



# Deepening India's Engagement with the Least Developed Countries

An in-depth Analysis of India's  
Duty-free Tariff Preference Scheme

By Vinaye Ancharaz and Paolo Ghisu, ICTSD



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## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
APT	Average preferential tariff
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BCs	Beneficiary countries
CAGR	Compounded annual growth rate
DFQF	Duty-free and quota-free
DFTP	Duty-free tariff preference
DGCIS	Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics
EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign direct investment
HS	Harmonized System
ICTSD	International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development
LDCs	Least-developed countries
MFN	Most-favoured nation
MOP	Margin of preference
NTMs	Non-tariff measures
SAFTA	South Asian Free Trade Area
US	United States
WITS	World Integrated Trade Solution
WTO	World Trade Organization

## FOREWORD

It has long been recognised that, if trade can contribute to economic development, then trade preferences granted to developing countries' exports can be a potent means of achieving that goal. This was the rationale for the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) when it was launched in 1971. There has been a constant call since then to improve upon the GSP and to provide more meaningful preferences to the least developed countries (LDCs). Over time, new schemes have emerged. Several of these schemes combine trade preferences with aid and technical assistance to ensure that preferences are effectively utilized. The evidence by and large suggests that those countries that have made optimal use of trade preferences have seen their exports increase significantly, boosting economic growth and reducing poverty.

While trade preference schemes have become more inclusive over the years, and rules of origin less onerous, the demand for improved preferences has not waned. Partly in response to this demand, WTO members, at the 2005 Ministerial Conference in Hong Kong, agreed that: "Developed-country members shall, and developing-country Members declaring themselves in a position to do so should, provide duty-free and quota-free (DFQF) market access on a lasting basis, for *all* products originating from all LDCs by 2008..." (emphasis added).

India was the first among the emerging economies to propose a duty-free market access scheme for LDCs following the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration of 2005. The duty-free trade preference (DFTP) scheme, launched in August 2008, initially offered preferential tariffs on 94 percent of Indian tariff lines. A revision to the scheme in April 2014 extended duty treatment to 98 percent of tariff lines; yet it continues to exclude several products of export interest to LDCs. While the revised scheme goes in the direction of ICTSD's recommendations, the remaining exclusions point to some disconnect between the scheme's intent and its actual impact.

Little is known about the effectiveness of the recent initiatives by emerging economies, such as India and China, arguably because it is too early to assess their impact. In the case of the Indian scheme, however, more than five years after its launch, it is useful to take stock of how it has affected LDC exports, identify potential impediments and propose remedial measures for enhancing the scheme's effectiveness. This is the motivation behind this paper, and five other papers in a project that examines how India's engagement with LDCs - especially African LDCs - can be strengthened through trade relations and technological collaboration with a view to supporting growth and structural transformation in Africa's poorest economies.

In future work, ICTSD intends to apply the methodology used in this project to a thorough analysis of the Chinese trade preference initiative. The scheme, launched in January 2008, initially provided DFQF market access on select products to 33 African LDCs enjoying diplomatic ties with China; it was expanded in terms of product coverage and extended to all LDCs in July 2010.

At a time of little progress on the duty-free quota-free market access proposition of the Hong Kong Ministerial - other than the decision being reiterated in Bali in December 2013 -, the analysis and findings of this paper suggest that, not only should the major developing countries that have yet to come up with a trade preference scheme for LDCs do so in earnest, but those that already offer such preferences - both developed and developing countries - should reassess their schemes with a view to enhancing their effectiveness.



**Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz**  
Chief Executive, ICTSD



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the 2005 WTO Ministerial Conference, members agreed that: “Developed-country members shall, and developing-country members declaring themselves in a position to do so should, provide duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis, for all products originating from all LDCs by 2008...” Although India was under no legal obligation, it launched a Duty-Free Tariff Preference (DFTP) Scheme for LDCs - the first of its kind from India and the first among the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) countries - in April 2008. Founded on the premise that trade can play an important role in the structural transformation of LDCs (as also stated in the 2011 Istanbul Programme of Action), the scheme seeks to enhance LDCs' market access to India and boost LDCs' global exports.

The scheme, which became fully operational in October 2012 when the tariff phase down was completed, offers duty-free access to LDC exports on 85 percent of Indian tariff lines; a further 9 percent of tariff lines offer a margin of preference ranging from 10 percent to 100 percent. The remaining 6 percent of tariff lines are excluded. In launching the scheme, the Indian government drew attention to the products “of particular interest to Africa” that enjoy preferential access under the scheme. These include cotton, cocoa, aluminium, copper, cane sugar, garments, fish fillets, and non-industrial diamonds, among others. At the same time, however, the scheme excludes key LDC exports, such as coffee, tea, fruit and vegetables, spices, and iron and steel.

In April 2014, the scheme was revised but dissemination of the new scheme did not start until much later - in August - when this paper was in the final stages. The new scheme extends duty treatment to 98 percent of tariff lines. The exclusion list has been significantly trimmed down. Yet the scheme continues to exclude many LDC-friendly products, in particular, some vegetables and spices, cashew nuts, coffee, tea, and tobacco. As such, much of the analysis presented in this paper remains valid.

To date, 29 LDCs have joined the scheme, 22 of which are from sub-Saharan Africa. While it is arguably too early to assess fully the effects of the DFTP scheme, five years after its launch, it is time to take stock of the scheme's actual implementation, assess its impact on LDC exports to India, and identify factors that may be constraining the scheme's effectiveness with a view to making policy recommendations for improving the relevance and impact of the initiative. This is precisely the purpose of this paper.

The paper examines the scheme's impact by comparing LDC export trends - in terms of value, share, and growth rate - before and after the scheme came into effect. While this method is objectionable on the grounds that it fails to control for other factors affecting LDC exports to India, it, nevertheless, provides an early indication of the scheme's overall effectiveness. This paper is the first in a series of six studies - including three country case studies - on India's broader impacts through trade, aid, and investment on African LDCs. A second study deals specifically with non-tariff measures that African LDCs face when exporting to India; a third simulates the gains and losses arising from a more comprehensive DFTP scheme and offers guidance on designing an optimal scheme that balances India's concerns with African LDCs' export interests.

This paper finds that, across all beneficiary countries (BCs), post-DFTP exports to India are 62 percent higher than pre-DFTP exports. However, non-beneficiary LDCs have seen their exports grow even faster after the launch of the scheme. Moreover, exports of excluded products from both LDCs and non-LDCs have also increased significantly. Altogether, it is difficult to conclude from the analysis whether the scheme has had the desired impact on BCs' exports. On the one hand, India has become a significant export market for Asian LDCs, like Bangladesh, Cambodia, East Timor, and Lao PDR; on the other, India remains a marginal destination for many African LDCs' exports. In the case

of LDCs, such as Burundi, Eritrea, Rwanda, and Zambia, exports to India have actually decreased since the implementation of the scheme.

At the fundamental level, it appears that the scheme's effectiveness is limited by its very design: it excludes a number of products of key export interest to African LDCs (e.g., dairy products, fruit and vegetables, coffee, tea, maize, vanilla, and tobacco products). Moreover, even where duty-free treatment is given to a product, its export may actually be limited by various types of non-tariff measures applied by India. Finally, while rules of origin are clear and simple (30 percent domestic value added and a change in tariff heading), the fact that no cumulation is allowed, whether regionally or with India, may in the long run discourage both south-south trade and product upgrading.

Improving the scheme's impact on LDC exports - and development - requires actions on both sides - India and the BCs. India must revisit the design of the scheme, with a view to making it more inclusive.

In future revisions of the scheme, India's policymakers could take note of our simulation results, which show substantial gains to African LDCs, compared to a small loss to India, if the latter moved to a 100 percent duty-free quota-free regime. The Government of India must go further to demonstrate its intent to help African LDCs. It must actively publicize and promote the scheme, address non-tariff barriers, and contribute to building LDCs' productive/export capacity through aid, investment, and technological collaboration.

Beneficiary LDCs, on the other hand, must disseminate information on the DFTP scheme and encourage and assist their exporters to take advantage of it. This requires, at the very least, that LDC governments properly equip and staff their export promotion agencies and make their work relevant and effective by showing strong political commitment to export development. This point cannot be emphasized enough: the case studies show that some countries lack a valid export strategy, while some that do have such a strategy do not implement it adequately. There is also an urgent need for LDC governments to tackle the myriad constraints that impede supply capacity and erode export competitiveness.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background and Objectives

India launched a Duty Free Tariff Preference Scheme (DFTP) for least-developed countries (LDCs) in 2008 with the declared objective of helping these countries increase their exports to India and reap the developmental benefits of trade. Five years on, it is useful to assess the scheme's impact on LDC exports, identify impediments to the scheme's effectiveness, find practical solutions for making the scheme more relevant to LDCs, and enhance its overall impact. This study critically examines the design, coverage, implementation, and degree of utilization of the Indian DFTP scheme. Based on this analysis, the study proposes ways to improve the architecture of the DFTP scheme with a view to strengthening trade relations between India and the LDCs. While the scheme is available to all LDCs, so far only 29 countries are eligible beneficiaries. Of these, 22 are African. In this study, we focus on the African LDCs, which are known to be facing daunting challenges to trade and structural transformation.

This study is part of a larger research project conducted by the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD) aimed at deepening India's engagement with Africa through better market access and technical collaboration. A second study deals specifically with the non-tariff measures (NTMs) that African LDCs face when exporting to India in the context of the DFTP scheme. These NTMs can be particularly binding for African LDCs with poor capacity to comply with standards and other administrative requirements. The study documents the scope and coverage of NTMs and discusses options for addressing them.

A third study presents a simulation analysis of alternative scenarios for an enhanced and expanded DFTP scheme. In particular, it considers the gains and losses arising from different liberalisation scenarios, including the case of a 100 percent duty-free scheme and offers recommendations on designing an

optimal scheme that balances India's concerns with African countries' export interests.

Finally, three country studies examine in further detail the complex and evolving economic relations between India and Africa. Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Uganda were selected for this purpose. The country studies consider whether the export communities in beneficiary LDCs are sufficiently aware of the Indian scheme; whether they are actually taking advantage of it, and if not, why; and how investment, aid, and technology transfers from India, are helping - or could help - these countries build the productive base and export capacity to export to India or elsewhere.

The project on the whole features a good mix of methodologies: the first three studies are based on desk analyses, using secondary data while the last three involve in-country field work, including interviews with key stakeholders and qualitative data analysis.

The six studies constitute a comprehensive, original analysis of the effectiveness of the Indian duty-free scheme in the wider context of India-Africa economic relations. They serve to drive home the point that providing trade preferences to LDCs is not enough; development partners must engage more effectively with LDCs in building their capacity to utilize such preferences more fully.

### 1.2. Preferential Market Access to Help LDCs Integrate into the Global Market

Over the last decade, the importance of facilitating access to global markets and integrating the LDCs into the world economy has been widely recognized as crucial to their sustainable development goals. At the 2005 Hong Kong Ministerial Meeting of the World Trade Organization (WTO), member states agreed that: "developed-country members shall, and developing-country members declaring themselves in a position to do so should, provide duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis, for all products originating

from all least-developed countries by 2008 [...]” Although developing countries were under no legal obligation to provide any preferential treatment to LDCs, a number of them have followed developed economies and have eased barriers and regulations for products originating from the LDCs.

Except for Brazil, which has yet to implement a preferential scheme in favour of the LDCs, all developed countries and other large developing economies, such as China, India, and Turkey currently grant preferential market access to LDCs.<sup>1</sup> As a result, LDCs now enjoy unilateral and preferential treatment for their exports to the world’s major markets. However, several issues continue to reduce the effectiveness of existing schemes. These include country coverage (with some LDCs excluded for not meeting certain eligibility criteria); product coverage (with each scheme featuring its own sensitive products and exclusion list); rules of origin (which vary in stringency from one scheme to another); and non-tariff measures (which continue to restrict LDC exports even when market access is otherwise free and rules of origin liberal). Among developed countries, Australia, Canada, the European Union (EU), Japan, and New Zealand have granted full or

almost-full duty-free quota-free (DFQF) market access to all LDCs (Table 1). The United States (US) has excluded a few countries, mainly for political reasons, and various sensitive products from its scheme.<sup>2</sup>

Korea has provided duty-free access to all LDCs since January 2000. The coverage of the scheme has been gradually expanded, and since November 2011, Korea has provided duty-free treatment to 4802 tariff lines or 95 percent of products imported from LDCs.<sup>3</sup> According to the Integrated Database notifications and calculations made by the WTO Secretariat, in 2011 Korea reported imports worth USD 3.3 billion from beneficiary LDCs, USD 2.7 billion of which was eligible for Preferential Trade Agreement benefits.<sup>4</sup> China’s DFQF scheme entered into force only on 1 July 2010, and was then expanded on 1 July 2011. Currently, it covers 4,788 tariff lines (8-digit level), accounting for 60 percent of all lines of China. Of the LDCs, 40 are beneficiaries of the scheme. China plans to further open its market to LDCs by expanding the programme’s coverage to 97 percent of all tariff lines. According to Chinese statistics, China’s imports from beneficiary LDCs under the DFQF scheme accounted for 98.7 percent of China’s total imports.<sup>5</sup>

**Table 1. Brief Overview of the Major Duty-Free Schemes for LDCs**

Preference Granting Country	Main characteristics of the scheme
Canada	<b>LDC Tariff Programme (LDCT)</b> Effective: 1 January 2013 (extended until 30 June 2014) Beneficiaries: All LDCs Covers all tariff-lines, except dairy, poultry, and egg products
European Union	<b>Everything but Arms (EBA) Initiative</b> Effective: 5 March 2001 Beneficiaries: All LDCs Since 1 October 2009, EBA gives DFQF access for all products (except arms and ammunition)
Japan	<b>Enhanced Duty- and Quota- Free Market Access</b> Effective: 13 August 2008 (extended until 2021) Beneficiaries All LDCs DF access on 8,859 tariff lines (98 percent of total tariff lines)

Preference Granting Country	Main characteristics of the scheme
United States	<p><b>GSP for least-developed beneficiary developing countries (LDBDC)</b> Effective: Oct 21 2011 Beneficiaries: 43 LDCs Preferential DF treatment for 3,511 products from 128 beneficiary countries (BCs), including 43 LDCs; additional 1,464 products are GSP-eligible for LDBDC</p> <p><b>African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA)</b> Effective: 18 May 2000 (extended until 30 September 2015) Beneficiaries: 40 Sub-Saharan Countries (including 26 African LDCs) 1835 products available for DF treatment; additional products for DF treatment under GSP</p> <p><b>Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA)</b> Effective: 1 October 2000 (extended until 30 September 2020) Beneficiaries: 17 states in Central America and Caribbean, including Haiti, the only LDC in the region DF for most products including textiles and apparels</p>
Korea, Rep. of	<p><b>Presidential Decree on Preferential Tariff for LDCs</b> Effective: 1 January 2000 Beneficiaries: LDCs DF access covering 95 percent of tariff lines</p>
China	<p><b>Duty-Free Quota-Free Programme (DFQF)</b> Effective: 1 July 2010 Beneficiaries: 40 LDCs The programme covers 4,788 tariff lines (8-digit level) or 60 percent of all lines of China. China plans to expand the coverage of the programme to 97 percent of tariff lines</p>
India	<p><b>Duty-Free Tariff Preference Scheme (DFTP)</b> Effective: 13 August 2008 Beneficiaries: All LDCs, but 29 LDCs only applied to benefit from the scheme DF access on 85 percent tariff lines by 2012; 9 percent of tariff lines (462 products) have a MOP over MF tariffs; 6 percent of tariff lines (326 products) are in the exclusion list</p>

Source: adapted from Laird (2012).

A DFTP scheme for LDCs was announced by India in April 2008 and entered into force in August 2008. Open to all LDCs, the scheme gradually eliminated customs duties on about 85 percent of India's total tariff lines by October 2012. In addition, 462 products or 9 percent of the tariff lines at the 6-digit level were granted a

specific margin of preference (MOP), ranging from 10 percent to 100 percent over most-favoured nation (MFN) rates. Applied customs duties were removed or reduced by 20 percent per annum over a period of five years, starting from August 2008. The tariff phase down was completed in August 2012. Currently, 6 percent

of total tariff lines, or 326 items, do not enjoy tariff preference; these exclusion products are subject to MFN rates.

### 1.3 Report Outline

The next section reviews the structure of the scheme and the extent of actual tariff liberalisation relative to MFN rates. It then describes the application process to be eligible to benefit from the scheme and analyses the rules of origin regime, which determines which products can benefit from preferential treatment. Section 3 examines the potential

impact of the scheme on LDC exports to India by assessing: (i) the capacity of LDCs to export to India; (ii) the relevance of the scheme to LDC exports in terms of product coverage; and (iii) the degree of trade complementarity between India's imports and LDCs' exports. Section 4 examines the actual impact of the DFTP by analysing the export performance of preference products by LDCs to India in terms of growth, product diversification, market shares, etc. Based on this analysis, the concluding section suggests ways in which the scheme could be improved for greater effectiveness and impact on LDC exports.

## 2. CRITICAL REVIEW OF INDIA'S DFQP SCHEME

### 2.1. The Architecture of the Scheme

India became the first among emerging economies to announce a duty-free facility for LDCs. It did so during the first India-Africa Forum Summit in April 2008. This is not a coincidence, as Africa is home to 34 of the 49 LDCs, and is therefore the one region where international development efforts should be focused. The initiative epitomises India's new engagement with Africa at a time when many countries - both emerging economies and Africa's traditional partners - are seeking to deepen their trade and development cooperation with the continent. India sees intensified trade relations with Africa as a key component of its model of sustainable cooperation based on mutual partnership, value addition, and jobs for Africans.

According to the Government of India, the scheme, when fully operational in October 2012, provided preferential market access on tariff lines representing 92.5 percent of exports of all LDCs to India.<sup>6</sup> Initially, India reduced customs duty on all products in the duty-free list by 20 percent. Moreover, tariff concessions were also provided for MOP products with a range of 2 to 20 percent margins of preference over the prevailing MFN duties.<sup>7</sup> On average, MOP products initially benefited from a margin of preference of 10 percent. Since August 2008, four additional tranches of reductions have taken place over a period of five years with a 20 percent reduction each year. For instance, after the second tranche of concessions in June 2010, duties on all products in the duty-free list were reduced by 40 percent, while tariff concessions for MOP products increased in the range of 4 to 40 percent, with an average margin of preference of 19 percent over MFN rates. The last tranche of concessions occurred

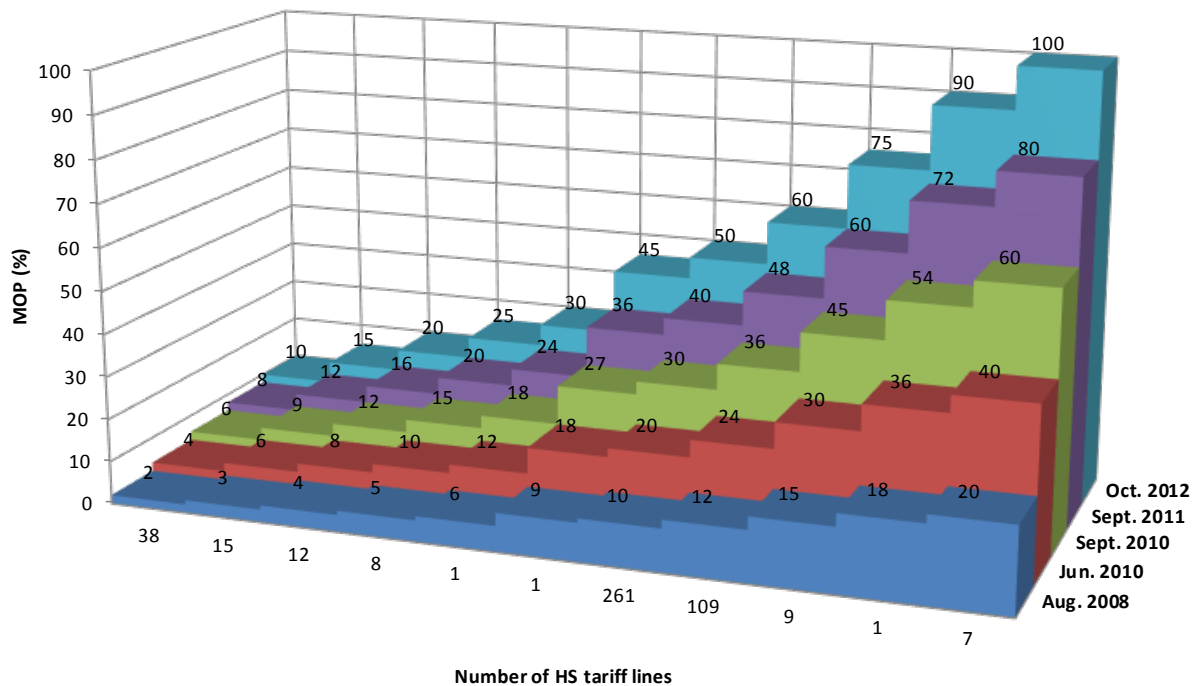
in October 2012, when the DFTP liberalisation process was finally completed.

With its full operationalization, the scheme completely eliminated customs duties on about 85 percent of India's total tariff lines. In addition, 462 products, or 9 percent of the tariff lines at the 6-digit level, are granted a specific MOP, ranging from 10 percent to 100 percent over prevailing MFN rates.<sup>8</sup> Finally, 6 percent of total tariff lines or 326 items are excluded from the scheme; exports to India on these tariff lines are subject to MFN duties.<sup>9</sup>

Figure 1 depicts the five phases of the liberalisation process for MOP products. The figure shows that for 38 tariff lines, the MOP was gradually increased from 2 percent in August 2008 to 10 percent in October 2012. Most of the products were concentrated in the 10 percent MOP (261 tariff lines) and 12 percent MOP (109 tariff lines) at the beginning of the liberalisation process in 2008; over time the initial MOP was progressively increased to five times the initial margin, at 50 percent and 60 percent, respectively. With the full implementation of the DFTP scheme in October 2012, 287 tariff lines, or about 84 percent of MOP items, benefit from at least 50 percent preference over prevailing MFN duties. The margin is less than 15 percent for only 53 lines, or 11.5 percent of MOP lines.

Annex 1 compares average MFN duties with average duties for LDCs benefiting from the DFTP scheme for different Harmonized System (HS) chapter headings. Since the completion of the liberalisation process in 2012, beneficiary countries (BCs) face an average customs duty of 0.90 percent, compared with the average MFN duty of 11.27 percent faced by other countries.

Figure 1. Tariff liberalization on MOP products, 2008-2012



Source: Authors' calculation using data from various Customs Notification of India.

As further discussed in Section 3, the scheme provides for preferential treatment for several products of particular interest to LDCs, especially African LDCs. For instance, aluminium ores, copper ores, and non-industrial diamonds are subject to duty-free treatment, while average MFN tariffs of 7.34 percent, 7.10 percent, and 6.90 percent, respectively, apply on these products. Other products of export interest enjoy a considerable margin of preference given the difference between the average MFN tariff and the average preferential tariff (APT) for BCs. These include products, such as cotton (average MFN tariff 9.71 percent, APT 0.02 percent); cocoa (average MFN tariff 30 percent, APT 2.33 percent); cashew nuts (average MFN tariff 35.7 percent, APT 8.92 percent); cane sugar (average MFN tariff 35.37 percent, APT 7.32 percent); ready-made garments (average MFN tariff 10 percent, APT at 3.10 and 1.61 percent); and fish fillets (average MFN tariff 33.04 percent, APT 2.17 percent).<sup>10</sup>

However, the DFTP excludes preferential treatment for 326 items, or 6 percent of total tariff lines. The exclusion list contains a number of products of key exports from LDCs, such as fruits and vegetables, cereals, coffee, spices,

tea, oil seeds, tobacco products, iron and steel, and other metals. As shown in Figure 2.2, vegetable products (HS headings 06-15) constitute 41 percent of the items in the exclusion list and make up 25.8 percent of the value of exports of exclusion products from BCs. The second largest category of products in the exclusion list is "base metals and articles" (17 percent of exclusion products), followed by prepared food products and tobacco (16 percent). Chemicals and allied products, which make up only 6 percent of tariff lines in the exclusion list, constitute a significant 44 percent of the value of exports of exclusion products from BCs. The fact that the DFTP scheme excludes several products of key export interest might limit its effectiveness and impact.

