

Annex Tables

Table AT1 Tariff lines of imports by QUAD countries from beneficiary countries of various QUAD preference schemes, 2003

Preferential scheme	EU-15		USA		Japan		Canada		Average	
	Tariff lines	%	Tariff lines	%	Tariff lines	%	Tariff lines	%	Tariff lines	%
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(11)	(12)
All schemes										
All tariff lines	10,404	100	10,496	100	9,296	100	8,497	100	9,673	100
MFN duty free access	2,176	21	3,220	31	3,349	36	4,261	50	3,252	34
Preferential access	7,588	73	5,341	51	4,017	43	3,422	40	5,092	53
Duty free preference	6,704	64	5,331	51	3,381	36	2,817	33	4,558	47
<i>Dutiable imports</i>	1,524	15	1,945	19	2,567	28	1,419	17	1,864	19
<i>Subject to MFN duties</i>	640.5	6	1,934.8	18	1,930.5	21	814.3	10	1,330	14
<i>Subject to preferential duties</i>	883.8	8	10.0	0	636.0	7	605.0	7	534	6
GSP										
All tariff lines	10,404	100	10,496	100	9,296	100	8,497	100	9,673	100
MFN duty free access	2,176	21	3,220	31	3,349	36	4,261	50	3,252	34
Preferential access	7,022	67	3,660	35	3,430	37	2,781	33	4,223	44
<i>Duty free preference</i>	3,932	38	3,660	35	2,163	23	1,232	14	2,747	28
<i>Dutiable imports</i>	4,296	41	3,616	34	3,784	41	3,004	35	3,675	38
LDC										
All tariff lines	10,404	100	10,496	100	9,296	100	8,497	100	9,673	100
MFN duty free access	2,176	21	3,220	31	3,349	36	4,261	50	3,252	34
Preferential access	8,066	78	5,364	51	4,603	50	4,139	49	5,543	57
<i>Duty free preference</i>	8,066	78	5,364	51	4,598	49	4,139	49	5,542	57
<i>Dutiable imports</i>	162	2	1,912	18	1,349	15	97	1	880	9

Table AT1 (continued)

Preferential scheme	EU-15		USA		Japan		Canada		Average	
	Tariff lines (1)	% (2)	Tariff lines (3)	% (4)	Tariff lines (5)	% (6)	Tariff lines (7)	% (8)	Tariff lines (11)	% (12)
ACP										
All tariff lines	10,404	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,404	100
MFN duty free access	2,176	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,176	21
Preferential access	7,457	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,457	72
Duty free preference	7,204	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,204	69
Dutiable imports	1,024	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,024	10
AGOA										
All tariff lines	-	-	10,496	100	-	-	-	-	10,496	100
MFN duty free access	-	-	3,220	31	-	-	-	-	3,220	31
Preferential access	-	-	6,071	58	-	-	-	-	6,071	58
Duty free preference	-	-	6,071	58	-	-	-	-	6,071	58
Dutiable imports	-	-	1,205	11	-	-	-	-	1,205	11
Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act										
All tariff lines	-	-	10,496	100	-	-	-	-	10,496	100
MFN duty free access	-	-	3,220	31	-	-	-	-	3,220	31
Preferential access	-	-	5,861	56	-	-	-	-	5,861	56
Duty free preference	-	-	5,811	55	-	-	-	-	5,811	55
Dutiable imports	-	-	1,465	14	-	-	-	-	1,465	14
Andean Trade Preference Act and Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act										
All tariff lines	-	-	10,496	100	-	-	-	-	10,496	100
MFN duty free access	-	-	3,220	31	-	-	-	-	3,220	31
Preferential access	-	-	5,750	55	-	-	-	-	5,750	55
Duty free preference	-	-	5,750	55	-	-	-	-	5,750	55
Dutiable imports	-	-	1,526	15	-	-	-	-	1,526	15

Table AT1 (continued)

Preferential scheme	EU-15		USA		Japan		Canada		Average	
	Tariff lines	%	Tariff lines	%	Tariff lines	%	Tariff lines	%	Tariff lines	%
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(11)	(12)
Countries fighting drugs										
All tariff lines	10,404	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,404	100
MFN duty free access	2,176	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,176	21
Preferential access	7,805	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,805	75
Duty free preference	7,613	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,613	73
Dutiable imports	615	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	615	6
Commonwealth Caribbean countries										
All tariff lines	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,497	100	8,497	100
MFN duty free access	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,261	50	4,261	50
Preferential access	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,345	39	3,345	39
Duty free preference	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,079	36	3,079	36
Dutiable imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,157	14	1,157	14

Source: Adapted from Table A2 in Low *et al.* (2005) and Table A1 in Low *et al.* (2006).

Table AT2 Tariff lines of non-agricultural imports by QUAD+ countries from beneficiary countries of various QUAD preference schemes, 2003

Preferential scheme	EU-15		USA		Japan		Canada		Australia		Average	
	Tariff lines	%	Tariff lines	%	Tariff lines	%	Tariff lines	%	Tariff lines	%	Tariff lines	%
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All schemes												
All tariff lines	8,289	100	8,688	100	7,438	100	7,125	100	5,330	100	7,374	100
MFN duty free access	1,774	21	2,836	33	2,888	39	3,710	52	2,332	44	2,708	37
Preferential access	6,335	76	4,290	49	3,615	49	2,859	40	1,894	36	3,798	52
Duty free preference	5,737	69	4,280	49	3,075	41	2,319	33	1,578	30	3,398	46
Dutiable imports	778	9	1,572	18	1,476	20	1,096	15	1,420	27	1,268	17
Subject to MFN duties	180.3	2	1,562.4	18	935.0	13	556.0	8	1,104.0	21	868	12
Subject to preferential duties	597.8	7	10.0	0	540.5	7	539.7	8	316.0	6	401	5
GSP												
All tariff lines	8,289	100	8,688	100	7,438	100	7,125	100	5,330	100	7,374	100
MFN duty free access	1,774	21	2,836	33	2,888	39	3,710	52	2,332	44	2,708	37
Preferential access	6,179	75	3,106	36	3,087	4	2,484	35	790	15	3,129	42
Duty free preference	3,804	46	3,106	36	2,008	27	1,131	16	158	3	2,041	28
Dutiable imports	2,711	33	2,746	32	2,542	34	2,284	32	2,840	53	2,625	36
LDC												
All tariff lines	8,289	100	8,688	100	7,438	100	7,125	100	5,330	100	7,374	100
MFN duty free access	1,774	21	2,836	33	2,888	39	3,710	52	2,332	44	2,708	37
Preferential access	6,414	77	4,215	49	4,143	56	3,415	48	2,998	56	4,237	57
Duty free preference	6,414	77	4,215	49	4,141	56	3,415	48	2,998	56	4,237	57
Dutiable imports	101	1	1,637	19	409	5	0	0	0	0	429	6

Table AT2 (continued)

Preferential scheme	EU-15		USA		Japan		Canada		Australia		Average	
	Tariff lines	%	Tariff lines	%	Tariff lines	%	Tariff lines	%	Tariff lines	%	Tariff lines	%
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ACP												
All tariff lines	8,289	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,289	100
MFN duty free access	1,774	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,774	21
Preferential access	6,439	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,439	78
<i>Duty free preference</i>	6,439	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,439	78
<i>Dutiable imports</i>	76	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	1
AGOA												
All tariff lines	-	-	8,688	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,688	100
MFN duty free access	-	-	2,836	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,836	33
Preferential access	-	-	4,900	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,900	56
<i>Duty free preference</i>	-	-	4,900	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,900	56
<i>Dutiable imports</i>	-	-	952	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	952	11
Caribbean Basin												
Economic Recovery Act												
All tariff lines	-	-	8,688	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,688	100
MFN duty free access	-	-	2,836	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,836	33
Preferential access	-	-	4,668	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,668	54
<i>Duty free preference</i>	-	-	4,618	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,618	53
<i>Dutiable imports</i>	-	-	1,234	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,234	14

Table AT2 (continued)

Preferential scheme	EU-15		USA		Japan		Canada		Australia		Average	
	Tariff lines	%	Tariff lines	%	Tariff lines	%	Tariff lines	%	Tariff lines	%	Tariff lines	%
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Andean Trade Preference Act and Andean Trade Promotion & Drug Eradication Act												
All tariff lines	-	-	8,688	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,688	100
MFN duty free access	-	-	2,836	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,836	33
Preferential access	-	-	4,559	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,559	52
Duty free preference	-	-	4,559	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,559	52
Dutiable imports	-	-	1,293	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,293	15
Countries fighting drugs												
All tariff lines	8,289	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,289	100
MFN duty free access	1,774	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,774	21
Preferential access	6,307	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,307	76
Duty free preference	6,291	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,291	76
Dutiable imports	224	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	224	3
Commonwealth Caribbean countries												
All tariff lines	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,125	100	-	-	7,125	100
MFN duty free access	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,710	52	-	-	3,710	52
Preferential access	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,678	38	-	-	2,678	38
Duty free preference	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,412	34	-	-	2,412	34
Dutiable imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,003	14	-	-	1,003	14

Source: Adapted from Table A1 in Low *et al.* (2005).

