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AD HOC CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND THEIR TRADING PARTNERS

BANGLADESH

Note by the Secretariat

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Introduction

1. The decisions taken at the Ministerial meeting regarding GATT and developing countries included, in paragraph 3(g) of the Annex to the Declaration, the proposal to "give more emphasis to the discussion and examination of policy issues of interest to least-developed countries in the context of further efforts to liberalize trade".
2. In order to implement this and other decisions the Committee on Trade and Development at its forty-ninth session accepted a proposal that the Sub-Committee on Trade of Least-Developed Countries should (a) monitor the implementation of those aspects of the Ministerial Declaration which concern least-developed countries; and (b) hold consultations between interested least-developed countries and their respective trading partners on issues related to their development and export interests, including the examination of barriers to their trade and any other relevant commercial policy matters. The Sub-Committee on Trade of Least-Developed Countries at its meeting on 25 May 1983 endorsed these proposals and adopted procedures for their implementation.
3. It is suggested that in the ad hoc consultations the Sub-Committee seek to identify the major problems faced by the individual least-developed country in expanding and diversifying its exports, and discuss possible solutions to these problems. Contracting Parties would thus benefit from a further clarification of issues involved and a clear understanding of the nature of the difficulties faced in its trade.
4. The attached country study prepared by the secretariat is designed to serve as a basic document for the consultations with Bangladesh. The country study contains basic economic data on Bangladesh: a description of its economy and export sector, its trade regime and commercial policy as well as data on identified tariff and non-tariff measures affecting its exports.

COUNTRY STUDY - BANGLADESHBASIC ECONOMIC DATA

Area:	143,998 km ²
Population: Total:	92.9 million (March 1981 census)
Density:	624 per km ² of total area 958 per km ² of cultivable land
Rate of growth:	2.7%
Urban population:	7% of the total

Employment (estimates)Labour force employed (million)

	<u>1975/76</u>	<u>% of total</u>	<u>1980/81</u>	<u>% of total</u>
Agriculture	12.5	72.3	13.4	65.7
Industry	1.3	7.5	1.5	7.3
Services & others	3.5	20.2	5.5	27.0
TOTAL	17.3	(100.0)	20.4	(100.0)

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (at market prices): US\$12,338 m
(1980/81)

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT per capita: US\$140
(1981, IMF)

GDP by industrial origin, in constant prices
(at market prices of 1972/73; in million of taka)

	<u>1972/73</u>	<u>(%)</u>	<u>1980/81</u>	<u>(%)</u>
Agriculture	26,100	(57.9)	36,658	(49.4)
Industry	4,555	(10.1)	10,518	(14.2)
Services	14,457	(32.0)	27,059	(36.4)
TOTAL	45,112	(100.0)	74,235	(100.0)

Export, import and balance of trade

(Value in crore taka)

Year	Export	Import	Balance
1977-78	740.61	1,821.62	(-) 1,081.01
1978-79	928.22	2,172.66	(-) 1,244.44
1979-80	1,124.16	3,830.40	(-) 1,706.24
1980-81	1,159.90	3,126.60	(-) 1,966.70
1981-82 (provisional)	1,200.00	4,778.00	(-) 3,578.00

(1 crore taka = 10 million taka)

<u>Balance of payments</u> (mill. US\$)	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1980/81</u>
Exports of goods, fob	411	711
Imports of goods, c&f	<u>-865</u>	<u>-2524</u>
Trade gap (deficit = -)	-454	-1813
Non-factor services, net	2	37
Interest payments (net)	-28	-42
Workers' remittances	81	377
Other factor payments (net)	<u>-3</u>	<u>16</u>
Current account balance	-402	-1425
Direct foreign investment	..	..
Net MLT borrowing	247	494
(disbursements)	277	544
(amortization)	-30	-50
Capital grants	256	603
IMF facilities, net	-2	155
Other capital, net	18	149
Change in reserves (- = increase)	-81	24
Gross reserves (end of year)	294	250

Structure of foreign trade

Main exports (% of total (fiscal year 1981))	Raw jute (16.7); jute goods (49.6); tea (5.8); leather (8.0); fish and froglegs (5.9); naptha furnace oil (6.9); fertilizer (1.4); other (5.6).
Main export markets (% of total - 1978-79)	US (14.1); [EEC (21.0); Italy (7); UK (6.8); Belgium (2.7)]; USSR (8.3); Japan (5.3); China (4.6); Australia (2.2); India (1.8).
Main imports (% of total (fiscal year 1981))	Foodgrains (9.9); edible oil, oilseeds (3.6); petroleum (19.4); fertilizers (4.1); raw cotton, cotton yarn (5.1); cement (1.3); textiles (1.4); other intermediate and consumer goods (32.1); capital goods (23.0).

Main sources of imports (% of total 1978-79)

US (18.9); Canada (5.3); EEC (20.8); (UK (7.6);
Germany, F.R. (5.3); NLD (4.1); France (2.2); Italy (1.0));
Japan (11.6); China (4.7); Singapore (4.9); Australia (3.0);
Korea, Rep. of (3.0); India (2.6); USSR (2.2); Malaysia (1.1).

Rate of exchange

July 1972 - June 1973:	US\$1.00 = Taka 7.78
July 1973 - June 1974:	US\$1.00 = Taka 7.97
July 1974 - Apr. 1975:	US\$1.00 = Taka 8.05
May 1975 - June 1975:	US\$1.00 = Taka 13.032
July 1975 - June 1976:	US\$1.00 = Taka 14.852
July 1976 - June 1977:	US\$1.00 = Taka 15.476
July 1977 - June 1978:	US\$1.00 = Taka 15.122
July 1978 - June 1979:	US\$1.00 = Taka 15.223
July 1979 - June 1980:	US\$1.00 = Taka 15.478
July 1980 - June 1981:	US\$1.00 = Taka 16.345
July 1981 - June 1982:	US\$1.00 = Taka 19.592

(1 crore taka = 10 million taka)

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics; World Bank.

External debt, June 30, 1981

	<u>mill. US\$</u>
Public debt, incl. guaranteed private debt	3,585
non-guaranteed private debt	..
	<hr/>
Total outstanding and disbursed	3,585
<u>Debt service ratio for 1980/81¹</u>	
	<u>%</u>
Public debt, incl. guaranteed private debt	12.9
non-guaranteed private debt	..
	<hr/>
Total outstanding and disbursed	12.9

¹ Ratio of debt service to export of goods only.

CHAPTER IGENERAL ECONOMIC BACKGROUNDStructure of the economy and development planning

1. The People's Republic of Bangladesh is recognized by the United Nations as a least developed country among the developing countries. In 1981, the per capita GNP was estimated at US\$120, and agriculture accounted for about 50 per cent of GDP and over 80 per cent of exports. Other relevant basic data on the economy of Bangladesh are reproduced in the Summary Table above.
2. The structure of the economy of Bangladesh is clearly reflected in the outline of its GDP presented in Table 1 which shows the preponderant position of agriculture, followed by trade and industrial activity. The position of agriculture in the economy is further reflected in the draft Second Five-Year Plan (SFYP) in which agriculture together with irrigation and rural development was allocated 32.3 per cent of total public expenditure.
3. The draft of the Second Five-Year Plan (SFYP) for Bangladesh intended to span the period 1980/81 to 1984/85 was published in June 1980, and although a final revised Plan has not yet been made public, it is accepted, since then, that the Annual Development Plan as well as the Medium-Term Foodgrain Production Plan (MTFPP) have been formulated and are being implemented within the framework of the SFYP. The stated priority objectives of the SFYP are rural development, foodgrain self-sufficiency, poverty alleviation and meeting basic needs, family planning, employment creation, primary education and mass literacy, and energy development.
4. The original draft Plan envisaged a total expenditure of 256 billion Taka of which 201.25 billion was to be in the public sector. Table 2 shows the sectoral allocation of financial outlay in the draft SFYP compared with that in a prospective third Plan. However, in the first two years of the SFYP period many of the key parameters and underlying assumptions have undergone considerable change, and the implementation of the Plan in many respects has lagged behind its targets due to resource constraints. For instance while the draft SFYP envisaged an increase in development spending of the order of 22.5 per cent per annum in real terms, actual levels of development spending could not be raised in 1981 and 1982. The external assistance and domestic resource mobilization to be utilized in financing the Plan lagged far behind that envisaged. Over the past two years, external assistance to Bangladesh stagnated in nominal terms and declined significantly in real terms and prospects for any substantial increase in such aid in 1983 and the next few years are also not bright. Consequently, the Plan has been modified, with investment targets and resource requirements indicated in the earlier draft substantially scaled down. The macro-economic framework of the revised Plan, which is yet to be finalized, indicates that the total development expenditures during the SFYP are being reduced by 14 per cent and public sector development expenditures by 21 per cent below the original draft SFYP targets; private investment is now assumed to increase by 14 per cent. The revised Plan also seeks to move away from the strategy hitherto employed, of relying heavily on external

TABLE 1

Bangladesh: Gross domestic product
at 1972/73 price, 1977/78 - 1981/82

(In billions of taka)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 (proj.)
Agriculture	34.0	33.8	33.9	36.9	35.8
Industry	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.7	8.1
Construction	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9
Power and gas	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6
Transport	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9
Trade	8.0	9.4	11.0	11.5	11.9
Housing	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3
Public administration	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Banking	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
Other services	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.5
GDP	64.0	66.6	68.9	74.0	74.7
(Percentage change)	(7.6)	(4.1)	(3.5)	(7.4)	(1.0)
GDP deflator	204.1	217.6	255.2	283.9	329.3
(Percentage change)	(15.3)	(6.6)	(17.3)	(11.2)	(16.0)
GDP in current price	130.6	144.9	175.8	210.0	246.0
(Percentage change)	(23.6)	(10.9)	(21.3)	(19.5)	(17.1)

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Bulletin and IMF estimates.

TABLE 2

Sectoral allocation of the second and third plans

(Taka in billion)

Sector	Second Plan			Third Plan		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
1. Agriculture and related activities:	74.35 (29.05%)	65.00 (32.30%)	9.35 (17.09%)	128.30 (28.07%)	108.57 (31.79%)	19.73 (17.07%)
(a) Agriculture		27.00 (13.42%)			46.19 (13.53%)	
(b) Irrigation and water resources		30.00 (14.91%)			49.02 (14.35%)	
(c) Rural institution and development		8.00 (3.98%)			13.36 (3.91%)	
2. Industry	43.85 (17.13%)	32.75 (16.27%)	11.10 (20.29%)	85.15 (18.63%)	56.61 (16.56%)	28.54 (24.70%)
3. Power natural resources and science and technological research	29.15 (11.39%)	29.15 (14.49%)	-	44.15 (9.66%)	44.15 (12.93%)	-
4. Physical planning and housing	22.20 (8.67%)	12.20 (6.06%)	10.00 (18.28%)	42.60 (9.32%)	22.38 (6.55%)	20.22 (17.50%)
5. Transport	37.20 (14.53%)	26.35 (13.09%)	10.85 (19.34%)	66.50 (14.55%)	41.56 (12.17%)	24.94 (21.58%)
6. Communications	8.35 (3.26%)	8.35 (4.15%)	-	16.91 (3.70%)	16.91 (4.95%)	-
7. Education	9.35 (3.65%)	9.05 (4.49%)	0.30 (0.55%)	18.24 (3.99%)	16.87 (4.94%)	1.37 (1.19%)
8. Health	6.20 (2.42%)	5.95 (2.96%)	0.25 (0.46%)	11.52 (2.52%)	11.22 (3.29%)	0.30 (0.26%)
9. Population control	6.20 (2.42%)	6.15 (3.05%)	0.05 (0.09%)	10.42 (2.28%)	10.42 (3.05%)	-
10. Social welfare, manpower, etc.	5.70 (2.22%)	5.70 (2.63%)	-	8.18 (1.79%)	8.18 (2.40%)	-
11. Regional boards and others	13.40 (5.23%)	0.60 (0.29%)	12.80 (23.40%)	25.09 (5.49%)	4.64 (1.36%)	20.45 (17.70%)
Total	255.95	201.25	54.70	457.06	341.51	115.55

Note: Figures in parentheses are percentages of total. Most of the above figures are expected to be scaled down substantially in the revised SFYP.

Source: UN Conference of the Least-Developed Countries (A/CONF.104/SP/7) 4 March 1981.

assistance, to that of increased reliance on domestic resources for financing investment. Domestic resources are now expected to finance 54 per cent of the Plan instead of the 46 per cent assumed in the earlier draft SFYP. This would imply higher savings ratio and tax revenues, as well as increased efficiency in resource use. To the extent that public sector development spending is likely to be limited by budgetary constraints, greater incentives will have to be provided to the private sector to increase private investment and economic activity through the adoption of appropriate policies. While suppliers' credit facilities have been utilized in the past, direct foreign private investment in Bangladesh has been very low. Foreign investors do, however, benefit from a number of incentives including the following:

(1) guarantee of repatriation of original capital and reinvested profits to the country of origin over a period of ten years; (2) no restriction on remittance of after-tax dividends and profits, approved royalties, and technical fees; (3) liberal depreciation allowances; (4) tax holidays of between five and nine years, provided that a certain proportion of profits is reinvested or used in the purchase of government bonds; (5) relief from double taxation; (6) income tax exemptions to foreign technicians over a period of three years, and permission to remit up to 50 per cent of the salary of foreign nationals, subject to a maximum of L stg.200 per month; and (7) guarantee for due compensation in case of the nationalization of invested capital. A Foreign Investment Protection Act, incorporating most of the above provisions, is expected to be enacted in the near future.

Agriculture

5. Agriculture is the most important sector of the economy of Bangladesh. It accounts for almost 50 per cent of the GNP and about 60 per cent of employed labour force. Agriculture is centred around the production of four major foodgrain crops, (aus, aman and boro rice and wheat) and of jute the main cash crop. Other crops are sugar cane, potatoes, sweet potatoes, spices, pulses, oilseeds, fruits, tea and tobacco (see Table 3). Agricultural production in Bangladesh has for a long time been impeded by low productivity, variable weather conditions and inadequate supply of inputs.

