FURTHER EVIDENCE FROM UTILIZATION RATES

UTILIZATION BY LDCS OF CHINA AND INDIA'S PREFERENCE

Submission by Djibouti on behalf of the LDC Group

The following submission, dated 16 May 2023, is being submitted at the request of the delegation of Djibouti on behalf of the LDC Group.

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1 BACKGROUND

1.1. As noted by the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) Group in previous submissions, almost eight years have passed since the adoption of the Nairobi Ministerial Decision on Preferential Rules of Origin for LDCs. Since then, the creation of a notification template and the calculation of utilization rates of the Duty-Free and Quota-Free (DFQF) schemes, as well as related discussions on utilization rates, helped to achieve better transparency. However, there has been no parallel progress in implementing the substantive part of the Nairobi Decision. Specifically, the paragraphs concerning substantial transformation, cumulation, and certification requirements have not been implemented yet.

1.2. We are now well past the 5th anniversary of the Nairobi Decision. On 14 April 2022, the Committee on Rules of Origin (CRO) adopted a Decision on Preferential Rules of Origin and the Implementation of the Nairobi Ministerial Decision (G/RO/95). In particular, the CRO's Decision provides:

> "*The work of the CRO could include identifying and agreeing upon best practices by all Members on preferential rules of origin and related administrative requirements and further analyzing existing origin requirements and the utilization of trade preferences.*"

1.3. The Ministers who attended the 12th Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) welcomed this Decision and mandated the CRO to report its work to the General Council ahead of the 13th Ministerial Conference.

1.4. In line with this mandate, the WTO LDC Group hereby wishes to provide its input on the application of Paragraph 2 of the Nairobi Decision, which concerns the topic of cumulation.

1.5. The present submission examines the utilization rates under the China and India trade preferences granted to LDCs using the available data downloaded by the TAO database. This submission is aimed at facilitating discussions on lessons learned and best practices that preference-giving countries could adopt to:

i.   facilitate compliance with origin requirements;
ii.   improve utilization rates; and
iii.   maintain and improve the notifications of data on Utilization rates as contained in the paragraph 4 of the Nairobi decision, in particular paragraph 4.3.

2 A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF UTILIZATION RATES OF CHINA TRADE PREFERENCES GRANTED TO LDCS UNDER DFQF ARRANGEMENTS

2.1. At the October 2019 CRO meeting, the WTO LDC group presented the analysis "Further Evidence from Utilization Rates: Utilization by LDCs of China's Preference" (G/RO/W/192). This analysis showed significant figures of low or zero utilization rate and high variations of utilization rates. China's Representative explained that utilization of other preferences could explain the low utilization of China's LDC preferences (G/RO/M/73). For example, the ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement (FTA) for the case of Cambodia and Myanmar or the Asia Pacific Trade Agreement for the case of Bangladesh. This response emphasized the need for a correct and complete dataset on Utilization Rates as an indispensable tool, and the analysis presented here is a follow up on the work previously presented by the WTO LDC group.

2.2. The following analysis uses new data that has been downloaded from the TAO. As outlined below the analysis contained in this submission based on 2020 data seems to show similar results. China notified data the WTO for 2016 and 2018. The present submission focuses on 2020 based on WTO-IDB data accessed through TAO last September 2022.

2.3. Figure 1 below shows the distribution of tariff lines over utilization rates value, and a clear polarization can be observed at zero utilization rate as well as above 95%, though the latter much less significant. With a total number of tariff lines of 1,575 included in the graph, this means that 64% of the tariff lines show a utilization rate of 0 while only 17% demonstrate a utilization rate of above 95%. The remaining 19% (293 out of 1,575 tariff lines) are quite evenly distributed in between.
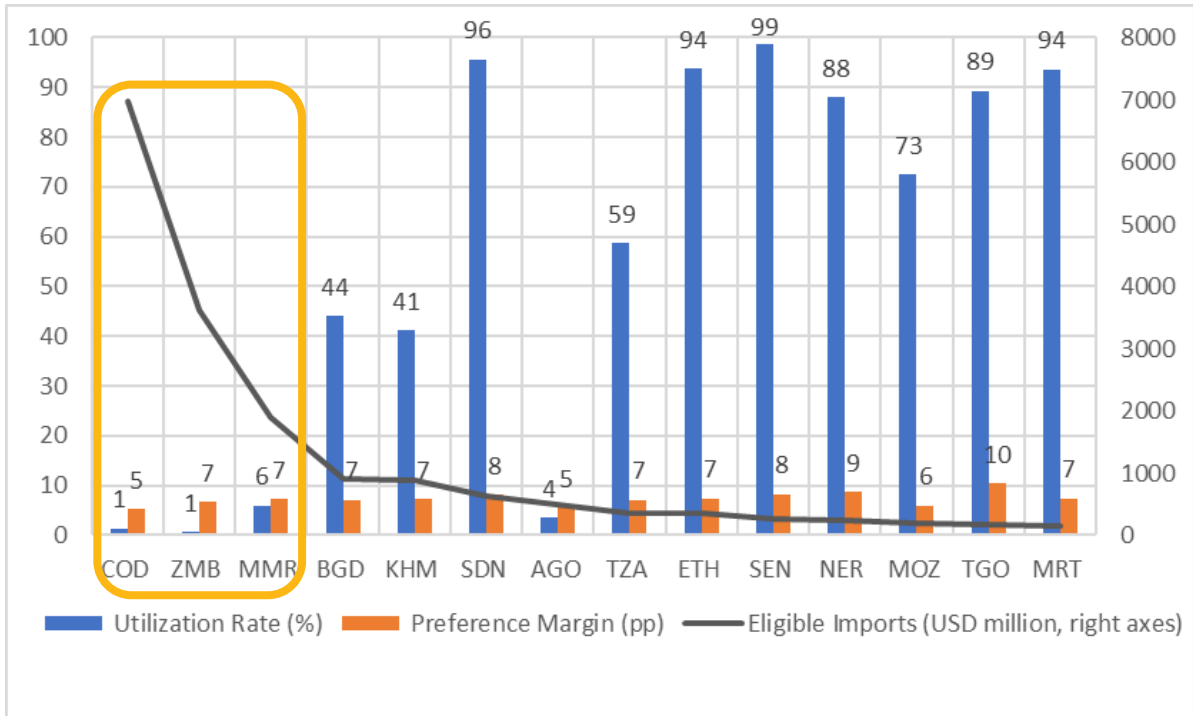
Figure 1: Distribution of tariff lines over utilization rates value Chinese Utilization Rates (2020)
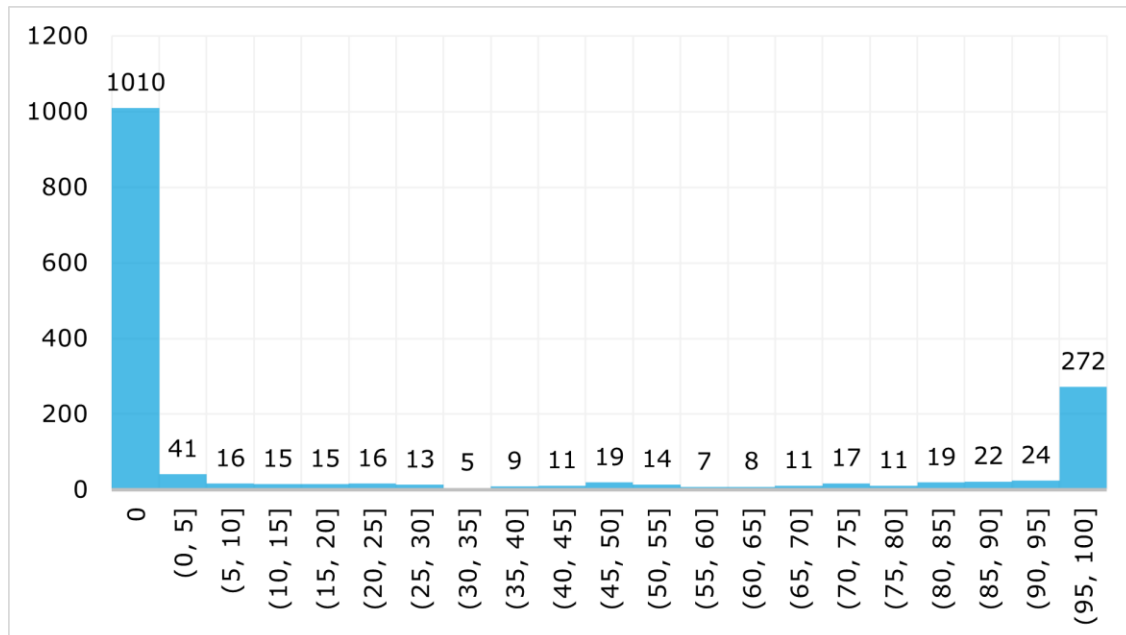
Source: WTO-IDB accessed through TAO Accessed last September 2022

