

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

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Sub-Committee on Trade of
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RECENT DEVELOPMENTS RELATING TO TRADE INTERESTS OF LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Prepared by the Secretariat

1. The Sub-Committee on Trade of Least-Developed Countries has reviewed developments relating to the trade interests of least-developed countries at its earlier meetings, on the basis of background notes prepared by the secretariat (COM.TD/LLDC/W/1 and 2 and COM.TD/LLDC/W/6). This note begins in Section I with a summary of recent information on the trade position of least-developed countries, relating in particular to movements in export prices, terms of trade, and current account positions and their financing. In Section II are outlined a number of relevant developments in commercial policy. The review of activities relating to the implementation of Tokyo Round Agreements is brought up to date in Section III, followed in Section IV by an outline of technical assistance activities in the Secretariat in favour of least-developed countries. Activities in other international organizations of relevance to the trade interests of least-developed countries are reviewed in Section V.

2. Further information on GATT activities relevant to trade interests of developing countries, including the least-developed, is available in documents prepared by the secretariat relating to the implementation of Part IV of the General Agreement and of the provisions of the Enabling Clause (COM.TD/W/395 and Addenda; in documents for the Sub-Committee on Protective Measures; the GATT Council; and other GATT committees and bodies. Delegations might wish to provide the Sub-Committee with relevant additional information, particularly on commercial policy measures taken recently by their authorities or which are being prepared or contemplated.

SECTION I: Foreign Trade and Payments

3. For the group of least-developed countries, dollar export unit values declined sharply again in 1982. However, in contrast to the preceding year, the volume of exports increased substantially, with the result that their aggregate export earnings declined by around 2 per cent, compared with 7.5 per cent in 1981. The value of imports into these countries also declined in 1982, again at a slower rate than in the year before (2 per cent, against 5 per cent); rough estimates indicate a continued - albeit modest - expansion in import volume.

4. It is well known that aggregate statistics conceal disparities in individual country experiences, but in the case of the least-developed economies the differences are particularly great, as shown in Table 1. One explanatory factor is the variability - volatility one could even say - of

their export revenue, due both to the high degree of product concentration of their exports relative to other developing countries, and to the fact that agricultural products (either under a processed or unprocessed form) account for a large portion of many least-developed countries' exports.¹ Export supply is therefore highly dependent upon climate and other conditions which can differ widely from one country to another at a given point in time.

5. About one-half of the least-developed countries' aggregate exports consist of food and agricultural raw materials, among which coffee, cotton, jute, cocoa, tea and oilseeds are predominant. The remaining 50 per cent of exports are almost evenly distributed among fuels, ores and metals (including precious stones), and manufactures (mainly textiles). International prices of most primary commodities exported by those countries declined substantially in 1981 and particularly in 1982 (Table 2), thereby explaining the reduction in average dollar export unit values in both years. Recent information clearly indicates, however, that the trend was partially reversed since late 1982/early 1983, with prices tending to pick up again or, at least, to decline less.

6. The terms of trade of the least-developed countries are estimated to have on average deteriorated both in 1981 and in 1982, but volume movements have prevented large variations in their aggregate trade balance. In f.o.b./c.i.f. terms, the trade deficit had increased from \$7.3 billion in 1979 to \$11.2 billion in 1980 and has only declined slightly in the two following years, to some \$10.7 billion in 1982. The evolution of individual country trade balances since 1979 is shown in Table 3.

7. For the great majority of countries in the group under review, foreign exchange receipts and payments from their merchandise trade are the most important part of their current account transactions. In those cases, current account trends can be easily inferred from the trade results. But for several least-developed countries, interest payments and emigrants' remittances have become since the mid-1970's such sizeable items that the trade balance alone tells only part of the story. Concessional financial flows to the least-developed countries as a whole are estimated to have remained stable in recent years, in real terms, and some of those countries have resorted increasingly to private short-term international financing, with the consequent increase in their interest payments. In a few countries, like Bangladesh, Sudan and the two Yemens, remittances from nationals working in the Gulf States has become a major, if not the major, source of foreign exchange.

¹ Primary products of agricultural origin account for over three-quarters of total exports in 21 out of 36 least-developed countries. In only four countries is their share in total exports lower than one-third.