6. Bangladesh's agricultural production strategy in recent years has therefore depended heavily on three main elements; first, efforts to reduce farmers' risks associated with the unpredictability of water supply on their fields and with other adverse climatic factors; second, efforts to increase both cropping intensity and productivity; and third, efforts to reduce the economic risks faced by farmers in an environment of price uncertainty.

7. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, the central objective of the Government's agriculture-based development strategy is the attainment of foodgrain self-sufficiency. Achievement of this objective, combined with increased and more equitably distributed incomes and purchasing power, would it is hoped eliminate the need for massive foodgrain imports and also go far towards eliminating severe and chronic malnutrition. Other

TABLE 3

PRODUCTION OF MAIN CROPS, 1969/70-1981/82
('000 long tons, unless indicated otherwise)

Crops	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
Rice	11,815	10,967	9,774	9,932	11,721	11,108	12,561	11,567	12,765	12,646	12,539	13,663	13,118 ^P
- Aus	(2,963)	(2,863)	(2,341)	(2,273)	(2,802)	(2,859)	(3,230)	(3,011)	(3,104)	(3,288)	(2,809)	(3,237)	(3,218)
- Aman	(6,949)	(5,912)	(5,695)	(5,587)	(6,699)	(6,000)	(7,045)	(6,906)	(7,422)	(7,429)	(7,303)	(7,837)	(7,100) ^P
- Boro	(1,903)	(2,192)	(1,738)	(2,071)	(2,220)	(2,250)	(2,286)	(1,650)	(2,239)	(1,929)	(2,427)	(2,589)	(2,800) ^P
Wheat	103	110	113	90	109	115	215	255	343	486	910	1,075	850 ^P
Barley	20	26	20	16	15	16	17	15	13	12	12	11	..
Other Cereals	65	65	54	53	51	49	46	44	46	40	39	41	..
Pulses	293	296	281	223	208	223	220	230	236	225	212	209	..
Oil seeds	299	274	241	226	214	237	238	235	264	264	246	247	..
- Rape and mustard	(126)	(136)	(112)	(106)	(98)	(114)	(110)	(112)	(132)	(135)	(116)	(120)	..
- Til	(30)	(27)	(29)	(25)	(25)	(28)	(28)	(27)	(29)	(28)	(25)	(19)	..
- Groundnut	(51)	(46)	(36)	(31)	(28)	(26)	(31)	(23)	(27)	(28)	(26)	(24)	..
- Others	(92)	(65)	(64)	(64)	(63)	(68)	(69)	(73)	(76)	(73)	(79)	(84)	..
Jute ('000 bales)	7,171	6,670	4,193	6,514	6,000	3,476	3,938	4,806	5,359	6,443	5,963	4,943	4,646
Henfa ('000 bales)	220	131	93	110	106	54	62	67	75	88	72	42	40
Cotton	13	7	10	8	6	6	5	4	5	7	15	19	..
Tea (million lbs.)	67	69	22	53	60	71	65	74	82	84	81	89	..
Tobacco	41	47	34	39	41	40	44	63	49	43	39	47	..
Spices	386	381	343	303	302	307	309	286	303	294	347	..	..
Betelnuts	26	23	21	21	21	22	23	25	25	26	..	..	..
Betel leaves	64	57	47	51	54	55	55	51	57	54	54	59	..
Potato	857	849	741	747	719	866	889	724	849	895	903	983	..
Sweet Potato	839	819	735	680	627	707	778	744	770	782	779	693	..
Sugarcane	7,418	7,598	5,686	5,318	6,342	6,635	5,886	6,401	6,590	6,828	6,340	6,495	6,519 ^P
Fruits	1,663	1,511	1,419	1,378	1,357	1,347	1,363	1,379	1,369	1,318	1,342	..	..
Vegetables	933	930	756	676	691	779	749	704	751	772	775	..	..

.. = not available.
P = projected.

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics; and Tea Board.

objectives for the agriculture sector under the SFYP are to improve the availability and in-country distribution of agricultural products essential to satisfy basic needs; to provide adequate food and fibre (especially cotton and jute) to the manufacturing sector; to diversify agriculture with a view to producing a wider range of crops for export and import substitution, and to achieve a more equitable distribution of income, output and employment among small and marginal farmers and the landless. Table 4 sets out in detail the agricultural output targets under the SFYP. For the foodgrain sector, there now exists a detailed action programme, the Medium-Term Foodgrain Production Plan (MTFPP) with a sufficiently specific project portfolio to permit an assessment of the feasibility of achieving the targeted growth for that sector.

Mining

8. Mining has so far not played a significant role in the economy of Bangladesh due mainly to the fact that there are only a few proven mineral resources apart from hydrocarbons. Natural gas reserves are estimated to be about ten trillion cubic feet and the country is hoping to use them to satisfy part of its energy needs, for setting up fertilizer plants and eventually for a petrochemical complex. Oil exploration is being undertaken and large reserves of coal have been discovered, though the quality is of low grade.

Manufacture

9. The industrial sector in Bangladesh is fairly small, accounting for only about 14 per cent of the GDP. It is dominated by jute processing which contributes about a third of the value added by all manufacturing. Jute manufactures mostly in the form of hessian, sacking, carpet backing and twine account for between 45 and 50 per cent of all exports. Cotton textiles and cigarettes are the other major manufactures in this sector. However, as Table 5 shows, other manufacturing industries are footwear and leather products; paper and board; fertilizers, mostly urea, and TSP; soap; pharmaceuticals; processed food products; matches; cement; assembly engineering products etc. This sector suffers from infrastructural problems which are typical to developing countries such as lack of qualified management, and labour.

10. The stated principal objectives of industrial development as set forth in the Second Five-Year Plan may be summarized as follows:

- (a) Expand the domestic production of essential "basic needs" and mass consumption commodities;
- (b) Provide for the domestic manufacture of inputs necessary to achieve major Plan targets in other sectors, including self-sufficiency in foodgrains and the spread of rural electrification;
- (c) Maximize the use of local raw materials and natural resources;

TABLE 4

AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT TARGETS

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>"Benchmark" Output</u>	<u>FY85 Target</u>	<u>% Increase over "Benchmark"</u>
<u>Crop Products</u>				
Rice	'000 tons	12,764	17,780	39
Wheat	" "	736	2,250	206
Potatoes & Sweet Potatoes	" "	1,616	2,025	25
Pulses	" "	236	474	101
Oilseeds	" "	255	600	135
Fruits	" "	1,369	1,850	35
Vegetables	" "	750	1,500	100
Sugarcane	" "	6,670	7,800	17
Tea	'000 lbs.	81,600	95,000	16
Tobacco	" "	109,631	135,064	23
Jute	'000 bales	5,359	6,500	21
Cotton lint	" "	4	263	6,475
<u>Livestock Products</u>				
Milk	'000 tons	1,545	1,656	7
Meat	" "	316	386	22
Eggs	" "	47	51	9
<u>Fisheries Products</u>				
Inland fish products	" "	525	1,114 /a	112
Marine fish products	" "	122	200 /a	64
<u>Forestry Products</u>				
Timber	'000 cft.	42,000	54,000	29
Fuelwood	" "	57,800	72,800	26
Bamboo	'000 tons	800	1,000	25
Rubber	tons	70	250	257
Palm Oil	tons	..	50	..

.. " not available.

/a These targets have been raised recently to 2.6 million tons of inland fish products and 389,000 tons of marine fish products.

Source: SFYP; MTFPP; and BBS.

TABLE 5

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL GOODS, 1969/70 - 1980/81

Industries/Products	Units	1969/70	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Jute Textiles											
Jaccian	'000 tons	560.5	446.3	500.1	439.7	477.9	490.1	546.4	500.0	523.0	580.7
Sacking	"	227.7	155.1	172.3	141.6	161.3	166.5	176.6	175.3	190.4	202.2
Carpet Backing	"	279.3	210.4	227.2	227.9	221.0	227.0	263.5	231.6	247.4	304.7
Others	"	33.0	34.0	65.7	40.4	71.3	70.4	76.2	74.8	76.8	70.1
		20.6	26.8	34.9	29.8	24.3	26.2	28.1	18.3	8.4	3.6
Cotton Textiles											
Cloth	million yds	59.1	58.4	79.4	84.6	74.5	68.1	82.6	85.0	88.6	86.0
Yarn	million lbs	105.7	80.9	90.8	91.3	88.1	82.4	89.8	96.6	93.3	102.0
Footwear	'000 dos. pairs	586	448	391	280	285	255	146	..	..	..
Paper and Board											
Newsprint	'000 tons	36.0	27.5	26.5	28.8	20.0	14.6	27.6	33.6	38.1	30.4
Paper	"	31.0	23.1	23.0	29.5	19.8	26.5	31.6	31.4	31.2	32.7
Rayon Yarn	"	2.7	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.5
Hardboard	million sq. ft.	15	6	16	15.4	12.9	18.8	19.3	18.6	18.5	19.9
Particle Board	'000 tons	5.5	1.5	2.0	2.1	1.4	2.1	2.7	1.9	2.4	1.2
Steel Ingots	'000 metric tons	54	67	72	76.4	90.4	107.7	116.9	126.4	137.6	139.1
Engineering Products											
Diesel Engines	'000	1.3	1.4	1.2	5.0	0.9	1.1	0.02	0.09	2.4	2.7
Pumps	"	-	0.9	2.3	4.1	2.4	4.7	3.8	4.8	6.1	16.1
Commercial and Heavy Vehicles	"	0.46	1.23	2.4	1.5	0.85	0.70	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.9
Radios	"	-	-	41.4	38.0	53.0	89.3	148.1	182.5	227.9	198.0
Television sets	"	-	-	1.6	3.0	2.6	4.4	6.2	8.3	8.4	11.2
Petroleum Products	'000 tons	853	776	323	772.7	847.0	1,070.2	1,017.2	1,032.0	1,180.8	1,207.7
Fertilisers											
Urea	"	94	207	274.6	68.0	275.5	281.3	208.7	290.1	355.3	336.4
TSP	"	-	-	-	32.3	48.2	47.2	37.7	57.1	66.4	70.1
Ammonium Sulphate	"	4.7	5.0	10.1	4.9	5.7	9.1	9.3	5.2	9.4	9.1
Pharmaceuticals											
Tablets	million	-	121	209	253	225	232	..	..	..	..
Liquid	million bottles	-	2.8	4.5	5.1	7.9	7.3	..	..	..	..
Soap	'000 tons	8.7	8.0	10.4	5.9	8.3	7.5	11.1	16.8	..	..
Glass Sheets	million feet	7.2	7.2	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.8	7.6	8.4	9.1	6.7
Matches	million gross boxes	13.0	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.9	7.6	8.0	9.1	9.3	10.1
Food and Allied Products											
Soybean Oil	'000 tons	..	..	15.6	6.8	8.4	10.6	14.6	13.0	18.4	15.2
Fish Processing	million lbs	3.8	2.3	3.0	2.7	5.1	7.3	6.4	7.6	4.4	2.5
Soft Beverages	'000 cases	264	330	288	284	244	229	312	417	351	386
Cigarettes	million	17,786	11,202	11,895	10,441	11,907	11,634	11,974	13,531	13,830	14,906
Biscuits and Bread	'000 tons	3.8	6.4	4.4	4.6	4.0	4.2	5.3	6.4	8.3	8.4
Sugar	"	93	19	88.4	98.5	86.6	140.0	175.3	130.7	93.2	142.9
Molasses	"	51	10	45.4	43.0	39.2	58.7	82.0	60.9	45.9	66.4
Cement	'000 metric tons	53	31	52.2	126.7	157.0	307.7	338.6	322.5	336.0	344.8
Limestone	'000 tons	134.5	44.6	81.8	26.0	61.3	61.3	61.0	56.7	44.8	35.1
Sulphuric Acid	'000 tons	6.5	5.7	6.4	5.4	4.0	3.2	4.5	12.3	4.1	3.8
Caustic Soda	"	3.4	3.9	3.8	4.3	4.1	5.0	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.9
Hydrochloric Acid	"	..	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.5
Chlorine	"	2.9	2.7	2.3	3.1	3.5	2.9	3.7	3.8	3.3	4.0
Natural Gas	million cubic feet	..	..	27,124	17,976	27,357	32,360	34,294	39,265	45,364	49,936
Electricity	million kWh	1,067.3	1,085.6	1,265.4	1,322.1	1,459.7	1,614.5	1,913.0	2,122.3	2,353.4	..

Note: Public sector only, except tea, cigarettes and matches.

Source: Ministry of Industry; Public Sector Corporations; Planning Commission; and Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

- (d) Create wider employment opportunities and promote balanced regional development through the promotion of small-scale, labour-intensive rural industries; and
- (e) Improve the balance of payments position by accelerating the growth of export-oriented and import-substituting industries.

It is hoped that with the necessary investment effort, it will be possible, under the SFYP, to produce a considerable range of goods for export and thus help to promote the diversification of the country's export sector. The goods in question would include handicrafts, ready-made garments, household linen and specialized textile, canned and processed fruits, handloom products, certain kinds of furniture, manufactured leather goods, and other agro-based industrial products.

CHAPTER II

EXTERNAL SECTOR

11. The characteristic features of the external sector of Bangladesh in recent years have been a growing current account deficit with export earnings representing less than 30 per cent of the import bill and heavy dependence on foreign capital inflow to finance it, concentration of exports on a few commodities and a sluggish export growth, high dependency of the economy on imports for consumption and development, persistently adverse terms of trade and a high external debt burden, reflected in a 12.9 per cent debt-service ratio for 1980/81.

Foreign trade

Exports

12. Table 6 shows the structure of the export trade of Bangladesh which is dominated by jute and jute manufactures. Exports of jute and jute manufactures accounted for about 68.39 per cent of total exports in the 1980/81 fiscal year and for 73.73 per cent in 1979/80, compared with about 90 per cent in 1972/73. This relative decline in the position of jute is more marked in the case of raw jute whose share in total exports has fallen from 38 per cent in 1972/73 to 17 per cent in 1980/81. The share of jute manufactures has remained relatively stable between 49 per cent and 52 per cent except in 1978/79 when it fell to 45 per cent. In volume terms, exports of raw jute have fallen substantially while those of manufactures appear to have picked up in 1980/81 after the fall which followed the peak exports of 1977/78. Other exports of any importance are tea; hides, skins and leather; fish, shrimps and froglegs; naphtha and furnace oil; newsprint, paper and pulp; some spices and handicrafts. Urea and rice appeared in the list of export products in 1980/81.

