

**IV. Special topic:
Utilization of preferential
tariff treatment for
products exported by
least developed countries**

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Introduction

Despite decades of growth in merchandise exports, least developed countries' (LDCs) participation in world trade remains relatively marginal. Forty-seven countries currently classified as LDCs accounted for only 0.9% of world exports in 2016. Various trade policy initiatives have been designed globally to improve the export performance, with the aim to alleviate poverty, generate economic growth and contribute to sustainable development. In recent years, both the United Nations Istanbul Programme of Action for LDCs as well as the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have recognized the importance of enhanced market access opportunities for LDCs.¹

Non-reciprocal preferential tariff schemes started to gain momentum in 1979 through the “differential and more favourable treatment reciprocity and fuller participation of developing

countries”, also known as the Enabling Clause, adopted as part of the Tokyo Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The decision allows developed country members to provide non-reciprocal preferential tariffs to developing countries and LDCs. The Enabling Clause was complemented in 1999 by a waiver decision allowing developing country members of the WTO to grant preferential market access to LDCs. Although preferential tariff schemes are often neither fully comprehensive nor universal, LDC products enjoy in many export markets preferential tariff treatment either through reciprocal regional or bilateral tariff schemes or more often through preferential trade arrangements (PTAs).²

This section examines preferential market access granted to improve the export performance of LDCs and to what extent these preferential

schemes have been utilized. The tables presented below are based on import data submitted to the WTO Secretariat by preference-granting WTO members in accordance with the notification requirements of the PTA Transparency Mechanism, established in December 2010 (WTO WT/L/806).³

The data indicate the usage of current preferential tariff schemes, providing two new analytical dimensions for developed and major developing WTO members who grant preferences to LDCs. The analysis highlights how LDCs benefit from preferential customs duties for products subject to most-favoured nation (MFN) duties that are above zero. Secondly, an analysis of the products eligible for preferential treatment is presented, showing utilization rates of members' preferential tariff schemes for LDCs as well as the use of other “competing” preferential duty arrangements.

1. In particular, SDG target 17.11.
2. See SDG targets 10.a, 17.12 and WT/COMTD/W/222 of 22 November 2016.
3. Relevant information notified to the WTO Secretariat with regard to the PTA Transparency Mechanism can be consulted in the PTA database (<http://ptadb.wto.org>).



Measuring utilization of preferential tariffs

WTO members' imports from partner countries are usually subject to a tariff which is applied on a MFN basis. The MFN duty can be duty free, or above zero. Preferential tariffs can only be granted for products that have a customs duty above zero. In addition, preferential regimes often do not apply across all product lines. The number of excluded product lines can be very limited, as is the case for many preferential schemes for LDCs. Occasionally, a larger number of products may be excluded, such as in some Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) schemes.

Various concepts and methodologies may be used to measure "preference utilization".⁴ The data submitted to the WTO Secretariat in compliance with the PTA Transparency Mechanism contain tariff and import information at the level of tariff lines, identified by

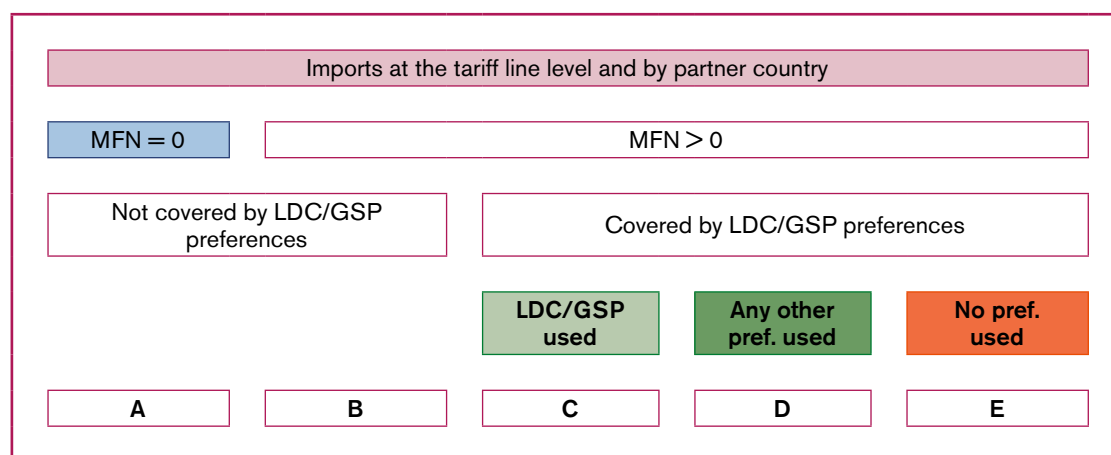
partner and preferential tariff scheme. All imported products can therefore be classified into five different categories (A, B, C, D, E), as shown in Figure 1. Total imports are the sum of these five categories [TOTAL=A+B+C+D+E].

Two types of measurement are used in the analysis: utility ratio and utilization ratio, as explained below.

(a) **Utility ratio:** This is based on import statistics by value, indicating the share of imports using a preferential tariff scheme. This measure reflects the share of imports receiving a given preferential treatment over all imports. The utility ratio presented in Table A.1 and Table A.2 show: (1) a ratio calculated as $[C+D]/[TOTAL]$. The ratio presented in column 2 includes further MFN duty-free trade and is calculated as $[A+C+D]/[TOTAL]$.

