maximum weighing capacity exceeding 30 kg but not exceeding 5,000 kg	Elimination	0.02	0.00	0.02
390230	Propylene copolymers	Elimination	0.01	0.00	0.01

(j) Ethiopia

Ethiopia					
Product Codes	Product Description	Status	Bilateral Exports Post DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Bilateral Exports Pre DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Increase in Value of Exports
410530	In the dry state (crust)	Elimination	5.48	0.01	5.47
71333	Kidney beans, including white pea beans (Phaseolus vulgaris)	MOP	4.21	1.16	3.06
71331	Beans of the species Vigna mungo (L.) Hepper or Vigna radiata (L.) Wilczek	MOP	2.12	0.37	1.75
91010	Ginger	MOP	1.56	0.51	1.05
120740	Sesamum seeds	Exclusion	0.97	0.00	0.97
120799	Other	Exclusion	0.89	0.00	0.89
710310	Unworked or simply sawn or roughly shaped	Elimination	0.79	0.01	0.78
411200	Leather further prepared after tanning or crusting, including parchmentdressed leather, of sheep or lamb, without wool on, whether or not split, other than leather of heading 41.14.	Elimination	0.65	0.00	0.64
410449	Other: Raw hides and skins in the dry state	Elimination	0.67	0.04	0.63
780199	Other	Elimination	0.84	0.26	0.58
271113	Butanes	Elimination	0.54	0.00	0.54
780110	Refined lead	Elimination	0.47	0.00	0.47
271112	Propane	Elimination	0.44	0.00	0.44
130120	Gum Arabic	Exclusion	0.38	0.02	0.36
740319	Other	Elimination	0.28	0.00	0.28
760200	Aluminium waste and scrap.	Exclusion	0.36	0.10	0.26
410719	Other	Elimination	0.23	0.00	0.23
260700	Lead ores and concentrates.	Elimination	0.22	0.00	0.22
870899	Other	Elimination	0.20	0.00	0.20
845590	Other parts	Elimination	0.20	0.00	0.20

(k) Gambia

Gambia
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Product Codes	Product Description	Status	Bilateral Exports Post DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Bilateral Exports Pre DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Increase in Value of Exports
80131	Cashew Nuts: In shell	Elimination	24.61	18.87	5.74
760200	Aluminium waste and scrap.	Exclusion	0.50	0.00	0.50
740400	Copper waste and scrap.	Exclusion	0.22	0.00	0.22
854810	Waste and scrap of primary cells, primary batteries and electric accumulators; spent primary cells, spent primary batteries and spent electric accumulators	Elimination	0.10	0.00	0.10
400231	Isobutene-isoprene (butyl) rubber (IIR)	Elimination	0.07	0.00	0.07
722860	Autres barres	Exclusion	0.04	0.00	0.04
390210	Polypropylene	Elimination	0.02	0.00	0.02
790200	Zinc waste and scrap.	Elimination	0.02	0.00	0.02
470790	Other, including unsorted waste and scrap	Elimination	0.01	0.00	0.01
320120	Wattle extract	Elimination	0.01	0.00	0.01
940360	Other wooden furniture	Elimination	0.01	0.00	0.01
130231	Agaragar	Elimination	0.01	0.00	0.01
854370	Other machines & apparatus for electrical machines & apparatus, other than than machines & apparatus for electroplating/ electrolysis/electrophoresis/signal generators/particle accelerators.	Elimination	0.01	0.00	0.01
720410	Waste and scrap of cast iron	Exclusion	0.01	0.00	0.01
853310	Fixed carbon resistors, composition or film types	Elimination	0.01	0.00	0.01
282110	Iron oxides and hydroxides	Elimination	0.01	0.00	0.01