13. More than half of Bangladesh's exports are shipped to developed market economies and the current world economic recession has, therefore, severely affected export performance. Serious supply constraints occurred in the case of paper and paper products, cotton textiles and garments, fresh fruits, vegetables and spices, all of which need to be aggressively promoted if the commodity composition of Bangladesh's exports is to be diversified. Although

TABLE 6

Merchandise Exports 1972/73 - 1980/81 (value in million US\$)

	1972/73 (%)	1974/75 (%)	1977/78 (%)	1978/79 (%)	1979/80 (%)	1980/81 (%)
<u>Raw jute</u>						
V	133.8 (37.7)	123.7 (32.4)	96.2 (19.6)	143.1 (23.5)	143.5 (19.7)	118.9 (16.7)
Q ('000 bales)	2826.0	2347.0	1667.0	1968.0	1968.0	1944.0
<u>Jute manufactures^{1/}</u>						
V	186.1 (52.4)	187.1 (49.1)	246.9 (50.4)	275.8 (45.2)	384.4 (52.9)	352.9 (49.6)
Q ('000 tons)	411.6	439.1	522.4	458.4	440.2	493.5
<u>Jute speciality products^{2/}</u>						
V	- -	- -	- -	3.4 (0.6)	7.6 (1.0)	7.0 (1.0)
Q ('000 tons)	- -	- -	- -	7.6	9.8	10.0
<u>Tea</u>						
V	9.7 (2.7)	17.4 (4.6)	44.9 (9.2)	40.8 (6.7)	33.0 (4.5)	40.7 (5.7)
Q (million lbs.)	44.82	49.26	63.13	59.99	52.65	65.68
<u>Leather, hides, and skins</u>						
V	16.2 (4.6)	30.2 (7.9)	45.0 (9.2)	75.4 (12.4)	65.6 (9.0)	56.7 (8.0)
<u>Fish, shrimps and frog legs</u>						
V	4.5 (1.3)	11.6 (3.0)	20.3 (4.1)	36.0 (5.9)	39.4 (5.4)	41.9 (5.9)
<u>Naphtha and furnace oil</u>						
V	- -	3.9 (1.0)	11.6 (2.4)	9.3 (1.5)	23.1 (3.2)	49.1 (6.9)
Q (000 metric tons)	-	..	..	..	88.0	222.7
<u>Newsprint</u>						
V	2.5 (0.7)	1.2 (0.3)	5.8 (1.2)	5.8 (1.0)	10.3 (1.4)	7.6 (1.1)
<u>Paper</u>						
V	0.4 (0.1)	0.2 (0.1)	1.4 (0.3)	0.7 (0.1)	2.5 (0.3)	1.0 (0.1)
<u>Rice</u>						
V	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5.6 (0.8)
Q ('000 tons)	-	-	-	-	-	20.6
<u>Urea</u>						
V	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9.6 (1.4)
Q ('000 tons)	-	-	-	-	-	38.0
<u>Sugar</u>						
V	- -	- -	5.9 (1.2)	- -	- -	- -
Q ('000 tons)	-	-	27.7	-	-	-
<u>Others</u>						
V	2.1 (0.6)	6.1 (1.6)	11.7 (2.4)	19.4 (3.2)	17.3 (2.4)	19.8 (2.8)
Total exports	355.3 (100)	381.4 (100)	489.7 (100)	609.7 (100)	726.7 (100)	710.8 (100)

^{1/} Bangladesh Jute Marketing Corporation (BJMC) only.

^{2/} Carpets, yarn, twine etc. exported by private jute mills.

.. = not available.

V = Value.

Q = Quantity.

Source: Export Promotion Bureau; Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics; BJMC; BJEC; Planning Commission.

the reasons for these supply constraints differed from product to product, there were several common factors: power shortages, internal transport bottlenecks, inadequate shipping facilities and insufficient credit were problems hindering export growth in virtually all sectors. In addition, the poor quality of the jute crop, supply interruptions on account of mill rehabilitation programmes in the case of paper and newsprint, and shortages of supply and very high internal prices which eroded incentives to export in the case of fruits, vegetables and spices, are said to have prevented the attainment of export targets set for these commodities. Table 7 shows the evolution of the export trade of Bangladesh in its major export markets over the past five years. United States remains the largest country market for the exports of Bangladesh. Its share of the market has remained fairly constant from 12.8 per cent in 1976/77 rising to 13.5 per cent in 1978/79 and falling to 11.8 per cent in 1980/81. In the calendar year 1979, the countries of the European Economic Community constituted about 21 per cent of the export market of Bangladesh. The share of Great Britain has fallen from 9.8 per cent in 1976/77 to only 3.5 per cent in 1980/81. The only other major European market for the exports of Bangladesh is Italy, whose share of the market has varied from 5.7 per cent in 1976/77 to 7 per cent in 1978/79 and 3.9 per cent in 1980/81.

14. Developing countries take in a very significant and growing proportion of the exports of Bangladesh; in 1979, this was of the order of about 33 per cent of total exports. The share of Mozambique in the export trade has grown from 5.0 per cent in 1976/77 to 7.8 per cent in 1980/81, that of Pakistan has averaged about 8.1 per cent over the same period, while that of India has grown from 0.5 per cent in 1976/77 to 4.6 per cent in 1980/81, and that of Sudan from 1.35 per cent to 5.6 per cent. In 1980/81, six developing countries (Mozambique, Sudan, Pakistan, India, Iran, Singapore) alone constituted about 34 per cent of Bangladesh's export market. The share of the centrally-planned countries in the export market of Bangladesh was about 15 per cent in 1979, the two major countries being USSR and the Republic of China, whose respective shares averaged 5.8 per cent and 3.5 per cent over the period 1976/77 to 1980/81.

Imports

15. Unlike the export sector, the import trade of Bangladesh has witnessed rapid growth in recent years, almost doubling in five years from 1,265.7 million US\$ in 1975/76 to 2,524.0 million US\$ in 1980/81. Table 8 shows the evolution in the structure of the import trade of Bangladesh since 1972. Foodgrain, which took up 44.1 per cent of total imports in 1972/73, has given way in 1980/81 to intermediate consumer goods, capital goods and petroleum imports, which claimed 32.1 per cent; 23.0 per cent and 19.4 per cent respectively of total imports. The most dramatic development in these years has been the case of petroleum imports whose share has jumped from 3.2 per cent in 1972/73 to 19.4 per cent in 1980/81, due mainly to the increases in prices.

16. As is indicated in Table 9, there has not been any major development in the geographical pattern of import trade. It shows, nevertheless, that with the exception of Japan, the shares of the major traditional sources of imports, i.e. the United States, Western Europe and India, have been declining in recent years in favour of other countries, due mostly to the growing importance of petroleum imports.

TABLE 7
Bangladesh Exports by Destination

Value in Million Taka

Country	1976- 77	% Share of total	1977- 78	% Share of total	1978- 79	% Share of total	1979- 80	% Share of total	1980- 81	% Share of total
U.S.A.	801.6	12.82	973.7	13.15	1248.2	13.45	1312.6	11.68	1364.7	11.77
Mozam- bique.	313.4	5.01	312.7	4.23	313.7	3.38	426.0	3.79	900.7	7.77
Pakis- tan.	489.8	7.83	729.8	9.85	606.1	6.53	988.4	8.79	890.5	7.68
Sudan	84.6	1.35	256.3	3.46	278.4	3.00	411.8	3.66	643.5	5.55
U.S.S.R.	280.8	4.49	477.6	6.45	645.4	6.95	718.9	6.39	544.3	4.69
Iran	174.9	2.80	209.5	2.83	183.3	1.97	680.3	6.05	537.2	4.63
India	29.0	0.46	18.6	0.25	157.6	1.70	125.1	1.11	529.2	4.56
Peoples Republic of China	91.1	1.45	283.6	3.83	428.8	4.62	422.2	3.76	465.5	4.01
Italy	354.0	5.66	278.6	3.76	651.2	7.02	473.8	4.22	447.0	3.85
U. K.	610.4	9.76	614.7	8.30	685.7	7.39	732.1	6.51	404.5	3.49
Singapore	88.3	1.41	41.7	0.56	62.5	0.67	57.6	0.51	403.2	3.48
Others	2937.1	46.96	3209.3	43.33	4021.3	43.32	4892.8	43.33	4468.7	38.52
Total:	6255.0	100.00	7406.1	100.00	9282.2	100.00	11241.6	100.00	11599.0	100.00
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

Source: Export Promotion Bureau, June 1982.

Table 8
Merchandise Imports 1972/73 - 1980/81 (in million US\$)

	1972/73 (%)	1975/76 (%)	1977/78 (%)	1978/79 (%)	1979/80 (%)	1980/81 (%)
Foodgrain	320.8 (44.1)	366.2 (28.9)	235.6 (17.5)	197.0 (12.7)	623.0 (26.3)	250.4 (9.9)
Edible oils	.. ..	40.4 (3.2)	48.3 (3.6)	61.9 (4.0)	68.0 (2.9)	92.0 (3.6)
Crude petroleum	17.5 (2.4)	75.1 (5.9)	125.0 (9.3)	119.0 (7.6)	257.3 (10.8)	343.6 (13.6)
Petroleum products	5.7 (0.8)	51.1 (4.0)	40.7 (3.0)	60.0 (3.9)	115.6 (4.9)	146.5 (5.8)
Fertilizers	28.0 (3.8)	88.1 (7.0)	71.7 (5.3)	134.2 (8.6)	133.6 (5.6)	104.0 (4.1)
Cement	7.0 (1.0)	10.4 (0.8)	19.5 (1.4)	26.0 (1.7)	36.4 (1.5)	34.0 (1.3)
Raw cotton	41.6 (5.7)	44.6 (3.5)	46.4 (3.4)	65.0 (4.2)	53.0 (2.2)	108.0 (4.3)
Yarn (cotton)	13.6 (1.9)	2.8 (0.2)	20.2 (1.5)	10.0 (0.6)	11.0 (0.5)	20.0 (0.8)
Textiles	.. ..	15.8 (1.2)	21.4 (1.6)	27.0 (1.7)	34.0 (1.4)	36.0 (1.4)
Capital goods	100.0 (13.8)	213.3 (16.9)	318.0 (23.6)	389.0 (25.0)	475.0 (20.0)	580.0 (23.0)
Other intermediate consumer goods	192.6 (26.5)	357.9 (28.3)	402.2 (29.8)	467.1 (30.0)	565.1 (23.8)	809.5 (32.1)
Total imports	727.0 (100)	1265.7 (100)	1349.0 (100)	1556.7 (100)	2372.0 (100)	2524.0 (100)

.. = not available.

Source: Planning Commission; Ministry of Food, Bangladesh Petroleum Corporation; BADC; Ministry of Finance, External Resources Division; IBRD Mission Report.

TABLE 9

Bangladesh: Geographical Distribution of Imports, 1976/77-1980/81 1/
(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	1976/77		1977/78		1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	Value	Per cent of total	Value	Per cent of total	Value	Per cent of total	Value	Per cent of total	Value	Per cent of total
United States	100.7	12	169.9	12	211.3	13	312.3	13	243.0	9
Canada	33.6	4	88.1	6	86.5	5	72.5	3	74.4	3
Western Europe	183.1	22	270.5	19	353.1	22	401.4	17	443.8	17
Of which: France	(23.5)	(3)	(18.4)	(1)	(20.3)	(1)	(13.2)	(1)	(36.5)	(1)
Germany	(39.2)	(4)	(66.0)	(5)	(69.7)	(4)	(100.7)	(4)	(112.5)	(4)
Italy	(0.7)	--	(3.1)	--	(3.1)	--	(7.7)	--	(2.7)	--
United Kingdom	(57.6)	(7)	(68.5)	(5)	(142.3)	(9)	(146.8)	(6)	(129.8)	(5)
Eastern Europe	45.9	5	81.4	6	69.7	4	68.9	3	91.8	3
Of which: U.S.S.R.	(31.5)	(4)	(54.4)	(4)	(35.4)	(2)	(32.6)	(1)	(41.1)	(2)
India	56.0	7	45.0	3	44.2	3	48.6	2	58.0	2
Japan	80.5	10	176.5	12	191.3	12	302.6	13	303.6	11
Other countries	347.2	40	600.3	42	684.8	41	1,131.0	49	1,468.3	55
Total	847.0	100	1,431.7	100	1,640.9	100	2,337.3	100	2,682.9	100

Source: Data provided by the Bangladesh authorities.

1/ On a payments basis (mixed c.i.f. and f.o.b.).

Balance of payments

Recent developments

17. Bangladesh's terms of trade deteriorated sharply by 22 per cent in the fiscal year 1980/81, due to severely depressed prices of its exports and rising import prices; a further deterioration in the terms of trade of about 15 per cent was experienced in 1981/82. The imports of Bangladesh during 1981-82 were estimated at Tk 4,778 crore while export earnings were estimated at Tk 1,255.54 crore, thus resulting in a deficit balance of trade of Tk 3,522 crore during 1981-82.¹ With an estimated net deficit of Tk 193 crore in the services accounts, the total deficit in the current account stood at Tk 3,771 crore; but during the year an amount of Tk 775 crore and Tk 5 crore was estimated to have been received under private and government transfers respectively. The deficit in the current account during the year, thus, stood at Tk 2,991 crore. This deficit was met mainly by long-term foreign aid, loans and grants, drawings from IMF and other short-term loans. In spite of the higher volume of foreign aid inflow and private transfers, a substantially higher deficit in the current account balance and debt repayment caused a shortfall in the foreign exchange reserves of Tk 433 crore during 1981-82. Table 10 shows the balance of payments situation of Bangladesh from 1979-80 to 1981-82. The balance of payments situation is not likely to improve in any substantial way in the near future, due to the possibility of continued deterioration in the terms of trade, and poor prospects for any substantial improvement in export earnings and in external assistance, partly due to the continued economic recession in industrial market economies.