2.4. Figure 2 to 4 depict Chinese utilization rates, preference margin and eligible imports in USD million from the LDC beneficiaries. Significant differences are revealed between the beneficiary countries, and it is worth to note that the three countries with the largest amounts of eligible imports, namely the Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia and Myanmar, are showing very low utilization rates (between 1-6%). Sudan, Ethiopia, Senegal and Mauritania are the only countries with eligible imports above US$100 million reporting a utilization rate of above 90. The variation in utilization rates seems to be just as significant regarding beneficiary countries reporting lower covered imports than US$100 million.

Figure 2: Chinese Utilization Rates, Preference Margin and imports from LDCs - Covered Imports > US$100 million

Source: WTO-IDB accessed through TAO Accessed last September 2022

Figure 3: Chinese Utilization Rates, Preference Margin and imports from LDCs - Covered Imports < US$100 million
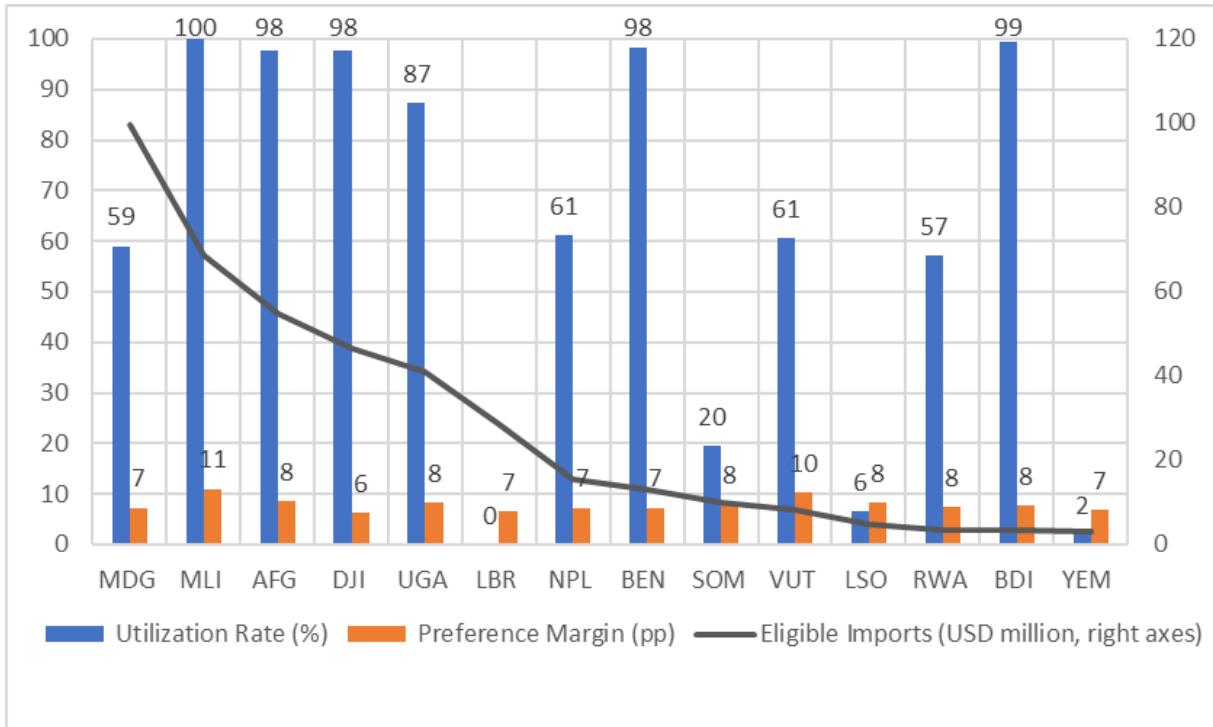
Source: WTO-IDB accessed through TAO Accessed last September 2022.

Figure 4: Chinese Utilization Rates, Preference Margin and imports from LDCs - Covered Imports <US$5 million

Source: WTO-IDB accessed through TAO Accessed last September 2022

2.1 Utilization Rates of China's Preferential Scheme (2020)
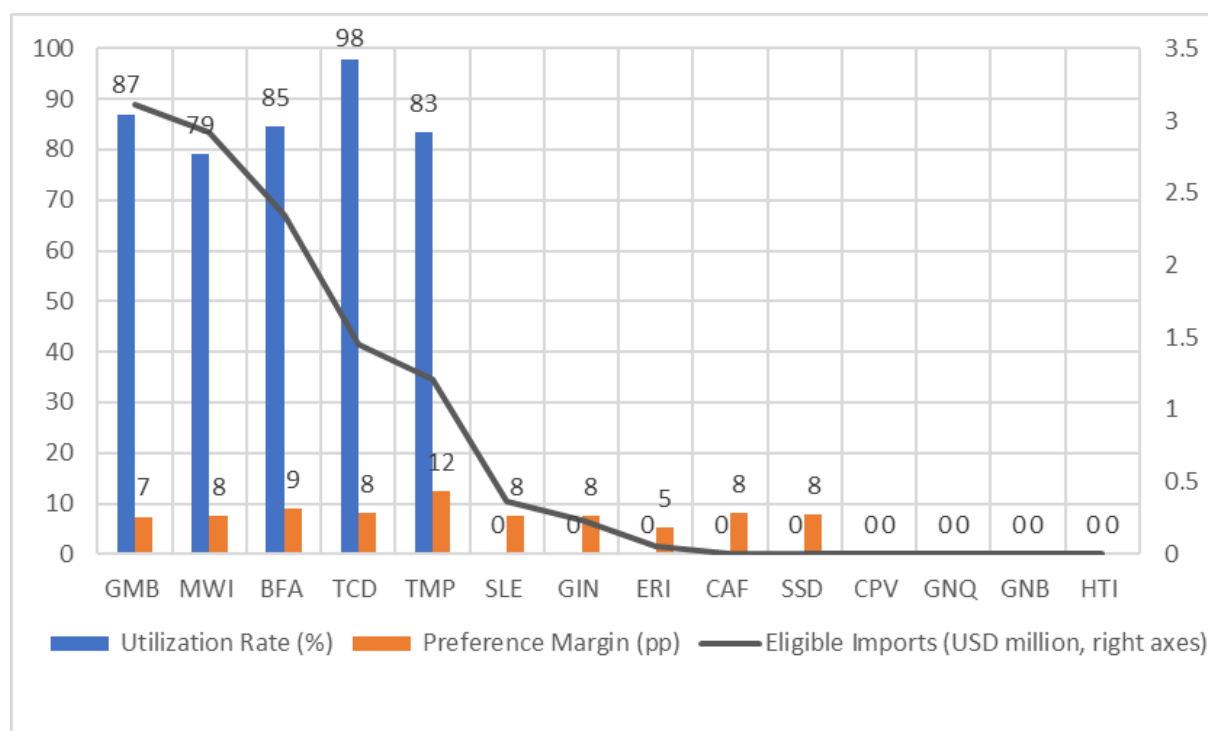
2.5. Table 1 shows the value of imports in the year of 2020 to China from LDC beneficiaries (column 1) per tariff line (column 2), sorted in descending value of imports entering under MFN (column 7), and filtered with utilization rate below 70% (column 8) and preference margin above 2 percentage points (column 9). The utilization rate is defined as the value of imports receiving preferential treatment (column 6) divided by the value of imports covered by the PTA (column 5). Note that all values reported in the table are dutiable.

