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THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF GENERAL PREFERENCES

AND AFRICAN COUNTRIES

M70-1554

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FOREWORD

The Fourth Joint Meeting of the ECA Working Party on Intra-African Trade and the OAU Expert Committee on Trade and Development recommended that the ECA should prepare a general study on the benefits which African countries could expect as a result of the implementation of a scheme of general preferences for manufactures and semi-manufactures as proposed by the OECD countries.

The present paper has been prepared as a response to this resolution for presentation to the Fifth Joint ECA/OAU Meeting on Trade and Development. The calculations contained in the paper have been made possible through the co-operation of GATT, which assisted the ECA secretariat in obtaining the detailed statistical data that were required, and UNCTAD, which provided a consultant for a short period to assist with the design of the computer programme. The co-operation extended to the ECA by these two organizations was purely technical. Therefore, the assessments and conclusions of the study are those of the ECA secretariat only.

The paper does not pretend to deal with all aspects of the questions raised by the establishment of a scheme of general preferences for manufactures and semi-manufactures. It is mainly concerned with providing a basis for discussion which African countries have so far not had. After a brief description of the relevant economic background, including the present state of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing African countries as compared with those of developing countries in other regions, the paper gives a summary review of the OECD offers. Chapter III presents the results of a quantitative analysis which estimates the revenue benefits that may accrue to African countries as a result of the establishment of the proposed scheme. The conclusion states that the scheme as proposed does not meet the requirements of African countries, but suggests that the benefits to some African countries could be enhanced significantly if the scope of the individual OECD submissions were widened.

The lesson to be learned from the progress so achieved through consultations within the framework of UNCTAD is that concrete results can most likely be obtained if a broad consensus is reached within each of the groups of developed and developing countries. It is hoped that this paper will make a meaningful contribution to the consultations now taking place on the establishment of a scheme of general preferences for manufactures and semi-manufactures.

The paper is directed to the developing as well as to the developed countries; to the former it reconfirms the need so often expressed by the members of the Group of 77, for "equality and opportunity for all beneficiary countries in the scheme." To the latter it is an appeal that they endeavour to work out a constructive scheme within which all developing countries will receive broadly equivalent advantages.

CHAPTER I

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

A. Growth Performance

1. A salient feature of most developing African economies is their low levels of economic development. As corollary to this is their slow growth of total output. Important associated features are the dominance of traditional agriculture, a relatively small stock of accumulated capital and the very limited size of the modern labour force.

2. Sixteen of 41 independent developing African countries with 55 per cent of total population, had a per capita GDP of less than US\$100 in 1968. Fourteen countries with nearly one-third of total population had per capita GDP's of between US\$100 and US\$199, while eight countries with about 12 per cent of total population had per capita GDP's between US\$200 and US\$299. Only four countries, with less than one per cent of population, had per capita GDP's of more than US\$300.

3. In developing Africa the relative growth performance is lagging considerably behind that of the other developing regions. A polarization of growth seems to be taking place among the developing countries in favour of the most advanced areas.

Table 1: Comparative growth of total product and per capita product of developing countries 1960-1968. Annual rates

	Total real product		Per capita real product	
	1960 - 67	1967 - 68	1960 - 67	1967 - 68
All developing countries	4.6	5.8	2.0	3.1
Developing Africa	4.0	4.3	1.5	1.7
Latin America	4.8	5.6	1.8	2.7
East and South East Asia	4.5	5.6	1.9	3.1
Middle East Asia	7.2	13.1	4.7	10.2

Source: TD/B/(IX) Misc.12

Table 2: The industrial origin of GDP of developing Africa and sub-regions at current factor cost 1960, 1965 and 1968. Million US\$ and percentages

	Year	GDP m.\$	Percentage Distribution					Public Administra- tion, Services
			Agricul- ture	Mining	Manu- factur- ing	Construc- tion	Commerce and Transport	
Developing Africa	1960	24291	41.0	4.7	9.7	4.9	20.0	19.7
	1965	34041	36.8	8.2	10.9	4.7	19.4	20.2
	1968	39741	33.3	10.3	11.7	4.8	19.3	20.6
North Africa ^{a/}	1960	9109	31.2	4.6	12.7	5.9	21.5	24.1
	1965	13330	27.2	11.5	13.9	5.3	18.3	23.8
	1968	16302	23.9	15.9	13.2	5.5	17.5	23.0
West Africa ^{b/}	1960	6623	55.9	2.2	6.0	4.7	18.2	13.0
	1965	9433	49.5	4.9	7.2	5.0	19.9	13.5
	1968	10220	46.7	4.4	9.3	4.1	20.7	14.8

Table 2: cont'd

	Year	GDP m.\$	Percentage Distribution					Public Administra- tion, Services
			Agri- culture	Mining	Manu- factur- ing	Construc- tion	Commerce and Transport	
East Africa ^{c/}	1960	4642	41.3	8.2	8.9	5.3	18.4	17.9
	1965	6367	40.2	6.7	10.8	4.7	19.5	18.1
	1968	7435	36.1	7.0	12.3	5.5	19.9	19.2
Central Africa ^{d/}	1960	2425	42.3	5.1	10.8	3.3	19.7	18.8
	1965	2783	38.2	4.4	10.9	3.1	20.8	22.6
	1968	3053	37.1	4.4	10.9	3.7	21.5	22.4
Other Developing Africa ^{e/}	1960	1492	15.5	11.7	19.3	2.6	26.5	24.4
	1965	2128	12.8	11.5	22.2	3.5	26.4	23.6
	1968	2731	14.2	10.9	21.4	3.4	26.3	23.8

Footnotes:

- a/ Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, UAR, Sudan
b/ Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Dahomey, Niger, Gambia, Guinea,
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana, Togo, Nigeria.
c/ Zambia, Rhodesia, Malawi, Malagasy Rep., Mauritius, Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia,
Tanzania* (Tanganyika only)
d/ Cameroon, Chad, C.A.R., Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Congo D.R., Rwanda, Burundi, Congo (P.R.)
e/ Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Ngwane, Mozambique, Namibia.

Source: ECA Secretariat

4. The low rate of growth of GDP is mainly due to the fact that agriculture is at once the most important single sector and among the slowest-growing sectors. Agricultural production increased by about 2.5 per cent annually between 1960 and 1968, barely keeping pace with population growth.

5. The fact that agricultural output generally grew more slowly than the GDP means, of course, that the rate of growth of the other sectors combined must have grown more rapidly. The industrial sector in developing Africa has in recent years grown faster than all other sectors, except mining (which includes development of petroleum). However, it is still at an extremely low level. By 1968 manufacturing contributed 12 per cent to developing Africa's gross domestic product. Value added by manufacturing industry is estimated at about 11-12 US dollars per capita. Africa is still the one continent in which almost all countries, in the words of Mr. Woods, the former President of the World Bank, "still need to achieve the preconditions of industrialization."

6. The implications of the low level of industrialization for the benefits African countries may hope to obtain by the establishment of a general system of preferences for manufactures and semi-manufactures are obvious. Even more important is the significance of this for the contribution which the manufacturing sector can make to the necessary structural changes of the economies of African countries. For these reasons it has been considered worthwhile to review briefly the state of the industrial sector in Africa.

B. The Industrial Sector in Africa

7. Manufacturing industry normally represents the modern sector of the economy in which technical progress is most heavily embodied and output per head is highest. The inference is that extensive and efficient industrialization is required in order to sustain continuing increases in total output per head.

8. However, value-added in manufacturing, which increased at an annual rate of about 9.5 per cent between 1960 and 1965, show an appreciable slowing down to an annual rate of 6.9 per cent during the following three years; up to 1968. To some extent this apparent slow down in the rate of increase since 1965 can be accounted for by unusual conditions in many of the most important producing countries. Extra-economic factors have adversely affected manufacturing output at one time or another in the eight years since 1960 in five of the ten leading industrial producing countries of developing Africa.

9. Industrial development in developing Africa is still largely concentrated on consumer goods and a limited range of intermediate products. This development has been made possible by, inter alia, the expansion of national markets and possibilities for import

substitution. Production for exports still accounts for a relatively small proportion of total industrial output. However, the United Arab Republic has increased exports of manufactured products substantially - in particular cotton yarn, textiles and petroleum products. The plants in the UAR are increasingly designed, in terms of size, with the export market in view. Similar moves, on a less ambitious scale than in the UAR, are under way in many countries. Export-based fish industries have been or are being set up in Kenya, Morocco, the Ivory Coast and Guinea, among other countries. Ethiopia has more than tripled the exports of her food industries, particularly processed meat, during the sixties. Kenya has extended her sizeable exports of meat and dairy products and is in the process of setting up a canning plant for fruits and vegetables directed almost wholly to the export markets. Plants for soluble coffee and instant tea, geared almost entirely to export needs, have been established. In Cameroon, the first producer of aluminium in the region, a laminating plant capable of treating 15,000 metric tons of ingots per year, is exporting almost all of its output.

10. A characteristic form of industrial activity in developing Africa is the first processing on the spot of agricultural raw materials. Industries engaged in this sort of simple processing are on the increase in the region. In recent years African countries have become more and more aware of the possibilities of building up fruit and vegetable processing industries. In several countries of tropical Africa, such as Senegal, Mali, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Sudan, Kenya and Ethiopia, new factories for the processing of tomatoes, pineapples, citrus and other types of fruit and vegetables have been established. The establishment of more than twenty new projects is being considered in other countries of tropical Africa. Of the thirty established plants in tropical Africa on which relevant information is available, most are in serious economic difficulties which have even forced several of them to close down.

11. Increasingly, non-agricultural raw materials are also being processed in some African countries, such as pelletizing of iron ore in Liberia, production of fertilizers in Morocco and diamond cutting and polishing on a modest scale in Sierra Leone, Ghana and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

12. The most industrialized sub-region is North Africa, which in 1968 contributed about half of total value added by manufacturing in developing Africa. West Africa's share in 1968 was 17.5 per cent, an increase of 2.5 percentage points from 1960. The share of Central Africa is only 7.5 per cent, which represents a slight fall during the first eight years of the decade. The development of manufacturing industry in East Africa resulted on the other hand in

1/ Agricultural Economics Bulletin for Africa, ECA, No.11
May 1969, p.27.

an increase in the share of the sub-region from 17.9 per cent in 1960 to 20.5 per cent in 1968.

C. African Exports

13. On the average some 25 per cent of the gross output of the African region at the present time is destined for export markets. It is therefore natural that in discussions of trade and growth of African countries much attention is being paid to the trend in foreign exchange earnings. This trend was relatively favourable for developing Africa during the 1960's. The level of export earnings rose from US\$5300 million in 1960 to US\$9770 in 1968. The rate of growth during the first eight years of the first United Nations Development Decade has thus averaged 7.8 per cent annually as against 4.9 per cent during the period 1948-1959. Preliminary data for the first three quarters of 1969 show an acceleration in the rate of growth for that year to about 12 per cent. The rate of growth of African exports are thus significantly higher than the average rate of expansion of the gross domestic product of the region, which implies that Africa, which already had one of the most open economies of the world, has become even more trade dependent.

14. The increase in exports over the last decade has been mainly the result of changes in the volume of goods exported. The volume of African exports increased by about 68 per cent between 1960 and 1968, while export prices increased on the average by less than 9 per cent.

15. Primary commodities constitute between 80 and 90 per cent ^{1/} of African exports. These primary exports are again very concentrated, in the sense that a small number of commodities comprise a large share of the total. Three products - coffee, crude petroleum and copper - account for nearly 40 per cent. More than 50 per cent will be covered if we include only two more products - raw cotton and cocoa. Other primary commodities of great importance are wood and timber, iron ore, groundnuts and diamonds. Together these nine commodities account for about four-fifths of Africa's primary commodity exports.

16. The converse of the dominance of primary commodities in total exports is obviously that manufactured exports are relatively much less important. And not only are manufactured exports a relatively small part of total exports from developing Africa, but they are also highly concentrated in product and country terms. Twenty leading manufacturing products (including non-ferrous metals) by

^{1/} About 80 per cent if non-ferrous metals are excluded and about 90 per cent if non-ferrous metals are defined as primary commodities.

Table 3 : Exports of 20 leading primary products from developing Africa

Commodity	SITC No.	Value in million US\$					Per cent of total exports					Rank			Average annual rate of growth (per cent)	
		1960	1965	1966	1967	1968 ^a	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968 ^a	1960	1965	1968 ^a	1960-1965	1965-1968 ^a
Crude petroleum	331.0	280	1,423	1,811	2,043	2,697	3.8	18.6	22.0	24.3	27.6	5	1	1	47.7	23.8
Copper	682.1	517	695	949	912	1,105	9.8	9.1	11.5	10.8	11.3	3	2	2	6.0	16.7
Raw cotton	263.1	640	602	612	584	588	12.1	7.9	7.4	7.0	6.0	1	3	4	-1.2	-0.7
Coffee beans	071.1	1,357	540	645	614	681	6.7	7.1	7.9	7.3	7.0	4	4	3	8.6	8.0
Cocoa beans	072.2	393	412	338	488	500	7.4	5.4	4.1	5.3	5.1	3	5	5	1.0	6.6
Groundnuts	222.1	158	209	235	198	212	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.2	6	6	8	5.7	6.3
Wood and timber	242 & 243	149	205	199	202	230	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	7	7	6	6.6	3.8
Drop ore	281.3	98	200	208	216	229	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.3	12	8	7	15.3	4.5
Diamonds	275.1 & 667.2	139	178	185	190	211	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	8	9	9	5.1	6.0
Phosphates (excl. fertil.)	271.3	109	157	160	160	161	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.6	9	10	10	7.6	1.0
Sugar	061.1	93	122	134	133	134	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	13	11	11	5.6	3.2
Palm nuts and kernels	221.3	107	102	85	38	56	2.0	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.6	21	12	16	-1.0	-18.1
Groundnut oil	421.4	63	93	90	89	86	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	17	13	13	8.2	-2.6
Citrus fruits	051.1 & 051.2	68	87	111	100	109	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.2	16	14	12	5.1	11.1
Rubber	231.1	108	75	79	63	61	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	10	15	15	-7.1	-5.7
Sisal	265.4	78	72	61	49	41	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	14	16	19	-1.6	-17.2
Palm oil	422.2	78	64	54	34	29	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	15	17	20	-4.0	-23.2
Mangroves	283.7	44	60	68	59	51	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	18	18	17	4.1	-5.4
Tea	074.1	40	50	65	62	70	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	19	19	14	4.6	11.9
Tin	687.1	8	48	51	42	44	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	20	20	18	43.1	-2.9
Total of 20 commodities		3,447	5,394	6,140	6,234	7,305	65.0	70.6	74.7	74.2	74.8	-	-	-	9.3	10.5
Total exports		5,300	7,640	8,220	8,400	9,770	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	7.6	8.6

Sources: ECA Quarterly Statistical Bulletin for Africa, Nos. 2 and No. 4

^a Provisional Estimate

value account for about 90 per cent of all manufactured exports from Africa.^{1/} Five countries - Algeria, Morocco, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cameroon and the UAR - account collectively for about two-thirds of the total value of these 20 products.