Table AT3 Tariff lines of agricultural imports by QUAD countries from beneficiary countries of various QUAD preference schemes, 20003

Preferential scheme	EU-15		USA		Japan		Canada		Average	
	Tariff lines	%	Tariff lines	%	Tariff lines	%	Tariff lines	%	Tariff lines	%
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(11)	(12)
All schemes										
All tariff lines	2,115	100	1,808	100	1,858	100	1,372	100	1,825	100
MFN duty free access	402	19	384	21	461	25	551	40	426	23
Preferential access	1,253	59	1,052	58	402	22	563	41	1,030	56
<i>Duty free preference</i>	967	46	1,052	58	306	16	497	36	942	52
<i>Dutiable imports</i>	746	35	372	21	1,091	59	324	24	457	25
GSP										
All tariff lines	2,115	100	1,808	100	1,858	100	1,372	100	1,788	100
MFN duty free access	402	19	384	21	461	25	551	40	450	25
Preferential access	843	40	554	31	343	18	297	22	509	28
<i>Duty free preference</i>	128	6	554	31	155	8	101	7	235	13
<i>Dutiable imports</i>	1,585	75	870	48	1,242	67	720	52	1,104	62
LDC										
All tariff lines	2,115	100	1,808	100	1,858	100	1,372	100	1,788	100
MFN duty free access	402	19	384	21	461	25	551	40	450	25
Preferential access	1,652	78	1,149	64	460	25	724	53	996	56
<i>Duty free preference</i>	1,652	78	1,149	64	457	25	724	53	996	56
<i>Dutiable imports</i>	61	3	275	15	940	51	97	7	343	19
ACP										
All tariff lines	2,115	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,115	100
MFN duty free access	402	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	402	19
Preferential access	1,018	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,018	48
<i>Duty free preference</i>	765	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	765	36
<i>Dutiable imports</i>	948	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	948	45

Table AT3 (continued)

Preferential scheme	EU-15		USA		Japan		Canada		Average	
	Tariff lines (1)	% (2)	Tariff lines (3)	% (4)	Tariff lines (5)	% (6)	Tariff lines (7)	% (8)	Tariff lines (11)	% (12)
AGOA										
All tariff lines	-		1,808	100	-		-		1,808	100
MFN duty free access	-		384	21	-		-		384	21
Preferential access	-		1,171	65	-		-		1,171	65
<i>Duty free preference</i>	-		1,171	65	-		-		1,171	65
<i>Dutiable imports</i>	-		253	14	-		-		253	14
Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act										
All tariff lines	-		1,808	100	-		-		1,808	100
MFN duty free access	-		384	21	-		-		384	21
Preferential access	-		1,193	66	-		-		1,193	66
<i>Duty free preference</i>	-		1,193	66	-		-		1,193	66
<i>Dutiable imports</i>	-		231	13	-		-		231	13
Andean Trade Preference Act and Andean Trade Promotion & Drug Eradication Act										
All tariff lines	-		1,808	100	-		-		1,808	100
MFN duty free access	-		384	21	-		-		384	21
Preferential access	-		1,191	66	-		-		1,191	66
<i>Duty free preference</i>	-		1,191	66	-		-		1,191	66
<i>Dutiable imports</i>	-		233	13	-		-		233	13

Table AT3 (continued)

Preferential scheme	EU-15		USA		Japan		Canada		Average	
	Tariff lines	%	Tariff lines	%	Tariff lines	%	Tariff lines	%	Tariff lines	%
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(11)	(12)
Countries fighting drugs										
All tariff lines	2,115	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,115	100
MFN duty free access	402	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	402	19
Preferential access	1,498	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,498	71
Duty free preference	1,322	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,322	63
Dutiable imports	391	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	391	18
Commonwealth Caribbean countries										
All tariff lines	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,372	100	1,372	100
MFN duty free access	-	-	-	-	-	-	551	40	551	40
Preferential access	-	-	-	-	-	-	667	49	667	49
Duty free preference	-	-	-	-	-	-	667	49	667	49
Dutiable imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	154	11	154	11

Source: Adapted from Table A1 in Low *et al.* (2005).

Table AT4 Total exports from preference scheme beneficiary countries to the QUAD countries, 2003 (US\$ million)

Preferential scheme	EU-15		USA		Japan		Canada		Australia		Total	
	Imports (1)	% (2)	Imports (3)	% (4)	Imports (5)	% (6)	Imports (7)	% (8)	Imports (9)	% (10)	Imports (11)	% (12)
All schemes												
All tariff lines	496,086.5	100	237,453.9	100	172,042.1	100	45,802.3	100	19,760.2	100	971,145.0	100
MFN duty free access	255,138.6	51	79,333.5	33	114,019.2	66	26,682.7	58	9,747.1	49	484,921.1	50
Preferential access	200,701.1	40	56,198.3	24	23,005.3	13	12,068.7	26	1,866.3	9	293,839.7	30
Duty free preference	104,431.8	21	56,119.0	24	14,794.2	9	2,902.9	6	147.8	1	178,395.7	18
Dutiable imports	136,516.1	28	102,001.4	43	43,228.7	25	16,216.7	35	9,865.3	50	307,828.2	32
Subject to MFN duties	40,246.8	8	101,922.1	43	35,017.6	20	7,050.9	15	8,146.8	41	192,384.2	20
Subject to preferential duties	96,269.3	19	79.3	0	8,211.1	5	9,165.8	20	1,718.5	9	115,444.0	12
GSP												
All tariff lines	436,327.7	100	173,805.1	100	170,479.2	100	44,505.6	100	19,649.5	100	844,767.1	100
MFN duty free access	221,766.4	51	63,392.3	36	113,037.1	66	25,810.8	58	9,647.5	49	433,654.1	51
Preferential access	178,257.1	41	26,011.5	15	22,549.1	13	11,650.1	26	1,855.2	9	240,323.0	28
Duty free preference	83,070.7	19	25,970.3	15	14,338.0	8	2,484.4	6	136.7	1	126,000.1	15
Dutiable imports	131,490.6	30	84,442.5	49	43,104.1	25	16,210.4	36	9,865.3	50	285,112.9	34
LDC												
All tariff lines	13,704.3	100	10,042.2	100	1,562.9	100	739.0	100	110.7	100	26,159.1	100
MFN duty free access	5,986.5	44	699.0	7	982.1	63	401.3	54	99.6	90	8,168.5	31
Preferential access	7,583.2	55	5,071.2	50	456.2	29	337.7	46	11.1	10	13,459.4	51
Duty free preference	7,583.2	55	5,071.2	50	456.2	29	337.7	46	11.1	10	13,459.4	51
Dutiable imports	134.6	1	4,272.0	43	124.6	8	0.0	0	0.0	0	4,531.2	17

Table AT4 (continued)

Preferential scheme	EU-15		USA		Japan		Canada		Australia		Total	
	Imports	%	Imports	%	Imports	%	Imports	%	Imports	%	Imports	%
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ACP												
All tariff lines	30,621.2	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,621.2	100
MFN duty free access	19,994.3	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,994.3	65
Preferential access	8,848.2	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,848.2	29
Duty free preference	8,160.2	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,160.2	27
Dutiable imports	2,466.7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,466.7	8
AGOA												
All tariff lines	-	-	19,062.4	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,062.4	100
MFN duty free access	-	-	4,234.0	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,234.0	22
Preferential access	-	-	14,731.6	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,731.6	77
Duty free preference	-	-	14,731.6	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,731.6	77
Dutiable imports	-	-	96.8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	96.8	1
Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act												
All tariff lines	-	-	23,523.0	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,523.0	100
MFN duty free access	-	-	7,454.7	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,454.7	32
Preferential access	-	-	4,142.6	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,142.6	18
Duty free preference	-	-	4,104.5	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,104.5	17
Dutiable imports	-	-	11,963.8	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,963.8	51

Table AT4 (continued)

Preferential scheme	EU-15		USA		Japan		Canada		Australia		Total	
	Imports	%	Imports	%	Imports	%	Imports	%	Imports	%	Imports	%
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Andean Trade Preference Act and Andean Trade Promotion & Drug Eradication Act												
All tariff lines	-	-	11,021.2	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,021.2	100
MFN duty free access	-	-	3,553.5	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,553.5	32
Preferential access	-	-	6,241.4	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,241.4	57
Duty free preference	-	-	6,241.4	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,241.4	57
Dutiable imports	-	-	1,226.3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,226.3	11
Countries fighting drugs												
All tariff lines	15,433.3	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,433.3	100
MFN duty free access	7,391.4	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,391.4	48
Preferential access	6,012.6	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,012.6	39
Duty free preference	5,617.7	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,617.7	36
Dutiable imports	2,424.2	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,424.2	16
Commonwealth Caribbean countries												
All tariff lines	-	-	-	-	-	-	557.7	100	-	-	557.7	100
MFN duty free access	-	-	-	-	-	-	470.6	84	-	-	470.6	84
Preferential access	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.9	15	-	-	80.9	15
Duty free preference	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.8	14	-	-	80.8	14
Dutiable imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	1	-	-	6.3	1

Source: Adapted from Table A1 in Low *et al.* (2005).