Table 1: LDCs' Utilization Rates of China's Preferential Scheme (2020) - UR< 70%, PM>2pp, sorted in descending value of imports entering under MFN (>US$50 million)

Country	Tariff Line	Product Description	Imports (US$ thousands)				UR (%)	PM (PP)
			Dutiable	Covered	Received			
					GSP/LDC	MFN		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
DR Congo	74031111	Copper	3,190,194	3,190,193	0	3,190,193	0	2
Zambia	74020000	Unrefined copper	2,992,604	2,992,604	0	2,992,604	0	2
DR Congo	81052010	Intermediate products of cobalt	2,695,813	2,695,813	0	2,695,813	0	4
DR Congo	74020000	Unrefined copper	679,328	679,328	0	679,328	0	2
Myanmar	74031111	Copper	661,414	661,414	0	661,414	0	2
Zambia	74031111	Copper	465,798	465,798	0	465,798	0	2
Angola	27111200	Propane	364,427	364,427	18,007	346,420	4.9	5
Myanmar	28469019	Inorganic chemicals: Other	325,462	325,462	0	325,462	0	5
Myanmar	72026000	Ferronickel	313,352	313,352	0	313,352	0	2
DR Congo	74031119	Copper: Other	244,286	244,286	0	244,286	0	2

Country	Tariff Line	Product Description	Imports (US$ thousands)				UR (%)	PM (PP)
			Dutiable	Covered	Received			
					GSP/LDC	MFN		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Zambia	74031119	Copper: Other	95,810	95,810	0	95,810	0	2
Angola	27111390	Mineral fuels: Other	70,218	70,218	0	70,218	0	5
Myanmar	28469099	Inorganic chemicals: Other	63,231	63,231	0	63,231	0	5
Tanzania	74020000	Unrefined copper	62,327	62,327	0	62,327	0	2
Myanmar	71039910	Jadeite	61,558	61,558	0	61,558	0	4
Bangladesh	62046200	Cotton	68,263	68,263	0	59,435	0	6

Source: TAO Database, 16 September 2022

2.6. According to the table, a significant amount of LDC exports is reported to enter under MFN while covered by the preference scheme. To illustrate the potential savings using the preferences, the 2.7 billion of cobalt products (tariff line 81052010) exported from the Democratic Republic of Congo could with a preference margin of 4 percentage points generate 108 million in duty saving (4% of US$2,695,813,000).

2.7. HS chapter 74 "Copper and articles thereof" seems to be highly represented in the table, as well as big LDC exporters of these tariff lines (i.e., DR. Congo, Zambia, and Myanmar). However, other HS chapters are also represented such as chapter 27 "Mineral fuels, mineral oils etc.", chapter 28 "Inorganic chemicals etc.", and chapter 62 "Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted".

2.2 Top Two Exports to China with UR < 70% by LDC

2.8. Table 2 of the annex reports the top two exports (column 2 & 3) to China from each LDC beneficiary (column 1) from the year of 2020 with a utilization rate lower than 70% (column 9) and a preference margin above 2 percentage points (column 10). This allows an overview of the sector in each country not making full use of the Chinese preferences offered.

2.9. For example, Liberia exported articles of chapter 89 "Ships, boats and floating structures" to a value of US$28 million under MFN. With a preference margin of 6.5 percentage points, there is a potential to save almost US$2 million (6.5% of 28 million).

2.10. In the case of Cambodia however, none exports under chapter 61 "Art of apparel & clothing access, knitted or crocheted" worth US$239 million, entered under the Chinese LDC preference scheme, but 131 million USD received other preferences, most likely under the ASEAN-China FTA. There is still however US$108 million receiving MFN, with potential duty savings of US$7 million as the preference margin is 6.7 percentage points.

2.3 No. of TL by UR intervals and LDC for China (2020)

2.11. Finally, Table 3 in the annex reports the number of tariff lines by utilization rate intervals and LDC beneficiary in the Chinese preferential scheme, sorted in descending value of imports covered. The utilization rate intervals are divided as follows: zero utilization, between zero and 50%, between 50% and 70%, and above 70%. It can be observed, as previously seen, that significant amounts of imports do not make use of the preference scheme, however there is a high variety by country. Sudan, Ethiopia, Senegal and Niger are examples of beneficiary countries that report the highest value of imports covered with a utilization rate above 70%.

2.12. To summarize, considerable amounts of LDC exports seem to enter China under MFN when covered by the preference scheme. Therefore, there are significant duty savings possible for the LDC beneficiaries, and it is of high importance to uncover the underlying mechanisms for low utilization rates regarding a variety of tariff lines, such as stringent product-specific rules of origin,

administrative requirements, compliance of China's Preferences, or duty-free treatment under special import programmes.

3 A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF UTILIZATION RATES OF INDIA TRADE PREFERENCES GRANTED TO LDCS UNDER DFQF ARRANGEMENTS

3.1. In 2008, India has been one the first developing country to offer preferential treatment to LDCs as the Indian Duty-Free Tariff Preference Scheme for LDCs entered into force on the 13th of August in assisting LDCs to better integrate into the global trading system and improve their trading opportunities. It offers 11,506 preferential tariff lines to LDCs of which 10, 991 are duty-free. Out of the duty-free tariff lines, 1,129 are agricultural goods and the remaining 9,862 are non-agricultural goods. India's PTA was latest renewed in 2021 and has no current date of expiration. According to the most recent documentation available on the website of the Indian Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the PTA offers preferential treatment to 34 LDC beneficiaries[1].

3.2. Analyses of the UR of India's DFTP Scheme for LDC have previously shown during the analysis submitted by LDC in 2020 that significant trade flows where utilization rates are minimal or zero. The present submission focuses on 2020 based on WTO-IDB accessed through TAO last September 2022. Note that the Regional Trade Agreement data are not available, this may affect the analysis on Afghanistan, Cambodia, Myanmar, and Nepal.

