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Sub-Committee on Least Developed Countries

MARKET ACCESS FOR PRODUCTS AND SERVICES OF EXPORT INTEREST TO LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT[1]

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[1] This document has been prepared under the Secretariat's own responsibility and is without prejudice to the positions of Members or to their rights and obligations under the WTO.

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. This Note, which is prepared by the Secretariat on an annual basis, provides an update on the trends in the least developed countries' (LDCs) trade and market access conditions. Between 2011 and 2018, exports of goods and services of the 47 LDCs increased at an average annual rate of 1.4%, less than the growth of exports of other developing economies during this period (2.0% per year). Low energy prices had an adverse impact on LDC exports of goods during 2014 to 2016, while LDC exports of services showed a more stable development during this period. In 2018, LDC exports of goods and commercial services grew by 12% compared to 2017, reaching a nominal value of US$235.4 billion. The share of LDCs in world exports of goods and commercial services increased slightly, from 0.92% in 2017 to 0.94% in 2018.

1.2. LDCs' overall trade deficit deteriorated from US$94.0 billion in 2017 to US$98.2 billion in 2018, which was more than twice the deficit in 2011, when the trade balance of goods was equalized. Close to two thirds of the LDCs' trade deficit in 2018 can be attributed to their deficit in goods trade (US$64.4 billion), while about one third was due to their deficit in commercial services trade (US$33.8 billion).

1.3. Merchandise exports of LDCs have grown at an average annual rate of 0.3% since 2011, slower than world merchandise exports (0.8%). In 2018, LDC exports increased by 12.7% compared with 10.0% at the world level. As a result, the LDCs' share of world merchandise exports reached 1.02%. The LDCs' share in merchandise imports remained at 1.4% in 2018.

1.4. Exports of LDCs continue to be concentrated in primary products. In 2018, primary products accounted for 58% of LDC merchandise exports, which is however significantly lower than in 2011 (73%). The share of manufactured products in LDC merchandise exports increased from 22% in 2011 to 37% in 2018, mainly reflecting an increase in the share of clothing products from 13% in 2011 to 27% in 2018. The share of agricultural products (agricultural raw materials and food) in LDC exports increased from 8% in 2011 to 13% in 2018.

1.5. The European Union was the top destination for LDC merchandise exports in 2018 (28.5%), closely followed by China (27.8%), which had been the top destination in 2017, and the United States (9.3%). The top ten importers accounted for 87.5% of LDC merchandise exports in 2018, a slight increase compared to 85.4% in 2011.

1.6. In 2018, the LDCs recorded the most rapid export growth in services since 2012 (over 16%) reaching US$39.8 billion. Services exports grew faster than in developed economies (7%) and in other developing economies (9%). As a result, the LDCs' share in global services exports increased to 0.69%. However, participation remained concentrated within a few economies, in particular in Asia, with most LDCs struggling to participate in services exports.

1.7. Travel exports, which cover foreign tourists' expenditure on goods and services, remains the leading service export sector for LDCs (49.8% of total commercial services), with a share in world exports of 1.4%. However, transport exports rose by 22% to US$10.1 billion and, for the first time, the LDCs' contribution to global transport exports reached 1.0%. Despite a 12% rise, LDCs' contribution to world exports of other commercial services was negligible at 0.27%.

1.8. At present, it is difficult to determine the direction of LDCs' exports of services due to limited availability of data. Scattered mirror statistics available for some large economies confirm that services imports from LDCs are, in general, marginal and only from a few countries, and the dynamism of intra-regional services trade of LDCs in Asia.

1.9. LDCs continue to benefit from preferential market access to both developed and developing Members. The share of imports that are eligible for preferential treatment but enter developed country markets Most Favoured Nation (MFN) dutiable ranges around 5% to 15%. The proportion of imports that are eligible for preferences, but do not utilize them, is somewhat higher in a few developing markets.

1.10. New notifications on LDC market access in recent years have been limited. Since the last report, only one new notification on duty-free and quota-free (DFQF) market access has been received. The Russian Federation submitted a notification on its Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) scheme, including the sub-scheme for LDCs, which it has been implementing in the context of the Eurasian Economic Union since 10 October 2016. Most of the developed Members accord either full or nearly full DFQF market access to LDC products. A number of developing Members have significantly expanded their DFQF coverage over the last decade and now offer almost comprehensive DFQF market access to LDCs.

1.11. As for preferential rules of origin, some progress has been made. Since the last report, six preference-granting Members (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Montenegro, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Turkey) have submitted notifications on their rules of origin requirements. This brings the number of notifications to twenty (20), with only two preference-granting Members left to notify their preferential origin requirements for LDCs.

1.12. No new notification under the LDC Services Waiver has been received since the last report. The number of notifications stood at twenty-four (24) at the end of September 2019. Efforts are being made by Members to advance the discussion on preferences for LDC services and service suppliers, including reviewing the operation of preferences notified under the LDC Services Waiver.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1. This Note prepared by the Secretariat responds to paragraph 8 of the WTO Work Programme for the Least Developed Countries, which mandates annual reviews of market access for products originating from LDCs (WT/COMTD/LDC/11/Rev.1). It builds on previous Secretariat studies by updating the information on trends in LDCs' trade and market access conditions.

2.2. The Note is divided into two main chapters, in addition to the executive summary and the introduction. Chapter 3, on trade profile, provides a description of the recent trends of LDCs' trade flows, both in goods and commercial services. Chapter 4 contains information on trends in market access conditions for LDC exports, including duty free market access for LDC products and recent initiatives undertaken by Members to improve market access for LDCs, mainly based on Members' notifications. The Note does not attempt to be comprehensive in covering all aspects that condition market access for LDC products. It should therefore be read in conjunction with previous Secretariat notes prepared on this topic, to gauge the different factors that determine market access for LDCs.

2.3. Despite improvements in the production of national data, the statistical coverage of LDCs remains incomplete. The Secretariat has been using reported national figures whenever available. In many instances, it was still necessary to rely on mirror statistics i.e. data reported by LDCs' trading partners. The disadvantage of using mirror data is that it does not allow taking into consideration trade among the LDCs, as well as trade with non-reporting developing economies.

2.4. The definition of geographical and other groupings in this report serves only statistical purposes; it does not imply an expression of opinion by the Secretariat concerning the status of any country or territory, the delimitation of its frontiers, nor the rights and obligations of any WTO Member in respect of WTO agreements.

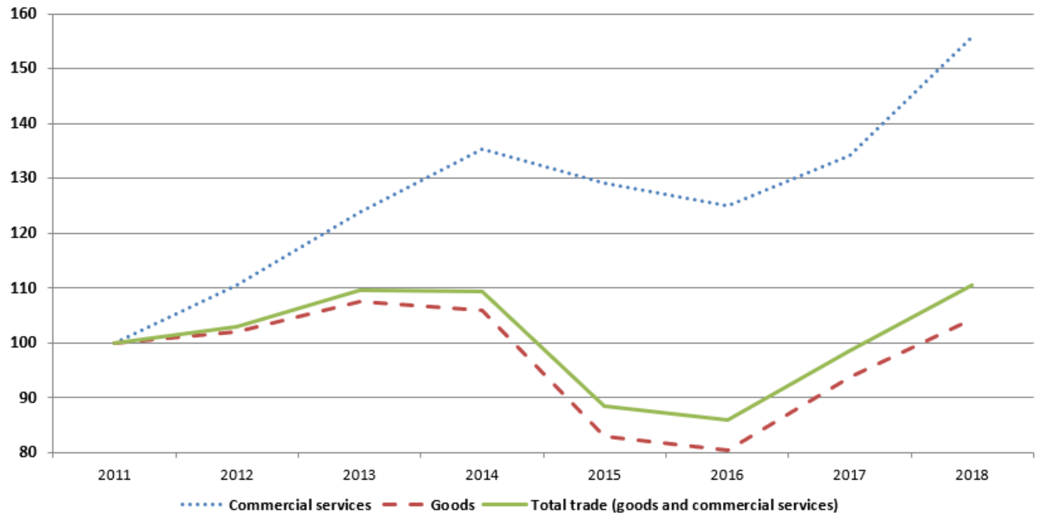
3 LDCS' TRADE PROFILE

3.1 Trends in Goods and Commercial Services

3.1. Between 2011 and 2018, LDC exports of goods and services increased at an average annual rate of 1.4%, less than the exports of other developing economies (+2.0% per year). Low energy prices influenced LDC exports of goods negatively during 2014 to 2016, while LDC exports of services showed a more stable development during this period (see Chart 1). Commodity-dependent LDCs were particularly hit by this price development, which constitutes the main reason for the less-favourable development in terms of average annual export growth of the LDCs *vis-à-vis* the other developing economies.

Chart 1: Evolution of LDC exports of goods and commercial services, 2011-2018

(Index, 2011 = 100; BOP/BPM6)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Table 1: Trends in LDC exports of goods and commercial services, 2011-2018

(Billion dollars and percentage; BOP/BPM6)

	Value (US$bn)		Annual percentage change (%)						
	2011	2018	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2011-2018
Exports									
Total goods and commercial services	212.9	235.4	6.3	-0.1	-19.1	-3.1	14.8	12.2	1.4
Goods	187.4	195.7	5.4	-1.6	-21.6	-3.0	16.3	11.4	0.6
Commercial services	25.5	39.8	12.0	9.3	-4.7	-3.2	7.4	16.2	6.5
Imports									
Total goods and commercial services	253.6	333.6	9.1	7.8	-10.3	-5.9	10.1	9.8	4.0
Goods	187.4	260.0	9.5	7.5	-8.8	-5.1	11.3	9.9	4.8
Commercial services	66.2	73.6	7.9	8.9	-14.9	-8.4	5.9	9.4	1.5

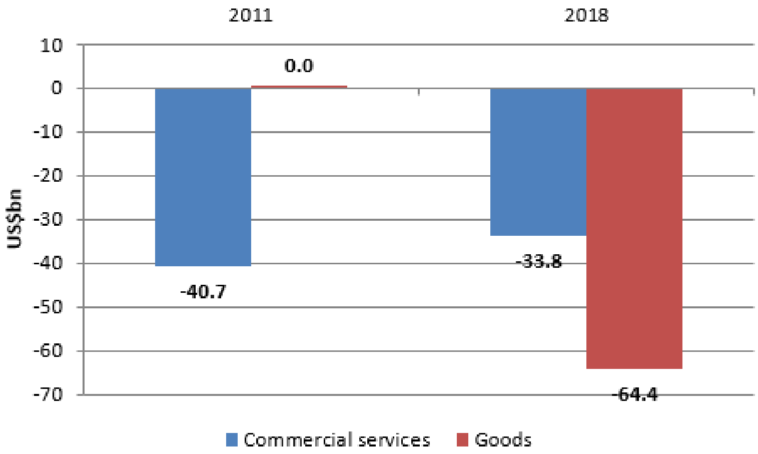
Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

3.2. In 2018, LDC exports of goods and commercial services grew by 12% compared to 2017, reaching a nominal value of US$235.4 billion. The LDC's imports went up by 10% to US$333.6 billion (see Table 1). After three years (2014 to 2016) of negative developments, LDCs were able to continue the strong trade growth of 2017, though on a slightly lower level. In nominal terms, goods exports continue dominating services exports. LDC commercial services exports reached a value of US$39.8 billion in 2018, which represented a share of only 17% of LDC goods and commercial services exports. At the world level, services constituted 23% of world total exports in 2018.

3.3. LDCs' overall trade deficit deteriorated from US$94.0 billion in 2017 to US$98.2 billion in 2018. Regarding goods, imports exceeded exports by US$64.4 billion, and regarding commercial services, imports were higher than exports by US$33.8 billion (see Chart 2). LDCs' 2018 trade deficit was more than two times higher than in 2011 (US$40.7 billion), when the trade balance of goods was equalized.

Chart 2: LDCs' total trade balance, 2011 and 2018

(Billion dollars; BOP/BPM6)

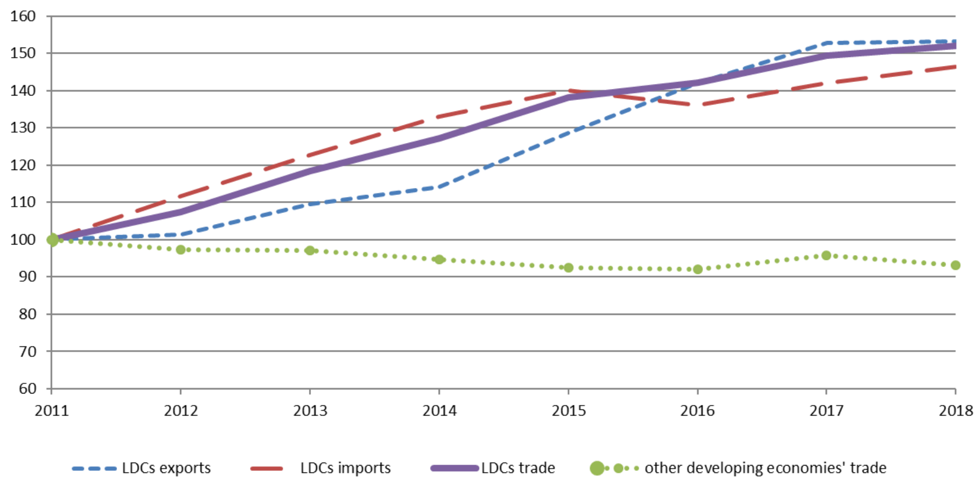


Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

3.4. Price fluctuations have a marked influence on the value of LDC trade. Chart 3 shows developments in the volume of merchandise trade for LDCs and other economies to give a picture of the physical level of trade. In 2018, LDC merchandise exports grew by 0.3% in volume terms, while merchandise imports increased by 3%. These growth rates are distinctly below the respective figures for trade in nominal terms (13% for exports and 10% for imports) – reflecting the high impact of price developments on the nominal trade figures of LDCs' merchandise trade. In comparison to 2011, the export volume increased by more than 1.5 times and the import volume by almost 1.5 times. LDCs' total trade volume (turnover, i.e. exports plus imports) increased by 1.7% in 2018 while the volume of total trade of other developing economies decreased by 2.7%.