(b) **Utilization ratio:** This focuses only on imports eligible for preferential treatment: $[C+D+E]$. The ratio assesses the share of imports that make use of a specific preferential trade arrangement. MFN duty-free imports are not taken into account. The "utilization ratio" therefore provides information on imports that have reportedly benefited from a preferential tariff scheme compared with imports of all products eligible for preferential tariff treatment. The results presented in Table B.1 and B.2 show in the first column the utilization rate of the LDC scheme accorded by a preference-granting WTO member: $[C]/[C+D+E]$. This ratio is complemented by column 2, which presents the combined utilization rate of all preferential tariff schemes used by LDCs for products covered by the country-specific LDC tariff scheme: $[C+D]/[C+D+E]$.

Figure 1: Overview of imports by preferential tariff schemes



4. Other measurement methodologies to calculate preference utilization are presented in G/RO/W/161.

Data sources and limitations

The analyses use data submitted to the WTO Secretariat by WTO members who grant preferential treatment to LDCs in line with the requirements of the Transparency Mechanism for Preferential Trade Arrangements (WT/L/806) established by the General Council decision of 14 December 2010. Members are obliged to notify on an annual basis for all products covered by non-reciprocal preferential tariff lines, the import values by partner and the preferential tariff schemes used. Tables A and B are based on these submissions, as summarized in Figure 2.

There are a number of data limitations which may affect the interpretation of the results.⁵ The notification requirements, as set out in the Transparency Mechanism for Preferential Trade Arrangements, refer to annual tariff and import data. The import data should show the detailed import flows at the level of the individual tariff line by the preferential tariff scheme used for importing the products. In most cases, the data shows the usage of LDC/GSP and other schemes. For the latter, some members provide a detailed account of each scheme used while others group all schemes into one category. In addition, some members notify imports by tariff schemes based on "requested" or "claimed" customs declarations although the transaction might have been rejected after customs clearance. In these cases, utilization of preferential trade arrangements may be slightly overestimated.

Although a specific product may be covered by a preferential tariff scheme, some imports of this product may be refused the use of the preferential tariff rate because certain requirements are

Figure 2: List of PTAs included in the analysis

Provider of preferential tariffs	PTA type	Year of data notification
Australia	GSP-LDC	2016
Canada	GSP-LDC	2016
Chile	LDC-specific	2015
China*	LDC-specific	2015
European Union	GSP-LDC	2016
India	LDC-specific	2015
Japan	GSP-LDC	2016
Korea, Republic of	LDC-specific	2016
Norway	GSP-LDC	2016
Switzerland	GSP	2016
Chinese Taipei	LDC-specific	2016
United States	GSP-LDC	2016

* Import data for China has been submitted to the WTO Secretariat, and complemented by LDC preferential tariff data sourced from the International Trade Centre (ITC).

Source: Preferential Trade Arrangements database (<http://ptadb.wto.org>).

not met. For example, one shipment may not be eligible for preferential treatment because rules of origin requirements may not have been met. Another shipment of the same product that meets the rules of origin requirements, on the other hand, may be eligible and receive preferential treatment. Furthermore, it is possible that not all preferential tariff schemes are notified to the WTO. Consequently, they are not included in any calculation. In most cases, tariff rate quotas have not been taken into account.

A specific product may sometimes benefit from two or more preferential tariff schemes. Some members listed in Figure 2 grant preferential market access to LDCs through the GSP scheme and through another preferential tariff scheme. The United States, for example, grants preferential

market access through the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) to many African LDCs as well as through the GSP scheme. Also, the European Union uses its comprehensive duty-free arrangement "Everything but Arms" (EBA) in addition to the Economic Partnership Agreement with Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA) for some LDCs. The analyses show that in these cases the utilization rate of the GSP preferences is relatively low compared with other WTO members granting preferential tariffs. To address this problem, an additional measure that includes "all other preferential duty schemes" has been added to the analysis. In this way, the utilization ratio captures all preferential tariff schemes that LDCs could potentially benefit from.

5. For more information on underlying data and data limitations, please consult G/RO/W/168/Rev1.

Presentation of analysis and tables

The research analysis presented in the tables below shows ratios of "preference utility" and "preference utilization" for products exported by LDCs to developed and certain developing countries who grant preferential tariffs, in line with the methodology discussed above.⁶

First, the ratios are mapped for each WTO member granting preferential tariffs across 22 product categories. A second table displays data by LDCs benefiting from preferential tariffs.⁷ The ratios need to be interpreted with care in regard to the data limitations outlined above.

Tables A.1 and A.2 show "utility" ratios of LDC products imported by WTO members granting preferential tariffs, according to the notified tariff scheme as applied by customs. The percentage shares reveal the significance of preferential tariffs and MFN duty-free rates applied to imports as opposed to total imports from these LDCs.

(a) Column 1 shows the ratio of imports entering under any preferential tariff scheme available to LDCs. These include GSP schemes and others such as the AGOA. The second

column shows the ratio of imports using any preferential tariff scheme (as shown in column 1) as well as imports entering duty free on a MFN basis. The percentage of products that have entered with above-zero MFN tariffs can be calculated by subtracting column 2 from 100.