Figure 5: India's Preferential Scheme (2020) - Distribution of tariff lines over utilization rates value
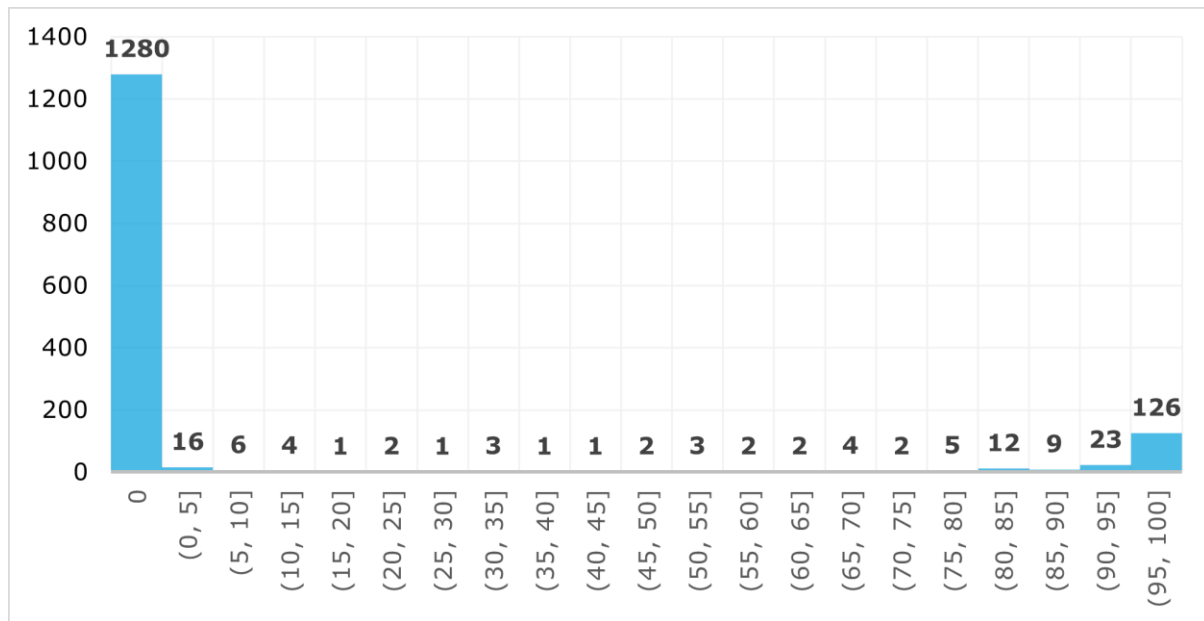
Source: WTO-IDB accessed through TAO Accessed last September 2022

3.3. In figure 5, the distribution of tariff lines over utilization rates intervals of the Indian preferences is reported, and a strong polarization biased towards zero utilization rate can be observed, as well as a small cluster of tariff lines at above 95%. The total number of tariff lines included in the graph is 1505, which means that 85% of the tariff lines show a utilization rate of 0% (compared to 64% regarding China's preferences) and only 8% demonstrate a utilization rate of above 95% (again compared to 17% regarding China's preferences). The remaining 7% (99 out of 1,505 tariff lines) are distributed in between with a slight polarization towards 0 and 95%.

3.4. Figure 6 to 8 reports the Indian utilization rates, preference margin and eligible imports in US$ million from the LDC beneficiaries. There is a significant variation between the beneficiary LDCs, and the two countries (Guinea and Bangladesh) showing the highest amount of eligible imports simultaneously have very low utilization rates (8% for Guinea and 0% in the case of Bangladesh).

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[1] See https://commerce.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/MOC_636434269763910839_international_tpp_DFTP.pdf

Benin on the other hand, reports a utilization rate of 98% which is the highest of all beneficiary countries. The utilization rate is as observed subject to significant variation depending on the beneficiary country.

Figure 6: India's Preferential Scheme (2020) - URs, Preferential Margin (PM) and Covered Imports > US$60 million
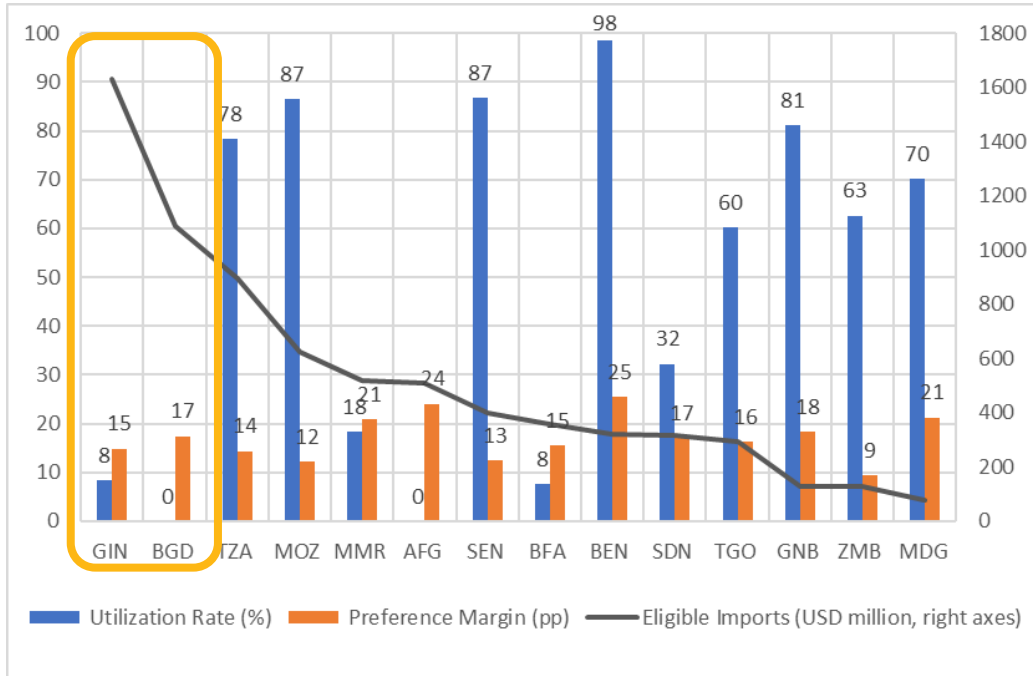
Source: WTO-IDB accessed through TAO Accessed last September 2022

Figure 7: India's Preferential Scheme (2020) - URs, Preferential Margin (PM) and Covered Imports < US$60 million
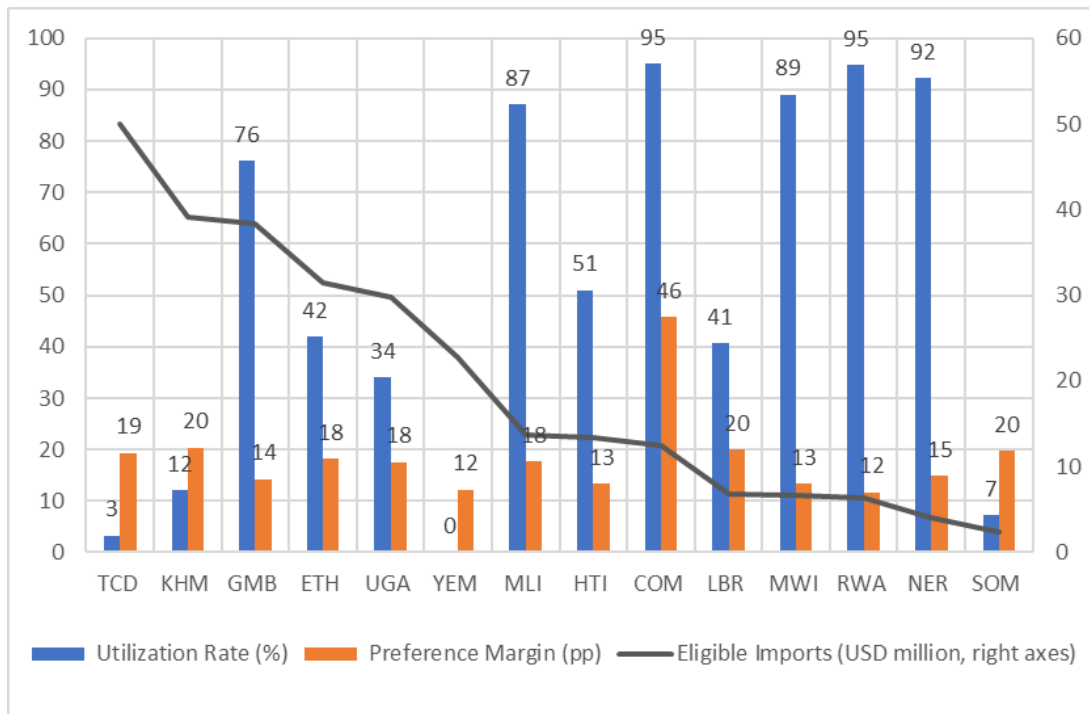
Source: WTO-IDB accessed through TAO Accessed last September 2022