Chart 3: Development in merchandise trade volume of LDCs and developing economies, 2011-2018

(Indices, 2011 = 100)

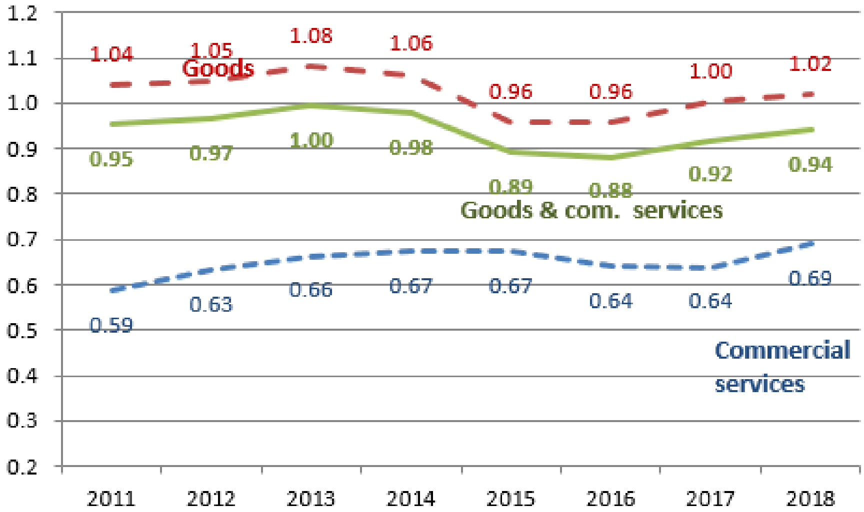


Source: WTO Secretariat. LDCs' data are computed based on deflators sourced from UNCTAD.

3.5. Chart 4 shows the development of the LDCs' share in world exports from 2011 to 2018. The share of LDCs in world exports of goods and commercial services increased slightly, from 0.92% in 2017 to 0.94% in 2018. However, the share was still below the levels of 2011 to 2014. In comparison to 2017, the shares of both exports of goods and exports of commercial services went up, for goods to 1.02% (from 1.00%) and for services to 0.69% (from 0.64%).

Chart 4: LDCs' shares in world exports, 2011-2018

(Percentage shares; BOP/BPM6)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

3.6. Table 2 shows the respective shares for total trade, exports and imports for all years since 2011 – including the values for world and LDC trade used for the calculation of the shares.

Table 2: LDCs and world trade in goods and commercial services, 2011-2018

(Billion dollars and percentage; BOP/BPM6)

	Value (US$bn)								Annual percentage change
	2011	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2011-2018**
Total trade in goods and commercial services[a]									
World	21,993	22,370	23,012	23,453	20,874	20,459	22,501	24,645	1.6
LDC	466	497	536	560	482	459	514	569	2.9
Share in world	1.06	1.11	1.17	1.20	1.16	1.12	1.14	1.16	...
Total trade in goods [a]									
World	17,742	17,968	18,324	18,394	16,047	15,575	17,268	19,018	1.0
LDC	375	400	430	444	379	363	412	456	2.8
Share in world	1.06	1.11	1.17	1.21	1.19	1.17	1.20	1.20	...
Total trade in commercial services [a]									
World	4,251	4,402	4,688	5,060	4,827	4,884	5,233	5,627	4.1
LDC	92	98	106	116	102	95	101	113	3.1
Share in world	1.09	1.11	1.14	1.15	1.06	0.98	0.98	1.02	...
Goods exports									
World	17,981	18,238	18,637	18,671	16,238	15,766	17,483	19,201	0.9
LDC	187	191	202	198	156	151	176	196	0.6
Share in world	1.04	1.05	1.08	1.06	0.96	0.96	1.00	1.02	...
Commercial services exports									
World	4,334	4,462	4,765	5,121	4,891	4,961	5,358	5,770	4.2
LDC	26	28	32	35	33	32	34	40	6.5
Share in world	0.59	0.63	0.66	0.67	0.67	0.64	0.64	0.69	...
Goods imports									
World	17,503	17,699	18,012	18,116	15,856	15,384	17,053	18,834	1.1
LDC	187	208	228	245	224	212	237	260	4.8
Share in world	1.07	1.18	1.27	1.35	1.41	1.38	1.39	1.38	...
Commercial services imports									
World	4,168	4,341	4,611	4,999	4,763	4,806	5,108	5,485	4.0
LDC	66	69	75	81	69	63	67	74	1.5
Share in world	1.59	1.60	1.62	1.63	1.45	1.32	1.32	1.34	...

a World total trade is calculated as the average of world exports and imports, according to the BOP presentation (BPM 6). Total LDC trade in this table is approximated as the sum of their exports and imports. Total trade shares are calculated in relation to the corresponding world exports plus imports.

Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

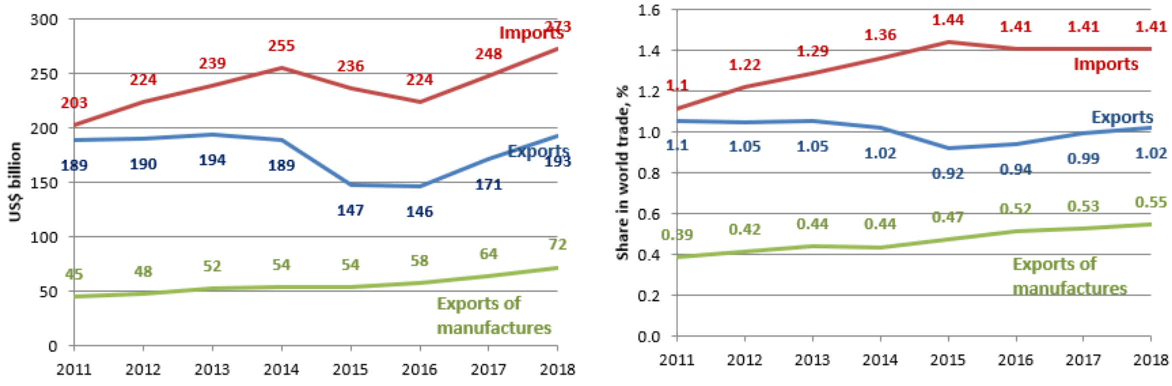
3.2 Merchandise Trade Developments[2]

3.2.1 Overall trend

3.7. Merchandise exports of LDCs rose from US$189 billion in 2011 to US$193 billion in 2018 (see Chart 5), corresponding to an average annual increase of 0.3% (compared to 0.8% for World exports). In 2018, LDC merchandise exports, benefitting from an increase in prices for fuels and mining products, grew by 12.7% compared with world growth of 10.0%. Merchandise imports of LDCs increased at a lower rate (+10.4%).

Chart 5: Merchandise trade of LDCs, 2011-2018

(Billion dollars and percentages)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

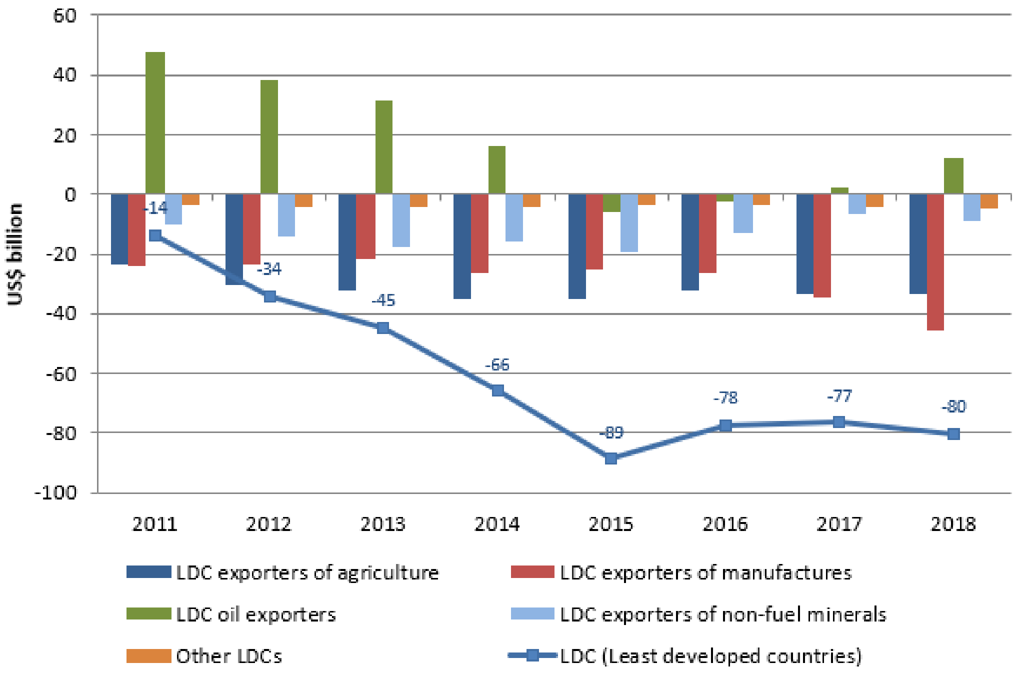
3.8. For the first time since 2014, the LDCs' share of world merchandise exports exceeded 1% in 2018, reaching 1.02% (see Chart 5). The LDCs' share of world merchandise imports remained at the same level as in both 2016 and 2017, namely at 1.4%. Among developing economies, the LDCs' share of exports slightly increased (from 2.30% in 2017 to 2.34% in 2018) while it decreased for imports (from 3.46% in 2017 to 3.43% in 2018). The share of LDCs in world exports of manufactures increased slightly from 0.53% in 2017 to 0.55% in 2018.

3.9. The merchandise trade deficit of LDCs increased slightly in 2018 (to US$80 billion) but remained below the record deficit of 2015 (US$89 billion – see Chart 6). The deficit in 2018 was mainly due to a significant increase in the deficit of LDC exporters of manufactured goods (US$45 billion in 2018 versus US$35 billion in 2017). Apart from Lesotho, all countries in this category saw their imports increase more than their exports. The largest increase in the trade deficit was recorded by Cambodia (+39%), followed by Bangladesh (+31%), Nepal (+31%), Haiti (+30%), and Madagascar (+19%). The trade deficits of both LDC exporters of non-fuel minerals (from US$6 billion in 2017 to US$9 billion in 2018) and other LDCs (from US$4 billion to US$5 billion) also increased, while the trade deficit of LDC exporters of agriculture remained stable at US$33 billion. Only LDC oil exporters recorded a trade surplus (US$12 billion) in 2018.

[2] Differences between Balance of Payments (BOP) (BPM6) and International Merchandise Trade Statistics are explained in the International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Compilers Manual, Revision 1 (IMTS 2010), Chapter XXIV Section B "Goods to be recorded differently in IMTS and BPM6/national accounts" (p. 288).
(http://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/eg-imts/imts2010-final-22march2011.pdf).

Chart 6: Merchandise trade balance of LDCs, 2011-2018

(Billion dollars)

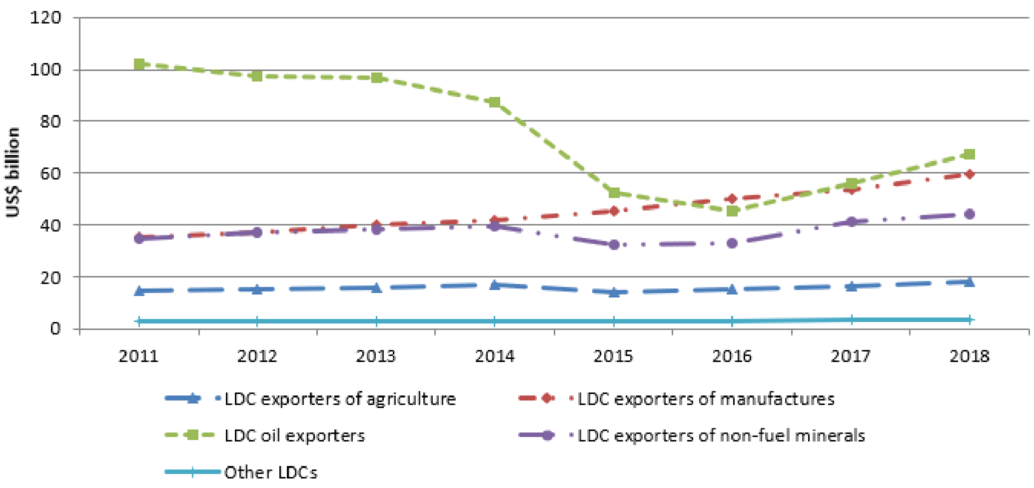


Source: WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

3.10. All LDC exporter categories (see Chart 7) recorded positive growth rates, with LDC oil exporters showing the largest increase in 2018 (+20%). The lowest growth rate was recorded by LDC exporters of non-fuel minerals (+6%). The exports of "other LDCs" (Djibouti, Senegal and Tuvalu) increased by 18%. LDC exporters of manufactured goods saw a 12% increase and LDC exporters of agriculture grew by 8%. Annex Table 1 provides details on the value and growth of exports and imports for individual LDCs.