Table AT5 Non-agricultural exports from preference scheme beneficiary countries to the QUAD countries, 2003 (US\$ million)

Preferential scheme	EU-15		USA		Japan		Canada		Australia		Total	
	Imports	%	Imports	%	Imports	%	Imports	%	Imports	%	Imports	%
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All schemes												
All tariff lines	439,016.7	100	218,135.1	100	161,071.1	100	42,879.4	100	19,760.2	100	880,862.5	100
MFN duty free access	229,799.3	52	69,573.7	32	110,547.0	69	24,601.0	57	9,747.1	49	444,268.1	50
Preferential access	182,343.2	42	50,170.1	23	20,962.8	13	11,562.1	27	1,866.3	9	266,904.5	30
Duty free preference	97,356.7	22	50,091.9	23	13,723.8	9	2,582.4	6	147.8	1	163,902.6	19
Dutiable imports	111,860.7	25	98,469.5	45	36,800.3	23	15,696.0	37	9,865.3	50	272,691.8	31
Subject to MFN duties	26,874.2	6	98,391.3	45	29,561.3	18	6,716.3	16	8,146.8	41	169,689.9	19
Subject to preferential duties	84,986.5	19	78.2	0	7,239.0	4	8,979.7	21	1,718.5	9	103,001.9	12
GSP												
All tariff lines	393,955.5	100	160,732.0	100	159,684.1	100	41,656.9	100	19,649.5	100	775,678.0	100
MFN duty free access	202,725.2	51	57,070.5	36	109,728.6	69	23,778.7	57	9,647.5	49	402,950.5	52
Preferential access	165,321.0	42	22,771.2	14	20,513.4	13	11,168.0	27	1,855.2	9	221,628.8	29
Duty free preference	80,639.3	20	22,731.1	14	13,274.4	8	2,188.4	5	136.7	1	118,969.9	15
Dutiable imports	110,591.0	28	80,930.4	50	36,681.1	23	15,689.8	38	9,865.3	50	253,757.6	33
LDC												
All tariff lines	12,143.8	100	9,691.8	100	1,387.0	100	703.4	100	110.7	100	24,036.7	100
MFN duty free access	5,115.7	42	413.4	4	818.4	59	366.1	52	99.6	90	6,813.2	28
Preferential access	7,017.9	58	5,006.6	52	449.4	32	337.3	48	11.1	10	12,822.3	53
Duty free preference	7,017.9	58	5,006.6	52	449.4	32	337.3	48	11.1	10	12,822.3	53
Dutiable imports	10.2	0	4,271.8	44	119.2	9	0.0	0	0.0	0	4,401.2	18
ACP												
All tariff lines	22,101.5	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,101.5	100
MFN duty free access	15,803.9	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,803.9	72
Preferential access	5,516.8	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,516.8	25
Duty free preference	5,516.8	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,516.8	25
Dutiable imports	780.8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	780.8	4

Table AT5 (continued)

Preferential scheme	EU-15		USA		Japan		Canada		Australia		Total	
	Imports	%	Imports	%	Imports	%	Imports	%	Imports	%	Imports	%
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
AGOA												
All tariff lines	-		18,018.1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,018.1	100
MFN duty free access	-		3,470.1	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,470.1	19
Preferential access	-		14,457.1	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,457.1	80
<i>Duty free preference</i>	-		14,457.1	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,457.1	80
<i>Dutiable imports</i>	-		90.9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	90.9	1
Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act												
All tariff lines	-		20,615.4	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,615.4	100
MFN duty free access	-		6,114.5	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,114.5	30
Preferential access	-		2,587.6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,587.6	13
<i>Duty free preference</i>	-		2,549.5	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,549.5	12
<i>Dutiable imports</i>	-		11,951.4	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,951.4	58
Andean Trade Preference Act and Andean Trade Promotion & Drug Eradication Act												
All tariff lines	-		9,077.8	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,077.8	100
MFN duty free access	-		2,505.2	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,505.2	28
Preferential access	-		5,347.6	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,347.6	59
<i>Duty free preference</i>	-		5,347.6	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,347.6	59
<i>Dutiable imports</i>	-		1,225.0	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,225.0	13

Table AT5 (continued)

Preferential scheme	EU-15		USA		Japan		Canada		Australia		Total	
	Imports (1)	% (2)	Imports (3)	% (4)	Imports (5)	% (6)	Imports (7)	% (8)	Imports (9)	% (10)	Imports (11)	% (12)
Countries fighting drugs												
All tariff lines	10,815.9	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,815.9	100
MFN duty free access	6,154.5	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,154.5	57
Preferential access	4,487.5	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,487.5	41
Duty free preference	4,182.7	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,182.7	39
Dutiable imports	478.7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	478.7	4
Commonwealth Caribbean countries												
All tariff lines	-	-	-	-	-	-	519.1	100	-	-	519.1	100
MFN duty free access	-	-	-	-	-	-	456.2	88	-	-	456.2	88
Preferential access	-	-	-	-	-	-	56.8	11	-	-	56.8	11
Duty free preference	-	-	-	-	-	-	56.7	11	-	-	56.7	11
Dutiable imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.2	1	-	-	6.2	1

Source: Adapted from Table A1 in Low *et al.* (2005).

Table AT6 Agricultural exports from preference scheme beneficiary countries to the QUAD countries, 2003 (US\$ millions)

Preferential scheme	EU-15		USA		Japan		Canada		Australia		Total	
	Imports (1)	% (2)	Imports (3)	% (4)	Imports (5)	% (6)	Imports (7)	% (8)	Imports (9)	% (10)	Imports (11)	% (12)
All schemes												
All tariff lines	57,069.8	100	19,318.8	100	10,971.0	100	2,922.9	100	0.0	0.0	90,282.5	100
MFN duty free access	25,339.3	44	9,759.8	51	3,472.2	32	2,081.7	71	0.0	0.0	40,653.0	45
Preferential access	18,357.9	32	6,028.2	31	2,042.5	19	506.6	17	0.0	0.0	26,935.2	30
Duty free preference	7,075.1	12	6,027.1	31	1,070.4	10	320.5	11	0.0	0.0	14,493.1	16
Dutiable imports	24,655.4	43	3,531.9	18	6,428.4	59	520.7	18	0.0	0.0	35,136.4	39
Subject to MFN duties	13,372.6	23	3,530.8	18	5,456.3	50	334.6	11	0.0	0.0	22,694.3	25
Subject to preferential duties	11,282.8	20	1.1	0	972.1	9	186.1	6	0.0	0.0	12,442.1	14
GSP												
All tariff lines	42,372.2	100	13,073.1	100	10,795.1	100	2,848.7	100			69,089.1	100
MFN duty free access	19,041.2	45	6,321.8	48	3,308.5	31	2,032.1	71			30,703.6	44
Preferential access	12,936.1	31	3,240.3	25	2,035.7	19	482.1	17			18,694.2	27
Duty free preference	2,431.4	6	3,239.2	25	1,063.6	10	296.0	10			7,030.2	10
Dutiable imports	20,899.6	49	3,512.1	27	6,423.0	59	520.6	18	0.0	0.0	31,355.3	45
LDC												
All tariff lines	1,560.5	100	350.4	100	175.9	100	35.6	100			2,122.4	100
MFN duty free access	870.8	56	285.6	82	163.7	93	35.2	99			1,355.3	64
Preferential access	565.3	36	64.6	18	6.8	4	0.4	1			637.1	30
Duty free preference	565.3	36	64.6	18	6.8	4	0.4	1			637.1	30
Dutiable imports	124.4	8	0.2	0	5.4	3	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	130.0	6
ACP												
All tariff lines	8,519.7	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,519.7	100
MFN duty free access	4,190.4	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,190.4	49
Preferential access	3,331.4	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,331.4	39
Duty free preference	2,643.4	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,643.4	31
Dutiable imports	1,685.9	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,685.9	20

Table AT6 (continued)