(b) Utility ratios range from 0 per cent (no utility) to 100 per cent (full utility). The data suggest that market access for LDCs across products and beneficiary countries is often very significant, as shown by preferential trade arrangements (column 1) and further enhanced by including MFN duty-free trade (column 2). However, the data also reveal that not all products and LDC beneficiaries are able to fully capture preferential market access conditions.

Tables B.1 and B.2 present "utilization" ratios of LDC products imported by WTO members granting preferential tariffs. The percentage shares reveal the extent to which preferential tariff schemes are used, as only tariff lines with a positive preference margin are taken into consideration.

(a) The first column shows the utilization of preferential tariffs under the LDC duty scheme. The second column presents utilization rates of any preferential tariff scheme available to exports from LDCs that are included in the country-specific LDC duty scheme. MFN duty-free trade is excluded from the calculation.

(b) Preference utilization ratios range from 0 per cent (no preference(s) utilized) to 100 per cent (full preference utilization). Most developed members offer full or nearly full duty-free quota-free (DFQF) market access for products imported from LDCs. Also some developing members offer significant DFQF market access to LDCs or are in the process of phasing-in their DFQF commitments.⁸ The data on preference utilization indicate a large variation among sectors and LDCs. The data show that despite significant advances in DFQF, not all imports eligible for preferential tariff treatment are actually using these advantageous market access conditions.

6. Only LDCs that are listed as beneficiaries of each member's preference granting scheme are included in the analyses.

7. Definition of these product groups based on the Harmonized System nomenclature is defined on pp. 31-32.

8. As adopted at the 6th Ministerial Conference in Hong Kong, China, in December 2005, Annex F, WT/MIN(05)/DEC.



Table A.1: LDC products receiving preferential tariff treatment by WTO members granting preferences
 (percentage of total LDC imports, 2016 or latest available year)

Product Category	Australia		Canada		Chile		China		EU		India		Japan		Korea		Norway		Switzerland		Chinese Taipei		USA		
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	
Animal products	-	-	0	100	-	-	4.4	72.2	0	87.2	0.8	0.8	11.7	100	40.7	40.7	0	0	0	100	0	0	2.1	99.9	
Dairy products	0	100	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	94.7	94.7	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.6	13.6	
Fruits, vegetables, plants	10.3	99.1	8.0	92.7	0	0	33.6	34.5	61.9	98	0.5	32.8	36.4	93.1	5.1	5.1	45.9	94.2	10.4	41.5	0	0.7	25.8	88.0	
Coffee, tea	0.9	99.9	0.1	100	0	0	62.3	62.3	0.2	100	0	0	0.6	97.7	87.8	87.8	0	100	0	99.5	0	94.6	0.1	100	
Cereals and preparations	28.3	95.9	42.6	94.7	0	0	5.9	5.9	97.8	98.3	0.5	2.4	88.7	90.4	54.0	54.0	45.2	99.1	59.5	87.1	0	14.1	40.3	63.6	
Oilseeds, fats and oils	3.1	99.9	3.1	96.0	0	0	93.8	94.0	52.9	98.5	37.6	50.9	3.8	100	7.8	7.8	41.1	82.2	98.1	98.3	0	2.0	1.5	98.9	
Sugars and confectionery	93.4	93.8	13.5	61.8	-	-	0.6	0.6	95.1	100	0	0	100	100	0	0	0.0	99.9	0	99.1	0	0	99.5	99.5	
Beverages and tobacco	31.1	90.9	86.7	92.6	0	0	0.3	0.9	99.3	99.5	0	0	0	100	91.4	91.4	0.0	93.6	0.5	99.7	0	0	64.8	95.1	
Cotton	-	-	0	100	-	-	0	0	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0.0	100	0	100	0	100	-	-	
Other agricultural products	0	100	1.7	99.3	0	0	14.4	15.5	72.9	98	56.9	60.4	7.5	87.4	13.2	41.7	53.9	100	0.2	65.3	0	73.0	0.3	99.8	
Fish and fish products	0	100	14.5	99.1	57.0	57.0	67.0	67.0	89.5	95.7	10.2	10.2	65.3	67.3	17.4	17.6	0	100	0	99.7	0.2	51.1	2.6	99.8	
Minerals and metals	1.8	98.8	1.1	98.4	99.2	99.2	1.5	43.8	21.8	99.4	19.2	20.1	15.4	99.5	73.7	98.9	0	100	0	98.9	0	99.8	10.8	97.2	
Petroleum	-	-	0	100	100	100	0	100	0	99.9	0	99.7	0	100	0	0	0	0	100	0	100	0	100	83.9	83.9
Chemicals	36.3	84.0	38.2	92.3	0	0	56.8	56.8	11.7	52.6	0.1	0.1	28.2	55.1	0.3	93.9	0	100	51.7	62.9	0	11.7	65.2	71.5	
Wood, paper, etc	67.8	91.9	63.1	95	0	0	0.6	99.0	16.2	94.8	39.1	39.1	4.5	96.4	35.3	96.2	0	100	19.1	63.8	0	100	25.0	96.2	
Textiles	70.7	88.4	83.4	88.1	1.2	1.2	67.4	67.4	84.7	92.7	0	0	65.8	73.1	90.3	90.3	51.0	89.0	46.8	47.6	4.3	4.6	15.6	39.4	
Clothing	93.7	93.8	86.5	89.4	2.9	2.9	48.6	48.6	95.3	95.3	0.3	0.3	95.8	96.4	91.9	91.9	68.5	73.2	45.7	45.7	0	0	0.2	0.4	
Leather, footwear, etc	77.6	80.2	65.9	85.3	4.3	4.3	51.0	51.0	90.3	97.1	2.0	2.0	78.5	80.5	83.6	96.1	0	100	27.5	27.5	13.4	42.9	1.0	12.6	
Non-electrical machinery	0.4	68	0	97.1	0	0	9.7	77.9	1.1	17.6	0	1.7	0	100	2.6	40.8	0	100	11.2	46.2	0	92.2	1.6	89.4	
Electrical machinery	72.0	98.3	0	94.8	0	0	2.6	59.0	6.3	46.1	4.8	9.5	0	100	39.7	93.9	0	100	18.5	32.9	0	27.8	15.7	71.8	
Transport equipment	2.9	43.3	90.0	95.4	0	0	42.1	42.1	64.3	77.3	3.4	3.4	0	100	9.6	88.2	0	100	16.0	41.9	0	0	84.8	86.4	
Manufactures n.e.s.	3.8	59.8	38.3	84.6	0	0	0.5	28.6	62.1	77.6	0.2	0.2	16.2	80.9	73.4	77.0	0	100	26.9	60.3	0.1	2.9	17.2	85.4	