Chart 7: Merchandise exports of LDCs by sub-grouping, 2011-2018

(Billion dollars)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

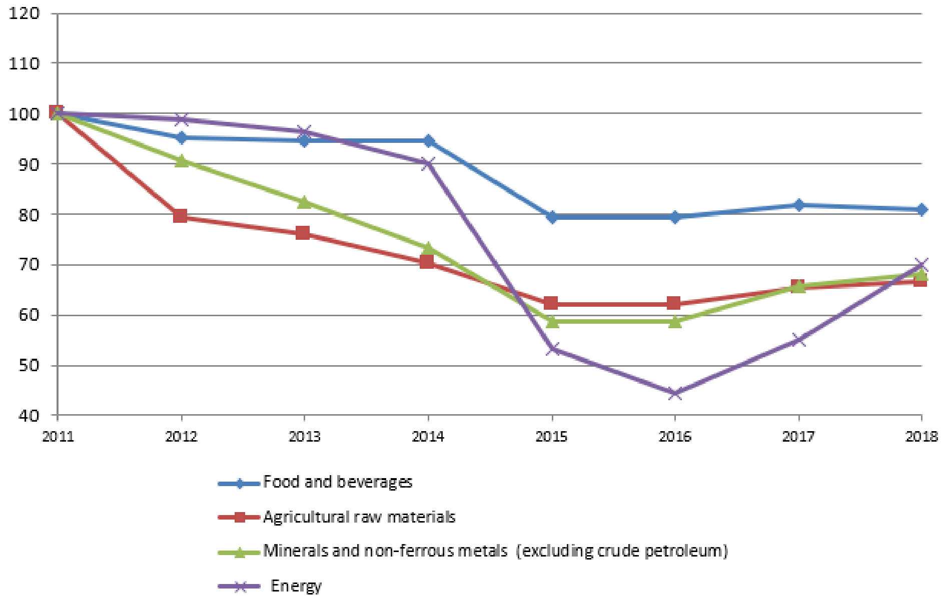
3.2.2 Commodity price movements

3.11. Exchange rates and commodity prices strongly influence nominal dollar values of international trade flows. As Chart 8 shows, energy prices continued to increase strongly in 2018 (+27.3% in comparison to 2017), following their low point in 2016. Prices of minerals and non-ferrous metals grew by 3.7% and prices of agricultural raw materials by 1.9%. Only food and beverages were subject to a slight decrease in terms of import prices (-1.1%).

3.12. Despite these price increases in 2018, the price levels of all product groups remained under the levels of 2011. Prices of food and beverages reached 81% of the level of 2011, energy 70% of 2011's level, and the remaining two commodities (agricultural raw materials and minerals and non- ferrous metals) were even below 70% of the level of 2011.

Chart 8: Export prices of primary commodities, 2011-2018

(Indices, 2011 = 100)



Source: IMF.

3.2.3 Major LDC traders

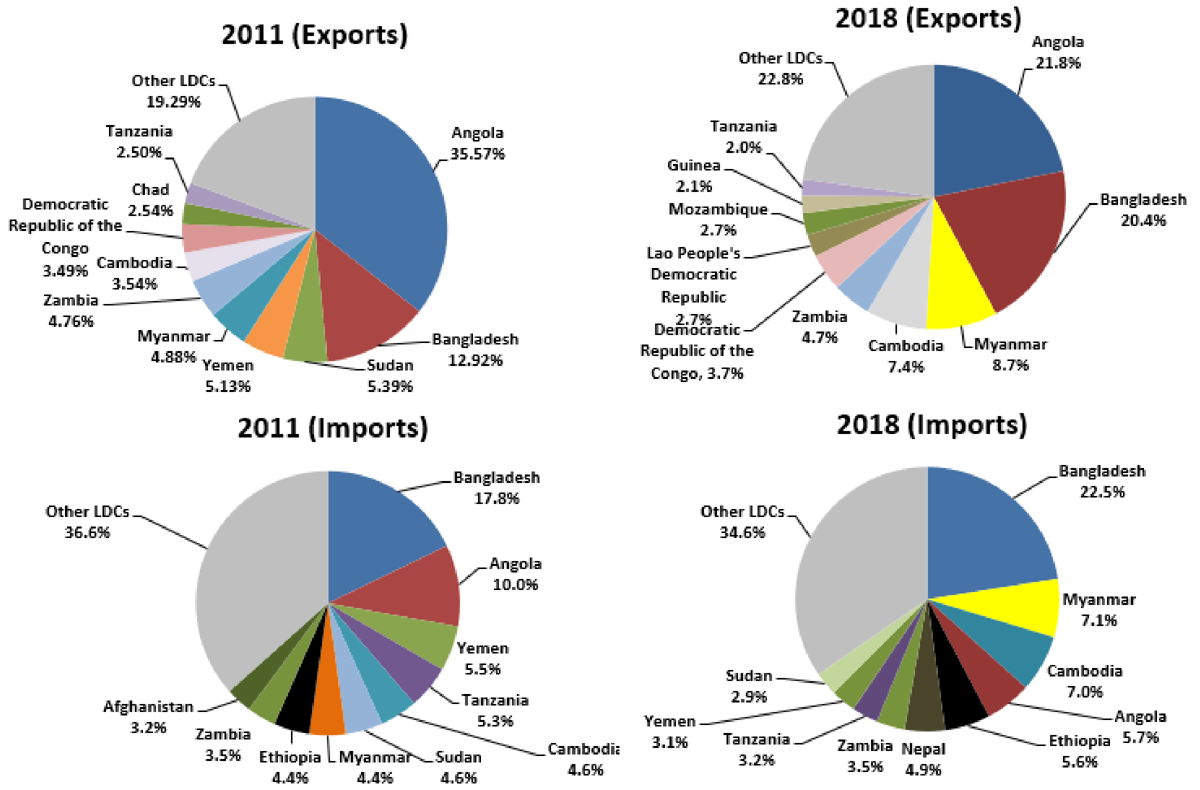
3.13. Chart 9 shows the top ten individual merchandise exporters and importers of the LDCs for both 2011 and 2018. While Angola was the top exporter in both years, its share in LDC merchandise exports decreased from 35% in 2011 to 22% in 2018. In contrast, Bangladesh, which was the second-biggest exporter in both years, increased its share in LDC exports from 13% in 2011 to 20% in 2018. Also Myanmar (9%) and Cambodia (7%), which were on third and fourth place in 2018, saw their shares in LDC merchandise exports increase significantly since 2011. While the top ten exporters represented more than 80% of LDCs' exports in 2011, this share went down to around 77% in 2018 – a slight decrease in terms of country concentration among the LDCs. Nevertheless, the fact that the remaining (non-top ten) 37 LDCs accounted for only 23% of LDC merchandise exports in 2018 shows that exports are still concentrated in a relatively few LDCs.

3.14. In 2011, the three leading importers were Bangladesh (share of 18%), Angola (10%) and Yemen (6%). Seven years later, the top three consisted of Bangladesh (22%), Myanmar (7%) and Cambodia (7%). Almost two thirds (65%) of LDC merchandise imports in 2018 were covered by the top ten importers (up from 63% in 2011). Hence, the country concentration for imports is not as high as for exports.

3.15. Among the top 15 LDC exporters (in terms of export value), the highest growth in exports in 2018 was recorded by Angola (+22%) and Myanmar (+21%), which are both oil exporters, and Cambodia (+19%), an exporter of manufactured goods. Declines were recorded by Sudan (-15%), an oil exporter, and by Tanzania (-12%) and Guinea (-11%), exporters of non-fuel minerals.

Chart 9: Top ten LDC exporters and importers, 2011 and 2018

(Percentage shares)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

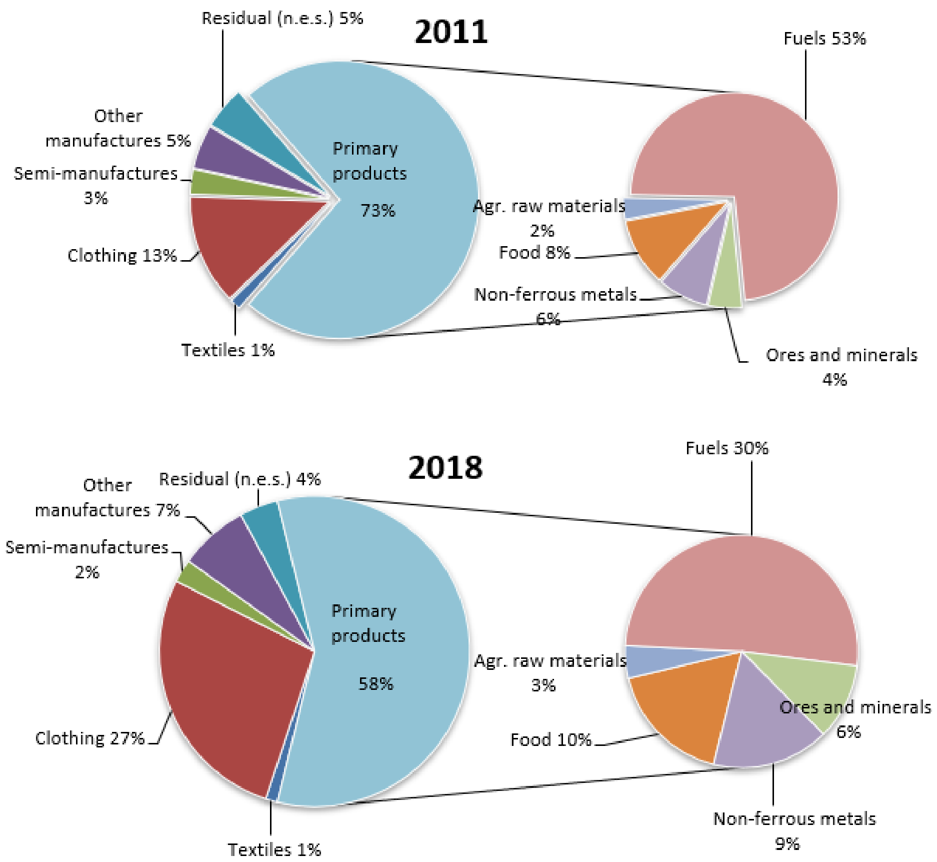
3.2.4 Trends in product composition and concentration of LDCs

3.16. The evolution in the commodity mix of the LDCs between 2011 and 2018 can be seen in Chart 10. The share of primary products in total exports of LDCs increased from 55% in 2017 to 58% in 2018 – due to a higher value of fuel exports – but remained distinctly under the respective share in 2011 (73%).[3] The share of manufactured products increased from 22% in 2011 to 37% in 2018. This was mainly due to a higher share of clothing products in LDC merchandise exports, which increased from 13% in 2011 to 27% in 2018. The share of agricultural products (agricultural raw materials and food) in LDC exports increased from 10% in 2011 to 13% in 2018.

[3] These shares are derived from the WTO network of LDCs by product and destination compiled according to the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). According to this classification, diamonds and non-monetary gold are not part of mineral products – as opposed to the Harmonized System (HS). As a result, the shares of fuels and mining product in total LDCs' exports derived from the LDC network differ from the shares of exporters of fuels and mining products presented in the annex of this report.

Chart 10: Evolution of merchandise export structure of LDCs, 2011 and 2018

(Percentage shares)



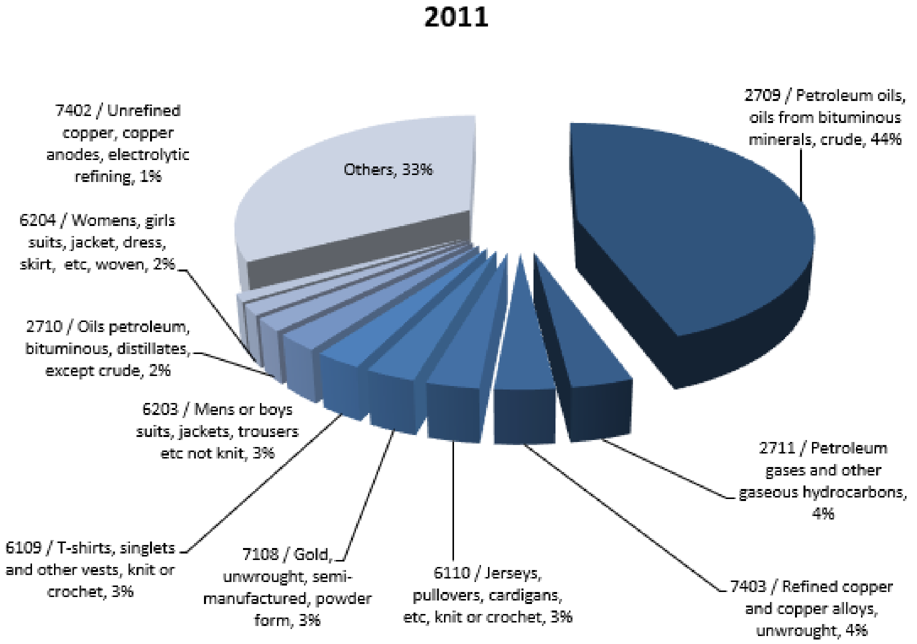
Source: WTO Secretariat (2011), WTO estimates based on Trade Data Monitor (2018).