Changes to the DFTP scheme were published on April 1, 2014 but the new scheme was not disseminated until later in August when this paper was ready for publication.

It would be difficult to revise the paper to reflect changes to the scheme without rewriting the paper over again. However, as we explain in Box 1, much of the analysis remains valid since several products of key export interest to LDCs continue to be excluded even under the new scheme.



Figure 2. DFTP Exclusion List (326 Products)



Source: Author's calculation based on data available in the text of the DFTP Scheme.

### Box 1: The revised DFTP scheme

On April 1, 2014, the Government of India published in the Gazette of India a notification that brought further amendments to the DFTP scheme announced on August 13, 2008. The notification includes two tables that are meant to replace the corresponding lists of preference products (that is, products on which lower-than-MFN tariffs are applied) and excluded products in the original notification. Both lists are significantly shorter than their original versions. With these changes, the DFTP scheme will now effectively provide duty treatment to about 98 percent of tariff lines, up from 85 percent initially.

The number of tariff lines in the exclusion list has shrunk from 326 to 97; the new MOP list features 114 tariff lines compared to 468 originally. This means that 229 products have been moved out of the exclusion list. The majority of them now enjoy duty-free status; only a few products - notably fresh tomatoes, almonds (shelled) and walnuts - have been shifted from the exclusion list to the "positive list" with a margin of preference (MOP) of 25 percent. Among the products that have been fully liberalized are rice, maize, most fruits and vegetables (except fresh apples and onions), and waste and scrap of most metals (except copper).

Nevertheless, the new scheme continues to exclude a number of products of key export interest to LDCs, especially African LDCs. These include milk and cream (with sugar), whole milk powder, some fruits and vegetables (e.g. apples and onions), cashew nuts, coffee, tea, some spices and oilseeds (e.g. linseed, sesame), wheat flour, beer, wine and spirits, tobacco and cigarettes, and copper and related products (e.g. bars, rods, cathodes, waste and scrap).

Box 1: *Continued*

Finally, while over 350 tariff lines from the MOP list are now 100 percent duty-free, it appears that both the exclusion list and the positive list feature products that were not there initially. While this could be a statistical anomaly (we notice, for example, that many of these products are at the 8-digit HS level instead of the traditional 6-digit level), we suspect that some tariff lines from the duty-free list may now be subject to tariffs, or excluded altogether. Further analysis is needed to confirm if this is indeed the case.

Source: Authors' analysis based on information on the changes to the DFTP scheme published in the Government of India gazette. Available at <http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2014/cs-tarr2014/cs08-2014.htm>

## 2.2 Rules of Origin and Other Non-tariff Measures

Moreover, even if a product is eligible for duty-free treatment or a MOP, its export may actually be limited by various types of non-tariff measures, including the administrative costs of complying with the DFTP scheme; regulatory requirements, such as sanitary and phytosanitary measures; technical barriers to trade; and rules of origin.

As in every preferential scheme, a preference product can be exported to India at concessional rates when it complies with the rules of origin defined by the DFTP scheme. While these rules are clear and simple, they can constitute an important barrier to trade for LDCs' producers. For many producers, it might be difficult to comply with these rules or burdensome to gather all the information required to obtain the certificate of origin for a product.

To be eligible for tariff preferences, products are required to be wholly produced or obtained in the exporting BCs. Preference products not wholly produced or obtained in the country are also considered as originating in the exporting BCs if all the following hold:

- (i) the local value added is at least 30 percent;
- (ii) the product produced or obtained is classified in a tariff heading, at the 4-digit level of the HS, which is different from those in which all the non-originating materials used in its manufacture are classified; and

- (iii) the final process of manufacture is performed within the territory of the exporting BCs.

In the absence of a multilateral trade agreement or framework on preferential rules of origin, there are significant differences in the methodologies employed by preference-giving countries to define the requirements for conferring the origin of a preference product. Despite these differences, some key elements of the rules of origin requirements of the Indian DFTP scheme, such as the local content requirement, are not significantly different or more stringent than the requirements of other DFQF schemes provided by developed countries and other emerging economies. For instance, under Canada's rules of origin, reputed to be one of the simplest, in order to qualify for LDC preferential treatment, at least 40 percent of value addition must take place in a BC or in Canada. In the EU, for most industrial products, the required threshold of value added from LDCs is 30 percent; by contrast, the threshold of value added is 50 percent for non-LDCs benefiting from the EU's Generalised System of Preferences.

While the local content requirement is somewhat consistent among existing preference schemes, the method for calculating value addition varies significantly. For instance, some of the schemes do not allow for the cumulation of value addition. Where cumulation is allowed, producers can import inputs from another country or region, and the value of those inputs is included in the calculation of local value addition. Under Canada's, the EU's, and the US's rules of origin, cumulation is allowed for inputs originating from other BCs or from the preference-giving country.

By contrast, the Indian DFTP scheme allows cumulation only on inputs coming from India but not from other BCs. Cumulation is also not allowed in either the Chinese and Korean schemes. The rules on cumulation may not affect some LDCs, since their exports consist primarily of raw materials and commodities; nevertheless, in the long run, this could discourage south-south trade, product upgrading along the value chain, and industrial development at large.

The LDC Group at the WTO has repeatedly advocated a more uniform approach in determining the origin of a product and flexible provisions allowing for the cumulation of value throughout the value chain. This would lead to more equitable and transparent rules of origin. This position is difficult to maintain as preference-giving countries prefer to keep a large degree of autonomy in the design of preferential rules of origin.<sup>11</sup>

In their submission to the WTO before the Bali Ministerial of December 2013,<sup>12</sup> the LDC Group opted for an across-the-board rule of origin based on a percentage of value-added criterion that is yet to be defined. However, they noted that the choice of a single rule should not preclude preference for product-specific rules where these are in the interest of LDCs. For instance, in the clothing sector, the proposal encourages a single transformation rule, modelled on EU rules of origin, which allows for regional cumulation (the possibility to use regional inputs in the calculation of value addition). While the LDC Group supports regional cumulation, it believes that cumulation is second-best to liberal rules of origin, which allow them to source their inputs from the most competitive producer irrespective of its country of origin. In a world characterized by global value chains, the inability to source inputs competitively could result in LDCs being left out of global or regional production networks and significantly reduce the effectiveness of unilateral preference schemes, such as the DFTP.

Similar to other unilateral preferential agreements, the Indian DFTP allows for the possibility of suspending tariff preferences or

adopting temporary safeguard measures. India may unilaterally suspend the tariff concession in respect of all or on certain products: in cases of fraud, irregularities, or systematic failure to comply with the provisions of the scheme; where imports significantly exceed the usual levels of production and export capacity of the BC; and in case the BC graduates out of the LDC Group. Moreover, consistent with WTO safeguard rules, India can unilaterally and temporarily suspend or reduce tariff preferences on a product where the imports of the product under the scheme have increased in such quantities as to cause or threaten to cause serious harm to the Indian domestic industry.

### 2.3 A Brief Profile of the Beneficiary LDCs

The scheme is open to all 49 LDCs, but at the time of writing this paper, only 29 LDCs had signed up. As such, having LDC status does not automatically imply that a country can export to India with preferential tariffs. In order to benefit from the scheme, each LDC is required to submit a letter of intent to the Government of India stating that it wishes to be covered under the scheme and that it will comply with its provisions. In addition, in order for preference products to enjoy tariff concessions, the LDC is required to designate the officials and the authority responsible for issuing the certificate of origin and provide their details to India.

Of the 29 current BCs, 22 are in Africa, and 7 are in the Asia-Pacific region. Annex 2 provides further information on the BCs. Among these, Myanmar and Lao PDR already enjoyed duty-free market access treatment under the free-trade agreement that India concluded with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Similarly, Bangladesh enjoyed zero-duty treatment under the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA), and Afghanistan has also concluded a preferential trade agreement with India. Nepal and Bhutan, which do not appear among the 29 BCs, have concluded bilateral free-trade agreements with India, which provide duty-free access to all their exports, with the exception of products, such as alcohol, tobacco, and perfume.

### 3. POTENTIAL BENEFITS OF THE DFTP SCHEME FOR BENEFICIARY LDCS

#### 3.1 The Three Factors Considered to Assess the Potential Benefits of the DFTP Scheme

Many LDCs have recorded impressive economic growth rates in recent years. For instance, in Africa, real GDP growth averaged 10.3 percent in Ethiopia, 8.2 percent in Rwanda, and 7.2 percent in Chad over the period 2008-2010. In Asia, Lao PDR, Bhutan, and Bangladesh also experienced a period of rapid economic performance, with average growth at 7.9, 6.2 and 6 percent, respectively, over the same period. Growth prospects in these and other LDCs look good in spite of the economic slowdown in many industrial economies.<sup>13</sup>

A number of LDCs have performed well by exploiting their traditional exports, which have been buoyed by rather favourable conditions, such as high commodity prices. A number of other LDCs have been able to successfully diversify their economic activities. Notwithstanding these developments, LDCs, especially African LDCs, continue to suffer from a 'structural deficit' and lie consistently at the bottom of economic and social development indexes, including the World Economic Forum's assessment of Global Competitiveness, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization's Competitive Industrial Performance rankings, the World Bank's Doing Business report, and the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Index.

LDCs typically have very concentrated economic structures: they rely heavily on primary production for income and jobs; export a narrow range of products to a limited number of trade partners; and face daunting challenges in integrating with global markets. LDCs' exports remain small in absolute and relative terms, because their comparative advantages are confined to a narrow set of products, and their exports are subject to numerous supply-side constraints. While the LDCs' share of world exports has increased

over the past decade, it has barely crossed the 1 percent level, which is a stark testimony to their state of marginalisation in world trade. This makes LDCs' economies highly vulnerable to external shocks, as recently stressed in the Trade and Development Report by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.<sup>14</sup>

The trend for the world's largest economies to grant unilateral preferential market access to LDCs' products is undoubtedly a positive development. Yet, many LDCs might not be able to significantly benefit from favourable market access concessions, owing to their limited productive and export capacities. Moreover, if specific products of interest to the LDCs are excluded from the various schemes, the effectiveness of these concessions would be rather limited. Given the concentrated exports baskets of many LDCs, the exclusion of 3 percent of tariff lines (in the proverbial 97 percent DFQF market access proposition made in Hong Kong) could theoretically cover between 90 and 98 percent of exports from LDCs.<sup>15</sup>

This section assesses the ability of LDCs to benefit from the Indian DFTP scheme by: (i) analysing the existing productive and export capacities of beneficiary LDCs; (ii) examining the architecture of tariff preferences and exclusion products; and (iii) assessing the level of import demand of India with respect to products of specific export interest to BCs.

Some sections of the study exclude Comoros, Liberia, and Yemen, because the first two joined the scheme in January 2012, and Yemen did so in March 2013. Therefore, it is too early to analyse the impact of the scheme since the most recent trade data are not available. Due to lack of data, South Sudan is also excluded from the analysis.

A note on data is also in order at this stage. The two main databases used for the analysis of this paper, namely the World Bank's

World Integrated Trade Solution and the Government of India's Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, do not differentiate between MFN and preferential trade. Therefore, it is not possible from the data to make out those Indian imports from LDCs that come under the DFTP scheme from those that occur at MFN rates. In the absence of further information, it is implicitly assumed that all exports to India by BCs are under the DFTP. The analysis that follows is subject to this caveat.

### 3.2 Productive and Export Capacities of Beneficiary LDCs

Beneficiary LDCs can take advantage of the DFTP scheme if they have the capacity to produce and export competitively in international markets.

As observed, LDCs have limited productive capacities and play a marginal role in international trade. Yet, many of them boast a notable comparative advantage in sectors like commodities and natural resources. Some of them have also developed productive capacities in non-traditional sectors, such as higher value-added agriculture, food processing, manufacturing, textile and apparel, and services like tourism, transport, and logistics. These countries have been able to produce and export an expanding array of goods and services and participate successfully in international markets.

There is no standard metric to assess the productive and export capacities of a country.<sup>16</sup> As such, in this paper, we use the average value

of real global exports as a proxy for countries' productive and export capacities.

Table 2 presents the average real global exports of beneficiary LDCs for the period 2009-2012. The table ranks the beneficiary LDCs in descending order of real global exports. We take the median value of exports as a threshold: countries below the median value of USD 844.6 - corresponding roughly to Burkina Faso's average real exports - shall be deemed to have inadequate productive and export capacity relative to the other LDCs. We identify 13 such countries: Afghanistan, Benin, Burundi, Central African Republic, Comoros, Eritrea, the Gambia, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Rwanda, and Samoa. On the other hand, we consider that the 14 LDCs above the median value are in a better position than others to take advantage of the DFTP, as they have better export and productive capacities. Finally, we note that data for East Timor, Somalia, and Sudan are not available.

We acknowledge that some of the LDCs with large global exports do not necessarily export to India in significant terms. Yet, the fact that their global export is high in relative terms suggests that they can potentially enter the Indian market. On the other hand, a country with small global exports may be exporting proportionately more to India and can benefit from the scheme. While we examine bilateral trade with India in more detail in Section 3.4 and Section 4, the USD 844.6 million threshold suggests that many of the BCs have limited productive and export capacity and as such are less likely to benefit from the opening of the Indian market.

**Table 2: Average Real Global Exports of LDCs, 2009-2012**

Beneficiary LDCs	Real exports, average, USD million
Bangladesh	17040.3
Cambodia	4687.1
Myanmar	4051.1
Yemen, Rep.	2828.7
Zambia	2299.7
Mozambique	1700.8
Tanzania	1662.4
Senegal	1112.6

Table 3.2: *Continued*

Beneficiary LDCs	Real exports, average, USD million
Ethiopia	1101.4
Uganda	1005.4
Madagascar	962.5
Lao PDR	949.1
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>849.2</b>
Lesotho	839.9
Mali	745.5
Malawi	743.1
Benin	632.8
Afghanistan	159.4
Liberia	128.3
Central African Republic	114.1
Eritrea	110.0
Rwanda	98.6
Burundi	41.7
Gambia, The	40.8
Samoa	40.5
Comoros	15.8
East Timor	n.a.
Somalia	n.a.
Sudan	n.a.
<b>MEDIAN VALUE</b>	<b>844.6</b>

Note: Real exports are obtained by “deflating” USD export values by the unit value index. Unit value indices are obtained from UNCTAD. These are not price indices, since their changes may be due to price and (compositional) quantity changes. However, they are used by many countries as surrogates for price indices.

Source: UNCTAD Stat and World Development Indicators (World Bank).

### 3.3. The Inclusiveness of the DFTP Scheme and its Relevance for Exports of Beneficiary LDCs

The second factor considered for assessing the potential benefits of the DFTP scheme is its inclusiveness and relevance for the exports of BCs. Indeed, the scheme can potentially stimulate LDC exports only if preferential treatment is provided on products that LDCs export competitively to global markets. If LDCs’ key exports are among the 326 excluded items, the scheme will be less effective.

To assess the inclusiveness and relevance of the scheme, this section examines the share of products of India’s exclusion list in the global export basket of beneficiary LDCs. If the exports in these products constitute a high share in the

global exports of LDCs, the scheme may not be considered to be inclusive by its design. In this case, the scheme will likely have a modest impact on exports to India. The analysis then goes into more detail, identifying excluded products from the 20 main global exports of each of the beneficiary LDCs and determining which products/countries are likely to be most affected by the DFTP’s exclusion regime.

Table 3 shows the values of global exports and of exports of exclusion products and the share of exports of exclusion products in the global exports of beneficiary LDCs, averaged over 2005-2007 (pre-DFTP period) and 2009-2011 (post-DFTP period).<sup>17</sup> On average, exclusion products accounted for less than 15 percent of LDCs’ global exports for both periods considered. Indeed, about 85 percent of LDCs’ exports can

potentially be exported to India at preferential rates (zero duty or at a MOP). This is clearly a high share and suggests that the DFTP scheme is broadly inclusive and relevant even though a non-negligible share of LDCs' exports is excluded from tariff concessions. Moreover, large variations among LDCs do exist and, for some of them, the very architecture of the scheme could potentially limit the extent to which they could gain from the DFTP. For instance, of the top 20 global export items for each country, only 10 have less than 3 products listed in the exclusion list, while for the majority of LDCs the scheme excludes various key items.

We can group the beneficiary LDCs in Table 3 into three different categories. The first category is composed of countries that are likely to benefit the most from the scheme, because the bulk of their exports is in the zero-duty or MOP list of products. For the 11 countries in this category - Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Eritrea, Lesotho, Madagascar, Myanmar, Samoa, Somalia, and Sudan - the share of exclusion products in their global export basket is less than 10 percent in the post-DFTP period. Except for Eritrea, whose share was 11.5 percent before 2007 and has fallen to 1.8 percent since 2009, all the countries had almost stable shares in the two periods considered. Significantly, only 3 countries - Central African Republic, Eritrea, and Sudan - of the 11 in category I have more than 3 of their top 20 export products in the exclusion list. Moreover, for each of the 11 countries, except for the Central African Republic, the number of top 20 exports falling in the exclusion list remained constant or declined in recent years.

For nine countries - Afghanistan, Benin, East Timor, the Gambia, Lao PDR, Mali, Mozambique, Senegal, and Tanzania - the share of exports of exclusion products is in the range of 11-40

percent in the post-DFTP period. Under the scheme, they can potentially export to India at preferential rates between 60 and 89 percent of their products. Nevertheless, a large share does not benefit from preferential treatment. In this second category of countries, East Timor, Lao PDR, and Mali have only three top export items in the exclusion list, while the number of top export items for the others is higher; for some of them, this number has increased in recent years.

Finally, the third category is composed of countries whose share of exclusion products is higher than 40 percent. Indeed, the six countries belonging to this category - Burundi, Ethiopia, Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda and Zambia - are less likely to benefit from the DFTP scheme, since the majority of their exports do not enjoy preferential treatment. Furthermore, for four of them - Burundi, Ethiopia, Malawi, and Rwanda - the number of top export items in the exclusion list has increased in recent years.

Therefore, even though a large share of LDCs' exports is covered under the scheme, the architecture of the DFTP excludes various items of key export interest for some beneficiary LDCs, many of which are in Africa. Indeed, all countries in the third category and most of those in the second are African LDCs. For these countries, access to the Indian market has not significantly improved with the implementation of the scheme. Annex 3 details which of the top 20 exports are excluded from the DFTP for each of the BCs. The table confirms that most of the products of interest to LDCs in the exclusion list are agricultural products, such as vegetables, figs, coffee, tea, and tobacco. A few key manufacturing items, such as waste and scrap of iron and steel, are also excluded from the list of preference products. Indeed, this reinforces the tendency of confining LDCs, especially in Africa, to raw materials exports.

Table 3. Share of Products of India's Exclusion List in Global Exports of Beneficiary LDCs

Countries	2005-2007 (USD Mn)				Category
	Pre-DFTP period				
	Average global exports (a)	Average global exports of exclusion products (b)	Average global exports of exclusion products as percentage of average global exports (b/a)%	No. of top 20 global export products in India's Exclusion List	
Afghanistan	254.89	108.23	42.5	10	II
Bangladesh	12386.16	148.18	1.2	0	I
Benin	641.65	251.62	39.2	7	II
Burkina Faso	338.85	28.62	8.4	7	I
Burundi	81.77	58.08	71.0	3	III
Cambodia	3945.43	62.28	1.6	0	I
Central African Rep.	115.42	4.16	3.6	1	I
East Timor	45.81	5.30	11.6	3	II
Eritrea	39.06	4.49	11.5	5	I
Ethiopia	964.28	607.07	63.0	4	III
Gambia, The	38.13	6.77	17.8	6	II
Lao PDR	915.18	343.33	37.5	3	II
Lesotho	569.88	0.65	0.1	--	I
Madagascar	1177.57	105.99	9.0	2	I
Malawi	661.32	473.63	71.6	7	III
Mali	303.24	12.78	4.2	3	II
Mozambique	2555.95	331.37	13.0	7	II
Myanmar	4357.05	176.37	4.0	2	I
Rwanda	110.05	58.18	52.9	5	III
Samoa	60.55	1.34	2.2	3	I
Senegal	1074.07	351.22	32.7	3	II
Somalia	171.23	12.27	7.2	4	I
Sudan	4713.80	197.44	4.2	7	I
Tanzania	1488.45	409.77	27.5	6	II
Uganda	717.61	303.19	42.2	7	III
Zambia	2677.27	1927.30	72.0	8	III
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40404.67</b>	<b>5989.63</b>	<b>14.8</b>		



Table 3. *Continued*

Countries	2009-2011 (USD Mn)				Category
	Post-DFTP period				
	Average global exports (c)	Average global exports of exclusion products (d)	Average global exports of exclusion products as percentage of average global exports (d/c)%	No. of top 20 Global export products in India's Exclusion List	
Afghanistan	713.05	196.13	27.5	7	II
Bangladesh	21261.08	237.28	1.1	0	I
Benin	816.57	306.28	37.5	7	II
Burkina Faso	535.05	47.88	8.9	2	I
Burundi	90.79	74.84	82.4	5	III
Cambodia	5907.21	211.80	3.6	0	I
Central African Rep.	126.52	5.63	4.4	5	I
East Timor	101.65	17.70	17.4	3	II
Eritrea	126.92	2.34	1.8	4	I
Ethiopia	1617.46	1066.20	65.9	5	III
Gambia, The	98.49	12.14	12.3	7	II
Lao PDR	1941.07	598.23	30.8	3	II
Lesotho	598.33	0.36	0.1	--	I
Madagascar	1307.89	105.16	8.0	1	I
Malawi	1059.05	725.24	68.5	8	III
Mali	345.86	88.69	25.6	3	II
Mozambique	3360.27	577.69	17.2	5	II
Myanmar	6786.91	281.19	4.1	2	I
Rwanda	244.78	103.37	42.2	7	III
Samoa	62.32	1.78	2.9	1	I
Senegal	1324.49	529.70	40.0	6	II
Somalia	275.39	9.06	3.3	2	I
Sudan	10009.84	422.27	4.2	6	I
Tanzania	2207.76	719.51	32.6	7	II
Uganda	1027.73	553.69	53.9	6	III
Zambia	4728.89	2821.47	59.7	6	III
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66675.37</b>	<b>9715.63</b>	<b>14.6</b>		

Source: Kallummal et al. Calculation based on WITS online database.

### 3.4 India's Growing Demand for Products from Some LDCs but Not from Others

As discussed above, some of the beneficiary LDCs have the capacity to export to India and can potentially benefit from the market access opportunity offered by the DFTP scheme. However, they can take advantage of tariff preferences and gain from the scheme only if

India has a sufficiently high level of import demand for their export products. Table 3.3 confirms that the DFTP scheme offers significant export opportunities for LDCs. In fact, India's global imports of preference products increased in value over time, as well as a share of total global imports - from 92.7 percent in the pre-DFTP scheme period to 94.5 percent in the period since 2009.

**Table 4. India's Global Import Demand of Preference Products (USD million)**

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

Source: Kallummal; et al. Based on online database of the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

At the global level, India's import demand is heavily concentrated toward preference products. At the bilateral level, however, the exports of some beneficiary LDCs match poorly with India's import demand. Annex 4 provides information on each beneficiary LDC's top 20 export items and the amount of these products imported from India, from the world, from the 49 LDCs, from the beneficiary LDCs as a group, and from individual beneficiary LDCs. In general, this country-specific analysis confirms our previous findings. In several cases, India has significant import demand for those products exported globally by LDCs. The table reveals, in fact, that India imports from the world at least 18 of each of the beneficiary LDC's top 20 export tariff lines (17 in the case of the Gambia). The data thus confirms that there is significant potential for beneficiary LDCs to expand their exports to India.

Nevertheless, country variation does exist and for some LDCs whose export baskets do not adequately match Indian import demand. For 11 countries, India's import demand for the top 20 exports is modest and constitutes less than 3 percent of India's global demand. Therefore, the potential for gaining further access to the Indian market could be limited. However, for six of these countries, namely Bangladesh, Madagascar, Malawi, Myanmar, Senegal, and Zambia, India's bilateral trade is relatively high in comparison with other beneficiary LDCs. Therefore, the DFTP scheme could potentially further expand their exports to India.