17. Table 3 shows exports of manufactures (excluding petroleum products and unworked non-ferrous metals) from developing countries to developed market economy countries. The table covers 53 developing countries whose 1968 exports of manufactures were worth 10 million US dollars or more. It will be seen that out of total exports from these 53 countries of 4,243 million US dollars, 9.4 per cent was accounted for by 15 African countries. While exports of such manufactures from developing countries in Asia and Latin America have increased by about 16 per cent per annum from 1964 to 1968 the similar exports from African countries have decreased at an annual rate of 0.6 per cent during the same period, partly due to the fall in exports of wine from Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia to France. African countries listed in Table 4 also show lower per capita exports than developing countries in other regions, \$2.6 in Africa as compared with \$5.0 in Latin America and \$3.7 in Asia. Since most of the small exporters covered under "Other developing countries" are African countries, the gap between African per capita exports and those of the other developing regions is even wider than that shown in the table.

18. Table 5 gives some details of the product composition of the exports of manufactures from leading developing country exporters in 1967. It will be seen that nearly half of African manufacturing exports consist of food products and drink and tobacco products, while the same products account for only 10.2 per cent in Asia and 28 per cent in Latin America. More than half of the relatively significant share of African exports of chemicals is accounted for by alumina from Guinea, while the "other products" group to a great extent consists of worked non-ferrous metals.

19. One of the main functions of African foreign trade should be to assist in transforming African economies from a traditional, almost exclusively primary producing basis, to a more dynamic combination of agriculture and manufacturing industries. But whether this in fact will happen depends to a great extent on the linkages of the export industries to other sectors of the economy. The stronger these linkages are, i.e. the more highly developed industrial inter-dependence is, the greater is the effect of a rise in exports on production in other sectors of the economy. Primary commodities in general develop only fairly weak industrial linkages, while manufacturing industries generally have strong industrial linkages.

^{1/} If non-ferrous metals are excluded, the twenty leading manufacturing products account for about three-fifths of all manufactured exports.

Table 4: Exports of manufactures from developing countries to developed market economy countries, 1968 a/

	Value of exports \$ million	Percentage of total	Annual percentage increase/ decrease 1964-1968	Per capita exports b/ \$
Africa	517.3	9.4	-0.6	2.6
Ghana	102.8	1.9	26.9	12.3
Algeria	83.6	1.6	-19.0	6.5
Morocco	61.6	1.1	-6.6	4.2
Ivory Coast	53.1	1.0	32.0	12.9
Cameroon	38.2	0.7	11.5	6.9
United Arab Republic	29.2	0.5	-0.1	0.9
Nigeria	27.6	0.5	16.3	0.4
Guinea	22.9	0.4	-2.3	6.0
Tunisia	21.2	0.4	-10.3	4.5
Kenya	18.4	0.3	6.9	1.8
Tanzania	13.1	0.3	-	1.0
Southern Rhodesia	11.2	0.2	-4.9	2.4
Gabon	11.2	0.2	12.4	23.3
Madagascar	10.9	0.2	4.9	1.7
Congo (Dem. Rep.)	10.3	0.2	-5.6	0.6
Asia c/	3,535.5	65.2	16.0	3.7
Latin America d/	1,192.3	22.0	16.9	5.0
Other developing countries	181.9	3.4	3.7	0.7
Total developing countries	5,425.0	100.0	13.5	3.3

a/ Excluding petroleum products and unworked non-ferrous metals.

b/ Of listed countries.

c/ Hong Kong, India, China (Taiwan), Yugoslavia, Korea (Rep.), Pakistan, Israel, Philippines, Iran, Malaysia, Singapore, New Caledonia, Thailand, Ryu Kyu Island, Portuguese Timor and Macao, Lebanon, Indonesia, Burma.

d/ Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Surinam, Jamaica, Bermuda, Trinidad & Tobago, Peru, Colombia, Chile, Bahamas, Uruguay, Paraguay, Cuba, Guyana, Honduras, Haiti, Venezuela, Netherland Antilles, Panama.

Sources: Trade in manufactures of developing countries: 1969 Review, TD/B/C.2/90, UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, March 1970.

20. African exports as presently constituted, with a heavy concentration on primary commodities, therefore give only a very weak impetus to general economic development. They affect the growth of total output by only little more than the absolute value of sales. This explains to a great extent why income growth in developing Africa has tended to lag so far behind the rate of growth of exports.

21. A basic policy for African countries is therefore to diversify the commodity structure of their export trade and to make efforts to increase the share of manufactures and semi-manufactures in their exports. But rapid development of an export trade in manufactured products requires easier access to the markets of the developed countries. One main purpose of a general system of preferences should be precisely that.

Table 5. Exports to developed market economy countries of leading developing countries: exports of manufactures by major commodity groups 1967

Exporting countries	Total \$ million	Per cent of total									
		Food products (ex 0)	Drink and tobacco products (ex 1)	Wood products, furniture (24,53,64)	Leather and footwear (61, 65)	Textiles (65)	Clothing (64)	Chemicals (5)	Iron and steel (67)	Engineering and metal products (c)	Other products
Africa	31.9	27.7	21.1	12.7	2.1	6.4	0.9	9.7	0.7	2.6	16.1
Algeria	81.0	9.8	75.9	0.9	-	5.3	-	2.2	-	1.1	4.7
Morocco	61.6	51.8	18.3	1.6	7.5	4.1	0.5	4.4	-	0.5	11.3
Ghana	50.7	44.5	-	21.9	-	-	-	2.2	-	1.6	23.8
Ivory Coast	39.8	54.3	-	42.9	-	0.5	-	1.3	-	0.5	0.5
Cameroon	33.5	22.1	-	7.2	-	0.3	-	-	-	0.6	69.8
Tunisia	32.9	14.9	41.4	1.2	-	5.8	1.5	14.9	7.6	0.9	11.9
Guinea	22.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
United Arab Republic	21.5	11.6	0.9	1.9	0.5	65.6	2.8	4.2	-	5.1	7.4
Kenya	20.2	45.0	-	6.5	3.5	2.9	-	13.9	-	18.8	9.4
Nigeria	16.2	4.3	-	42.6	23.5	3.7	-	5.6	0.6	14.2	4.9
Tanzania	12.8	50.0	-	7.0	-	22.7	-	5.5	-	2.3	11.7
S. Rhodesia	12.0	1.9	-	-	-	0.8	-	4.3	6.9	2.7	83.4
Congo (Dem. Rep.)	11.0	2.8	-	67.3	-	0.9	-	22.8	-	4.6	0.9
Asia	2836.7	9.3	0.9	9.4	5.2	26.2	20.2	2.5	3.5	9.4	13.4
Latin America	963.0	25.5	2.5	7.6	3.7	4.2	1.8	28.7	5.8	4.8	13.1
Other Devl. Countries	209.3	21.3	9.2	14.6	2.3	9.7	2.6	17.3	1.0	10.4	11.6
Total Devl. Countries	4440.9	15.2	3.2	9.7	4.3	18.6	13.4	9.6	3.4	7.8	14.3

Sources: Trade in manufactures of developing countries, TD/B/C.2/90

a/ Excluding petroleum products and unwrought non-ferrous metal

b/ Hong Kong, India, Yugoslavia, China (Taiwan), Korea (Rep.), Pakistan, Philippines, Israel, Iran, Malaysia, Thailand, New Caledonia, Singapore, Kyu Kyu (Malaya), Portuguese Timor and Macao, Indonesia, Burma

c/ Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Jamaica, Suriname, Bermuda, Peru, Guyana, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Panama, Uruguay, Venezuela, Honduras, Bahamas

CHAPTER II

SUMMARY REVIEW OF THE OECD OFFERS

22. The Secretary-General of the OECD, in presenting the substantive documentation on the position of each of the prospective donor countries, also submitted a general report analyzing and summarizing the various submissions.^{1/} That summary has been submitted to African Governments by UNCTAD.

23. For the purposes of the present study it has been thought useful to present a somewhat different summary analysis, limited to the five main trading partners of African countries (EEC, United Kingdom, United States, the Nordic countries and Japan). The analysis attempts to distinguish between:

- (a) the basic elements which the five plans have in common; and
- (b) the basic elements on which they differ.

A comparative analysis of the position of all potential donors can be found in Table 6.

A. Elements common to all five plans

24. All five plans treat industrial manufactures and semi-manufactures of Chapters 25-99 of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature in a substantially uniform way (i.e. uniform within each plan) and more generously than the treatment to be extended to processed and semi-processed agricultural products covered by Chapters 1-24 of the BTN.

25. All five plans provide for, or envisage, the possibility of a small number of exceptions, such as textiles, petroleum products, from the otherwise uniform treatment of products in Chapters 25-99 of the BTN. And all five plans substantially exclude primary commodities.

26. All five plans include a "safeguard mechanism" designed to protect either domestic industry or third countries, or both. The mechanism takes the form of either a qualification on the quantities permitted to be imported of each product under preference (on a priori system) or an escape clause, permitting the withdrawal of the preference on any product under various circumstances (an a posteriori system). It is generally anticipated that the

^{1/} TD/B/AC.5/24

a posteriori rather than the a priori system would apply for processed agricultural products in Chapter 1-24 of the BTN.

27. All five plans envisage that a "satisfactory", and presumably substantially common, set of rules of origin will apply once the system is established.

28. All five plans assume the system will have an initial period of 10 years, subject to reconsideration in a major review to be held prior to the expiration of the initial 10-year period.

29. All five plans envisage that there will be no binding commitment to establish preferences or to maintain them once they are established. Accordingly, they all permit the withdrawal of preferences, in whole or in part, at any time. There will also be no binding of the margins of preference in the system, i.e. donor countries remain free to reduce or eliminate mfn. tariffs either unilaterally or pursuant to international negotiations after the system of general preferences has been established.

30. All five plans recognize the need for waivers of existing international obligations in order for the system to come into effect, i.e. GATT waiver of Article I of GATT and, in certain cases, waivers of specific margins of preference bound under agreements previously in force between certain developed and certain developing countries.

31. All five plans are based on the principle of self-election by the developing countries themselves in determining the geographic scope of the preferences, subject to conditions set by some donors to permit them to withdraw preferences from a developing country if their exports are discriminated against by that country or if that country participates in arrangements discriminating against the exports of the donor country.

B. Elements of major difference between the five plans

32. The United States offer is premised upon the adoption of a common scheme by all major donor countries while the Nordic countries have submitted their offer on the assumption that agreement should be reached on a common scheme.^{1/} The EEC on the other hand does not consider it necessary that all donor countries should adopt the same system of preferences.

^{1/} This position of the USA has apparently been modified during consultations among potential donors within the framework of the OECD. The USA would now agree to "systems of preferences which are harmonized as much as possible and can be expected to yield comparable results", but "need not be uniform in their technical elements." West Africa, 20 June 1970.

33. The Nordic countries and the United States plans provide for duty-free treatment across-the-board, without quantitative limitations, for products in Chapters 25-99 of the BTN. The United Kingdom plan provides in principle for duty-free treatment, but the offer contains a few items where duty reductions, rather than duty-free treatment, would apply. The EEC and the Japan plans would limit duty-free treatment, for each product, to the volume of imports in a base year from developing countries plus 5 per cent of the imports from the developed countries. The five-per cent element would be adjusted annually.

34. The exceptions to the uniform treatment of Chapters 25-99 of the BTN differ from plan to plan. The Nordic plan proposes that no exceptions be made by any donor, and none are proposed in the Nordic plan. The ECE plan would reserve for special treatment cotton textiles, coir and jute products. The United Kingdom plan would except albumins, cotton textiles, pig iron, hydrocarbon oils, perfumed spirits, matches and portable lighters. The United States plan would except textiles, shoes and petroleum and its products. Japan would except hydrocarbons.

35. The positive lists of processed agricultural products under Chapter 1-24 of the BTN differ in coverage from plan to plan. The Nordic, UK and US plans provide for duty-free treatment for these products. The EEC and Japanese plans provide for preferential reductions of duty ranging in general from 15 to 50 per cent, with duty-free treatment offered on a limited number of products.

36. The Nordic, UK and US plans are strongly conditioned on the requirement that there be substantially equivalent and comparable action by at least all the major donor countries, i.e. on the principle of "burden-sharing". The EEC plan is also based on comparable effort by all main donors, but it appears to be less insistent on the extent to which the "burden-sharing" principle should be carried. The Japanese plan is silent on this score.

37. The Japanese plan provides for tariff quotas on manufactures and semi-manufactures in Chapters 25-99 of the BTN, apparently out of a concern for the protection of domestic industry. The very similar provisions of the EEC plan are designed to protect domestic industry as well as permit a continuation of the preferential treatment given to imports from developing countries associated with the Community. The EEC provisions limiting the imports from a single developing country to 50 per cent of the quota, would have the same effects. So would the continuation of the duty-free treatment given to associated countries on products on the positive list in Chapters 1-24 of the BTN, when only tariff reductions from the mfn. rate would apply to the same products coming from other developing countries.

Table 6 Regression with migration as for affore from preferences giving countries

	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 4	Section 5	Section 6	Section 7	Section 8	Section 9	Section 10	Section 11	Section 12	Section 13	Section 14	Section 15	Section 16	Section 17	Section 18	Section 19	Section 20	Section 21	Section 22	Section 23	Section 24	Section 25	Section 26	Section 27	Section 28	Section 29	Section 30	Section 31	Section 32	Section 33	Section 34	Section 35	Section 36	Section 37	Section 38	Section 39	Section 40	Section 41	Section 42	Section 43	Section 44	Section 45	Section 46	Section 47	Section 48	Section 49	Section 50	Section 51	Section 52	Section 53	Section 54	Section 55	Section 56	Section 57	Section 58	Section 59	Section 60	Section 61	Section 62	Section 63	Section 64	Section 65	Section 66	Section 67	Section 68	Section 69	Section 70	Section 71	Section 72	Section 73	Section 74	Section 75	Section 76	Section 77	Section 78	Section 79	Section 80	Section 81	Section 82	Section 83	Section 84	Section 85	Section 86	Section 87	Section 88	Section 89	Section 90	Section 91	Section 92	Section 93	Section 94	Section 95	Section 96	Section 97	Section 98	Section 99	Section 100
1. General	2. Specific	3. General	4. Specific	5. General	6. Specific	7. General	8. Specific	9. General	10. Specific	11. General	12. Specific	13. General	14. Specific	15. General	16. Specific	17. General	18. Specific	19. General	20. Specific	21. General	22. Specific	23. General	24. Specific	25. General	26. Specific	27. General	28. Specific	29. General	30. Specific	31. General	32. Specific	33. General	34. Specific	35. General	36. Specific	37. General	38. Specific	39. General	40. Specific	41. General	42. Specific	43. General	44. Specific	45. General	46. Specific	47. General	48. Specific	49. General	50. Specific	51. General	52. Specific	53. General	54. Specific	55. General	56. Specific	57. General	58. Specific	59. General	60. Specific	61. General	62. Specific	63. General	64. Specific	65. General	66. Specific	67. General	68. Specific	69. General	70. Specific	71. General	72. Specific	73. General	74. Specific	75. General	76. Specific	77. General	78. Specific	79. General	80. Specific	81. General	82. Specific	83. General	84. Specific	85. General	86. Specific	87. General	88. Specific	89. General	90. Specific	91. General	92. Specific	93. General	94. Specific	95. General	96. Specific	97. General	98. Specific	99. General	100. Specific	

As demonstrated in the Charter of Algiers (79/35), the African Declaration of Algiers (8/CM.14/CONF.7D II/79/2/Rev.2), the draft resolution submitted by the developing countries at WIGAL (79/CM.14/5), and the third and the fourth joint EC/COM meetings (8/CM.14/449 and 8/CM.14/459).