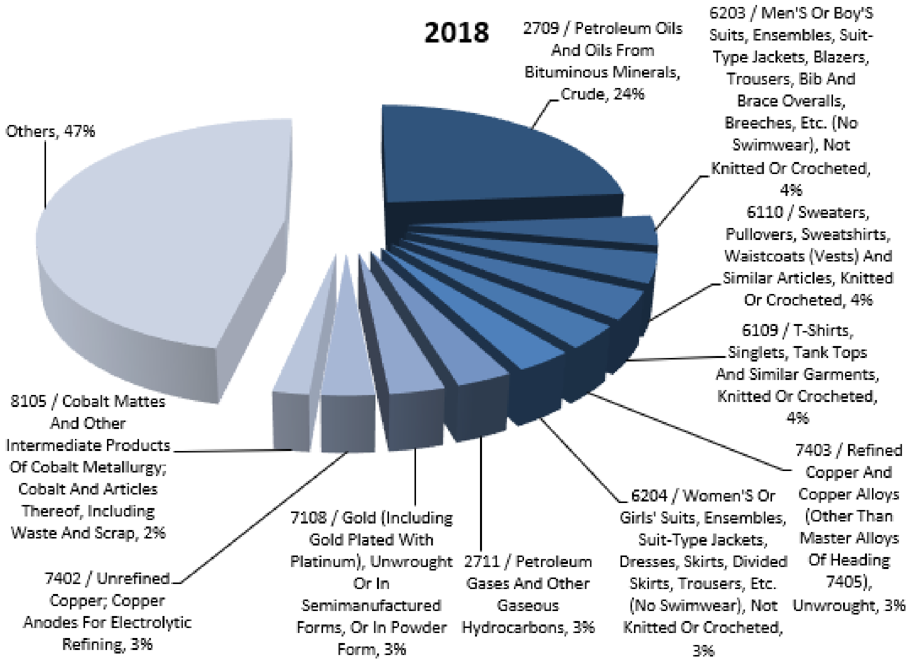
3.17. Chart 11 shows the evolution of the top ten products – and their respective shares – exported by LDCs between 2011 and 2018 (Annex Table 4 provides statistics on the top 50 export products). Back in 2011, petroleum products (HS 27.09, 27.11 and 27.10) clearly dominated exports with a share of half (50%) of LDC merchandise exports. In 2018, these three products accounted for only slightly more than one quarter (27%) of LDC exports. While crude petroleum (HS 27.09) was still the top export product, petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons (HS 27.11) fell from the second position in 2011 down to position seven in 2018. Petroleum oils, other than crude, (HS 27.10) was not even in the top ten products anymore in 2018 (position eight in 2011, position 39 in 2018). At the same time, the share of clothing products within the top ten increased from 10% in 2011 to 15% in 2018.

3.18. In 2011, gold was in fifth position with a share of 2.9% in LDC exports, seven years later it had fallen to the eighth position but increased its share to 3.1%. Refined copper (HS 74.03) fell from the third position in 2011 (share of 3.5%) down to the fifth position in 2018 (share of 3.3%). Unrefined copper (HS 74.02) increased its share from 1.2% in 2011 to 3.0% in 2018 and moved from the tenth position in 2011 up to the ninth position in 2018.

Chart 11: Top ten products of LDC merchandise exports, 2011 and 2018

(Percentage shares with corresponding HS codes)





Source: UN Comtrade database (2011), Trade Data Monitor (2018); mirror data.

3.19. Charts 12 and 13 show the degrees of product concentration of the LDCs in 2017.[4] They are based on index data retrieved from UNCTAD's concentration index.[5] If the index value is closer to 1, it indicates that a country's exports are highly concentrated on a few products. Values closer to 0 indicate a more homogeneous distribution among a series of products.

3.20. The LDCs as a group had an index value of 0.225 in 2017 (down from 0.425 in 2011) which was 3.6 times higher than the respective concentration index of world exports (0.063 in 2017, down

[4] Data for 2018 not available yet.

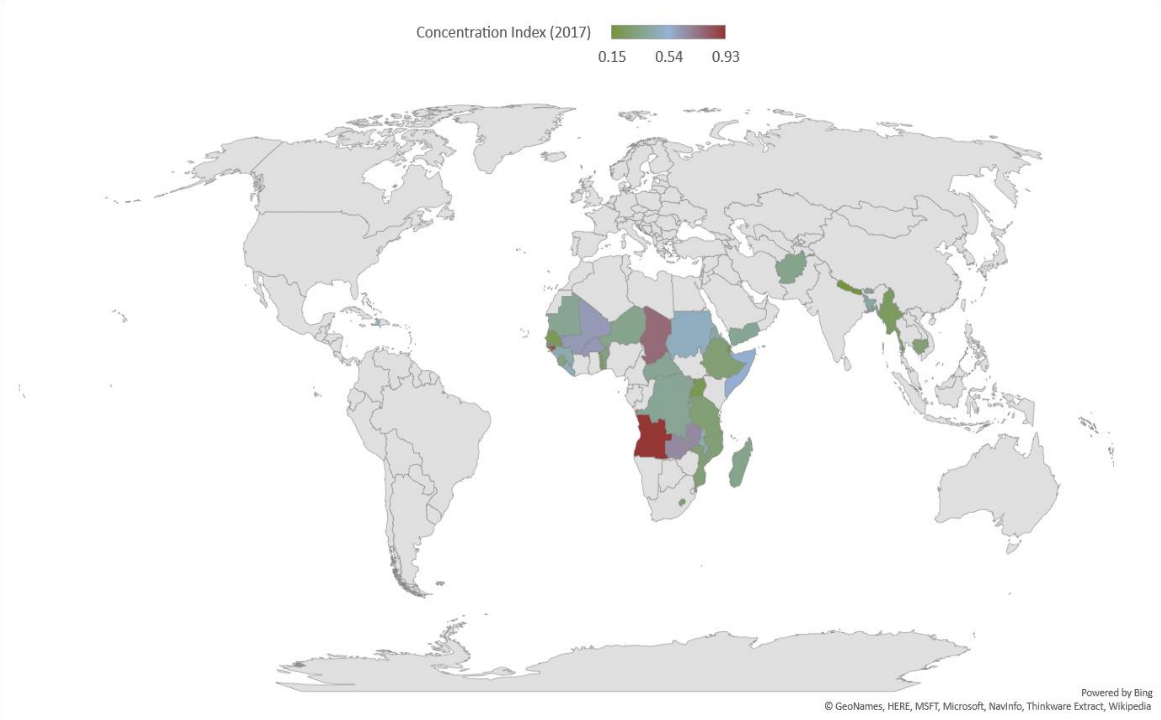
[5] The concentration index, also named Herfindahl-Hirschmann Index (Product HHI), is a measure of the degree of product concentration. It is calculated by UNCTAD at 3-digit group level of the SITC rev. 3. See https://unctadstat.unctad.org and https://stats.unctad.org/handbook/MerchandiseTrade/Indicators.html.

from 0.083 in 2011). LDC merchandise exports are thus distinctly more concentrated in a few products compared to world exports; nevertheless, the factor difference between LDCs and world fell from 5.1 times in 2011 down to 3.6 times in 2017. While the degree of product concentration decreased by 24% between 2011 and 2017 for world exports, it dropped by 47% for LDCs.

3.21. Among the LDCs, Angola showed the highest product concentration of exports in 2017, with an index value of 0.93 – quite close to the theoretical maximum (1.0), followed by Kiribati (index of 0.90), Guinea-Bissau (0.88) and Chad (0.77). The lowest degrees of product concentration in 2017 were observed for Nepal (index of 0.15), Djibouti (0.16) and Uganda (0.21). Still, the exports of the country with the lowest index value, i.e. Nepal, were more than two times more concentrated than world exports on average.

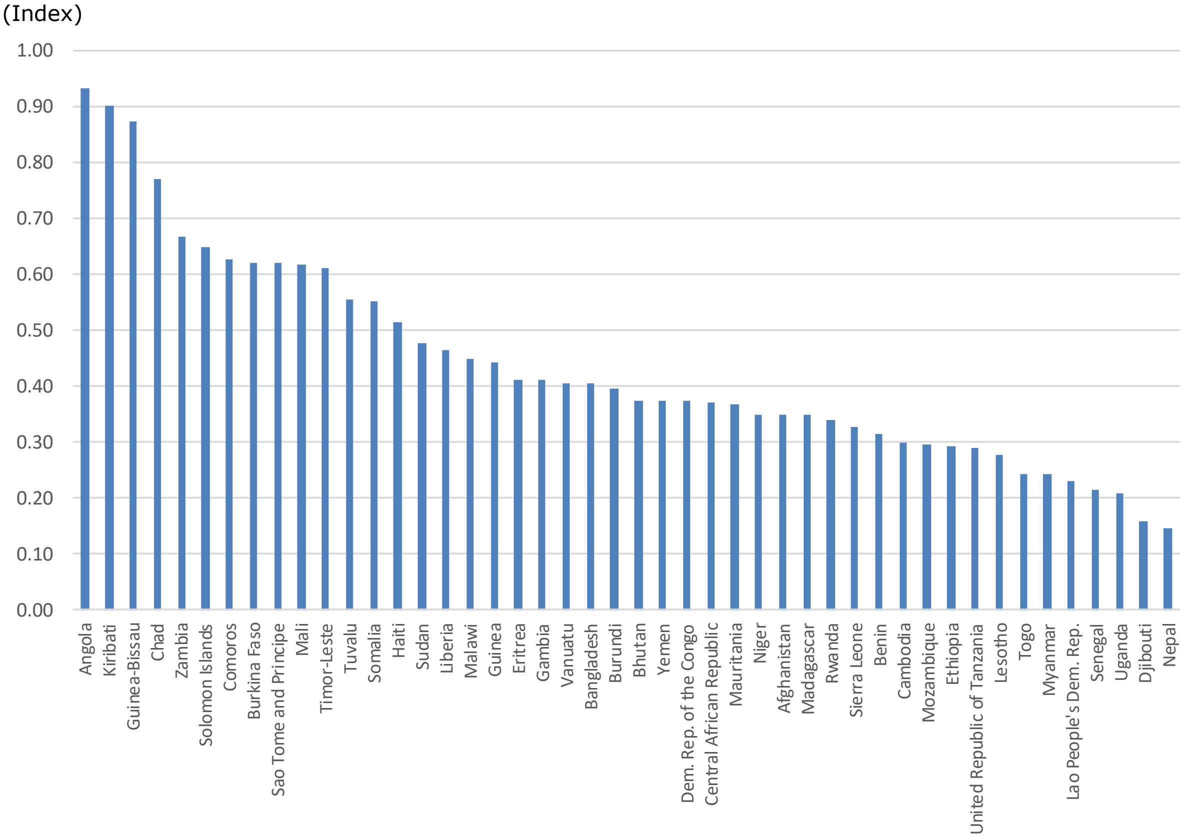
Chart 12: Product concentration index of LDCs' exports (map view), 2017

(Index)



Source: Map based on data from UNCTADstat.

Chart 13: Product concentration index of LDCs' exports (detailed view), 2017



Source: UNCTADstat.

Note: An index value close to 1 indicates a high concentration of exports in a few products, while an index value close to 0 indicates an equal distribution of export shares across products.