Figure 8: India's Preferential Scheme (2020) - Utilization Rates, Preferential Margin (PM) and Covered Imports < US$2 million
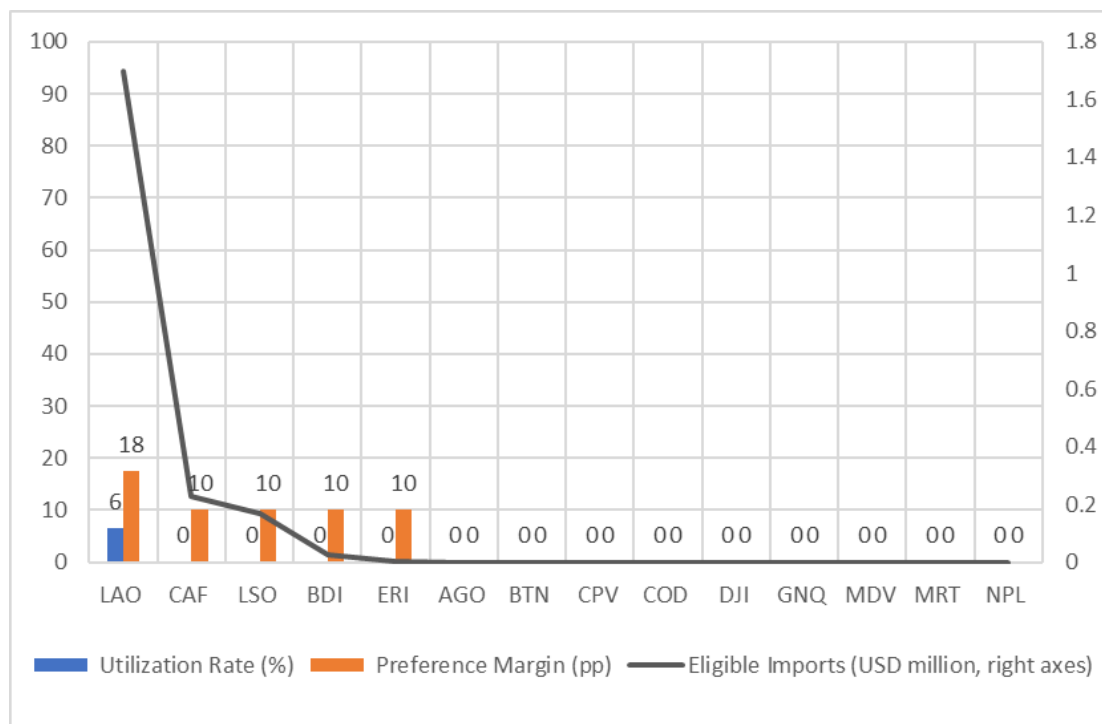
Source: WTO-IDB accessed through TAO Accessed last September 2022

3.2 Indian Utilization Rates (2020)

3.5. Table 4 in the annex shows the value of imports in the year of 2020 to India from LDC beneficiaries (column 1) per tariff line (column 2), sorted in descending value of imports entering under MFN (column 7), and filtered with utilization rate below 70% (column 8) and preference margin above 2 percentage points (column 9). The utilization rate is defined as the value of imports receiving preferential treatment (column 6) divided by the value of imports covered by the PTA (column 5). Note that all values reported in the table are dutiable.

3.6. As was the case for China, noteworthy amounts of LDC exports are entering under MFN even though they are covered by the Indian preference scheme. The preference margins are important, which indicates major potential duty savings. In the case of fixed vegetables oil (tariff line 15159040) exported from Bangladesh to India, there is a preference margin as high as 77.5 percentage points, which would mean US$74 million duty savings is the preference scheme was used. Most likely, this is not due to lack of awareness from the exporters' side but rather existing barriers to make use of the preferences.

3.7. In general, there is a high variety of the tariff lines represented, as both agricultural goods (HS Chapter 01-24) as well as industrial goods (HS Chapter 25-97) in form of precious stones and petroleum products are listed. The agricultural items seem to be exported exclusively from Asian beneficiary countries whereas raw materials dominate from the African LDCs.

3.3 Top Two Exports to India with UR < 70% by LDC

3.8. Table 5 of the annex reports the top two exports (column 2 & 3) to India from each LDC beneficiary (column 1) from the year of 2020 with a utilization rate lower than 70% (column 9) and a preference margin above 2 percentage points (column 10). This allows an overview of the sector in each beneficiary country not making full use of the Indian preferences offered.

3.9. For instance, Afghanistan exported fruits and nuts under chapter 8 to a value of US$325 million, all entering under MFN despite the preference margin of 28 percentage points being offered under

the Indian preference scheme. If the preferential treatment would be granted, a potential duty saving of 91 million USD could be possible.

3.10. A similar pattern is visible for many of the LDC exports. In the case of Chad, exports of Mineral fuels, oils and products etc. from HS chapter 27 to a value of US$48 million are entering India under MFN, and with a preference margin of 5 percentage points utilization of the preferential treatment would implicate potential duty savings of US$2.4 million.

3.4 No. of TL by UR intervals and LDC for India (2020)

3.11. Lastly, table number 6 in the annex reports the number of tariff lines by utilization rate intervals and LDC beneficiary in the Indian preferential scheme, sorted in descending value of imports covered. The utilization rate intervals are divided as follows: zero utilization, between zero and 50%, between 50% and 70%, and above 70%. Consistent with previously observed trends, important amounts of LDC exports are not granted preferential treatment in spite of the fact that they are covered. There is however significant variation between the beneficiary countries. Tanzania, Mozambique, and Senegal are a few examples of countries where high amounts of covered imports show a utilization rate higher than 70%.

4 CONCLUSION

4.1. The Results of the analysis carried out on the basis of the dataset notified to the WTO Secretariat show similar results of low utilization of China and India's Preferences, that was previously highlighted in the LDC submission of 2010 which needs to be addressed. The problem applies to a wide range of tariff lines including wholly obtained products, clothing and textile, precious stones. The LDCs fully understand and appreciate that the data may be incomplete and as such may not provide an accurate representation of the URs of China and India. For this reason, LDC calls on China and India to redouble efforts to provide the WTO secretariat with an appropriate and complete set of data. The LDCs further invite China and India to also share their own analysis based on the notified data to the WTO secretariat at the next CRO.