Preferential scheme	EU-15		USA		Japan		Canada		Australia		Total			
	Imports	% (2)	Imports	% (4)	Imports	% (5)	Imports	% (7)	Imports	% (9)	Imports	% (11)	Imports	% (12)
AGOA	-		1,044.3	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,044.3	100		
All tariff lines	-		763.9	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	763.9	73		
MFN duty free access	-		274.5	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	274.5	26		
Preferential access	-		274.5	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	274.5	26		
Duty free preference	-		5.9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.9	1		
Dutiable imports	-				-	-	-	-	-	-				
Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act	-		2,907.6	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,907.6	100		
All tariff lines	-		1,340.2	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,340.2	46		
MFN duty free access	-		1,555.0	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,555.0	53		
Preferential access	-		1,555.0	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,555.0	53		
Duty free preference	-		12.4	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.4	0		
Dutiable imports	-				-	-	-	-	-	-				
Andean Trade Preference Act and Andean Trade Promotion & Drug Eradication Act	-		1,943.4	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,943.4	100		
All tariff lines	-		1,048.3	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,048.3	54		
MFN duty free access	-		893.8	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	893.8	46		
Preferential access	-		893.8	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	893.8	46		
Duty free preference	-		1.3	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	0		
Dutiable imports	-				-	-	-	-	-	-				

Table AT6 (continued)

Preferential scheme	EU-15		USA		Japan		Canada		Australia		Total	
	Imports (1)	% (2)	Imports (3)	% (4)	Imports (5)	% (6)	Imports (7)	% (8)	Imports (9)	% (10)	Imports (11)	% (12)
Countries fighting drugs												
All tariff lines	4,617.4	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,617.4	100
MFN duty free access	1,236.9	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,236.9	27
Preferential access	1,525.1	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,525.1	33
Duty free preference	1,435.0	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,435.0	31
Dutiable imports	1,945.5	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,945.5	42
Commonwealth Caribbean countries												
All tariff lines	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.6	100	-	-	38.6	100
MFN duty free access	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.4	37	-	-	14.4	37
Preferential access	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.1	62	-	-	24.1	62
Duty free preference	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.1	62	-	-	24.1	62
Dutiable imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0	-	-	0.1	0

Source: Adapted from Table A1 in Low *et al.* (2005).

Table AT7 Imports of non-agricultural products from preference beneficiaries by type of market access, 2003 (% of total bilateral imports, US\$ million)

Country	QUAD + Australia						
	Bilateral imports	Imports (%)			Average percentage of:		
		MFN duty free access	MFN dutiable access	Preferential access	MFN duty free access	MFN dutiable access	Preferential access
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Developing countries							
Albania	184	30	2	68	0.50	0.14	0.86
Antigua and Barbuda	416	81	0	19	0.14	0.00	0.10
Argentina	5,055	30	37	32	3.68	2.18	4.00
Armenia	202	66	6	27	0.29	0.17	0.23
Bahrain	770	20	38	42	0.56	0.36	0.70
Barbados	39	54	0	45	0.42	0.03	0.30
Belize	84	70	7	23	0.23	0.06	0.16
Bolivia	233	49	16	35	0.52	0.43	0.48
Botswana	1,712	98	0	2	0.22	0.03	0.13
Brazil	28,711	52	24	23	8.98	5.61	8.06
Brunei Darussalam	2,579	88	12	0	0.25	0.31	0.13
Cameroon	1,534	79	1	20	0.64	0.11	0.65
China	343,804	46	40	14	24.86	27.40	11.78
Colombia	6,361	40	9	51	2.33	1.54	2.61
Congo	731	47	0	53	0.39	0.00	0.24
Côte d'Ivoire	778	62	0	37	0.58	0.04	0.64
Cuba	362	77	6	16	0.54	0.07	0.44
Dominica	18	13	22	64	0.13	0.06	0.07
Dominican Republic	4,135	23	1	76	1.64	0.61	1.78
Ecuador	2,496	19	6	75	1.49	0.52	1.16
Egypt	4,189	31	26	43	1.81	1.32	3.05
El Salvador	1,917	3	3	93	0.63	0.54	0.82
Gabon	1,934	27	0	73	0.43	0.00	0.26
Georgia	335	35	51	14	0.54	0.11	0.24
Ghana	647	46	1	54	0.78	0.11	0.62
Grenada	7	50	0	50	0.07	0.09	0.03
Guatemala	2,244	5	2	93	0.81	0.54	1.17
Guyana	294	93	0	7	0.40	0.02	0.18
Honduras	3,136	9	2	89	0.70	0.51	0.77
Hong Kong, China	20,332	46	52	0	11.79	21.17	1.47
India	29,057	31	28	41	12.07	12.36	10.65
Indonesia	37,349	57	22	21	8.68	7.86	7.44
Jamaica	740	44	0	56	0.52	0.06	0.35
Kenya	335	18	2	80	0.79	0.15	0.97
Korea, Republic of	84,674	53	45	2	16.36	29.67	2.08
Kuwait	8,591	68	25	7	0.64	0.26	0.54
Kyrgyz Republic	49	65	20	16	0.12	0.13	0.09
Macao, China	2,200	2	86	12	0.77	2.69	0.53
Malaysia	54,093	80	13	7	10.02	8.39	5.89

Table AT7 (continued)

QUAD + Australia							
Country	Imports (%)				Average percentage of:		
	Bilateral imports	MFN duty free access	MFN dutiable access	Preferential access	MFN duty free access	MFN dutiable access	Preferential access
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mauritius	1,125	6	1	92	0.77	0.40	1.53
Moldova	183	5	59	36	0.27	0.35	0.57
Mongolia	209	1	94	5	0.21	0.50	0.17
Namibia	615	39	1	60	0.40	0.05	0.39
Nicaragua	665	18	1	82	0.35	0.16	0.38
Nigeria	17,398	40	4	56	0.79	0.04	0.81
Oman	3,216	82	15	3	0.55	0.41	0.60
Pakistan	5,922	3	45	51	2.20	4.02	3.44
Panama	531	64	21	15	0.93	0.14	0.77
Paraguay	95	65	8	27	0.29	0.12	0.30
Peru	4,753	64	13	24	1.82	1.60	1.98
Philippines	23,065	75	12	13	7.22	4.52	5.12
Qatar	7,242	90	9	1	0.53	0.20	0.53
St Kitts and Nevis	50	35	1	63	0.22	0.01	0.16
St Lucia	13	25	0	75	0.15	0.01	0.16
St Vincent and Gren.	47	94	0	6	0.07	0.01	0.04
Sri Lanka	3,286	14	51	35	1.73	2.45	2.26
Suriname	341	71	4	25	0.32	0.01	0.20
Swaziland	173	9	3	88	0.37	0.03	0.29
Taipei, Chinese	70,460	65	35	0	17.42	32.42	0.31
Thailand	37,574	53	21	26	11.19	9.77	8.86
Trinidad and Tobago	4,796	58	1	41	0.71	0.04	0.55
United Arab Emirates	19,673	84	8	8	2.77	2.08	3.34
Uruguay	511	38	20	42	1.02	0.51	0.91
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep.	16,611	41	53	6	1.79	0.56	1.55
Zimbabwe	321	28	2	70	0.48	0.21	0.46
Developing countries total	871,202	52.1	31.8	15.9	na	na	na
LDCs							
Angola	5,361	26	0	74	0.38	0.01	0.27
Bangladesh	6,460	3	30	67	0.69	0.81	2.15
Benin	11	34	1	65	0.13	0.01	0.11
Burkina Faso	16	32	0	67	0.21	0.01	0.18
Burundi	3	71	0	29	0.05	0.00	0.03
Cambodia	1,962	0	64	36	0.30	0.49	0.99
Central African Rep.	98	97	0	3	0.10	0.00	0.05
Chad	22	3	0	97	0.06	0.00	0.06
Congo (DRC)	970	86	0	14	0.30	0.00	0.15
Djibouti	4	82	0	18	0.07	0.00	0.06
Gambia, The	3	16	1	83	0.10	0.01	0.11

Table AT7 (continued)

Country	QUAD + Australia						
	Bilateral imports	Imports (%)			Average percentage of:		
		MFN duty free access	MFN dutiable access	Preferential access	MFN duty free access	MFN dutiable access	Preferential access
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Guinea	474	88	0	12	0.24	0.01	0.18
Guinea-Bissau	8	30	0	70	0.03	0.00	0.03
Haiti	330	2	0	98	0.28	0.01	0.43
Lesotho	406	1	0	99	0.03	0.00	0.19
Madagascar	594	4	0	95	0.51	0.06	1.10
Malawi	25	4	0	96	0.10	0.00	0.09
Maldives	138	1	79	21	0.09	0.12	0.18
Mali	13	44	1	55	0.30	0.03	0.27
Mauritania	406	50	0	49	0.26	0.01	0.32
Mozambique	640	2	0	98	0.20	0.00	0.15
Myanmar	844	14	31	55	0.52	0.78	0.75
Nepal	276	4	57	23	0.49	0.56	1.39
Niger	13	77	1	22	0.28	0.01	0.20
Rwanda	8	88	0	12	0.08	0.00	0.06
Senegal	297	9	1	90	0.55	0.03	0.68
Sierra Leone	121	87	0	13	0.41	0.00	0.58
Solomon Islands	22	39	30	31	0.14	0.02	0.02
Tanzania	656	75	0	25	0.50	0.01	0.33
Togo	39	61	0	39	0.21	0.02	0.19
Uganda	102	24	0	76	0.33	0.00	0.27
Zambia	113	60	0	40	0.26	0.01	0.19
LDC total	20,435	20.2	18.3	61.2	na	na	na
Overall total	891,637	51.4	31.5	17.0	na	na	na

Source: Low *et al.* (2005).