SECTION II: Developments in Commercial PolicyTariffs

8. With effect from 1 January 1983, contracting parties which had made m.f.n. tariff concessions in the Tokyo Round, other than those which have advanced the implementation of their tariff reductions, applied the fourth tranche of their annual tariff cuts. This brought them half-way in the staged implementation of the tariff concessions.
9. The Government of Japan has informed contracting parties of the measure it has taken, effective on 18 April 1983 and subject to the approval by the Diet, to reduce or eliminate duties on a considerable number of tariff items. The measure affects 323 items including nine under the GSP scheme. Out of this number of items, 84 are in the agriculture sector.
10. A number of actions have been taken by certain developed countries under their GSP schemes in favour of the least-developed countries since the last major meeting of the Sub-Committee in June 1982. The following paragraphs bring such actions up-to-date. The following countries or markets provide such special tariff treatment for least-developed countries: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, EEC, Finland, Hungary, Japan, Norway, Poland and Switzerland. The measures taken by Switzerland¹ entered into force on 1 July 1982 while those of Canada became effective on 13 January 1983.
11. By virtue of measures taken by the Swiss Government, since 1 July 1982, the least-developed countries (31 at that time) have been accorded duty-free treatment on exports of industrial products for which other developing countries are granted only limited preferences. The products concerned are: textiles, clothing, i.e. chapters 50-63; footwear with outer soles of leather and composition leather, footwear (other than footwear falling within heading No. 64.01) with outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic material, i.e. 64.02; umbrellas - ex 66.01; unwrought aluminium - 76.01; and primary cells and batteries - 85.03. This means that now all the industrial products of chapters 25-99 are free of custom duties, with the sole exception of goods subject to fiscal duties (mineral fuels: headings No. 27.07, 27.09-11, ex 29.01, ex 29.04, 37.07; films ex 38.14, ex 38.18, ex 38.19; motor vehicles, engines and other components: 87.02, 87.04-87.06; ex 84.06). Moreover, duty-free treatment is accorded to 48 agricultural products, of which 24 have not been part of the Swiss scheme of preferences. Among those agricultural products are groundnuts, cocoa powder and pineapples (L/4020/Add.8). With effect from 1 July 1983, the Swiss Government has decided to add Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Togo to the list of thirty-one least developed countries to which it grants special treatment in the context of the Swiss scheme of tariff preferences.

¹ For the details of these measures see L/4020/Add. 7 and 8.

12. By virtue of the measures taken by the Canadian authorities, effective on 13 January 1983, all products which are subject to positive tariffs (i.e. not zero) under the Canadian GSP, are accorded duty-free entry when imported from the least-developed countries. Moreover a separate amendment to the General Preferential Tariff Rules of Origin Regulation on 13 January 1983 increased the foreign material content limit on eligible exports from least-developed countries to 60 per cent from 40 per cent and allowed for cumulative origin among least-developed countries.

13. The principal elements of the EEC's GSP scheme for 1983 included an addition of around 370 products to the list¹ of agricultural products for which least-developed countries will have duty-free access (bringing the total to over 700). Thus, these countries will receive terms of access broadly equivalent to those for ACP countries under the Lome II Agreement for practically all dutiable products, not further protected by a levy or similar device. Least-developed countries generally enjoy duty-free treatment on all products covered by the GSP scheme.

14. Improvements in the Finnish GSP made effective on 1 September 1982 included the addition of Guinea-Bissau to the list of least-developed countries which receive preferential treatment under its scheme. Moreover the following products were added to the list of products eligible for GSP treatment: (i) ex 17.02 Date syrup; ex 57.10 Woven fabrics of jute; ex 58.02 carpets and mats of coir (coconut-fibres). Coffee extracts, ex 21.02 were included in the list of products eligible for GSP treatment only when originating in and imported from least-developed countries.

15. With effect from 1 January 1983, Austria has included Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone and Togo in the list of least-developed countries which benefit from more favourable preferential treatment under Part II of Annex C of the Austrian Customs Preference Act. This action was taken in response to the corresponding Resolution of the UN-General Assembly adopted on 17 December 1982.

16. The Government of Japan has, with effect from 1 April 1983, extended "least-developed country" status to Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone and Togo. Thus for the financial year 1983 the number of "least-developed countries" for the purposes of the Japanese GSP scheme is 34 compared with 30 in 1982. With effect from 1 July 1983, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Togo have been included in the list of least developed countries eligible for duty-free treatment for all products under the Norwegian Scheme of Generalized Preferences.