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5 ANNEXES

Table 2: Top Two Exports to China with UR < 70% by LDC - Sorted in alphabetically and descending value of imports covered.

Country	HS2	Description	Imports (USD thousands)					UR (%)	PM (PP)
			Dutiable	Covered	Received				
					GSP/LDC	Other Pref.	MFN		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Afghanistan	51	Wool, fine/coarse animal hair, horsehair yarn & fabric	607	607	330	0	277	54	9
	25	Salt/sulphur/earths & stone/plastering materials/lime & cement	278	278	0	0	278	0	3.3
Angola	27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation/etc.	434,644	434,644	18,007	0	416,638	4.1	5
	25	Salt/sulphur/earths & stone/plastering materials/lime & cement	29,715	29,715	0	0	29,715	0	3.4
Bangladesh	62	Art of apparel & clothing access, not knitted/crocheted	285,722	285,722	54	93,124	192,544	0	6.8
	61	Art of apparel & clothing access, knitted or crocheted	230,820	230,820	109	61,842	168,869	0	6.8
Benin	74	Copper and articles thereof	102	102	0	0	102	0	1
	15	Animal/veg fats & oils & their cleavage products/ etch	62	62	0	0	62	0	20
Burkina Faso	63	Other made-up textile articles/ sets/ worn clothing etc.	102	102	0	0	102	0	6
	15	Animal/veg fats & oils & their cleavage products/ etc.	2	2	0	0	2	0	20
Burundi	62	Art of apparel & clothing access, not knitted/crocheted	3	3	0	0	3	0	6
	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliance/parts	1	1	0	0	1	0	7.6
Cambodia	61	Art of apparel & clothing access, knitted or crocheted	239,258	239,258	0	131,142	108,117	0	6.7
	8	Edible fruit and nuts/ peel of citrus fruit or melons	131,105	131,105	0	129,818	1,286	0	13
CAR	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliance/parts	1	1	0	0	1	0	8
Chad	42	Articles of leather/ saddlery/harness/ travel goods etc.	3	3	0	0	3	0	6
	25	Salt/sulphur/earths & stone/plastering materials/lime & cement	2	2	0	0	2	0	4
DR Congo	74	Copper and articles thereof	4,209,668	4,209,668	87,669	0	4,121,999	2.1	2.4
	81	Other base metals/ cermets/ articles thereof	2,745,580	2,745,580	0	0	2,745,580	0	4
Djibouti	74	Copper and articles thereof	898	898	0	0	898	0	1.5
	63	Other made-up textile articles/ sets/ worn clothing etc	95	95	0	0	95	0	6
Eritrea	25	Salt/sulphur/earths & stone/plastering materials/lime & cement	30	30	0	0	30	0	4.5
	30	Pharmaceutical products	21	21	0	0	21	0	3
Ethiopia	9	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	29,411	29,411	18,474	0	10,937	64	13
	61	Art of apparel & clothing access, knitted or crocheted	817	817	0	0	817	0	6.8
Gambia	44	Wood and articles of wood/ wood charcoal	178	178	0	0	178	0	4
	90	Optical, photo, cine, measuring, checking, precision, etc	21	21	0	0	21	0	6
Guinea	76	Aluminium and articles thereof	73	73	0	0	73	0	1.5
	90	Optical, photo, cine, measuring, checking, precision, etc	61	61	0	0	61	0	1.4
Lesotho	85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof/ sound recorder etc.	3,786	3,786	0	0	3,786	0	6.8
	51	Wool, fine/coarse animal hair, horsehair yarn & fabric	8,392	624	312	0	312	50	9

Country	HS2	Description	Imports (USD thousands)					UR (%)	PM (PP)
			Dutiable	Covered	Received				
					GSP/LDC	Other Pref.	MFN		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Liberia	89	Ships, boats and floating structures	28,046	28,046	0	0	28,046	0	6.5
	62	Art of apparel & clothing access, not knitted/crocheted	291	291	0	0	291	0	8
Madagascar	75	Nickel and articles thereof	21,830	21,830	14,298	0	7,532	66	3
	71	Natural/cultured pearls, precious stones & metals, coin etc	7,821	7,821	448	0	7,372	5.7	7.6
Malawi	8	Edible fruit and nuts/ peel of citrus fruit or melons	223	223	0	0	223	0	24
	63	Other made-up textile articles/ sets/ worn clothing etc.	209	209	0	0	209	0	6
Mali	85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof/sound recorder etc.	20	20	0	0	20	0	4.9
	63	Other made-up textile articles/ sets/ worn clothing etc.	8	8	0	0	8	0	6
Mauritania	41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	1,041	1,041	81	0	960	7.8	9.5
	16	Prep of meat, fish or crustaceans, molluscs etc.	203	203	98	0	105	49	5
Mozambique	74	Copper and articles thereof	19,600	19,600	0	0	19,600	0	1.8
	71	Natural/cultured pearls, precious stones & metals, coin etc	14,897	14,897	0	0	14,897	0	5
Myanmar	74	Copper and articles thereof	677,387	677,387	0	0	677,387	0	1.8
	28	Inorganic chem/compounds of precious metal, radioact elements etc	401,095	401,095	0	0	401,095	0	5
Nepal	90	Optical, photo, cine, measuring, checking, precision, etc	2,153	2,153	0	0	2,153	0	5.5
	57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	2,142	2,142	1,491	0	652	70	5.4
Niger	41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	3,377	3,377	1,652	0	1,724	49	10
	71	Natural/cultured pearls, precious stones & metals, coin etc	1,213	1,213	0	0	1,213	0	8
Rwanda	9	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	2,637	2,637	1,506	0	1,131	57	13
	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	264	264	179	0	85	68	12
Senegal	63	Other made-up textile articles/ sets/ worn clothing etc.	469	469	0	0	469	0	6
	74	Copper and articles thereof	365	365	0	0	365	0	1.5
Sierra Leone	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliance/parts	142	142	0	0	142	0	7.1
	85	Electrical machinery equip parts thereof/ sound recorder etc.	100	100	0	0	100	0	7.7
Somalia	13	Lac/ gums, resins & other vegetable saps & extracts	4,326	4,326	1,160	0	3,166	27	9.2
	3	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other aquatic invertebrate	4,132	4,132	0	0	4,132	0	9.5
South Sudan	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliance/parts	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.5
	40	Rubber and articles thereof	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Sudan	13	Lac/ gums, resins & other vegetable saps & extracts	4,291	4,291	2,068	0	2,223	48	9
	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliance/parts	307	307	0	0	307	0	6
Tanzania	74	Copper and articles thereof	128,708	128,708	0	0	128,708	0	2
	71	Natural/cultured pearls, precious stones & metals, coin etc	9,121	9,121	2	0	9,119	0	6.2
Timor-Leste	9	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	262	262	116	0	146	44	8
	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliance/parts	2	2	0	0	2	0	5

Country	HS2	Description	Imports (USD thousands)					UR (%)	PM (PP)
			Dutiable	Covered	Received				
					GSP/LDC	Other Pref.	MFN		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Togo	33	Essential oils & resinoids/ perf, cosmetic/toilet prep	32	32	0	0	32	0	15
	63	Other made-up textile articles/ sets/ worn clothing etc.	18	18	0	0	18	0	6
Uganda	9	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	7,487	7,487	4,884	0	2,603	65	14
	3	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other aquatic invertebrate	816	816	0	0	816	0	7
Vanuatu	12	Oil seed, oleagic fruits/ miscell grain, seed, fruit etc.	2,419	2,419	0	0	2,419	0	8
	5	Products of animal origin, nes or included	62	62	0	0	62	0	12
Yemen	74	Copper and articles thereof	2,658	2,658	0	0	2,658	0	1.3
	76	Aluminium and articles thereof	199	199	0	0	199	0	7
Zambia	74	Copper and articles thereof	3,566,204	3,566,204	0	0	3,566,204	0	2
	81	Other base metals/cermets/ articles thereof	26,988	26,988	18,010	0	8,979	67	4