(1) Lao PDR

Lao PDR					
Product Codes	Product Description	Status	Bilateral Exports Post DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Bilateral Exports Pre DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Increase in Value of Exports
260300	Copper ores and concentrates.	Elimination	29.79	0.00	29.79
848190	Parts	Elimination	0.10	0.00	0.10
240220	Cigarettes containing tobacco	Exclusion	0.03	0.00	0.03
440399	Other: Andaman Padauk, Bonsum (wood)	Elimination	0.03	0.00	0.03
740939	Copper plates: Of copper-tin base alloys (bronze): Other	Elimination	0.03	0.00	0.03
440349	Other: Teak wood in rough and other	Elimination	0.01	0.00	0.01
300290	Toxins, cultur of microrgnsm & smlr products	Elimination	0.01	0.00	0.01
440729	Other: Teak Wood and other	Elimination	0.01	0.00	0.01
294200	Other organic compounds.	Elimination	0.03	0.02	0.01
330129	Other essential oils other than those of citrus fruit	MoP	0.01	0.00	0.01
854129	Other transistor, other than photosensitive transistors	Elimination	0.01	0.00	0.01
830220	Castors	Elimination	0.01	0.00	0.01



## (m) Madagascar

Madagascar					
Product Codes	Product Description	Status	Bilateral Exports Post DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Bilateral Exports Pre DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Increase in Value of Exports
71331	Beans of the species Vigna mungo (L.) Hepper or Vigna radiata (L.) Wilczek	MOP	0.38	0.02	0.36
71333	Kidney beans, including white pea beans (Phaseolus vulgaris)	MOP	0.14	0.03	0.11
71339	other beans dried & shld	MOP	2.82	0.29	2.54
71390	other dried & shld leguminous vegetabls	MOP	0.12	0.00	0.12
90411	Neither crushed nor ground	Exclusion	0.65	0.07	0.57
90700	Cloves (whole fruit, cloves and stems).	MOP	12.57	5.34	7.22
180100	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted.	MOP	0.31	0.00	0.31
200911	Frozen Juices	Elimination	0.12	0.00	0.12
250490	Other natural graphite	Elimination	0.57	0.04	0.53
251611	Crude or roughly trimmed	Elimination	0.49	0.05	0.44
251690	Other monumental or building stone	Elimination	0.13	0.00	0.13
290950	Ether-phenols, ether-alcohol-phenols and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	Elimination	0.58	0.16	0.42
330129	Other essential oils other than those of citrus fruit	MoP	0.66	0.38	0.28
410190	Other, including butts, bends and bellies	Elimination	0.12	0.02	0.11
530500	Coconut, abaca ramie&other vegetable textile fibres, not elsewhere specified/incl., raw/processed but not spun; tow, noils&waste of these fibres	Elimination	0.15	0.00	0.15
680223	Granite	Elimination	0.10	0.00	0.10
720449	Other: Other waste and scrap of Iron and steel	Exclusion	9.55	7.14	2.41
740400	Copper waste and scrap.	Exclusion	0.28	0.14	0.14
847990	prts of othr mchnry and mchncl applncs,hvng indivl functns	Elimination	0.15	0.00	0.15
854810	Waste and scrap of primary cells, primary batteries and electric accumulators; spent primary cells, spent primary batteries and spent electric accumulators	Elimination	0.17	0.00	0.17

## (n) Malawi

Malawi					
Product Codes	Product Description	Status	Bilateral Exports Post DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Bilateral Exports Pre DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Increase in Value of Exports
71331	Beans of the species Vigna mungo (L.) Hepper or Vigna radiata (L.) Wilczek	MOP	0.10	0.00	0.10
71333	Kidney beans, including white pea beans (Phaseolus vulgaris)	MOP	0.02	0.00	0.02
71339	other beans dried & shld	MOP	0.61	0.46	0.15
71390	other dried & shld leguminous vegetabls	MOP	42.54	2.62	39.92
90230	Black tea (fermented) and partly fermented tea, in immediate packings of a content not exceeding 3 kg	Exclusion	0.18	0.01	0.17
90240	Other black tea (fermented) and other partly fermented tea	Exclusion	0.95	0.72	0.24