¹ See Annex I to this Note.

SECTION III: Review of GATT activities relating to the implementation of Tokyo Round Agreements and the Ministerial decisions
Agreements on Non-Tariff Measures

17. Since the last substantive meeting of the Sub-Committee in June 1982, the committees established on the basis of Tokyo Round agreements have carried out various reviews of the implementation of provisions in their respective agreements as required. Some of these reviews, which might be of greater interest to least-developed countries, have been considered below.

18. The Committee on Customs Valuation held its second annual review of the implementation of the Agreement at its meeting in November 1982. Further meetings of the Committee were held in the months of March and May 1983. At the November meeting it was concluded that generally no substantial difficulties had been encountered during the period of the application of the Agreement. Technical assistance in favour of developing countries has been a major subject discussed at each meeting of the Committee and of the Technical Committee which meets under the auspices of the Customs Cooperation Council. In these meetings representatives of developed countries have had the occasion to stress the importance they attach to technical assistance and to outline the various forms of technical assistance they have been offering. Appeals have sometimes been made for countries desiring technical assistance to make their wishes known. Technical assistance has taken two main forms: (a) seminars on the Agreement held in developing countries, often on a regional basis, with the participation of officials from developed country Parties (and often officials from the CCC and GATT secretariat); (b) training courses for officials from developing countries held by developed country signatories in their countries. In addition, the Technical Committee, has as one of its responsibilities "to facilitate, as requested, technical assistance to Parties with a view to furthering the international acceptance of the Agreement" (Annex II of the Agreement, paragraph 2(e)). The Customs Co-operation Council is in the process of establishing an annual training course on valuation. At the May meeting of the Committee the observer from the Customs Co-operation Council urged developing countries interested in technical assistance to indicate in specific terms their needs so that developed countries and relevant international organizations could make judgements on the best use of their resources.

19. The Committee on Government Procurement continued to meet to monitor the implementation and operation of the Agreement on Government Procurement and carried out its second annual review of the implementation in December 1982. Among other things, the Committee also agreed to take up preparations for the further negotiations foreseen in Article IX:6(b) of the Agreement. At its subsequent meetings in February 1983 and May 1983 the Committee continued its examination of national legislation and administration of the Agreement and discussed preparations for the negotiations. The Committee found the operation and effectiveness of the Agreement's provisions of special and differential treatment satisfactory. In conforming with the requirement to carry out a major review of these provisions, the Committee will initiate its first such review in November 1983, with a view to further facilitating the accession of more developing

countries to the Agreement. The delegation of the Commission of the European Communities informed the Committee of an EC Council decision of 25 January 1983 extending the benefits of the Agreement to least-developed countries.

20. The Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade conducted in October 1983 its fourth annual review of the implementation and operation of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade on the basis of documents TBT/10 and its supplements TBT/17 and its supplements and other background documents prepared by the secretariat. Among the subjects discussed were the provision of technical assistance and special and differential treatment in favour of developing countries in matters concerning technical barriers to trade. Individual signatories to the Agreement informed the Committee on their activities in the field of technical assistance especially in favour of developing countries. These activities covered financial support, seminars, workshops and training courses on standardization and related fields (quality control, metrology, certification); preparation of documentation etc; provision of information on standards and quality control requirements; help in the setting-up and development of standards, structure and product certification systems in developing countries. etc. Many developed countries furthermore expressed their readiness to consider other requests from developing countries for technical assistance. In addition, the Committee was informed, on the basis of document TBT/W/28, of the details of technical assistance offered through multilateral channels. The Committee held its First Three-year Review of the operation and implementation of the Agreement at its meeting in February 1983. Technical Assistance was among the items which were retained on the Committee's agenda for subsequent meetings. Concerning special and differential treatment of developing countries, the Committee agreed to grant one developing country party an exception from the obligations of Article 7.2 under the provisions of Article 12.8 of the Agreement, in accordance with the terms of an Understanding reached between the party in question and the Parties to the Agreement.