Source: TAO Database, 16 September 2022

Table 3: No. of TL by UR intervals and LDC for China (2020) - Sorted in descending value of imports covered

Country	UR = 0			0 < UR < 50			50 < UR < 70			UR > 70		
	#TL	Covered	PM	#TL	Covered	PM	#TL	Covered	PM	#TL	Covered	PM
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
DR Congo	30	6,869,408	5.3							3	96,799	5.2
Zambia	40	3,581,058	6.2	4	6,868	7.9				3	21,392	12.3
Myanmar	574	1,886,206	7.3	1	55	7				5	2,137	6.5
Bangladesh	606	883,247	7.1	5	17,279	7.1	2	249	10.5	2	55	6
Cambodia	725	876,848	7.3									
Tanzania	71	141,295	6.7	5	3,040	7.6	1	7,457	5	39	214,691	8.1
Angola	35	131,376	5.5	2	364,669	5						
Mozambique	42	46,173	5.6	1	1,740	3				11	141,129	7.8
Liberia	30	28,768	6.6									
Madagascar	189	21,672	7	7	6,019	9	6	30,164	6	28	41,635	8.8
Somalia	32	4,785	8.1	1	4,201	3				1	982	10
Nepal	93	4,485	6.9	23	1,546	6.8	4	29	8.5	118	9,599	7.6
Lesotho	17	4,182	8.2				1	624	9			
Yemen	28	3,058	7.1				1	103	3			
Ethiopia	99	2,971	7	2	394	10	3	40,924	8.7	23	304,891	8.8
Vanuatu	10	2,573	11.3							3	5,665	7.3
Senegal	35	2,325	8	1	424	10	2	499	7	22	271,456	8.8
Uganda	43	1,930	7.8	1	109	6	3	6,757	6.7	13	32,202	10.7
Niger	34	1,587	7.7	3	1,411	17.3	1	1,998	8	2	242,620	12.5
Sudan	40	1,196	6.9	3	3,757	14.3				7	626,519	13
Djibouti	15	1,074	6.3							1	45,285	5
Mauritania	11	992	7.4	2	11,703	6				21	138,671	7.6
Afghanistan	61	799	7.6	3	535	7				9	53,301	14.8
Malawi	22	548	7.4	1	126	5				4	2,249	9
Sierra Leone	92	370	7.6									
Gambia	21	265	7							3	2,846	10
Guinea	22	236	7.5									
Benin	9	187	6.4							7	12,743	8.4
Rwanda	17	179	6.6	2	320	9	2	2,372	10	4	669	9.3
Burkina Faso	6	105	8.7							1	2,244	10
Togo	7	59	7.8							6	164,436	13.7
Timor-Leste	6	56	9.5	1	262	8				2	893	23
Eritrea	5	53	5.2									
Mali	19	39	10.2							6	68,579	13.5
Chad	8	6	7.3							1	1,442	15
Eritrea	5	53	5.2									
Mali	19	39	10.2							6	68,579	13.5

Country	UR = 0			0 < UR < 50			50 < UR < 70			UR > 70		
	#TL	Covered	PM	#TL	Covered	PM	#TL	Covered	PM	#TL	Covered	PM
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Chad	8	6	7.3							1	1,442	15
Burundi	9	4	7.1							2	3,322	10.5
CAR	1	1	8									
South Sudan	4	0	7.8									

Source: TAO Database, 16 September 2022

Table 4: LDCs' Utilization Rates of India's Preferential Scheme (2020) - UR < 70%, PM>2pp, sorted in descending value of imports entering under MFN (>US$25 million)

Country	Tariff Line	Product Description	Imports (USD thousands)				UR (%)	PM (PP)
			Dutiable	Covered	Received			
					GSP/LDC	MFN		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Guinea	71081200	Precious stones etc: others	1,431,678	1,431,678	0	1,431,678	0	12.5
Burkina Faso	71081200	Precious stones etc: others	330,232	330,232	0	330,232	0	12.5
Myanmar	07133110	Beans of the Spp Vigna	282,909	282,909	0	282,909	0	30
Sudan	27090000	Petroleum oils etc	207,640	207,640	0	207,640	0	5
Tanzania	71081200	Precious stones etc: others	151,479	151,479	0	151,479	0	12.5
Afghanistan	08042090	Figs	128,823	128,823	0	128,823	0	30
Afghanistan	13019013	Asafoetida	100,328	100,328	0	100,328	0	30
Afghanistan	08062010	Raisins	99,384	99,384	0	99,384	0	10
Bangladesh	15159040	Fixed vegetables oils	94,979	94,979	0	94,979	0	77.5
Togo	27090000	Petroleum oils etc	79,270	79,270	0	79,270	0	5
Bangladesh	63101020	Cotton rags	71,688	71,688	0	71,688	0	25
Guinea	26060010	Bauxite (natural)	148,493	148,493	100,060	48,433	67.4	5
Chad	27090000	Petroleum oils etc	48,004	48,004	0	48,004	0	5
Zambia	71031031	Emerald	43,425	43,425	0	43,425	0	10
Bangladesh	15159099	Animal or veg. fat: Other	35,850	35,850	0	35,850	0	50
Afghanistan	08081000	Apples	26,618	26,618	0	26,618	0	40
Bangladesh	15079010	Edible grade	26,225	26,225	0	26,225	0	45

Source: TAO Database, 16 September 2022

Table 5: Top Two Exports to India with UR < 70% by LDC - Sorted in alphabetical order and descending value of imports covered year

Country	HS2	Description	Imports (USD thousands)					UR (%)	PM (PP)
			Dutiable	Covered	Received				
					GSP/LDC	Other Pref.	MFN		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Afghanistan	8	Edible fruit and nuts/ peel of citrus fruit or melons.	324,836	324,768	0	0	324,768	0	28
	13	Lac/ gums, resins & other vegetable saps & extracts.	100,384	100,384	0	0	100,384	0	30
Bangladesh	62	Art of apparel & clothing access, not knitted/crocheted	178,601	178,601	0	0	178,601	0	25
	15	Animal/veg fats & oils & their cleavage products/etc.	158,486	158,486	0	0	158,486	0	71
Benin	52	Cotton.	1,072	1,072	0	0	1,072	0	25
	85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof/sound recorder etc.	472	472	310	0	162	66	10
Burkina Faso	71	Natural/cultured pearls, precious stones & metals, coin etc	330,232	330,232	0	0	330,232	0	13
	26	Ores, slag and ash.	846	846	0	0	846	0	5
Burundi	41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather.	18	18	0	0	18	0	10
	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mech appliance	2	2	0	0	2	0	7.5
Cambodia	61	Art of apparel & clothing access, knitted or crocheted.	10,963	10,963	0	0	10,963	0	25
	85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof/sound recorder etc.	7,653	7,653	0	0	7,653	0	9.3
CAR	44	Wood and articles of wood/wood charcoal.	183	183	0	0	183	0	5
	85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof/sound recorder etc.	43	43	0	0	43	0	10
Chad	27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation/etc.	48,004	48,004	0	0	48,004	0	5
	85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof/ sound recorder etc.	248	248	0	0	248	0	15
Comoros	72	Iron and steel.	463	463	0	0	463	0	15
	85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof/sound recorder etc.	117	117	0	0	117	0	10
Eritrea	33	Essential oils & resinoids/ perf, cosmetic/toilet prep	1	1	0	0	1	0	10
Ethiopia	7	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers.	11,329	11,329	1,734	0	9,596	15	54
	12	Oil seed, oleagic fruits/ miscell grain, seed, fruit etc.	11,843	11,065	6,610	0	4,455	60	25
Gambia	72	Iron and steel.	3,835	3,835	80	0	3,755	2.1	15
	85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof/ sound recorder etc.	1,342	1,342	0	0	1,342	0	10
Guinea	71	Natural/cultured pearls, precious stones & metals, coin etc	1,431,712	1,431,712	0	0	1,431,712	0	11
	26	Ores, slag and ash.	148,493	148,493	100,060	0	48,433	67	5
Guinea-Bissau	85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof/ sound recorder etc.	250	250	0	0	250	0	10
	72	Iron and steel.	247	247	0	0	247	0	15
Haiti	85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof/sound recorder etc.	12,012	12,012	6,580	0	5,432	55	10
	33	Essential oils & resinoids/ perf, cosmetic/toilet prep	939	939	290	0	649	31	23