Afghanistan Benin, Lao PDR, Mozambique, and Tanzania are relatively better positioned than other beneficiary LDCs. In fact, India's import demand for their top exports is above 3 percent of global imports, and their exports to India

are relatively higher than the exports of most beneficiary LDCs.

Annex 4 also indicates that, for most of the beneficiary LDCs, the export basket to India is concentrated in a few products. For 13 countries, the share of top 20 exports in total exports to India is above 75 percent. Moreover, for seven of these 13 countries, the basket contains fewer than 10 of their top export products. The export baskets of Lao PDR, Malawi, and Senegal are even less diversified, with four of their top exports accounting for at least 90 percent of the total value of their exports to India. Only Bangladesh, Burundi, Cambodia, Eritrea, Madagascar, and Mozambique have more diversified export baskets: their top global exports make up less than 50 percent of the value of their exports to India. India's DFTP scheme should be an opportunity for LDCs to diversify their export offers to India. However, there is little evidence that this has been the case so far.

### **3.5 The DFTP is Inclusive and Relevant at the Aggregate level, but Significant Differences Exist among Countries**

In aggregate terms, the Indian preferential scheme for LDCs may be considered inclusive and relevant for the exports of BCs. About 85 percent of LDC exports can potentially be exported to India at preferential rates (zero duty or at a MOP). Moreover, imports of preference products constitute about 93 percent of India's total imports from the world. This means that India's import demand of preference products is considerable, and beneficiary LDCs can take advantage of this. However, the situation varies significantly among BCs: some are relatively better positioned than others to take advantage of the market access opportunities offered by India.

Three factors were considered in this section to assess the potential benefits of the DFTP scheme: the existing productive and export capacities of beneficiary LDCs; the architecture of tariff preferences and exclusion products; and the import demand of India with respect to products of specific export interest to the

beneficiary country. These indicators, which collectively determine whether a beneficiary LDC will benefit from the DFTP scheme, are summarized in Table 5.

To reiterate, the first indicator on productive and export capacities concerns the export capacity of the LDCs. Countries can either be classified as inadequate (negative) or adequate (positive). The second indicator separates countries into three categories according to whether their top exports are excluded under the DFTP scheme. Category I contains countries that have less than 10 percent of their top exports in the exclusion list. Category II refers to countries that have 10 to 40 percent of their top exports in the exclusion list. Countries in category III have over 40 percent of their top exports excluded from preferential trade. Countries in Category I are in a favourable position to benefit from the scheme, while those in Category III are least likely to benefit. The last indicator gauges whether there is product complementarity between the LDC's top export and India's import demand. This indicator can be either positive, suggesting that product complementarity exists, or negative, indicating a lack of complementarity.

The three indicators, taken together, are helpful in judging whether or not the LDC is likely to benefit from India's DFTP scheme. Countries that score positively on all three indicators are likely to benefit from the scheme, because they have high export capacities, have few of their top exports on the exclusion list and thus enjoy preferential trade on most of their top exports, and have product complementarity between their exports and India's import demand. Conversely, LDCs that have scored negatively on all three indicators are unlikely to benefit from the scheme. In between are countries that score negatively on one or two of the indicators. Among them, we can expect that countries that perform negatively on two indicators are less likely to benefit from the DFTP. By contrast, countries performing negatively on one of the indicators only should be in a better position to enjoy the market access opportunities offered by India.

Based on the indicators, our analysis suggests that Bangladesh, Madagascar, and Myanmar are relatively better positioned than the rest of the group to take advantage of the market access opportunities offered by the DFTP scheme. In fact, these beneficiary LDCs have good productive/export capacity, have less than 10 percent of their export basket in the exclusion list (category I countries), and their export products enjoy high demand in India, suggesting a good degree of product complementarity between India's import demand and their export baskets.

On the other hand, countries like Burundi and Rwanda have weak export capacity and very concentrated export baskets. In addition, few of their products get preferential treatment under the scheme, as over 40 percent of their top exports are on the DFTP's exclusion list (category III). Moreover, their exports offer a poor match with India's import needs. Because they score negatively on all three indicators, the prospects of benefitting from the scheme are dismal.

Despite their adequate productive and export capacities, Ethiopia and Uganda are less likely to benefit from the Indian preference scheme. First, India's demand for their main exports is very modest. Moreover, they are in category III, which means that more than 40 percent of their key exports are excluded from the scheme. Similarly, countries, such as Afghanistan, Benin, Central African Republic, East Timor, Eritrea, the Gambia, Mali, Malawi, and Samoa also perform negatively on two indicators and are less likely to benefit from the market access opportunities offered by the DFTP.

Finally, countries such as Cambodia, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Mozambique, Senegal, Tanzania, and Zambia, perform negatively on one indicator only (or are classified in category II for the second indicator and perform positively for the other two indicators) and are better placed than the former group of countries to enjoy the benefits of the DFTP.<sup>18</sup>

**Table 5. The Three Factors Considered to Assess the Potential Benefits of the DFTP Scheme**

Beneficiary Country	Productive and export capacities	Three categories of countries based on tariff structure of DFTP	Product complementarity between Indian import demand and LDCs exports
Afghanistan	Inadequate	II	Yes
Bangladesh	Adequate	I	Yes
Benin	Inadequate	II	Yes
Burkina Faso	Adequate	I	Yes, but modest export
Burundi	Inadequate	III	No
Cambodia	Adequate	I	No
Central African Republic	Inadequate	I	Yes, but modest export
Comoros	Inadequate	n.a.	n.a.
East Timor	n.a.	II	Yes, but modest export
Eritrea	Inadequate	I	Yes, but modest export
Ethiopia	Adequate	III	No
Gambia, The	Inadequate	II	Yes, but modest export
Lao PDR	Adequate	II	Yes
Lesotho	Inadequate	I	n.a.
Liberia	Inadequate	n.a.	n.a.
Madagascar	Adequate	I	Yes

Table 5. *Continued*

Beneficiary Country	Productive and export capacities	Three categories of countries based on tariff structure of DFTP	Product complementarity between Indian import demand and LDCs exports
Malawi	Inadequate	III	Yes
Mali	Inadequate	II	Yes, but modest export
Mozambique	Adequate	II	Yes
Myanmar	Adequate	I	Yes
Rwanda	Inadequate	III	No
Samoa	Inadequate	I	Yes, but modest export
Senegal	Adequate	II	Yes
Somalia	n.a.	I	No
Sudan	n.a.	I	n.a.
Tanzania	Adequate	II	Yes
Uganda	Adequate	III	No
Yemen	Adequate	n.a.	-
Zambia	Adequate	III	Yes

Source: Authors' calculation based on the World Bank online database WITS; UNCTAD Stat; World Bank's DataBank; and Kallummal et al.

## 4. EVALUATING RECENT TRENDS IN LDCS' EXPORTS AND THE IMPACT OF THE DFTP SCHEME

### 4.1 Methodology and Caveats

The previous section assessed beneficiary LDCs' potential to benefit from the DFTP scheme by analysing their productive and export capacities, the architecture of tariff concessions, and the characteristics of Indian import demand. As discussed, some countries are better positioned than others to take advantage of market access opportunities offered by the scheme. This section takes the analysis further: it looks at the trends of beneficiary LDCs' exports to India and to the world, as well as at the trends of India's imports to gauge the extent of utilization of the DFTP scheme and its effectiveness and impact in stimulating LDCs' exports to India.

Before moving ahead, it is important to reiterate a caveat noted earlier. Existing databases - namely, the World Bank's World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS) and the Government of India's Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S) - do not report imports from LDCs under the DFTP scheme separately from imports under the MFN regime. This means that, even for BCs, it is impossible to tell whether all of their exports were recorded under the DFTP scheme. Since there is no way of resolving this problem, we make the simple, blanket assumption that all imports from BCs are automatically under the DFTP scheme. For various reasons, however, this may not be the case. First, the exporter may be unaware of the scheme even if the country it exports from is eligible to benefit from it. Our case studies in east Africa, surprisingly, show poor knowledge of the Indian scheme within the exporter community and a lack of promotion of it both by the host governments and Indian counterparts. Second, for products subject to low MFN tariffs, there may be little incentive for exporters to go through the extra hassle of obtaining a certificate of origin - a basic requirement for exporting under the

DFTP scheme. Third, this disincentive is more pronounced where documentary requirements are more onerous, irrespective of the level of MFN tariff rates.

Bearing in mind the above qualification, this section will examine LDCs' export trends with India and with the rest of the world, both before and after the DFTP came into effect, with the aim of assessing the impact of the scheme on India-LDCs trade. We consider the following indicators:

1. Export trends of preference products to India by BCs in the pre-DFTP and post-DFTP periods;
2. Trends in BCs' exports to India and to the world in the post-DFTP period;
3. India's imports from BCs and from the world in the post-DFTP period.

Each perspective, taken in isolation, may not be sufficient to provide significant insight on the impact of the DFTP. However, taken together, the three indicators provide a composite and comprehensive picture of the utilisation of the scheme and its impact. For example, a decline in exports of preferential products to India might suggest that the BC was unable to take advantage of the scheme. On the other hand, this could be related to the fact that its export capacity in these products may have declined in recent years. Trends in global exports of preference products will thus give an indication of the export capacity of the BC. The decline in exports could also be due to an overall decline in India's global import demand for these products. The last indicator examines this aspect.

Finally, this section includes a product analysis to assess whether or not the scheme has contributed to diversity in LDCs' exports to India. Put simply, which products seem to have benefited the most from the scheme, and which have unexploited potential.

## 4.2 Trends in Preference Products Trade and the Impact of the DFTP

In this subsection we analyse trends in trade of preference and non-preference products from different perspectives. First, we look at the export performance of beneficiary LDCs in preference products to India in the pre-DFTP and post-DFTP period and compare them with the export of non-preference products. The same analysis is conducted for non-beneficiary LDCs. Then, we compare trends in BC' exports to India and to the world. Finally, we look at the share of BC' exports of preference products in relation to India's global imports of these products.

### 4.2.1 Export of preference products increased at aggregate level, but not for all LDCs

Table 6 provides information on average exports to India from BCs<sup>19</sup> for both preference and non-preference products and compares their annual growth rates in the post-DFTP and pre-DFTP periods. The scheme will be deemed to be effective if exports of preference products to India increased between the two periods and if exports of preference products increased faster than exports of non-preference products over the same period.

At the aggregate level, BCs' exports of preferential products increased 62.2 percent between the pre- and post-DFTP periods. Moreover, this growth was considerably higher than the export growth of non-preferential products (44.6 percent). Together, these findings suggest that the liberalisation of tariffs under the scheme might have stimulated exports of preference products to India.

The last line in the table shows aggregate export values for LDCs that do not benefit from the DFTP scheme. Like BCs, exports of preference products from non-eligible LDCs have also increased between the two periods. Interestingly, this growth (242.6 percent) is about 4 times higher than the corresponding growth registered by BCs. Moreover, while exports of preference products increased much faster than exports of non-preference products, the growth of the latter (25.3 percent) is non-negligible. In light of this new information, we need to revisit our earlier conclusion on the apparent effectiveness of the DFTP scheme. If LDCs that do not benefit from the Indian scheme could increase their exports to India so much faster than BCs, this might mean that the increase in LDC exports was due to an overall increase in demand from India, independent of the DFTP scheme.

However, this reasoning is tempered by at least two observations. First, much of the increase in non-beneficiary LDC exports is driven by Angola, the largest LDC exporter to India, accounting for about half of LDCs' total exports to India.<sup>20</sup> Angola's oil exports to India make up more than 70 percent of non-beneficiary LDC exports to India. Over 90 percent of Angola's exports are mineral fuels. Excluding oil and mineral fuels, which, in any case are subject to zero or very low MFN duties, non-beneficiary LDC exports increased by a mere 27 percent between the pre- and post-DFTP periods.

Second, our analysis confirms that India's import demand is heavily concentrated in preference products. This means that non-beneficiary LDCs have much to gain if they apply for tariff concessions under the DFTP scheme.

Table 6. Growth in LDCs' Exports to India of Preference and Exclusion Products

Country	Exclusion products			Preference Products		
	Avg. Exp.'s to India, Pre-DFTP (Mn. USD)	Avg. Exp.'s to India, Post-DFTP (Mn. USD)	Growth in Avg. Exp.'s to India (percent)	Avg. Exp.'s to India, Pre-DFTP period (Mn. USD)	Avg. Exp.'s to India, Post-DFTP period (Mn. USD)	Growth in Avg. Exp.'s to India (percent)
Afghanistan	103.7	93.5	-9.8	28.7	26.6	-7.4
Bangladesh	46.8	70.8	51.3	217.4	395.5	81.9
Benin	17.2	34.1	98.3	71.5	145	102.8
Burkina Faso	2.1	0.5	-76.2	20	9.1	-54.7
Burundi	0.6	0.2	-66.7	0.5	0.3	-38.4
Cambodia	0.1	0.2	100.0	1.0	6.4	565.4
Central African Rep.	0.3	0.5	66.7	1.2	1.5	21.0
East Timor	0	0.2	-	0.1	0.9	1083.8
Eritrea	0.4	0.6	50.0	2.3	0.6	-75.1
Ethiopia	0.8	2.7	237.5	10.3	22.8	120.9
Gambia, The	1.5	1.1	-26.7	19.1	24.9	30.0
Lao PDR	0.1	0.2	100.0	0.1	30	59589.0
Lesotho	0.2	0	-100.0	0.1	1.9	1949.2
Madagascar	7.7	10.3	33.8	9.2	24.9	169.9
Malawi	0.8	1.6	100.0	4.3	44	922.0
Mali	0.4	0.2	-50.0	5.1	3.2	-37.9
Mozambique	8.7	5.2	-40.2	29.5	79.1	168.0
Myanmar	1.3	5.4	315.4	803.8	1181.1	46.9
Rwanda	0.2	0.1	-50.0	1.1	0.1	-93.7
Samoa	0	0	-	0.4	0.1	-83.5
Senegal	139.3	246.5	77.0	10.5	20.6	95.4
Somalia	4.7	3.6	-23.4	1.3	2.5	88.1
Sudan	21.3	29.2	37.1	272.3	465.5	71.0
Tanzania	5.6	23.3	316.1	101.2	236.2	133.4
Uganda	7.6	8	5.3	4.3	5.7	31.3
Zambia	10.2	13.8	35.3	111.7	73.9	-33.8
<b>Total beneficiary LDC</b>	<b>381.6</b>	<b>551.8</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>1727.1</b>	<b>2802.1</b>	<b>62.2</b>
<b>Non-Beneficiary LDCs<sup>21</sup></b>	<b>237.23</b>	<b>297.19</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>2137.799</b>	<b>7324.464</b>	<b>242.6</b>

Source: Authors calculation based on Kallummal et al. Calculation based on WITS online database.



The macro analysis hides significant variations among LDC exporters to India. In 14 beneficiary LDCs (Bangladesh, Benin, Cambodia, East Timor, the Gambia, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda), the growth rate of exports of preference products was positive and exceeded the growth rate of non-preference products. For these countries, aggregate exports of preference products increased by 94.6 percent from USD 640.7 million per year in the pre-DFTP period to USD 1246.9 million in the post-DFTP period, while aggregate exports of non-preference products increased by 60.5 percent (from USD 256 million to USD 411 million per year). Given the relatively small export base of many LDCs before 2008, the export growth of preferential products is remarkable. This suggests that many of the BCs probably make use of Indian market access opportunities, in which case the DFTP could have stimulated their exports.

This is consistent with the conclusions of the previous section. In fact, most of the 14 countries have adequate export and productive capacities, the architecture of the scheme is relatively favourable to their export bases, and there is product complementarity between India's import demand and their exports. It is important to note, however, that despite the growth of exports, the export basket for some of the 14 countries remains concentrated in a few products.

Exports of preference products from the Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Myanmar, and Tanzania have enjoyed remarkable growth rates. However, exports of non-preference products from these countries have increased even faster. Finally, in Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Eritrea, Mali, Rwanda, Samoa, and Zambia exports of preference products to India declined between the two periods. However, exports of non-preference products declined even more. These trends are broadly in line with the conclusion of Section 3. In fact, except for Burkina Faso and Zambia, these countries have inadequate productive and export capacities and are not well

positioned to benefit from the DFTP market access opportunities.

The architecture of tariff preference is a major obstacle for various countries. The case of Zambia is particularly revealing. Indeed, as indicated in Table 3, about 60 percent of Zambian exports do not benefit from tariff preferences. While exports of non-preference products increased by 35.3 percent between the pre- and post-DFTP periods, exports of preference products declined by 33.8 percent (see Table 6). Zambia would benefit significantly from reforms that extend duty-free coverage to most, if not all, of the products that are currently negative listed. This is also the case for Burundi, Ethiopia, Malawi, Rwanda, and Uganda, since their key exports do not benefit from tariff preferences under the scheme.

#### 4.2.2 Comparing trends in beneficiary countries' exports to India and to the world

A comparison of trends in BCs' exports to India and to the world will give an indication of whether or not the DFTP scheme made India a more attractive destination for BCs' exports.

At the aggregate level, since 2008 the Indian market has become a larger export destination for products originating from beneficiary LDCs. Between 2005 and 2011, global exports of beneficiary LDCs grew at a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 15.2 percent, increasing from USD 30 billion to USD 84 billion. Over the same period, their total exports to India increased from USD 1.3 billion to USD 4 billion, at a CAGR of 20 percent.<sup>22</sup> Indeed, India's share of beneficiary LDC exports to the world has slightly edged up from 3.9 percent between 2005 and 2007 to 4.9 percent between 2009 and 2011. Table 4.2 also shows that among the three categories of products, over the two periods, the highest increase in India's share is for zero-duty products (by 1.27 percent), followed by MOP products (by 0.94 percent). India's share of exclusion products remained instead basically unchanged (0.06 percent). These numbers speak favourably of the scheme's impact on BCs' exports to India.

Table 7. India and World Imports from Beneficiary LDCs

Phases	Exclusion Products	MOP Products	Duty-Free Products	Total Imports from BCs
<b>India's Imports from beneficiary LDCs (USD Millions)</b>				
Pre-DFTP (2005 to 2007)	1,006.4	1,492.3	2,378.5	4,877.2
Post-DFTP (2009 to 2011)	1,658.5	3,133.1	5,206.8	9,998.4
<b>World Imports from beneficiary LDCs (USD Millions)</b>				
Pre-DFTP (2005 to 2007)	18,010.0	52,155.9	53,833.3	123,999.2
Post-DFTP (2009 to 2011)	29,379.5	82,399.2	91,475.7	203,254.4
<b>India's Imports as a Share of LDC Export to World (%)</b>				
Pre-DFTP (2005 to 2007)	5.59	2.86	4.42	3.93
Post-DFTP (2009 to 2011)	5.64	3.80	5.69	4.92
<b>Increase between the two phases (Percentage Points) (World)*</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>0.99</b>

Note: \* refers to the shares of India in BCs' exports to World (including India).

Source: Kallummal et al. Based on WITS COMTRADE online database.

For 16 BCs (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Cambodia, Central Africa Republic, East Timor, Ethiopia, Lao PDR, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Myanmar, Senegal, Somalia, Tanzania, and Uganda), the growth rate of preference products' exports to India was considerably higher than the growth of their global exports in preference products (Table 8). For these countries, the market access opportunities offered by the DFTP scheme might have made India a more attractive destination for their exports. Indeed, as indicated in Table 9, India has gained significance as an export market, especially for Malawi, Benin, and Tanzania, where India's share increased respectively by 10.9, 10.8, and 6.5 percentage points between the two periods.

At the same, however, while the global exports of preference products from Burkina Faso, Eritrea, Rwanda, and Zambia have surged, exports to India have declined. Burundi,

Samoa, and Mali have done worse: both their global exports and their bilateral exports to India of preference products have decreased, but the decline in the latter has been sharper. In these countries, India's share as an export market took a dip (Table 9). The sharpest decline was in Zambia (7.7 percentage points) and the Gambia (19.6 percentage points).

In the case of Zambia, this is due to the steep decline in exports of 35 preference products, which accounted for almost 30 percent of total exports to India, resulting in a negative growth of exports of preference products. In the case of the Gambia, exports of preference products increased by almost 30 percent in the post-DFTP period, but global exports of preference products have increased at a much faster rate (Table 8). Therefore, India's relevance has diminished, both because of the unfavourable architecture of the scheme and the very high concentration of Gambian preferential exports in a few products.

Table 8. Global and Bilateral Exports of Beneficiary LDCs

Country	Global Exports of Preference Products			Bilateral Exports of Preference Products		
	Pre DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Post DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Growth rate (%)	Pre DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Post DFTP (in Mn. USD)	Growth rate (%)
Afghanistan	610.81	313.21	-48.72	58.34	54.38	-6.8
Bangladesh	15746.99	23126.44	46.86	222.57	429.06	92.77
Benin	404.71	504.94	24.77	71.51	145.03	102.82
Burkina Faso	338.68	493.14	45.61	20	9.06	-54.7
Burundi	25.72	17.59	-31.63	0.51	0.31	-38.37
Cambodia	3884.27	5838.89	50.32	0.96	6.37	563.06
Central African Rep.	114.09	137.89	20.86	1.21	1.46	21.04
East Timor	91.74	90.18	-1.70	0.07	11.33	15394.85
Eritrea	35.75	125.85	252.03	2.3	0.6	-73.94
Ethiopia	361.02	579.23	60.45	10.32	22.88	121.69
Gambia, The	39.58	88.23	122.9	19.15	24.89	29.98
Lao PDR	573.55	1493.5	160.40	0.17	30.13	17591.54
Madagascar	1172.68	1206.16	2.85	9.14	24.28	165.51
Malawi	197.29	341.1	72.89	4.3	44.02	922.54
Mali	276.96	265	-4.32	5.1	3.94	-22.75
Mozambique	2224.93	2793.45	25.55	29.52	79.11	168.01
Myanmar	5044.51	6585.08	30.54	805.03	1184.2	47.1
Rwanda	75.82	141.28	86.32	1.13	0.07	-93.65
Samoa	59.21	57.76	-2.45	0.38	0.06	-83.29
Senegal	827.35	748.76	-9.5	10.54	21.12	100.45
Somalia	167.78	245.48	46.31	1.64	2.56	55.87
Tanzania	1079.01	1480.72	37.23	101.24	236.37	133.47
Uganda	468.96	478.03	1.94	4.31	5.67	31.62
Zambia	1037.23	2349.89	126.55	111.68	74.14	-33.62

Source: Kallummal et al. Based on WITS COMTRADE database

Table 9. Share of India in the Export Basket of Preference Products of Beneficiary LDCs

Country	Pre-DFTP period	Post-DFTP period	Difference in share
Afghanistan	5.6	9.9	4.3
Bangladesh	1.4	1.7	0.3
Benin	17.7	28.4	10.8
Burkina Faso	5.9	1.9	-4.1
Burundi	2.0	1.8	-0.2
Cambodia	0.0	0.1	0.1
Central African Republic	1.0		
East Timor	0.1	1.1	1.0
Eritrea	6.5	0.5	-6.0
Ethiopia	2.9	4.1	1.3
Gambia, The	48.4	28.8	-19.6
Lao PDR	0.0	2.2	2.2
Lesotho	0.0	0.3	0.3
Madagascar	0.8	2.1	1.3
Malawi	2.3	13.2	10.9
Mali	1.8	1.0	-0.8
Mozambique	1.3	2.8	1.5
Myanmar	16.0	18.2	2.2
Rwanda	1.5	0.1	-1.5
Samoa	0.6	0.1	-0.5
Senegal	1.3	2.6	1.3
Somalia	0.7	0.8	0.1
Sudan	3.2	4.9	1.7
Tanzania	9.4	15.9	6.5
Uganda	0.9	1.2	0.3
Zambia	10.9	3.3	-7.7

Source: Kallummal et al. Based on WITS COMTRADE online database.

#### 4.2.3 Comparing trends in India's imports from BCs and the World

LDCs are poorly integrated in the world trading system. Despite the rapid growth in gross domestic product and trade in the last decade, their share of world exports has barely passed the 1 percent level.<sup>23</sup> This state of marginalization is reflected in their bilateral trade with India. Therefore, a way to assess the impact of the DFTP scheme is to examine whether or not the scheme has made beneficiary LDCs larger trading partners for India, thereby reducing their state of marginalization. However, since the scheme came into effect in mid-2008 and was fully operationalized only in October 2012,

it is too early to assess whether the scheme has served as a catalyst and made beneficiary LDCs a larger import source for India.