Ministerial decisions

21. Following the Ministerial Conference of November 1982, various measures have been taken by the Contracting Parties to implement certain aspects of the decisions contained in the Ministerial Declaration. A Group on Quantitative Restrictions and other Non-Tariff Measures with membership open to all contracting parties wishing to participate was set up with terms of reference which, inter alia, instruct the Group to review existing quantitative restrictions and other non-tariff measures and find ways and means of achieving further liberalization or final elimination of these measures. Adequate attention should be given to the need for action on quantitative restrictions and other measures affecting products of particular export interest to developing countries (NTM/1). The Group held its first meeting in March 1983 at which it was decided, among other things, to adopt the following three-stage approach to its work:

- (a) compilation of an adequate information base for the work of the Group;
- (b) review of existing quantitative restrictions and other non-tariff measures, the grounds on which these are maintained and their conformity with the provisions of the General Agreement;

- (c) consideration of the Group's findings and conclusions and preparation of its final report.

In the framework of its programme of work the Group has established a list of products of export interest to developing countries (NTM/W/4/Rev.1), as well as information on a product-by-product basis on quantitative restrictions maintained by a number of contracting parties (NTM/W/6 and Add.1). Additional information on quantitative restrictions is contained in Part IV of the Inventory of Non-Tariff Measures (NTM/INV/IV) which includes a large number of reverse notifications, and in the Agricultural Inventories (AG/DOC/2 series). The Inventories on Non-Tariff Measures and the Agriculture Inventories also contain information on other non-tariff measures.

22. The Committee on Trade in Agriculture, open to all contracting parties, was also established by the Contracting Parties as a result of the Ministerial meeting. The Committee is responsible for examining:

- (i) trade measures, including tariffs and non-tariff measures, affecting market access for and supplies of agricultural products;
- (ii) the operation and effectiveness, in the light of actual experience, of the General Agreement as regards subsidies, especially export subsidies, affecting agriculture;
- (iii) trade measures affecting agriculture maintained under exceptions or derogations.

The Committee was established for the purpose of carrying out the tasks enumerated above and of making recommendations with a view to achieving greater liberalization to the trade of agricultural products. The Committee has to report periodically on the results achieved and make appropriate recommendations to the Council and the Contracting Parties for consideration not later than their 1984 Session.

23. After adopting its work programme on 2-5 March 1983, the Committee on Trade in Agriculture met on 29 June 1983, to review progress on its documentation. All members of the Committee were required to notify to the secretariat all measures, including their GATT relevance, affecting trade in agricultural products, together with subsidies and other forms of aid granted on these products. In addition, an analytical index would be prepared to illustrate how the General Agreement has been implemented in respect of agricultural subsidies and other forms of aid. This documentation would serve as a basis for in-depth discussion in the Committee in the period October 1983 to mid-March 1984. The Committee's discussion in this period will focus on two main topics:

first, examination of measures, affecting market access and supplies, including those maintained under exceptions or derogations from the General Agreement. This examination, which will proceed country-by-country, could take the form of questions and replies and special consideration may be given to certain measures.

Subsequently, the Committee will examine the operation of the General Agreement in the area of agricultural subsidies.

24. The Committee started its substantive work at its third meeting on 4-13 October 1983. It carried out the examination of trade measures affecting market access and supplies for 23 countries and the European Communities. The Committee also started its examination of the operation of the General Agreement as regards subsidies, mainly on the basis of a note prepared by the secretariat (AG/W/4).

25. Problems of Trade in Certain Natural Resource Products

In accordance with the Decision adopted on 29 November 1982 by the Contracting Parties with respect to problems of trade in certain natural resource products, including their semi-processed and processed forms, the Council has decided that in order to facilitate this work the secretariat would undertake a background study on problems of trade in forestry, fishery products and in non-ferrous metals and minerals relating to tariffs, non-tariff measures and other factors affecting trade. A number of least-developed countries have export interest in some of the products under study.

SECTION IV: Technical assistance to least developed countries

26. The GATT secretariat has continued to give special attention to technical assistance requirements of the least-developed countries. During the year 1983, the Technical Co-operation Division of the secretariat has organized trade policy seminars in three least developed countries, namely, Burundi, Haiti and Rwanda. Five officials from least developed countries in the ESCAP region were included as participants in a regional trade policy seminar organized in Bangkok by the GATT and ESCAP secretariats, with the financial assistance of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. The secretariat has also responded to ad hoc requests of delegations of least-developed countries by providing data and information on export products of interest to these countries and by preparing studies on specific trade policy issues. Officials of least-developed countries visiting GATT Headquarters in Geneva were briefed, upon request, on the work programme of the Sub-Committee, on the on-going work in the GATT and on developments in different GATT Committees and bodies of particular interest to least-developed countries.