Balance of payment strategies for the SFYP

18. In the Second Five-Year Plan, the major balance of payment objective is to restrain the export-import gap. This is to be achieved by securing a sustained growth of export earnings. Besides augmenting export deliveries of raw jute and jute manufactures, the export development programme will give priority to expanding production and marketing of leather, frozen marine products, tea and newsprint, all of which have promising potentials for rapid growth; priority will also be attached to developing substantial export capacities in selected products with proven export potentials. The emphasis will be on a higher degree of processing and value added by securing rapid expansion of non-traditional, particularly manufactured, exports. It is intended to evolve appropriate schemes for encouraging exports which will include, among others, the development of internal transport, shipping, port and warehousing facilities, improved packaging and enforcement of quality control standards. Success of Bangladesh's export development programme will, however, critically depend on the availability of preferential tariff and market access in both developed and developing countries. The tariff and non-tariff barriers facing exports of Bangladesh in major importing markets will be discussed in a later section of this paper. Table 11 shows the projection of merchandise exports in the framework of the SFYP.

¹ Export projection for 1982-83 prepared by the Export Promotion Bureau of Bangladesh showed a possible 16 per cent growth in exports.

TABLE 10

Balance of Payments of Bangladesh

(Taka in crore)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 (provisional)
1. Merchandise imports (c.i.f.)	(-)3,692.40	(-)4,368.80	(-)4,778.00
2. Merchandise export (f.o.b.)	1,150.70	1,334.40	1,200.00
3. Services accounts:	6.20	24.30	(-)193.00
(a) Payments	(-)387.10	(-)423.90	(-)656.00
(b) Receipts	393.30	448.20	463.00
4. Unrequited transfer:	327.63	623.90	780.00
(a) Private transfer	325.00	619.60	775.00
(b) Government transfer	2.63	4.30	5.00
5. Balance on current account	(-)2,207.87	(-)2,386.20	(-)2,991.00
6. Capital, transfer and other loans/grants	2,102.77	2,087.30	2,321.00
(a) Food	589.00	310.30	429.00
(b) Commodity and cash	657.77	825.10	800.00
(c) Projects	729.00	938.70	1,092.00
(d) Trust Fund	127.00	13.20	..
7. Debt repayment	(-)140.10	(-)75.50	(-)119.00
8. IMF account:	2.90	271.60	80.00
(a) Receipts	169.80	459.60	133.00
(b) Payments	(-)166.90	(-)188.00	(-)53.00
9. Short-term loan and other capital	51.60	15.60	200.00
(a) Short-term loan	191.80	173.40	160.00
(b) Other capital	(-)140.20	157.80	40.00
10. Adjustment account	(-)58.80	77.10	76.00
11. Changes in net foreign exchange reserve (means increase)	249.50	10.10	433.00

1 crore = 10 million

Source: IMF

TABLE 11

Projected Export Earnings (1984-85)

Items	Quantity	Unit price (US\$)	Total value (Million US\$)	Crore Tk. (1979-80 terms)
1. Raw jute (lakh bales)	22	55 per bale	121	187.55
2. Jute goods (thousand tons)	590	620 per ton	365.8	566.99
3. Tea (million lbs)	76	0.65 per lb.	49.4	76.57
4. Leather (lakh SFT)	800	0.70 per sft.	56	86.80
5. Frozen food (lakh lbs)	300	3.00 per lb.	90	139.50
6. News print, paper, pulp.			10	15.50
7. Fruits vegetables spices and POL products			50	77.50
8. Garments and textiles			20	31.00
9. Handicrafts			5	7.75
10. Others			7.8	12.09

US\$780 million Tk.1,209 crore
(79-80 prices
at 1US\$ Tk.15.50)

19. On the side of imports, an optimum import substitution strategy is to be implemented during the Plan period. Bangladesh has a potential for increasing significantly domestic output and substituting imports of foodgrain, edible oil, cotton, fertilizer, POL. cement, pharmaceuticals, simple tools and equipments, etc. The Plan attaches high priority to the attainment of self-sufficiency in foodgrain as early as possible but not later than 1984-85. The industrial programme has been devised to meet the full domestic requirement of urea fertilizer, to provide basic items like cotton cloth, paper and pharmaceuticals and to supply irrigation pumps, engines and electrical equipment from the local industry. The rural development orientation of the Second Plan is expected to stimulate demand for products of domestic industries. To protect domestic industries, import of commodities for which domestic capacities exist will be restricted and import of luxury consumer goods will be made highly expensive.

Export development

20. The following sections are devoted to a product-by-product analysis of the situation of the major traditional and non-traditional export products.

Jute

21. Jute is the main non-food crop as well as the main cash-crop of Bangladesh. It provides the bulk of the country's foreign exchange earnings and is the most important cash crop for some 3 million farmers. It is also the source of income for thousands of workers employed in jute mills. Bangladesh dominates world trade in jute, its exports of raw jute and jute manufactures accounting for 51 per cent (fibre equivalent) of total world jute exports in 1980. The performance of the jute sector is, therefore, of crucial importance to the economy and calls for a rational coherent policy affecting the domestic production of raw jute, jute milling and exports of both raw jute and jute goods.

22. Jute was traditionally sown on 2.5 million acres yielding up to 7 million bales. During the decade before 1979, the acreage under production, as well as the volume of production, fell considerably due to varying factors such as the increasing competition for land for grain production, price policies, unstable weather conditions etc. Production which recovered to nearly 6.5 million bales in the 1978/79 fiscal year as farmers responded to the high jute prices relative to rice prices, declined to 4.9 and 4.6 million bales in the 1980/81 and 1981/82 fiscal years respectively. Based on an assessment of export possibilities for jute, the second Five-Year Plan (SFYP) envisages that raw jute production should be stabilized at 6.5 million bales per year by 1984/85, with total jute acreage targeted to decline to only 1.7 million, compared with the 2.05 million acres needed to produce 6.5 million bales in 1978/79. The saving in acreage is planned to be achieved through increasing productivity under the Intensive Jute Cultivation Scheme (IJCS). Major elements in the IJCS include increased supervision and training in sowing, increased supply of certified quality seeds, fertilizer, insecticides, and better credit facilities. It is planned that once adequate stock levels are reached, this would allow for annual raw jute exports of about 2.8 million bales, mill consumption of about 3.4 million bales and 0.3 million bales for other domestic uses.

Jute goods

23. Total world consumption of jute goods has remained stable since 1970 and only slow growth is expected in the first half of 1980's. Increased consumption in the developing countries is likely to offset any further decline in the industrialized countries. Against a falling world trade, Bangladesh has succeeded in increasing its share of the market from about 35 per cent in 1972/73 to about 49 per cent in 1980/81. There are prospects that this share might increase further to 50 per cent and above by the mid-eighties. This will, however, depend on the ability of the jute industry to deliver an adequate flow of supply to importers and maintain the competitive price of jute goods vis-a-vis synthetic substitutes. This problem was particularly noticeable in 1982 when the general position of jute products deteriorated vis-a-vis synthetics, due to the high prices of hessian and sacking in relation to those of polypropylene products, jute's main synthetic competitor. For the industry to be competitive it has been recommended in various studies that production costs have to be reduced through a greater degree of capacity utilization, improved managerial efficiency, greater efficiency in the utilization of labour, material and capital, etc. More vigorous research, marketing and promotional activities will be necessary to enable the industry to face growing competition from synthetics.

Tea

24. The export of tea has grown progressively from about 45 million lbs. in 1972/73 to about 65.7 million lbs. in 1980/81. It however represents only 4 per cent of world tea exports. An intensive programme of re-planting and cultivation is being undertaken, and it is hoped that this might lead to a 3 per cent annual increase in production to 95 million lbs. in 1984/85 with an exportable surplus of 75 million lbs., compared with the 65.7 million lbs. in 1980/81. For this target to be achieved, more effort will be needed in marketing and promotion. The success of such effort will in the long run depend upon the overall situation of the international tea market, which has been characterized by surplus supplies and unstable prices leading to attempts at regulating the market through informal export quota arrangements.

Leather, hides and skin

25. Exports of skin and leather products from Bangladesh have had a dynamic growth in recent years, increasing their share of total exports from 4.6 per cent in 1972/73 with exports valued at \$16.2 million to a 12.4 per cent in 1978/79 with exports of US\$75.4 million and 8 per cent in 1980/81 with exports valued at US\$56.7 million. Projection by the FAO indicates a fairly buoyant world demand for leather in the 1980s. Bangladesh has high quality goatskin which is in great demand for the production of high fashioned uppers and glove leather of excellent quality. Bangladesh cowhides also enjoy a premium price and are used for the production of high quality upper leather of all kinds. Export in this sector is limited by the capacity of domestic tanning industry and the difficulties of increasing supply of livestock. The local industry is moreover plagued by a number of production and marketing problems. The strategy in the face of limited supplies of hides and skin appears to aim at maximizing earnings through improvement in the quality of "wet-blue" leather and change-over to high value-added products, such as crust, finished leather and leather products.

Fish, shrimps and froglegs

26. Exports in this sector have grown steadily from US\$4.5 in 1972/73 to US\$41.9 million in 1980/81, accounting for 5.9 per cent of total exports. Demand for shrimps, especially fresh water shrimps, from Bangladesh has been buoyant, and there are good prospects for export growth if supplies can be increased and a regular quality control mechanism established. Under the SFYP, exports of shrimps and processed fish are expected to increase during the Plan period to achieve a target of 19,000 tons for fresh water shrimps, 500 tons for deep-sea shrimp and 4,800 for fresh and processed fish. Export of froglegs is not expected to increase in a significant manner due to ecological limitations to frog farming. On the whole, export earnings from fish and froglegs are expected to more than double during the Plan period.

Gas and petroleum products

27. Since 1975, surplus distillates from petroleum refining, in the form of furnace oil and naphtha, have been exported in increasing quantities, and in 1980/81 they accounted for almost 7 per cent of total exports. Bangladesh possesses substantial reserves of natural gas and its exploitation and development could have a positive long-term effect on the country's balance of payments. Not only could natural gas be substituted for imported petroleum products and lead to net foreign exchange savings, but also it could hold out prospects for the export of compressed natural gas, liquified natural gas, and methanol based products such as motor fuel, animal feedstuff, chemical feedstock, etc.

Other export products

28. The need for widening the export base has led to the identification and development of a new range of exportables. Paper and newsprint, fresh fruits, vegetables, spices, ready-made garments and handicraft, comprised about 6 per cent of merchandise exports in 1980/81. Other minor non-traditional exports are household linen and specialized textiles such as handloom and silk products, canned fruits and vegetables, beeswax and honey, hard and particle boards, telephone cable, light engineering products, etc. They constitute good prospects for further diversification and growth in the country's export sector. For this group of commodities, constraints to export growth appear to be insufficient supplies, lack of product development, poor marketing, non-competitive prices and the lack of market opportunities. With regard to newsprint, while demand prospects, especially from neighbouring countries, appear to be good, there is a problem of low capacity utilization of the existing newsprint mill due to poor supply of inputs. Problems of supply also impede the exploitation of market opportunities for fruits, vegetables and spices, especially in the Middle East. These opportunities, according to surveys, can be exploited provided enough exportable surplus is generated and small producers are commercially organized for collection, grading and delivery on a regular basis. Exports of handicraft, it is asserted, could be substantially increased, if technical and financial assistance could be provided to enable production on an economic scale and market outlets organized.

Conclusions

29. Future development of the export potential of Bangladesh will require a well-co-ordinated investment programme for creating exportable surplus, appropriate price and marketing policies and product development, as well as availability of export markets. It will be important for public sector agencies and private enterprises to add an export dimension to their production programmes, attach priority to increasing supply of exportables, pay sufficient attention to quality control and pursue aggressive marketing abroad. Growth of exports will also depend on availability of adequate export services. It will require fast, efficient and expanded shipping and port services and adequate warehouse facilities. Inland transport services for linking producing areas to export points, cold storage facilities and refrigerated vans for export of perishable products, must also develop concurrently.

30. It will also be essential for other trading partners to pursue commercial policies which will not only facilitate the promotion of Bangladesh's exports but also favour entry of these exports into their markets. Some of these issues will be discussed in the following sections.

CHAPTER III

TRADE REGIME AND COMMERCIAL POLICY

31. The People's Republic of Bangladesh acceded to the GATT in December 1972 and to the GATT Protocol Relating to Trade Negotiations Among Developing Countries, without negotiations, in March 1977. Bangladesh is also a signatory to the Bangkok Agreement which seeks to promote the expansion of trade among developing countries in the ESCAP region. Bangladesh is a beneficiary not only of the GSP but also of special tariff treatment for least developed countries provided by certain developed countries and markets under their GSP schemes. So far those involved are Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, EEC, Finland, Hungary, Japan, Norway, Poland and Switzerland.

32. In Annex I an attempt has been made to give as comprehensive a picture as possible of the tariff and non-tariff barriers facing the exports of Bangladesh in its main developed importing markets.

Import regime

Import Duties

33. Import duties accounted for 40 per cent of total tax revenues in 1980/81. Duty rates, which are generally ad valorem and of which a majority are between 30 and 150 per cent, are graduated according to the end use of commodities with relatively high rates on final consumer goods and lower rates on intermediate and capital goods. Consequently, the present system of import duties provides very high rates of protection to consumer goods industries while favouring the intermediate and capital goods sectors. The Government is currently initiating a programme to rationalize the structure of effective protection by the import duty system. Essential foodstuffs (including most cereal grains), live animals,

metallic ores and concentrates are generally accorded duty-free entry. On the other hand, luxury goods and a few other items are dutiable at very high rates, sometimes up to 400 per cent. Under the Import Policy for 1981/82, import duties were increased on 58 products and product groups.