Other replication

year period.

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CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS OF THE PREFERENCE OFFERS OF SELECTED OECD COUNTRIES TO AFRICA 1/

A. Scope of the Analysis

38. The purpose of the following analysis is to assess the value to African countries of the scheme of general preferences offered by OECD countries to developing countries. An important theoretical gain from a system of preferences in the short run is an improvement in the terms of trade of the developing country. The difference between the price actually received by the developing supplier and the price he might receive after the introduction of a general scheme of preferences is, in a real sense, a gain obtained through the preferences.

39. The preferential margin will measure the maximum gain to be obtained by a developing country supplier. If that assumption is generally valid, then the gain of the preferences to a developing country can be estimated as the value of its exports to a preference giving country multiplied with the preference margin offered. In the analysis the revenue value of a preference has been obtained by multiplying trade with the preferential margin, i.e. the margin between the most favoured nation tariff and the preferential tariff offered. These calculations have been carried out on trade specified for each tariff item (at "tariff line"). A technical note on the calculations can be found in Annex I.

40. Unfortunately, there is a good chance that not the whole difference in price will be passed on to the supplying country. The importer, in view of the increase in competition among supplying developing countries, may be able to buy at lower prices. His benefit may either be passed on to the final consumer, or be absorbed in higher distributive margins. In the latter case there will be a loss in price gain as well as no inducement to increased trade following lower prices.

41. It should be stressed at the outset that the revenue approach also has other limitations in estimating the real economic effects of the preference scheme. Only in the case where trade is unaffected by the scheme will the revenue calculations give a good estimate of the economic value of the scheme. Its economic meaning is an income transfer from OECD countries to developing countries,

1/ EEC, UK, USA, Japan, Switzerland and the Nordic countries.

due to an increase of the export price, equal to the preferential margin. Accordingly, it may be a fair estimate of the economic value of the scheme during the first one or two years of its existence before any considerable change of trade occurs. However, the main objective of the preference scheme is to create an opportunity for the developing countries to enter the developed markets as sellers of industrial goods, now only hardly or not at all exported by the developing countries or not even produced by them.

42. The implication of this opportunity is both that the present trade enjoying preferences may increase and that the trade may be oriented towards new goods, the exports of which were earlier hampered by high tariffs or overwhelming competition. Both these effects tend to increase the economic gain of the preference scheme above the revenue value. An estimation of the additional gains has to be based on an analysis, product by product, of potential exports, considering both the new preferred position in the developed markets and the ability of the developing countries to produce the preferred goods at competitive cost and quality. Another estimation method might be to apply mathematically import demand and export supply price elasticities, reflecting the market responses to the preferential margins.^{1/} The value of preferences may also increase over a period of years, even without any market responses, if the upward trend of trade during the last ten years will continue.

43. Further, in a complete economic evaluation the reactions from competing exporters have to be considered. With respect to the developed exporters, they may decrease their prices if they fear they might lose any considerable share of market. Consequently, the price gain may be less than the preferential margin. The competitive position may also change among the developing exporters. This is the case for those countries which already enjoy special preferences such as the EEC and Commonwealth associates. Their preferential situation will be lost at the introduction of a general scheme of preferences. The inclusion of this effect into the evaluation for such countries may turn the low or zero gain which are found by the revenue calculations into a loss. The markets they already have obtained by means of the special preferences may be threatened, and entrance under preparation, but not yet reached, may be hampered or stopped by stronger competition from other developing countries.

^{1/} The US State Department has estimated that under the US plan exports from the developing countries would increase by 1000 million dollars a year within three years, and that imports into the United States alone would increase by up to 400 million dollars a year. New York Herald Tribune, 16-17 May 1970.

B. African exports to the selected OECD countries

44. Imports of the selected OECD countries represent about 80 per cent of total African exports. Of total African exports to the world, 77 per cent goes to the EEC, the United Kingdom, the USA and Japan. EEC is the most important African trading partner, importing 51 per cent of total African exports. The United Kingdom is also a major importer of African products with almost 15 per cent, followed by the USA and Japan with 7 and 4 per cent respectively.

45. Nearly one-third of total exports of African countries to the selected OECD countries is accounted for by products in Chapters 1 to 24 of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature, while the remaining two-thirds are classified under BTN Chapters 25 to 99. About 5.7 million US dollars of the exports to these countries consist of primary commodities, while only 1.1 million US dollars are manufactures and semi-manufactures.^{1/}

46. Twenty per cent of African exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures to the selected OECD countries are products in BTN 1-24. The preferences offered through the positive lists of the selected OECD countries will have as a result that 93 million US dollars, or 43 per cent, of their total imports of products in BTN Chapters 1-24 will enjoy preferential access under the proposed scheme. The positive lists cover from 97-99 per cent of imports of manufactures in BTN Chapters 1-24 in the case of Japan and the Nordic countries, to about 18 per cent in the case of the EEC.

47. Of total imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures of 892 million US dollars in BTN Chapters 25-99, 57 per cent are not in the proposed scheme. The main exceptions of exports of present interest to African countries can be found in the submissions of the United Kingdom and Japan, which account respectively for 55 and 31 per cent of total imports of products of export interest to Africa not included in the scheme. There are no exceptions in the submissions of the EEC and the Nordic countries.

48. Slightly less than half of African exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures are supplied by "Other" African countries. African Commonwealth countries account for 37 per cent and African countries associated with the EEC for 15 per cent. Manufactured products in Chapters 25-99 dominate the exports of all the three areas, from 87 per cent in the case of exports from Commonwealth African countries, to 80 and 75 per cent respectively for EEC associates and "Other" countries. Eighty-one per cent of total exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from African countries associated with the EEC will benefit from general preferences under the proposed scheme. The proposed preferences will cover 44 per cent of exports of manufactures from African Commonwealth countries and 30 per cent of those from "Other" African countries.

^{1/} As defined in document TD/B/C2/3

Table 7: Commodity structure and destination of exports of developing African countries to selected OECD countries. Million US \$ and percentages. 1967 and 1968

	Total	BTN 1 - 24				BTN 25 - 99			
		Total	Primary	Pref. manufactures	Non-pref. manufactures	Total	Primary	Pref. manufactures	Non-pref. manufactures
Total	6831	2114	1897	93	124	4717	3825	383	509
Commodity structure									
Total	100	31.0	27.8	1.4	1.8	69.0	56.0	5.6	7.4
USA	100	55.6	53.5	1.4	0.7	44.4	33.2	10.4	0.8
EEC	100	28.8	25.7	0.6	2.5	71.2	68.2	3.0	-
UK	100	31.7	29.3	1.6	0.8	68.3	34.4	10.9	23.0
Nordic countries	100	29.0	14.1	14.7	0.2	71.0	62.2	8.8	-
Switzerland	100	26.3	23.4	1.9	1.0	73.7	13.3	12.4	48.0
Japan	100	17.0	14.9	2.0	0.1	83.0	31.6	6.7	44.7
Destination									
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
USA	8.6	15.4	16.5	8.9	3.2	5.5	5.1	16.0	0.9
EEC	63.2	58.8	58.6	25.6	87.2	65.2	77.0	33.8	-
UK	17.8	18.2	18.8	20.3	7.9	17.6	10.9	34.5	55.0
Nordic countries	3.2	3.0	1.6	34.9	0.3	3.3	3.6	5.0	-
Switzerland	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.8	1.2	2.2	0.5	4.6	13.3
Japan	5.1	2.8	2.8	7.5	0.2	6.2	2.9	6.1	30.8

Source: ECA Secretariat

49. Twelve per cent of the manufactures in Chapters 25-99 supplied by the EEC associates are not covered by the proposed preference scheme. The equivalent shares for African Commonwealth countries and countries included among "Others" are 61 and 68 per cent respectively.

50. Nearly half of the selected OECD imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures included in the positive lists for products in BTN Chapters 1-24 is supplied by African countries members of the Commonwealth preference area, while only about 20 per cent of the products for which general preferences are offered in these Chapters of the BTN are supplied by countries associated with the EEC. More than three quarters of the exports of manufactures from African Commonwealth countries are included in positive lists, whereas the similar share for African associates of the EEC is about 25 per cent. The significant share of non-preferred manufactures in Chapters 1-24 supplied by "Other" African countries is in particular due to the heavy weight of wine in exports of manufactures from North African countries.

51. Total exports of the countries associated with the EEC are heavily concentrated on the LEC market. Close to eighty per cent of the exports of the EEC associates to the nine selected OECD countries are destined for the European Common Market. More than half of exports from EEC associates of manufactured products proposed to be covered by the general scheme, are supplied to the EEC countries. In view of the fact that the EEC associates already enjoy preferential access to these countries for its products, the proposed scheme will make no revenue contribution in respect of these products.

52. The concentration of the exports of African Commonwealth countries on the United Kingdom market is less marked. Forty-one per cent of total exports of Commonwealth countries are going to the United Kingdom. The bulk of the exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures are supplied to the United Kingdom which accounts for 45 per cent, and Japan, which accounts for 37 per cent. The heavy weight of Japan as a buyer of manufactures and semi-manufactures from African Commonwealth countries is mainly due to imports of non-ferrous metals, and in particular copper from Zambia. Fifty-seven per cent of exports from Commonwealth countries of manufactured products proposed to be covered by the general scheme are at present sold to the United Kingdom, where the Commonwealth countries are benefiting from special preferences.

53. The great share of the exports of "Other" African countries to the EEC is mainly due to the exports of the three North African countries Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, which together account for close to half of the 2369 million US dollars imports into the EEC

Table 8: Commodity structure and area origin of exports of developing African countries to selected OECD countries. Million US \$ and percentages, 1967 and 1968

	Total	BTN 1 - 24					BTN 25 - 99				
		Total	Primary	Pref. manufactures	Non-pref. manufactures	Total	Primary	Pref. manufactures	Non-pref. manufactures	Total	Primary
Total	6,831	2,114	1,897	93	124	4,717	3,825	383	509		
Commodity structure											
Total	100	31.0	27.8	1.4	1.8	69.0	56.0	5.6	7.4		
EEC associates	100	43.4	41.4	1.1	0.9	56.6	48.7	7.0	0.9		
Commonwealth	100	39.2	36.5	2.1	0.6	60.8	43.1	6.9	10.8		
Others	100	19.1	15.0	1.0	3.1	80.9	68.2	4.0	8.7		
Area origin											
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
EEC associates	24.1	33.8	36.0	19.4	12.0	19.8	21.0	30.2	3.1		
Commonwealth	29.8	37.8	39.1	45.9	10.8	26.2	22.9	36.7	43.2		
Others	46.1	28.4	24.9	34.7	77.2	54.0	56.1	33.1	53.7		

Source: ECA Secretariat

from this group of countries. Seventy-one per cent of the imports into the EEC of African manufactures covered by the proposed general scheme are supplied by Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. Products from these three countries enjoy at present some kind of special preferential treatment in one or more of the six EEC countries. The fact that Morocco and Tunisia have concluded association agreements with the EEC, which will enter into force as soon as they are ratified, while Algeria at present is negotiating such an agreement, should be taken into account in assessing the benefits of the general scheme for these three countries. Two-thirds of the exports of the three Maghreb countries of manufactured products in this category go to the European Common Market.

C. Estimated revenue gains of developing African countries from the proposed scheme of general preferences

54. The total value of the revenue gains of developing African countries has been estimated at 14.5 million US dollars annually. In this amount is included the benefits to be gained by Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and the three East African countries Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda in the EEC. When the association agreements between these six African countries and the EEC enters into force, they will be enjoying special preferences which would nullify the net gain in the EEC market from general preferences. The value of these special preferences on products covered by the scheme of general preferences, estimated at nearly 3.5 million US dollars for the three North African countries and about 90 thousand US dollars for the three East African countries, will have to be deducted from the total value of the revenue gains to arrive at a more realistic figure. If the United States maintains its original position that it will not offer general preferences to countries participating in special preference arrangement, i.e. countries associated with the EEC and/or members of the Commonwealth preference area, a further amount of 370 thousand US dollars will have to be deducted. The total remaining estimated revenue gain for all of independent developing Africa would be 10.5 million US dollars annually.