Keeping in mind these limitations, trade data show that over the last few years, India's imports of preference products from beneficiary LDCs more than doubled. The share of beneficiary LDCs in India's global imports of preference products, albeit quite modest, increased from 0.76 percent in the pre-DFTP period to 0.82 percent in the post-DFTP period (Table 10). Arguably, India's demand for LDCs' products, combined with tariff preferences under the DFTP scheme, has slightly increased the importance of BCs as trading partners.

Another effect of the scheme is the change in the composition of India's import basket from beneficiary LDCs. In fact, since the DFTP came into effect, the share of duty-free and MOP

products imported from BCs has increased from 56 percent to 63 percent.<sup>24</sup> Conversely, the share of exclusion products has declined from 44 percent to 37 percent over the same period.

**Table 10. LDC Share in India's Imports of Preference Products**

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

Source: Kallummal et al. Based on DGCIS database, DoC.

#### 4.2.4 The dominance of agricultural products and natural resources in BCs' export baskets

As an emerging economy, India is in need of natural resources to sustain its economic growth. However, there are concerns regarding the impact of this increasing demand for natural resources on LDCs, mainly in Africa. Currently, many African LDCs are meeting Indian demand for natural resources by exporting their abundant natural capital. As demonstrated in the previous sections, some BCs have witnessed an impressive growth in exports to India in recent years. There is a risk that such trade leads to further specialization in raw materials at the expense of higher value-added agriculture and manufacturing. Therefore, one of the ways of determining the effectiveness of the DFTP scheme is by looking at its effects on the export composition of BCs. Ideally, over time, the scheme should encourage BCs to diversify their export base and export a larger variety of products to India.

Between the pre-DFTP and post-DFTP periods, India's global imports of minerals and fuel increased by 113 percent. In both periods, minerals and fuel constituted slightly more than half of India's global imports (Table 11). For BCs, these products made up only 11.5 percent of India's imports in the post-DFTP period. Although this share is significantly lower than that of India's global imports, imports of minerals and fuel from BCs increased by 120.5 percent between the pre- and post-DFTP periods (Table 12).

India's imports of agriculture and food products from BCs increased 98.6 percent between the pre- and post-DFTP periods. This caused the share of these products in India's imports from BCs to edge up by 2 percentage points to 70 percent during 2009-2011. By contrast, BCs' global exports of agriculture and food products declined by 51.6 percent in the post-DFTP period. These products represented a mere 20.4 percent of BCs' global exports (Table 12).

Trends in manufactured exports, a key indicator of export diversification for LDCs, are not very positive, however. While India's imports of manufactures from BCs increased 60 percent during 2009-2011, their share in total imports actually declined from 22 percent to 18.3 percent between the pre- and post-DFTP periods. These trends pale in comparison to trends in global imports from BCs during the same period. World imports of manufactures from BCs increased 62.3 percent, and manufactures' share went up by a significant 16 percentage points to 52.1 percent in the post-DFTP period (Table 13).

There are two key observations that we can make from the analysis above. First, natural resources and agriculture and food products make up an overwhelming share of India's total imports from BCs - close to 82 percent in the post-DFTP period. In contrast, the share of these products in world imports from beneficiary LDCs is 48 percent. Second, manufactures exports by BCs to India not only increased slower than those to the world, but also the share of manufactures in India's imports actually decreased, while the share in the world's imports expanded significantly.

While it would be presumptuous to attribute these trends to the DFTP alone, the fact remains that LDC exports to India under the scheme are more heavily concentrated in low value-added sectors than LDC exports to the rest of the world. A positive assessment of the DFTP scheme depends largely on the medium- to long-term impact of the scheme, particularly in terms of the stimulation of export diversification from BCs. In this respect, one can only hope that the

trends observed so far are not perpetuated over the longer run.

Significant differences exist at the country level. . Based on the analysis of six selected BCs (Tables 14-19), we find that, with the exception of Senegal and Bangladesh, more than half of total exports is comprised of agriculture and food products and minerals and fuel. For some countries, such as Cambodia and Tanzania, the high initial share of agriculture and food products in exports to India is even larger in the post-DFTP period. Furthermore, for both countries, the share of manufactures exports has dropped to just over 10 percent in recent years.

There is a general decline in the share of manufactures exports to India across the selected countries, with the exception of Ethiopia and Zambia. Among the countries witnessing a dramatic decline in their share of manufactures exports to India are manufacturing giants like Bangladesh (-13.5 percentage points) and to a lesser extent Cambodia (-2.6 percentage points). On the other hand, the share of manufactures exports from Ethiopia increased by a significant 28.4 percentage points, although this is clearly the result of the very low base value of exports in the pre-DFTP period. Even then, natural resources and commodity exports continue to dominate Ethiopia's exports to India.

The country-level analysis generally complements our earlier conclusion that most of the exports from BCs consist of low value-added natural resource and agricultural products while manufactures do not seem to have made much headway into the Indian market.

Table 11. India's Imports from BCs (USD Million)

	PRE-DFTP	POST-DFTP	GROWTH (%)
Agriculture and Food	1011.8	2009.0	98.6
Share (%)	68.0	70.2	
Minerals and Fuels	149.5	329.8	120.5
Share (%)	10.0	11.5	
Manufactures	327.1	522.3	59.7
Share (%)	22.0	18.3	
<b>TOTAL*</b>	<b>1488.4</b>	<b>2861.1</b>	<b>92.2</b>

\* Total calculated as sum of Agriculture and Food, Minerals and Fuels, and Manufactures

Source: Authors' calculation based on WITS online database.

Table 12. India's Imports from the World (USD Million)

	PRE-DFTP	POST-DFTP	GROWTH (%)
Agriculture and Food	8718.3	18212.8	108.9
Share (%)	4.7	4.8	
Minerals and Fuels	93720.3	199786.0	113.2
Share (%)	50.1	52.8	
Manufactures	84557.5	160285.4	89.6
Share (%)	45.2	42.4	
<b>Total*</b>	<b>186996.1</b>	<b>378284.2</b>	<b>102.3</b>

\* Total calculated as sum of Agriculture and Food, Minerals and Fuels, and Manufactures

Source: Authors' calculation based on WITS online database.

Table 13. World Imports from Beneficiary LDCs (USD Million)

	PRE-DFTP	POST-DFTP	GROWTH (%)
Agriculture and Food	24968.2	12091.4	-51.6
Share (%)	47.4	20.4	
Minerals and Fuels	8598.9	16292.9	89.5
Share (%)	16.3	27.5	
Manufactures	19059.7	30931.0	62.3
Share (%)	36.2	52.1	
<b>Total*</b>	<b>52626.8</b>	<b>59315.3</b>	<b>12.7</b>

\* Total calculated as sum of Agriculture and Food, Minerals and Fuels, and Manufactures

Source: Authors' calculation based on WITS online database.

Table 14. Bangladesh's Exports to India (USD Million)

	PRE-DFTP	POST-DFTP	GROWTH (%)
Agriculture and Food	54.0	157.7	192.5
Share (%)	28.4	38.6	
Minerals and Fuels	9.0	32.6	263.1
Share (%)	4.7	8.0	
Manufactures	126.8	218.8	72.6
Share (%)	66.8	53.5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>189.7</b>	<b>409.1</b>	<b>115.7%</b>

\* Total calculated as sum of Agriculture and Food, Minerals and Fuels, and Manufactures

Source: Authors' calculation based on WITS online database.

Table 15. Cambodia's Exports to India (USD Million)

	PRE-DFTP	POST-DFTP	GROWTH (%)
Agriculture and Food	0.9	5.9	544.9
Share (%)	87.0	89.1	
Minerals and Fuels	N/A	0.03	N/A
Share (%)	0.0	0.4	
Manufactures	0.1	0.7	406.3
Share (%)	13.0	10.5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>529.6</b>

\* Total calculated as sum of Agriculture and Food, Minerals and Fuels, and Manufactures

Source: Authors' calculation based on WITS online database.

Table 16. Ethiopia's Exports to India (USD Million)

	PRE-DFTP	POST-DFTP	GROWTH (%)
Agriculture and Food	8.4	11.8	40.6
Share (%)	71.7%	44.7	
Minerals and Fuels	0.9	1.7	87.0
Share (%)	7.9%	6.5	
Manufactures	2.4	12.9	438.9
Share (%)	20.5%	48.8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>125.7%</b>

\* Total calculated as sum of Agriculture and Food, Minerals and Fuels, and Manufactures

Source: Authors' calculation based on WITS online database.

Table 17. Senegal's Exports to India (USD Million)

	PRE-DFTP	POST-DFTP	GROWTH (%)
Agriculture and Food	6.8	14.6	115.4
Share (%)	4.0	5.5	
Minerals and Fuels	6.6	21.7	230.8
Share (%)	3.8	8.1	
Manufactures	157.4	230.8	46.6
Share (%)	92.2	86.4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>170.7</b>	<b>267.1</b>	<b>56.4</b>

\* Total calculated as sum of Agriculture and Food, Minerals and Fuels, and Manufactures

Source: Authors' calculation based on WITS online database.

Table 18. Tanzania's Exports to India (USD Million)

	PRE-DFTP	POST-DFTP	GROWTH (%)
Agriculture and Food	86.7	216.7	150.0
Share (%)	74.7	80.6	
Minerals and Fuels	14.5	24.2	66.8
Share (%)	12.5	9.0	
Manufactures	14.9	28.2	89.6
Share (%)	12.8	10.5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>269.0</b>	<b>131.8</b>

\* Total calculated as sum of Agriculture and Food, Minerals and Fuels, and Manufactures

Source: Authors' calculation based on WITS online database.



Table 19. Zambia's Exports to India (USD Million)

	PRE-DFTP	POST-DFTP	GROWTH (%)
<b>Agriculture and Food</b>	0.2	0.5	174.0
<b>Share (%)</b>	0.2	0.4	
<b>Minerals and Fuels</b>	47.5	67.7	42.6
<b>Share (%)</b>	57.0	53.0	
<b>Manufactures</b>	35.6	59.4	66.9
<b>Share (%)</b>	42.8	46.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>127.6</b>	<b>53.2</b>

\* Total calculated as sum of Agriculture and Food, Minerals and Fuels, and Manufactures

Source: Authors' calculation based on WITS online database.

#### 4.2.5 Identifying existing and unexploited export potential to India

This subsection identifies existing and unexploited export potential from the BCs to India by comparing the structure of their exports to India with that of their exports to the world. First, this subsection analyses the export growth of preference products at the HS 6-digit level and identifies the products with higher bilateral export growth to India than export growth to the world. Then, this subsection compares the top 20 products exported by each BC to the world with its top exports to India. This analysis will explore whether the differences in the composition of LDC exports to India and to the world reflect differences in import demand from India and the world. In addition, these findings may also indicate unexploited export potential to India in some sectors.

Table 20 identifies the number of preference products and the value of growth in which bilateral exports to India exceed the growth of global exports.<sup>25</sup> Many countries such as Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, East Timor, Ethiopia, Malawi, Myanmar, Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia have a relatively high share of preference products with higher growth to India than to the world, both in terms of the number of products and the value. The number of preference products exported to India from Afghanistan, Cambodia, and Senegal witnessed high growth - most likely because of the very low initial values of exports in these products. In countries, such as Benin, Burundi, Eritrea, the Gambia, Lao PDR, Madagascar, Mali, and Samoa, preference products that recorded higher growth in exports to India actually represented a small share of preferential exports, both in terms of value and the number of products.

Table 20. Preference Products Where Export Growth to India has been Higher than Global Export Growth

Country	No. of preference products exported to India in Post DFTP period (A)	Exports to India of Preference Products in Post DFTP period (in Mn. USD) (B)	No. of Preference Products in which growth of bilateral exports exceeded growth of global exports (C)	Value of Preference Products in which growth of bilateral exports exceeded growth of global exports (D)	(C) as % of (A)	(D) as % of (B)
Afghanistan	119	54.38	58	8.52	48.74	15.67
Bangladesh	787	429.06	312	360.73	39.64	84.07
Benin	122	145.03	21	18.42	17.21	12.70
Burkina Faso	12	9.06	4	4.08	33.33	45.06
Burundi	9	0.31	1	0.00	11.11	0.65
Cambodia	159	6.37	52	0.71	32.70	11.13
Central African Rep.	5	1.46	4	1.42	80.00	97.01
East Timor	10	11.33	3	10.92	30.00	96.35
Eritrea	11	0.60	1	0.00	9.09	0.45
Ethiopia	207	22.88	58	17.39	28.02	75.99
Gambia The	18	24.89	1	0.00	5.56	0.02
Lao PDR	24	30.13	5	0.02	20.83	0.08
Madagascar	200	24.28	9	3.74	4.50	15.41
Malawi	46	44.02	11	43.60	23.91	99.05
Mali	55	9.52	10	0.11	18.18	1.12
Mozambique	126	79.11	28	41.76	22.22	52.79
Myanmar	710	1184.20	250	495.46	35.21	41.84
Rwanda	5	0.07	3	0.05	60.00	74.69
Samoa	15	0.06	2	0.01	13.33	19.62
Senegal	214	21.12	98	0.69	45.79	3.25
Somalia	23	2.56	7	1.39	30.43	54.23
Tanzania	311	236.37	91	101.12	29.26	42.78
Uganda	104	5.67	41	3.34	39.42	58.88
Zambia	44	74.14	12	43.19	27.27	58.26

Source: Authors calculation based on Kallummal et al. Calculation based on WITS online database.

Despite the differences in export growth, beneficiary LDC exports to both India and the world are quite similar. Table 21 provides a comparison of the shares of the top 20 globally exported products from each BC and the total exports for each beneficiary LDC globally and to India. For 16 LDCs, the shares of the top 20 products globally and to India are very similar, with the difference in shares within 20 percentage points. This suggests that for these countries, there is considerable likeness in their export baskets to the world and to India. However, in the cases of Bangladesh, Burundi, Cambodia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Madagascar, and Samoa, the top 20 global exports constitute a much lower share in terms of value in their export baskets to India, suggesting that their export baskets to India and to the world are relatively dissimilar.

Multiple factors account for the differences in the structure of exports to India and to the world. First, there may be differences between global demand and India's import demand, which affect the types of products exported by LDCs. Second, different tariff rates in India and globally could influence the products exported

by LDCs. For instance, high tariff rates in India may discourage LDCs from exporting their globally competitive products to India. Third, requirements for product standards may be more stringent in India than in other importing countries.

Moreover, the status of products under the DFTP scheme may affect the exports of key products by LDCs. As demonstrated in Annex 6, of the top 20 products exported globally by 6 selected LDCs, some products have a low share of exports to India. This suggests that the competitive global exports of LDCs are affected by the structure of the DFTP scheme. For Burundi, Ethiopia, and Madagascar, their competitive exports of coffee and vanilla are excluded from preferential treatment under the scheme. In the case of Madagascar, the low share of export of frozen prawns and shrimps to India could be explained by the product standards applied by India. Countries like Cambodia, Madagascar, and Bangladesh that have a comparative advantage and export potential in the textiles and apparel sector have been unsuccessful in penetrating the Indian market owing to India's low import demand for these products.

Table 21. Share of Top 20 Products in Global Export Basket and in Exports to India in Post-DFTP Period

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

Source: Authors calculation based on Kallummal et al. Calculation based on WITS online database.

## 5. CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

India’s offer of a duty-free scheme for LDCs - the first of its kind among emerging economies - is a welcome initiative and an example for other developing countries “in a position to do so” to follow. However, while the intent of the scheme is surely good, its success is to be judged by its effectiveness in stimulating LDC exports to India. This paper surveys the actual implementation of the scheme, assesses its impact on LDC exports, and identifies factors that may be constraining the scheme’s effectiveness. We do this with reference to African LDCs, which are known to be facing daunting challenges to trade and structural transformation.

This section summarizes the main findings and offers some thoughts on improving the scheme.

### 5.1 Summary of Findings

#### 5.1.1 Structure of preferences

The DFTP scheme was launched in April 2008 and became fully operational in October 2012 when the tariff phase down was completed. Before its revision in April 2014, the scheme offered duty-free access to LDC exports on 85 percent of Indian tariff lines; a further 9 percent of tariff lines (or 462 products) offer a MOP ranging from 10 percent to 100 percent. The majority of the products (87 percent) on the MOP list enjoy a preference margin of at least 50 percent. The remaining 6 percent of tariff lines (or 326 products) are excluded. Vegetable products make up 41 percent of these products, base metals and articles thereof a further 17 percent, and prepared food and manufactured tobacco another 16 percent. Excluded also are chemical products, machinery and electrical equipment, plastics and articles of rubber, wood and wood products, and textiles and textile articles.

The new DFTP scheme published on April 1, 2014 extends duty concession to 98 percent of tariff lines. The exclusion list has been trimmed down substantially. Many of the products of interest to LDC exporters, such as fruits and vegetables,

and spices, have been removed from the list. Most of them now enjoy 100 percent duty-free status. Nevertheless, other products continue to be excluded even under the new scheme. These include several products in which African LDCs are known to have a comparative advantage, including some vegetables (e.g. onions), spices and oilseeds, cashew nuts, coffee, tea, tobacco and copper products. This raises doubt about the effectiveness of the revised scheme - despite the Government of India drawing attention to products “of particular interest to Africa” when launching the scheme back in 2008.

#### 5.1.2 Enabling conditions

Before assessing the scheme’s impact, it is useful to ask if the conditions necessary for LDCs to benefit from the scheme are present. These include (a) the LDC’s capacity to export, (b) the degree of inclusiveness of the scheme, and (c) the extent of product complementarity between BC exports and India’s import needs.

Using a threshold of USD 845 million, corresponding to the median value of LDC global exports in real terms, as a proxy for export capacity, we find that 12 of the 29 beneficiary LDCs are incapable of benefitting from India’s DFTP scheme.<sup>26</sup> The top four global exporters are all Asian LDCs, while eight of the bottom ten are African.<sup>27</sup>

To assess the inclusiveness of the scheme, we look at the share of products excluded under the scheme in the global export basket of beneficiary LDCs. If LDCs’ exports in these products constitute a high share of their world exports, the scheme may not be considered to be inclusive by its design. Fortunately, this share, averaged across all BCs over the period 2009-2011, is about 15 percent, which is rather low. However, this average masks significant variation across LDCs. At one extreme, Lesotho has virtually all of its exports included under the scheme; at the other, 82 percent of Burundi’s exports are on India’s exclusion list. Eleven countries have less than 10 percent of their exports excluded, while 6 LDCs - all of

which are African - have over 40 percent of their exports excluded.<sup>28</sup>

Finally, we gauge the extent of trade complementarity between India and the LDCs in two ways. At the aggregate level, we ask if sufficient demand for “preference products” (products that are duty-free or enjoy a preference margin) exists in India. For this, we look at the share of preference products in India’s imports from the world. Since 2008, these products made up the quasi-totality (94.5 percent) of India’s imports, which indicates that an LDC exporting a product included in India’s DFTP scheme can theoretically export to India. At the bilateral level, however, as our second indicator shows, product complementarity varies significantly across countries. In fact, for 11 countries, 7 of which are African, India’s import demand for their top 20 export products is modest, constituting less than 3 percent of India’s global demand.

Based on the above three conditions, Bangladesh, Madagascar, and Myanmar are relatively better positioned than the other BCs to take advantage of the market access opportunities offered by the DFTP scheme. Other countries are less likely to benefit, since they perform poorly on one or more of the three indicators. At the bottom of the list are Burundi and Rwanda. These LDCs have very weak export capacity; many of their export products are excluded under the scheme; and there is a low degree of complementarity between their export basket and India’s import demand.

### 5.1.3 Assessing the impact of the DFTP scheme

It is difficult to assess the performance of the DFTP scheme without controlling for other factors. Moreover, Indian customs data does not distinguish imports taking place under the DFTP scheme; it assumes that imports from a beneficiary country must automatically be under the scheme. In practice, this may not be the case. Obtaining certificates of origin may be a cumbersome process and not worth the hassle where the margin of preference is very small. Bearing these caveats in mind, we examine the scheme’s impact by comparing

LDC export trends before and after the scheme came into effect. Specifically, we compare average exports in the post-DFTP period (2009-2011) with average exports in the pre-DFTP period (2005-2007).

The scheme would be deemed to have been effective if the first and at least one other of the following conditions held:

- a. Exports of preference products to India by BCs in the post-DFTP period are higher than in the pre-DFTP period, and exports of preference products increased more than exports of non-preference products during this period;
- b. Exports of preference products by BCs to India in the post-DFTP period increased faster than their exports to the rest of the world. (Consequently, the share of India in BCs’ exports of preference products increased post-DFTP);
- c. The share of BCs’ exports of preference products in India’s global imports increased in the post-DFTP period.

Our analysis suggests that:

- a. For all BCs, post-DFTP exports are 62.2 percent higher than pre-DFTP exports. However, non-beneficiary LDCs have seen their exports grow even faster (by 243 percent) after the launch of the scheme. Moreover, exports of excluded products from both LDCs and non-beneficiary LDCs have also increased appreciably - albeit more slowly than for preference products. At the country level, in about half of the beneficiary LDCs, the growth rate of exports of preference products was positive and exceeded the growth rate of non-preference products.
- b. For 16 of the 29 beneficiary LDCs, exports of preference products to India post-DFTP increased faster than their corresponding world exports. On the other hand, in Burkina Faso, Eritrea, the Gambia, Rwanda, and Zambia, world exports soared while

exports to India declined, with the sharpest decline occurring in the Gambia and Zambia. Consequently, India's share of total LDC exports edged up 1 percentage point between the pre- and post-DFTP periods. When exports are disaggregated into duty-free, excluded, and MOP products, it is observed that the share increased across all three categories, even though the increase was only marginal for excluded products. This might suggest that the DFTP scheme encouraged LDCs to increase their exports of preference products to India more than to other export markets.

- c. The share of BCs in India's global imports of preference products increased slightly - from 0.76 percent to 0.82 percent between the pre-DFTP and post-DFTP periods.

Altogether, it is difficult to conclude from the analysis whether the scheme has had the desired impact on BC exports. India has become a significant export market for Asian LDCs, such as East Timor, Bangladesh, Cambodia, and Lao PDR, owing to their geographical proximity and cultural and economic affinity with India as well as the fact that the DFTP scheme includes the bulk of the products exported by these countries. However, India remains a marginal destination for many African LDCs' exports. Some LDCs, such as Uganda, have seen overall growth in exports, but closer analysis shows that exports of excluded products increased faster than preference products' exports - something that is difficult to rationalize. By 2012, only 1 percent of Uganda's world exports were directed to India. And, in the case of LDCs like Zambia, Rwanda, Eritrea, and Burundi, exports to India have actually decreased since the implementation of the scheme.

## 5.2 Factors Limiting the Impact of the DFTP Scheme

At the fundamental level, it appears that the scheme's effectiveness is limited by its very design: it excludes a number of products of key export interest to African LDCs (e.g., dairy products, fruit and vegetables, coffee, tea, maize, vanilla, and tobacco products).

These exclusions affect both countries with more diversified exports as well as those with highly concentrated export structures. A good example of the first is Ethiopia - for which close to two-thirds of exports were excluded by the DFTP scheme. Burundi, with a narrower range of exports - primarily coffee, tea, cotton, and hides - had over 80 percent of its global exports excluded under the Indian scheme post-DFTP.

Further analysis shows that the margin of preference on a number of duty-free products is rather low. For example, the MFN rate is 0 percent on cotton and industrial diamonds, 2.5 percent on aluminium and copper ores, and 10 percent on ready-made garments. This means that the scheme does not confer any material advantage compared to the MFN regime, and as such, some BCs may prefer exporting to India outside of the duty-free scheme, since the additional cost of complying with the scheme may not justify the marginal benefit. This appears to be the case, for example, with the export of gold and precious stones from Tanzania.

Moreover, there is some evidence of escalation in the tariff structure. For example, while ores of iron, copper and aluminium are admitted free of duty, steel and some iron products, scrap and waste of copper and aluminium, and phosphates are all excluded. The undesirable consequence of such tariff escalation is to deny industrialization prospects to countries in dire need. A more mundane example is the differential tariffs applied to raw and shelled cashew nuts. While the former enjoys duty-free treatment, shelled cashew nuts are excluded altogether - presumably to protect India's large cashew processing industry. This practice has had the effect of robbing countries like Tanzania of real opportunities to develop higher value-added activities related to cashew processing.