Sales tax

34. Sales tax revenues accounted for 20 per cent of total tax revenues in 1980/81. They are levied on both domestic production and imported items. However, imports accounted for roughly 92 per cent of sales tax revenue, and this percentage has been increasing steadily from 87 per cent in 1977/78, as the Government progressively took measures to substitute excise duties for the sales tax on domestic production. The standard rate is 20 per cent but the average rate of sales tax on the duty-paid value of "dutiabale" imports was estimated at 9.3 per cent in 1980/81.

Export duties

35. Exports of raw jute, leather, hides and skins are subject to export duties for revenue purposes.

Administration of imports

36. Imports are financed either from Bangladesh's own resources or with foreign aid, loans and barter arrangements. Imports financed from Bangladesh's own resources are licensed within the framework of an annual import policy (import budget) covering the fiscal year (July-June). The policy is reviewed twice a year on the basis of Import Policy Orders covering the shipping periods i) January-June and, (ii) July-December. Under the import policy for 1980/81, items permissible for import are classified into four broad categories:

- (i) goods imported by "commercial importers"¹;
- (ii) raw materials and packing materials imported by "industrial units" recognized as such under an entitlement system;
- (iii) items imported exclusively by the TCB (Trading Corporation of Bangladesh) and/or jointly by the TCB, other approved agencies, and private sector importers;
- (iv) items imported under the Wage Earners' Scheme against payment from Foreign Currency Accounts.

37. Products permitted to be imported by commercial importers are broadly classified into three main categories. As regards the first category, eligible importers are permitted to import any one of the items or a group of items, provided that letters of credit are opened for a stipulated value. The basis of licensing applied to products in this category is expressed in terms of quantity. A second category of products is subject to a system of Open General Licence (OGL). Under this system, eligible importers are permitted to import any product on the list up to a

¹Under the terms of Regulation No. S.R.O. 453-A-L/76, "commercial importers" mean any firm, institution, body, organization, person, or group of persons, registered as an importer under the Registration (Importers and Exports) Order, 1952.

stipulated maximum value for each product, provided that they have also obtained letter of credit authorization forms or licenses for importation of products on other permissible import lists. A third category of permissible commercial imports consists of products that may be imported by eligible importers up to a prescribed value, and licenses are issued with respect to individual items only.

38. The licensing of imports of specific raw materials and packing materials by industries is governed by an entitlement system. This is based on the requirements of various industries during each import period assessed by the Ministry of Industries. Firms in the industrial sector are given an entitlement for importation of specific raw materials and packing materials, and licenses are issued on the basis of entitlements.

39. Over the years, the role of the Trading Corporation of Bangladesh (TCB), the main State trading body, has declined. At present, only a few products (mild steel billets, and arms and ammunition) are exclusively imported by the TCB. Certain other items (aluminium ingots and sheets, zinc and lead ingots, and pig iron) are also imported exclusively by the TCB when they are purchased under barter or credit arrangements. During the past two years, there has been little change in the list of products that are allowed to be imported jointly by the TCB and private sector importers or by the TCB and public sector corporations. These products include medicines, soda ash, milk foods, cement, and corrugated iron sheets. When products are imported under joint arrangements, the share of the TCB is specified.

40. The Wage Earners' Scheme has been in operation for a number of years for the purpose of attracting remittances by Bangladesh workers abroad. Funds remitted through foreign currency accounts maintained by Bangladesh workers with commercial banks in Bangladesh or through regular banking channels may be either sold through auction or used to import most of the products on the permissible import lists (finished goods as well as industrial raw materials) and products on a special list.

Recent changes in Bangladesh's import policy

41. All imports require licenses or approval on letter of credit authorization forms. Under the Import Policy Order 1982/83, which went into effect on 1 July 1982, licenses for commercial imports are allocated in accordance with a list setting out each importer's share in annual imports of each category of items. Licenses to industrial units are issued in accordance with each industrial sector's annual import entitlements as set out in priority lists. In 1982/83, licenses shall be issued to the pharmaceutical industry at 150 per cent of its entitlement, and to all other industries in Priority List I and Priority List II, at 100 per cent and 70 per cent, respectively, of their entitlement. Imports of raw materials and packing materials by industrial units are included in an additional list. Following a revision of the Export Performance Licensing System (XPL) in July 1982, entitlements of eligible exporters may be increased by an amount equal to 80, 60 or 40 per cent of the f.o.b. value of their exports, depending on the commodity exported.

42. With effect from May 1982, a ban has been imposed on the imports of certain items within fifteen product groups.

Export regime

43. Until recently the export of the country's most important export commodities, raw jute and jute goods, was vested solely in the hands of three state agencies: the Export Corporation, the Jute Trading Corporation and the Jute Marketing Corporation. Recently the Government has allowed private sector enterprises to participate in the jute export trade.

Barter trade

44. Bangladesh has balanced barter trade agreements with socialist countries having centrally-planned economies. At the moment Bangladesh has balanced barter trade agreements with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, USSR and German Democratic Republic (GDR). These balanced trade deals are said to be necessitated in the interest of diversification of Bangladesh's foreign trade, promotion of exports of manufactured goods and sale of surplus commodities.

Export incentives

45. Incentives for exports are provided through the Export Performance Licensing System, and a number of financial and fiscal measures.

Export Performance Licensing System (XPL)

46. Under the Export Performance Licensing System, which aims at encouraging exports, industries engaged in export business (other than jute, jute goods, (excluding carpets) or loose tea), or with export potential, may receive licences in excess of their normal entitlement for the importation of their raw materials requirements or other specified items, on the basis of their export performance. The entitlements are 80 per cent, 60 per cent or 40 per cent of the f.o.b. value of the commodities exported. Under the System, the Bangladesh Bank issues Import Entitlement Certificates to the exporters, which may be converted into import licenses for the importation of goods eligible under the System. License transfers may take place at any price negotiated between the parties concerned. Original holders of licences are also granted annual foreign exchange allowances for expenses relating to the opening and operation of overseas offices.

Financial and fiscal incentives

47. A number of financial and fiscal incentives are provided to promote non-traditional exports. Earnings from exports other than raw jute, jute manufactures, and tea, benefit from income tax concessions of up to 50 per cent. Customs duties paid on imported raw materials used in production and sales and excise taxes paid on finished goods are rebated when goods are exported. A preferential interest rate is applied to credit for export production, and exporters are eligible to obtain export credits on up to 90 per cent of the invoice value of exports. Forward cover facilities are available for export of jute and jute goods to cover the risk of fluctuation

in the exchange rate of the taka. Exporters of non-traditional goods are eligible for income tax deductions for up to 50 per cent of their taxable income depending on the proportion of export sales in relation to total sales.

CHAPTER IV

TARIFF AND NON-TARIFF BARRIERS TO EXPORTS OF BANGLADESH IN SELECTED DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

48. In the sections below an attempt has been made to present as succinctly as possible the tariff situation affecting exports of Bangladesh into selected developed markets. Information on different tariff treatment and the corresponding trade flows is given in the tabulation attached to Annex I. Information on non-tariff measures affecting exports both dutiable and free of duty is also provided in a separate tabulation.

Austria

49. Almost all the imports of Austria from Bangladesh enjoy duty-free entry either on the basis of normal GSP treatment or on the basis of special tariff treatment introduced on 1 January 1982 in favour of the least-developed countries within the framework of the GSP scheme. The few but significant exceptions are in the textile sector where, on the basis of the special concessions in favour of the least-developed countries, there is a 50 per cent cut in the existing GSP rates. This implies that imports of woven fabrics of jute (CCCN 57.10) attract a duty of approximately 8.15 per cent with a ceiling; other carpets other than of silk and cotton (58.02) attract a duty of 8.15 per cent with a ceiling; other articles made from yarn, twine, etc. (59.06) attract a duty of 7.15 per cent with a ceiling; while sacks and bags, used for packing goods (62.03), attract a duty of 9.1 per cent with a ceiling.

Canada

50. Most imports of agricultural and manufactured products from Bangladesh enjoy duty-free entry into Canada on an m.f.n. or GSP basis. The following manufactured products are, however, subject to duties without ceiling within the framework of the GSP.

1810501	Postcards, greeting cards and similar artistic cards - GSP 7.5 per cent
6220001	Trunks, valises, hat boxes, carpet bags and baskets of all kinds n.o.p. - GSP 11.5 per cent
6220002	Baskets of bamboo - GSP 5 per cent
6220003	Baskets of interwoven vegetable fibres - GSP 5.0 per cent.
6230003	Purses, reticules; parts of the foregoing - GSP 11.5 per cent

New Zealand

51. The following imports of New Zealand from Bangladesh are subject to import duties: travel bags, shopping bags, rucksacks, satchels, brief-cases, wallets, etc. (42.02) are subject to a GSP rate of 25 per cent; basket-work; wickerwork and other articles of planting material, etc. (46.03) are subject to a GSP rate of 15 per cent; knotted carpets, carpetting and rugs, etc. (58.01) attract a rate of 25 per cent under the GSP; net shopping and carrying bags made of twine cordage or rope (ex 59.05) are subject to a GSP rate of 10 per cent; other articles made from yarn, twine, cordage, rope or cables, other than textile fabrics and articles thereof (ex 59.06), attract a GSP treatment of 20 per cent; sacks, bags for packing, of jute, hemp or phormium tenax, etc. (62.03), are subject to a GSP treatment of 5 per cent; while camping goods, other than pneumatic mattresses, pillows and cushions (62.04), attract a GSP rate of 20 per cent.

Japan

52. On the basis of 1981 trade, the following imports by Japan from Bangladesh are subject to import duties: shrimps, prawns, and lobsters, fresh, chilled or frozen (03.03), which constitute the largest import from Bangladesh, attract an m.f.n. duty of 3.9 per cent (final m.f.n. rate: 3 per cent); green tea, other than waste unfit for use as beverage (09.02), is subject to an m.f.n. duty of 20 per cent; beeswax (15.15) enjoying a GSP tariff concession attracts a duty of 7.5 per cent; yarn of jute or other textile bast fibres (57.06) are subject to a GSP duty of 4 per cent limited to a quota while woven fabrics of jute or other textile bast fibres (57.10) are subject to a GSP duty of 8 per cent limited to a quota. All other imports of Japan from Bangladesh are duty-free, either on an m.f.n. basis or on the basis of the GSP or of special concessions offered to the least-developed countries, in the framework of the GSP.

Finland

53. All the imports of Finland from Bangladesh, of which jute and other textile bast fibres (CCCN 57.03) constitute by far the largest item, enjoy duty-free entry either on m.f.n. basis or on the basis of the GSP, including the special preferences in favour of the least-developed countries.

Norway

54. All imports of Norway from Bangladesh enjoy duty-free access either on the m.f.n. or normal GSP basis or on the basis of special GSP concession offered by Norway to the least-developed countries.

Sweden

55. With the exception of some textiles products, all imports of Sweden from Bangladesh enjoy duty-free access. The textile products concerned are: certain woven fabrics of jute and other textile bast fibres (ex 57.10) which attract an m.f.n. duty of 10 per cent; women's/girls' blouses of cotton, not knitted or crocheted (61.02), subject to an m.f.n.

duty of 15 per cent; men's/boys' shirts of cotton, not knitted or crocheted (61.03), subject to m.f.n. duty of 15 per cent; bed linen of cotton, table linen of other textile materials, curtains and other furnishing articles of other textile materials n.e.s. (62.02), subject to a m.f.n. duty of 15 per cent.

Switzerland

56. Practically all imports of Switzerland from Bangladesh are duty-free on an m.f.n. or normal GSP basis or on the basis of special preferences in favour of the least developed countries within the framework of the GSP without any quantitative limitations.

EEC

57. The exports of Bangladesh to the European Economic Community cover a large number of products ranging from fresh and processed food products to raw and processed materials and various manufactures. The most important exports to the EEC are, however, raw jute (57.03); hides and skins (41.02, 41.03, 41.04); shrimps (03.03); sacks and bags of jute (62.03); tea (09.02); jute yarn (57.06); jute fabrics (57.10); molasses (17.03); froglegs (02.04); cotton fabrics (ex 55.09); oilcake and other residue from the extraction of vegetable oils (23.04); fresh water fish (03.01); petroleum products (ex 27.10); basket and wickerwork (46.03); travel goods from artificial and plastic materials (42.09). All exports of Bangladesh enjoy duty-free access to the EEC either on an m.f.n. or on the normal GSP basis or on the basis of special concessions given to the least-developed countries within the framework of the GSP.

USA

58. Most of the imports of the USA from Bangladesh enjoy duty-free access either on an m.f.n. or GSP basis. The following manufactured products are subject to m.f.n. duties:

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| TSUS (12163) | Leather n.e.s. not fancy - m.f.n. 5 per cent. |
| TSUS (32000) | Woven cotton fabrics, not fancy, figured, bleached or coloured - m.f.n. 6.7 per cent. |
| TSUS (32200) | Woven cotton fabrics, coloured, not fancy or figured, of numbers 01-09 - m.f.n. 10.5 per cent. |
| TSUS (33595) | Other fabrics n.e.s. woven, weighing over 4 oz. per sq.yard - m.f.n. 5 per cent. |
| TSUS (36015) | Floor coverings, pile hand inserted, over 66 ^{2/3} cents per sq.ft. - m.f.n. 8 per cent. |
| TSUS (36618) | Towels of cotton, pile or tufted construction, not over 45 cents each, not ornamented - m.f.n. 14.0 per cent. |
| TSUS (36624) | Towels of cotton, pile or tufted construction, over 45 cents each valued over \$1.45 per lb., not ornamented - m.f.n. 14 per cent. |

TSUS (38027)	Men's and boys' shirts of cotton, not knitted - m.f.n. 21 per cent.
TSUS (38233)	Other women's, girls', etc. wearing apparel of cotton, not knitted or ornamented - m.f.n. 16.5 per cent, (final MTN 10.1 per cent).
TSUS (38278)	Women's, girls' and infants' wearing apparel of man-made fibres, knitted, not ornamented - m.f.n. 36.7 per cent (final MTN 25.7 per cent)
TSUS (38550)	Bags, sacks, etc. of vegetable fibres, except cotton, bleached, coloured, non-inflammable - m.f.n. 3.0 per cent.
TSUS (38604)	Cotton lace or net articles and other cotton articles, ornamented n.s.p.f. - m.f.n. 40 per cent.
TSUS (64663)	Screws, not elsewhere specified of iron or steel, having shanks over 0.24 inches in diameter - m.f.n. 9.5 per cent.
TSUS (70618)	Luggage, handbags and flat goods of unspun, fibrous vegetable materials n.e.s. - m.f.n. 8.1 per cent
TSUS (77230)	Wearing apparel of rubber or plastic (with exceptions) - m.f.n. 12.5 per cent.