27. It might be helpful if delegations were to make specific comments on and suggestions relating to the nature and scope of technical assistance that they may require, taking into account the terms of reference of the Sub-Committee, its work programme, and the work that is being undertaken in the area of trade of least-developed countries and of developing countries generally.

SECTION V: Relevant activities in other international bodies

SNPA

28. Since the last substantive meeting of the Sub Committee in June 1982, a number of activities have taken place within the framework of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980's for the least-developed countries approved at the Paris Conference in 1981. In October 1982 the second meeting of multilateral and bilateral financial and technical assistance institutions with representatives of the least-developed

countries was convened under the auspices of UNCTAD. The purpose of the Meeting was to carry out a general review and assessment of the requirements and progress of the least-developed countries and of the problems arising in the co-ordination and implementation of assistance programmes on both the donor and recipient sides, with the aim of agreeing on specific proposals for the more rapid increase in growth and welfare in the least-developed countries. In the course of 1982 country and regional round table meetings as required by the SNPA were held involving least-developed countries from Africa, Asia, Middle East and the Caribbean under the auspices of the lead agencies (UNCTAD, UNDP, World Bank). These series of meetings which have been continued throughout the current year have been meant to bring together least-developed countries and their development partners in an effort to mobilize the external development assistance available to the least-developed countries. The GATT was represented in some of these meetings.

UNCTAD VI

29. A resolution on progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the Least-Developed Countries (SNPA) passed at UNCTAD VI welcomes the declaration made by the contracting parties to the GATT during the Ministerial meeting in November 1982 and urges other governments as well to implement the following measures in their commercial policy, in order to enhance the export trade of the least-developed countries:

- (a) further improve GSP or m.f.n. treatment for products of the least-developed countries, with the objective of providing duty-free access to such products;
- (b) use more flexible requirements for rules of origin for products of the least-developed countries;
- (c) eliminate or reduce non-tariff measures affecting exports of least-developed countries;
- (d) facilitate the participation of least-developed countries in MTN agreements and arrangements;
- (e) strengthen the technical assistance facilities of the GATT secretariat targeted to the special requirements of least-developed countries;
- (f) strengthen trade promotion activities, through the International Trade Centre and other initiatives such as by encouraging the establishment of import promotion offices in importing countries;
- (g) 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.

The resolution calls upon developing countries in a position to do so to provide assistance to the least-developed countries in the context of economic co-operation among developing countries and in the spirit of collective self-reliance, as follows: provide preferential treatment to imports of goods produced by the least-developed countries; assist the least-developed countries to develop their product potential for food, energy and other resources, including manufactures; promote and expand joint ventures with the least-developed countries involving the transfer of equipment and technology, in the context of long-term bilateral agreements or special arrangements, etc.

TABLE 1. - FOREIGN TRADE OF THE LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, 1973-1982

(Million dollars and percentages)