Finally, from the examination of the export composition of BCs, it appears that recent trends do not augur well for the long-term economic transformation of LDCs. On the one hand, the share of natural-resource-based products, such as minerals, fuel, and agricultural commodities, has increased in

the post-DFTP period. On the other hand, the BCs' share of manufactured imports into India has declined while the corresponding share in world imports has clearly increased. While it is probably too early to attribute these changes in the composition of BC exports to the DFTP, a positive assessment of the DFTP largely depends on the medium- to long-term impact of the scheme, particularly in terms of stimulation of export diversification from BCs.

### 5.3 Policy Implications

Improving the scheme's impact on LDCs' exports - and ultimately development - requires actions on both sides - India and the BCs.

#### 5.3.1 On India's side

##### 1. Improving design and coverage of the scheme

There is little doubt that the scheme is limited by design. Excluding products in which LDCs are most competitive is contrary to the declared objective of helping these countries increase their exports to India. Although India claims that exclusions amount to a mere 6 percent of its tariff lines, in value terms, excluded products represented 15 percent of post-DFTP global exports, with the share ranging from 0.1 percent (Lesotho) to 82.4 percent (Burundi). For this reason, the scheme has differential impacts on LDCs, hurting some of the more vulnerable - that is, less diversified - countries the most. While the new scheme offers duty preference on an extended list of products, some products of critical export interest to LDCs continue to be excluded. Hence, although the new scheme might make a greater impact on LDC exports over the long term, this is unlikely to be the case for LDCs - such as Uganda and Ethiopia - which specialize in products that remain excluded under the DFTP scheme.

Five years after the launch of the scheme is perhaps the ideal time for India to revisit the scheme - to take stock of its utilization to date, attend to any complaints from BCs, and consider ways in which the scheme can

be improved so that it delivers on its initial promise. While a number of avenues are available here, the simplest option is to consider extending the scheme's coverage by shifting products of export interest to LDCs out of the exclusion list. Arguably, this might be politically challenging, but it can be done in a controlled manner to minimize any injury to local industry while ensuring export benefits to the poorest countries of the world. Simulation results<sup>30</sup> suggest that global welfare and welfare of African LDCs would increase by USD 561 million and USD 1201 million, respectively, if India moved to a 100 percent DFQF regime. The loss to India would be a paltry USD 171 million, which, in any case, might be compensated by the resulting dynamic gains from liberalisation over the long term.

##### 2. Creating awareness of the scheme

Another aspect of the scheme's coverage is the number of BCs. It is a matter of concern that, of the 49 eligible LDCs, only 29 have so far signed up for the scheme. Perhaps, the other LDCs have little potential to export to India and so do not see any benefit of joining the scheme. But, it could be that some of these countries are not interested in the scheme in its current form - that is, the scheme excludes the very products that the non-BCs export. It could also be that LDCs are not aware of the Indian scheme and the potential benefits it offers. Case studies in Uganda and Tanzania suggest that, even though these are BCs, the exporter community as well as exporter associations in both countries are, by and large, unaware of the very existence of the scheme.<sup>31</sup> The Government of India believes that it has done its part by launching a trade preference scheme for LDCs and that the onus is now on the LDCs themselves to take advantage of the scheme. But, if India is serious about its declared intent to help LDCs achieve sustainable development through trade, it should not hesitate to go the extra mile and publicize the scheme more effectively. This can be done by Indian high commissions (where they are present in LDCs) through existing channels (e.g. monthly newsletters) at no extra cost.



### 3. Addressing non-tariff barriers

Even where duty-free treatment is given to a product, its export may actually be limited by various types of non-tariff measures applied by India. These include the administrative costs of complying with the DFTP scheme, regulatory requirements such as SPS, and rules of origin. Indeed, survey data<sup>32</sup> suggest that obtaining a certificate of origin and an SPS certificate are the most burdensome NTMs African firms exporting to India face. Similarly, while rules of origin are clear and simple (30 percent domestic value added and a change in tariff heading), the fact that no cumulation is allowed, whether regionally or with India, may in the long run discourage both south-south trade and product upgrading along the value chain. India should comprehensively review these NTMs along with the DFTP scheme to ease market access for LDC exports.

### 4. Building LDCs' productive or export capacities

India can do much to build the productive capacity of African (and other) LDCs through aid, investment and technological collaboration. India is a leading investor in Africa among the emerging economies. Yet again, its investments are concentrated in a few countries - not surprisingly the very same countries from which India imports the most. Foreign direct investment (FDI) can be a conduit for technology transfer and knowledge spillovers and can therefore play an important role in the structural transformation of African LDCs. For this reason, greater flows of Indian FDI to a wider range of African hosts are desirable.

The evidence - albeit scant - on technology collaboration between India and African countries is, however, not very encouraging.<sup>33</sup> It appears that the transfer of technology could be undermined by a lack of technological capability in the host country to adapt and diffuse the technology. African LDCs are notoriously deficient in such capacity. Hence, a prior step in technology transfer should be to build the BCs' capacity to adopt and adapt the technology being transferred.

In this, India's efforts are commendable, but more could be done.<sup>34</sup> In the cashew processing sector, where rising labour costs and continued dependence on imports of raw cashew nuts have resulted in stagnating value addition and export revenues, Indian firms are contemplating resource- and efficiency-seeking investment opportunities in Africa. Such investments can transfer India's high-end, low-cost processing technology to countries like Tanzania, resulting in jobs and value addition in the host country and increased remittances back to India. Over time, an indigenous processing industry in Tanzania can develop as local firms benefit from technology spillovers and movement of workers who have become skilled in the tasks.

#### 5.3.2 On the LDC side

##### 1. Disseminating information on the DFTP scheme

At the country level, information flow is obstructed by bureaucratic delays and poor inter-agency communication at various stages of the information chain. For example, while the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is generally responsible for sending the letter of intent to the Government of India and designating the institution authorized to issue preferential certificates of origin, admission into the scheme, when confirmed by New Delhi, may not be effectively communicated to the Ministry of Trade or the Ministry of Industry (where these are separate ministries) and from there to exporter associations and related organizations and, ultimately, the exporters.

Furthermore, our field work in Uganda and Tanzania suggests that there is significant information asymmetry between India and the LDCs. The Uganda Export Promotion Board, for example, was aware of the scheme early on, but it expected further communication from the Government of India and the convocation to a capacity building workshop along the lines of that put in place when the Chinese duty-free scheme was launched two years after India's. India, on the other hand, had assumed that LDCs would take responsibility for seeking and diffusing information themselves and never took further steps to promote the scheme.<sup>35</sup>

It is clear that bridging the information divide requires constant and effective communication between capitals, and, in BCs, among all stakeholders. LDC governments must make greater efforts to empower export promotion agencies so that they can improve information sharing; they should also address hierarchical issues in the administration so that information flows promptly and effectively across line ministries and implementing agencies. Export associations and export promotion authorities must make better use of information technology to reach out to a broader constituency of exporters across the entire spectrum, not just the large, well-connected firms.

## 2. Promoting exports more aggressively

Beneficiary country governments have a key role to play in promoting exports. Fundamentally, this starts with defining an export policy and laying out a strategy for its implementation. Unfortunately, in a number of LDCs, including two of the case-study countries that we visited - Uganda and Tanzania - such a policy is either absent or not well articulated, and where it exists, stakeholders are not fully aware of its contents, much less its implementation. In Uganda, a landlocked country facing formidable infrastructure barriers, regional trade takes precedence over exports to international markets. Some exporters justified this focus in terms of the thin marginal benefit of exporting beyond the region, which may not be worth the hassle of complying with the stringent rules of origin and product standards prevailing in foreign markets. This suggests that the real culprit is supply-side constraints, which must be addressed more vigorously to foster exports - both to the region and beyond.

However, prioritizing exports is central to any national export drive. In Uganda, we note with concern that the National Export Strategy, which expired at the end of 2012, has not been renewed yet. The government's immediate priority is to restructure the Uganda Export Promotion Board, with the expectation that the new Board will then work on a new export strategy. While this is understandable, the delay in the process is frustrating; it is keeping

donors eager to fund the design of the new export strategy waiting.

LDCs also lack the capacity to implement their export promotion strategies, where these exist. In Uganda and Tanzania, this is evident in the size of the staff and resources at the disposal of the export promotion agencies. For instance, in Uganda, the Export Promotion Board is being downsized with the objective of making it 'lean and efficient'!

The lack of attention given to exports is manifest in other ways. In Uganda, for example, we were surprised to learn that there were no sectoral strategies for some key export sectors (e.g. leather) or for the development of small and medium-sized industries per se. This is a serious policy blunder, which is inconsistent with the goal of supporting development of the private sector. It is well known that the small firms of today will likely be the drivers of growth in the future.

## 3. Building productive and export capacities

Some stakeholders expressed the view that, even if the DTFP scheme offered preferential access for their agricultural exports, they were not sure that they would be able to supply India's large market. This follows from the limited production capacity of most exporting firms. In our view, however, such thinking suffers from reverse causality. It is likely that production is limited by the size of the market. Prospects of supplying a large export market should, in theory, encourage firms to expand. Where this is not the case, other, more severe export supply constraints may be at work, including constraints at the level of the firm itself.

For landlocked countries like Uganda, which, in addition, have a notable comparative advantage in horticultural products, transport infrastructure can be a major barrier to regional exports, and poor air access and cold storage facilities can limit exports to foreign markets. This is an area where further government intervention is needed. Foreign investment and technical assistance and aid for trade can also help.

## ENDNOTES

- 1 In 2010, Brazil announced that an inter-ministerial working group was finalising the implementation of the commitment made for duty-free, quota-free treatment for LDCs. It announced that the preferential treatment will initially cover 80 percent of the tariff lines, and will then be expanded to reach 100 percent. However, at the time of writing this paper, the scheme has not yet been adopted.
- 2 For instance, 43 LDCs currently benefit from the US Generalized System of Preference for least-developed beneficiary developing countries. Excluded countries are Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Senegal. However, Senegal enjoys preferential market access under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).  
  
For a review of trade preference schemes in favor of the LDCs see, among others, Laird, Sam (2012); *A Review of Trade Preference Schemes for the World's Poorest Countries*; Issue Paper 25, ICTSD.
- 3 WTO document WT/COMTD/M/84 dated 10 July 2012
- 4 Kallummal, Murali, Gupta Aditi, and Abhijit Das (2013), *Utilising India's Duty Free Tariff Preference Scheme for LDCs: Analysis of the Trade Trends*. Centre for WTO Studies.
- 5 WTO document WT/COMTD/M/83, 2 April 2012.
- 6 Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry; (January 2012); Duty Free Tariff Preference (DFTPI-LDC) Scheme announced by India for LDCs. Available at: [http://commerce.nic.in/trade/international\\_tpp\\_DFTP.pdf](http://commerce.nic.in/trade/international_tpp_DFTP.pdf)
- 7 The first tranche of concessions was made operational with Custom Notifications Number 96/2008 and 100/2008, dated 13th August, 2008, available at [www.cbec.gov.in](http://www.cbec.gov.in)
- 8 Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, (January 2012); Duty Free Tariff Preference (DFTPI-LDC) Scheme announced by India for LDCs. Available at: [http://commerce.nic.in/trade/international\\_tpp\\_DFTP.pdf](http://commerce.nic.in/trade/international_tpp_DFTP.pdf)
- 9 Ibid
- 10 Source: Kallummal et al (2013).
- 11 Naumann, Eckart; (2011); *UN LDC IV: Reforming Rules of Origin in Preference-Giving Country*. Policy Brief No. 2, ICTSD.
- 12 See WTO/TN/C/W/63.
- 13 Ancharaz, Vinay, Christophe Bellmann, Anne-Katrin Pfister and Paolo Ghisu (2014d), "Harnessing trade for structural transformation in LDCs" in Istanbul Programme of Action for the LDCs (2011-2020): Monitoring Deliverables, Tracking Progress, Volume II, UNLDC IV Monitor.
- 14 UNCTAD (2013). *Trade and Development Report 2013. Adjusting to the dynamics of the world economy*.
- 15 Laborde, David (2008). *Looking for a meaningful Duty Free Quota Free Market Access Initiative in the Doha Development Agenda*, ICTSD

- 16 We broadly define a country's productive capacity as the best potential output a country could produce at a given time given its existing resources and technology. This capacity can be increased over time through the use of more resources, greater efficiency in resource utilization, and technological advance. We assume a concordance between productive capacity and export capacity, implicitly assuming that if a country produces more, it can in theory export more as well.
- 17 2008, the year the DFTP scheme was first implemented, is treated as a base year and is often not considered in the analysis conducted in this paper.
- 18 For Comoros, Lesotho, Liberia, Sudan and Yemen information for calculating some of the indicators are missing and therefore we refrain to make any conclusion at this stage.
- 19 As mentioned above, Comoros, Liberia, and Yemen joined the DFTP scheme only recently, after January 2012. Since trade data is not available for undertaking a meaningful post-DFTP analysis, they are not included in the analysis presented in this section. Therefore, we consider only 26 of the current 29 beneficiary LDCs.
- 20 Source: World Bank online database WITS.
- 21 Bhutan and Nepal have bilateral free-trade agreements with India, which provide duty-free access to virtually all products to the Indian market. For this reason, they are not included in this analysis.
- 22 Kallummal et al. Based on WITS COMTRADE online database.
- 23 UNCTAD (2013) *Trade and Development Report 2013. Adjusting to the Dynamics of the World Economy*.
- 24 Kallummal, Murali, Gupta Aditi, and Abhijit Das (2013), *Utilising India's Duty Free Tariff Preference Scheme for LDCs: Analysis of the Trade Trends*. Centre for WTO Studies. (Based on WITS COMTRADE database).
- 25 A detailed list of these products is available in Annex 5.
- 26 It should be noted that data for a few BCs were missing in this part of the analysis.
- 27 The top four (Asian) LDCs are Bangladesh, Yemen, Myanmar, and Cambodia. At the bottom end are Comoros, Samoa, Burundi, and the Central African Republic.
- 28 The six African LDCs are Burundi, Ethiopia, Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zambia.
- 29 At the time of writing, the Government of India was expected to publish a revised DFTP scheme in April 2014.
- 30 NCAER (National Council of Applied Economic Research) (2014), *A simulation analysis of India's Duty-Free Trade Preference scheme: A focus on African LDCs*, Geneva, Switzerland: International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development.
- 31 Ancharaz, V., P. Ghisu, and N. Frank (2014), *Tanzania: Deepening Engagement with India through Better Market Access*, ICTSD.  
Ancharaz, V., P. Ghisu, and J. Wan (2014b), *Uganda: Deepening Engagement with India through Better Market Access*, ICTSD.  
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- 32 International Trade Centre (ITC) country surveys on NTMs available at <http://www.intracen.org/publications>
- 33 Kathuria, V. (2010), "South-South Technology Transfer: Facilitating Market Mechanisms", Tech Monitor, May-June 2011.
- 34 The Indian government has led a number of technical capacity building programmes (including training at Indian institutions) in Africa since 1964, which have been successful in many respects.
- 35 Ancharaz et al. (2014); Ancharaz et al. (2014b); Ancharaz et al. (2014c)

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### Databases

UN Comtrade Database

UNCTAD Statistics

World Bank DataBank

## ANNEX 1. COMPARISON OF TARIFFS FACED BY BENEFICIARY LDCS UNDER THE DFTP SCHEME AND MFN TARIFFS

HS Chapter Heading	Average MFN Tariffs	Average Tariffs for Beneficiary Country
1 - 3	30.00	0.00
4	30.00	3.07
5	29.67	0.00
6	21.52	11.25
7	29.69	11.39
8	35.70	8.92
9	35.00	19.80
10	0.00	0.00
11	30.00	16.50
12	17.73	0.00
13	25.64	13.38
14	30.00	0.00
15	18.26	4.57
16	33.04	2.17
17	35.37	7.32
18	30.00	2.33
19	30.00	0.77
20	30.00	2.24
21	64.29	0.00
22	36.09	0.00
23	19.38	0.00
25	5.81	0.00
26	3.12	0.00
27	8.23	0.00
28	7.24	0.04
29	7.19	0.00
30	10.00	1.06
31	6.47	0.00
32	7.94	2.20
33	15.81	4.30
34	9.83	0.80
35	14.31	1.11
36	10.00	0.00
37	9.95	0.00
38	9.06	0.00
39	9.03	3.96
40	10.79	2.14
41	6.00	0.00
42	9.68	0.00
43	2.05	0.00
44	8.95	0.00

HS Chapter Heading	Average MFN Tariffs	Average Tariffs for Beneficiary Country
45	10.00	0.00
47	5.95	0.00
48	10.00	0.02
49	5.88	0.00
50	30.00	25.50
51	8.98	0.00
52	9.71	0.04
53	9.92	0.00
54 - 60	10.00	0.00
61	10.00	3.10
62	10.00	1.61
63	9.54	0.00
64	10.00	2.20
65 - 67	10.00	0.00
68	10.00	0.50
69	8.09	0.29
70	9.90	0.26
71	6.90	0.00
72	5.00	0.13
73	10.00	0.06
74	7.10	0.00
75	2.50	0.00
76	7.34	0.00
78	6.33	0.00
79	5.48	0.00
80	5.91	0.00
81	6.45	0.00
82 - 83	10.00	0.00
84	7.16	0.02
85	7.19	0.48
86	10.00	0.00
87	41.76	0.00
88	7.90	0.00
89	8.20	0.00
90	7.50	0.12
91 -93	10.00	0.00
94	9.93	0.15
95	9.09	0.00
96	10.00	0.05
97	8.24	0.00
98	11.15	0.00
99		0.00
Average	11.27	0.90

Note: Excludes products with non-ad valorem duty

Source: Kallummal et al; (2013). Calculation based on Customs Notifications of India.



## ANNEX 2. THE 29 BENEFICIARY LDCS, DATE OF ENTRY THE SCHEME AND NOTIFICATION NUMBER

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

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

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

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

Source: Kallummal et al; (2013), based on various notifications of from the web link <<http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications>>

### ANNEX 3. LIST OF TOP 20 GLOBAL EXPORTS BY VALUE OF EXPORTS COUNTRY WISE (POST DFTP)

#### (a) Afghanistan

HS Codes	Status	Description
070190	MOP	potatoes fresh or chilled other than seeds
070310	Exclusion	onions & shallots fresh or chilled
080212	Exclusion	shelled almonds frsh or dried
080250	Exclusion	pistachios fresh or dried
080420	Exclusion	figs fresh or dried
080610	MOP	grapes fresh
080620	MOP	grapes dried
081310	MOP	apricots, dried
120740	Exclusion	seasamum seeds w/n broken
121190	Zero	other : seeds :
130190	MoP	other : natural gums :
252610	Zero	natrl steatite not crushed not pwrdr
270119	Zero	other coal:
430130	Zero	raw furskins of (indian-persian etc) lamb whole with or without head-tail or paws
520100	MOP	cotton, not carded or combed
570110	Zero	carpets & other textile floor coverings of wool or fine animal hair, knotted
720449	Exclusion	other waste and scrap
841191	Zero	parts of turbo-jets/turbo propellers
880212	Zero	helicopters of an unladen wt> 2000 kg
999999	Zero	unspecified items

**(b) Bangladesh**

HS Codes	Status	Description
030613	MOP	shrimps & prawns frozen
530310	Zero	other bast fibres
530710	Zero	yarn of jut & othr txtl bast fibrs, single
530720	Zero	multiple folded or cabled yarn of jute
610462	MOP	trsrs, bibs, brc ovrls, brchs, shrts of cotn
610510	MOP	men's/boys' shirts of cotton
610610	MOP	blouse etc of cotton
610910	MOP	t-shirts etc of cotton
611020	MOP	jerseys etc of cotton
611030	MOP	jerseys etc of man-made fibres
611120	MOP	babies' garments etc of cotton
620193	Zero	other smlr artcls of man-mde fbrs
620342	MOP	trousers bib & brace overalls breeches & shorts of cotton for men's & boys'
620343	Zero	trousers, bib & brace, overalls, breeches & shorts of synthetic fibrs, men's or boys'
620462	MOP	trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of cotton
620520	MOP	men's or boys' shirts of cotton
620530	MOP	men's or boys' shirts of man-made fibres
620630	MOP	blouses, shirts & shirts-blouses of cotton
620920	MOP	babies' grmnts & clothng accsrs of cotton
630221	Zero	other bed linen of cotton, prntd

## (b) Bangladesh

HS Codes	Status	Description
080131	Zero	cashew nuts fresh/dried in shell
100590	Exclusion	other maize (corn)
170111	MOP	raw cane sugar not containing coloring matter
170199	MOP	sugar refined not containing coloring matter
230610	Exclusion	oil-cake & other residues of cotton seeds
270900	Zero	petroleum oils & oils obtained from bituminous minerals crude
271011	Zero	light oils and preparations
271019	Exclusion	other petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals etc
271113	Zero	liquefied butanes
310530	Zero	diammonium hydrogenorthphosphate (diammonium phosphate)
440349	Zero	other tropical wood
440399	Zero	other wood in rough
440729	Zero	other :
520100	MOP	cotton, not carded or combed
520812	Zero	cotton fabrics containing $\geq 85\%$ by weight of cotton unbleached plainweave weighing $> 100 \text{ g/m}^2$
710812	Zero	other unwrought forms
720410	Exclusion	waste and scrap of cast iron
720449	Exclusion	other waste and scrap
740400	Exclusion	copper waste & scrap
760200	Exclusion	aluminium waste and scrap

## (d) Burkina Faso

HS Codes	Status	Description
070200	Exclusion	tomatoes fresh or chilled
070820	MOP	beans shld or unshld frsh or chld
080131	Zero	cashew nuts fresh/dried in shell
080450	MOP	guavas,mangoes/mangosteens fresh or dried
120740	Exclusion	sesamum seeds w/n broken
121299	Zero	othr vegtbl prdcts used for human consmptn
140420	Zero	cotton linters
151590	MOP	othr fxd vegtbl fats & oils & thr fractns
252329	Zero	other portland cement
260200	Zero	mn ores & concentrats incldng ferrugin mn ors & concntrts with mn cntnt 20 percntor more calculated on the dry weight
381519	Zero	other supported catalysts
410621	Zero	tanned/crust hide & skins of goat or kids in wet state including wet-blue.
520100	MOP	cotton, not carded or combed
520300	MOP	cotton carded or combed
710812	Zero	other unwrought forms
710813	Zero	other semi-manufactured forms
721420	MOP	bars & rods contng indentations, ribs, grooves/othr deformation prdcd durng rolling prcss/twstd after rolling
842620	Zero	tower cranes
871190	Zero	other motor cycl etc; side cars
999999	Zero	unspecified items

## (d) Burundi

HS Codes	Status	Description
030110	Zero	live ornamental fish
060290	Zero	other:
081090	Zero	other fresh fruits
090111	Exclusion	coffee neither roasted nor decaffeinated
090190	Exclusion	other coffee
090240	Exclusion	other black tea (fermented) and other partly fermented tea :
120799	Exclusion	othr oil seeds & olegnus fruits w/n brokn
261100	Zero	tungsten ores & concentrates
261590	Zero	other niobium,ntium,vndium ores and concentrates
340119	MOP	other: bars and blocks of not less than 500 gm in weight:
410190	Zero	other hides and skins of bvne anmls incdngbutts/bends/bullies fresh/sltd/prsrvd
410390	Zero	raw hids and skins of other animal
410621	Zero	taned/crust hide &skins of goat or kids inwet state including wet-blue.
520100	MOP	cotton, not carded or combed
720410	Exclusion	waste and scrap of cast iron
720429	Exclusion	waste & scrap of other alloy steel
721499	Exclusion	bars & rods of iron/non aloy stl othr thn rectangular (excl sqr)crs sctn
842920	Zero	graders and levellers
870323	Zero	vehicles with spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating engine of a cylinder capacity>1500 cc bt<=3000cc
999999	Zero	unspecified items