271019	Other	Exclusion	0.01	0.00	0.01
292145	1-Naphthylamine (alpha-naphthylamine), 2-naphthylamine (beta-naphthylamine) and their derivatives; salts thereof	Elimination	0.02	0.00	0.02
440399	Other: Andaman Padauk, Bonsum (wood)	Elimination	0.08	0.01	0.07
440710	Coniferous	Elimination	0.02	0.00	0.01
440799	Other	Elimination	0.09	0.00	0.09
710310	Unworked or simply sawn or roughly shaped	Elimination	0.06	0.02	0.04
720421	Of stainless steel	Exclusion	0.02	0.00	0.02
720449	Other: Other waste and scrap of Iron and steel	Exclusion	0.37	0.04	0.33
740811	Of which the maximum crosssectional dimension exceeds 6 mm	Exclusion	0.07	0.00	0.07
750210	Nickel, not alloyed	Elimination	0.02	0.00	0.02
841590	Parts	Elimination	0.06	0.00	0.06
847330	Parts and accessories of the machines of heading 84.71	Elimination	0.20	0.00	0.19
851712	Telephones for cellular networks/for other wireless networks, other than Line telephone sets with cordless handsets	Elimination	0.11	0.00	0.11
999999	Commodities not specified according to kind	Elimination	0.02	0.00	0.02

(o) Mozambique

Mozambique					
Product Codes	Product Description	Status	Bilateral Exports Post DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Bilateral Exports Pre DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Increase in Value of Exports
71331	Beans of the species Vigna mungo (L.) Hepper or Vigna radiata (L.) Wilczek	MOP	5.16	0.10	5.06
71333	Kidney beans, including white pea beans (Phaseolus vulgaris)	MOP	0.14	0.00	0.14
71339	other beans dried & shld	MOP	0.98	0.36	0.62
71390	Other beans and lentils	MOP	33.46	2.20	31.26
80131	Cashew Nuts: In shell	Elimination	27.75	21.22	6.53
80132	Cashew nuts fresh/dried shelled	Exclusion	0.22	0.00	0.22
260700	Lead ores and concentrates.	Elimination	0.26	0.00	0.26
261400	Titanium ores and concentrates.	Elimination	4.54	0.00	4.54
270119	Other coal	Elimination	2.28	0.99	1.29
282690	Other complex fluorine salts	Elimination	0.14	0.00	0.14
320120	Wattle extract	Elimination	0.16	0.00	0.16
390421	Nonplasticised	Elimination	0.30	0.00	0.30
400219	Other styrene-butadiene rubber(sbr) crboxlated styrene-butadiene rubr(xsbr)	Elimination	0.22	0.00	0.22
440729	Other: Teak Wood and other	Elimination	0.19	0.00	0.19
480100	Newsprint, in rolls or sheets.	Elimination	0.17	0.00	0.17
710310	Unworked or simply sawn or roughly shaped	Elimination	0.22	0.06	0.16
720410	Waste and scrap of cast iron	Exclusion	0.32	0.09	0.23
780199	Other unrefined lead and lead alloys	Elimination	0.52	0.00	0.52
844720	Flat knitting machines; stitchbonding machines	Elimination	0.13	0.00	0.13
850490	Parts	MOP	0.10	0.00	0.10

(p) Myanmar

Myanmar					
Product Codes	Product Description	Status	Bilateral Exports Post DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Bilateral Exports Pre DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Increase in Value of Exports
50100	Human hair, unworked, whether or not washed or scoured; waste of human hair.	Elimination	7.72	0.69	7.03
71310	Peas (Pisum sativum)	MOP	1.13	0.09	1.04
71331	Beans of the species Vigna mungo (L.) Hepper or Vigna radiata (L.) Wilczek	MOP	377.11	209.19	167.93
71390	othr dried & shld leguminous vegetabls	MOP	210.15	145.55	64.60
91010	Ginger	MOP	0.86	0.03	0.83
91030	Turmeric (curcuma)	MOP	2.08	0.56	1.52
170191	Containing added flavouring or colouring matter	MOP	0.80	0.00	0.80
170199	sugr refind nt contng frvrng/colrng matter	MOP	4.80	0.00	4.80
270119	Other coal	Elimination	0.61	0.00	0.61
281410	Anhydrous ammonia	Exclusion	2.46	0.00	2.46
410190	Other, including butts, bends and bellies	Elimination	1.03	0.34	0.69
440320	Other, coniferous	Elimination	0.76	0.16	0.60
440349	Other: Teak wood in rough and other	Elimination	237.57	174.67	62.90
440399	Other: Andaman Padauk, Bonsum (wood)	Elimination	200.54	135.77	64.77
440839	OTHER OF TROPICAL WOOD	Elimination	2.01	1.25	0.76
441210	Plywood, veneered panels&similar laminated wood, of bamboo	Elimination	3.18	0.00	3.18
441231	Plywood, consisting solely of sheets of wood (other than bamboo), each ply not> 6 mm thkns, with at least one outer ply of tropical wood specified in Subheading Note 1 to this Ch.	Elimination	2.49	0.00	2.49
441299	Other plywood,vinered panels&lmntd wood panel and laminated wood	Elimination	3.88	1.33	2.55
730459	Other tubs,pips holo profiles of circular cross-sect of othr alloy-steel,not cld rld	Elimination	1.05	0.00	1.05
999999	Commodities not specified according to kind	Elimination	2.19	0.00	2.19