55. From Table 10 it can be seen that seven African countries will receive no gains at all. More than half of all independent developing African countries, with one quarter of the population, will each receive less than 100 thousand US dollars, or a total for all of them of 288 thousand US dollars. These are the poorest African countries which together have only about 18 per cent of the total GDP of the region. In money terms this means that 23 countries, where the GDP amounts to approximately 88 US dollars per head of population annually, will gain 0.04 US cents per head. Only four African countries will gain more than one million US dollars each

Table 9: Total exports of three economic areas of developing Africa to selected OECD countries by BTN Chapters. 1967 and 1968

Economic Area BTN Chapters	Importing Country						Total	
	USA	EEC	UK	Nordic	Switzer- land	Japan	Value	Per cent
<u>EEC Associates</u>								
<u>BTN 1 - 24</u>								
Primary	112,513	544,494	4,596	8,474	3,637	8,764	682,478	41.38
Preferred manufactures	2,721	9,107	875	2,684	607	2,041	18,035	1.09
Non-pref. manufactures	455	14,270	96	12	32	-	14,865	0.90
Total BTN 1 - 24	115,689	567,871	5,567	11,170	4,276	10,805	715,378	43.37
<u>BTN 25 - 99</u>								
Primary	47,476	672,340	47,114	9,510	5,436	20,667	802,543	48.66
Preferred manufactures	28,065	63,823	16,696	1,549	736	4,792	115,661	7.01
Non-pref. manufactures	12	-	4,841	-	1	10,894	15,748	0.96
Total BTN 25 - 99	75,553	736,163	68,651	11,059	6,173	36,352	933,952	56.63
Total BTN 1 - 99	191,242	1,304,034	74,218	22,229	10,449	47,158	1,649,330	100.00
<u>Commonwealth Countries</u>								
<u>BTN 1 - 24</u>								
Primary	133,078	217,213	320,944	16,648	21,108	33,073	742,064	36.48
Preferred manufactures	3,889	421	14,943	17,046	1,551	4,754	42,604	2.09
Non-pref. manufactures	1,338	2,666	9,323	11	22	-	13,360	0.66
Total BTN 1 - 24	138,305	220,300	345,210	33,705	22,681	37,827	798,028	39.23

(1000 US\$)

(1000 US \$)

Economic Area BTN Chapters	Importing Country						Total	
	USA	EEC	UK	Nordic	Switzer- land	Japan	Value	Per cent
<u>BTN 25 - 99</u>								
Primary	32,374	417,711	324,043	54,914	3,360	43,583	875,985	43.06
Preferred manufactures	24,136	9,280	88,940	1,561	11,011	5,372	140,294	6.90
Non-pref. manufactures	110	-	73,937	-	1	145,959	220,007	10.81
Total BTN 25 - 99	56,624	426,991	486,920	56,475	14,372	194,914	1,236,286	60.77
Total BTN 1 - 99	194,919	647,291	832,130	90,180	37,053	232,741	2,034,314	100.00
<u>Others</u>								
<u>BTN 1 - 24</u>								
Primary	67,166	349,760	30,864	5,843	8,206	10,102	472,248	15.01
Preferred manufactures	1,698	14,255	2,990	12,629	463	193	32,245	1.02
Non-pref. manufactures	2,133	91,251	383	376	1,413	189	95,795	3.04
Total BTN 1 - 24	71,047	455,266	34,237	18,856	10,082	10,493	600,283	19.07
<u>BTN 25 - 99</u>								
Primary	114,266	1,857,397	46,584	72,139	9,867	46,587	2,146,843	68.21
Preferred manufactures	8,836	56,409	26,354	16,082	5,716	13,286	126,683	4.03
Non-pref. manufactures	4,323	-	201,537	-	67,623	2	273,485	8.69
Total BTN 25 - 99	127,425	1,913,806	274,475	88,221	83,206	59,875	2,547,008	80.93
Total BTN 1 - 99	198,472	2,369,072	308,712	107,079	93,288	70,668	3,147,291	100.00

Source: ECA Secretariat

per annum, or 15 US cents per head of their population.

56. None of the African countries with a per capita annual income below 100 US dollars will gain more than 500 thousand US dollars, and half of these countries will gain less than ten thousand US dollars from the proposed scheme. On the other hand, nearly half of the countries having a per capita income above 200 US dollars will gain more than 500 thousand US dollars. The 16 poorest African countries, i.e. those with a per capita income below 100 US dollars, will receive a total gain of 1.4 million US dollars, while the 11 countries in the upper income bracket, i.e. those earning more than 200 US dollars annually, will receive a total of 8.8 million US dollars.

57. Almost the same pattern is discernible if the estimated revenue gains from the proposed preference scheme are distributed according to past growth rates of the per capita GDP of African countries. In assessing Table 12 it should be borne in mind that the growth performance has been significantly affected by non-economic events in a number of African countries during the nineteen sixties.^{1/} Of the ten African countries with negative growth rates only two would gain more than 500 thousand US dollars, and half of them would gain less than 100 thousand US dollars.

58. No African country associated with the European Economic Community under the Yaounde Convention would gain more than 500 thousand US dollars, and about two-thirds of them less than 10 thousand US dollars. The allocation of the gains among African countries members of the Commonwealth preference area is slightly more even. But only two of the thirteen African Commonwealth countries would gain more than 500 thousand US dollars, and more than half of them less than 100 thousand US dollars. Of the sixteen African countries expecting to gain less than 10 thousand US dollars, fifteen belong either to the Commonwealth preference area or are associated with the EEC. These countries, which are at present enjoying special preferences in a protected market, may on the contrary suffer losses by the introduction of the proposed scheme for general preferences, by being constrained to share their existing or potential special preference benefits with other developing countries. The effect of this sharing cannot be quantified, but it can be assumed that it will reduce the gains at present obtained by these special preferential arrangements.

59. About 6.5 million, or 45 per cent of the estimated revenue gains is accounted for by exports to Japan. Of that amount nearly two-thirds are due to exports of copper from Zambia, a Commonwealth country. Japan is the most important revenue donor for both the African countries associated with the EEC and for those which are

^{1/} See paragraph 8.

Table 10: Distribution of estimated preference revenue gains among independent African countries, 1967 and 1968

	No gain	Less than US\$10,000	US\$10,000-100,000	US\$100,000-499,000	US\$500,000-one million	More than one million US\$
<u>Number of countries</u>	7	9	7	11	3	4
<u>Total gain (1000 US\$)</u>	-	24	264	2,700	1,932	9,486
Percentage of developing Africa: <u>Population</u>	5.2	6.8	14.5	42.9	4.5	20.0
Percentage of developing Africa: <u>Total Exports</u>	1.8	3.9	6.5	46.2	6.5	27.1
Percentage of developing Africa: <u>GDP at current factor cost</u>	2.8	6.6	9.2	34.9	7.7	29.5

Source: ECA Secretariat.

Table 11: Estimated preference revenue gains by per capita incomes of independent developing African countries, 1967 and 1968

	Number of countries							Total gain (US\$ 1,000)
	No gain	Less than US\$ 10,000	US\$ 10,000 - 100,000	US\$ 100,000 - 499,000	US\$ 500,000 - one million	More than one million US\$	Total	
<u>Per capita annual income 1968</u>								
Less than US\$ 100	5	3	3	5	-	-	16	1,396
US\$100 - 199	2	5	3	2	-	2	14	4,194
More than US\$ 200	-	1	1	4	3	2	11	8,816
Total	7	9	7	11	3	4	41	14,406

Source: ECA Secretariat

Table 12: Estimated preference revenue gains by per capita rates of growth of independent developing African countries

Per capita GDP average annual rate of growth 1960/61/62 - 66/67/68	Number of countries							Total gain (US\$1,000)
	No gain	Less than US\$ 10,000	US\$ 10,000 - 499,000	US\$ 100,000 - 499,000	US\$ 500,000 - one million	More than one million US\$	Total	
Negative	3	1	1	3	1	1	10	3,277
0 - 0.9	1	3	1	2	-	1	8	2,165
1 - 1.9	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	696
2 - 2.9	-	-	1	2	-	1	4	1,966
3 - 3.9	-	-	2	2	1	-	5	1,422
4 - 5.9	1	3	1	-	-	1	6	4,349
6+	1	1	1	2	-	-	5	531
Total	7	9	7	11	3	4	41	14,406

Source: ECA Secretariat

members of the Commonwealth preference area. Nearly 41 per cent of the estimated preference gains of the EEC associate and 88 per cent of the gains of the African Commonwealth countries originate from exports to Japan. The European Economic Community is the second most important market in respect of estimated preference gains, with 36 per cent of the total gains to be obtained by African countries. Ninety-four per cent, or 4.8 million US dollars go to "Other" African countries. Of that amount about 3.5 million US dollars is due to exports from Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia to the community.

60. The African countries associated with the European Economic Community can expect a revenue gain of 1.1 million US dollars, those which are members of the Commonwealth preference area 6.2 million US dollars, and "Other" African countries 7.2 million US dollars. All three areas will obtain the overwhelming part of their estimated gains from products in BTN Chapters 25 to 99. That part is higher (93 per cent) in the case of Commonwealth African countries than in the case of EEC associates and "Others" (76 and 81 per cent respectively).

61. Two million US dollars of the estimated revenue gains of developing Africa originate from exports included in the positive lists in BTN Chapters 1-24, while 12.4 million come from exports in Chapters 25-99. All the gains are obtained through exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures.^{1/}

62. The estimated value of the preference gains of African developing countries to the selected OECD countries represents about 11 per cent of the value of the full duty collected by these countries on African products. Of the total value of 128 million US dollars collected by the selected OECD countries, 80 million represents duty on manufactures and semi-manufactures exported by African countries and 48 million duty on primary commodities. The difference between the estimated revenue gains under the scheme proposed by the OECD countries and the value of the full duty collected show the additional gains which could be obtained by African developing countries if the scheme provided for duty-free entry of all manufactures and semi-manufactures. It should be noted, however, that if the scheme is limited to only manufactures and semi-manufactures these additional gains would benefit only a very limited number of African countries. (See Annex Table III).

^{1/} The inclusion in the preference offer of the Nordic countries of primary commodities in BTN Chapters 25-99 has no revenue effect for African countries. All African primary commodities in Chapters 25-99 which are at present exported to the Nordic countries, enter these countries free of duty.

Table 13: Estimated preference revenue gains by groupings of independent developing African countries. 1967 and 1968

Economic groups	Number of countries						Total gain (US\$ 1,000)
	No gain	Less than US\$ 10,000	US\$ 10,000 100,000	US\$ 100,000 499,000	US\$ 500,000-one million	More than one million US\$	
Associated (EAMA)	4	7	3	4	-	-	1,056
Commonwealth	3	1	3	4	1	1	6,199
Others	-	1	1	3	2	3	7,151
Total	7	9	7	11	3	4	14,406

Source: ECA Secretariat

Table 14: Estimated distribution of preference revenue gains of developing Africa
 by product and country origin of gain. 1000 US \$ and percentages. 1967 and 1968

	Total			EEC associates			Commonwealth countries			Others		
	Total	1-24	25-99	Total	1-24	25-99	Total	1-24	25-99	Total	1-24	25-99
Total	14,457	2,041	12,416	1,070	255	815	6,200	450	5,750	7,186	1,336	5,850
<u>Product origin</u>												
Total	100	14.1	85.9	7.4	1.8	5.6	42.9	3.1	39.8	49.7	9.2	40.5
USA	100	32.3	67.7	31.9	8.3	23.6	31.8	11.8	20.0	36.3	12.3	24.0
EEC	100	9.5	90.5	-	-	-	6.3	0.1	6.2	93.7	9.4	84.3
UK	100	32.7	67.3	29.9	5.0	24.9	-	-	-	70.1	27.7	42.4
Nordic countries	100	66.1	33.9	2.9	1.8	1.1	7.5	5.7	1.8	89.6	58.5	31.1
Switzerland	100	13.5	86.5	6.9	5.1	1.8	18.8	5.5	13.5	74.3	3.2	71.1
Japan	100	6.0	94.0	6.7	1.6	5.1	84.4	4.1	80.3	8.8	0.4	8.4
<u>Country origin</u>												
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
USA	7.3	16.7	5.7	31.4	34.1	30.5	5.4	27.6	3.7	5.3	9.7	4.3
EEC	35.5	24.0	37.4	-	-	-	5.2	1.6	5.5	67.0	36.2	74.0
UK	6.2	14.4	4.9	25.0	17.6	27.4	-	-	-	8.7	18.6	6.5
Nordic countries	5.3	24.8	2.1	2.1	5.4	1.0	0.9	9.7	0.2	9.5	33.5	4.1
Switzerland	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	2.9	0.3	0.5	1.7	0.3	1.5	0.3	1.8
Japan	44.7	19.2	48.9	40.6	40.0	40.8	88.0	59.4	90.3	8.0	1.7	9.3

Source: ECA Secretariat

Table 15: Total value of duty collected on African exports and estimated revenue gains for developing Africa.a/ 1000 US\$

	BTN 1 - 24			BTN 25 - 99			Total		
	Value of full duty	Estimated gain of proposed scheme	Difference	Value of full duty	Estimated gain of proposed scheme	Difference	Value of full duty	Estimated gain of proposed scheme	Difference
<u>Manufactures</u>									
EEC associates	271	255	16	1,166	815	351	1,437	1,070	367
Commonwealth countries	782	450	332	10,725	5,751	4,974	11,507	6,201	5,306
Others	60,530	1,336	59,194	6,335	5,850	435	66,865	7,186	59,679
Total	61,583	2,041	59,542	18,226	12,416	5,810	79,809	14,457	65,352
<u>Primary commodities</u>									
EEC associates	880	-	880	80	-	80	960	-	960
Commonwealth countries	11,798	-	11,798	515	-	515	12,313	-	12,313
Others	31,157	-	31,157	3,898	-	3,898	35,055	-	35,055
Total	43,835	-	43,835	4,493	-	4,493	48,328	-	48,328
<u>Total exports</u>									
EEC associates	1,151	255	896	1,246	815	431	2,397	1,070	1,327
Commonwealth countries	12,580	450	12,130	11,241	5,751	5,490	23,821	6,201	17,620
Others	91,687	1,336	90,351	10,233	5,850	4,383	101,920	7,186	94,734
Total	105,418	2,041	103,377	22,720	12,416	10,304	128,138	14,457	113,681

a/ 41 independent African countries, Western Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Seychelles.

Source: ECA Secretariat

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

63. The analysis in the preceeding chapters have brought out clearly the very limited scale of contribution which a scheme of general preferences would make to the prosperity of African countries if it will be established as proposed by the OECD countries in their original submissions. The analysis has also shown that the benefits to some African countries could be enhanced significantly by a widening of the product coverage, through the inclusion of more products of interest to African countries on the positive lists in BTN Chapters 1 to 24 and through the inclusion in the scheme of products at present excepted in BTN Chapters 25 to 99, and by providing for duty-free entry for these products.

64. It is obvious from the analysis, however, that removal of impediments to trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures will not bring about the desired expansion in African exports at the present stage of development of most African countries. For this trade to develop it is necessary to produce the manufactures and semi-manufactures which can be exported to developed market economy countries. This calls for a more development-orientated utilization of Africa's abundant natural resources within a dynamic context with a view to exploiting the potential comparative advantages of the region. The findings of this paper therefore, lend greater significance to the statement of African countries that "the general system of preferences should be viewed as one element among equally important elements in UNCTAD's overall programme to promote the economic development of the developing countries."^{1/}

65. Resolution 21(II) from UNCTAD II states specifically that a main objective of a scheme of general preference should be to accelerate the economic development of the developing countries, and that to that end, the scheme should include special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries. The objective can be achieved only if major modifications are made to the system so as to take into account the special problems of these least developed countries. As the proposed system stands at the moment it is extremely inequitable in its effects, not only between African countries, but, it can be assumed, also

^{1/} Report of the Fourth Joint Meeting of the ECA Working Party on Intra-African Trade and the OAU Expert Committee on Trade and Development (E/CN.14/459) Recommendation (i)(b)

between developing countries in different developing regions. The poorest, most needy countries, will gain nothing or only insignificant benefits from the scheme, while the richer, more advanced countries, stand to gain rather important benefits. It is difficult to imagine a less equitable system of allocating aid among developing countries. If the scheme will be established as originally proposed, the already strong tendency to a polarization of growth among the developing countries will be accentuated.