## (e) Cambodia

HS Codes	Status	Description
250590	Zero	other natrl sands nes
400122	MOP	technically spcfd natrl rubr(tsnr)
610220	Zero	ovrcoat,car-coats,capes etc of cotton
610462	MOP	trsrs,bibs,brc ovrls,brchs,shrts of cotn
610463	MOP	trousers,bib & brace overalls,breeches and shorts of synthetic fibres
610510	MOP	men's/boys' shirts of cotton
610610	MOP	blouse etc of cotton
610832	MOP	nightdresses & pyjamas of man-made fibres
610910	MOP	t-shirts etc of cotton
610990	MOP	t-shirt etc of other textile materials
611020	MOP	jerseys etc of cotton
611030	MOP	jerseys etc of man-made fibres
611120	MOP	babies'garments etc of cotton
620342	MOP	trousers bib & brace overalls breeches & shorts of cotton for men's & boys'
620462	MOP	trousers,bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of cotton
640299	MoP	other footwear of 6402
640391	MoP	other ankle covered footwear
640399	MoP	othr ftwr with outer soles of other mtrls
710813	Zero	other semi-manufactured forms
871200	Zero	bicycles and othercycles(incl delivery tricycles),not motorised

## (f) Central African Republic

HS Codes	Status	Description
080260	Zero	Macadamia (Shelled or not; Fresh or dried)
090111	MOP	coffee neither roasted nor decaffeinated
120929	Zero	othr seeds of forage plants
152190	Zero	bee wax & othr insct waxes & spermaceti
283990	Zero	other silicates and commercl mtl silicats
382370	Zero	industrial fatty alcohol
440349	Zero	othr tropical wood
440399	Zero	other wood in rough
440727	Zero	sapelli
440728	Zero	of tropical wood
440729	Zero	other wood
440799	Zero	othr sawn/chipped wood excl oak & beech
520100	Zero	cotton, not carded or combed
710210	Zero	unsorted diamonds w/n worked,not mounted
710231	Zero	non-industrial diamonds unworked/simply sawn cleaved or bruted
710239	Zero	Other Nonindustrial Diamonds
710813	Zero	other semi-manufactured forms
720449	Zero	other waste and scrap
760611	Zero	rectangular(including square) plates sheets,strip of aluminium-not alloyed
970500	Zero	colectns & collectrs piecs of zoologicl botanicl,mineralogicl,anatomicl ,historicl archaeologicl,ethnographc/numsmatc interst



## (g) Eritrea

HS Codes	Status	Description
010290	Zero	live bovine animals other than pure-bred breeding
010410	Zero	live sheep
030799	Zero	other molluscs excluding live fresh/chilled
090830	Exclusion	cardamoms
120740	Exclusion	sesamum seeds with or without broken
130120	Exclusion	gum arabic
410411	Zero	full grains-unsplit/grain-splits of bovine in wet state including wet-blue
410621	Zero	tanned/crust hide & skins of goat or kids in wet state including wet-blue.
520522	Zero	single yarn of combed fibres measuring = 232.56 decitex (>14 but ≤43 metric tonne)
520523	Zero	single yarn of combed fibres measuring < 232.56 but ≥192.31 decitex (>43 but ≤52 metric tonne)
520942	Zero	denim
620520	MOP	men's or boys' shirts of cotton
710310	Zero	unworked/simply sawn/roughly shaped precious & semi precious stones
710691	Zero	unwrought silver
710812	Zero	other unwrought forms
720449	Exclusion	other waste and scrap
841191	Zero	parts of turbo-jets/turbo propellers
843890	Zero	parts of the machine of heading 8438
940600	Zero	prefabricated buildings
999999	Zero	unspecified items

## (h) Ethiopia

HS Codes	Status	Description
010290	Zero	live bovine animals other than pure-bred breeding
020450	Zero	meat of goats
060210	Zero	unrooted cuttings & slips of live plants
060311	MoP	roses
060319	MoP	Other flowers
070820	MOP	beans shelled or unshelled fresh or chilled
071320	MOP	chickpeas (garbanzos) dried & shelled
071331	MOP	beans of the species <i>Vigna mungo</i> , <i>Vigna hepperi</i> or <i>Vigna radiata</i> , wilted & shelled
071333	MOP	kidney beans including white pea beans dried & shelled
090111	Exclusion	coffee neither roasted nor decaffeinated
090112	Exclusion	not roasted but decaffeinated coffee
120740	Exclusion	sesame seeds with or without broken
120799	Exclusion	other oil seeds & oleaginous fruits with or without broken
261590	Zero	other niobium, tantalum, vanadium ores and concentrates
410530	Zero	tanned/crust skin of sheep or lamb without wool whether or not split but not further prepared in dry state
410622	Zero	tanned/crust hide & skins of goat or kids in dry state (crust)
411200	Zero	leather further prepared after tanning/crust leather of sheep/lamb without wool with or without split
411310	Zero	leather further of goats/kids
841191	Zero	parts of turbo-jets/turbo propellers
999999	Zero	unspecified items

## (i) East Timor

HS Codes	Status	Description
090111	Exclusion	coffee neither roasted nor decaffeinated
090121	Exclusion	roasted not decaffeinated coffee
270900	Zero	petroleum oils & oils obtained from bituminous minerals crude
271112	Zero	liquified propane
271113	Zero	liquified butanes
382490	Zero	chemical products nes
440399	Zero	other wood in rough
480100	Zero	newsprint in rolls or sheets
480511	Zero	semi-chemical fluting paper
490199	Zero	othr printd books etc of hd no. 4901
840734	Zero	rcprctng pstn engns usd fr prplsn of vhclsof chptr 87 wth cylndr cpc-ty>1000 cc
842940	Zero	tamping machines and road rollers
842951	Zero	front-end shovel loaders
843143	Zero	prts of bornng/snkng mchnry of sub hdg.no.843041/843049
847982	Zero	mxng,kneadng,crushng,grndng,screng, siftng,homogensng,emulsifyng/stirrng mchns
851762	Zero	machines for the reception, conversion and transmission or regeneration of voice, images or other data, including switching
851770	Zero	parts of electrical apparatus for line telephony, telephone sets
852340	Zero	optical media
902610	Zero	instruments & apparatus for measuring or checking the flow or level of liquids
999999	Zero	unspecified items

## (j) The Gambia

HS Codes	Status	Description
030232	Zero	yellowfin tunas(thunnus albacares) excluding livers & roes fresh/ chilled
030361	Zero	swordfish (xiphias gladius)
030429	Zero	other:
030559	Zero	other dried fish w/n salted nt smoked
030749	Zero	cuttle fish & squids excl live frsh/chld
080131	Zero	cashew nuts fresh/dried in shell
080450	MOP	guavas,mangoes/mangosteens fresh or dried
120220	Exclusion	shelled groundnuts whether or not broken
150810	MOP	ground nut oil crude
180100	MOP	cocoa beans whole/broken raw/roasted
261400	Zero	titanium ores & concentrates
271019	Exclusion	other petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals etc
392620	MOP	articles of plastic & clothing accessories(incl gloves)
440399	Zero	other wood in rough
710813	Zero	other semi-manufactured forms
720410	Exclusion	waste and scrap of cast iron
720449	Exclusion	other waste and scrap
740400	Exclusion	copper waste & scrap
854239	Zero	other electronic integrated circuits & microassemblies.
999999	Zero	unspecified items

## (k) Lao, PDR

HS Codes	Status	Description
090111	Exclusion	coffee neither roasted nor decaffeinated
100590	Exclusion	other maize (corn)
170111	MOP	raw cane sugr nt contng flvrng/colrng matr
252010	Zero	gypsum; anhydrite
260300	Zero	copper ores & concentrates
270119	Zero	other coal
271600	Zero	electrical energy
280469	Zero	other silicon
400121	MOP	natrl rubr in smkd sheets
440399	Zero	other wood in rough
440729	Zero	other wood
440799	Zero	othr sawn/chipped wood excl oak & beech
610711	MOP	underpants & briefs of cotton
610910	MOP	t-shirts etc of cotton
610990	MOP	t-shirt etc of other textile materials
611030	MOP	jerseys etc of man-made fibres
620342	MOP	trousers bib & brace overalls breeches & shorts of cotton for men's & boys'
620343	Zero	trousers,bib & brace,overalls,breeches & shorts of synthetic fibrs,men's or boys'
620520	MOP	men's or boys' shirts of cotton
740311	Exclusion	cathods & sectns of cathods of refind cop

## (l) Madagascar

HS Codes	Status	Description
030613	MOP	shrimps & prawns frozen
081090	Zero	other fresh fruits
090500	Exclusion	vanilla
090700	MOP	cloves(whole fruit cloves & stems)
160414	Zero	tunas skipjack/atlntic bonto(sarda sp) whole/piecs but not mincd prpd/prsvd
180100	MOP	cocoa beans whole/broken raw/roasted
261000	Zero	chromium ores & concentrates
261400	Zero	titanium ores & concentrates
330129	MoP	other essential oils other than those of citrus fruit
440399	Zero	other wood in rough
610910	MOP	t-shirts etc of cotton
611011	MoP	jerseys, pullovers, cardigans etc of wool
611012	MoP	jerseys etc of kashmiri goats
611020	MOP	jerseys etc of cotton
611030	MOP	jerseys etc of man-made fibres
620342	MOP	trousers bib & brace overalls breeches & shorts of cotton for men's & boys'
620442	MOP	dresses of cotton
620462	MOP	trousers,bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of cotton
620520	MOP	men's or boys' shirts of cotton
620630	MOP	blouses,shirts & shirts-blouses of cotton

## (m) Malawi

HS Codes	Status	Description
071390	MOP	othr dried & shld leguminous vegetabl
080260	Zero	Macadamia (shelled or not; fresh or dried)
090111	Exclusion	coffee neither roasted nor decaffeinated
090240	Exclusion	other black tea (fermented) and other partly fermented tea :
090420	MOP	fruts of gens caps/cm/pmnta,dred/crshd/grnd
100590	Exclusion	other maize (corn)
120220	Exclusion	shelled groundnuts whether or not broken
120810	Exclusion	flours and meals of soya beans
170111	MOP	raw cane sugr nt contng flvrng/colrng matr
170199	MOP	sugr refind nt contng frvrng/colrng matter
240110	Exclusion	tobacco not stemmed / stripped
240120	Exclusion	tobacco partly or wholly stemmed/stripped
240130	Exclusion	tobacco refuse
261210	Zero	chromium ores and concentrates: uranium ores and concentrates
284410	Zero	natrl uranium & its cmpnds;allys,disprsns (incl crmts),ceramic prdcts & mxtrs cntng natrl uranium/natrl uranium cmpnds
400129	MOP	natural rubber in other forms
520100	MOP	cotton, not carded or combed
611030	MOP	jerseys etc of man-made fibres
621132	MOP	othr grmnts of ctn for men's or boys'
880240	Zero	aeroplanes & othr aircraft,of an unladen weight exceeding 15000 kg

## (n) Mali

HS Codes	Status	Description
080131	Zero	cashew nuts fresh/dried in shell
080450	MOP	guavas, mangoes/mangosteens fresh or dried
120740	Exclusion	sesamum seeds w/n broken
130190	MoP	other : natural gums :
260111	Zero	iron ores & concentrates non-agglomerated other than roasted iron pyrites
271019	Exclusion	other petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals etc
310420	Zero	potassium chloride
310520	Zero	mineral/chemical fertilizers containing the three fertilizing elements nitrogen phosphorus & potassium
410510	Zero	tanned/crust skin of sheep or lamb without wool whether or not split but not further prepared. in wet state
410621	Zero	tanned/crust hide & skins of goat or kids in wet state including wet-blue.
520100	MOP	cotton, not carded or combed
520300	MOP	cotton carded or combed
710812	Zero	other unwrought forms
710813	Zero	other semi-manufactured forms
851762	Zero	machines for the reception, conversion and transmission or regeneration of voice, images or other data, including switching
854231	Zero	processors and controllers, whether or not combined with memories, converters, logic circuits, amplifiers, clock
854239	Zero	other electronic integrated circuits & microassemblies
890120	Zero	tankers
970600	Zero	antiques of an age exceeding one hundred years
999999	Zero	unspecified items



## (o) Mozambique

HS Codes	Status	Description
030613	MOP	shrimps & prawns frozen
071390	MOP	othr dried & shld luguminous vegetabls
080131	Zero	cashen nuts fresh/dried in shell
120740	Exclusion	seasamum seeds w/n broken
170111	MOP	raw cane sugr nt contng flvrng/colrng matr
240120	Exclusion	tobacco partly or wholly stemmed/stripped
251611	Zero	granite crude or roughly trimmed
260400	Zero	nickel ores & concentrates
261400	Zero	titanium ores & concentrates
261510	Zero	zirconium ores & concentrates
271011	Zero	light oils and preparations
271019	Exclusion	other petroleum oils and oils obtaind frombituminous minerals etc
271111	Exclusion	liquified natural gas
271600	Zero	electrical energy
440399	Zero	other wood in rough
440799	Zero	othr sawn/chipped wood excl oak & beech
520100	MOP	cotton, not carded or combed
760110	Zero	aluminium-not alloyed
760120	Zero	aluminium alloys
999999	Zero	unspecified items

## (p) Myanmar

HS Codes	Status	Description
030269	MOP	othr fish frsh/chld excl livrs & roes
030379	MOP	other frzn fish excl livrs and roes
030613	MOP	shrimps & prawns frozen
071331	MOP	beans of the spp vigna mungo,hepper or vigna radiata,wilczek dried & shld
071339	MOP	oter beans dried & shld
071390	MOP	othr dried & shld luguminous vegetabls
100630	Exclusion	semi/wholly miled rice w/n polished/glazed
120740	Exclusion	seasamum seeds w/n broken
260111	Zero	iron ores & concentrats non-agglomerated other than roasted iron pyrites
260200	Zero	mn ores & concentrats incldng ferrugins mn ors & concntrts wth mn cntnt 20 percntor more calculted on the dry weight
271121	Zero	natural gas in gaseous state
271600	Zero	electrical energy
400121	MOP	natrl rubr in smkd sheets
440349	Zero	othr tropical wood
440399	Zero	other wood in rough
440729	Zero	other wood
620193	Zero	other smlr artcls of man-mde fbrs
620293	MOP	other garments of man-made fibres of heading no. 6202
640399	MoP	othr ftwr with outer soles of other mtrls
710399	Zero	otherwise wrkd othr prcs and semi prcs stone

## (r) Samoa

HS Codes	Status	Description
030232	Zero	yellowfin tunas(thunnus albacares) excluding livers & roes fresh/ chilled
151311	MOP	coconut (copra) crude oil & fractions
200980	Zero	juice of any othr single fruit or vegtbl
210690	Zero	other food preparations
392690	MOP	other articles of plastics
730661	Zero	of square or rectangular cross-section:
740311	Exclusion	cathods & sectns of cathods of refind cop
740400	Exclusion	copper waste & scrap
850440	MOP	static converters
852321	Zero	cards incorporating a magnetic stripe
852340	Zero	optical media:
852352	Zero	smart cards
853400	Zero	printed circuits
854231	Zero	processors and controllers, whether or not combined with memories, converters, logic circuits, amplifiers, clock
854430	Zero	igntn wiring sets & othr wiring sets of a kind used in vehicles aircraft/ ships
870423	Zero	motor vhcls wth cmprsn igntn intrnl cmbstnpstn engn(diesl etc),g.v.w.>20 tons
890392	Zero	motorboats excl outboard motorboats
900120	Zero	sheets & plates of polarising material
900219	Zero	other objective lenses
999999	Zero	unspecified items

## (s) Senegal

HS Codes	Status	Description
030269	MOP	othr fish frsh/chld excl livrs & roes
030361	Zero	swordfish (xiphias gladius)
030379	MOP	other frzn fish excl livrs and roes
030419	Zero	other fish
030429	Zero	otherfish
030613	MOP	shrimps & prawns frozen
030749	Zero	cuttle fish & squids excl live frsh/chld
030759	Zero	octopus other than live frsh/chlld
070200	Exclusion	tomatoes fresh or chilled
070820	MOP	beans shld or unshld frsh or chld
150810	MOP	ground nut oil crude
210410	Zero	soups & broths & preparations therefor
250100	Zero	salt (incl table salt & denatrd salt) & pure sodim chlride w/n aqs soln sea wtr
250840	Zero	other clays :
252329	Zero	other portland cement
271019	Exclusion	other petroleum oils and oils obtaind frombituminous minerals etc
280920	Exclusion	phosphoric acid & polyphosphoric acids
520100	MOP	cotton, not carded or combed
720449	Exclusion	other waste and scrap
740400	Exclusion	copper waste & scrap

## (t) Somalia

HS Codes	Status	Description
010290	Zero	live bovine animals other than pure-bred breeding
010410	Zero	live sheep
010420	Zero	live goats
010619	Zero	other mammals
080550	Exclusion	lemons (citrus limon citrus limonum) & limes (citrus aurantifolia) fresh or dried
100300	Zero	barley
120740	Exclusion	sesamum seeds with or without broken
130190	MoP	other : natural gums :
390760	Zero	polyethylene terephthalate
410120	Zero	whole hides & skins of bovine animals of weight per skin not exceeding 6 kg when simply dried, 10 kg dried salted, 16 kg when fresh/salted/preserved
410150	Zero	whole hides & skins of bovine animals of weight exceeding 16 kg
410190	Zero	other hides and skins of bovine animals including butts/bends/bullies fresh/salted/preserved
410210	Zero	raw skins of sheep or lambs with wool on
410229	Zero	raw skin of sheep lamb etc not packed without wool on
410390	Zero	raw hides and skins of other animal
410419	Zero	other grain of bovine in wet state including wet-blue
410510	Zero	tanned/crust skin of sheep or lamb without wool whether or not split but not further prepared. in wet state
410621	Zero	tanned/crust hide & skins of goat or kids in wet state including wet-blue.
440210	Zero	bamboo
440290	Zero	other wood

## (u) Tanzania

HS Codes	Status	Description
030419	Zero	other fish
030429	Zero	other fish
071331	MOP	beans of the spp vigna mungo,hepper or vigna radiata,wilczek dried & shld
071390	MOP	othr dried & shld luguminous vegetabls
080131	Zero	cashew nuts fresh/dried in shell
080132	Exclusion	cashew nuts fresh/dried shelled
090111	Exclusion	coffee neither roasted nor decaffeinated
090240	Exclusion	other black tea (fermented) and other partly fermented tea :
090700	MOP	cloves(whole fruit cloves & stems)
120740	Exclusion	sesamum seeds w/n broken
180100	MOP	cocoa beans whole/broken raw/roasted
240120	Exclusion	tobacco partly or wholly stemmed/stripped
260300	Zero	copper ores & concentrates
261690	Zero	othr precious metal ores & concentrates
271011	Zero	light oils and preparations
271019	Exclusion	other petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals etc
520100	MOP	cotton, not carded or combed
630491	Zero	other furnishing articles, knitted/crocheted
740200	Zero	unrefined copper;copper anodes for electrolytic refining
740311	Exclusion	cathodes & sections of cathodes of refined copper

## (v) Uganda

HS Codes	Status	Description
030269	MOP	othr fish frsh/chld excl livrs & roes
030379	MOP	other frzn fish excl livrs and roes
030419	Zero	other fish
030429	Zero	otherfish
030559	Zero	other dried fish w/n salted nt smoked
060210	Zero	unrooted cuttings & slips of live plants
060311	MoP	roses
090111	Exclusion	coffee neither roasted nor decaffeinated
90240	Exclusion	other black tea (fermented) and other partly fermented tea :
100510	Exclusion	maize seed
120740	Exclusion	seasamum seeds w/n broken
151190	MOP	refined palm oil & its fractions
151620	MOP	vegtbl fats & oils & their fractns
180100	MOP	cocoa beans whole/broken raw/roasted
240110	Exclusion	tobacco not stemmed / stripped
240120	Exclusion	tobacco partly or wholly stemmed/stripped
252329	Zero	other portland cement
520100	MOP	cotton, not carded or combed
810520	Zero	cobalt mattes & other intermediate productof cobalt metlurgy; unwrought cobalt; powdr
999999	Zero	unspecified items

## (w) Zambia

HS Codes	Status	Description
060311	MoP	roses
100300	Zero	barley
100510	Exclusion	maize seed
100590	Exclusion	other maize (corn)
170111	MOP	raw cane sugr nt contng flvrng/colrng matr
240110	Exclusion	tobacco not stemmed / stripped
240120	Exclusion	tobacco partly or wholly stemmed/stripped
252310	Zero	cement clinkers
252329	Zero	other portland cement
260200	Zero	mn ores & concentrats incldng ferrugins mn ors & concntrts wth mn cntnt 20 percntor more calculated on the dry weight
260300	Zero	copper ores & concentrates
260400	Zero	nickel ores & concentrates
520100	MOP	cotton, not carded or combed
710310	Zero	unwrkd/smply sawn/roughly shaped precious & semi precious stones
740200	Zero	unrefined copper;copper anodes for electrolytic refining
740311	Exclusion	cathods & sectns of cathods of refind cop
740811	Exclusion	wire of refined copper of which maximum cross-sectional dimension exceeds 6mm
810520	Zero	cobalt mattes & other intermediate productof cobalt metlurgy; un-wrught cobalt; powdr
854449	MOP	othr elctrc cndctrs for a voltage <=80 v
999999	Zero	unspecified items

Source: Kallummal et al; (2013)



## ANNEX 4. INDIA'S IMPORTS FROM THE WORLD, LDCs, AND BENEFICIARY LDCs

		India imports, 2009-2012, Million USD			
		From the world	From LDCs	From all beneficiary LDCs	From the beneficiary LDC
	India imports globally	391952.53	11752.14	3193.98	
Afghanistan	India imports of Afghanistan top 20 global exports	23905.76	348.35	261.76	99.85
	Number of imported tariff lines	19	18	16	11
	Share India imports/top Afghanistan global exports	6.1%	3.0%	8.2%	86.1%
Bangladesh	India imports of Bangladesh top 20 global exports	192.52	112.10	109.22	124.36
	Number of imported tariff lines	20	19	19	19
	Share India imports/top Bangladesh global exports	0.05%	0.95%	3.4%	24.8%
Benin	India imports of Benin top 20 global exports	163843.87	8719.45	1085.56	185.79
	Number of imported tariff lines	20	18	17	11
	Share India imports/top Benin global exports	41.8%	74.2%	34.0%	93.3%
Burkina Faso	India imports of Burkina Faso top 20 global exports	53146.98	571.76	420.35	9.75
	Number of imported tariff lines	20	15	14	6
	Share India imports/top Burkina Faso global exports	13.6%	4.9%	13.2%	92.6%
Burundi	India imports of Burundi top 20 global exports*	10153.08	116.10	80.80	0.25
	Number of imported tariff lines	20	16	16	4
	Share India imports/top Burundi global exports	2.6%	1.0%	2.5%	47.4%
Cambodia	India imports of Cambodia top 20 global exports	2607.22	16.15	13.43	1.93
	Number of imported tariff lines	20	19	19	15
	Share India imports/top Cambodia global exports	0.7%	0.1%	0.4%	22.1%
Central African	India imports of CAR top 20 global exports	30651.21	735.870	632.35	1.23
	Number of imported tariff lines	20	14	14	4
	Share India imports/top CAR global exports	7.8%	6.3%	19.8%	81.5%
East Timor	India imports of East Timor top 20 global exports	125751.19	7629.42	294.48	5.66
	Number of imported tariff lines	20	17	16	4
	Share India imports/top East Timor global exports	32.1%	64.9%	9.2%	96.3%