Notes:

(1) Preferential trade: LDC/GSP or any other preferential tariff scheme used.

(2) Preferential trade or MFN duty-free used. Utility ratios range from 0% (no utility) to 100% (full utility) for each sector. Fields showing '-' indicate that no imports from LDC beneficiaries have been recorded.

Source: WTO Integrated Database and PTA database (<http://ptadb.wto.org>).

Table A.2: LDCs' exports receiving preferential tariff treatment by WTO members granting preferences
(percentage of total LDC imports, 2016 or latest available year)

Country	Australia		Canada		Chile		China		EU		India		Japan		Korea		Norway		Switzerland		Chinese Taipei		USA	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Afghanistan	36.9	68.9	7.7	79.7	0	0	20.9	22.5	15.3	82.9	0	5.4	0	92.1	0	3.9	0	100	0.2	86.6	0	74.3	4.5	90.2
Angola	0	100	0	99.2	98.6	98.6	0	99.6	0.7	99.0	0	96.1	0	99.2	28.5	29.6	0	100	43.3	95.9	0	100	67.2	82.4
Bangladesh	92.9	95.4	85.7	89.9	3.5	3.5	56.0	56.9	95.5	95.8	0	6.6	87.5	93.7	82.9	84	65.7	79.3	45.6	46.6	3	11.8	†	†
Benin	0	0	1.3	92.6	-	-	0	70.1	17.9	98.8	1.1	75.3	0	97.1	0.2	99.8	0	100	26.7	26.8	0	100	2.3	98.7
Bhutan	0	0	0	8.0	-	-	†	†	72.6	89.3	0	0.1	1.2	80.3	0.1	2.3	-	-	0	82.2	0	30.7	93.2	94.4
Burkina Faso	0	86.0	0	100	0	0	†	†	9.1	99.0	0	8.7	1.3	98.4	0	0.1	†	†	0	100	0	51.6	32.0	97.6
Burundi	0	99.8	0	99.6	0	0	15.9	98	0.8	99.9	0	0	0	94.7	83.6	83.6	†	†	1.7	100	0	100	5.6	99.5
Cambodia	70.8	86.4	86.2	90.1	2.3	2.3	45.0	53.4	91.4	91.6	8.8	9.6	83.4	90.2	82.2	87.9	36.2	68.6	16.4	79.1	0.8	17.4	5.9	10.1
Central Afric. Rep.	0	0	0	96.5	0	0	0	95.2	0	96.2	0	0	0	99.9	0	26.2	†	†	0	61.5	0	100	0.6	70.3
Chad	0	95.8	0	95.3	0.2	0.2	0	96.4	0	99.0	0	99.5	0	100	0	0.1	†	†	0	100	0	100	98.6	100
Comoros	0	78.3	22.5	73.9	0	0	0	4.4	45.8	97.8	99.2	99.2	0	83.5	0	94.8	†	†	1.3	29.5	0	27.2	0.6	95.4
DR Congo	8.8	90.0	0	99.8	-	-	0	22.6	0.5	99.2	0	48.8	4.5	99.7	92.6	93.5	0	98.8	22.7	96.9	0	100	53.0	76.9
Djibouti	0	98.7	71.9	97.9	-	-	0	0	0.9	77.2	0	58	0	100	84.8	84.8	†	†	0.2	0.2	0	91.5	7.8	83.3
Eritrea	0	31.7	0	100	-	-	0	100	15.5	98.9	35	35	0	74.4	0	100	†	†	0	0	0	0	†	†
Ethiopia	0.1	98.3	8.6	97.5	0	0	87.8	89.6	34.5	78.0	0.4	1.1	2.6	93.2	73.8	73.8	55.5	98.6	0.2	98.9	0.1	98.6	4	69.9
Guinea	0	96.5	0	99.9	-	-	0	99.8	0.2	99.5	0	29.7	22.8	91.5	36.5	38	0	100	0	100	0	96.8	3.9	96
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	0	97.4	-	-	0	99.9	0	71.7	0	99.7	-	-	0	0	†	†	-	-	0	0.1	0	100
Haiti	9	10.4	31.9	50.5	0	0	†	†	34.2	94.4	0	0	0	11.9	0.9	63.5	0	26.2	0.3	0.6	0	67.7	1.5	4.3
Kiribati	0	100	0	81.5	-	-	†	†	0	36.4	-	-	8	8.1	0	3.7	†	†	-	-	0	100	0	93.5
Lao PDR	4.0	91.0	31.3	92.8	0	0	8.4	74.8	83.7	96.9	45.4	45.4	54.6	94.3	49.5	84.4	9.8	44.7	2.3	91.6	0	73.5	†	†
Lesotho	64.8	74.2	69.2	74.0	-	-	0	3.6	1.0	99.6	0	0	16.6	58.1	45.4	45.4	0	100	†	†	0	77.8	0	4.4
Liberia	9.1	89.2	0	99.8	0	0	0	97.9	0.1	98.4	0	0	0	100	0	50.9	0	67.4	0	99.9	-	-	0.3	99.7
Madagascar	36.2	63.9	10.3	96.3	0	0	45.6	72.4	71.4	96.3	72.4	74.9	77.1	95.3	90.9	90.9	5.7	65.8	18.3	72.3	0	96.1	0.7	75.6
Malawi	0	100	49.2	96.5	0	0	6.3	9.3	90.2	99.6	0	1.1	41.3	99.9	84.1	84.1	0	100	0	98.8	0	12.5	49.2	95.6
Mali	1.8	11.9	0.1	90.6	0	0	79.1	85.3	14.1	96.8	0.3	30.4	4.6	87.3	0	15.5	0	99.6	0	100	0	99.8	3.4	95.2
Mauritania	0	93.0	0	89.0	0	0	0.9	99.8	51.0	98.4	0	0.1	85.1	97.2	78.3	79.9	†	†	0	100	0	95.6	98.0	99.9
Mozambique	0.5	89.3	29.4	99.4	0	0	16.3	96.4	78.8	99.5	0.3	5.0	2.3	97.6	0.5	83.3	0	98.8	43.6	58.9	0	97.1	14.8	92.4
Myanmar	29.5	93.6	63.8	79.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	47.6	85.2	94.9	13.4	13.5	85.1	94.9	82.1	85.9	60.4	81.3	25.0	25.7	0.1	52.1	1.3	28.9