66. The OECD countries have stated that their submissions are still provisional, and that they are the basis on which further consultations should take place. The discussions which are taking place within the framework of the OECD should therefore not only aim at harmonizing the positions of the potential preference donors, but attempts should also be made towards widening the scope of the submissions so as to enable all developing countries to benefit from the scheme.

67. African countries constitute more than one-third of the membership of UNCTAD. They are participating in full force in the work of the various UNCTAD bodies, many of them at great financial sacrifice, because the matters at issue are of the greatest importance to them. Their open economies make it incumbent on them to concern themselves very closely with questions of international economic policy. But even beyond that, they have adopted an internationalist approach from the very moment of independence, in a spirit of co-operation. It is to be hoped that the same spirit will be shown by the other countries members of UNCTAD, with a view to making rapid progress towards the establishment of a mutually satisfactory system of preferences so that African States will not be forced back to an individualist nationalistic approach. A two-way relation between African countries and the rest of the world community is required.

ANNEX I

NOTE ON THE CALCULATIONS OF THE VALUE OF PREFERENCES
 FOR AFRICAN COUNTRIES

1. The following describes the computer calculations to estimate the value of preferences to African countries of the general preference scheme offered by OECD countries to developing countries on 19 November 1969. The value of a preference is a revenue estimate obtained by multiplying trade with the preferential margin, i.e. the margin between the most favoured nation (m.f.n.) tariff and the preferential tariff offered. The revenue approach, which is applied on trade specified for each tariff item (at "tariff line") has the advantage of giving very detailed information of the preference values.

2. It should be noted that the effects of quota rules and of abolition of reverse preferences are not considered in the calculations.

3. The revenue of preferences are calculated for imports in 1967 into EEC, UK, USA, Japan, Switzerland (1968), Sweden, Denmark (1968), Norway (1968) and Finland from African countries and territories. Defining the tariff rate before general preference (m.f.n. or special preference tariff) by t_f , the tariff at preferential rate by t_p and the preferential margin by t_m the following equilibrium condition is established.

$$(1 + t_f) = (1 + t_p) (1 + t_m) \quad (1)$$

Solving for t_m

$$t_m = \frac{t_f - t_p}{1 + t_p} \quad (2)$$

The preferential margin offered is assumed to be 100 per cent of the original tariff rate. Consequently, in terms of t_f ,

$$t_p = t_f (1 - p) \quad (3)$$

Substituting (3) into (2) gives the preferential margin

$$t_m = \frac{pt_f}{1 + t_f - pt_f} \quad (4)$$

Multiplying t_m by the imports value m gives the revenue of preferences,

v:

$$v = \frac{mpt_f}{1 + t_f - pt_f} \quad (5)$$

The revenue of original tariffs, w , is

$$w = mt_f \quad (6)$$

The revenue from the preferential tariff (x) equals the difference between (6) and (5)

$$x = w - v \quad (7)$$

t_f = Total tariff

t_p = Preferential tariff

t_m = Preferential margin gained

p = Total proportional tariff gained ($t_f - t_p$)

v = Revenue

w = Tariff revenue applying (t_f)

x = Revenue of preferential tariff

4. The revenue calculation gives figures per item of the revenues v , w and x . Further, the preferred imports, i.e. imports on which any preferential margin is offered, and the non-preferred imports, i.e. imports for which any tariff remains, are computed. In cases when the preferential margin is greater than zero but not equal to the original tariff, there exists both preferred and non-preferred imports. Consequently, the sum of these two kinds of imports will be two times greater than total imports.

5. The preference offers are separated into two item groups, one covering an item-by-item (so-called positive) list of manufactures in BTN 1-24 and the other a general preferential treatment for manufactures in BTN 25-99 with certain items exempted (so-called negative list)^{1/}. In some cases also primary commodities are included into the offers. In order to separate between the different kinds of items, each item

^{1/} The word manufactures is used here, for sake of simplicity, in the meaning also of semi-manufactures. BTN is the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature and the figures refer to chapter numbers.

traded is classified as a primary commodity or as a manufacture, according to a list established by UNCTAD (TD/B/C.2/3). Further, an item is classified as preferred if any preferential treatment is offered, otherwise as non-preferred.

6. Because the preference offers vary among countries, lists of preferred items were established separately for each importing country. In the computation procedure, these lists were treated as separate data files, so-called condition cards, the information of which were used when applicable. This method gives a flexibility to the calculations, because the files were created in a way minimizing the necessary special information about the offer conditions. As an example, if one wished to alter the conditions in order to analyse the effect of changes of the coverage of the scheme, only the condition files are affected and the whole computation procedure can be redone without any alterations of the computation programme. On the other hand, it should be observed that the condition files cover only items traded in 1967 (or 1968). Any calculation based on imports in other years has to be preceded by an updating of the condition files, including new traded items.

Annex Table I
International trade of Africa by country
value in million US\$ for 1968 and annual rate of change

		Exports f.o.b. Imports c.i.f. Millions dollars	Annual rate of change			
		1968	1954-56 1964-66	1966	1967	1968
Africa	export	9,632	5.5	8.5	1.1	15.1
	import	8,712	4.1	3.4	-1.2	6.8
West African Customs Union	export	808	...	14.0	1.1	21.1
	import	759	...	1.2	4.2	12.3
Ivory Coast	export	425	...	12.3	4.5	30.8
	import	314	...	9.3	2.3	18.9
Senegal	export	151	...	15.4	-7.3	8.6
	import	181	...	-1.8	-1.9	15.3
Other West Africa ^{a/}	export	193	...	12.2	5.4	12.6
	import	217	...	-6.5	14.0	1.9
East African Community	export	587	5.9	19.6	-4.1	(2.5)
	import	658	3.3	21.6	-3.2	(9.6)
Kenya ^{b/}	export	175	7.2	20.0	-4.6	5.4
	import	321	3.3	26.1	-5.1	7.7
Uganda ^{b/}	export	186	4.7	5.0	-2.1	1.1
	import	123	2.9	5.3	-3.3	6.0
Tanzania ^{b/c/}	export	226	5.8	34.2	-5.3	1.2
	import	214	3.0	26.7	-	17.6
Morocco	export	450	3.1	-0.5	-0.9	6.2
	import	551	-0.3	5.8	8.4	6.6
Algeria	export	759	4.9	12.6	1.0	4.8
	import	788	-0.4	-4.2	-0.8	7.5

		Exports f.o.b. Imports c.i.f. Millions dollars	Annual rate of change				
		1968	1954-56 1954-66	1966	1967	1968	
Tunisia	export	158	1.2	16.7	6.4	6.0	
	import	218	3.2	1.6	4.4	-16.2	
Libya	export	1,875	52.3	24.8	18.4	59.3	
	import	645	24.1	26.6	17.5	35.5	
U.A.R.	export	622	3.5	-	-6.4	9.9	
	import	692	6.4	14.6	-26.0	-12.6	
Sudan	export	232	2.7	4.1	5.4	8.9	
	import	258	5.6	6.7	-3.6	10.7	
Ethiopia	export	106	5.3	-4.3	-9.0	5.0	
	import	173	9.1	8.0	-11.7	21.0	
Liberia	export	169	12.5	11.1	6.0	6.3	
	import	118	16.0	9.6	10.5	-6.3	
Sierra Leone	export	96	10.4	-5.7	-15.7	37.1	
	import	91	7.4	-7.4	-10.0	1.1	
Ghana	export	308	0.9	-16.1	-16.0	8.8	
	import	307	5.1	-24.4	-9.4	-3.8	
Nigeria	export	587	6.3	5.6	-14.2	-13.6	
	import	541	6.9	-7.0	-12.8	-13.6	
Cameroon	export	189	...	4.3	9.0	19.6	
	import	188	...	-3.9	28.8	-	
Equatorial Custom Union d/	export	229	10.0	-2.9	12.1	3.4	
	import	240	6.1	9.1	15.3	-3.2	
Madagascar	export	116	0.6	6.5	6.1	11.5	
	import	170	0.6	2.9	2.1	17.2	
Angola	export	276	7.1	10.5	7.7	15.9	
	import	306	6.6	6.2	32.9	11.3	
Mozambique	export	154	7.3	3.7	8.9	26.2	
	import	234	7.1	20.2	-4.3	17.6	

		Exports f.o.b. Imports c.i.f. Millions dollars	Annual rate of change			
		1968	1954-56 1064-66	1966	1967	1968
Malawi	export	48	5.3	22.5	16.3	-15.8
	import	79	9.6	34.4	-7.0	-
Rhodesia	export	256	6.9	-38.2	-3.3	-3.0
	import	327	1.3	-29.4	10.5	10.9
Zambia	export	759	5.8	29.9	-4.8	15.3
	import	515	7.1	16.9	24.5	6.6
Other ^{e/}	export	230	...	1.9	2.3	4.5
	import	220	...	7.1	-9.2	10.8

a/ Other West Africa: Dahomey, Togo, Mauritania, Niger, Upper Volta.

b/ Intra-trade excluded.

c/ Zanzibar included only in 1968 figures.

d/ Congo (Brazzaville), Chad, Gabon, Central African Republic.

e/ Other: Afars-Issas, Burundi, Cape Verde Island, Comoro, Gambia, Guinea Rep., Port. Guinea, Mali, Rwanda, St. Helena, Sao Tome, Seychelles, Equatorial Guinea, Zanzibar (before 1968).

Source: GATT: International Trade 1968, p.258
 and IMF International Financial Statistics, (May 1970)

Annex Table II
Value of exports of individual African countries to the selected COT countries
by product and estimated revenue of full duty and preference main 1967 and 1968
(1000 US\$ and percentages)

	T O T A L			E X P O R T S				B T N 25-99				R E V E N U E		
	Value	Per cent	Total	Per cent	Preferred	Non-Preferred	Total	Per cent	Preferred	Non-Preferred	At Fully Duty	Preference Gain	Difference	
EEC Associates														
Cameroon	6,333	0.09	887	0.04	-	112,992	5,446	0.12	109	5,337	2	-	2	
Central African Rep.	165,631	2.43	113,719	5.41	727	112,992	51,912	1.10	6,373	45,539	218	22	196	
Chad	24,891	0.37	7,772	0.37	1	7,772	17,169	0.35	2,373	14,796	1	1	-	
Dougo (Brazz.)	17,217	0.25	670	0.03	6	664	16,547	0.35	137	16,410	-	-	-	
Congo Dem. Rep.	48,750	0.72	7,670	0.37	179	7,491	41,080	0.87	6,702	34,378	415	216	174	
Cote d'Ivoire	505,340	7.43	78,671	3.75	241	78,430	426,869	9.07	66,348	360,521	729	355	399	
Czechoslovakia	21,110	0.31	7,158	0.33	599	6,559	16,724	2.85	10,865	6,859	4	4	-	
Ivory Coast	12,953	0.19	2,559	0.12	1	2,558	10,396	0.23	1,324	9,072	183	159	24	
Madagascar	340,354	5.00	209,071	9.95	129	208,842	137,483	2.79	22,147	109,336	337	223	114	
Mali	76,586	1.13	62,644	2.98	2,091	60,553	13,942	0.30	5,797	8,145	243	52	191	
Mauritania	3,037	0.04	1,552	0.07	158	1,394	1,485	0.03	61	1,424	6	6	-	
Niger	65,059	0.96	14,562	0.12	14	14,548	62,534	1.33	237	62,297	2	1	1	
Rwanda	38,485	0.57	36,672	1.75	-	36,672	1,813	0.04	77	1,736	-	-	16	
Senegal	5,026	0.07	1,525	0.07	-	1,525	3,501	0.08	14	3,487	16	-	3	
Somalia	136,321	2.01	120,991	5.78	305	120,686	1,216	0.02	1,591	13,574	61	10	58	
Togo	17,219	0.25	14,859	0.71	-	14,859	2,360	0.05	390	1,970	13	3	3	
Tunisia	34,154	0.51	17,053	0.82	214	16,839	17,539	0.37	1,405	16,134	9	3	1	
Upper Volta	2,422	0.11	1,102	0.05	260	842	1,898	0.04	1,898	1,882	2	1	-	
Zambia	1,898	0.03	1,898	0.04	-	1,898	456	0.01	8	450	-	-	-	
Zimbabwe	20,929	0.31	20,471	0.97	-	20,471	10,728	0.23	4,778	5,950	160	16	144	
Eastern Africa	14,491	0.21	3,763	0.18	-	3,763	10,728	0.23	4,778	5,950	160	16	144	
Total	1,649,330	24.24	715,378	34.06	18,035	697,343	933,932	19.85	130,621	803,311	2,399	1,072	1,327	
Commonwealth														
Botswana	4,023	0.06	3,968	0.19	-	3,968	55	-	47	6	-	-	-	
Gambia	18,637	0.27	11,856	0.56	-	11,856	6,781	0.14	471	6,310	3	3	-	
Ghana	235,365	3.46	134,802	6.41	19,752	115,050	100,563	2.14	60,538	40,025	2,981	660	1,921	
Kenya	122,313	1.80	95,041	4.53	5,206	89,835	27,272	0.58	15,862	11,410	4,122	481	3,641	
Lesotho	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	
Malawi	37,692	0.55	35,945	1.70	1,091	34,854	1,707	0.04	1,268	319	953	16	937	
Mauritius	57,720	0.85	57,666	2.75	54	57,612			47	7	7	7	7	
Nigeria	584,979	8.16	281,924	12.98	6,872	275,796	311,468	6.82	50,259	260,899	3,399	245	3,154	
Sierra Leone	49,718	0.74	17,951	0.84	1,072	16,879	18,968	0.32	2,934	15,934	73	73	73	
Swaziland	49,718	0.73	15,034	0.72	318	14,716	3,484	0.73	2,934	3,550	73	73	73	
Tanzania	136,631	2.04	95,842	2.66	4,838	91,004	32,769	1.76	12,553	70,206	1,359	107	1,252	
Tunisia	129,823	1.91	91,688	4.37	270	91,418	38,135	0.81	6,742	31,393	1,735	268	1,467	
Zambia	598,573	8.20	8,719	0.42	323	8,396	549,854	11.69	114,343	435,511	9,432	4,327	5,105	
Total	2,032,111	29.86	796,598	37.93	42,580	754,018	1,235,513	26.26	267,690	967,823	23,804	6,199	17,605	
Others														
Algeria	812,156	11.93	131,241	6.25	5,064	126,177	680,915	14.47	23,940	656,975	50,085	1,652	48,433	
Benin	85,265	1.26	71,959	3.42	692	71,267	13,306	0.28	1,270	12,036	1,456	72	1,384	
Chad	28,223	0.41	7,270	0.35	190	7,080	20,953	0.45	20,516	437	458	312	1,126	
Liberia	196,616	2.92	6,446	0.30	190	6,256	192,170	4.08	14,650	177,540	732	282	150	
Madagascar	1,384,571	15.41	239,423	10.04	19,084	250,507	1,134,913	23.17	32,735	1,102,178	1,901	1,838	2,069	
Namibia	1,182	0.02	1,047	0.05	-	1,047	169,112	0.03	111	169,001	27,191	1,628	25,118	
Sudan	136,969	2.01	59,781	2.85	2,353	57,428	77,188	1.54	13,364	63,824	132	102	630	
Tunisia	135,234	1.99	51,404	2.45	1,916	49,488	83,830	1.78	16,268	67,562	10,926	6,978	10,236	
UAR Egypt	156,431	2.30	38,790	1.85	2,919	35,871	117,641	2.50	23,301	94,340	6,094	1,690	4,416	
Total	3,123,772	45.90	588,160	28.01	32,196	555,964	2,535,612	53.89	196,504	2,339,108	99,825	7,151	92,674	
Total listed above	6,805,213	100.00	2,100,136	100.00	93,811	2,097,077	4,705,325	100.00	584,835	4,110,262	126,028	14,422	111,606	