		India imports, 2009-2012, Million USD			
		From the world	From LDCs	From all beneficiary LDCs	From the beneficiary LDC
Eritrea	India imports of Eritrea top 20 global exports*	53850.55	227.49	132.48	1.34
	Number of imported tariff lines	19	16	15	5
	Share India imports/top Eritrea global exports	13.7%	1.9%	4.2%	35.8%
Ethiopia	India imports of Ethiopia top 20 global exports	10395.38	463.90	458.96	16.46
	Number of imported tariff lines	18	17	17	14
	Share India imports/top Ethiopia global exports	2.7%	4.0%	14.4%	61.3%
The Gambia	India imports of the Gambia top 20 global exports	20657.82	957.68	670.95	25.72
	Number of imported tariff lines	17	16	15	6
	Share India imports/top Gambia exports	5.3%	8.2%	21.0%	97.5%
Lao PDR	India imports of Lao PDR top 20 global exports	17922.29	488.65	429.25	58.08
	Number of imported tariff lines	19	17	17	4
	Share India imports/top Lao PDR exports	4.6%	4.2%	13.4%	99.2%
Madagascar	India imports of Madagascar top 20 global exports	1219.50	319.29	301.10	22.14
	Number of imported tariff lines	20	18	18	7
	Share India imports/top Madagascar exports	0.3%	2.7%	9.4%	44.9%
Malawi	India imports of the Malawi top 20 global exports	1603.55	414.34	391.56	41.95
	Number of imported tariff lines	18	13	12	4
	Share India imports/top Malawi exports	0.4%	3.5%	12.3%	93.5%
Mali	India imports of Mali top 20 global exports	61152.65	637.08	435.94	8.65
	Number of imported tariff lines	20	16	16	9
	Share India imports/top Mali exports	15.6%	5.4%	13.7%	91.9%
Mozambique	India imports of Mozambique top 20 global exports	23398.34	1286.73	978.62	64.81
	Number of imported tariff lines	19	18	17	7
	Share India imports/top Mozambique exports	6.0%	11.0%	30.6%	49.8%
Myanmar	India imports of Myanmar top 20 global exports	3336.97	1422.12	1398.93	1143.26
	Number of imported tariff lines	18	17	17	9
	Share India imports/top Myanmar exports	0.9%	12.1%	43.8%	93.1%

		India imports, 2009-2012, Million USD			
		From the world	From LDCs	From all beneficiary LDCs	From the beneficiary LDC
Rwanda	India imports of Rwanda top 20 global exports	835.60	35.49	18.01	0.12
	Number of imported tariff lines	20	16	14	4
	Share India imports/top Rwanda exports	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	62.8%
Samoa	India imports of Samoa top 20 global exports*	13036.17	114.18	64.66	0,0012
	Number of imported tariff lines	19	14	14	2
	Share India imports/top Samoa exports	3.3%	1.0%	2.0%	0.8%
Senegal	India imports of Senegal top 20 global exports	8701.16	587.01	447.86	268.06
	Number of imported tariff lines	18	14	13	4
	Share India imports/top Senegal exports	2.2%	5.0%	14.0%	90.0%
Somalia	India imports of Somalia top 20 global exports	393.88	53.20	47.67	5,31
	Number of imported tariff lines	18	14	13	10
	Share India imports/top Somalia exports	0.1%	0.5%	1.5%	88.4%
Tanzania	India imports of Tanzania top 20 global exports	12472.52	1595.79	1327.63	217.64
	Number of imported tariff lines	20	17	17	15
	Share India imports/top Tanzania exports	3.2%	13.6%	41.6%	68.5%
Uganda	India imports of Uganda top 20 global exports	11191.96	170.45	138.47	13.45
	Number of imported tariff lines	20	19	19	9
	Share India imports/top Uganda exports	2.9%	1.5%	4.3%	77.8%
Zambi	India imports of Zambia top 20 global exports	15926.39	349.77	287.53	147.76
	Number of imported tariff lines	20	17	17	10
	Share India imports/top Zambia exports	4.06%	2.98%	9.00%	95.27%

Source: Authors' calculation based on the World Bank online database World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS), last accessed November 2013

\*Average for Burundi calculated for the period 2011-2012. No exports registered in 2009-2010. Data for Eritrea top 20 exports not available for 2009, average calculated for the period 2010-2012. Data for Samoa top 20 exports not available for 2010 and 2012, average calculated for the years 2009-2011

## ANNEX 5. LIST OF PREFERENCE PRODUCTS WHERE GROWTH IN EXPORTS TO INDIA WAS HIGHER THAN GROWTH IN GLOBAL EXPORTS

HS Codes	Product Description	Country
071339	oter beans dried & shld	Afghanistan
080410	dates fresh or dried	Afghanistan
080910	apricots fresh	Afghanistan
121190	other : seeds :	Afghanistan
121299	othr vegtbl prdcts usd for human consmptn	Afghanistan
250100	salt (incl table salt & denatrd salt) & pure sodim chlrde w/n aqs soln sea wtr	Afghanistan
252010	gypsum; anhydrite	Afghanistan
252329	other portland cement	Afghanistan
340319	other other:	Afghanistan
340399	other lubricntg preparations	Afghanistan
350699	other preparedd glues and other adhesives	Afghanistan
390690	other acrylic polymers (excl methacrylate)	Afghanistan
391990	other self-adhsv plts etc	Afghanistan
392310	boxes cases crates & smlr artcls of plstcs	Afghanistan
392640	statuettes & other ornamental articles	Afghanistan
392690	other articles of plastics	Afghanistan
401699	artcls of vulcanised rbr excl hrd rbr nes	Afghanistan
490290	othr newspars journals periodicals	Afghanistan
510129	othr degresd wool nt crbnsd nor crded/cmbd	Afghanistan
570310	carpets and other textile floor coverings of wool/fine animal hair tuftd,w/n made up	Afghanistan
620342	trousers bib & brace overalls breeches & shorts of cotton for men's & boys'	Afghanistan
690810	tiles etc w/n rctnglr the lrgst srfc area of which cpbl of enclsd in sqr of	Afghanistan
710310	unwrkd/smply sawn/roughly shaped precious & semi precious stones	Afghanistan
730799	othr tube/pipe fittings of othr iron/stl	Afghanistan
731815	other screws and bolts, whether or not with their nuts or washers	Afghanistan
731816	threaded nuts	Afghanistan
731822	other washers	Afghanistan
731829	other non-threaded articles	Afghanistan
732090	other springs and leaves	Afghanistan
820570	vices,clamps & the like	Afghanistan
830210	hinges	Afghanistan
840999	parts of other engines(dsl/smi dsl) other than parts for aircraft engines	Afghanistan
841459	other fans	Afghanistan
844331	machines which perform two or more of the functions of printing, copying or facsimile transmission, capable of connect	Afghanistan

HS Codes	Product Description	Country
844399	other u free -	Afghanistan
847130	portbl dgtrl automatc data procesng machns,wghng	Afghanistan
847160	input/output units,wh/not containg storage units in the same housng	Afghanistan
847170	storage units.	Afghanistan
847330	prts & accsrs of mchns of hdg no.8471	Afghanistan
847990	prts of othr mchnry and mchncl applncs,hvng indivl functns	Afghanistan
848180	other appliances :	Afghanistan
848210	ball bearings	Afghanistan
848280	other, including combined ball or roller bearings	Afghanistan
850440	static converters	Afghanistan
850780	other accumulators	Afghanistan
851718	other:	Afghanistan
851770	parts:	Afghanistan
851829	othr loud speakers,w/n mntd in thr enclsrs	Afghanistan
853400	printed circuits	Afghanistan
853669	plugs & sockets	Afghanistan
853810	bords,panels,consoles etc.fr the goods of hdg no.8537 nt eqppd wth thr aprrts	Afghanistan
854231	processors and controllers, whether or not combined with memories, converters, logic circuits, amplifiers, clock	Afghanistan
854442	fitted with connectors:	Afghanistan
870870	road wheels & prts & accsrs thereof	Afghanistan
901890	othr instrmnts&applncs of medical science	Afghanistan
903289	othr atmtc rgltng/cntrlng instrmnts&apprts	Afghanistan
960390	other articles of hdg 9603	Afghanistan
999999	*unspecified items	Afghanistan
91010	ginger	Benin
252329	other portland cement	Benin
271113	liquified butanes	Benin
340120	soap in other forms	Benin
440349	othr tropical wood	Benin
440710	sawn or chipped wood coniferous	Benin
440729	other :	Benin
440792	sawn/chipped wood of beech	Benin
470730	wste and scrp of othr papr/paprbord made of mechanicl pulp(e.g.newspapr jrns etc)	Benin
470790	other, including unsorted waste and scrap	Benin
490199	othr printd books etc of hd no. 4901	Benin
551219	other woven fabrics, cntng 85% or more by wt of polyestr staple fibres	Benin
690790	other unglazed tiles,cubes etc	Benin
701090	othr artcles for cnvynce/packing of goods	Benin
790200	zinc waste and scrap	Benin
843780	other machnry for clng,srtng/gradng seeds	Benin

HS Codes	Product Description	Country
850110	motors of an output not exceeding 37.5w	Benin
853649	other relays	Benin
870899	otr prts&accsrs of vhcls of hdg 8701-8705	Benin
940330	wooden frntr of a knd used in offices	Benin
940350	wooden frntr of a knd used in the bedroom	Benin
80131	cashen nuts fresh/dried in shell	Burkina Faso
390230	propylene copolymers	Burkina Faso
691090	othr sanitary fixtures(excl of porcelain)	Burkina Faso
840690	parts of turbines	Burkina Faso
854419	winding wires of othr metls,/substances	Burundi
10690	other live animals excluding mammals, reptiles and birds	Cambodia
80131	cashen nuts fresh/dried in shell	Cambodia
320649	othr colrng matr and othr prptns	Cambodia
340290	other washing prpns & cleaning prpns	Cambodia
392690	other articles of plastics	Cambodia
410419	other grain of bovine in wet state incldngwet-blue	Cambodia
410449	other grain of bovine in dry state (crust)	Cambodia
420229	othr handbags incl those without handle	Cambodia
442010	statuets and othr ornamnts of wood	Cambodia
442090	wood marquetry & inlaid wood;caskets&casesfor cultry & othr similar articles of wood	Cambodia
580710	labels badges & the like,woven	Cambodia
580890	ornmntl trmmngs, tasels,pompons & the like	Cambodia
610333	jackets & blazers of synthetic fibres	Cambodia
610431	jackets of wool or fine animal hair	Cambodia
610439	jackets of other textile materials	Cambodia
610510	men's/boys' shirts of cotton	Cambodia
610910	t-shirts etc of cotton	Cambodia
610990	t-shirt etc of other textile materials	Cambodia
611020	jerseys etc of cotton	Cambodia
611490	othr grmnts of othr textile materials	Cambodia
620213	overcoats,raincoats,carcoats,capes,cloaks and similar articles of man made fibres	Cambodia
620333	jackts & blazers of synthetic fibres	Cambodia
620339	jackets & blazers of other textile matrsl	Cambodia
620343	trousers,bib & brace,overalls,breeches & shorts of synthetic fibrs,men's or boys'	Cambodia
620462	trousers,bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of cotton	Cambodia
620520	men's or boys' shirts of cotton	Cambodia
620590	shirts of other textile materials	Cambodia
620630	blouses,shirts & shirts-blouses of cotton	Cambodia
620721	nightshirts and pyjamas of cotton	Cambodia
620821	nightdresses and pyjamas of cotton	Cambodia
620892	other smlr garments of man-made fibres	Cambodia
621210	brassieres	Cambodia

HS Codes	Product Description	Country
630900	worn clothing and other worn articles	Cambodia
681599	other artcls of stones/othr minrls	Cambodia
731811	coach screws,threaded	Cambodia
731815	other screws and bolts, whether or not with their nuts or washers	Cambodia
731816	threaded nuts	Cambodia
820320	pliers,pincers,tweezers & smrl tools	Cambodia
820890	othr knivs & cutng blades	Cambodia
830621	statuets & othr ornmnts pltd wth prcs mtl	Cambodia
830810	hooks eyes and eyelets	Cambodia
830890	othr made up articles incl parts	Cambodia
844820	prts & accsrs of mchns of hdg no.8444/of their auxlry mchnry	Cambodia
845221	sewng mchns-automatic units	Cambodia
847330	prts & accsrs of mchns of hdg no.8471	Cambodia
902519	othr thrmomtrs nt combnd wth othr instrmntv	Cambodia
903089	other instruments and apparatus	Cambodia
940350	wooden frntr of a knd used in the bedroom	Cambodia
960719	other slide fasteners	Cambodia
960720	parts of slide fasteners	Cambodia
970190	other hand-decorated mnfctrd artcls	Cambodia
970300	orignl sclptrs & statuary,in any matrl	Cambodia
440320	other, coniferous :	Central African Republic
440349	othr tropical wood	Central African Republic
440399	other wood in rough	Central African Republic
440729	other :	Central African Republic
850440	static converters	East Timor
851770	parts:	East Timor
999999	*unspecified items	East Timor
410411	full grains-unsplit/grain-splits of bovinein wet state incldng wet-blue	Eritrea
60499	foliage branches etc,not frsh wthout flwr/ flwr buds & gresses suitable for bouquets/ornamental purposes excludg frsh	Ethiopia
71331	beans of the spp vigna mungo,hepper or vigna radiata,wilczek dried & shld	Ethiopia
71333	kidny bens incl white pea bens dried & shld	Ethiopia
91010	ginger	Ethiopia
91099	other : seed :	Ethiopia
390110	polyethylene hvng a spfc grvty below 0.94	Ethiopia
391890	floor covering of other plastics	Ethiopia
392690	other articles of plastics	Ethiopia
410120	whol hids &skns of bvne anmls of wt pr sknt excdng & kg whn smply drid,10 kg drid sltd,16 kg when fresh/sltd/prsrvd	Ethiopia

HS Codes	Product Description	Country
410190	other hides and skins of bvne anmls incdngbutts/bends/bullies fresh/sltd/prsrvd	Ethiopia
410210	raw skins of sheep or lambs with wool on	Ethiopia
410221	raw skns of shp lmb etc pckld without wool	Ethiopia
410229	rw skn of shp lmb etc nt pckld wtout wl on	Ethiopia
410411	full grains-unsplit/grain-splits of bovinein wet state incldng wet-blue	Ethiopia
410419	other grain of bovine in wet state incldngwet-blue	Ethiopia
410449	other grain of bovine in dry state (crust)	Ethiopia
410510	taned/crust skin of sheep or lamb without wool whether or not split but not further prepared. in wet state	Ethiopia
410530	taned/crust skin of sheep or lamb without wool whether or not split but not further prepared in dry state	Ethiopia
410621	taned/crust hide &skins of goat or kids inwet state including wet-blue.	Ethiopia
410719	other whole hids/skins	Ethiopia
411200	leather further preparad after taning/crust leather of sheep/lamb without wool w.o.n. split	Ethiopia
420340	other clothing accessories :	Ethiopia
420500	othr artcls of leather/of compstn leather	Ethiopia
482040	manifold busines forms,intrlvd crbn sets	Ethiopia
482090	othr artcls of stationary of papr/paprbord	Ethiopia
490199	othr printd books etc of hd no. 4901	Ethiopia
490290	othr newspars journals periodicals	Ethiopia
620199	othr smlr artcls of othr textl materls	Ethiopia
620339	jackets & blazers of other textile matrsl	Ethiopia
621520	ties,bow ties & cravats of man-made fibres	Ethiopia
710310	unwrkd/smply sawn/roughly shaped precious & semi precious stones	Ethiopia
710399	otherwise wrkd othr prcs and semi prcs stone	Ethiopia
731819	other threaded articles	Ethiopia
731829	other non-threaded articles	Ethiopia
731990	other articles of 7319	Ethiopia
732690	other articles of heading 7326	Ethiopia
740321	copper-zinc base alloys(brass)	Ethiopia
820900	pltes stiks tips & like for tls,unmountd of cermets	Ethiopia
830810	hooks eyes and eyelets	Ethiopia
840999	parts of other engines(dsl/smi dsl) other than parts for aircraft engines	Ethiopia
841381	other pumps	Ethiopia
841790	parts of non electric furnaces ovens etc	Ethiopia
843143	prts of borng/snknng mchnry of sub hdg.no.843041/843049	Ethiopia
844849	othr prts & accssrs of weaving mchns (looms)or of their auxlry mchnry	Ethiopia
846711	pneumatic rotary type(incl combined rotary-percussion)	Ethiopia



HS Codes	Product Description	Country
847150	digitl procesng units excl of sub hdngs 847141 & 847149,wh/not cont one/two typs of uni,like storg/input/output units	Ethiopia
847160	input/output units,wh/not containg storage units in the same housng	Ethiopia
847330	prts & accssrs of mchns of hdg no.8471	Ethiopia
848310	trnsmsn shft(incl cam & crnk shft) & crnk	Ethiopia
853321	othr fxd resistors fr a pwr hndng capacity nt excdng 20 w	Ethiopia
853649	other relays	Ethiopia
870899	otr prts&accssrs of vhcls of hdg 8701-8705	Ethiopia
871120	motor cycl etc wth rcprctng intrnl cmbstn pstn engn of cylndr cpcty>50 cc to 250 cc	Ethiopia
900110	optcl fibrs,optical fibre bundles & cables	Ethiopia
902730	spectrometers,spectrophotometers & spectographs using optical radiation	Ethiopia
940360	other wooden furniture	Ethiopia
960629	other buttons	Ethiopia
970110	paintings,drawings & pastels	Ethiopia
30549	other smoked fish including fillets	Gambia The
210111	extrcts essncs & cncntrts of coffe	Lao PDR
382200	compst diagnostic/labrtry reagnts excl goods of hdg. no. 3002/3006	Lao PDR
440349	othr tropical wood	Lao PDR
440729	other :	Lao PDR
491199	other printed materials	Lao PDR
50800	coral,shels of moluscs,crstcns/echindrms &cuttl non smply prpd not shapd,pwdr & wste	Madagascar
60499	foliage branchs etc,not frsh wthout flwr/ flwr buds & gresses suitable for bouquets/ornamental purposes excldg frsh	Madagascar
71339	oter beans dried & shld	Madagascar
80510	oranges fresh or dried	Madagascar
140490	other vegtbl materials	Madagascar
250410	natrl in pwdr grphite/in flakes	Madagascar
251611	granite crude or roughly trimmed	Madagascar
251612	granite merely cut into block/slabs of rectangular (incl sqr) shape	Madagascar
330190	othr conc of esnl oils in fats/fixd/wax like trpnc byprdcts of de-terpenation of esnl oils aqus distlts/soltn of esnl ols	Madagascar
392620	artcls of aprl & clthng acsors(incl glvs)	Madagascar
410190	other hides and skins of bvne anmls incdngbutts/bends/bullies fresh/sltd/prsrvd	Madagascar
530390	tow & waste of jute & other txtl bast fbrs	Madagascar
611020	jerseys etc of cotton	Madagascar
620342	trousers bib & brace overalls breeches & shorts of cotton for men's & boys'	Madagascar
630499	other furnishing articles of other textile materials,not knitted/crocheted	Madagascar

HS Codes	Product Description	Country
730690	other tubes, pipes etc. of iron or steel	Madagascar
731829	other non-threaded articles	Madagascar
761699	others articles of aluminium (others).	Madagascar
780199	other unrefined lead and lead alloys	Madagascar
840999	parts of other engines (diesel/semi diesel) other than parts for aircraft engines	Madagascar
846693	parts & accessories for heading nos. 8456 to 8461	Madagascar
847141	other digital automatic data processing machines comprising in same housing a central processing unit & input & output unit, with/not combined	Madagascar
853180	other apparatus	Madagascar
853620	automatic circuit breakers	Madagascar
853650	other switches :	Madagascar
870899	other parts & accessories of vehicles of heading 8701-8705	Madagascar
910521	wall clocks, electrically operated	Madagascar
960621	buttons of plastics, not covered with textile material	Madagascar
960719	other slide fasteners	Madagascar
71339	other beans dried & shelled	Malawi
71390	other dried & shelled leguminous vegetables	Malawi
392010	plates sheets etc. of polymers of ethylene	Malawi
440399	other wood in rough	Malawi
440710	sawn or chipped wood coniferous	Malawi
440799	other sawn/chipped wood excluding oak & beech	Malawi
470790	other, including unsorted waste and scrap	Malawi
710310	unworked simply sawn/roughly shaped precious & semi precious stones	Malawi
710399	otherwise worked other precious and semi precious stone	Malawi
847330	parts & accessories of machines of heading no. 8471	Malawi
901890	other instruments & appliances of medical science	Malawi
170490	other sugar confectionery not containing cocoa	Mali
190490	other prepared foods obtained from refined cereals	Mali
210210	active yeasts	Mali
340120	soap in other forms	Mali
401110	new pneumatic tyres of a kind used on motor cars (including station wagons & racing cars)	Mali
401693	gaskets washers & other seals	Mali
760719	not backed aluminium foil not rolled	Mali
841490	parts of air/vacuum pumps, compressors & fans	Mali
850440	static converters	Mali
900150	spectacle lenses of other materials	Mali
50800	coral, shells of molluscs, crustaceans/echinoderms & cuttle non simply prepared not shaped, powder & waste	Mozambique
71331	beans of the species vigna mungo, hepper or vigna radiata, wilczek dried & shelled	Mozambique
71390	other dried & shelled leguminous vegetables	Mozambique

HS Codes	Product Description	Country
90420	fruts of gens capscm/pmnta,dred/crshd/grnd	Mozambique
270119	other coal:	Mozambique
270120	briquets ovtids & smlr sld fuils from coal	Mozambique
282630	sodium hexafluoroaluminate	Mozambique
340290	other washing prpns & cleaning prpns	Mozambique
391740	fittings for tubes pipes & hoses of plstc	Mozambique
392690	other articles of plastics	Mozambique
440349	othr tropical wood	Mozambique
440710	sawn or chipped wood coniferous	Mozambique
440799	othr sawn/chipped wood excl oak & beech	Mozambique
481910	cartns boxes cases of corugtd papr/paprbord	Mozambique
690290	othr refractroy bricks,blocks,tiles etc	Mozambique
710310	unwrkd/smply sawn/roughly shaped precious & semi precious stones	Mozambique
710399	otherwise wrkd othr prcs and semi prcs stone	Mozambique
721934	cold-rlld prdcts of stainless steel of a thickness >= 0.5 mm but < 1 mm	Mozambique
730210	rails	Mozambique
731700	nails,tacks,stapls etc.(excl thos undr hd no.8305)& simlr artcls of irn of stl,w/n wth heds of othr materl but excl coperhed	Mozambique
841480	other pumps,compressors etc	Mozambique
848340	gears & gearng,excl toothd wheels,trnsmsn elmnts prsntd seprty;ball scrws;gear boxs& speed chngs,incl torque cnvrtrs	Mozambique
848360	clutchs & shft couplng(incl univrsl joint	Mozambique
850440	static converters	Mozambique
851590	parts of artcils in hdng 8515	Mozambique
860799	othr parts of othr coaches/cariages	Mozambique
860800	rlway/trmway trck fxtrs & ftngs;mchncl & elctro-mchncl sgnlng,trfc cntrl eqpmnt fr roads,inlnd wtrways etc,prts of the above	Mozambique
940390	parts of furnitures of heading 9403	Mozambique
90420	fruts of gens capscm/pmnta,dred/crshd/grnd	Rwanda
410419	other grain of bovine in wet state incldngwet-blue	Rwanda
710310	unwrkd/smply sawn/roughly shaped precious & semi precious stones	Rwanda
847330	prts & accsrs of mchns of hdg no.8471	Samoa
851829	othr loud speakers,w/n mntd in thr enclsrs	Samoa
150420	fats & oils & their fractions of fish othr than liver oils	Senegal
210690	other food preparations	Senegal
293629	other vitamins and their derivatives :	Senegal
300490	other medcne put up for retail sale	Senegal
320990	othr paint varnshs (incl enml & laqurs) bsd on othr synthtic poly-mers etc	Senegal
330290	other: mixtures of aromatic chemicals and essential oils as per-fume base:	Senegal