(q) Rwanda

Rwanda					
Product Codes	Product Description	Status	Bilateral Exports Post DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Bilateral Exports Pre DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Increase in Value of Exports
90230	Black tea (fermented) and partly fermented tea, in immediate packings of a content not exceeding 3 kg	Exclusion	0.03	0.00	0.03
90420	Fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, dried or crushed or ground	MOP	0.01	0.00	0.01
410419	Other: Raw hides and skins In the wet state	Elimination	0.02	0.01	0.01
410621	In the wet state (including wetblue)	Elimination	0.02	0.00	0.02
710310	Unworked or simply sawn or roughly shaped	Elimination	0.02	0.00	0.01

(r) Samoa

Samoa					
Product Codes	Product Description	Status	Bilateral Exports Post DFTP	Bilateral Exports Pre DFTP	Increase in Value of Exports

			(in Mn. USD)	(in Mn. USD)	
720449	Other: Other waste and scrap of Iron and steel	Exclusion	0.02	0.01	0.01
847330	Parts and accessories of the machines of heading 84.71	Elimination	0.01	0.00	0.01
851712	Telephones for cellular networks/for other wireless networks, other than Line telephone sets with cordless handsets	Elimination	0.03	0.00	0.03
854690	electrical insulators of other materials	Elimination	0.01	0.00	0.01
940290	medical, surgical, veterinary furnitures & parts	Elimination	0.01	0.00	0.01

(s) Senegal

Senegal					
Product Codes	Product Description	Status	Bilateral Exports Post DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Bilateral Exports Pre DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Increase in Value of Exports
80131	Cashew Nuts: In shell	Elimination	13.57	5.73	7.85
90700	Cloves (whole fruit, cloves and stems).	MOP	0.07	0.00	0.07
120991	Vegetable seeds	Elimination	0.11	0.00	0.11
260111	Nonagglomerated	Elimination	1.78	0.00	1.78
270799	Other oil & oil products of distillation of high temp coal tar etc	Elimination	0.85	0.00	0.85
280920	Phosphoric acid and polyphosphoric acids	Exclusion	226.99	126.48	100.51
291830	Carboxylic acids with aldehyde or ketone function but without other oxygen function, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, peroxyacids and their derivatives	Elimination	0.10	0.00	0.10
370110	For Xray	Elimination	0.16	0.00	0.16
410510	In the wet state (including wetblue)	Elimination	0.18	0.00	0.18
550330	Acrylic or modacrylic	Elimination	0.09	0.00	0.09
720430	Waste and scrap of tinned iron or steel	Exclusion	0.07	0.00	0.07
720441	Turnings, shavings, chips, milling waste, sawdust, filings, trimmings and stampings, whether or not in bundles	Exclusion	0.19	0.00	0.19
720449	Other: Other waste and scrap of Iron and steel	Exclusion	14.90	10.84	4.06
720851	Of a thickness exceeding 10 mm	Elimination	0.33	0.00	0.33
740400	Copper waste and scrap.	Exclusion	0.81	0.57	0.24
760200	Aluminium waste and scrap.	Exclusion	3.08	0.86	2.22
841191	Of turbojets or turbopropellers	Elimination	0.17	0.00	0.17
854810	Waste and scrap of primary cells, primary batteries and electric accumulators; spent primary cells, spent primary batteries and spent electric accumulators	Elimination	0.17	0.00	0.17
870899	Other parts & accessories of vehicles of hdg 8701-8705	Elimination	0.23	0.00	0.23
999999	Commodities not specified according to kind	Elimination	0.53	0.00	0.53