Annex Table III

E/CN.14/WP.1/28
CAN/TRADE/27
Annex Table IIIExport of specific manufactures and semi-manufactures
and estimated revenue of full duty and preference gain by product

(1000 US\$)

HTS Code	Description	Total Imports	Revenue		
			Full Duty	Preference Gain	Difference
HTS 1-24					
0206	Meat and edible meat offals (except poultry liver), salted, in brine, dried or smoked	16	-	-	-
0301	Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen	54	-	-	-
0303	Crustaceans and molluscs, fresh, chilled, frozen, etc.	34	0.8	0.8	-
0502	Pigs', hogs' and boars' bristles or hair	1	-	-	-
0503	Horsehair and horsehair waste	1	-	-	-
0504	Quits, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish)	456	-	-	-
0508	Bones and horn-cores, unworked	294	2.8	2.8	-
0510	Ivory, unworked or simply prepared but not cut to shape	4	-	-	-
0512	Coral and similar substance, unworked or simply prepared	6	0.1	0.1	-
0513	Natural sponges	44	0.1	0.1	-
0514	Ambergris, castoreum, civet and musk	158	6.0	6.0	-
0701	Vegetables, fresh or chilled	1,328	266.9	266.9	-
0703	Vegetables provisionally preserved in brine	123	12.1	12.1	-
0704	Dried, dehydrated or evaporated vegetables	2,642	297.3	196.0	101.3
0705	Dried leguminous vegetables	1,482	47.0	47.0	-
0706	Manioc, arrowroot, salep, etc., fresh or dried	1,059	8.9	8.9	-
0801	Dates, bananas, coconuts, cashew nuts, etc., fresh or dried	1,661	13.0	11.5	1.5
0802	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried	6,995	135.4	135.4	-
0803	Figs, fresh or dried	19	1.8	-	1.8
0804	Grapes, fresh or dried	12	0.5	0.2	0.3
0805	Nuts other than those falling within heading 0801, fresh or dried	528	0.1	0.1	-
0806	Apples, pears and quinces, fresh	1	0.1	0.1	-
0809	Other fruit, fresh	1	-	-	-
0811	Fruit provisionally preserved in brine	5	0.4	0.1	0.3
0812	Other fruit, dried	11	0.8	-	0.8
0813	Peel of melons and citrus fruit, fresh, frozen, dried, etc.	110	1.7	1.7	-
0901	Coffee, green or roasted, and coffee substitutes containing coffee	226	-	-	-
0902	Tea	35	-	-	-
0904	Pepper of the genus Piper	18	0.3	0.3	-
0905	Vanilla	247	4.1	4.1	-
0906	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers	44	0.3	0.3	-
0907	Clove (whole fruit, cloves and stems)	156	1.0	1.0	-
0908	Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms	127	0.2	0.2	-
0909	Seeds of anise, badian, etc.	34	1.6	1.6	-
0910	Thyme, saffron and bay leaves; other spices	508	4.9	-	-
1006	Rice, other	86	-	-	-
1101	Cereal flours	11	-	-	-
1102	Cereal groats and cereal meal	610	-	-	-
1103	Flours of the leguminous vegetables	190	2.0	2.0	-
1104	Flours of edible fruit and nuts	4	0.3	0.1	0.2
1106	Flour of meal of sago and manioc	100	2.4	2.0	0.4
1107	Malt, roasted or not	2	-	-	-
1108	Starches; inulin	212	1.4	1.4	-
1109	Gluten and gluten flour, roasted or not	1	0.1	0.1	-
1201	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit, whole or broken	7,450	-	-	-
1207	Plants and parts (including seeds and fruit) of trees	56	0.9	0.9	-
1208	Locust beans, fresh or dried	11	-	-	-
1302	Shellac, seed lac, stick lac and other lacs	2,131	-	-	-
1303	Vegetable saps and extracts	5,847	145.1	140.7	4.4
1401	Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily for plaiting	67	0.1	0.1	-
1402	Vegetable materials, whether or not put up on a layer	26	0.1	0.1	-
1403	Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily in brushes or brooms	165	-	-	-
1405	Vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included	57	0.2	0.2	-
1506	Other animal oils and fats	3	0.1	0.1	-
1507	Fixed vegetable oils	252	6.8	6.8	-
1508	Animal and vegetable oils, boiled, oxidised, dehydrated, etc.	37	0.7	-	0.7
1510	Patty acids	68	3.0	-	3.0
1511	Glycerol and glycerol lyes	2,676	17.2	17.2	-
1512	Animal or vegetable fats and oils, hydrogenated	6	0.6	-	0.6
1513	Margarine, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats	17	4.3	-	4.3
1515	Beeswax and other insect waxes	2,782	65.8	65.7	0.1
1517	Residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances	73	3.7	1.9	1.8
1601	Sausages and the like, of meat, meat offal or animal blood	2	0.2	-	0.2
1602	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal	8	0.3	-	0.3
1603	Meat extracts and meat juices	1,353	0.7	0.7	-
1604	Prepared or preserved fish, including caviar and caviar substitutes	1,350	211.9	43.0	168.9
1605	Crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved	152	0.2	0.2	-

(1000 US\$)

BTN Code	Description	Total Imports	Revenue		
			Full Duty	Preference Gain	Difference
1704	Sugar confectionary, not containing cocoa	2	0.3	-	0.3
1801	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted	9,081	-	-	-
1803	Cocoa paste (in bulk or in block), whether or not defatted	3,510	6.3	-	6.3
1804	Cocoa butter (fat or oil)	35,052	802.5	499.2	303.3
1805	Cocoa powder, unsweetened	992	39.8	35.5	4.3
1806	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	4	0.4	0.4	-
1901	Malt extract	1	0.1	0.1	-
1903	Macaroni, spaghetti and similar products	141	-	-	-
1904	Tapioca and sago; obtained from potatoes or other starches	1,114	-	-	-
1907	Bread, ships' biscuits and other ordinary bakers' ware	3	-	-	-
1908	Pantries, biscuits, cakes and other fine bakers' ware	1	0.1	0.1	-
2001	Vegetables and fruit, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid	182	39.6	6.3	33.3
2002	Vegetables and fruit prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar	9,585	1,849.2	315.8	1,533.4
2004	Fruit, fruit-peel and parts of plants, preserved by sugar	2	0.5	0.1	0.4
2005	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and fruit pastes	2	0.4	0.1	0.3
2006	Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar	13,833	811.8	162.1	649.7
2007	Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices	929	0.6	0.6	-
2102	Extracts, essences or concentrates, of coffee, tea or maté	55	-	-	-
2104	Sauces; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings	7	0.9	0.5	0.4
2105	Soups and broths, in liquid, solid or powder form	3	-	-	-
2106	Natural yeasts (active or inactive); prepared baking powders	1,240	2.0	1.2	0.8
2107	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included	16	1.0	1.0	-
2203	Beer made from malt	6	0.3	0.3	-
2204	Grape must, in fermentation or with fermentation arrested	3,885	1,553.4	-	1,553.4
2205	Wine of fresh grapes	86,063	52,727.1	-	52,727.1
2206	Vermouths, and other wines of fresh grapes	200	150.6	-	150.6
2207	Other fermented beverages	1	0.2	-	0.2
2208	Ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits	1,097	1,829.9	-	1,829.9
2209	Spirits (other than those of heading No.2208)	355	1.5	-	1.5
2210	Vinegar and substitutes for vinegar	10	6.0	-	6.0
2301	Flours and meals, of wheat, of other cereals, etc.	40	-	-	-
2302	Bran, sharps and other residues derived from the sifting of cereals	2,752	-	-	-
2306	Vegetable products of a kind used for animal food	4	0.4	0.4	-
2307	Sweetened forage; other preparations of a kind used for animal feeding	39	0.2	0.2	-
2401	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	1,742	31.4	31.4	-
2402	Manufactured tobacco; tobacco extracts and essences	705	451.4	-	451.4
Total BTN 1-24		216,899	61,584.2	2,040.7	59,543.5
BTN 25-99					
2504	Natural graphite	3	-	-	-
2526	Mica, including splittings; mica waste	180	-	-	-
2601	Metallic ores and concentrates and roasted iron pyrites	1,044	-	-	-
2709	Petroleum and shale oils, crude	337,465	-	-	-
2710	Petroleum and shale oils, other than crude	20,932	664.4	664.4	-
2714	Petroleum bitumen, petroleum coke, etc.	80	0.1	0.1	-
2801	Halogens (fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine)	5	0.4	0.4	-
2803	Carbon, including carbon black, anthracene black	30	-	-	-
2805	Alkali, alkaline-earth and rare earth metals	24	-	-	-
2820	Aluminium oxide and hydroxide; artificial corundum	19,762	265.8	265.8	-
2823	Iron oxide and hydroxides, including earth colours	5	0.2	0.2	-
2827	Lead oxide	63	6.9	6.9	-
2828	Other inorganic bases and metallic oxides, hydroxides, etc.	1	-	-	-
2829	Fluorides; fluorosilicates, fluoroborates	2	0.1	0.1	-
2830	Chlorides and oxychlorides	18	0.9	0.9	-
2834	Iodides, oxyiodides, iodates and periodates	1	-	-	-
2838	Sulphate (including alums) and persulphates	9	1.1	1.1	-
2840	Phosphites, hypophosphites and phosphates	47	-	-	-
2842	Carbonates and percarbonates	932	350.4	350.4	-
2843	Cyanides and complex cyanides	2	-	-	-
2847	Salts of metallic acids	1	-	-	-
2850	Fissile chemical elements and isotopes	19	-	-	-
2901	Hydrocarbons	101	-	-	-
2902	Halogenated derivatives of hydrocarbons	1	0.1	0.1	-
2906	Phenols and phenol-alcohols	1	0.1	0.1	-
2914	Monocarboxylic acids and their anhydrides	1	0.1	0.1	-
2916	Alcohol-acids, aldehyde-acids, etc.	18	0.9	0.9	-
2933	Organomercury compounds	4	0.5	0.5	-
2935	Heterocyclic compounds, including nucleic acids	157	12.7	12.7	-

(1000 US\$)

BTN Code	Description	Total Imports	Revenue		
			Full Duty	Preference Gain	Difference
2938	Provitamins and vitamins, natural or reproduced	2	-	-	-
2939	Hormones, natural or reproduced by synthesis	19	-	-	-
2940	Enzymes	23	0.1	0.1	-
2941	Glycosides, natural or reproduced by synthesis	27	2.1	2.1	-
2942	Vegetable alkaloids, natural or reproduced by synthesis	847	7.1	7.1	-
2944	Antibiotics	16	-	-	-
3001	Organo-therapeutic glands or other organs	223	-	-	-
3002	Antisera; microbial vaccines, toxins, etc.	26	1.8	1.8	-
3003	Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)	73	3.4	3.4	-
3004	Wadding, gauze, bandages and similar articles	2	-	-	-
3005	Other pharmaceutical goods	2	-	-	-
3103	Mineral or chemical fertilisers, phosphatic	5,469	86.4	86.4	-
3105	Other fertilisers	4	0.2	0.2	-
3201	Tanning extracts of vegetable origin	350	1.2	1.2	-
3204	Colouring matter of vegetable origin	6	0.2	0.2	-
3205	Synthetic organic dyestuffs	10	0.3	0.3	-
3207	Other colouring matter	3	-	-	-
3209	Varnishes and lacquers	112	5.6	5.6	-
3210	Artists', students' and signboard painters' colours	2	0.1	0.1	-
3213	Writing ink, printing ink and other inks	2	-	-	-
3301	Essential oils	8,834	84.0	84.0	-
3303	Concentrates of essential oils in fats	5	0.1	0.1	-
3304	Mixture of two or more odoriferous substances	181	6.1	6.1	-
3305	Aqueous distillates and aqueous solutions of essential oils	22	1.3	1.3	-
3306	Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations	18	1.2	1.2	-
3401	Soap, including medicated soap	49	2.8	2.8	-
3403	Lubricating preparations consisting of mixtures of oils or fats	18	0.3	0.3	-
3405	Polishes and creams excluding prepared waxes	2	-	-	-
3406	Candles, tapers, night-lights and the like	1	0.1	0.1	-
3501	Casein, caseinates and other casein derivatives	20	0.4	0.4	-
3502	Albumins, albuminates and other albumin derivatives	32	3.1	3.1	-
3506	Prepared glues not elsewhere specified or included	4	0.3	0.3	-
3606	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	18	0.9	0.9	-
3702	Film in rolls, sensitised, unexposed, perforated or not	10	-	-	-
3703	Sensitised paper, paperboard and cloth, unexposed or exposed	2	0.2	0.2	-
3704	Sensitised plates and film, exposed but not developed	151	1.7	1.7	-
3705	Plates, unperforated film and perforated film	10	0.1	0.1	-
3706	Cinematograph film, exposed and developed	1	0.1	0.1	-
3707	Other cinematograph film, exposed and developed	308	13.6	13.6	-
3708	Chemical products and flash light materials	26	-	-	-
3802	Animal black, including spent animal black	7	0.7	0.7	-
3803	Activated carbon, activated diatomite, etc.	639	34.2	34.2	-
3809	Wood tar; wood tar oils	1	-	-	-
3811	Disinfectants, insecticides, fungicides	650	33.6	33.6	-
3812	Prepared glassings, prepared dressings and prepared mordants	15	0.9	0.9	-
3814	Anti-knock preparations, oxidation inhibitors, etc.	43	4.1	4.1	-
3815	Prepared rubber accelerators	3	-	-	-
3819	Chemical products and preparations	73	4.1	4.1	-
3901	Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products	9	0.1	0.1	-
3902	Polymerisation and copolymerisation products	12	1.1	1.1	-
3903	Regenerated cellulose	1	0.1	0.1	-
3906	Other high polymers	1	-	-	-
3907	Articles of materials of the kinds described in headings Nos.3901 to 3906	52	3.7	3.7	-
4001	Natural rubber, balata, gutta-percha and similar natural gums	9,822	3.3	3.3	-
4002	Synthetic rubber, including synthetic latex	37	-	-	-
4003	Reclaimed rubber	4	-	-	-
4004	Waste and parings of unhardened rubber	6	-	-	-
4006	Unvulcanised natural or synthetic rubber	2	-	-	-
4007	Vulcanised rubber thread and cord	1	-	-	-
4009	Piping and tubing of unhardened vulcanised rubber	17	0.6	0.6	-
4010	Transmission, conveyor or elevator belts or belting	4	0.2	0.2	-
4011	Rubber tyres, tyre cases, etc.	1,020	71.9	71.9	-
4012	Hygienic and pharmaceutical articles of hardened rubber	2	-	-	-
4013	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories of unhardened vulcanised rubber	1	-	-	-
4014	Other articles of unhardened vulcanised rubber	30	0.3	0.3	-
4016	Articles of hardened rubber	2	-	-	-
4102	Bovine cattle leather	1,419	64.2	64.2	-
4103	Sheep and lamb skin leather	1,390	49.0	49.0	-