Non-tariff measures maintained by some developed countries on products of export interest to least-developed countries

59. The information on non-tariff measures contained in this tabulation is derived mainly from the latest revised GATT Joint Working Group document (L/5415). Certain information has also been taken from the documentation on tropical products prepared for the Committee on Trade and Development and other material in the secretariat.

60. Since the Joint Working Group and other material referred to above generally specify products at the CCCN four-digit level, it is not always clear whether the measures indicated are applied to all tariff lines falling under the four-digit headings indicated in the tariff and trade data in the Annex.

61. The product classifications in column one are at the four-digit CCCN level. Column two shows the countries which import the product or products described in column three. Column four shows the type of measures applied.

62. The information contained in this table is preliminary in nature and may require revision in the light of comments and suggestions by delegations.

Non-Tariff Measures Maintained by Selected Developed Countries
on Products of Export Interest to Bangladesh

CCCN No.	Importing Country	Tariff Line and Description	Type of Measure
03.03		<u>Crustaceans and molluscs, whether in shell or not, fresh (live or dead), chilled, frozen, salted, in brine or dried; crustaceans in shell, simply boiled in water</u>	
	Japan	Scallops, cuttlefish (live), scallops and adductors of shellfish and cuttlefish, fresh, shilled, frozen, salted in brine or dried	BT
	Sweden	Shrimps and prawns in shell, boiled, frozen	
	Italy	Shrimps, mussels	BT
05.04		<u>Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals, (other than fish), whole and pieces thereof</u>	
	Italy	Internal organs, casings	BT ^{1/}
09.02		<u>Tea</u>	
	New Zealand	Tea in packings of less than 2 kg. Whole item	BT BT
	Germany, F.R.	Whole item	BTX
	France	Whole item	BTX
	Denmark	Whole item	BTX
15.15		<u>Beeswax and other insect waxes, whether or not coloured</u>	
	New Zealand	Beeswax	BT
41.02		<u>Bovine cattle leather</u>	
	Japan	Whole item	BT
	France	Whole item	BT ^{2/}
41.03		<u>Lamb and sheep skin leather</u>	
	Japan	Whole item	BT
	France	Whole item	BT ^{2/}

^{1/} Health and sanitary standards apply equally to Italian products.
^{2/} In favour of New Caledonia.

CCCN No.	Importing Country	Tariff Line and Description	Type of Measure
41.04		<u>Goat and kid skin leather</u>	
	Japan	Whole item	DL
55.01		<u>Cotton, not carded or combed</u>	
	United States	ex item	GQ
55.07) 55.08) 55.09)		<u>Cotton fabrics, woven, bleached or unbleached</u>	
	Switzerland	Cotton gauze	LL
	France	Cotton gauze; terry towelling and similar terry fabrics Other	XR DL ^{1/}
	Italy	XR (cotton gauze 55.07)	
	United Kingdom	- Terry towelling and similar terry fabrics - Other woven fabrics of cotton (55.09)	GQ ^{2/} GQ
57.10		<u>Woven fabrics of jute</u>	
	Benelux	Whole item	XR ^{3/}
	France	Whole item	XR ^{3/}
	Ireland	Whole item	XR ^{3/}
	United Kingdom	Whole item	XR ^{3/} , GQ ^{4/}
	Switzerland	ex 57.10	LL
58.02		<u>Carpets and rugs, - Other carpets</u>	
	Switzerland	Whole item	LL
59.04		<u>Twine, cordage, cables, ropes, etc. of jute</u>	
	Germany, F.R.	Whole item	AL
	United Kingdom	Whole item	ST
62.03		<u>Sacks and bags for packing, i.e. of jute</u>	
	Germany, F.R.	Whole item	AL
	Ireland	Whole item	DL

^{1/} For 55.09 (other woven fabrics of cotton).

^{2/} For 55.08;

^{3/} Fabrics exceeding 150 cms. in width. By the terms of its bilateral arrangements with the EEC, Bangladesh apply export limitation of these fabrics.

^{4/} Jute clothing exceeding 45 cms. is restricted globally excluding EEC, EFTA, ACP, OCT (Overseas Commonwealth Territories) and Mediterranean countries and Zimbabwe.

Symbols

(i) Type of Non-tariff measures

- BQ : Bilateral quota
- GQ : Global quota - where restriction applies to goods of most, if not all, countries and where the amount of the quota is published
- P : Denotes that imports are generally prohibited or embargoed
- ST : State-trading
- AL : Automatic licensing
- LL : Liberal licensing - where maintaining countries consider their licensing regimes to be a purely formal requirement involving no restriction
- DL : Discretionary licensing
- L : Licensing (method unspecified)
- XR : (followed by country abbreviation) - the country in parenthesis operates an export restraint vis-a-vis the country shown as maintaining the restriction
- IL : Import levies
- MP : Minimum price system
- SR : Seasonal restriction
- R : Restriction (unspecified)
- Q : Quota
- SLX : Sales Tax
- STX : Selective internal tax
- TX : Internal tax
- HS : Health and phytosanitary regulations

ANNEXINFORMATION ON TARIFFS, NTM's AND TRADE FLOWS

With respect to tariff items of developed country markets, the tabulations attached provide information at the tariff line level on different tariff treatment (MFN, GSP, LDC, etc.) and the corresponding trade flows, as well as indications of certain non-tariff measures and imports from individual main suppliers. Import figures refer to the year 1980 for the EEC, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States and the year 1978 for Austria, Canada, Finland and New Zealand. Updated data for Australia are not yet available. In the first line, tariff item number, product description, and quantity unit are indicated.

TARIFFSColumn TYPE OF DUTY

MTN-B:	Base rate for the Tokyo Round (pre-Tokyo Round m.f.n. rate)
MTN-F:	Final rate (post-Tokyo round m.f.n. rate)
MFN 80:	M.f.n. rate applicable in 1980
TEMP:	Temporary m.f.n. rate in 1980
GSP-B:	GSP rate in 1980 for Austria, Canada and New Zealand, in 1981 for Japan, Finland and US, and in 1982 for EEC, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland or 1982
GSP-F:	GSP rate related to post-MTN final rate (Austria, Canada, Japan)
LDC-B:	Rate applying to least-developed countries in the same year as for GSP-B ¹
FTA:	Rate applying to countries signatory to free-trade area agreements, e.g. EFTA
ZONE:	Rate applying to countries signatory to inter-zone free trade agreement (e.g. between EEC and EFTA)
PREF 1 and 2:	Rates applicable under other preferential arrangements, e.g. ACP and Mediterranean countries for EEC and Commonwealth countries for New Zealand (consult the secretariat for further details).

Column RATE

Percentage ad valorem or ad valorem equivalent of specific, mixed or compound rate is indicated with one decimal point. Ad valorem equivalent is based on imports in the year recorded.

Column NAT = nature of duty rate (blank for ad valorem rate)

S for specific rate (e.g. \$4.00/kg);
 C for compound rate (e.g. \$4.00/kg + 10%);
 M for mixed rate (e.g. \$4.00/kg. or 10% whichever is greater);
 V for variable levy or variable component;
 O for other natures.

Column EST = estimation code

E for an estimated rate;
 A when the rate is the simple arithmetic average of two or more rates (in cases where trade flow data are not available in the tariff detail and two or more rates are related to import data).

¹ LDC rates for Austria, Canada and Finland will be recorded in the more updated Tariff Study files with 1980 imports.

Column BDG = binding status (blank for ordinary binding)

C for ceiling binding;
P for a rate partially bound at a ceiling rate, and partially at the prevailing rate;
U for an unbound rate.

Column BCV = binding coverage (blank for fully bound)

X for partially bound.

Column LIM = limitation code for GSP (blank for no limitation)

C for ceiling or competitive need provisions;
Q for quota or similar limitations.

Column PCV = preference coverage (blank for coverage of whole tariff line)

X for preference covering part of the tariff line.

Columns RATE/VALUE, UNIT, AD.V.

Specific, compound or mixed rate is indicated as illustrated below:

200/LB = specific rate of 2.00 units of currency per pound;
200/LB 0112 = compound rate of 2.00 units of currency per pound plus 11.2 per cent ad valorem;
200/LB 0112+ = mixed rate of 2.00 units of currency per pound or 11.2 per cent ad valorem, whichever is higher;
200/LB 0112- = as above, whichever is lower.

NTN's (non-tariff measures) indicated in column TYPE OF DUTY

QR for quantitative import restriction;
TX for selective internal tax (in the case of the EEC, those by certain member countries).

TRADE FLOW DATA

IMPORTS FROM (i) WORLD (= all sources) and (ii) GSP ORIGIN (= GSP beneficiary countries) are each sub-divided by TOT (= total imports irrespective of tariff treatment), MFN (= imports entitled to m.f.n. treatment), GSP (imports covered by GSP), LDC (imports entitled to LDC preference) and FTA, ZONE, PREF (= imports entitled to free trade area or other preferential agreements). It may be noted that "imports covered by GSP" do not take into account quantitative and origin rule limitations and non-utilization of GSP and that actual imports under GSP are smaller than imports recorded as GSP.

With respect to imports from world and imports according to different tariff treatment, the names of five main suppliers appear in column MAIN SUPPLIERS and imports from four main suppliers are indicated at the bottom. See next page for country name abbreviations.

SHARE for the percentage share of GSP beneficiaries in imports from world
V for value in \$1,000
Q for quantity
* for quantity data not showing last three digits, the figure exceeding available space e.g. 199676* = 199676000

LIST OF COUNTRY NAMES AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFGHANISTAN	AFG	ANGOLA	AGO	ALBANIA	ALB	ANDORRA	AND
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	ANT	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	ARE	ARGENTINA	ARG	ARABIAN STATES, NES	ARS
AMERICAN SAMOA	ASM	BRITISH ANTARCTIC-REG	ATB	FRENCH ANTARCTIC TERR.	ATF	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	ATG
ARONKING MAUD LAND	ATN	AUSTRALIA	AUS	AUSTRALIA	AUS	AUSTRIA	AUT
BURUNDI	BDI	BENIN	BEN	BANGLADESH	BGD	BURUNDI	BGR
BAHRAIN	BHR	BAHAMA	BHS	BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG	BLX	BELIZE	BLZ
BERMUDA	BMU	BULGARIA	BUL	BRAZIL	BRA	BERMUDA	BRB
BRUNEI	BRN	BIUTAN	BTN	BURMA	BUR	BURUNDI ISLAND	BVT
BOTSWANA	BWA	CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	CAF	CANADA	CAN	CAMP	CMN
COLOS (KEELING) ISL.	CKK	SWITZERLAND	CHE	CHILE	CHL	CHINA	CHN
IVORY COAST	CIV	COMMONW.-LATIN AMER.	CLA	UNITED REP. CAMEROON	CHR	COMMONW. ANTILLES, NES	CNT
COMORR. AFRICA, NES	COM	COMMONW.-OCEANIA, NES	COC	CONGO, REPUBLIC	COG	COOK ISLANDS	COK
COLOMBIA	COL	CGMURUS	CCP	CAPE VERDE	CPV	COSTA RICA	CRI
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	CSK	CANTON & ENDERBURY	CIE	CUBA	CUB	CHRISTMAS ISLAND	CHR
CAYMAN ISLANDS	CYM	CYPRUS	CYP	GERMANY, FEDERAL REP	DEU	GERMANY, FEDERAL REP	DEU
DJIBOUTI	DJI	DOMINICA	DMA	CENMARK, DEMOCR. REP	DDR	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	DOM
ALGERIA	DZA	ECUADOR	ECU	E.-E.C.	EEC	EFTA	EFT
EGYPT (U.A.R.)	EGY	WESTERN SAHARA	ESH	SPAIN	ESP	ETHIOPIA	ETH
FRENCH AFRICA NES	FAF	FINLAND	FIN	FIJI	FJI	FALKLAND IS. & DEP.	FLK
FRENCH ANTILLES	FNT	FRENCH OCEANIA, NES	FOC	FRANCE	FRA	FAEROE ISLANDS	FRD
GABON	GAB	UNITED KINGDOM	GIB	GILBERT & ELLICE IS.	GEL	GHANA	GHA
GIBRALTAR	GIB	GUINEA	GIN	GUADELOUPE	GLP	GAMBIA	GMB
GSP MFN ORIGIN	GMO	GSP MFN TREATMENT	GPT	GUINEA-BISSAU	GNB	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	GNG
GSP OTHER ORIGIN	GOD	GSP PEF TREATMENT	GPT	GREECE	GRC	GUINEA	GND
GREENLAND	GRL	GUATEMALA	GTM	FRENCH GUIANA	GUF	GUAM	GUM
GUYANA	GUY	HONG KONG	HKG	HEARD & MCDONALD ISL	HMD	HONDURAS	HND
HAITI	HTI	HUNGARY	HUN	UPPER VOLTA	HVO	INDONESIA	IDN
INDIA	IND	BR.-INDIAN OCEAN TERR	ICL	IRELAND	IRL	IRAN	IRN
IRAQ	IRQ	ICELAND	ISL	ISRAEL	ISR	ITALY	ITA
JAMAICA	JAM	JORDAN	JOR	JAPAN	JPN	JOHNSTON ISLAND	JTN
KUWAIT	KWT	KENYA	KEN	DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA	KHM	ST-KITTS-NEVIS-ANGLA	KNA
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOR	KUWAIT	KWT	LAC PEOPLE'S DEM REP	LAO	LEBANON	LBA
LIBERIA	LBR	LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIR.	LYB	SAINT LUCIA	LCA	LIECHTENSTEIN	LIE
SRI LANKA	LKA	LESOTHO	LSO	LEENARD & WINDWARD	LWM	MACAO	MAC
MOROCCO	MAR	MADAGASCAR	MDG	MALDIVES	MDV	MEXICO	MEX
MFN DDC	MFD	MFN ETA	MFE	MFN DGC	MFL	MIDWAY ISLANDS	MID
MAURITANIA	MRI	MALTA	MLT	MUNGITIA	MNG	MUZAPBIQUE	MOZ
MAURITIUS	MRI	MONTSERRAT	MSP	PARTINIQUE	MTQ	MAURITIUS	MUS
MALAWI	MWI	MALAYSIA	MYS	NAMIBIA S.-W. AFRICA	NAM	NEW CALEDONIA	NCL
NIGER	NER	NEWFOUNDLAND ISLAND	NFK	NIGERIA	NGA	NICARAGUA	NIC
NIUE	NIU	NETHERLANDS	NLD	AGWAY	NOR	NEPAL	NPL
NAURU	NRU	NEUTRAL ZONE	NTZ	NEW ZEALAND	NZL	NEW ZEALAND	NZL
N.Z. TERRITORIES	NZT	ARCTIC ANTARCTIC NES	CAA	OTHER AFRICA NES	GAF	OTHER AFRICA NES	GAN
AUSTRALIAN TERP NES	OAT	OTHER UCEANIA NES	CCE	CHINA	OMN	OTHER MFN ORIGIN	OMO
OTHER MFN TREATMENT	OPT	OTHER ORIGIN	CCP	OTHER PEF TREATMENT	GPT	PORTUGUESE AFRICA	PAF
PAKISTAN	PAK	PANAMA	PAN	PORTUGUESE ASIA	PAS	PACIFIC TRUST TERR.	PTI
PITCAIRN ISLAND	PCN	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	PCZ	PERU	PER	PHILIPPINES	PHL
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PNG	POLAND	POL	PUERTO RICO	PRI	PHILIPPINES	PHL
PORTUGAL	PRT	PARAGUAY	PRY	PUERTO WEST AFRICA NES	PWA	PHILIPPINES	PHL
QATAR	QAT	REUNION	REU	SAUDI ARABIA	RNC	RUSSIA, DEM. REPUBLIC	RUS
RWANDA	RWA	S.-E. & S-E ASIA NES	SAS	SAUDI ARABIA	SAU	ROMANIA	ROM
SENEGAL	SEN	SINGAPORE	SGP	ST HELENA & DEPEND.	SHM	SUDAN	SDN
SIERRA LEONE	SLE	EL SALVADOR	SLV	SOMALIA	SOM	SOLGOMON ISLANDS	SLB
ST PIERRE & MIQUELON	SPM	SAL. TOME & PRINCEIPE	STP	U.S.-S.R.	SYR	SPANISH AFRICA	SPA
SWEDEN	SWE	SWAZILAND	SWI	SEYCHELLES	SYC	SURINAME	SUR
TURKS & CAICOS IS.	TCA	CHAD	TCD	TOGO	TGO	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	SYR
TUVALU	TUV	EAST TIMOR	TTP	TONGA	TON	THAILAND	THA
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	TTO	TUNISIA	TUN	TURKEY	TUR	TOTAL	TOT
UNITED REP. TANZANIA	TZA	UGANDA	UGA	UNSPECIFIED	UNS	TUVALU	TUV
URUGUAY	URY	UNITED STATES	USA	U.S.-S.R.	USO	U.S. ANTILLES, NES	UNT
ST VINCENT GRENADINE	VCT	VENEZUELA	VEN	BRITISH VIRGIN IS.	VGB	VATICAN CITY STATE	VAT
VIET NAM	VNM	VIET NAM	VNM	YANUATU	VUT	U.S. VIRGIN IS.	VIR
WALLIS & FUTUNA IS.	WLF	SAMOA	WSM	YEMEN	YEM	WAKE ISLAND	WAK
YUGOSLAVIA	YUG	SOUTH AFRICA	ZAF	YEMEN	YEM	WAKE ISLAND	WAK
ZAMBIA	ZMB	SOUTH AFRICA	ZAF	YEMEN	YEM	DEMOCRATIC YEMEN	YND
		ZIMBABWE	ZWE	SOUTH AFRICA	ZAF	DEMOCRATIC YEMEN	YND
						ZAIRE	ZAR