Table AT8 Weighted duty margins for agricultural products in 2003 (weighted by bilateral imports)

Country	Weighted preference margin					Adjusted weighted preference margin				
	QUAD	Canada	EU	Japan	USA	QUAD	Canada	EU	Japan	USA
Developing countries	1	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12
Albania	2	0	3	1	0	0	-1	1	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
Argentina	0	0	0	2	1	-1	0	-1	1	-4
Armenia	2	0	3	0	2	0	-1	-1	0	0
Bahrain	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	-	-
Barbados	34	4	45	0	8	4	0	6	0	1
Belize	35	0	38	0	31	14	0	15	0	16
Bolivia	8	0	8	0	9	2	0	2	0	2
Botswana	17	2	17	-	0	16	-2	16	-	0
Brazil	1	11	0	0	0	-3	0	-1	0	-17
Brunei Darussalam	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	11	0	12	0	0	9	0	9	0	0
China	1	1	2	1	0	-1	-2	-5	0	-1
Colombia	3	12	2	0	4	-1	-1	-3	0	1
Congo	21	0	16	0	37	4	0	2	0	10
Cuba	7	7	8	0	-	-12	2	-13	0	-
Côte d'Ivoire	4	0	5	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
Dominica	22	0	23	0	4	17	0	18	0	1
Dominican Republic	14	1	19	4	13	6	0	12	0	4
Ecuador	3	0	3	5	3	-2	0	-5	0	0
Egypt	2	1	3	0	1	0	-2	0	0	0
El Salvador	12	79	2	0	14	2	0	0	0	4
Fiji Islands	48	0	64	0	8	7	-1	9	0	2
Gabon	1	0	3	-	0	1	0	1	-	0
Georgia	3	0	3	0	0	-1	0	-1	0	0
Ghana	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Grenada	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0

Table AT8 (continued)

Country	Weighted preference margin					Adjusted weighted preference margin						
	QUAD	Canada	EU	Japan	USA	QUAD	Canada	EU	Japan	USA		
Developing countries	1	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12		
Guatemala	6	19	5	0	5	0	0	1	0	0		
Guyana	58	78	59	0	29	8	0	8	0	7		
Honduras	4	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0		
Hong Kong, China	0	2	0	0	0	-2	-2	-5	0	-2		
India	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	-1	0	0		
Indonesia	1	1	1	3	0	-1	0	-1	0	0		
Jamaica	20	2	41	0	3	5	0	9	0	1		
Kenya	7	0	8	2	0	2	0	3	1	0		
Korea, Republic of	0	1	0	0	0	-1	-2	-3	0	-3		
Kuwait	1	0	1	-	0	0	-2	0	-	-1		
Kyrgyz Republic	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Macao, China	0	1	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0		
Malaysia	1	2	1	4	0	0	-1	-1	2	0		
Mauritius	58	4	60	0	12	11	0	11	0	3		
Moldova	2	0	2	0	1	-1	-1	-1	0	0		
Mongolia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Namibia	11	0	11	0	0	10	0	10	0	0		
Nicaragua	5	0	5	0	6	1	0	1	0	1		
Nigeria	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Oman	0	0	2	0	0	0	-2	-1	0	-1		
Pakistan	6	0	7	0	1	2	0	3	0	0		
Panama	4	0	1	2	21	-5	0	-7	1	5		
Papua New Guinea	4	0	4	0	5	3	0	3	0	1		
Paraguay	1	3	0	0	8	0	-2	-1	0	1		
Peru	8	0	7	1	11	3	0	4	0	2		
Philippines	6	2	1	7	8	1	0	-1	2	2		
Qatar	2	-	2	-	0	-1	-	-1	-	0		

Table AT8 (continued)

Country	Weighted preference margin					Adjusted weighted preference margin				
	QUAD	Canada	EU	Japan	USA	QUAD	Canada	EU	Japan	USA
Developing countries	1	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12
St Kitts and Nevis	64	3	65	0	0	7	0	8	0	0
St Lucia	29	0	29	-	4	22	0	22	-	1
St Vincent & Grenadines	29	3	29	-	1	22	0	22	-	1
Sri Lanka	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suriname	7	0	8	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
Swaziland	47	0	48	0	53	7	0	7	0	14
Taipei, Chinese	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	-4	-1	-2
Thailand	1	1	1	2	2	-2	-1	-7	1	-1
Trinidad and Tobago	35	4	48	0	15	5	1	6	0	4
United Arab Emirates	0	2	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	-1
Uruguay	0	0	0	2	2	-2	-4	-1	0	0
Venezuela	2	1	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Zimbabwe	10	7	11	0	0	2	2	4	0	-24
Total developing countries	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.4	1.7	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	0.1	-1.4
LDCs	1	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12
Angola	4	-	4	-	0	4	-	4	-	0
Bangladesh	10	0	11	2	5	2	0	3	2	-3
Benin	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	1	0	2	0	0	-6	0	-8	0	0
Burundi	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cambodia	8	0	15	-	1	2	0	4	-	0
Central African Republic	0	1	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0
Chad	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Dem. Rep. of Congo	6	0	7	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Djibouti	2	-	2	0	0	0	-	1	0	0
Gambia, The	6	0	6	0	-	2	0	2	0	-

Table AT8 (continued)

Country	Weighted preference margin					Adjusted weighted preference margin				
	QUAD	Canada	EU	Japan	USA	QUAD	Canada	EU	Japan	USA
Guinea	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	0
Haiti	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lesotho	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Madagascar	2	0.1	3.8	0	0	0.1	0	0.2	0	0
Malawi	14	0	17	1	10	2	0	3	1	-4
Maldives	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	-4
Mali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritania	4	7	4	2	0	1	1	1	1	0
Mozambique	11	1	6	0	59	-3	0	-6	0	16
Myanmar	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-8	0	0
Nepal	1	0	1	2	2	-43	0	-48	1	2
Niger	2	0	2	0	3	2	0	1	0	3
Rwanda	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Senegal	6	7	6	0	1	3	1	3	0	0
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	7	0
Solomon Islands	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Tanzania	8	0	11	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
Togo	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Uganda	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Zambia	5	0	6	0	1	-16	0	-18	0	0
Total LDCs	2.5	0	2.9	0.1	1.8	0.1	0	0.2	0.1	-0.3
Total	1.4	1.6	1.5	0.3	1.7	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	0.1	-1.4

Source: Low *et al.* (2006)

Table AT9 Weighted duty margins for non-agricultural products in 2003 (weighted by bilateral imports)

Country	Weighted preference margin					Adjusted weighted preference margin					Adj. weighted preference margin further adj. for comp. and util. ^a		
	QUAD + Aus	Aus	Canada	EU	Japan	USA	QUAD + Aus	Aus	Canada	EU		Japan	USA
Developing countries	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Albania	5	0	0	5	0	2	1	0	-1	2	0	1	2
Antigua and Barbuda	0		0	0	4	2	0		0	0	3	2	0
Argentina	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armenia	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	-4	0	0	1	1
Bahrain	1	0	0	3	0	1	-2	0	-3	-1	0	-4	-3
Barbados	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Belize	3	1	1	1	0	3	2	0	-1	0	0	2	1
Bolivia	2	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botswana	0	3	0	0	0	12	0	3	0	0	0	7	8
Brazil	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-4	-1	0	-4	-3
Cameroon	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
China	0	0	1	1	1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1
Colombia	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	0
Congo	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Côte d'Ivoire	5	4	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Cuba	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	1
Dominica	2	0	3	2	0	4	1	0	-1	1	0	2	2
Dominican Republic	10	0	1	3	2	11	5	0	-2	1	0	6	4
Ecuador	3	0	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Egypt	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	-3	-3
El Salvador	16	0	0	7	0	16	9	0	-5	2	0	9	5

Table AT9 (continued)