HTS Code	Description	Total Imports	Revenue		
			Full Duty	Preference Gain	Difference
4104	Goat and kid skin leather	5,166	88.1	88.1	-
4105	Other kinds of leather	276	10.5	10.5	-
4108	Patent leather and metallised leather	5	0.3	0.3	-
4201	Saddlery and harness, of any material	14	1.3	1.3	-
4202	Travel goods	762	61.9	61.9	-
4203	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, of leather	2	0.1	0.1	-
4204	Machine leather belting and other articles of leather	2	0.1	0.1	-
4205	Other articles of leather or of composition leather	798	56.2	56.2	-
4206	Articles made from gut, from goldbeater's skin	236	14.2	14.2	-
4302	Furskins, tanned or dressed	110	6.1	6.1	-
4303	Articles of furskin	30	2.4	2.4	-
4405	Wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled	37,214	0.7	0.7	-
4407	Railway or tramway sleepers of wood	2,356	-	-	-
4409	Hoopwood; split poles; piles, etc.	3	-	-	-
4413	Wood, planed, tongued, grooved, etc.	686	0.7	0.7	-
4414	Veneer sheets and sheets for plywood	9,050	214.4	214.4	-
4415	Plywood, blockboard, laminboard, etc.	12,983	199.2	199.2	-
4416	Hollow or cellular panels of wood	4	0.2	0.2	-
4418	Reconstituted wood, being wood shavings, wood chips, etc.	2	-	-	-
4419	Wooden beadings and mouldings	3	0.3	0.3	-
4420	Wooden picture frames	1	-	-	-
4421	Complete wooden packing cases, boxes, etc.	9	0.8	0.8	-
4422	Casks, barrels, vats, tubs and buckets of wood	1	-	-	-
4423	Builders' carpentry and joinery	68	3.9	3.9	-
4424	Household utensils of wood	30	1.7	1.7	-
4425	Wooden tools, tool bodies, tool handles, etc., of wood	7	0.4	0.4	-
4426	Spools, cops, bobbins, sewing thread reels, of turned wood	4	0.3	0.3	-
4427	Standard lamps, table lamps and other lighting fittings of wood	894	35.1	35.1	-
4428	Other articles of wood	406	22.9	22.9	-
4502	Natural cork in blocks, plates, sheets, etc.	11	0.9	0.9	-
4503	Articles of natural cork	453	72.5	72.5	-
4504	Agglomerated cork	1,166	181.5	181.5	-
4601	Plaits and similar products of plaiting materials	25	-	-	-
4602	Plaiting materials bound together in parallel strands or woven	407	1.6	1.6	-
4603	Basketwork, wickerwork and other articles of plaiting materials	300	29.5	29.5	-
4701	Pulp derived by mechanical or chemical means	9,125	126.2	126.2	-
4702	Waste paper and paperboard	96	-	-	-
4801	Paper and paperboard, machine-made, in rolls or sheets	2,453	287.8	287.8	-
4803	Parchment or greaseproof paper and paperboard	1	-	-	-
4807	Paper and paperboard, impregnated, coated, etc., in rolls or sheets	154	18.4	18.4	-
4809	Building board of wood pulp of vegetable fibre	10	-	-	-
4810	Cigarette paper, cut to size	1	0.1	0.1	-
4813	Carbon and other copying papers	4	0.7	0.7	-
4815	Other paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape	219	26.0	26.0	-
4816	Boxes, bags and other packing containers, of paper or paperboard	8	0.8	0.8	-
4818	Registers, exercise books, note books, etc., of paper or paperboard	7	0.1	0.1	-
4819	Paper or paperboard labels, whether or not printed or gummed	5	-	-	-
4821	Other articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard or cellulose wadding	11	1.4	1.4	-
4901	Printed books, booklets, brochures, pamphlets and leaflets	318	-	-	-
4902	Newspapers, journals and periodicals	32	-	-	-
4905	Maps and hydrographic and similar charts of all kinds	6	-	-	-
4906	Plans and drawings for industrial or commercial purposes	17	-	-	-
4907	Unused postage and similar stamps	50	-	-	-
4909	Picture postcards, Christmas and other picture greeting cards	2	0.1	0.1	-
4910	Calendars of any kind, of paper or paperboard	4	0.2	0.2	-
4911	Other printed matter	71	2.7	2.7	-
5101	Yarn of man-made fibres, not put up for retail sale	35	2.6	2.6	-
5104	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres	25	2.6	2.6	-
5306	Yarn of corded sheep's or lambs' wool, not put up for retail sale	4	0.1	0.1	-
5307	Yarn of combed sheep's or lambs' wool, not put up for retail sale	1	-	-	-
5310	Yarn of sheep's or lambs' wool put up for retail sale	1	0.1	0.1	-
5311	Woven fabrics of sheep's or lambs' wool or of fine animal hair	31	3.1	2.8	0.3
5401	Flax, raw or processed but not spun	18	-	-	-
5405	Woven fabrics of flax or of ramie	18	0.9	0.9	-
5501	Cotton, not corded or combed	27,384	0.1	0.1	-
5505	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale	6,865	436.2	369.1	67.1
5506	Cotton yarn, put up for retail sale	4	0.1	0.1	-
5509	Other woven fabrics of cotton	7,053	831.5	436.1	395.4

(1000 US\$)

HTS Code	Description	Total Imports	Revenue		
			Full Duty	Preference Gain	Difference
5603	Waste of man-made fibres	3	-	-	-
5607	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres	146	21.4	21.4	-
5702	Manila hemp, raw or processed but not spun	4	-	-	-
5703	Jute, raw or processed but not spun	1	-	-	-
5707	Yarn of other vegetable textile fibres	3	-	-	-
5710	Woven fabrics of Jute	5	-	-	-
5711	Woven fabrics of other vegetable textile fibres	62	0.1	0.1	-
5801	Carpets, carpeting and rugs, knotted	6,874	1,104.5	1,088.2	16.3
5802	Other carpets	376	49.2	46.0	3.2
5803	Tapestries, hand-made	10	0.8	0.8	-
5804	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics	3	0.8	0.2	0.6
5809	Tulle and other net fabrics	3	0.4	0.4	-
5810	Embroidery, in the piece, in stripes or in motifs	25	4.4	4.4	-
5902	Felt and articles of felt	1	-	-	-
5904	Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, plaited or not	2,540	18.1	8.2	9.9
5908	Textile fabrics impregnated or coated with preparations of cellulose	5	0.5	0.5	-
5910	Linoleum and materials prepared on a textile base	8	-	-	-
5911	Rubberised textile fabrics	54	-	-	-
5913	Elastic fabrics and trimmings	1	-	-	-
6001	Knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic nor rubberised	37	3.4	3.1	0.3
6003	Stockings, under stockings, socks, not elastic nor rubberised	1	-	-	-
6004	Under garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised	14	2.2	2.2	-
6005	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised	94	20.6	9.4	11.2
6006	Knitted or crocheted fabric and articles thereof, elastic or rubberised	1	-	-	-
6101	Men's and boy's outer garments	108	18.8	18.5	0.3
6102	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments	453	76.2	73.5	2.7
6103	Men's and boy's under garments	797	135.3	135.3	-
6105	Handkerchiefs	9	1.4	1.1	0.3
6106	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like	1	0.2	0.2	-
6109	Corsets, corset-belts, suspender-belts, whether or not elastic	1	-	-	-
6110	Gloves, mittens, mitts, stockings, not being knitted or crocheted goods	2	-	-	-
6201	Travelling rugs and blankets	135	18.8	18.6	0.2
6202	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen	111	19.0	18.4	0.6
6203	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods	1,374	58.3	58.3	-
6204	Tarpaulins, sails, awnings, sunblinds, tents and camping goods	4	0.5	0.3	0.2
6205	Other made up textile articles	2	0.1	-	0.1
6301	Clothing, clothing accessories, etc.	18	0.6	0.6	-
6302	Used or new rags, scrap twine, etc.	610	2.7	2.7	-
6401	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or artificial plastic material	207	37.4	37.4	-
6402	Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather	322	26.9	26.9	-
6405	Parts of footwear of any material except metal	1	0.1	0.1	-
6502	Hat-shapes, of any material	1	-	-	-
6602	Walking-sticks, canes, whips, riding-crope and the like	1	-	-	-
6802	Worked monumental or building stone	4	0.2	0.2	-
6803	Worked slate and articles of slate	1	0.1	0.1	-
6804	Millstone, grindstone, grinding wheels and the like	3	-	-	-
6806	Natural or artificial abrasive powder or grain	1	-	-	-
6807	Slag wool, rock wool and similar mineral wool	37	1.3	1.3	-
6810	Other articles of plastering material	1	0.1	0.1	-
6812	Articles of asbestos-cement	52	2.1	2.1	-
6813	Fabricated asbestos and articles thereof	11	0.4	0.4	-
6814	Friction material whether or not combined with textile or other material	11	0.3	0.3	-
6815	Worked mica and articles of mica	25	0.4	0.4	-
6816	Articles of stone or of other mineral substances	14	0.8	0.8	-
6901	Heat-insulating bricks, blocks, tiles and other	1	-	-	-
6910	Sinks, wash basins, bidets, etc., and the like sanitary fittings	3	0.2	0.2	-
6911	Tableware and other articles of a kind of porcelain or china	2	0.6	0.6	-
6912	Tableware and other articles of a kind, of other kinds of pottery	9	0.7	0.7	-
6913	Statuettes and other ornaments	17	1.6	1.6	-
6914	Other articles of ceramic products	2	0.2	0.2	-
7004	Unworked cast or rolled glass	3	-	-	-
7006	Cast, rolled, drawn or blown glass	4	-	-	-
7010	Carboys, bottles, jars, pots, etc., of glass	14	1.2	1.2	-
7013	Glassware and other articles of glass for household and hotel use	22	3.5	3.5	-
7019	Glass beads, imitation pearls of glass	3	0.2	0.2	-
7021	Other articles of glass	1	-	-	-
7102	Precious and semi-precious stones	13,645	19.8	19.8	-
7105	Silver, including silver gilt and platinum-plated silver	1,538	-	-	-

(1000 US\$)

HTS Code	Description	Total Imports	Revenue		
			Full Duty	Preference Gain	Difference
7106	Rolled silver, unworked or semi-manufactured	1	-	-	-
7107	Gold, including platinum-plated gold, unwrought or semi-manufactured	28,932	-	-	-
7110	Rolled platinum or other platinum group metals	1	-	-	-
7112	Articles of jewellery and parts thereof	32	1.0	1.0	-
7113	Articles of goldsmiths' or silversmiths'	135	1.8	1.8	-
7115	Articles consisting of pearls, precious or semi-precious stones	90	-	-	-
7116	Imitation jewellery	16	3.1	3.1	-
7201	Coin	3,421	-	-	-
7301	Pig iron, cast iron and spiegeleisen	2,710	84.7	84.7	-
7302	Ferro-alloys	80	4.1	4.1	-
7303	Scrap and waste metal of iron or steel	4,030	-	-	-
7307	Blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars of iron or steel	87	3.5	3.5	-
7308	Iron or steel coils for re-rolling	1	0.1	0.1	-
7310	Bars and rods, of iron or steel	307	18.8	18.8	-
7311	Angles, shapes and sections of iron or steel	3	-	-	-
7313	Sheets and plates of iron or steel	42	1.5	1.5	-
7314	Iron or steel wire, not insulated	2	-	-	-
7315	Alloy steel and high carbon steel	5	-	-	-
7316	Railway and tramway track construction material of iron or steel	109	3.2	3.2	-
7318	Tubes and pipes and blanks thereof of iron or steel	77	1.6	1.6	-
7320	Tube and pipe fittings, of iron or steel	5	0.3	0.3	-
7321	Structures, complete or incomplete, of iron or steel	21	1.1	1.1	-
7322	Reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers, of iron or steel	8	0.5	0.5	-
7323	Casks, drums, cans, of sheet or plate iron or steel	31	1.7	1.7	-
7324	Compressed gas cylinders, of iron or steel	44	0.2	0.2	-
7325	Stranded wire, cables, cordage, ropes, of iron or steel	63	0.1	0.1	-
7326	Barbed iron or steel wire	3	-	-	-
7327	Gauze, cloth, grill, netting, fencing, of iron or steel	1	-	-	-
7329	Chain and parts thereof, of iron or steel	6	0.2	0.2	-
7330	Anchors and grapnels and parts thereof, of iron or steel	1	0.1	0.1	-
7331	Nails, tacks, staples, hook-nails, etc., of iron or steel	20	0.3	0.3	-
7332	Bolts and nuts, of iron or steel	12	1.0	1.0	-
7333	Needles for hand sewing, of iron or steel	1	-	-	-
7335	Springs and leaves for springs, of iron or steel	3	0.1	0.1	-
7336	Stoves, ranges, cookers, grates, fires, heating elements, of iron or steel	5	-	-	-
7338	Articles of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes, of iron or steel	18	1.3	1.3	-
7340	Other articles of iron or steel	78	4.4	4.4	-
7401	Copper matte; unwrought copper (refined or not), copper waste and scrap	183,177	10,081.6	4,884.3	5,197.3
7403	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of copper; copper wire	388	26.6	26.6	-
7404	Wrought plates, sheets and strips, of copper	83	6.2	6.2	-
7407	Tubes and pipes and blanks thereof, of copper; hollow bars of copper	10	0.8	0.8	-
7418	Other articles of copper of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes	51	3.3	3.3	-
7419	Other articles of copper	5	0.1	0.1	-
7601	Unwrought aluminium; aluminium waste and scrap	7,323	412.6	308.2	104.4
7602	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of aluminium	22	1.9	1.9	-
7604	Aluminium foil, of a thickness not exceeding 0.15 millimetres	30	-	-	-
7608	Structures, complete or incomplete, of aluminium	16	1.2	1.2	-
7610	Casks, drums, cans, boxes and similar containers of aluminium	14	0.3	0.3	-
7615	Articles of aluminium of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes	3	-	-	-
7616	Other articles of aluminium	5	-	-	-
7701	Unwrought magnesium; magnesium waste and scrap	2	-	-	-
7801	Unwrought lead; lead waste and scrap	1,479	42.8	42.8	-
7901	Zinc spelter; unwrought zinc; zinc waste and scrap	2,564	47.0	47.0	-
7903	Wrought plates, sheets and strip, of zinc	5	-	-	-
8104	Other base metals, unwrought or wrought, and articles thereof	48,505	-	-	-
8201	Hand tools of a kind mainly used in agriculture or forestry	7	0.5	0.5	-
8202	Hand saws and saw blades	7	0.6	0.6	-
8203	Pliers, pincers, spanners, wrenches, metal cutting shears, etc.	23	1.3	1.3	-
8204	Hand tools not elsewhere specified	35	0.3	0.3	-
8205	Interchangeable tools for hand or machine tools	442	29.2	29.2	-
8206	Cutting blades for machines	3	-	-	-
8208	Domestic food-processing appliances, non-electrical	1	0.1	0.1	-
8209	Knives	2	-	-	-
8211	Razors and razor blades	7	0.2	0.2	-
8212	Scissors and their blades	1	0.4	0.4	-
8213	Other articles of cutlery	2	-	-	-
8214	Spoons, forks and similar tableware	7	-	-	-
8301	Locks, padlocks and keys thereof of base metal	3	-	-	-