Table A.2: LDCs' exports receiving preferential tariff treatment by WTO members granting preferences
(percentage of total LDC imports, 2016 or latest available year)

Country	Australia		Canada		Chile		China		EU		India		Japan		Korea		Norway		Switzerland		Chinese Taipei		USA	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Nepal	40.2	89.4	67.1	76.7	2.3	2.3	45.8	47.6	81.7	92.9	0	1.6	34.6	68.4	35.8	37.1	48.7	83.3	39.2	45.7	6.9	24.9	11.1	77.3
Niger	0	44.6	1	95.1	-	-	82.7	82.7	2.7	99.4	0	0	0	1.2	0	99.9	0	100	0.1	99.5	0	55.5	1.8	62.5
Rwanda	0	98.8	3.7	93.9	0.2	0.2	0.9	99.7	2.0	97.8	48.7	48.7	0.1	96.4	59.9	64.7	+	+	4.1	99.8	0	82.3	6.1	96.0
Sao Tome Principe	0	53.6	0	42.7	-	-	+	+	0.9	97.6	0	100	0	100	0	91.4	+	+	0	100	0	8.1	12.9	79.3
Senegal	0	94.2	1.9	87.3	0	0	63.4	75.8	61.3	91.6	0.5	12.9	62.3	79.8	0.5	11.2	0	98.9	2.4	99.2	0.9	6.7	2.9	99.5
Sierra Leone	0	36.4	0	72.2	0	0	0	99.7	0.2	99.4	0	0.1	0	96.5	0	16.2	+	+	0	100	0	57.0	2.6	88.7
Solomon Islands	35.4	96.7	0	76.3	-	-	+	+	98.8	99.8	0	0	0.1	37.0	0	100	+	+	94.5	94.5	0	100	67.6	97.7
Somalia	0	91.9	0	99.2	-	-	64.6	65.4	0.1	95.8	0	5.7	6.1	16.1	0	3.9	+	+	0	26.0	0	45.0	4.1	87.9
South Sudan	+	+	0	100	-	-	0	100	32.0	83.7	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	100	-	-	15.0	100
Sudan	6.4	19.1	11.2	95.1	0	0	19.9	97.0	41.1	99.5	27	52.4	0.7	93.3	1.6	87.3	0	100	98.7	99.6	0	53.5	+	+
Tanzania	0	98.7	3.0	95.7	0	0	44.1	74.7	51.1	98.6	4.6	26.3	2.0	97.8	88.7	92.9	39	92.2	2.0	99.4	0.2	69.4	0.4	75.1
The Gambia	0	100	0	73.8	0.6	0.6	0	99.4	70.6	95.7	0	88.0	-	-	0	0.1	0	100	-	-	0	6.1	7.2	86.5
Timor-Leste	0	98.0	0	99.9	-	-	0	91.1	0	98.5	0	0	0	99.8	59.4	59.4	+	+	-	-	0	98.6	0.1	96.7
Togo	0	99.8	36.9	83.4	-	-	85.4	95.5	23.5	90.8	0	40.1	0.1	99.8	0	99.9	0	100	33.3	93.8	0	23.3	1.3	95.4
Tuvalu	0	9.3	-	-	0.1	0.1	+	+	0	45.4	0	0	0	0	0.6	10.2	+	+	-	-	-	-	0	82.5
Uganda	1.7	99.4	0.4	97.6	0	0	89.3	90.5	33.3	99.3	8.4	14.6	9.6	95.2	77.4	77.9	50.4	98	56.3	92.3	0	97.2	3.6	98.8
Vanuatu	0	96.0	0	97.0	0	0	55.6	64.4	11.1	66.5	0	0	1.3	1.8	0	53.7	+	+	-	-	0	18.7	0.1	98.9
Yemen	0	100	0	97.1	-	-	1.2	99.3	24.6	87.3	0	23.7	0	80.0	0	80.9	+	+	13.8	86.1	0	75.0	3.4	98.8
Zambia	0	60.8	1.1	99.4	0.8	0.8	1.1	5.9	20.5	98.7	93.0	93.0	3.0	99.7	51.8	100	81.1	89.9	0	0.9	0	99.8	2.6	99.5