Country	Weighted preference margin										Adjusted weighted preference margin					Adj. weighted preference margin further adj. for comp. and util. ^a
	QUAD + Aus	Aus	Canada	EU	Japan	USA	QUAD + Aus	Aus	Canada	EU	Japan	USA	USA	USA		
Developing countries	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
Gabon	1	5	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0			
Georgia	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0			
Ghana	5	2	0	6	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	1			
Grenada	4	2	2	7	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0			
Guatemala	15	0	0	8	0	15	10	-1	-4	0	0	10	2			
Guyana	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1			
Honduras	15	0	0	9	0	15	8	0	-5	2	0	9	7			
Hong Kong, China	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	0	-2	-2	0	-3	-2			
India	1	0	1	2	1	1	-1	0	-2	-1	0	0	0			
Indonesia	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	-1	-1	0	-1	-1			
Jamaica	5	0	0	6	0	6	2	0	0	2	0	3	2			
Kenya	12	0	1	6	0	17	7	0	-4	1	0	10	11			
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-2	-2	0	-1	-1			
Kuwait	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Kyrgyz Republic	1	0	1	2	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	0	-5	-4			
Macao, China	0	0	0	1	0	0	-5	-1	-3	-5	0	-6	-4			
Malaysia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Mauritius	12	0	0	11	0	16	5	-1	-4	3	0	10	4			
Moldova	1	0	0	1	0	0	-2	-8	-2	-1	0	-4	-3			
Mongolia	0	0	0	2	0	0	-5	0	-5	-3	0	-5	-4			
Namibia	6	0	0	6	0	6	4	0	0	4	0	4	3			
Nicaragua	14	1	0	6	0	14	7	0	-1	0	0	8	0			

Table AT9 (continued)

Country	Weighted preference margin					Adjusted weighted preference margin					Adj. weighted preference margin further adj. for comp. and util. ^a		
	QUAD + Aus	Aus	Canada	EU	Japan	USA	QUAD + Aus	Aus	Canada	EU	Japan	USA	USA
Developing	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	-4	-1	0	-2	-1
Pakistan	5	0	1	9	1	0	0	0	-5	4	0	-3	-2
Panama	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	-1	-2	0	0	0	0
Paraguay	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	-5	0	0	0	-1	0
Peru	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1
Philippines	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1
Qatar	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2
St Kitts and Nevis	2	0	2	3	0	2	1	-	1	1	0	1	1
St Lucia	6	0	0	3	1	6	4	-	-1	1	0	4	0
St Vincent and Grenadines	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	-2	0	0	0	2	2
Sri Lanka	1	0	1	2	1	0	-3	0	-3	-3	0	-4	-3
Suriname	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Swaziland	17	0	1	3	0	18	10	0	-1	1	0	11	12
Taipei, Chinese	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
Thailand	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	-2	0	0	-1	-1
Uruguay	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep.	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	3	2	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total developing countries	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.6	-0.51	-0.40	-1.30	-0.95	0.15	-0.4	6

Table AT9 (continued)

Country	Weighted preference margin					Adjusted weighted preference margin					Adj. weighted preference margin further adj. for comp. and util. ^a		
	QUAD + Aus	Aus	Canada	EU	Japan	USA	QUAD + Aus	Aus	Canada	EU		Japan	USA
LDCs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Angola	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	9	3	17	12	46	0	2	3	13	4	10	-4	-3
Benin	5	-	7	5	0	0	1	-	0	1	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	2	5	1	2	3	1	0	4	0	0	2	0	0
Burundi	1	-	11	1	3	0	0	-	9	0	3	0	0
Cambodia	13	12	18	12	202	0	1	11	14	5	50	-5	-4
Central African Rep.	0	-	1	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
Chad	1	15	0	4	-	0	0	14	0	2	-	0	0
Congo (DRC)	0	15	5	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	1	-	0	1	0	0	1	6	0	1	0	0	0
Gambia, The	10	-	1	11	0	1	3	-	0	4	0	1	0
Guinea	1	8	0	1	3	0	0	-	0	0	2	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	8	-	-	10	7	0	2	-	0	3	4	0	0
Haiti	18	25	14	8	6	19	10	24	9	2	6	10	7
Lesotho	19	15	18	3	10	19	11	14	13	1	10	11	13
Madagascar	14	0	16	13	1	16	6	0	12	4	1	10	11
Malawi	19	-	16	1	2	20	12	-	11	1	1	12	14
Maldives	4	8	17	19	1	0	-2	7	12	6	0	-5	-5
Mali	2	0	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Mauritania	5	1	2	4	7	2	2	1	1	1	5	1	0
Mozambique	6	0	0	7	1	17	3	0	0	3	1	7	8
Myanmar	12	1	0	10	51	0	2	1	-2	4	9	-4	-3

Table AT9 (continued)

Country	Weighted preference margin										Adjusted weighted preference margin				Adj. weighted preference margin further adj. for comp. and util. ^a
	QUAD + Aus	Aus	Canada	EU	Japan	USA	QUAD + Aus	Aus	Canada	EU	Japan	USA	USA	USA	
LDCs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Nepal	2	6	12	8	5	0	-2	5	8	4	3	-5	-3		
Niger	1	3	3	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0		
Rwanda	1		1	1	0	1	0		0	0	0	1	0		
Senegal	11	1	1	12	5	0	3	0	1	3	3	0	0		
Sierra Leone	1	5	4	1	3	3	0	3	2	0	3	2	0		
Solomon Islands	3	1	0	2	3	1	2	0	0	2	2	1	0		
Tanzania	2	1	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1		
Togo	3	0	5	4	3	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	0		
Uganda	7	0	1	7	3	6	1	0	0	1	3	3	3		
Zambia	1	2	3	1	2	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0		
Total LDCs	6.4	2.3	14.8	7.4	41.9	2.1	1.6	2.1	11.3	2.6	10.2	-0.7			
Overall total	0.8	0.3	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.7	-0.5	-0.4	-1.1	-0.8	0.2	-0.5			

^aPreference margin further adjusted for competition effects and utilisation rates
Source: Low et al. (2005).

Table AT10 QUAD preference schemes given to middle-income developing countries, analysed in Alexandraki and Lankes (2004)

	EU	USA	Japan	Canada
Albania	EU-Albania	GSP	GSP	MFN
Argentina	GSP (excl. I,III, XI, XVII)	GSP	GSP	GPT
Armenia	GSP (excl. II, XXVI)	GSP	GSP	GPT
Belarus	GSP (excl. II, XV, XXV, XXVI, XXVII)	GSP	GSP	GPT
Belize	Cotonou	CBI	GSP	CARIBCAN
Bolivia	GSP-Drugs	ATPA	GSP	GPT
Bosnia and Herzegovina	EU-Bosnia and Herzegovina	GSP	GSP	GPT
Botswana	Cotonou	AGOA – Wearing Apparel Provision	GSP	GPT
Brazil	GSP	GSP	GSP	GPT
Bulgaria	Europe Agreement	GSP	GSP	GPT
Cameroon	Cotonou	AGOA – Wearing Apparel Provision	GSP	GPT
Chile	GSP (excl. V, IX, XV)	FTA	GSP	FTA
China	GSP (excl. IV, VIII, XIV, XXVI, XVIII, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXVII, XXXIII)	MFN	GSP	GPT
Colombia	GSP-Drugs	ATPA	GSP	GPT
Costa Rica	GSP	CBI	GSP	FTA
Côte d'Ivoire	Cotonou	AGOA	GSP	GPT
Croatia	SAA-Croatia	GSP	GSP	GPT
Dominica	Cotonou	CBI	GSP	CARIBCAN
Dominican Republic	Cotonou	CBI	GSP	GPT
Ecuador	GSP-Drugs	ATPA	GSP	GPT
Egypt	Coop Agreement	GSP	GSP	GPT
El Salvador	GSP	CBI	GSP	GPT
Fiji Islands	Cotonou	GSP	GSP	GPT
Georgia	GSP	MFN	GSP	GPT
Ghana	Cotonou	AGOA	GSP	GPT
Grenada	Cotonou	CBI	GSP	CARIBCAN
Guatemala	GSP-Drugs	CBI	GSP	GPT
Guyana	Cotonou	CBI	GSP	CARIBCAN
Honduras	GSP-Drugs	CBI	GSP	GPT
India	GSP	GSP	GPT	

Table AT10 (continued)