(t) Somalia

Somalia					
Product Codes	Product Description	Status	Bilateral Exports	Bilateral Exports	Increase in Value of

			Post DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Pre DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Exports
410190	Other, including butts, bends and bellies raw skin of sheep lamb etc not pickled without wool on	Elimination	0.61	0.08	0.54
410229	In the dry state (crust)	Elimination	0.17	0.00	0.17
410692	In the wet state (including wetblue)	Elimination	0.16	0.00	0.16
71331	Beans of the species Vigna mungo (L.) Hepper or Vigna radiata (L.) Wilczek	MOP	0.14	0.02	0.12
410621	In the wet state (including wetblue)	Elimination	0.15	0.06	0.09
410419	Other: Raw hides and skins In the wet state	Elimination	0.21	0.16	0.06
410390	raw hides and skins of other animal	Elimination	0.09	0.04	0.05
390421	Nonplasticised	Elimination	0.04	0.00	0.04
210610	Protein concentrates and textured protein substances	Elimination	0.03	0.00	0.03
841939	other dryers	Elimination	0.03	0.00	0.03
722611	Grainoriented	Elimination	0.01	0.00	0.01
660390	other parts of umbrella walking sticks etc	Elimination	0.01	0.00	0.01
710310	Unworked or simply sawn or roughly shaped	Elimination	0.01	0.00	0.01

(u) Tanzania

Tanzania					
Product Codes	Product Description	Status	Bilateral Exports Post DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Bilateral Exports Pre DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Increase in Value of Exports
80131	Cashew Nuts: In shell	Elimination	101.18	42.81	58.36
71390	other dried & shld leguminous vegetables	MOP	45.62	8.35	37.26
71331	Beans of the species Vigna mungo (L.) Hepper or Vigna radiata (L.) Wilczek	MOP	19.61	2.09	17.52
520100	Cotton, not carded or combed.	MOP	11.38	2.82	8.56
440729	Other: Teak Wood and other	Elimination	7.26	0.08	7.18
271019	other petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals etc	Exclusion	6.54	0.00	6.54
90700	Cloves (whole fruit, cloves and stems).	MOP	8.94	5.58	3.36
720410	Waste and scrap of cast iron	Exclusion	3.71	0.46	3.25
720449	Other: Other waste and scrap of Iron and steel	Exclusion	6.30	3.20	3.10
440710	Coniferous	Elimination	1.72	0.00	1.72
71320	Chickpeas (garbanzos)	MOP	10.23	8.60	1.63
760200	Aluminium waste and scrap.	Exclusion	1.53	0.08	1.45
440792	Of beech (Fagus spp.)	Elimination	1.33	0.00	1.33
740311	Cathodes and sections of cathodes	Exclusion	1.29	0.11	1.19
271011	Light oils and preparations	Elimination	1.07	0.00	1.07
410190	Other, including butts, bends and bellies	Elimination	1.31	0.33	0.98
845530	Rolls for rolling mills	Elimination	1.01	0.03	0.97
260200	Manganese ores and concentrates, including ferruginous manganese ores and concentrates with a manganese content of 20 % or more, calculated on the dry weight.	Elimination	0.84	0.00	0.84
121190	other : seeds :	Elimination	1.00	0.19	0.81
740400	Copper waste and scrap.	Exclusion	1.01	0.21	0.80