(1000 US\$)

BTN Code	Description	Total Imports	Revenue		
			Full Duty	Preference Gain	Difference
8302	Base metal fittings and mountings of types largely used on furniture	3	-	-	-
8305	Fittings for files, paper clips, and similar goods of base metal	2	-	-	-
8306	Indoor ornaments of base metals, n.e.s.	253	20.8	20.8	-
8307	Lamps and light fittings and parts thereof of base metal, n.e.s.	31	0.6	0.6	-
8309	Clasps, hooks, eyes, buckles, etc. of base metal	3	-	-	-
8311	Bells (non-electric) of base metal	1	0.1	0.1	-
8314	Name plates, sign plates, etc., of base metal	1	0.1	0.1	-
8401	Steam generating boilers	16	1.1	1.1	-
8402	Boiler house plant	1	-	-	-
8405	Steam engines not incorporating boilers	14	0.7	0.7	-
8406	Internal combustion piston engines	817	28.0	28.0	-
8407	Water turbines and other water engines	3	-	-	-
8408	Other engines and motors	5,555	121.4	121.4	-
8409	Mechanically propelled road rollers	15	-	-	-
8410	Pumps for liquids	257	5.8	5.8	-
8411	Pumps for gases, etc.	228	9.9	9.9	-
8412	Air-conditioning machines	40	0.1	0.1	-
8414	Industrial and laboratory furnaces and ovens, non-electric	1	-	-	-
8415	Refrigerators and refrigerating equipment (electrical and other)	8	0.3	0.3	-
8416	Calendering and similar rolling machines	10	0.5	0.5	-
8417	Machinery, plant and similar laboratory equipment	162	5.7	5.7	-
8418	Centrifuges; filtering and purifying machinery and apparatus	28	0.3	0.3	-
8419	Machinery for cleaning or drying bottles or other containers	68	0.2	0.2	-
8420	Weighing machinery	1	-	-	-
8421	Spraying machinery	14	0.6	0.6	-
8422	Lifting and loading machinery	116	5.0	5.0	-
8423	Excavating, levelling, boring, etc., machinery	774	35.4	35.4	-
8424	Agricultural machinery and appliances for preparing and cultivating the soil	6	0.2	0.2	-
8426	Other dairy machinery	5	-	-	-
8427	Presses for wine-making, etc.	4	0.2	0.2	-
8428	Other agricultural machinery	1	-	-	-
8429	Machinery for milling grain, etc.	2	-	-	-
8430	Other food-processing machines (excluding domestic)	76	2.5	2.5	-
8431	Machinery for making or finishing cellulosic pulp, paper or paperboard	6	0.3	0.3	-
8432	Bookbinding machinery	1	0.1	0.1	-
8433	Paper pulp, paper or paperboard cutting machines	4	0.2	0.2	-
8434	Type making and setting machinery, etc.	14	0.2	0.2	-
8435	Other printing machinery, n.e.s.	16	0.1	0.1	-
8436	Spinning, extruding, etc., machines	139	-	-	-
8437	Weaving, knitting, etc., machines	42	0.8	0.8	-
8438	Machines auxiliary to those of heading No.8437	36	3.1	3.1	-
8440	Machinery for washing, cleaning, drying, bleaching, dyeing, etc.	54	1.6	1.6	-
8441	Sewing machines	4	0.1	0.1	-
8442	Machinery for preparing, tanning or working hides, skins or leather	1	0.1	0.1	-
8444	Rolling mills and rolls there of	6	0.1	0.1	-
8445	Machine-tools for working metals	105	7.0	7.0	-
8446	Machine-tools for working minerals	2	-	-	-
8447	Machine-tools for working wood, plastics, etc.	1	0.1	0.1	-
8448	Parts and accessories for machine-tools	8	0.1	0.1	-
8449	Motorised hand-tools, non-electrical	31	0.8	0.8	-
8450	Gas operated welding, cutting, etc., appliances	3	-	-	-
8451	Typewriters and cheque-writing machines	6	0.4	0.4	-
8452	Calculating machines, accounting machines, etc.	24	0.4	0.4	-
8453	Statistical machines, n.e.s.	1	-	-	-
8454	Duplicating, addressing, etc., machines	9	0.2	0.2	-
8455	Parts of office machinery, n.e.s.	14	0.3	0.3	-
8456	Mineral crushing, sorting, etc., machinery	52	0.2	0.2	-
8459	Machinery and mechanical appliances, n.e.s.	102	4.3	4.3	-
8460	Moulding boxes for metal foundry and moulds, other than ingot moulds	75	2.3	2.3	-
8461	Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances, n.e.s.	149	2.9	2.9	-
8462	Ball, roller or needle roller bearings	24	0.8	0.8	-
8463	Transmission shafts and cranks, pulleys, etc.	207	7.1	7.1	-
8464	Metal-plastic joints (gaskets)	3	-	-	-
8465	Machinery parts, non-electrical, n.e.s.	155	9.3	9.3	-
8501	Electric power machinery	568	13.0	13.0	-
8502	Electro-magnets, permanent magnets and electromagnetic appliances	1	0.1	0.1	-
8503	Primary batteries and cells	4	-	-	-

(1000 US\$)

BTN Code	Description	Total Imports	Revenue		
			Full Duty	Preference Gain	Difference
8504	Electric accumulators (storage batteries)	21	1.2	1.2	-
8506	Electro-mechanical domestic appliances, n.e.s.	1	-	-	-
8508	Electric starting and ignition equipment	139	3.3	3.3	-
8511	Electric furnaces, electric welding and cutting apparatus	28	1.8	1.8	-
8512	Electric space heating equipment, etc.	10	-	-	-
8513	Electrical line telephone and telegraph equipment	50	2.9	2.9	-
8514	Microphones, loudspeakers and amplifiers	173	0.1	0.1	-
8515	Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus	2,170	70.5	70.5	-
8516	Electric traffic control equipment	1	0.1	0.1	-
8517	Electric sound or visual signalling apparatus, n.e.s.	6	0.1	0.1	-
8518	Electrical condensers (capacitors)	10	0.6	0.6	-
8519	Electrical apparatus for making, breaking or protecting electrical circuits	97	3.8	3.8	-
8520	Electric lamps	13	0.6	0.6	-
8521	Thermionic, etc., valves and tubes	38	0.3	0.3	-
8522	Electrical goods and apparatus, n.e.s.	112	4.9	4.9	-
8523	Electrical insulated wire and cable	240	25.4	25.4	-
8524	Electrical carbons	5	0.4	0.4	-
8526	Other insulating fittings for electrical equipment	54	3.6	3.6	-
8528	Electrical parts of machinery and appliances, n.e.s.	8	0.3	0.3	-
8603	Railway locomotives, other than steam or electric	28	-	-	-
8608	Road-rail and similar containers	5	0.3	0.3	-
8609	Parts of railway locomotives and rolling-stock, n.e.s.	79	4.3	4.3	-
8701	Tractors (other than those falling within heading No.8707)	35	4.2	4.2	-
8702	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, goods or materials	508	34.5	34.5	-
8703	Special purpose motor lorries and vans	53	1.1	1.1	-
8704	Chassis fitted with engines	2	0.3	0.3	-
8706	Other parts for motor vehicles other than motor cycles	270	6.7	6.7	-
8707	Fork lift trucks and other industrial trucks	44	1.9	1.9	-
8709	Motor cycles, auto-cycles, etc., and side cars	41	2.1	2.1	-
8710	Cycles not motorised	2	-	-	-
8712	Parts and accessories for articles falling within heading No.8709 or 8710	2	-	-	-
8714	Trailers and other vehicles, not motorised, and their parts	10	0.4	0.4	-
8802	Aircraft, heavier-than-air	901	-	-	-
8803	Parts of aircraft, airships and balloons	1,961	24.7	24.7	-
8804	Parachutes and parts thereof and accessories thereto	1	-	-	-
8805	Catapults and similar aircraft launching gear	25	-	-	-
8901	Ships, boats and other vessels, n.e.s.	8,054	525.2	525.2	-
8903	Special purpose vessels	4	0.2	0.2	-
8904	Ships, boats and other vessels for breaking up	4,680	14.6	14.6	-
8905	Floating structures, other than vessels	2	0.1	0.1	-
9001	Optical elements, unmounted	5	-	-	-
9002	Optical elements, mounted	65	6.1	6.1	-
9003	Frames for spectacles, etc.	1	-	-	-
9007	Photographic cameras	42	1.7	1.7	-
9008	Cinematographic cameras, sound recorders and sound producers	260	10.7	10.7	-
9009	Image projectors	39	3.3	3.3	-
9010	Photographic equipment, n.e.s.	23	0.2	0.2	-
9011	Microscopes and diffraction apparatus	4	0.3	0.3	-
9012	Compound optical microscopes, etc.	10	-	-	-
9014	Surveying instruments, etc.	532	8.1	8.1	-
9015	Balances	2	-	-	-
9016	Drawing, measuring, calculating instruments, etc.	6	0.2	0.2	-
9017	Medical, dental, surgical and veterinary instruments and appliances	43	2.1	2.1	-
9018	Neurotherapy appliances, etc.	41	-	-	-
9019	Orthopaedic appliances	4	0.3	0.3	-
9020	X-Ray apparatus	26	0.6	0.6	-
9021	Technical models for demonstration	19	0.7	0.7	-
9023	Hydrometers, thermometers, etc.	6	-	-	-
9024	Instruments for measuring or controlling pressure, etc., of liquid or gases	126	2.8	2.8	-
9025	Instruments, other than mechanical, for physical or chemical analysis	20	1.1	1.1	-
9026	Gas, liquid and electricity supply or production meters	4	0.1	0.1	-
9027	Revolution counters, production counters, and similar counting devices	10	0.2	0.2	-
9028	Other electrical measuring and controlling instruments and apparatus	1,613	42.5	42.5	-
9029	Parts and accessories for measuring, controlling and scientific instruments	390	0.5	0.5	-
9103	Instrument panel clocks, etc.	1	-	-	-
9111	Clock and watch parts, n.e.s.	122	1.4	1.4	-
9202	Other string musical instruments	2	0.1	0.1	-

BTN Code	Description	Total Imports	(1000 US\$)		
			Full Duty	Preference Gain	Difference
9205	Other wind musical instruments	4	0.2	0.2	-
9206	Percussion musical instruments	46	1.1	1.1	-
9207	Electrical musical instruments	2	0.1	0.1	-
9211	Gramophones, tape recorders, etc.	72	1.4	1.4	-
9212	Phonograph records, recorded tapes and other recorded media	174	7.8	7.8	-
9213	Accessories and parts of gramophones, of tape recorders, etc.	8	0.5	0.5	-
9302	Revolvers and pistols, being firearms	1	-	-	-
9304	Firearms (excluding military weapons, revolvers and pistols)	10	-	-	-
9306	Parts of arms, but not including parts of side-arms	15	0.7	0.7	-
9401	Chairs and other seats and parts thereof	393	32.9	32.9	-
9402	Medical furniture, etc., and parts thereof	4	0.4	0.4	-
9403	Furniture and parts thereof, n.e.s.	148	11.7	11.7	-
9404	Mattresses, mattress supports and similar stuffed furnishings	18	2.3	2.0	0.3
9503	Worked ivory and articles of ivory	19	0.6	0.6	-
9505	Other worked animal carving material and articles thereof	14	0.9	0.9	-
9506	Worked vegetable carving material and articles thereof	2	-	-	-
9507	Worked jet, amber, meerschaum and articles thereof	2	0.1	0.1	-
9602	Other brooms and brushes, mops, paint rollers, etc.	1	-	-	-
9603	Prepared knots and tufts for broom or brush making	1	-	-	-
9702	Dolls	4	0.4	0.4	-
9704	Equipment for indoor games	6	0.1	0.1	-
9705	Christmas decorations, etc.	5	-	-	-
9706	Other requisites for outdoor sports	184	17.3	17.3	-
9707	Fishing and hunting equipment	11	0.1	0.1	-
9801	Buttons and button moulds, studs, etc.	5	0.2	0.2	-
9803	Fountain pens, propelling pencils, pen holders, etc.	5	-	-	-
9811	Smoking pipes, pipe bowls, stems, etc.	763	27.7	27.7	-
9901	Paintings, drawings and pastels, executed entirely by hand	83	-	-	-
9903	Original sculptures and statuary	90	-	-	-
9904	Postage and similar stamps of philatelic interest	339	-	-	-
9905	Naturalists' collections, collectors' pieces	261	1.7	1.7	-
9906	Antiques, n.e.s.	342	-	-	-
Total BTN 25-99		891,872	18,226.5	12,415.8	5,810.7
Total BTN 1-99		1,108,777	79,810.7	14,456.5	65,354.2