TARIFF ASSESSMENT : AUT IMPORTS FROM BANGLADESH IN 1978																	
TARIFF		TYPE		RATL		WORLD		IMPURTS									
TYPE	RATE	N E B L P	UF	UF	UF	UF	UF	(\$1000) FRCH	FRCH								
UF	ASDCIL	ASDCIL	TARIF	TARIF	TARIF	TARIF	TARIF	REQUESTING	COUNTRY:BGD								
JJTY	TTCVMV	VALU	AD-VTRMT	VALU	QUANTITY	ORIGIN	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY SHARE								
		VALU	TRMT	VALU	QUANTITY	ORIGIN	QUANTITY	VALUE	RANK								
830125																	
MAIN SUPPLIERS																	
Bovine Catle Leather N.E.S.																	
41J2C3				TOT	20858			3916	1	0	25	EEC	SWE	URY	BRA	ARG	QTY:CKG
MT1-B	1.0																
MT1-F	3.0																
MF1-B	3.0			MFN	372			0									
MF1-F	3.0			GSP	3899			3999	1	0							
GSPI-B	3.0																
GSPI-F	3.0																
MAIN SUPPLIERS																	
TLT	FEC	V	14462	SWE	V	1679	URY	V	1312	BRA	V	1145					
MFN	USA	V	154	HUN	V	142	POL	V	20	JPN	V	16					
GSP	URY	V	1312	BRA	V	1145	ARG	V	875	YUG	V	378					
TRAVEL GLOVES, EXES ETC. OF VULCANISED FIBRE OR CARBOGARD																	
42J2C				TOT	17533			3454	42	0	15	EEC	HKG	CHE	KOR	DDR	QTY:CKG
MT1-B	17.0																
MT1-F	17.0			MFN	1792			0									
MF1-B	17.0			GSP	3418			3418	42	1							
GSPI-B	3.5																
MAIN SUPPLIERS																	
TLT	EEC	V	12066	HKG	V	2237	CHE	V	541	KOR	V	530					
MFN	DDR	V	415	CSK	V	403	JPN	V	265	USA	V	137					
GSP	HKG	V	2237	KOR	V	530	UAE	V	319	YUG	V	180					
OTHER PLAITS AND PRGD. OF PLAITING MATERIAL THAN PLAITS FOR HAT-MAKING, TRESSES ETC.																	
46J2B				TOT	74			34	1	12	EEC	KOR	CHE	CHN	SWE	USA	QTY:CKG
MT1-B	3.0																
MT1-F	4.0			MFN	3												
MF1-B	3.5			GSP	34			34	1	2							
GSPI-B	2.8																
GSPI-F	2.0																
MAIN SUPPLIERS																	
TLT	EEC	V	22	KOR	V	15	CHE	V	10	CHN	V	6					
MFN	USA	V	3														
GSP	KOR	V	15	CHN	V	6	HKG	V	4	IDN	V	3					
MATS OF VEGETABLE PLAITING MATERIAL (EXC OF GRASS), CUT TO SIZE																	
40J2D2B				TOT	253			244	1	0	8	CHN	HKG	IND	EEC	DAN	QTY:CKG
MT1-B	1.0																
MT1-F	5.0			MFN	244												
MF1-B	3.0			GSP	244			244	1	0							
GSPI-B	4.5																
GSPI-F	3.0																
MAIN SUPPLIERS																	
TLT	CHN	V	175	HKG	V	52	IND	V	11	EEC	V	8					
GSP	CHN	V	175	HKG	V	52	IND	V	11	DAN	V	4					

TARIFF ASSESSMENT : CAR IMPORTS FROM BANGLADESH IN 1978
 TARIFF TYPE I TYPE II TYPE III TYPE IV TYPE V TYPE VI TYPE VII TYPE VIII TYPE IX TYPE X TYPE XI TYPE XII
 RATE N E B L P FATE I UP I WRLD I GSP I REQUESTING COUNTRY:BGD I MAIN SUPPLIERS
 AS B C I L I TARIFF I ORIGIN I VALUE QUANTITY VALUE QUANTITY SHARE RANK I
 T T G V M Y VALUE UNIT AD-V TRMT. I VALUE QUANTITY VALUE QUANTITY SHARE RANK I

FGST-CARDS, GREETING CARDS & SIMILAR ARTISTIC CARDS QTY:NA

TYPE	RATE	N	E	B	L	P	FATE	I	UP	I	WRLD	I	GSP	I	REQUESTING	COUNTRY:BGD	I	MAIN	SUPPLIERS
MT-F	20.0						4155			15					1	0	13	USA	EEC ESP CHE JPN
MT-F	11.3																		
MF-F	13.9						4131		0										USA EEC ESP CHE JPN
MF-F	12.5						12		12										HKG TUR
MF-F	7.5																		
MF-F	15.0						12		3						1	8			AUS IND BGD

WOVEN FABRICS, WHOLLY OF COTTON, CULURED, N.O.P. QTY:NA

TYPE	RATE	N	E	B	L	P	FATE	I	UP	I	WRLD	I	GSP	I	REQUESTING	COUNTRY:BGD	I	MAIN	SUPPLIERS
MT-F	20.0	A					82828			17093					1	0	39	USA	JPN EEC CSK HKG
MT-F	17.5	A																	
MF-F	20.0	A					79022			13291					1	0			USA JPN EEC CSK HKG
MF-F	15.7						3806			3802									IND PAK SGP MYS NZL

WOVEN FABRICS WHOLLY OF SISAL FIBRE FOR USE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF BUFFING WHEELS QTY:NA

TYPE	RATE	N	E	B	L	P	FATE	I	UP	I	WRLD	I	GSP	I	REQUESTING	COUNTRY:BGD	I	MAIN	SUPPLIERS
MT-F	20.0	C					57			31					17	29	2	USA	BGD MEX
MT-F	FREE																		
MF-F	20.0	C					57			31					17	29			USA BGD MEX
MF-F	FREE																		

TRUCKS, VALISES, HAT BOXES, CARPET BAGS, TOOL BAGS, AND BASKETS OF ALL KINDS, N.O.P. QTY:NA

TYPE	RATE	N	E	B	L	P	FATE	I	UP	I	WRLD	I	GSP	I	REQUESTING	COUNTRY:BGD	I	MAIN	SUPPLIERS
MT-F	20.0						21257			13349					2	0	28	KUR	USA DAN HKG EEC
MT-F	17.5																		
MF-F	19.7						7867		0										USA DAN EEC CSK JPN
MF-F	12.5						12958		12958										KUR HKG CUL PHL CHN
MF-F	11.5																		
MF-F	12.5						391		391						2	0			IND BRD SGP BGD PAK

830125

IN 1978

TARIFF ASSESSMENT : CAN IMPORTS FROM BANGLADESH

TARIFF

TYPE OF DUTY	RATE	N E S B L P A S D C I L T T G V M V	VALUE	UNIT	AD-VTRMT.	TARIF	WORLD	IMPURTS (\$1000) FROM REQUESTING COUNTRY:BGD	MAIN SUPPLIERS
			VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	QUANTITY SHARE RANK

6220001 (CONTINUED)

MAIN SUPPLIERS		TLT	KGR	V	9892	USA	V	3621	OAN	V	2751	HKG	V	2689
MFN	USA	V	3621	2751	EEC	V	409					CSK	V	
GSP	KLR	V	5392	2689	CUL	V	87					PHL	V	
PREF	IND	V	193	190	SGP	V	2					BGD	V	

6220002 BASKETS LF BANGLU

MAIN SUPPLIERS		TLT	HKG	V	364	MEX	V	109	CHN	V	80	PHL	V	71
MFN	USA	V	364	40	OAN	V	2					CSK	V	
GSP	HKG	V	364	109	CHN	V	71					PHL	V	
PREF	PAK	V	1	1	BGD	V	1					USA	OAN	JPN

6220003 BASKETS LF INTERGIVEN VEGETABLE FIDRES

MAIN SUPPLIERS		TLT	USA	V	272	PHL	V	264	HKG	V	257 <th>CHN</th> <th>V</th> <th>256</th>	CHN	V	256
MFN	USA	V	272	176	HUN	V	64					ESP	V	
GSP	PHL	V	264	257	CHN	V	254					PRT	V	
PREF	IND	V	4	2	BGD	V	2					USA	POL	HUN

6230003 PURSES, RETICULES: PARTS OF THE FUREGJING

MAIN SUPPLIERS		TLT	KLP	V	438 <th>EEC</th> <th>V</th> <th>2389 <th>HKG</th> <th>V</th> <th>1905 <th>OAN</th> <th>V</th> <th>1779 </th></th></th>	EEC	V	2389 <th>HKG</th> <th>V</th> <th>1905 <th>OAN</th> <th>V</th> <th>1779 </th></th>	HKG	V	1905 <th>OAN</th> <th>V</th> <th>1779 </th>	OAN	V	1779
MFN	EEC	V	438	1779	OAN	V	1396					ESP	V	123
GSP	KUR	V	438	1906	HKG	V	1					URY	V	255
PREF	IND	V	171	172	BGD	V	1					AUS	V	1

TARIFF ASSESSMENT : JPN IPPCRIS FROM BANGLADESH IN 1980
 TARIFF TYPE OF RATE N E B L P A S D C I C Y T G V M V VALUE UNIT AD.V/TRNT. VALUE QUANTITY VALUE QUANTITY SHARE RANK
 IMPORIS (\$1000) FROM REQUESTING COUNTRY=BGD
 WORLD ORIGIN
 MAIN SUPPLIERS

0303119	SHRIMPS, PRAWNS AND LOBSTER (OTHER THAN ISE-EBI), FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN	QTY: KG
MTN-B 5.0	TOT 1059990 * 958426 * 13374	1 16 IND IND CHN AUS THA
MTN-F 3.0		
MFN 80 3.9	MFN 1050777 * 949237 * 13374	1 1 IND IND CHN AUS THA
MAIN SUPPLIERS		
TOT 218944	IND V 192198	CHN V 135701
MFN 218544	IND V 192198	CHN V 135701
AUS V 80556		AUS V 80556
AUS V 80356		AUS V 80356