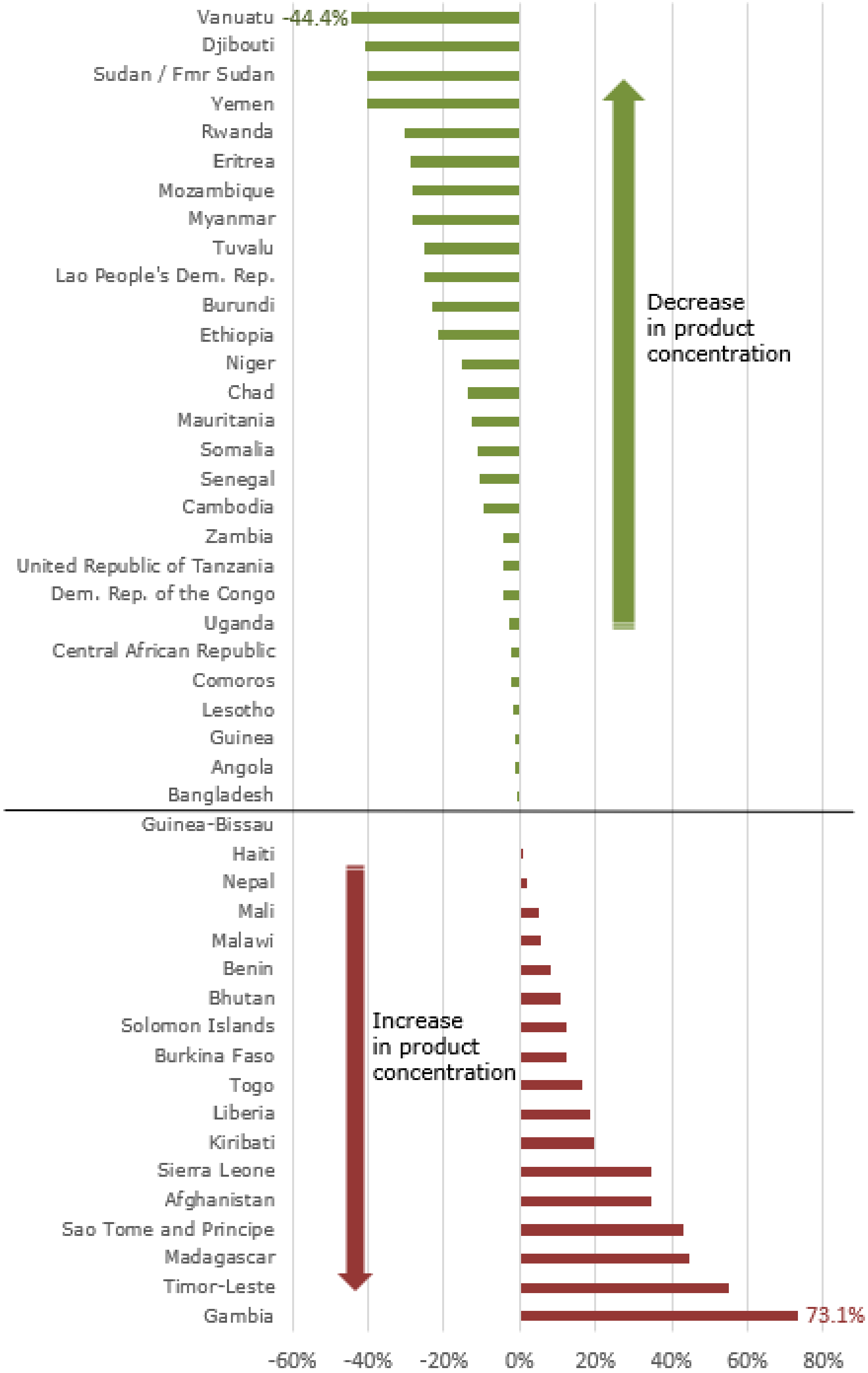
3.22. Chart 14 shows the percentage changes regarding the degrees of export concentration between 2011 and 2017. Twenty-eight out of 46 LDCs[6] were able to increase the product diversification (i.e. decrease the product concentration) of their exports between these two years, while the exports of the 18 others became more concentrated in terms of products.

3.23. Vanuatu (decrease of 44% in terms of product concentration), Djibouti (-41%) and Sudan (-40%) were the economies whose export concentration decreased the most between 2017 and 2011 – while the exports of Gambia (increase of 73% in terms of product concentration), Timor- Leste (+55%) and Madagascar (+45%) became much more concentrated then back in 2011.

[6] No data available for South Sudan.

Chart 14: Changes in the product concentration index of LDCs' exports, 2017 vs. 2011

(Percentage change)



Source: WTO Secretariat based on data from UNCTADstat.

3.2.5 Major markets of LDCs

3.24. LDCs' top ten markets by product groups for both 2011 and 2018 are listed in Table 3 (Annex Table 3 shows trade statistics for a greater number of destination markets). While China was the top destination for total LDC merchandise exports in 2011 (share of 26%), it was overtaken by the European Union in 2018 with a share of 28.5%. China was second destination in 2018 with a share of 27.8% in total LDCs' exports. One year before (2017) China was still the top destination. The top ten importers accounted for 87.5% of LDCs' total exports in 2018, more than in 2011 (85.4%).

3.25. Regarding agricultural products, the European Union was the main destination of LDCs' exports in both 2011 (share of 25.8%) and 2018 (24.7%). China, in position two, increased its market share for LDC agricultural products from 13.1% in 2011 to 18.4% in 2018. India was in third position, as in 2011, followed by the United States in fourth position. The top ten destinations accounted for 78.3% of LDC exports of agricultural products in 2018 (up from 73.6% in 2011).

3.26. In both 2011 and 2018, China was the most important destination for LDC exports of fuels and mining products and expanded its share in LDC exports of this product group to 53.9% in 2018 (up from 38.8% in 2011). The United States dropped from second position in 2011 to fifth position in 2017 (share of 15.5% in 2011 and of 4.1% in 2018). The European Union went from third position in 2011 (share of 12.0%) up to second position in 2018 (10.3%). India followed on third position (share of 8.9% in 2018, up from 6.7% in 2011). In both years, the top ten destinations imported more than 90% (91.8% in 2011 and 93.1% in 2018) of all LDCs' exports of fuels and mining products.

3.27. The European Union and the United States were the most important destinations for LDC exports of manufactured goods in both 2011 and 2018. In 2018, the European Union imported more than one half (53.3%) of LDC manufacturing exports (up from 45.3% in 2011). The share of LDC exports of manufactures to the United States decreased from 20.3% in 2011 to 17.3% in 2018. Japan was the third most important destination for LDC manufacturing exports in 2018, reaching a share of 5.7% (up from 3.0% in 2011). The share of the top ten destinations in LDC exports of manufactures increased markedly from 85.6% in 2011 to 92.4% in 2018.

Table 3: LDCs' top ten export markets, 2011 and 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage shares)

	Total trade		**Agricultural products**		**Fuels and mining products**		**Manufactures**	
	Value (US$bn)							
2011	China	51.0	EU (28)	6.0	China	46.5	EU (28)	20.9
	EU (28)	41.7	China	3.1	USA	18.6	USA	9.4
	USA	28.8	India	2.7	EU (28)	14.3	Canada	1.8
	India	12.1	Viet Nam	1.1	India	8.1	China	1.4
	United Arab Emirates	6.8	Saudi Arabia	1.0	Chinese Taipei	6.0	Japan	1.4
	Thailand	6.5	Japan	0.7	Thailand	5.7	India	1.3
	Chinese Taipei	6.2	USA	0.7	Japan	3.1	Congo	1.1
	Japan	5.3	Indonesia	0.7	South Africa	3.0	Turkey	1.0
	Canada	4.9	Thailand	0.7	Canada	2.6	United Arab Emirates	0.7
	South Africa	3.8	Malaysia	0.5	Korea, Rep. of	2.0	South Africa	0.5
	Sum of above	**167.1**	**Sum of above**	**17.2**	**Sum of above**	**109.9**	**Sum of above**	**39.5**
	Share of top 10:	*85.4%*	*Share of top 10:*	*73.6%*	*Share of top 10:*	*91.8%*	*Share of top 10:*	*85.6%*
	Value (US$bn)							
2018	EU (28)	55.9	EU (28)	6.1	China	45.7	EU (28)	40.8
	China	54.6	China	4.6	EU (28)	8.8	USA	13.2
	USA	18.3	India	2.8	India	7.5	Japan	4.3
	India	14.1	USA	1.3	Thailand	5.8	China	2.8
	Thailand	8.0	Saudi Arabia	1.1	USA	3.5	Canada	2.7
	Japan	6.2	Thailand	1.0	South Africa	2.3	India	2.3
	Switzerland	5.3	Japan	0.8	Korea, Rep. of	1.5	Thailand	1.2
	South Africa	3.3	Kenya	0.6	Zambia	1.5	Russian Fed.	1.2
	Korea, Rep. of	3.1	Pakistan	0.6	Namibia	1.2	Korea, Rep. of	1.2
	Canada	3.0	Viet Nam[a]	0.5	Indonesia	1.2	Switzerland	1.0
	Sum of above	**171.8**	**Sum of above**	**19.4**	**Sum of above**	**78.9**	**Sum of above**	**70.7**
	Share of top 10:	*87.5%*	*Share of top 10:*	*78.3%*	*Share of top 10:*	*93.1%*	*Share of top 10:*	*92.4%*

a Estimate.

Source: UN Comtrade, Trade Data Monitor (importer data).

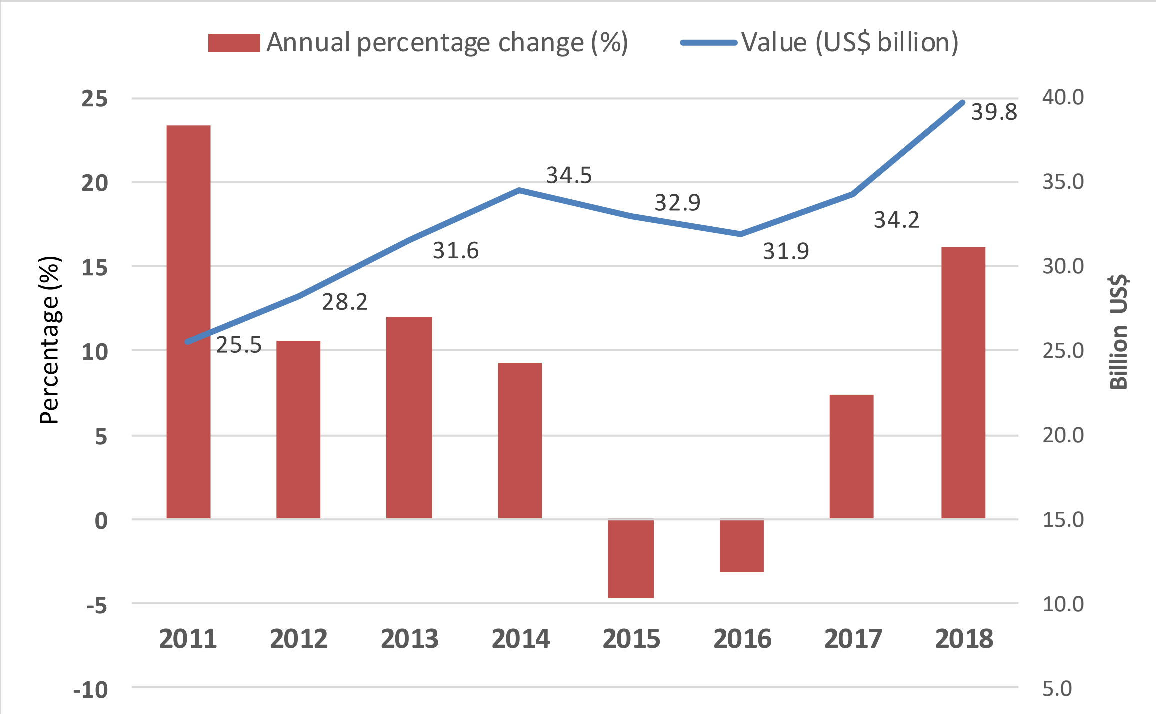
3.3 Services Trade Developments

3.3.1 Overall trend

3.28. In 2018, LDCs' exports of commercial services reached US$39.8 billion, their highest level on record, expanding by 16%, the most rapid growth since 2012 (Chart 15). Unlike in recent years, services exports grew faster in LDCs than in developed economies (7%) and in other developing economies (9%). As a result, the LDCs' share in global services exports increased to 0.69%.

Chart 15: LDCs' exports of commercial services, 2011-2018

(Annual percentage change and billion dollars)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

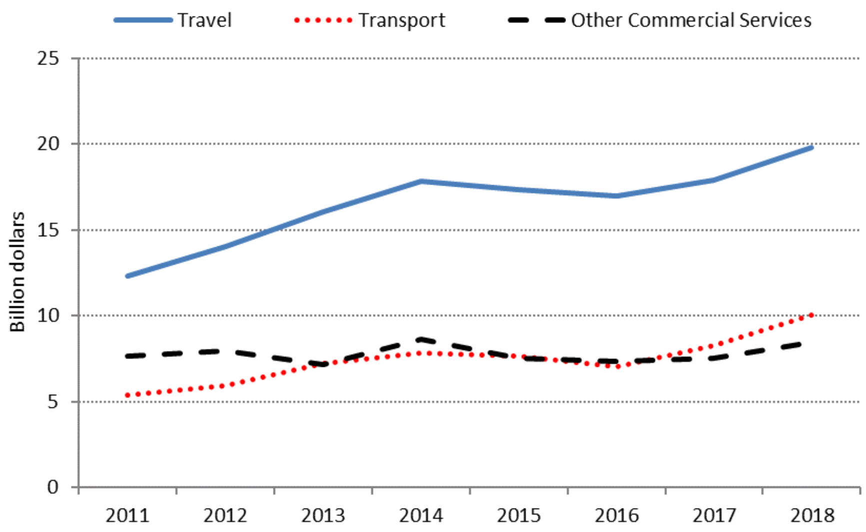
3.29. Transport exports rose by 22% to US$10.1 billion reflecting swift growth not only in Ethiopia (+25%), the LDCs' largest transport exporter, but also in several other countries such as Afghanistan (+58%), Bhutan (+57%), Bangladesh (+49%) and Cambodia (+22%). In Myanmar, transport exports tripled. For the first time, the LDCs' contribution to global transport exports reached 1.0% up from 0.6% in 2011. Air transport, mainly of passengers, accounted for more than half of the LDCs' transport exports.

3.30. Travel exports, covering foreign tourists' expenditure on goods and services during their stay in LDCs, expanded by 11%, reaching US$19.8 billion in 2018. Travel remains the leading service export sector for LDCs (49.8% of total commercial services), with a share in world exports of 1.4%, the highest participation by the group. Tourism in LDCs is predominantly intra-regional. In 2018, dynamic growth was recorded in Cambodia (+20%), the main exporter, as well as in Zambia (+14%), Nepal (+23%), Mozambique (+61%) and in other countries.