Notes:

(1) Preferential trade: GSP or any other preferential tariff scheme used.

(2) Preferential trade or MFN duty-free used. Utility ratios range from 0% (no utility) to 100% (full utility) for each sector.

Fields showing '-' indicate that no imports from specific LDC beneficiaries have been recorded.

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Indicate LDCs which are excluded from the GSP tariff scheme of the WTO member granting preferential tariffs. Equatorial Guinea graduated from LDC status on 4 June 2017.

Source: WTO Integrated Database and PTA database (<http://ptadb.wto.org>).



Table B.1: Preference utilization of products exported by LDC beneficiaries to WTO members granting preferential tariffs

(percentage of total LDC/GSP preference-eligible imports, 2016 or latest available year)

Product Category	Australia		Canada		Chile		China		EU		India		Japan		Korea		Norway		Switzerland		Chinese Taipei		USA	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Animal products	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	13.7	0	0	0	0.8	100	100	86.9	86.9	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	93.6
Dairy products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	94.7	94.7	0	5.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	16.5
Fruits, vegetables, plants	35.6	91.6	44.2	52.4	0	0	20.6	68.3	90.2	96.8	0.7	0.7	80.2	84.1	72.1	78.7	88.8	88.8	8.4	15.0	-	-	1.1	71.1
Coffee, tea	23.0	92.7	62.3	82.6	0	0	60.2	64.3	52.1	86.0	0	0	19.8	19.8	87.0	87.9	0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	86.1
Cereals and preparations	66.6	87.3	84.4	89	0	0	0.6	52.7	98.0	98.3	0.5	0.5	96.0	97.2	80.7	82.5	98.0	98.0	54.1	82.1	0	1	8.8	52.5
Oilseeds, fats and oils	89.5	97.7	43.9	44	0	0	96.7	97.0	97.0	97.3	65.3	65.3	98.7	99.2	52.8	93.8	69.8	69.8	98.1	98.3	-	-	0	59.1
Sugars and confectionery	55.1	93.8	25.3	26.1	-	-	0	93.5	100	100	0	0	100	100	0	0	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.4	-	-	0	99.7
Beverages and tobacco	55.0	77.3	5.6	92.1	0	0	20.3	27.1	99.5	99.5	0	0	100	100	90.2	92.8	0	0.2	66.2	66.2	-	-	18.7	93.0
Cotton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other agricultural products	-	-	38.2	71.6	0	0	14.4	41.7	11.3	97.3	74.9	74.9	37.4	37.4	4.9	23.3	100	100	0.5	0.5	-	-	0	58.0
Fish and fish products	0	52.2	94.3	94.3	57.0	57.0	78.8	81.8	87.5	95.4	0.1	10.2	67.0	67.2	98.8	98.9	-	-	0	0	33.5	33.5	92.8	93.9
Minerals and metals	24.8	58.6	32.8	41.0	99.2	99.2	1.8	4.0	97.2	97.5	17.7	19.7	96.9	97.0	90.4	98.6	-	-	2.6	3.0	47.9	47.9	1.8	79.5
Petroleum	-	-	-	-	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	83.9
Chemicals	54.6	69.5	68.3	83.3	0	0	56.5	62.9	18.6	19.8	0	0.1	3.4	38.6	1.6	4.6	-	-	18.0	58.2	0	0.1	3.8	69.6
Wood, paper, etc	25.8	89.4	92.1	92.6	0	0	0.2	85.4	75.3	75.7	0	39.1	37.8	55.2	62.7	91.8	-	-	34.5	34.5	-	-	0	95.7
Textiles	81.0	85.9	86.2	87.6	1.2	1.2	64.1	69.9	89.1	92.1	0	0	56.5	73.0	41.2	90.3	82.2	82.2	45.0	47.2	9.0	9.0	32.3	42.9
Clothing	90.0	93.8	89.0	89.0	2.9	2.9	15.9	50.8	93.8	95.3	0	0.3	93.8	96.4	32.7	92.0	71.9	71.9	45.0	45.7	3.0	3.0	0	66.2
Leather, footwear, etc	22.2	79.7	81.7	81.7	3.5	4.3	32.5	77.1	96.5	96.9	1.2	2	90.2	93.6	59.4	95.5	-	-	27.5	27.5	33.8	33.8	5	11.4
Non-electrical machinery	0.2	1.1	0	0	0	0	29.2	30.6	0.9	1.4	0	0	-	-	0	4.2	-	-	0.3	17.2	0	0.8	0	12.8
Electrical machinery	3.8	97.7	0	0.1	0	0	3.9	6.2	10.4	10.5	5.0	5.0	-	-	65	86.7	-	-	0	21.6	0	0	0	35.7
Transport equipment	0	4.8	94.2	95.1	0	0	0	43.0	73.9	73.9	0	3.4	-	-	0	44.9	-	-	21.4	21.6	0	0.7	85.8	86.2
Manufactures n.e.s.	6.9	8.6	17.9	71.4	0	0	0.8	0.9	61.9	73.6	0	0.2	5.4	45.9	3.7	76.1	-	-	35.7	40.4	0.3	0.3	1.9	54.7