Country	HS2	Description	Imports (USD thousands)					UR (%)	PM (PP)
			Dutiable	Covered	Received				
					GSP/LDC	Other Pref.	MFN		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Lao PDR	27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation/etc.	1,053	1,053	0	0	1,053	0	10
	44	Wood and articles of wood/ wood charcoal.	427	427	0	0	427	0	10
Lesotho	28	Inorganic chem/compounds of precious metal, radioactive elements etc	97	97	0	0	97	0	10
	29	Organic chemicals.	73	73	0	0	73	0	10
Liberia	44	Wood and articles of wood/ wood charcoal.	2,552	2,552	1,210	0	1,342	47	7
	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	806	806	0	0	806	0	5
Madagascar	25	Salt/sulphur/earth & stone/ plastering material/ lime & cement	7,959	7,959	410	0	7,549	5.2	16
	7	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers.	6,471	6,471	50	0	6,421	0.8	30
Malawi	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliance parts	247	247	0	0	247	0	7.5
	41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather.	104	104	0	0	104	0	10
Mali	52	Cotton.	1,537	1,537	0	0	1,537	0	25
	41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather.	67	67	0	0	67	0	10
Mozambique	26	Ores, slag and ash.	18,146	18,146	20	0	18,126	0.1	5.6
	72	Iron and steel.	18,079	18,079	400	0	17,679	2.2	15
Myanmar	7	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers.	380,347	380,347	62,950	0	317,397	17	38
	44	Wood and articles of wood/ wood charcoal.	48,179	48,179	20	0	48,159	0	10
Niger	9	Coffee, tea, mate and spices.	151	151	90	0	61	60	4.5
	72	Iron and steel.	89	89	0	0	89	0	15
Rwanda	9	Coffee, tea, mate and spices.	312	63	0	0	63	0	11
	85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof/sound recorder	61	61	0	0	61	0	15
Senegal	72	Iron and steel.	12,771	12,771	0	0	12,771	0	15
	52	Cotton.	12,056	12,056	0	0	12,056	0	25
Somalia	85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof/sound recorder etc.	1,706	1,706	170	0	1,536	10	15
	72	Iron and steel.	291	291	0	0	291	0	15
Sudan	27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation/etc.	207,640	207,640	0	0	207,640	0	5
	78	Lead and articles thereof.	2,519	2,519	0	0	2,519	0	5
Tanzania	71	Natural/cultured pearls, precious stones & metals, coin etc	156,118	156,118	0	0	156,118	0	10
	23	Residues & waste from the food industrial/prepared animal fodder	5,064	5,064	1,660	0	3,405	33	25
Togo	27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation/etc.	79,270	79,270	0	0	79,270	0	5
	85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof/ sound recorder etc.	10,454	10,454	230	0	10,224	2.2	11.7
Uganda	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	10,696	10,696	110	0	10,586	1	8.7
	12	Oil seed, oleagic fruits/ miscell grain, seed, fruit etc	4,536	4,536	1,134	0	3,402	25	38

Country	HS2	Description	Imports (USD thousands)					UR (%)	PM (PP)
			Dutiable	Covered	Received				
					GSP/LDC	Other Pref.	MFN		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Yemen	85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof/ sound recorder etc	11,754	11,754	0	0	11,754	0	10
	89	Ships, boats and floating structures.	6,360	6,360	0	0	6,360	0	10
Zambia	71	Natural/cultured pearls, precious stones & metals, coin etc	44,053	44,053	0	0	44,053	0	10
	26	Ores, slag and ash.	2,053	2,053	70	0	1,983	3.4	5

Source: TAO database 16 Sept 2022

Table 6: No. of TL by UR intervals and LDC for India (2020) - Sorted in descending value of imports covered

Country	UR = 0			0 < UR < 50			50 < UR < 70			UR > 70		
	#TL	Covered	PM	#TL	Covered	PM	#TL	Covered	PM	#TL	Covered	PM
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Guinea	27	1,441,790	15.7				1	148,493	5	1	39,456	30
Bangladesh	927	1,083,410	18.1	1	3,249	10				1	26	15
Afghanistan	78	507,859	30.4									
Myanmar	245	400,561	18.5	7	15,521	48.6	1	2,034	25	10	102,871	63
Burkina Faso	9	331,505	10.6							2	28,198	37.5
Sudan	21	213,076	11							8	105,792	34.1
Tanzania	112	183,756	12.7	5	6,505	13	2	374	10	41	703,070	24.3
Togo	17	91,795	13.2	5	25,171	9				12	175,045	25
Mozambique	53	56,045	11.9	3	2,220	10	1	3,363	5	14	564,615	14.8
Chad	7	48,367	20							2	1,634	30
Zambia	56	46,677	10.4	1	569	7.5	1	132	5	7	79,011	6.1
Cambodia	212	33,473	19.9	1	565	25	1	991	25	3	4,103	100
Senegal	45	31,145	12.2	1	5,628	5	1	14	10	8	362,244	16.9
Yemen	24	22,764	12.7									
Ethiopia	54	13,632	17.6	2	4,500	27.5				7	13,380	42.9
Uganda	47	9,064	16.3	1	10,696	30				5	10,010	41
Madagascar	47	8,499	21.6	6	14,086	20	1	3,461	30	8	53,798	47.5
Liberia	11	2,736	14.5	1	1,289	5				5	2,779	45
Gambia	7	2,369	10	1	3,835	15				2	32,202	30
Benin	10	1,902	16.5				1	472	10	16	317,636	33.1
Mali	12	1,737	14.2							5	11,946	28
Lao PDR	13	1,580	15.6							2	119	30
Somalia	13	651	20.6	1	1,703	10						
Comoros	3	580	13.3							4	11,899	70
Haiti	11	522	14.5	1	939	30	1	12,011	10			
Guinea-Bissau	2	496	12.5							1	126,498	30
Malawi	28	446	12.7							7	6,198	30
Niger	11	287	16.4							4	3,785	33.8
Rwanda	11	253	19.3							7	6,164	8.9
CAR	6	228	10									
Lesotho	2	170	10									
Burundi	6	24	10									
Eritrea	1	1	10									

Source: TAO database 16 Sept 2022

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