	Exports (f.o.b.)					Imports (c.i.f.)				
	1981 Million dollars	Average annual change				1981 Million dollars	Average annual change			
		1973-1979	1980	1981	1982		1973-1979	1980	1981	1982
<u>ALL LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</u>	<u>6 908</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>14½</u>	<u>-7½</u>	<u>(-2½)</u>	<u>17 727</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>-5</u>	<u>(-1½)</u>
Afghanistan	419	18	3	-4	-11	825	3½	3½	-5½	-6
Bangladesh	791	10½	20½	-	-3	2 651	14	35½	1½	-12
Benin	38	4	25½	-45	-10½	830	28	42	16½	7
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Botswana	413	31	15½	-18	(9)	799	21	32½	15½	(-15)
Burundi	71	18	-21	11	24	165	31	7	-	29½
Cape Verde	4	-	50	33½	-25	74	10	65	-25	-5½
Central African Republic	95	13	45	-18	11½	98	5	17½	21	-7
Chad	136	22	1½	3	-25½	137	6½	-1½	12	-3½
Comoros	16	23	17½	-20	...	34	17	18	3	...
Djibouti	30	16½	28½	-33½	-16½	239	1½	48½	8½	½
Equatorial Guinea	27	19½	183½	59	-3½	47	-4	286½	19	-10½
Ethiopia	389	9½	1½	-8½	3	739	17½	27½	2½	-7
Gambia	28	15	-48	-6½	18	108	29	19½	-35½	11
Guinea	425	31	30	4	-4	343	20	69½	-5½	-13½
Guinea Bissau	16	29	-21½	45½	-37½	52	6	-10	-5½	15½
Haiti	331	33	21½	-4½	15	571	34	27½	½	-8
Lao People's Democratic Rep.	9	23	35½	-61½	166½	84	7	47½	-32½	-1
Lesotho	50	28	-12	-2	...	532	27	29	14½	...
Malawi	277	15½	26½	-6	-16	348	18½	10	-20½	-16½
Maldives	11	-	14	37½	9	36	33	63½	100	214
Mali	125	15	36	-23	-25½	332	16½	33½	-21½	-4
Nepal	68	16½	-13½	17	-32½	208	16½	27	½	21
Niger	336	39	26½	-40½	-8½	547	32	28½	-8	-12
Rwanda	101	24	-38	38½	-19	205	34	24½	-15½	½
Samoa	11	18	-10½	-35½	18	67	20	-11	6½	-26½
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	14	9	-9	-30	-35½	26	12	60	-18½	-4
Sierra Leone	281	5½	19½	28½	-40	237	6½	48½	-29½	-16
Somalia	139	18	1½	4½	3	427	25	-17½	22½	9½
Sudan	658	5	-8	21½	-11½	1 559	13	72	-1	23
Togo	207	23½	54½	-38½	3	433	31½	6½	-21½	21½
Uganda	291	5	11½	-36½	27½	374	7½	99	-25½	-9½
United Rep. of Tanzania	578	8	-5	13	-17	1 197	14	13½	-2½	-12½
Upper Volta	73	20	18½	-19	9½	337	26	19½	-6	-20½
Yemen Arab Rep.	47	10	64½	104½	-6½	1 758	50	24	-5	13
Yemen Democratic Republic	403	15	112	-14	44	1 308	26	155½	-23	-9

Source: IMF, Direction of Trade.

TABLE 2. - PRICES OF MAIN PRIMARY COMMODITIES EXPORTED BY
LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, 1980-1983

(Indices, 1975 = 100, and percentage changes)

	Percentage changes													
	1980				1981				1982				1983	
	1980	1981	1982	1982	1981	1982	1982	1983	1981	1982	1982	1983	1983 Q2	1983 Q2
Coffee	239	192	187	193	184	179	191	185	183	-19½	-2½	1½	-½	
Cocoa	192	152	126	154	121	115	116	140	140	-21	-17	-26	15½	
Tea	161	148	148	149	142	141	160	164	164	-8	-	9	13½	
Sugar	139	84	42	61	41	34	32	32	44	-39½	-50	-46½	7½	
Groundnuts	107	137	83	94	85	77	78	78	78	28	-39½	-21	-8½	
Groundnut oil	108	135	75	86	81	71	60	60	70	25	-44½	-43	-13½	
Cotton	156	144	121	119	124	123	119	123	129	-7½	-16	-3	4	
Jute	108	108	100	111	108	94	87	87	92	-	-7½	-22½	-15	
Sisal	120	103	92	93	93	93	89	89	89	-14	-10½	-8½	-4½	
Tobacco	137	155	176	173	173	176	183	180	180	13	13½	-11	4	

Source: UN, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

VALSA/f/3

TABLE 3. - TRADE BALANCES^a OF THE LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
IN 1979-1982

(Million dollars)