Notes:

(1) LDC/GSP preferential tariff scheme used.

(2) LDC/GSP or any other preferential tariff schemes used (excluding MFN duty free). Utilization rates range from 0% (no utilization) to 100% (full utilization) for each sector. Fields showing '-' indicate that no imports from LDC beneficiaries have been recorded.

Source: WTO Integrated Database and PTA database (<http://ptadb.wto.org>).



Table B.2: Preference utilization by LDC beneficiaries in preference-granting markets

(percentage of total LDC/GSP preference-eligible imports, 2016 or latest available year)

Country	Australia		Canada		Chile		China		EU		India		Japan		Korea		Norway		Switzerland		Chinese Taipei		USA	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Afghanistan	27.0	54.2	25.3	27.5	0	0	21.3	21.3	47.2	47.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	-	-	1.1	1.1	-	-	4.8	34.5
Angola	0	0	0	0	98.6	98.6	0	0	43.3	43.3	0	0	0	0	0	48.9	99.8	-	0	91.3	-	-	0	79.3
Bangladesh	93.1	95.3	89.4	89.5	3.3	3.5	42.4	58.4	95.8	95.8	0	0	94.1	94.1	85.8	86.2	76.1	76.1	46.0	46.0	42.9	42.9	†	†
Benin	0	0	15.5	15.5	-	-	-	-	94.0	94.0	4.6	4.6	0	0	50.9	50.9	-	-	26.7	26.7	-	-	0	65.0
Bhutan	0	0	0	0	-	-	†	†	87.1	87.1	0	0	5.5	5.5	0	0.1	-	-	0	0	0	0	95.7	96.3
Burkina Faso	0	0.1	72.3	72.4	0	0	†	†	90.5	90.5	0	0	43.7	44.2	0	0.1	†	†	2.1	4.2	-	-	0	95.6
Burundi	0	0.1	0	0.5	0	0	88.8	88.8	87.2	87.2	0	0	0	0	83.6	83.6	†	†	0	100	-	-	0	99.4
Cambodia	61.3	83.9	89.1	89.7	2.3	2.3	0	56.2	91.6	91.6	1.9	8.9	84.7	92.4	22.4	87.6	53.5	53.5	40.9	44.0	9.5	9.5	18.6	69.9
Central Afric. Rep.	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	†	†	0	0	-	-	2.0	2.0
Chad	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	†	†	-	-	-	-	0	100
Comoros	0	0	46.2	46.3	0	0	0	0	95.4	95.4	99.2	99.2	0	0	0	0	†	†	0	1.8	0	0	0	13.7
DR Congo	47.0	47.0	0	0	-	-	0	0	38.0	38.0	0	0	93.6	93.6	100	100	0	0.1	28.3	88.1	-	-	0	69.7
Djibouti	0	0	0	97.2	-	-	0	0	3.8	3.8	0	0	-	-	88.5	88.5	†	†	0	0.2	-	-	0	66.7
Eritrea	0	0	0	0.3	-	-	0	0	93.5	93.5	35.0	35.0	0	0	-	-	†	†	0	0	-	-	†	†
Ethiopia	7.4	7.6	76.4	77.7	0	0	89.5	89.5	61.1	61.1	0.4	0.4	28.1	28.1	90.8	90.8	97.5	97.5	11.8	13.5	93.9	94.0	1.9	89.9
Guinea	0	0.1	13.2	13.2	-	-	0	0	25.4	25.4	0	0	72.8	72.8	0	99.7	-	-	57.7	58.6	-	-	1.0	55.6
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	0	0.8	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	†	†	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	9.2	9.2	39.2	39.2	0	0	†	†	85.9	85.9	0	0	0	0	2.2	2.4	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0.2	96.4
Kiribati	-	-	0	0.2	-	-	†	†	0	0	-	-	8	8	0	0.1	†	†	-	-	-	-	0	0
Lao PDR	19.3	30.8	80.5	81.4	0	0	36.4	36.4	96.4	96.4	0	45.4	72.7	96.3	51.1	79.7	15	15	20	21.4	0	0	†	†
Lesotho	68.1	71.5	72.7	72.7	-	-	0	0	70.9	70.9	0	0	28.3	28.3	45.4	45.4	-	-	†	†	-	-	0	6.3
Liberia	0	45.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.1	8.1	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0.1	0	16.2	-	-	0	54.9
Madagascar	13.9	50.1	72.0	73.9	0	0	62.3	62.3	1.4	95.0	77.6	77.6	94.5	94.5	91.5	91.5	14.3	14.3	39.8	39.8	0	0	0.2	58.2
Malawi	-	-	0	93.4	0	0	65.4	65.4	99.5	99.5	0	0	99.6	99.6	85.7	85.7	-	-	0	0	0	0	8.3	97.9
Mali	0	2	0.6	0.6	0	0	98.3	98.3	81.7	81.7	0.4	0.4	26.7	26.7	0	0	0	0.1	3.4	3.7	-	-	8.4	63.7
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	0	84.9	84.9	97.0	97.0	0	0	96.9	96.9	99.5	99.5	†	†	0	0	-	-	0	100
Mozambique	0	4.6	17.8	98.1	0	0	83.1	83.1	99.4	99.4	0.3	0.3	49.3	49.3	4.1	4.1	0	0	51.5	51.5	0	1	7.8	66.3
Myanmar	48.8	82.1	75.3	75.6	0.6	0.6	0	82.1	94.3	94.3	0.7	13.5	95.0	97.4	8.5	97.7	76.4	76.4	25.1	25.2	2.5	2.5	4.4	5.2