3.31. In 2018, LDCs' exports of other commercial services totalled US$8.4 billion. Despite a 12% rise, the double than in developed economies, LDCs' contribution to global exports of other commercial services remained stagnant at 0.27%, down from 0.35% in 2011. Growth was led by LDCs in Asia which saw an increase of 26% in their exports. In LDC islands, exports rose by 11%. By contrast LDCs in Africa, exports declined (-3%). Within other commercial services, LDCs' participation in world exports was the highest in construction (0.79%), telecommunications, computer and information services (0.42%), and in other business services (0.32%). Bangladesh, Myanmar, Nepal and Senegal were the main exporters accounting together for 54% of the group's exports of other commercial services in 2018.

Chart 16: LDCs' exports of commercial services by category, 2011-2018

(Billion dollars)

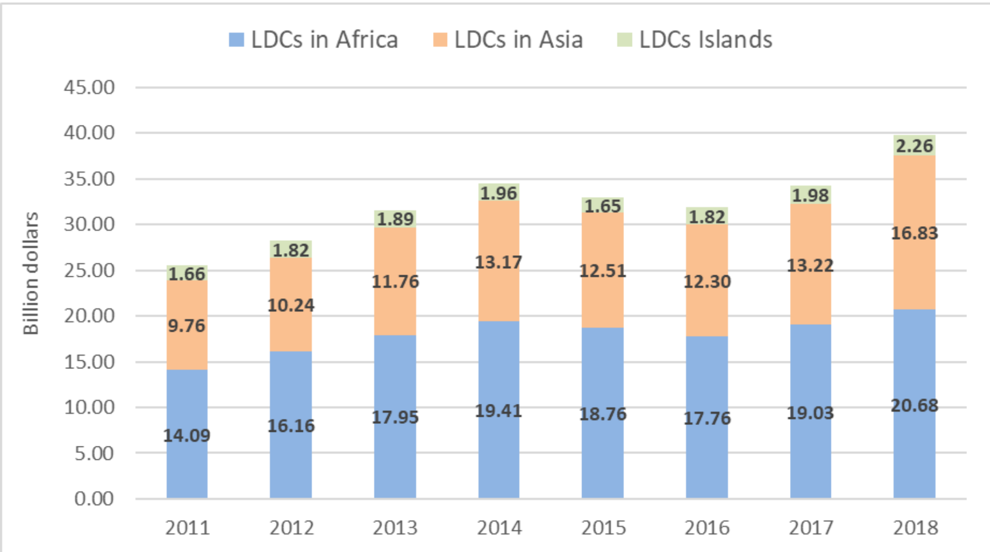


Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

3.32. In 2018, exports of LDCs in Africa continued to account for half of LDCs' total commercial services exports, growing by 9% but in comparison with LDCs in other regions, they lagged behind (see Chart 16). Services exports of LDCs in Asia continued to lead growth (+27%). Thanks to a remarkable performance, these eight Asian economies accounted together for 42.3% of LDCs' commercial services exports in 2018. For LDC islands, services export growth peaked to 14% in 2018 led by travel, which accounted for 60% of services exports. In 2018, Timor-Leste's travel exports tripled, while in the Solomon Islands and Sao Tome and Principe annual growth was above 20%.

Chart 17: LDCs' exports of commercial services by LDC region, 2011-2018

(Billion dollars)

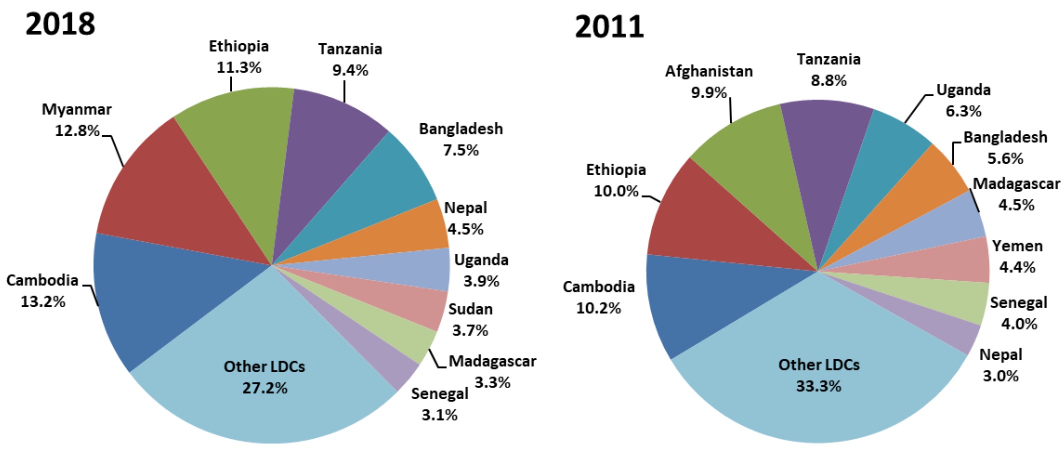


Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

3.33. In 2018, LDCs' services exports remained concentrated within a few economies (see Chart 17). Cambodia was the largest exporter with a 13.2% share, followed by Myanmar (12.8%) and Ethiopia (11.3%). The top ten leading exporters accounted for 72.8% of the group's services receipts. Apart from two exceptions, the same countries ranked as leading exporters also in 2011. In comparison with 2011, the share of other LDCs in total exports declined by almost 5 five percentage points. Thus, while some LDCs were able to progressively expand their services exports, others continued to face challenges in integrating in global services markets.

Chart 18: Leading LDC exporters of commercial services, 2018 and 2011

(Percentage shares)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

3.3.2 Direction of trade

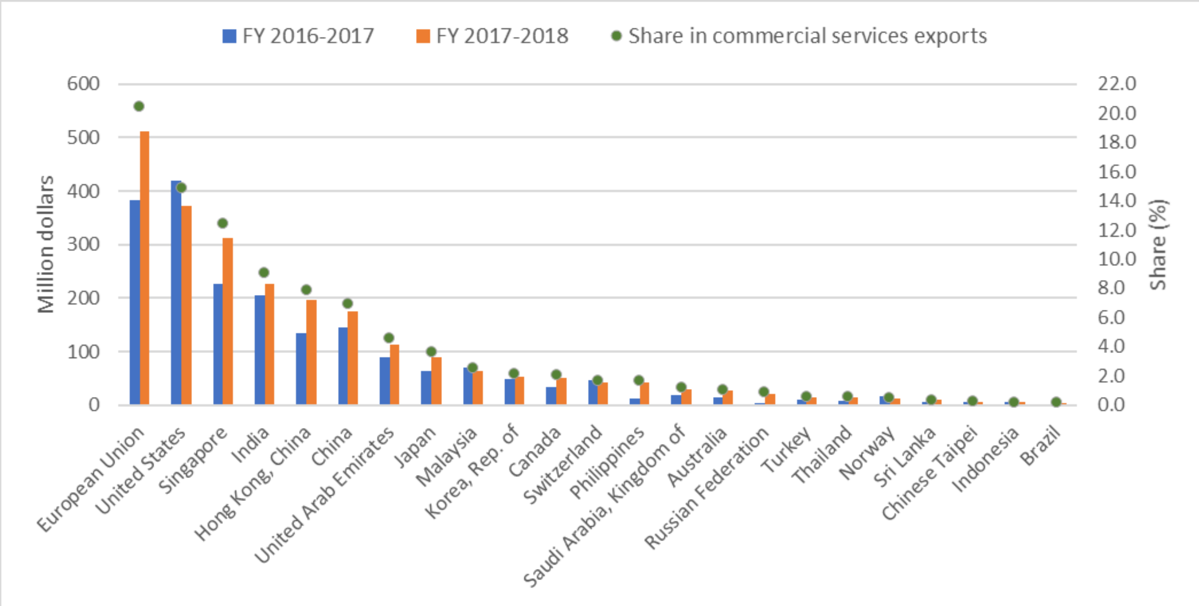
3.34. At present, it is difficult to determine the direction of LDCs' exports of services. Although an increasing number of developing economies have started bilateral data collection, according to information available to the Secretariat, bilateral statistics for LDCs are available only for Bangladesh.

3.35. In the fiscal year 2017-2018, Bangladesh's exported commercial services to the European Union for US$512 million, increasing by 30%. The most exported services were transport services (30.9%), in particular air transport, business services (26.7%), Information and Communication Technology (ICT) services (15.6%) and financial services (11.4%).

3.36. Travel (27.7%), ICT services (22.8%) business services (20.3%) and transport (20.3%) were the main services exported to the United States, the second largest partner. Unlike other partners, services exports to the United States declined by 11% to US$373 million. Finally, exports to Singapore rose by 38% to US$312 million. Transport services (44.5%), predominantly maritime transport, ICT services (31.6%), and business services (15.5%) were the main sectors.

Chart 19: Bangladesh – Exports of commercial services by destination, fiscal years 2016-2017 and 2017-2018

(Million dollars and percentage shares)



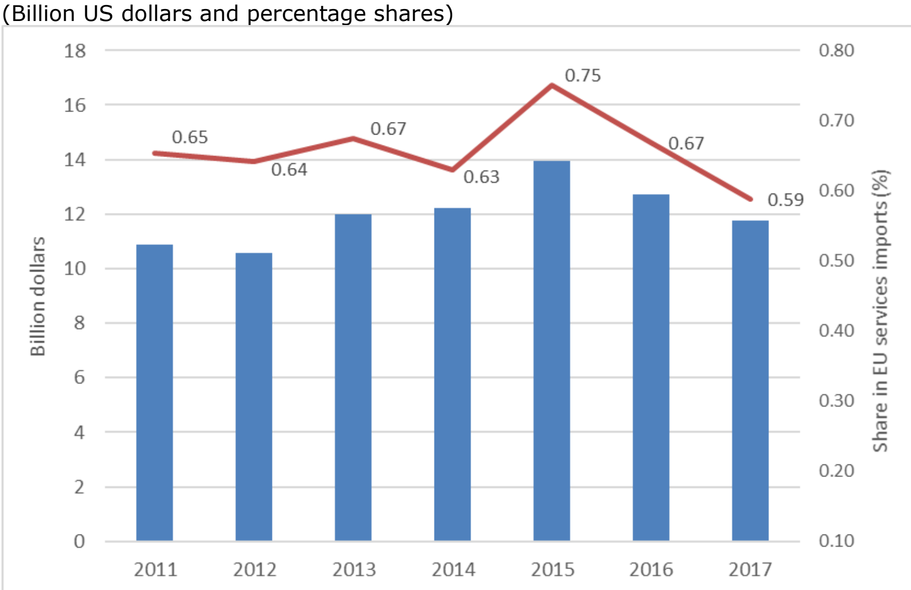
Source: Bangladesh Bank. The fiscal year refers to 1 July-30 June.

3.37. To analyse the direction of services exports of the LDCs, it is necessary to use available mirror statistics of other economies. However, often no information is available on the type of imported services. In 2017, the European Union's services imports from the LDCs amounted to almost US$12 billion, representing 0.59% of its total services imports, down from 0.65% in 2011. LDCs in Africa accounted for around 75% of imports from LDCs, with a value of US$8.8 billion, while imports from LDCs in Asia stood at US$2.4 billion, and from LDC islands at US$0.6 billion.

3.38. The value of European Union imports represented 30.5% of the LDCs' estimated services exports in 2017, thereby being relatively less important as destination market compared with 2011 (36.5%). The top five European Union partners within the LDC Group were Liberia (27.4%), Angola (7.5%) Senegal (6.0%), Tanzania (5.6%) and Bangladesh (5.5%), accounting for more than half of the European Union's total services imports from the LDCs.

Chart 20: European Union (28) – Imports of total services from LDCs, 2011-2017

(Billion US dollars and percentage shares)

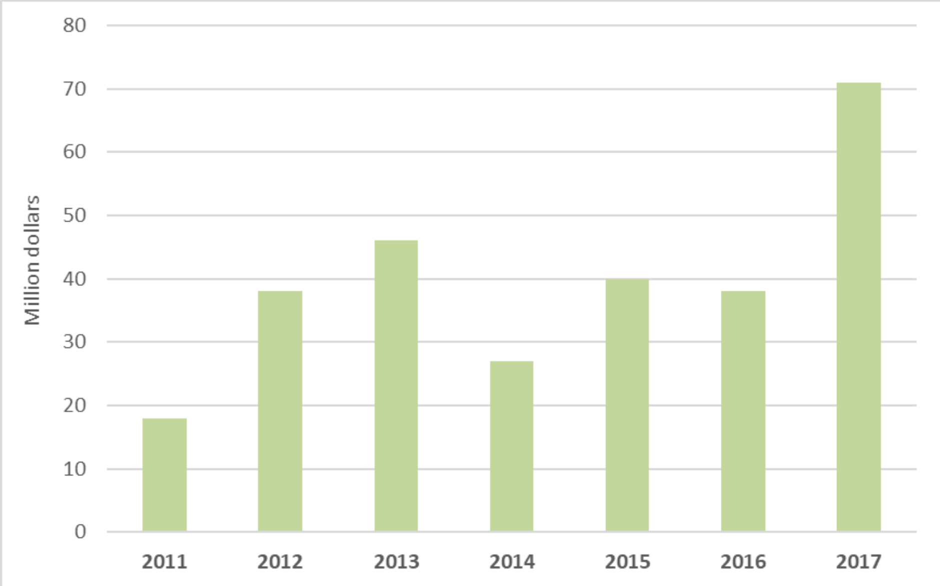


Source: Eurostat.