HS Codes	Product Description	Country
340399	other lubricating preparations	Senegal
350699	other prepared glues and other adhesives	Senegal
381400	organic compounds solvents & thinners n.e.s. prepared paint or varnish removers	Senegal
382440	preparations for cements-mortars/concretes	Senegal
382490	chemical products nes	Senegal
390110	polyethylene having a specific gravity below 0.94	Senegal
392329	sacks & bags (including cones) of other plastics	Senegal
392410	tableware & kitchenware of plastics	Senegal
392620	articles of apparel & clothing accessories (including gloves)	Senegal
392690	other articles of plastics	Senegal
400911	tubes, pipes & hoses of vulcanised rubber not reinforced/otherwise combined with other materials without fittings	Senegal
400942	tubes, pipes, & hoses of vulcanised rubber reinforced otherwise combined with other materials with fittings	Senegal
401039	other transmission belts/belting of vulcanised rubber	Senegal
401693	gaskets washers & other seals	Senegal
401699	articles of vulcanised rubber excluding hard rubber nes	Senegal
410190	other hides and skins of bovine animals including butts/bends/bullies fresh/salted/preserved	Senegal
410210	raw skins of sheep or lambs with wool on	Senegal
410419	other grain of bovine in wet state including wet-blue	Senegal
470790	other, including unsorted waste and scrap	Senegal
480439	other craft paper & paperboard weighing <= 150g/m <sup>2</sup>	Senegal
481840	sanitary towels & tampons napkins & similar articles	Senegal
640620	outer soles & heels of rubber/plastics	Senegal
690790	other unglazed tiles, cubes etc	Senegal
691010	sanitary fixtures of porcelain/china	Senegal
691090	other sanitary fixtures (excluding porcelain)	Senegal
731815	other screws and bolts, whether or not with their nuts or washers	Senegal
731816	threaded nuts	Senegal
731829	other non-threaded articles	Senegal
732619	other articles of iron or steel forged or stamped but not further worked	Senegal
761010	doors, windows, their frame & thresholds for doors	Senegal
761699	other articles of aluminium (others).	Senegal
790200	zinc waste and scrap	Senegal
820411	hand-operated spanners & wrenches non-adjustable	Senegal
820540	screwdrivers	Senegal
820559	other hand tools (including glaziers diamonds)	Senegal
820750	tools for drilling other than rock drilling	Senegal
820790	other interchangeable tools:	Senegal
830120	locks of a kind used for motor vehicles	Senegal
830140	other locks :	Senegal
830160	parts of articles in heading 8301	Senegal

HS Codes	Product Description	Country
831000	sign plts,name plts,adrs plts & smlr pltsnumbers,lttrs & symbols,of bs mtl excld of hdg no. 9405	Senegal
840999	parts of other engines(dsl/smi dsl) other than parts for aircraft engines	Senegal
841191	parts of turbo-jets/turbo propellers	Senegal
841420	hand or foot-operated air pumps	Senegal
841451	table,floor,wall,window,ceiling/roof fans,with slf-cntnd elctrc motor of outpt<=125 w	Senegal
841490	prts of air/vacum pumps,cmprsrs & fans	Senegal
841590	parts of the air conditioning machines etc	Senegal
841869	othr rfrgrtng/frzng eqpmnt;heat pumps	Senegal
842131	intake air fltrs fr intrnl cmbstn engns	Senegal
842139	othr fltrng/purfyng mchnry & aprts fr gas	Senegal
842199	othr parts of fltrng/purfyng mchnry	Senegal
842489	other mechanical appliances	Senegal
843149	othr mchn prts of hdg no. 8426,8430/8439	Senegal
847130	portbl dgtl automatc data procesng machns,wghng	Senegal
847150	digitl procesng units excl of sub hdngs 847141 & 847149,wh/not cont one/two typs of uni,like storg/input/output units	Senegal
847160	input/output units,wh/not containg storage units in the same housng	Senegal
847989	othr mchn & mchncl applncs of hdg 8479	Senegal
848130	check valves	Senegal
848140	safety/relief valves	Senegal
848180	other appliances :	Senegal
848210	ball bearings	Senegal
848291	balls,needles & rollers	Senegal
848340	gears & gearng,excl toothd wheels,trnsmsn elmnts prsntd seprtlly;ball scrws;gear boxs& speed chngs,incl torque cvrtrs	Senegal
848350	fly wheels & pulleys,incl pulley blocks	Senegal
850300	parts sutbl fr use solely/prncplly wth themchns of hdg no.8501 and 8502	Senegal
850433	othr trnsfrmrs hvng a pwr hndlng capacity excdng 16 kva bt nt excdng 500 kva	Senegal
850440	static converters	Senegal
851220	other lighting or visual signalling equipment :	Senegal
851230	sound signalling eqpmnt	Senegal
851290	parts of elctrcl lightng/signalng equip	Senegal
851829	othr loud speakers,w/n mntd in thr enclrs	Senegal
852729	othr redio-broadcst rcvrs nt cpbl to opt wth extrnl powr,usd in motr vhcls,incl aprts fr rcvng radio-tlphny/radio-tlgrphy	Senegal
852990	othe parts of hdg 8525 to 8528	Senegal
853110	burglar/fire alarms and similar appratus	Senegal
853190	parts of signaling/traffic control eqpmnt	Senegal
853649	other relays	Senegal

HS Codes	Product Description	Country
853650	other switches :	Senegal
853690	other apparatus of heading 8536	Senegal
853990	parts of articles of heading 8539	Senegal
854140	photosensitiv semiconductor devices, incl photovoltaic cells w/n assembled in modules/ made up into panels; light emitting diodes	Senegal
854160	mounted piezo-electric crystals	Senegal
854419	winding wires of other metals, /substances	Senegal
854449	other electrical conductors for a voltage $\leq 80$ v	Senegal
870880	suspension shock absorbers	Senegal
870990	parts of the vehicles of heading 8709	Senegal
901580	other instruments and appliances:	Senegal
902720	chromatographs & electrophoresis instrument	Senegal
903300	parts & accessories for machines, appliances, instruments/apparatus of chapter 90, nes	Senegal
940180	other seats	Senegal
940190	other seats of heading 9401	Senegal
940330	wooden furniture of a kind used in offices	Senegal
960610	press-fastener, snap-fastener & press-stud & parts	Senegal
50800	coral, shells of molluscs, crustaceans/echinoderms & cuttle non simply prepared not shaped, powder & waste	Somalia
71331	beans of the species vigna mungo, hepper or vigna radiata, wilczek dried & shelled	Somalia
210610	protein concentrates & textured protein substances	Somalia
410190	other hides and skins of bovine animals including butts/bends/bullies fresh/salted/preserved	Somalia
410229	raw skin of sheep lamb etc not packed without wool on	Somalia
410390	raw hides and skins of other animal	Somalia
870893	clutches & parts thereof	Somalia
10690	other live animals excluding mammals, reptiles and birds	Tanzania
50800	coral, shells of molluscs, crustaceans/echinoderms & cuttle non simply prepared not shaped, powder & waste	Tanzania
71331	beans of the species vigna mungo, hepper or vigna radiata, wilczek dried & shelled	Tanzania
71333	kidney beans incl white pea beans dried & shelled	Tanzania
71340	lentils (mosur), dried & shelled	Tanzania
71390	other dried & shelled leguminous vegetables	Tanzania
121190	other : seeds :	Tanzania
190590	other bread, pastry, rice paper & similar products	Tanzania
210690	other food preparations	Tanzania
250840	other clays :	Tanzania
260500	cobalt ores & concentrates	Tanzania
260700	lead ores & concentrates	Tanzania
260900	tin ores & concentrates	Tanzania
320190	other tanning extracts	Tanzania
321511	printing ink, black	Tanzania

HS Codes	Product Description	Country
330129	other essential oils other than those of citrus fruit	Tanzania
340211	anionic w/n for rtl sale	Tanzania
390120	polyethylene hvng a spfc grvty 0.94 /more	Tanzania
390210	polypropylene	Tanzania
390730	epoxide resins	Tanzania
390890	other polyamides	Tanzania
392620	artcls of aprl & clthng acsors(incl glvs)	Tanzania
400911	tubes,pipes & hoses of vulcnsd rubr not reinforced/othrwise combined wth othr materials without fittings	Tanzania
400942	tubes,pipes,&hoses of vulcnsd rubr reinforced otherwise combined with other matarials with fittings	Tanzania
410120	whol hids &skns of bvne anmls of wt pr skntt excdng & kg whn smply drid,10 kg drid sltd,16 kg when fresh/sltd/prsrvd	Tanzania
410190	other hides and skins of bvne anmls incdngbutts/bends/bullies fresh/sltd/prsrvd	Tanzania
410411	full grains-unsplit/grain-splits of bovinein wet state incldng wet-blue	Tanzania
410419	other grain of bovine in wet state incldngwet-blue	Tanzania
410449	other grain of bovine in dry state (crust)	Tanzania
420219	trunks,suit-cases etc & smlr contnrs with outer surface of othr materials	Tanzania
440130	sawdust & wood waste/scrp w/n aglomertd in logs briquets pelets or smlr forms	Tanzania
440710	sawn or chipped wood coniferous	Tanzania
440729	other :	Tanzania
440799	othr sawn/chipped wood excl oak & beech	Tanzania
440910	coniferous wood continously shaped	Tanzania
441900	table/kitchenware of wood	Tanzania
470790	other, including unsorted waste and scrap	Tanzania
480429	other sack kraft paper	Tanzania
481190	other paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres :	Tanzania
490199	othr printd books etc of hd no. 4901	Tanzania
491191	pictures designs & photographs	Tanzania
520100	cotton, not carded or combed	Tanzania
530890	other veg textl yarn	Tanzania
550510	waste etc.of synthetic fibres	Tanzania
551219	other woven fabrics, cntng 85% or more by wt of polyestr staple fibres	Tanzania
610910	t-shirts etc of cotton	Tanzania
621020	other garments, of the type described in sub-headings 6201 11 to 6201 19 :	Tanzania
630190	other blankets and travelling rugs :	Tanzania
630419	other bedspreads	Tanzania
640391	other ankle covered footwear	Tanzania

HS Codes	Product Description	Country
650610	safety headgear	Tanzania
680221	simply cut/sawn marble travertine & alabaster with a flat or even surface	Tanzania
680299	other stone	Tanzania
710310	unwrkd/smply sawn/roughly shaped precious & semi precious stones	Tanzania
720711	prdcts contng by wt	Tanzania
721129	othr flt-rld prdcts of iron/non-aloy stl nt frthr wrkd thn cold-rolld(cold-rducd), (excl 7211.23)	Tanzania
730722	threaded elbows,bnds & slevs of stnles stl	Tanzania
731819	other threaded articles	Tanzania
780199	other unrefined lead and lead alloys	Tanzania
790310	zinc dust	Tanzania
820730	tools for presing stamping or punching	Tanzania
820770	tools for milling	Tanzania
830990	other packing accessories	Tanzania
840390	parts of central heating boilers	Tanzania
840991	prts suitabl fr use solely/prncply wth spark-igntn intrnl combustion piston engns other than parts for aircraft engines	Tanzania
840999	parts of other engines(dsl/smi dsl) other than parts for aircraft engines	Tanzania
841381	other pumps	Tanzania
841459	other fans	Tanzania
842490	parts of mechanical appliances	Tanzania
843999	prts of mchnry fr mkng/fnshng papr/paprbnd	Tanzania
844130	mchns fr mkng cartons,boxes,cases,tubes, drums/smlr contnrs,othr than by moulding	Tanzania
844319	other offset printing machinery	Tanzania
844820	prts & accsrs of mchns of hdg no.8444/of their auxlry mchnry	Tanzania
845530	rolls for rolling mills	Tanzania
847160	input/output units,wh/not containg storage units in the same housng	Tanzania
847170	storage units.	Tanzania
847350	parts& accesries suitabl for use with mchns of two/more of hdngs nos 8469 to 8472	Tanzania
847790	parts of machns of working rbr/plastic	Tanzania
848079	othr moulds for rubber/plastics	Tanzania
848340	gears & gearng,excl toothd wheels,trnsmsn elmnts prsntd seprtly;ball scrws;gear boxes& speed chngrs,incl torque cnvrtrs	Tanzania
851821	single loudspekers,moundd in thr enclsr	Tanzania
851830	headphones earphones & combined microphone/speaker sets	Tanzania
852990	othe parts of hdg 8525 to 8528	Tanzania
853649	other relays	Tanzania
854430	igntn wiring sets & othr wiring sets of a kind used in vehicles air-craft/ships	Tanzania



HS Codes	Product Description	Country
870899	otr prts&accsrs of vhcls of hdg 8701-8705	Tanzania
871200	bicycles and othercycles(incl delivery tricycles),not motorised	Tanzania
871499	othr prts&accsrs of bicycles& othr cycles	Tanzania
871680	other vehicles :	Tanzania
901819	othr elctro-diagnostc apprts incl thse forfunctional explratry examination or for checking physiological parameters	Tanzania
960190	other articles of hdg 9601	Tanzania
120929	othr seeds of forage plants	Uganda
180100	cocoa beans whole/broken raw/roasted	Uganda
252329	other portland cement	Uganda
260700	lead ores & concentrates	Uganda
294200	other organic compounds : cefadroxil and its salts, ibuprofane, nifedipine, ranitidine, danes salt of d(-) phenyl glyc	Uganda
392330	crbys btcls flsks & smlr artcls of plstcs	Uganda
401120	new pnmtc tyres used on buses/lorries	Uganda
401511	surgicle gloves,mittens & mitts	Uganda
401693	gaskets washers & other seals	Uganda
410120	whol hids &skns of bvne anmls of wt pr sknnt excdng & kg whn smply drid,10 kg drid sltd,16 kg when fresh/sltd/prsrvd	Uganda
410150	whol hids &skns of bvne anmls of wt excdng16 kg	Uganda
410190	other hides and skins of bvne anmls incdngbutts/bends/bullies fresh/sltd/prsrvd	Uganda
410390	raw hids and skins of other animal	Uganda
410419	other grain of bovine in wet state incldngwet-blue	Uganda
410621	taned/crust hide &skins of goat or kids inwet state including wet-blue.	Uganda
410691	taned/crust hide & skins of other animals in wet state including wet-blue	Uganda
440349	othr tropical wood	Uganda
440399	other wood in rough	Uganda
440729	other :	Uganda
440799	othr sawn/chipped wood excl oak & beech	Uganda
442190	other articles excl cloth hangers	Uganda
481190	other paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres :	Uganda
630419	other bedspreads	Uganda
731010	tanks,casks,drums etc of capcty of >=50l	Uganda
731824	cotters & cotter pins,non-threaded	Uganda
740919	other plates,sheets etc of refined copper	Uganda
841330	fuel,lubricating/cooling medium pumps for internal combustion piston engines	Uganda
842123	oil/prtl-fltrs fr intrnl cmbstn engns	Uganda
842129	othr fltrng/purfyng mchnry & apprts fr lqd	Uganda
847790	parts of machns of working rbr/plastic	Uganda
848049	othr moulds fr metal/metal carbides	Uganda

HS Codes	Product Description	Country
848079	othr moulds for rubber/plastics	Uganda
848220	tapered rolled bearings,including cone and tapered roller assem- blies	Uganda
848340	gears & gearng,excl toothd wheels,trnsmsn elmnts prsntd seprtly;ball scrws;gear boxes& speed chngrs,incl torque cnvrtrs	Uganda
850490	prts of trnsfrmrs,static cnvrtrs & inductr	Uganda
853521	autmtc circuit brkrs fr a vltg of	Uganda
902610	instruments & apparatus for measuring or checking the flow or level of liquids	Uganda
902680	other instruments or apparatus :	Uganda
903180	other instruments, appliances and machines	Uganda
950590	other festive articles	Uganda
960719	other slide fasteners	Uganda
260200	mn ores & concentrats incldng ferrugins mn ors & concntrts wth mn cntnt 20 percntor more calculatd on the dry weight	Zambia
260700	lead ores & concentrates	Zambia
410449	other grain of bovine in dry state (crust)	Zambia
442090	wood marquetry & inlaid wood;caskets&casesfor cultry & othr similar articles of wood	Zambia
701690	other articles of glass of heading 7016	Zambia
710399	otherwise wrkd othr prcs and semi prcs stone	Zambia
740200	unrefined copper;copper anodes for electrolytic refining	Zambia
848079	othr moulds for rubber/plastics	Zambia
850980	other electro-mechanical domestic applancs	Zambia
853690	other appratus of heading 8536	Zambia
870899	otr prts&accsrs of vhcls of hdg 8701-8705	Zambia
999999	*unspecified items	Zambia

Source: Kallummal et al; (2013)

## ANNEX 6. LIST OF TOP 20 PRODUCTS WITH HIGH SHARE IN GLOBAL EXPORTS BUT LOW SHARE IN EXPORTS TO INDIA

Country	HS Codes	Description	Status	Global Exports in Post DFTP Period (in Mn. USD)	Bilateral Exports in Post DFTP Period (in Mn. USD)
Burundi	90111	Coffee neither roasted nor decaffeinated	Exclusion	64.98	0.00
	90240	Other black tea (fermented) and other partly fermented tea	Exclusion	9.01	0.00
	261100	Tungsten ores & concentrates	Zero	1.29	0.00
	261590	Other niobium, tantalum, vanadium ores and concentrates	Zero	8.50	0.00
	520100	Cotton, not carded or combed	MOP	1.04	0.00
	720410	Waste and scrap of cast iron	Exclusion	0.59	0.00
Cambodia	250590	Other natural sands	Zero	125.09	0.00
	610220	Overcoat, car-coats, capes etc of cotton	Zero	103.33	0.00
	610462	Trousers, bibs, breeches, overalls, blouses, shirts of cotton	MOP	242.62	0.00
	610910	T-shirts etc of cotton	MOP	266.96	0.04
	611020	Jerseys etc of cotton	MOP	787.63	0.00
	611030	Jerseys etc of man-made fibres	MOP	406.25	0.02
	620342	Trousers bib & brace overalls breeches & shorts of cotton for men's & boys	MOP	283.48	0.03
	620462	Trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of cotton	MOP	321.65	0.00
Eritrea	640399	Other footwear with outer soles of other materials	MoP	255.57	0.01
	10410	Live sheep	Zero	1.93	0.00
	620520	Men's or boys' shirts of cotton	MOP	1.51	0.00
	710691	Unwrought silver	Zero	0.74	0.00
	710812	Other unwrought forms	Zero	107.42	0.00
Ethiopia	940600	Prefabricated buildings	Zero	1.87	0.00
	10290	Live bovine animals other than pure-bred breeding	Zero	14.90	0.00
	20450	Meat of goats	Zero	12.43	0.00
	60210	Unrooted cuttings & slips of live plants	Zero	22.10	0.00
	60311	Roses	MoP	157.25	0.00
	60319	Other flowers	MoP	9.59	0.00
	70820	Beans shelled or unshelled fresh or chilled	MOP	10.18	0.00
90111	Coffee neither roasted nor decaffeinated	Exclusion	649.85	0.00	

Country	HS Codes	Description	Status	Global Exports in Post DFTP Period (in Mn. USD)	Bilateral Exports in Post DFTP Period (in Mn. USD)
	90112	Not roasted but decaffeinated coffee	Exclusion	10.46	0.00
	120740	Seasamum seeds w/n broken	Exclusion	336.96	0.97
	261590	Other niobium, niobium, vanadium ores and concentrates	Zero	18.09	0.00
	410622	Tanned/crust hide & skins of goat or kids in dry state (crust)	Zero	11.37	0.00
	411310	Leather further of goats/kids	Zero	7.75	0.00
	841191	Parts of turbo-jets/turbo propellers	Zero	7.26	0.00
	999999	Unspecified items	Zero	24.04	0.15
Madagascar	30613	Shrimps & prawns frozen	MOP	108.09	0.00
	81090	Other fresh fruits	Zero	32.97	0.00
	90500	Vanilla	Exclusion	66.92	0.00
	160414	Tunas skipjack/atlantic bonito(sarda sp) whole/pieces but not minced prpd/prsvd	Zero	40.80	0.00
	180100	Cocoa beans whole/broken raw/roasted	MOP	27.07	0.31
	261000	Chromium ores & concentrates	Zero	34.33	0.00
	261400	Titanium ores & concentrates	Zero	37.48	0.00
	330129	Other essential oils other than those of citrus fruit	MoP	31.54	0.66
	440399	Other wood in rough	Zero	21.53	0.08
	610910	T-shirts etc of cotton	MOP	15.66	0.00
	611011	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans etc of wool	MoP	48.57	0.00
	611012	Jerseys etc of kashmiri goats	MoP	50.13	0.00
	611020	Jerseys etc of cotton	MOP	44.49	0.01
	611030	Jerseys etc of man-made fibres	MOP	18.68	0.00
	620342	Trousers bib & brace overalls breeches & shorts of cotton for men's & boys	MOP	30.19	0.00
	620442	Dresses of cotton	MOP	12.33	0.00
	620462	Trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of cotton	MOP	44.17	0.00
620520	Men's or boys' shirts of cotton	MOP	30.13	0.00	
620630	Blouses, shirts & shirts-blouses of cotton	MOP	16.70	0.00	

Country	HS Codes	Description	Status	Global Exports in Post DFTP Period (in Mn. USD)	Bilateral Exports in Post DFTP Period (in Mn. USD)
Samoa	30232	Yellowfin tunas(thunnus albacares) excluding livers & roes fresh/ chilled	Zero	0.58	0.00
	151311	Coconut (copra) crude oil & fractions	MOP	0.52	0.00
	200980	Juice of any othr single fruit or vegetables	Zero	1.16	0.00
	210690	Other food preparations	Zero	0.35	0.00
	730661	Tubes, pipes & hollow profiles of square or rectangular cross-section	Zero	0.53	0.00
	740311	Cathods & sectns of cathods of re-find cop	Exclusion	0.43	0.00
	740400	Copper waste & scrap	Exclusion	0.46	0.00
	850440	Static converters	MOP	0.41	0.00
	852321	Cards incorporating a magnetic stripe	Zero	0.40	0.00
	852340	Optical media	Zero	2.12	0.00
	852352	Smart cards	Zero	0.34	0.00
	853400	Printed circuits	Zero	1.01	0.00
	854231	Processors and controllers, whether or not combined with memories, converters, logic circuits, amplifiers, clock	Zero	0.34	0.00
	854430	Igntn wiring sets & othr wiring sets of a kind used in vehicles aircraft/ ships	Zero	32.63	0.00
	870423	Motor vhcls wth cmprsn igntn intrnl cmbstnpstn engn(diesl etc),g.v.w.>20 tons	Zero	0.53	0.00
	890392	Motorboats excl outboard motorboats	Zero	0.56	0.00
	900120	Sheets & plates of polarising material	Zero	0.42	0.00
900219	Other objective lenses	Zero	1.37	0.00	
999999	Unspecified items	Zero	0.85	0.00	

Source: Kallummal et al. Calculation based on WITS online database.



Other Publications from the Development and LDCs theme include:

- Evaluating Aid for Trade on the Ground: Lessons from Bangladesh. By F. Khatun, S. Hossain and N. Dewan. Issue Paper No. 30, 2013.
- Assessing the Effectiveness of Aid for Trade: Lessons from the Ground. By ICTSD. Issue Paper No. 29, 2013.
- Evaluating Aid for Trade on the Ground: Lessons from the Philippines. By Joy Abrenica, Ramon Clarete, Loreli de Dios and Maria Fe Esperanza Madamba. Issue Paper No. 28, 2013.
- Evaluating Aid for Trade on the Ground: Lessons from Ghana. By Sarah Jane Danchie, Edward Brown and Abdul Mijiyawa. Issue Paper No. 27, 2013.
- Una Evaluación de la Ayuda para el Comercio en la Práctica: Lecciones de Guatemala. Por Hugo Maul, Lisardo Bolaños, Irene Flores, Rodrigo Méndez y Gustavo Sáenz. Documento de Fondo No. 26, 2012.
- A Review of Trade Preference Schemes for the World's Poorest Countries. By Sam Laird. Issue Paper No. 25, 2012.
- Una Evaluación De La Ayuda Para El Comercio En La Práctica. By Ricardo Paredes. Issue Paper No. 24, 2012.
- Evaluating Aid for Trade on the Ground: Lessons from Nepal. By Ratnakar Adhikari, Paras Kharel and Chandan Sapkota. Issue Paper No. 23, 2011.
- Evaluating Aid for Trade on the Ground: Lessons from Cambodia. By Siphana Sok, Cambodochine Dao, Chandarot Kang and Dannel Liv. Issue Paper No. 22, 2011.

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Founded in 1996, the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD) is an independent think-and-do-tank based in Geneva, Switzerland, with operations throughout the world, out-posted staff in Brazil, Mexico, Chile, Senegal, Canada, and Russia, and a first regional office in Beijing, China. By enabling stakeholders in trade policy through information, networking, dialogue, well-targeted research and capacity-building, ICTSD aims to influence the international trade system so that it advances the goal of sustainable development. ICTSD co-implements all its programmes through partners and a global network of hundreds of scholars, researchers, NGOs, policymakers and think-tanks around the world. ICTSD acknowledges the contribution of its donors in supporting this project.