	EU	USA	Japan	Canada
Indonesia	GSP	GSP	GSP	GPT
Jamaica	Cotonou	CBI	GSP	CARIBCAN
Jordan	GSP	FTA	GSP	GPT
Kazakhstan	GSP (excl. II, XV, XXV, XXVI, XXVII)	GSP	GSP	GPT
Kenya	Cotonou	AGOA – Wearing Apparel Provision	GSP	GPT
Kyrgyz Republic	GSP	GSP	GSP	GPT
Lebanon	GSP	GSP	GSP	GPT
Macedonia, FYR	EU-FYROM	GSP	GSP	GPT
Malaysia	GSP (excl. VII, X, XVI, XIX, XXII, XXIX)	MFN	GSP	GPT
Maldives	GSP	MFN	GSP	GPT
Mauritius	Cotonou	AGOA – Wearing Apparel Provision	GSP	GPT
Mexico	FTA	NAFTA	GSP	NAFTA
Moldova	GSP	GSP	GSP	GPT
Mongolia	GSP	MFN	GSP	MFN
Morocco	Association Agreement	GSP	GSP	GPT
Namibia	Cotonou	AGOA – Wearing Apparel Provision	GSP	GPT
Nicaragua	GSP	CBI	GSP	GPT
Pakistan	GSP	GSP	GSP	GPT
Panama	GSP-Drugs	CBI	GSP	GPT
Papua New Guinea	Cotonou	GSP	GSP	GPT
Paraguay	GSP	GSP	GSP	GPT
Peru	GSP-Drugs	ATPA	GSP	GPT
Philippines	GSP (excl. X)	GSP	GSP	GPT
Romania	Europe Agreement	GSP	GSP	GPT
Russian Federation	GSP (excl. II, XIII, XV, XXVI, XXVII)	GSP	MFN	GPT
Serbia Montenegro	EU-SM	MFN	GSP	MFN
Seychelles	Cotonou	AGOA	GSP	GPT
South Africa	GSP (excl. XXVI)+Cotonou	AGOA	GSP	GPT
Sri Lanka	GSP	GSP	GSP	GPT

Table AT10 (continued)

	EU	USA	Japan	Canada
St Kitts and Nevis	Cotonou	CBI	MFN	CARIBCAN
St Lucia	Cotonou	CBI	GSP	CARIBCAN
St Vincent and the Grenadines	Cotonou	CBI	GSP	CARIBCAN
Suriname	Cotonou	GSP	GSP	CARIBCAN
Syrian Arab Republic	GSP	MFN	GSP	GPT
Tajikistan	GSP	MFN	GSP	GPT
Thailand	GSP (excl. II, V, XI, XVI, XVIII, XXII, XXIII, XXV, XXXIII)	GSP	GSP	GPT
Tonga	Cotonou	GSP	GSP	GPT
Trinidad and Tobago	Cotonou	CBI	GSP	CARIBCAN
Tunisia	FTA	GSP	GSP	GPT
Turkey	CU (FTA)	GSP	GSP	GPT
Ukraine	GSP (excl. II, VIII, XV, XXVI)	GSP	GSP	GPT
Uruguay	GSP (excl. I)	GSP	GSP	GPT
Uzbekistan	GSP	GSP	GSP	GPT
Vietnam	GSP	MFN	GSP	GPT
Zimbabwe	Cotonou	GSP	GSP	GPT

Source: Alexandraki and Lankes (2004).

Table AT11 Effects of preference erosion on exports (percentage losses) from a 40 per cent reduction in the average preference margin

Country	Percentage export losses for assumed supply elasticities		
	e = 0	e = 1.0	e = 1.5
Mauritius	-11.5	-19.6	-23.7
Seychelles	-4.2	-7.7	-9.5
Swaziland	-3.0	-5.8	-7.2
Tunisia	-2.2	-4.3	-5.3
Côte d'Ivoire	-2.2	-4.2	-5.2
Morocco	-2.1	-4.1	-5.1
Zimbabwe	-1.1	-2.0	-2.4
Cameroon	-0.8	-1.6	-2.1
Ghana	-0.7	-1.3	-1.6
Botswana	-0.7	-1.3	-1.7
Kenya	-0.6	-1.2	-1.5
South Africa	-0.5	-1.0	-1.2
Egypt	-0.4	-0.8	-1.0
Namibia	-0.4	-0.7	-0.9
Brazil	-1.7	-3.3	-4.1
St Lucia	-9.8	-17.2	-20.9
Belize	-9.1	-16.1	-19.6
St Kitts and Nevis	-8.9	-15.9	-19.3
Guyana	-7.9	-14.2	-17.3
Dominica	-5.5	-10.2	-12.6
Jamaica	-3.5	-6.8	-8.4
St Vincent and the Grenadines	-3.4	-6.6	-8.2
Dominican Republic	-2.1	-4.0	-5.0
Suriname	-1.7	-3.4	-4.2
Grenada	-0.7	-1.3	-1.7
Trinidad and Tobago	-0.4	-0.9	-1.1
China	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3
India	-0.3	-0.6	-0.7
Honduras	-2.1	-4.2	-5.2
El Salvador	-1.5	-2.9	-3.6
Nicaragua	-1.4	-2.7	-3.3
Mexico	-1.0	-2.0	-2.5
Guatemala	-0.9	-1.8	-2.2
Costa Rica	-0.7	-1.4	-1.8
Panama	-0.6	-1.2	-1.6
Colombia	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4
Peru	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5
Paraguay	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Ecuador	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bolivia	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3
Albania	-3.3	-6.3	-7.7
Serbia and Montenegro	-2.8	-5.4	-6.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-1.7	-3.4	-4.2

Table AT11 (continued)

Country	Percentage export losses for assumed supply elasticities		
	e = 0	e = 1.0	e = 1.5
Macedonia, FYR	-1.4	-2.8	-3.4
Romania	-1.4	-2.8	-3.4
Croatia	-1.2	-2.2	-2.8
Bulgaria	-1.1	-2.1	-2.6
Turkey	-1.0	-1.9	-2.4
Syria	-0.6	-1.2	-1.5
Jordan	-0.5	-1.0	-1.2
Chile	-0.3	-0.7	-0.8
Tajikistan	-0.3	-0.6	-0.7
Armenia	-0.2	-0.5	-0.6
Belarus	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5
Lebanon	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4
Moldova	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4
Ukraine	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4
Uzbekistan	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5
Argentina	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3
Georgia	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Kazakhstan	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4
Russian Federation	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3
Uruguay	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3
Kyrgyz Republic	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Mongolia	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Fiji Islands	-7.8	-14.0	-17.2
Tonga	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4
Papua New Guinea	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Vietnam	-0.2	-0.5	-0.6
Malaysia	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Pakistan	-0.3	-0.6	-0.7
Philippines	-0.3	-0.6	-0.7
Sri Lanka	-0.3	-0.6	-0.8
Indonesia	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5
Thailand	-0.2	-0.5	-0.6
Maldives	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Total	-0.5	-1.0	-1.2

Source: Alexandraki and Lankes (2004)

Table AT12 List of AGOA-eligible countries

Country	Date declared AGOA eligible	Date declared eligible for special rule for apparel	Eligible for special rule for apparel
Angola	30-Dec-03		
Benin	02-Oct-00	28-Jan-04	Yes
Botswana	02-Oct-00	27-Aug-01	Yes
Burkina Faso	10-Dec-04	04-Aug-06	Yes
Burundi	01-Jan-06		
Cameroon	02-Oct-00	01-Mar-02	Yes
Cape Verde	02-Oct-00	28-Aug-02	Yes
Chad	02-Oct-00	26-Apr-06	Yes
Congo	02-Oct-00		
Congo (DRC) ^a	01-Jan-03		
Djibouti	02-Oct-00		
Ethiopia	02-Oct-00	02-Aug-01	Yes
Gabon	02-Oct-00		No
Gambia, The	01-Jan-03		
Ghana	02-Oct-00	20-Mar-02	Yes
Guinea	02-Oct-00		
Guinea-Bissau	02-Oct-00		
Kenya	02-Oct-00	18-Jan-01	Yes
Lesotho	02-Oct-00	23-Apr-01	Yes
Liberia	29-Dec-06		Yes
Madagascar	02-Oct-00	06-Mar-01	Yes
Malawi	02-Oct-00	15-Aug-01	Yes
Mali	02-Oct-00	11-Dec-03	Yes
Mauritius	02-Oct-00	18-Jan-01	Yes
Mozambique	02-Oct-00	08-Feb-02	Yes
Namibia	02-Oct-00	03-Dec-01	Yes
Niger	02-Oct-00	17-Dec-03	Yes
Nigeria	02-Oct-00	14-Jul-04	Yes
Rwanda	02-Oct-00	04-Mar-03	Yes
São Tomé and Príncipe	02-Oct-00		
Senegal	02-Oct-00	23-Apr-02	Yes
Seychelles	02-Oct-00		No
Sierra Leone	23-Oct-02	05-Apr-04	Yes
South Africa	02-Oct-00	07-Mar-01	No
Swaziland	02-Oct-00	26-Jul-01	Yes
Uganda	02-Oct-00	23-Oct-01	Yes
United Republic of Tanzania	02-Oct-00	04-Feb-02	Yes
Zambia	02-Oct-00	17-Dec-01	Yes

^aThe effective date of designation of the Democratic Republic of Congo as an AGOA beneficiary country was determined by the US Trade Representative to be 31 October 2003.