3.39. The Russian Federation's commercial services imports from LDCs reached US$71 million in 2017 up from US$18 million in 2011, but mostly related to construction imports from Bangladesh. Other partners were Myanmar, Mauritania and Cambodia. Overall, imports from LDCs accounted for 0.2% of the Russian Federation's services imports in 2017.

Chart 21: Russian Federation – Imports of commercial services from LDCs, 2011-2017

(Million US dollars)



Source: Central Bank of the Russian Federation.

3.40. Scattered mirror statistics available for some economies confirm the dynamism of intra-regional services trade of LDCs in Asia. For example, in 2017, Malaysia's services imports from Nepal (US$52 million) and Lao People's Democratic Republic (US$28 million) had doubled compared with 2011, from Cambodia (US$79 million) were close to doubling, while from Myanmar (US$105 million) and Bangladesh (US$29 million) remained somewhat stable. Services imports from these five LDCs in Asia accounted for 0.69% of Malaysia's total services imports.

3.41. Singapore's services imports from Myanmar tripled since 2011, to reach US$188 million in 2017, while China's imports from the country in 2016, the only available year, totalled US$330 million. Finally, Hong Kong, China's imports from Bangladesh reached US$98 million up from US$89 million in 2011.

4 MARKET ACCESS FOR PRODUCTS OF EXPORT INTEREST TO LDCS

4.1 Duty-free market access granted by selected Members

4.1. Table 4 provides statistics on duty-free market access accorded to LDCs by selected Members that have mostly notified LDC preference schemes to the WTO. The first set of columns focuses on the LDC scheme provided by individual Members while the last three columns list information on exports of the 47 LDCs.

4.2. The preferential LDC schemes of Australia, New Zealand, Norway and Switzerland provide full duty free access to their beneficiaries. For Canada, Chile, the Eurpean Union and Japan, more than 97% of their tariff lines are free of duty for products originating from LDCs; five other Members grant duty free access to around 90% or more of their tariff lines: China, Iceland, India, Korea and Montenegro.

4.3. Three WTO Members do not have any LDC scheme; however, all or most of the imports originating from LDCs are free of import duty. Hong Kong, China and Macao, China offer duty free access to all products on an MFN basis and therefore to LDCs as well. In the case of Singapore, only 6 tariff lines out of 9,558 are dutiable on an MFN basis and less than 0.1% of LDC exports entering the Singaporean market are dutiable.

4.4. Less than one tariff line out of three is duty free under the LDC scheme of Chinese Taipei. However, over 90% of the imports from LDCs enter the market free of duty, resulting in an overall trade-weighted duty of 1.0%; the share of duty-free imports for agricultural products is however substantially lower and translates into a higher trade-weighted average (6.5%).

4.5. In 2017, LDCs exported the highest number of products (in terms of national tariff lines) to the European Union . Their export basket is also relatively diversified in Canada, Thailand and the United States. In dollar terms, some 60% of LDC exports were dutiable under the United States' GSP LDC scheme, with a trade-weighted average tariff of over 10%. However, eligible LDCs enjoy significant duty-free access to the United States under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI).

Table 4: Duty free market access under LDC schemes in selected Members, 2017

Market	Sector	LDC duty scheme					Imports from UN-LDC countries[b] (million US$ and percentage)		
		Number of tariff lines		Number of tariff lines with imports from LDC beneficiaries[a]					
		Dutiable	Duty free (%)	Total	Dutiable under MFN	Dutiable under LDC scheme	TOTAL	Duty free (%)	Weighted applied duty[c]
Armenia[d]	**Total**	**6,438**	**43.9**	**351**	**330**	**296**	**21.3**	**51.0**	**0.6**
	Ag	731	71.1	29	23	2	10.6	99.0	0.2
	Non-ag	5,707	36.2	322	307	294	10.8	4.0	5.9
Australia	**Total**	**0**	**100.0**	**1,068**	**677**	**0**	**959.6**	**100.0**	**0.0**
	Ag	0	100.0	163	52	0	42.1	100.0	0.0
	Non-ag	0	100.0	905	625	0	917.4	100.0	0.0
Canada	**Total**	**105**	**98.6**	**2,224**	**945**	**0**	**2,824.7**	**100.0**	**0.0**
	Ag	105	92.7	366	122	0	100.4	100.0	0.0
	Non-ag	0	100.0	1,858	823	0	2,724.2	100.0	0.0
Chile[d]	**Total**	**41**	**99.5**	**576**	**576**	**0**	**109.8**	**100.0**	**0.0**
	Ag	41	97.1	12	12	0	1.0	100.0	0.0
	Non-ag	0	100.0	564	564	0	108.8	100.0	0.0
China[e]	**Total**	**293**	**96.6**	**1,634**	**1,438**	**181**	**42,295.7**	**97.2**	**0.8**
	Ag	76	93.5	158	148	31	1,638.8	64.4	14.5
	Non-ag	217	97.1	1,476	1,290	150	40,657.0	98.5	0.2
European Union	**Total**	**18**	**99.8**	**6,118**	**4,590**	**7**	**39,701.6**	**100**	**0.0**
	Ag	0	100	1,005	770	0	3,905.5	100	0.0
	Non-ag	18	99.8	5,113	3,820	7	35,796.1	100	0.0
Hong Kong, China	**Total**			**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,336.0**	**100.0**	**0.0**
	Ag			-	-	-	39.5	100.0	0.0
	Non-ag			-	-	-	1,296.5	100.0	0.0
Iceland	**Total**	**736**	**91.8**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Ag	736	63.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-ag	0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
India[d]	**Total**	**676**	**94.1**	**1,612**	**1,556**	**190**	**10,449.9**	**94.9**	**1.6**
	Ag	344	77.0	295	277	88	3,343.3	91.2	4.7
	Non-ag	332	96.7	1,317	1,279	102	7,106.6	96.7	0.1
Japan	**Total**	**205**	**97.8**	**1,178**	**790**	**24**	**5,039.8**	**98.3**	**0.1**
	Ag	69	96.4	177	116	2	420.2	100.0	0.0
	Non-ag	136	98.2	1,001	674	22	4,619.6	98.1	0.2
Kazakhstan	**Total**	**7,698**	**36.8**	**619**	**559**	**496**	**63.7**	**23.7**	**1.0**
	Ag	1,029	61.9	42	34	1	7.3	100.0	0.0
	Non-ag	6,669	29.6	577	525	495	56.4	13.8	1.7
Korea, Republic of	**Total**	**1,232**	**89.9**	**1,524**	**1,337**	**160**	**2,849.9**	**93.8**	**1.1**
	Ag	702	59.3	212	202	89	202.9	78.3	7.8
	Non-ag	530	95.0	1,312	1,135	71	2,647.0	95.0	0.5
Macao, China	**Total**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12.7**	**100.0**	**0.0**
	Ag	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	100.0	0.0
	Non-ag	-	-	-	-	-	10.4	100.0	0.0
Montenegro	**Total**	**679**	**92.9**	**452**	**401**	**13**	**11.2**	**98.7**	**0.1**
	Ag	211	89.9	28	20	2	0.0	84.5	0.1
	Non-ag	468	93.7	424	381	11	11.2	98.7	0.1

Market	Sector	LDC duty scheme					Imports from UN-LDC countries[b] (million US$ and percentage)		
		Number of tariff lines		Number of tariff lines with imports from LDC beneficiaries[a]					
		Dutiable	Duty free (%)	Total	Dutiable under MFN	Dutiable under LDC scheme	TOTAL	Duty free (%)	Weighted applied duty[c]
Morocco	**Total**	**18,030**	**1.3**	**437**	**437**	**402**	**161.6**	**34.0**	**8.7**
	Ag	2,424	5.9	80	80	53	68.9	68.5	1.3
	Non-ag	15,606	0.6	357	357	349	92.7	8.3	14.1
New Zealand	**Total**	**0**	**100.0**	**1,058**	**701**	**0**	**133.4**	**100.0**	**0.0**
	Ag	0	100.0	134	59	0	15.7	100.0	0.0
	Non-ag	0	100.0	924	642	0	117.7	100.0	0.0
Norway	**Total**	**0**	**100.0**	**1,120**	**314**	**0**	**483.4**	**100.0**	**0.0**
	Ag	0	100.0	221	73	0	31.8	100.0	0.0
	Non-ag	0	100.0	899	241	0	451.5	100.0	0.0
Russian Federation[d]	**Total**	**7,307**	**37.1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Ag	1,034	61.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-ag	6,273	29.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	**Total**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,059.2**	**99.9**	**0.0**
	Ag	-	-	-	-	-	173.0	99.6	0.0
	Non-ag	-	-	-	-	-	886.2	100.0	0.0
Switzerland	**Total**	**0**	**100.0**	**1,567**	**1,298**	**0**	**4,250.0**	**100.0**	**0.0**
	Ag	0	100.0	311	240	0	185.4	100.0	0.0
	Non-ag	0	100.0	1,256	1,058	0	4,064.6	100.0	0.0
Chinese Taipei	**Total**	**6,316**	**30.8**	**890**	**675**	**617**	**2,073.4**	**91.1**	**1.0**
	Ag	1,151	23.2	112	81	78	76.1	50.1	6.5
	Non-ag	5,165	32.3	778	594	539	1,997.3	92.7	0.8
Tajikistan[d]	Total	10,553	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ag	2,455	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-ag	8,098	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	Total	3,135	71.0	2,456	1,855	720	6,622.8	93.6	1.0
	Ag	333	75.7	224	193	55	696.2	88.6	1.5
	Non-ag	2,802	70.3	2,232	1,662	665	5,926.6	94.2	0.9
Turkey[d]	Total	3,223	80.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ag	2,249	19.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-ag	974	92.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	Total	1,951	82.4	2,160	1,417	641	15,738.6	38.8	10.5
	Ag	272	85.8	288	187	3	1,006.1	98.5	0.1
	Non-ag	1,679	81.7	1,872	1,230	638	14,732.4	34.8	11.2

a Beneficiaries are countries eligible to the national LDC scheme; some UN-LDC countries may be excluded.
b 47 LDCs as listed by the UN in 2017. Full utilization of LDC schemes is assumed when calculating the share of duty-free imports and the trade-weighted applied duty.
c Excludes *non-ad valorem* duties.
d 2016.
e China has submitted data on preferences for three different groups, i.e. i) 35 LDCs; ii) Benin, Myanmar and Timor-Leste; and iii) Bangladesh. The data for the number of tariff lines for the LDC preference relate to the group of 35 beneficiaries. Information on LDC imports assume full preference utilization for all beneficiaries.

Source: WTO-Integrated DataBase (IDB).

4.2 Utilization of preferential market access granted to LDCs

4.6. This section discusses to what extent LDC exports in terms of value enter markets duty free and make use of preferences granted. Chart 22 presents a decomposition of LDC exports into four duty categories for importing preference-granting Members which have submitted import data to the WTO Secretariat.[7] The first category is the share of imports from LDCs that enters the market MFN duty free. The second category comprises the share of imports from LDCs that makes use of any preferential import scheme, either LDC-specific schemes or other preferential trade arrangements, available to LDC exporters. These two categories together can be referred to as "utility ratio", the proportion of imports subject to no – or a reduced level – of tariff duties. The third category covers imports that are eligible for preferential treatment, but are not utilizing the granted preferences. These products enter henceforth paying MFN duties. Finally, some Members exclude certain products from DFQF market access; the corresponding share of imports is presented as the fourth category in the chart.

4.7. The predominant share of LDC exports enter most developed markets duty free. For example, Australia's imports statistics reveal that in the year 2018, 89% of imports from LDCs entered the Australian market duty free, i.e. 14% entered MFN duty free and 75% entered duty free by using a preferential trade arrangement. The data also reveals that some 11% of imports paid MFN duties, despite being eligible to preferential duty free rates. Import data from Japan offer a similar picture: 30% of imports from LDCs entered MFN duty free, 63% made use of Japan's preferential tariff arrangements for LDCs, and around 5% of imports from LDCs did not make use of preferential treatment despite being eligible. The data also shows that around 2% of LDC imports were subject to MFN duties. The data for Switzerland shows a large proportion of imports from LDCs taking place that are MFN duty free, i.e. 80%, and additional 7% of imports enjoying preferential market access. About 13% of LDCs products exported to Switzerland are not capable of utilizing the granted preferences.