(v) Uganda

Uganda					
Product Codes	Product Description	Status	Bilateral Exports Post DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Bilateral Exports Pre DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Increase in Value of Exports
180100	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted.	MOP	2.37	0.87	1.50
90111	coffee neither roasted nor decaffeinated	Exclusion	7.61	6.71	0.90
847989	other machine & mechanical appliances of hdg 8479	Elimination	0.26	0.00	0.26
480100	Newsprint, in rolls or sheets.	Elimination	0.19	0.00	0.19
410691	In the wet state (including wetblue)	Elimination	0.20	0.02	0.19
730619	Other line pipe of a kind used for oil/gas pipelines, other than welded/of stainless steel	Elimination	0.17	0.00	0.17
40590	Other	Exclusion	0.15	0.00	0.15
440349	Other: Teak wood and other	Elimination	0.23	0.09	0.15
71331	Beans of the species Vigna mungo (L.) Hepper or Vigna radiata (L.) Wilczek	MOP	0.12	0.00	0.12
260400	Nickel ores and concentrates.	Elimination	0.12	0.05	0.07
870899	other parts & accessories of vehicles of hdg 8701-8705	Elimination	0.07	0.00	0.07
340590	other metal polishes	Elimination	0.07	0.00	0.07
260200	Manganese ores and concentrates, including ferruginous manganese ores and concentrates with a manganese content of 20 % or more, calculated on the dry weight.	Elimination	0.07	0.00	0.07
780110	Refined lead	Elimination	0.05	0.00	0.05
294200	Other organic compounds.	Elimination	0.05	0.00	0.05
90230	Black tea (fermented) and partly fermented tea, in immediate packings of a content not exceeding 3 kg	Exclusion	0.04	0.00	0.04
410120	Whole hides and skins, of a weight per skin not exceeding 8 kg when simply dried, 10 kg when drysalted, or 16 kg when fresh, wetsalted or otherwise preserved	Elimination	0.03	0.00	0.03
261310	Chromium ores and concentrates: Roasted	Elimination	0.03	0.00	0.03
845590	Other parts of Metal-rolling mills and rolls therefor	Elimination	0.03	0.00	0.03
410390	Other: Raw hides and skins	Elimination	0.04	0.01	0.03

(w) Zambia

Zambia					
Product Codes	Product Description	Status	Bilateral Exports Post DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Bilateral Exports Pre DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Increase in Value of Exports
740200	Unrefined copper; copper anodes for electrolytic refining.	Elimination	37.63	2.11	35.52
260200	Manganese ores and concentrates, including ferruginous manganese ores and concentrates with a manganese content of 20 % or more, calculated on the dry weight.	Elimination	5.15	1.29	3.86
740400	Copper waste and scrap.	Exclusion	4.17	0.79	3.38
740311	Cathodes and sections of cathodes	Exclusion	9.23	6.95	2.28

810520	Cobalt mattes and other intermediate products of cobalt metallurgy; unwrought cobalt; powders	Elimination	2.78	2.51	0.27
999999	Commodities not specified according to kind	Elimination	0.21	0.00	0.21
410510	In the wet state (including wetblue)	Elimination	0.17	0.00	0.17
720449	Other: Other waste and scrap of Iron and steel	Exclusion	0.16	0.03	0.13
710391	Rubies, sapphires and emeralds	Elimination	0.27	0.16	0.11
260700	Lead ores and concentrates.	Elimination	0.12	0.04	0.08
293090	Other: Chemicals	Elimination	0.06	0.00	0.06
410419	Other: Raw hides and skins In the wet state	Elimination	0.13	0.09	0.05
410449	Other: Raw hides and skins in the dry state	Elimination	0.04	0.00	0.04
130190	Other: Natural Gum	MoP	0.03	0.00	0.03
710399	Other: precious stones	Elimination	0.03	0.00	0.03
410719	Other: Whole hides and skins	Elimination	0.03	0.00	0.03
410190	Other, including butts, bends and bellies	Elimination	0.03	0.00	0.03
720410	Waste and scrap of cast iron	Exclusion	0.02	0.00	0.02
401199	Other: rubber and articles thereof	Elimination	0.02	0.00	0.02
390110	Polyethylene having a specific gravity of less than 0.94	Elimination	0.01	0.00	0.01

Source: Author's calculation based on WITS online database