Source: http://www.agoa.info/index.php?view=about&story=country_eligibility

Notes

- 1 Table A2.1 reports the number of tariff lines and the terms under which they are imported by QUAD countries from beneficiaries of various preference schemes. In 2003 imports in over half of tariff lines were on preferential terms; the EU had the largest share and Canada the lowest.
- 2 The countries are: China, India, Indonesia, Vietnam, Brazil, Thailand, South Africa, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Argentina. To the extent that the first three countries are home to the vast majority of the world's poor, it could be argued that the GSP is pro-poor. However, unlike some poor African countries, India and China are better placed to mobilise resources both domestically and internationally, and have industries capable of competing on international markets, regardless of preferential treatment.
- 3 Based on Table 2 in Mold (2005), which is the same as Table 51 in UNCTAD (2004). Expresses trade values as a ratio of GDP of the preference-receiving countries.
- 4 The countries are: Lesotho (99%), Mozambique (98%), Haiti (98%), Chad (97%), Malawi (96%), Madagascar (95%) and Senegal (90%).
- 5 These are: Bangladesh (80%), Senegal (76%), Malawi (69%), The Gambia (63%), Niger (58%), Mozambique (56%) and Zambia (50%).
- 6 Based on Table 6 in Stevens and Kennan (2004b).
- 7 Stevens and Kennan (2004b) assess G8 preferences for Africa, especially the EU and USA, identifying the major products affected (clothing, sugar, fruit and vegetables, fish and some meat) and including a number of case studies. Manchin (2005) considers the effect of Lomé preferences on exports of non-LDC ACP countries to the EU, concentrating on what determines the take-up of preferences, in particular whether there is a threshold level of preference margin required to increase exports. Gamberoni (2007) provides information on the impact of EU unilateral preferences. Relevant information may also be found in Hoekman and Ozden (2005), who consider the differential treatment of developing countries under different preference regimes (as discussed in Chapter 2), and Persson and Wilhelmsson (2006).
- 8 Reforms to the EU Sugar Regime in recent years have reduced the EU price and significantly eroded the margin of preference for exporters to the EU under the Sugar Protocol.
- 9 The EU proposal for EPAs is a '30 per cent local value added' threshold, compared to the current Cotonou rules of origin, which are equivalent to a 60 per cent threshold. The details have not been agreed, and some ACP countries favour a 'change of tariff heading' test, i.e. if the activity in the ACP countries changes the tariff classification, the exported product is deemed to have origin in that country.
10. Strictly speaking this is not preference erosion, but represents increased competition at a given preference. Consider the case where ACP countries are allowed to export a product duty free to the EU. Preference erosion arises when the (MFN) tariff imposed by the EU on non-preference countries is reduced (i.e. the preference margin is reduced). If a new country, such as Chile or South Africa, signs an agreement and gains duty free access to the EU, then preference competition increases, but the margin relative to MFN remains unchanged. The value (exports) of the preference is reduced.
- 11 See François *et al.* (2005). Because of these 'impediments', African exporters appropriate only a third of the available rents from exports of clothing to the USA under AGOA (Ozden and Olarreaga, 2005). Tangermann (2002) reports evidence showing that exporters do not receive all the rents; the share of rents for some products ranges from the lowest rate of 13 per cent in Malawi to the highest share of 53 per cent in Mauritius.
- 12 A good example of a niche market with potential is fair trade and/or organic products. This is already important for bananas from the Caribbean, but is also evident in coffee, cocoa (chocolate) and cotton.
- 13 In paragraph 16 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, WTO trade ministers agreed to 'negotiations which shall aim, by modalities to be agreed, to reduce or as appropriate eliminate tariffs, including the reduction or elimination of tariff peaks, high tariffs, and tariff escalation, as well as non-tariff barriers, in particular on products of export interest to developing countries. Product coverage shall be comprehensive and without a priori exclusions. The negotiations shall take fully into account the special needs and interests of developing and least-developed Members, including through less than full reciprocity in reduction commitments, in accordance with the relevant provisions of Article XXVIII *bis* of GATT 1994 and the provisions cited in paragraph 50 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration.'
- 14 It is expected that 40 members will apply the Swiss formula; these account for 90 per cent of world trade in non-agricultural products.
- 15 Recently acceded members not required to cut tariffs are: Albania, Armenia, Cape Verde, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Mongolia, Saudi Arabia, Tonga, Vietnam and Ukraine.

- 16 Many of the countries in Table 4.1 also appear in the list in Low *et al.* (2005) of the 11 non-LDCs exposed to the largest preference value losses as a percentage of exports due to agriculture liberalisation under Doha: St Kitts and Nevis, Mauritius, Guyana, Fiji Islands, Swaziland, Belize, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines. The three additional countries are Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and Botswana, although Namibia is also relatively exposed. Combined with Table 4.1, this provides a list of 20 most exposed developing countries.
- 17 Stevens and Kennan (2004b) find evidence that almost half of South African export garments to the USA were not exported under the AGOA scheme because they could not satisfy the rules of origin and remain competitive.
- 18 Ianchovichina *et al.* (2002) and Hoekman *et al.* (2001) show that granting sub-Saharan African exports full access to QUAD markets would mean significant trade gains for sub-Saharan African countries, but limited adverse effects on other developing countries because sub-Saharan African exports are not large enough to have a significant impact on prices in QUAD export markets.
- 19 Low *et al.* (2005) estimate, based on actual trade statistics, that developing countries receiving preferences from the QUAD have scope for additional preferences of some US\$11,718 million. Of this, US\$10,425 million (89 per cent) accrues to eight Asian developing countries: China (US\$5,930 million), Republic of Korea (US\$1,292 million), Chinese Taipei (US\$797 million), India (US\$569 million), Indonesia (US\$527 million), Hong Kong (US\$505 million), Thailand (US\$502 million) and Malaysia (US\$303 million). Only five LDCs were found to have scope for additional preferences totalling US\$215 million; all five are Asian – Bangladesh (US\$111 million), Cambodia (US\$74 million), Myanmar (US\$15 million), Nepal (US\$10 million) and Maldives (US\$5 million).
- 20 For example Ozden and Olarreaga (2005) find that because of these ‘impediments’, African exporters appropriate only a third of the available rents from exports of clothing to the USA under AGOA. Tangermann (2002) reports that exporters in Malawi and Mauritius received only 13 per cent and 53 per cent, respectively, of the preference rents on certain products. See also François *et al.* (2005).
- 21 Measures compiled by the World Bank (<http://www.doingbusiness.org>) show that while most sub-Saharan African developing countries have made improvements in recent years, they still lag behind their counterparts in other regions (notably southeast Asia) in terms of the quality of the business and investment environment.
- 22 The discussion here is based on Falvey *et al.* (2008).
- 23 Examples are taken from sources cited in Milner *et al.* (2008).
- 24 Based on table A2 in Low *et al.* (2005) and table A3 in Low *et al.* (2006).
- 25 According to Low *et al.* (2005) and Low *et al.* (2006) (see tables A2 and A3, respectively), beneficiary developing (least developed) countries’ preferential access exports of non-agricultural products were 15.9 per cent (61.2%) of their total non-agricultural exports of US\$871,202 million (US\$20,436 million), while their agricultural exports under preferential access were 23 per cent (37%) of total agricultural exports of US\$55,617 million (US\$1.691 billion).
- 26 Based on Table 6 in Stevens and Kennan (2004b).
- 27 These products are also exported to the other QUAD countries.
- 28 There are 38 of the 48 potentially AGOA-eligible sub-Saharan African countries. However, only 26 have been certified to benefit from the preferential terms of access concerning apparel following the implementation of an efficient visa system and related legislation as required under AGOA.
- 29 Other assumptions include that preferences are fully utilised, that world market prices are constant, that the full dynamic effects of multilateral liberalisation are ignored and that preference-receiving countries appropriate the full amount of preference rents. However, Ozden and Olarreaga (2005) find that African exporters appropriate only a third of the available rents from exports of clothing to the USA under AGOA.
- 30 François *et al.* (2005: 18) contend that imposing the elimination of ATC quotas (an event which occurred on 1 January 2005) ‘is an important dimension of preference erosion in its own right insofar as the constraint on the most efficient producers under the ATC implied there was an ‘implicit’ preference for the non or less constrained developing country exports’.
- 31 The use of applied rates rather than bound rates as the base rate for tariff cuts is justified on the grounds that there is little difference between the QUAD’s bound and applied rates.
- 32 Adjusting for competition recognises the fact that bilateral imports depend on bilateral trade barriers relative to the rest of the world (Anderson and van Wincoop, 2004). The value of preferences can also be adjusted for the extent of preference utilisation where the preference margin is weighted by the volume of trade that actually benefits from preferences.
- 33 St Vincent and the Grenadines follow closely with preference losses representing 15.5 per cent of its exports to the QUAD.