0902271	GREEN TEA, OTHER THAN WASTE UNFIT FOR USE AS BEVERAGE	QTY: KG
MTN-B 20.0	TOT 8813	8772 5 0 6 DAN CHN ERA SUN IND
MTN-F 20.0		
MFN 80 20.0	MFN 8813	8772 5 0 0 DAN CHN ERA SUN IND
MAIN SUPPLIERS		
TOT 6715	CHN V 1026	BRA V 997
MFN 6715	CHN V 1026	BRA V 997
SUN V 41		SUN V 41
SUN V 41		SUN V 41

1515200	BEEFWAX	QTY: KG
MTN-B 15.0	TOT 3165	2167 30 C 16 ETH SUN TZA CAN CHL
MTN-F 15.0		
MFN 80 15.0	MFN 998	0
GSP1-B 7.5	GSP 860	SUN AUS HUN NZL EEC
LDC-B 7.5	LDC 1307	1307 30 2 2 DAN CHL CHN SLV IND
MAIN SUPPLIERS		
TOT 781	SUN V 748	TZA V 496
MFN 748	AUS V 83	HUN V 63
GSP 280	CHL V 165	CHN V 100
LDC 781	TZA V 496	BGD V 30
DAN V 280		
ETH V 781		

5706010	YARN OF JUTE OR OF OTHER TEXTILE BAST FIBRES OF HEADING NO. 57.03, OF A WEIGHT LESS THAN 0.46/M	QTY: KG
MTN-B 10.0	TOT 207	207 46 22 2 THA BGD
MTN-F 10.0		
MFN 80 10.0	MFN 161	161 46
TEMP 8.0	GSP 161	161 46
GSP1-B 4.0	LDC 46	46 46
LDC-B 4.0		
MAIN SUPPLIERS		
TOT 161	BGD V 46	
GSP 161		
LDC 46		

830119	IN 1980	QTY: KG
MTN-B 10.0	TOT 207	207 46 22 2 THA BGD
MTN-F 10.0		
MFN 80 10.0	MFN 161	161 46
TEMP 8.0	GSP 161	161 46
GSP1-B 4.0	LDC 46	46 46
LDC-B 4.0		
MAIN SUPPLIERS		
TOT 161	BGD V 46	
GSP 161		
LDC 46		

830125

IN 1978

TARIFF ASSESSMENT : NZL IMPORTS FROM BANGLADESH

TARIFF

TYPE OF JCTY	RATE	N E B L F	A S U C I C	T T G V M V	VALUE	UNIT	AD V	T R T F T J	VALUE	QUANTITY	ORIGIN	GSP	IMPORTS (\$1000)	FROM REQUESTING COUNTRY	BGD	MAIN SUPPLIERS	QTY:NA
42J2019																	
MTA-B	45.0	U							265	139			3	1	13	HKG EEC AUS USA OAN	
MTA-F	40.0	U															
MF4-B	40.0	U						93		0						EEC USA JPN CHE	
GSP1-B	25.0							139		3						HKG OAN IND ESP PHL	
PREF 1	30.0							1		0						CAN	

TRAVEL-G-BA-GS-SH-PPG-BAGS, RUCKSACKS, SATCHELS, BRIEF-CASES, WALLET, OTHER SHEATHS CASES & BOXES, ETC

MAIN SUPPLIERS	TCT	HKG V	EEC V	AUS V	USA V	CHE V	ESP V
78	78	51	32	26	15	10	8
51	51	26	15	10	8		
78	78	22	10				
PREF 1	1						

46J3003 BASKETWORK, MILLINERY AND OTHER ARTICLES OF PLAITING MATLS, MADE DIRECTLY TO SHAPE

MAIN SUPPLIERS	TCT	20+	296	2	0	17	CHN PHL TON OAN HKG
MTA-B	42.5	U					
MTA-F	30.0	U					
MF4-B	30.0	U					JPN EEC
GSP1-B	15.0						CHN PHL TON OAN HKG
PREF 1	20.0						

50J3019 KNIT CARPETS (CARPETS & RUGS NOT OF ORIGIN IN THE HAKA-MADE RUGS CONT. W/ FINE HAIR OR WOOL)

MAIN SUPPLIERS	TCT	IND V	18 <th>18 <th>14 <th>20 <th>11 </th></th></th></th>	18 <th>14 <th>20 <th>11 </th></th></th>	14 <th>20 <th>11 </th></th>	20 <th>11 </th>	11
MTA-B	42.5	U					
MTA-F	42.5	U					
MF4-B	45.0	U					
GSP1-B	23.0						
PREF 1	27.5						

59J3011 ALL OTHERS IN CATEGORY 593 (WHEAT STRAW MATS)

MAIN SUPPLIERS	TCT	IND V	18 <th>18 <th>14 <th>20 <th>11 </th></th></th></th>	18 <th>14 <th>20 <th>11 </th></th></th>	14 <th>20 <th>11 </th></th>	20 <th>11 </th>	11
MTA-B	42.5	U					
MTA-F	42.5	U					
MF4-B	45.0	U					
GSP1-B	23.0						
PREF 1	27.5						

59J3008 ALL OTHERS IN CATEGORY 593 (WHEAT STRAW MATS)

MAIN SUPPLIERS	TCT	IND V	18 <th>18 <th>14 <th>20 <th>11 </th></th></th></th>	18 <th>14 <th>20 <th>11 </th></th></th>	14 <th>20 <th>11 </th></th>	20 <th>11 </th>	11
MTA-B	42.5	U					
MTA-F	42.5	U					
MF4-B	45.0	U					
GSP1-B	23.0						
PREF 1	27.5						

59J3004 ALL OTHERS IN CATEGORY 593 (WHEAT STRAW MATS)

MAIN SUPPLIERS	TCT	IND V	18 <th>18 <th>14 <th>20 <th>11 </th></th></th></th>	18 <th>14 <th>20 <th>11 </th></th></th>	14 <th>20 <th>11 </th></th>	20 <th>11 </th>	11
MTA-B	42.5	U					
MTA-F	42.5	U					
MF4-B	45.0	U					
GSP1-B	23.0						
PREF 1	27.5						

59J3006 ALL OTHERS IN CATEGORY 593 (WHEAT STRAW MATS)

MAIN SUPPLIERS	TCT	IND V	18 <th>18 <th>14 <th>20 <th>11 </th></th></th></th>	18 <th>14 <th>20 <th>11 </th></th></th>	14 <th>20 <th>11 </th></th>	20 <th>11 </th>	11
MTA-B	42.5	U					
MTA-F	42.5	U					
MF4-B	45.0	U					
GSP1-B	23.0						
PREF 1	27.5						

59J3007 ALL OTHERS IN CATEGORY 593 (WHEAT STRAW MATS)

MAIN SUPPLIERS	TCT	IND V	18 <th>18 <th>14 <th>20 <th>11 </th></th></th></th>	18 <th>14 <th>20 <th>11 </th></th></th>	14 <th>20 <th>11 </th></th>	20 <th>11 </th>	11
MTA-B	42.5	U					
MTA-F	42.5	U					
MF4-B	45.0	U					
GSP1-B	23.0						
PREF 1	27.5						

59J3009 ALL OTHERS IN CATEGORY 593 (WHEAT STRAW MATS)

MAIN SUPPLIERS	TCT	IND V	18 <th>18 <th>14 <th>20 <th>11 </th></th></th></th>	18 <th>14 <th>20 <th>11 </th></th></th>	14 <th>20 <th>11 </th></th>	20 <th>11 </th>	11
MTA-B	42.5	U					
MTA-F	42.5	U					
MF4-B	45.0	U					
GSP1-B	23.0						
PREF 1	27.5						

TARIFF ASSESSMENT : SWE IMPORTS FROM BANGLADESH IN 1980 830119
 TARIFF TYPE RATE N E B L P R A T F W O R L D G S P R E Q U E S T I N G C O U N T R Y : B G D P A I N
 O F A S O C I C (T A R I F) O R I G I N I M P O R T S (\$ 1 0 0 0) F R O M S U P P L I E R S
 D U T Y T T G V M V V A L U E U N I T A D . V I R T M . I V A L U E Q U A N T I T Y I V A L U E Q U A N T I T Y S H A R E R A N K I

57100090 OTHER WOVEN FABRS OF JUTE & OTHER TEXTILE BAST FIBRES IN 5703, N.E.S. QTY: KG
 TOT 1200 473 100 8 3 EEC IND BGD YUG PRT
 MFN 500 473 100 20 IND BGD YUG PCL CAN

MAIN SUPPLIERS TOT EEC V 638 IND V 310 BGD V 100 YUG V 63
 MFN IND V 310 BGD V 100 YUG V 63

61025050 WOMENS/GIRLS BLOUSES OF COTTON, NOT KNITTED OR CROCHETED QTY: KG
 TOT 18054 10029 1 0 34 HKG IND PRT EEC FIN
 MFN 10234 10029 1 0 HKG IND LKA PRT PAK

MAIN SUPPLIERS TOT HKG V 3351 IND V 3237 PRT V 2166 EEC V 2166
 MFN HKG V 3351 IND V 3237 LKA V 802 PRT V 2166
 QTY: KG

62021000 MENS/BOYS SHIRTS OF COTTON, NOT KNITTED OR CROCHETED QTY: KG
 TOT 24090 10616 2 0 40 PRT IND EEC HKG LKA
 MFN 13149 10616 2 0 IND HKG LKA CSK REM

MAIN SUPPLIERS TOT PRT V 7756 IND V 2418 EEC V 2171 HKG V 2128
 MFN PRT V 7756 IND V 2418 LKA V 903 CSK V 832
 QTY: KG

62022990 RED LINED OF COTTON (= 1050*75) QTY: KG
 TOT 28860 9146 1 14 EEC PRT FIN IND NGR
 MFN 11837 9146 3 IND PYS PAK PCL SUN

MAIN SUPPLIERS TOT EEC V 5463 PRT V 5033 FIN V 4231 IND V 4171
 MFN EEC V 5463 PRT V 5033 MYS V 1185 PAK V 895 PCL V 895
 QTY: KG

62027920 TABLE LINED OF OTHER TEXTILE MATRLS NES (=2090*75) QTY: KG
 TOT 1172 4 1 0 16 EEC DDR FIN USA FCL
 MFN 275 4 1 0 DDR USA PCL CSK JPN

MAIN SUPPLIERS TOT EEC V 686 DDR V 115 FIN V 108 USA V 90
 MFN EEC V 686 DDR V 115 USA V 90 PCL V 41 CSK V 13
 QTY: KG

62027920 CURTAINS WITH FURNISHING ARTICLES OF OTHER TEXT MATRLS NES (=7090*75) QTY: KG
 TOT 5475 158 1 0 29 EEC DDR PRT CHE GRC
 MFN 1074 158 1 0 DDR USA POL THA IND

MAIN SUPPLIERS TOT EEC V 2685 DDR V 596 PRT V 469 CHE V 305
 MFN EEC V 2685 USA V 195 PCL V 79 THA V 35
 QTY: KG

TYPE	RATE	TARIFF	UNIT	TARIFF ASSESSMENT : USA IMPORTS FROM BANGLADESH		IMPORTS (1000) FROM		COUNTRY:BGD	MAIN SUPPLIERS
				VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY		
3850				HATS, SAKES, ETC OF VEGETABLE FIBERS, EXCEPT COTTON, BLEACHED, COLORED, NONFLAMMABLE		CITY: LE			
MTN-B	3.0 C		25/ LB 0025	TOT	746	43	5	0	3 CAN MEX BGD CCL EEC
MTN-F	2.7 C		10/ LB 0025						
MFN 80	3.0 C		25/ LB 0025	MFN	746	43	5	0	CAN MEX BGD CGL EEC
				MAIN SUPPLIERS					
				TOT	696	31	5		COL V 4
				MFN	696	31	5		COL V 4
38604				COTTON LACE OR NET ARTICLES AND OTHER COTTON ARTICLES, ORNAMENTED, NSPF		CITY: LB			
MTN-B	40.0			TOT	3216	2839	2	0	20 DOM MEX EEC FTI HKG
MTN-F	16.0								
MFN 80	40.0			MFN	3216	2839	2	0	DOM MEX EEC HTI HKG
				MAIN SUPPLIERS					
				TOT	685	444	45		CAN V 43
				MFN	685	444	45		CAN V 43
				GSP	444	45	43		Sbz V 11
64663				SCREWS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OF IRON OR STEEL, HAVING SHANKS OVER 0.24 INCHES IN DIAMETER		CITY: LB			
MTN-B	9.5			TOT	123959	11258	11	0	23 JPN CAN EEC CAN PGL
MTN-F	9.5								
MFN 80	9.5			MFN	123946	11258	11	0	JPN CAN EEC CAN PGL
				MAIN SUPPLIERS					
				TOT	79854	1961	6876		CAN V 6000
				MFN	79854	1961	6876		CAN V 6000
70618				LUGGAGE, HANDBAGS, AND FLAT GOODS OF UNSPUN FIBROUS VEGETABLE MATERIALS, NES		CITY: N			
MTN-B	8.5			TOT	10296	6830	4	0	15 HKG EEC CHN PHL CAN
MTN-F	5.3								
MFN 80	8.1			MFN	10296	6830	4	0	HKG EEC CHN PHL CAN
				MAIN SUPPLIERS					
				TOT	5425	2119	1189		PHL V 717
				MFN	5425	2119	1189		PHL V 717
72002				CLOCK MOVEMENT, ASSEMBLED, UNO 1.77 IN. WIDE, 0 CR 1 JML, 47 HOURS OR LESS		CITY: N			
MTN-B	8.2 S			TOT	87968	53358	2	0	14 JPN SGP HKG CAN EEC
MTN-F	6.7 S								
MFN 80	8.0 S			MFN	87968	53358	2	0	JPN SGP HKG CAN EEC
				MAIN SUPPLIERS					
				TOT	31109	21656	20851		CAN V 6288
				MFN	31109	21656	20851		CAN V 6288