	1979	1980	1981	1982
Afghanistan	-417	-435	-406	-403
Bangladesh	-1 272	-1 821	-1 860	-1 566
Benin	-447	-644	-792	-855
Bhutan	...	...	...	...
Botswana	-85	-188	-386	(-240)
Burundi	-73	-101	-94	-126
Cape Verde	-58	-96	-70	-67
Central African Rep.	29	35	-3	15
Chad	6	10	-1	-31
Comoros	-11	-13	-18	(-20)
Djibouti	-141	-216	-209	-215
Equatorial Guinea	-9	-41	-20	-16
Ethiopia	-149	-297	-350	-286
Gambia	-82	-137	-80	-87
Guinea	100	45	82	115
Guinea Bissau	-47	-44	-36	-50
Haiti	-165	-229	-240	-145
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	-67	-121	-75	-59
Lesotho	-302	-413	-482	(-500)
Malawi	-166	-144	-71	-59
Maldives	-4	-10	-25	-101
Mali	-197	-260	-207	-225
Nepal	-96	-149	-140	-206
Niger	-14	-28	-211	-173
Rwanda	-77	-170	-104	-124
Samoa	-52	-46	-56	-36
Sao Tomé & Príncipe	2	-12	-12	-16
Sierra Leone	-43	-116	44	-30
Somalia	-290	-215	-288	-325
Sudan	-329	-1 034	-901	-1 331
Togo	-214	-214	-226	-313
Uganda	160	-41	-83	32
United Rep. of Tanzania	-541	-716	-619	-566
Upper Volta	-224	-268	-264	-187
Yemen Arab Rep.	-1 478	-1 830	-1 711	-1 943
Yemen Democratic Rep.	-445	-1 233	-905	-613
<u>All least-developed countries^b</u>	<u>-7 302</u>	<u>-11 152</u>	<u>-10 819</u>	<u>(-10 750)</u>

^aExports f.o.b. minus imports c.i.f.

^bExcluding Bhutan.

Source: IMF, Direction of Trade.

ANNEX C

List of products (a) mentioned in Article 1 (3)

- 01.01 Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies
 - 01.04 A II Pure-bred breeding animals, goats, live (b)
 - 01.06 Other live animals
 - 02.01 A I Meat of horses, asses, mules and hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen ;
 - 02.01 A III b) Meat of swine, other than domestic swine, fresh, chilled or frozen
 - 02.01 B II a) Offals of horses, asses, mules and hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen
 - 02.01 B II b) Offals of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen
 - 02.01 B II d) Other offals, fresh, chilled or frozen
 - 02.04 Other meat and edible meat offals, fresh, chilled or frozen
 - 02.06 A Horsemeat, salted, in brine or dried
 - 02.06 C I b) Offals of bovine animals, salted, in brine, dried or smoked
 - 02.06 C II b) Offals of sheep and goats, salted, in brine, dried or smoked
 - 02.06 C III Other meat and edible meat offals, salted, in brine, dried or smoked
- CHAPTER 3 Fish, crustaceans and molluscs**
- 04.05 A II Eggs in shell, other than poultry eggs, fresh or preserved
 - 04.06 Natural honey
 - 04.07 Edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included
- CHAPTER 5 Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included**
- CHAPTER 6 Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage**
- 07.01 A Potatoes, fresh or chilled

(a) Agricultural products qualifying under the ordinary arrangements for exemption or total temporary suspension of the Common Customs Tariff are only token entries.
(b) Entry under this subheading is subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities.

07.01 F	Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled
07.01 G III	Horse-radish (<i>Codilearia armoracia</i>)
07.01 S	Sweet peppers, fresh or chilled
07.01 T	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled
07.02 B	Other vegetables (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing
ex 07.03	Vegetables provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption, excluding olives (07.03 A)
07.04 A	Onions, dried, dehydrated or evaporated, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared
ex 07.04 B	Other dried, dehydrated or evaporated vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared, excluding olives
07.05	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split
07.06 B	Other
ex 08.01	Dates, bananas, coconuts, Brazil nuts, cashew nuts, pineapples, avocados, mangoes, guavas and mangosteens, fresh or dried, shelled or not, excluding fresh bananas and fresh pineapples
08.02 D	Grapefruit, fresh or dried
08.02 E	Other citrus fruit, fresh or dried
08.05 D	Pistachios, fresh or dried, shelled or not
08.05 E	Pecans, fresh or dried, shelled or not
08.05 F	Areca (or betel) and cola, fresh or dried, shelled or not
ex 08.05 G	Other nuts, fresh or dried, shelled or not, excluding hazelnuts
08.07 E	Other stone fruit, fresh
08.08 C	Bilberries (fruit of the species <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>)
08.08 E	Papaws, fresh
08.08 F	Other berries, fresh
08.09	Other fruit, fresh
ex 08.10	Fruit (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar, excluding strawberries