Table B.2: Preference utilization by LDC beneficiaries in preference-granting markets
(percentage of total LDC/GSP preference-eligible imports, 2016 or latest available year)

Country	Australia		Canada		Chile		China		EU		India		Japan		Korea		Norway		Switzerland		Chinese Taipei		USA		
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	
Nepal	63.1	79.1	53.4	74.3	2.3	2.3	46.8	46.8	92.0	92.0	0	0	52.2	52.3	39.5	40.0	74.5	74.5	41.6	41.9	49.5	49.5	5.4	80.4	
Niger	0	0	16.5	16.5	-	-	82.7	82.7	81.3	81.3	0	0	0	0	0	5.2	-	-	0	11.5	0	0	0	4.6	
Rwanda	0	0	30.5	37.6	0	0.2	74.3	74.3	47.2	47.2	58.6	58.6	1.7	1.7	63.2	63.2	†	†	0	94.7	0	0	0.4	86.8	
Sao Tome Principe	0	0	0	0.1	-	-	†	†	28.6	28.6	-	-	-	-	0	0.1	†	†	-	-	-	-	0	45.5	
Senegal	0	0	12.1	13.1	0	0	97.6	97.6	87.9	87.9	0.6	0.6	75.3	75.5	32.6	33.4	0	0	71.2	74.2	80.8	80.8	0	88.1	
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29.6	29.6	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	†	†	-	-	0	0.5	0.2	19.6	
Solomon Islands	14.2	91.4	0	0	-	-	†	†	99.8	99.8	0	0	0.2	0.2	0	0.1	†	†	94.5	94.5	-	-	97.1	97.5	
Somalia	0	0	0	0.5	-	-	65.1	65.1	2.7	2.7	0	0	1.3	6.8	0	0	†	†	0	0	-	-	0	25.4	
South Sudan	†	†	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.2	66.2	†	†	†	†	0	0	†	†	-	-	-	-	0	100	
Sudan	0	7.3	69.5	69.5	0	0	93.5	93.5	98.8	98.8	37.7	37.7	9.5	9.5	11.6	11.6	-	-	99.6	99.6	-	-	†	†	
Tanzania	0	0	36.0	40.8	0	0	66.8	66.8	97.3	97.3	6.0	6.0	47.7	47.7	93.6	93.9	83.4	83.4	75.2	75.5	94.7	94.7	0.7	64.5	
The Gambia	-	-	0	0	0	0.6	0	0	94.2	94.2	0	0	-	-	0	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	37.7
Timor-Leste	0	0	0	0.1	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	59.4	59.4	†	†	-	-	0	100	0	2.6	
Togo	0	0	67.6	69.0	-	-	96.7	96.7	71.9	71.9	0	0	25.6	25.7	0	0	-	-	65.9	84.3	-	-	0	30.3	
Tuvalu	0	0	-	-	0	0.1	†	†	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	†	†	-	-	-	-	0	0	
Uganda	0	73.5	7	13.9	0	0	90.4	90.4	97.8	97.8	15.6	15.6	66.3	66.8	83.8	83.8	96.1	96.1	80.7	87.9	-	-	0.7	85.9	
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	61.0	61.0	24.9	24.9	0	0	1.3	1.3	0	0	†	†	-	-	0	0.1	0	7.3	
Yemen	-	-	0	0.2	-	-	65.6	65.6	66.0	66.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	†	†	0	49.8	0	0	0	81.0	
Zambia	0	0	65.3	65.4	0	0.8	1.2	1.2	93.9	93.9	93.1	93.1	91.7	91.7	99.9	99.9	88.9	88.9	0	0	-	-	1.8	85.9	

Notes:

(1) LDC/GSP preferential tariff scheme used.

(2) LDC/GSP or any other preferential tariff scheme used (excluding MFN duty free). Utilization rates range from 0% (no utilization) to 100% (full utilization) for each sector. Fields showing “-” indicate that no imports from specific LDC beneficiaries have been recorded.

† Indicate LDCs which are excluded from the GSP tariff scheme of the WTO member granting preferential tariffs. Equatorial Guinea graduated from LDC status on 4 June 2017.

Source: WTO Integrated Database and PTA database (<http://ptadb.wto.org>).