- 08.11 Fruit provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption
- 08.12 Fruit, dried, other than that falling within heading No 08.01, 08.02, 08.03, 08.04 or 08.05
- 08.13 Peel of melons and citrus fruit, fresh, frozen, dried, or provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions
- CHAPTER 9 Coffee, tea, maté and spices**
- 10.06 A Rice for sowing (a)
- 11.04 A Flour of dried leguminous vegetables falling within heading No 07.05
- 11.04 B Flour of the fruits falling within any heading in Chapter 8
- 11.05 Flour, meal and flakes of potato
- 11.08 B Inulin
- ex CHAPTER 12 Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial and medical plants; straw and fodder; excluding sugar beet and sugar cane falling within heading No 12.04**
- CHAPTER 13 Lacs; gums; resins and other vegetable saps and extracts**
- CHAPTER 14 Vegetable plaiting materials; vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included**
- 15.02 Fats of bovine cattle, sheep or goats, unrendered; rendered or solvent-extracted fats (including 'premier jus') obtained from those unrendered fats
- 15.03 Lard stearin, oleastearin and tallow stearin; lard-oil, oleo-oil and tallow oil, not emulsified or mixed or prepared in any way
- 15.04 Fats and oils, of fish and marine mammals, whether or not refined
- 15.05 Wool grease and fatty substances derived therefrom (including lanolin)
- 15.06 Other animal oils and fats (including neat's-foot oil and fats from bones or waste)
- ex 15.07 Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified, excluding olive oil falling within subheading 15.07 A**
- 15.08 Animal and vegetable oils, boiled, oxidised, dehydrated, sulphurised, blown or polymerised by heat in vacuum or in inert gas, or otherwise modified

(a) Entry under this subheading is subject to the conditions to be determined by the competent authorities.

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| 15.10 | Fatty acids; acid oils from refining; fatty alcohols |
| 15.11 | Glycerol and glycerol lyes |
| 15.12 | Animal or vegetable oils and fats, wholly or partly hydrogenated, or solidified or hardened by any other process, whether or not refined, but not further prepared |
| 15.13 | Margarine, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats |
| 15.15 | Spermaceti, crude, pressed or refined, whether or not coloured; beeswax and other insect waxes, whether or not coloured |
| 15.16 | Vegetable waxes, whether or not coloured |
| 15.17 A | Degras |
| 15.17 B II | Residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes, excluding products falling within subheading 15.17 B I |
| 16.02 A I | Other prepared or preserved liver of goose or ducks |
| 16.02 B II | Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal or game or rabbit |
| 16.02 B III b) I bb) | Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal, containing bovine meat or offal, other products than those falling within subheading 16.02 B III b) I aa) |
| 16.02 B III b) 2 | Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal |
| 16.03 | Meat extracts, meat juices and fish extracts |
| 16.04 | Prepared or preserved fish, including caviar and caviar substitutes |
| 16.05 | Crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved |
| 17.04 | Sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa |
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| CHAPTER 18 Cocoa and cocoa preparations | |
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| CHAPTER 19 Preparations of cereals, flour or starch; pastrycooks' products | |
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| ex CHAPTER 20 | Preparations of vegetables, fruit or other parts of plants excluding: |
| | — products falling within subheadings 20.07 A I a), A I b) 2, B I a) I aa), B I a) I bb) 22, B I b) I aa) 22 and B I b) I bb) 22, |
| | — juice of pineapples, melons and watermelons falling within subheadings 20.07 A III a), A III b) I and A III b) 2, |
| | — mixtures of fruitjuice containing more than 25 % pineapple juice, falling within subheading 20.07 B II a) 7 bb) |

- ex CHAPTER 21 Miscellaneous edible preparations, excluding sugar syrups falling within subheading 21.07 F

- ex CHAPTER 22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar, excluding products falling within headings and subheadings 22.04, 22.05, 22.07 A and 22.09 C I
 - 23.01 Flours and meals, of meat, offals, fish, crustaceans or molluscs, unfit for human consumption; greaves
 - 23.02 B Bran, sharps and other residues derived from the sifting, milling or working of leguminous vegetables
 - 23.06 B Products of vegetable origin of a kind used for animal food, not elsewhere specified or included, other than those falling within subheading 23.06 A
 - 23.07 A Sweetened forage; other preparations of a kind used in animal feeding: fish or marine mammal solubles
 - 23.07 C Sweetened forage; other preparations of a kind used in animal feeding, other than those products falling within subheadings 23.07 A and B
 - 24.02 Manufactured tobacco: tobacco extracts and essences