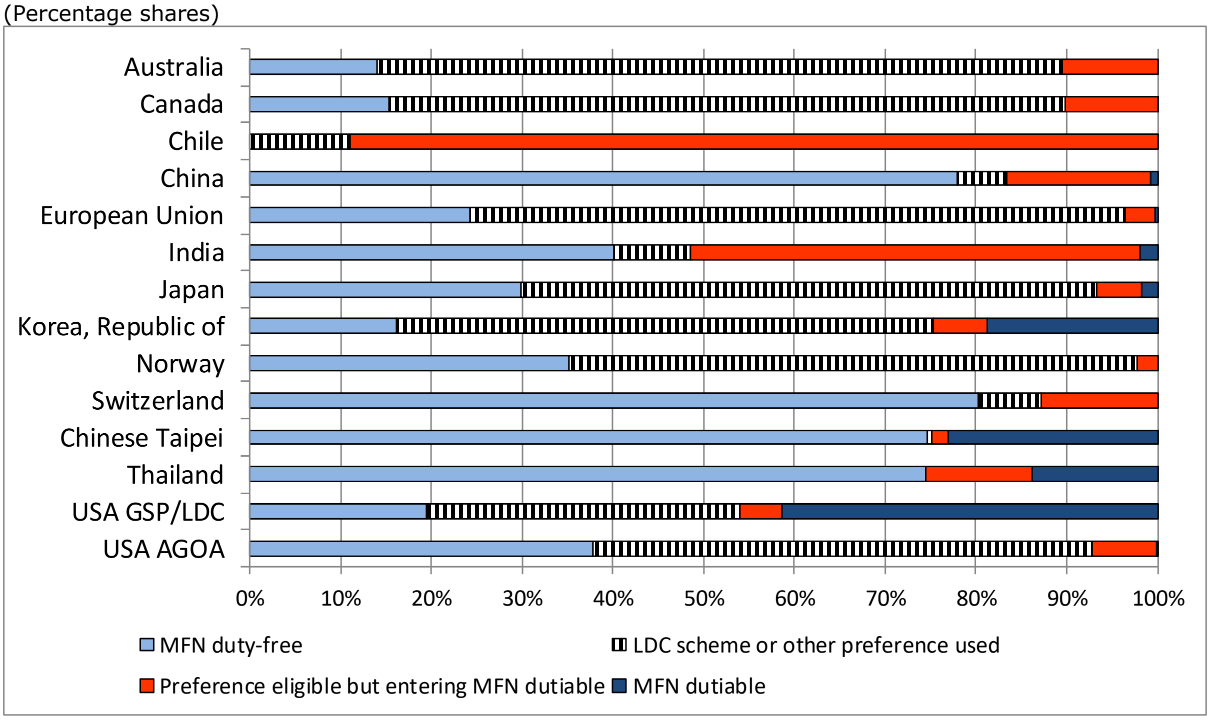
4.8. The utilization of preferential market access by LDCs is similar for other developed markets, including Canada, European Union, Norway, Switzerland and the United States: the share of imports eligible for preferential treatment but entering MFN dutiable ranges around 5-15%. In the case of the United States' GSP-LDC scheme, the relatively higher share of MFN dutiable imports from LDCs reflects that a significant amount of imports takes place in products that are not covered by its GSP scheme for LDCs. In the case of AGOA, more than 90% of imports from LDC beneficiaries enter the United States duty free.

4.9. Data from developing Members present a more diverse picture. Imports from LDCs entered Chinese Taipei and Thailand to a large extent on an MFN duty-free basis. Chile and India show a large proportion of imports that were eligible for preferential tariff treatment but where LDC exporters did not take advantage of it. The data also reveal for example that around 19% of Korea's LDC imports were not covered by preferences and therefore subject to MFN duties.

[7] Analysis based on import data submitted to the WTO Secretariat through the Preferential Trade Arrangements (PTA) Transparency Mechanism (WT/L/806). For further information on measuring utilization of preferential tariffs and data limitation, please consult the World Tariff Profiles 2018, pp. 211-221 (https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/publications_e/world_tariff_profiles18_e.htm).

Chart 22: Imports from least developed countries by duty category, 2018 (or latest available year)[8]

(Percentage shares)



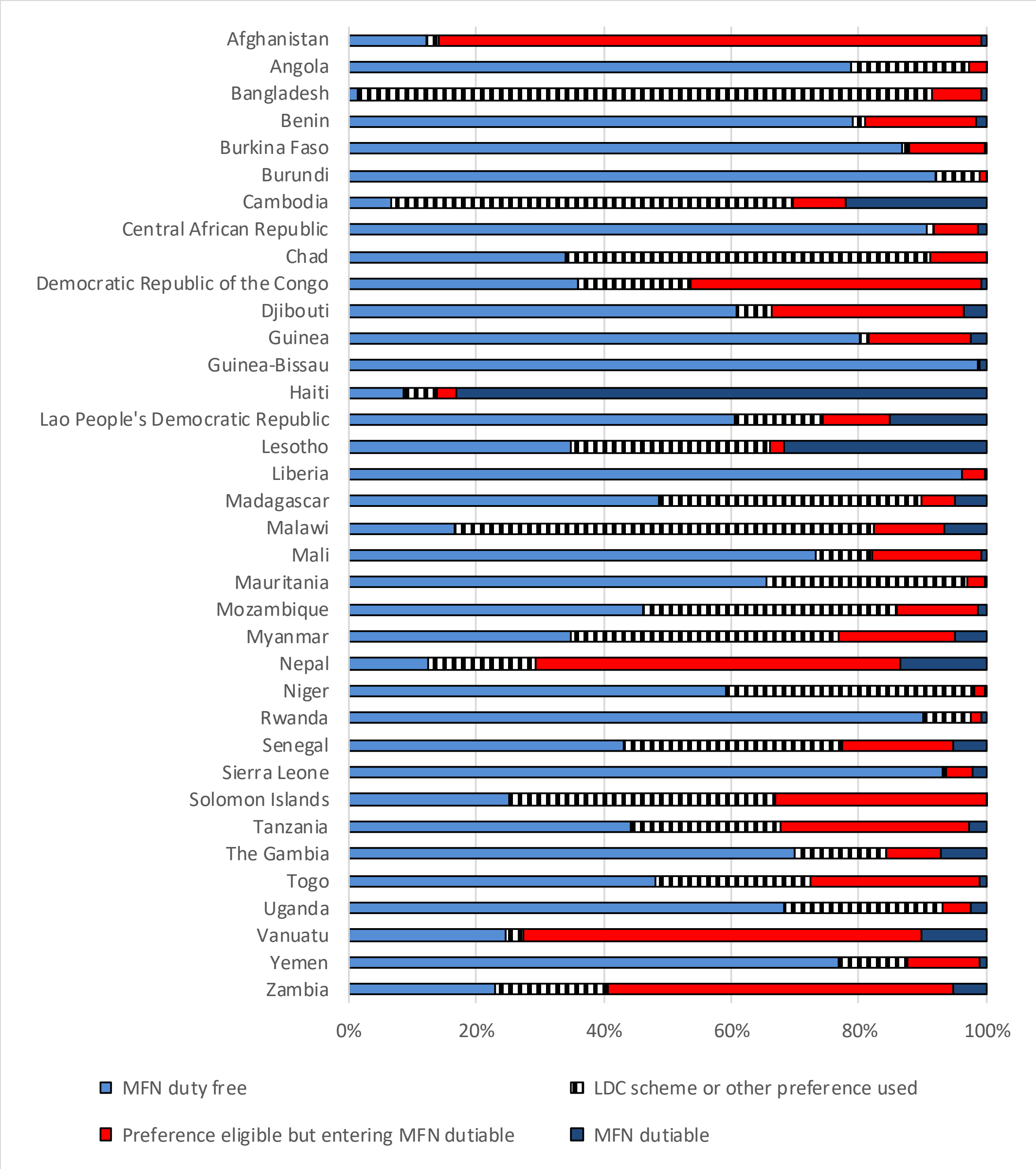
Source: WTO Integrated Database, September 2019.

Note: While Table 4 assumes full utilization of preferences, Chart 22 distinguishes which imports have used preferences and which not.

4.10. Chart 23 presents a decomposition of LDC exports into four duty categories for each WTO LDC Member based on import data of preference-granting Members. The chart shows that there are substantial differences across LDCs with regard to the type of duties applied to their exports when entering preference-granting markets. For a number of LDCs, particularly those exporting primary commodities, a large share of exports enter preference-granting Members MFN duty free. There are also a number of LDCs that make good use of LDC preferences or other preference schemes. For a few LDCs, the share of exports that do not utilize available preferences is relatively high.

[8] The data for Canada and Chinese Taipei refer to the year 2018, data for Australia, the European Union, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Norway, Switzerland and the United States to the year 2017, data for Chile and Thailand to the year 2016, and data for India to the year 2015.

Chart 23: Exports of LDCs to preference-granting Members by duty category, 2018 (or latest available year)



Source: WTO Integrated Database, September 2019.

4.11. Table 5 presents utility ratios for LDC exports across 22 product categories[9] and preference-granting Members. The percentage shares reflect the proportion of imports of a particular product that enter either MFN duty free or receive any preferential tariff treatment. The shares range from 0% to 100%. The numerical difference to 100% therefore represents the share of imports paying MFN duties. Empty cells refer to product groups where no trade has been recorded.

4.12. The presented shares suggest that duty free or preferential market access for LDCs is often very significant across preference-granting Members and product groups. For example, 97.2% of "animal products" exported by LDCs to Japan are either MFN duty free or make use of one or various

[9] For more information on product categories and HS concordance, see World Tariff Profiles 2019, pp. 40-41 (https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/publications_e/world_tariff_profiles19_e.htm)

preferential tariff regimes. At the same time, the results show that for some products, LDC exports are not benefitting that much from duty free market access: either because the products are excluded from PTA or the LDC exporter was unable to meet the necessary requirements, including preferential rules of origin, to obtain preferential tariff treatment.[10]

Table 5: Imports of LDC products receiving MFN duty free or preferential tariff treatment, in % of total LDC product imports, 2018 (or latest available year)[11]

(Percentage shares)

Product Description	Australia	Canada	Chile	China	European Union	India	Japan	Korea, Rep. of	Norway	Switzerland	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA AGOA	USA GSP/LDC
Animal products	0	100	0	13.7	91.5	0.8	97.2	42.1	-	100	-	0	100	100
Dairy products	100	-	0	0	0	-	99.7	-	100	-	-	0.3	-	36.6
Fruits, vegetables, plants	98.8	95.6	0	68.4	96.5	32.8	99.7	5.8	100	50.3	6.6	0.2	96.2	96.1
Coffee, tea	99.2	100	0	83.7	99.9	0	97.9	88.2	100	98.3	95.7	0	99.9	100
Cereals and preparations	97.5	96.1	0.6	32.1	97.7	2.4	70.5	4.7	100	83.2	10.3	0	91.6	81.5
Oilseeds, fats and oils	100	97.8	0	95.1	98.8	50.9	99.9	4.5	100	98.5	4	0	97.1	99.9
Sugars and confectionery	99.2	42.4	0.2	0.2	11.2	0	80.3	93.3	100	97.8	-	0	6.4	92
Beverages and tobacco	98.2	86.6	0	0.4	97.1	0	100	92.9	94.6	99.7	0.7	0	95.7	97.6
Cotton	-	100	0	0.3	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	-	-
Other agricultural products	100	99.6	0	13.6	98	60.4	99.3	28.4	100	75.6	80.2	13.3	98.9	99.8
Fish and fish products	100	99.7	0	77.1	97	10.2	65.3	14.6	36.1	99.8	32.5	78	65	99.6
Minerals and metals	95.8	98.7	0.3	36.6	99.5	20.1	99.8	93.6	100	97.4	99.7	82.8	99.3	98.4
Petroleum	100	22.2	0	100	100	99.7	99.8	-	-	-	100	100	85.8	90.5
Chemicals	70.4	89.5	1.2	82.2	83	0.1	94.5	98.2	100	58.1	3.3	37.2	98.2	69.1
Wood, paper, etc	78.4	94.7	0	99.9	91.8	39.1	99.2	94.2	100	70.1	99.7	63.6	98.9	53.2
Textiles	86.2	82.5	3.4	67.1	92.4	0	84	90.6	100	40.2	6.3	3.1	37.8	68
Clothing	91.7	89.9	14.1	19.4	96.7	0.3	96.4	91.5	100	35.5	0	0	97.7	0.6
Leather, footwear, etc	38.9	83.9	5.8	69.7	97.3	2	80.4	93.3	100	20.2	25.5	0.1	98.7	20.1
Non-electrical machinery	32.9	99.7	0	2.1	21.2	1.7	100	34.8	100	35.9	91.1	50.3	98.5	87.4
Electrical machinery	97.6	93.6	52.1	22.2	72.8	9.5	100	94.5	100	62.7	54.4	70.1	84	87.9
Transport equipment	72.7	90	0	0	92.6	3.4	100	83.2	100	26.4	48.9	12.2	98.2	84.1
Manufactures n.e.s.	78.8	79.3	6.2	14.9	81.5	0.2	97	67.7	100	62.1	18.1	98	95.7	91.9

Source: WTO Integrated Database, September 2019

[10] Discussions on utilization rates and their links to rules or origin requirements are being conducted in the Committee on Rules of Origin. For example, at the meeting on 15-16 May 2019, Members considered a Secretariat Note (G/RO/W/185) on the utilization of preferences for agricultural products.

[11] The data for Canada and Chinese Taipei refer to the year 2018, data for Australia, the European Union, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Norway, Switzerland and the United States to the year 2017, data for Chile and Thailand to the year 2016, and data for India to the year 2015.

4.3 Recent initiatives to improve market access for LDCs

4.13. Regarding market access in goods, Annex Table 6 provides a non-exhaustive list of major non-reciprocal preferential market access schemes undertaken by Members in favour of LDCs. It updates the previous year's information based on Members' notifications at the WTO as well as submissions made to WTO's Integrated Data Base (IDB).[12] The Table does not include regional or bilateral initiatives under which, too, LDCs receive preferences.

4.14. Since the last report, one new notification has been received. In June 2019, the Russian Federation submitted a notification (WT/COMTD/PTA1/N/1) on its GSP scheme, including the sub-scheme for LDCs, which it has been implementing in the context of the Eurasian Economic Union since 10 October 2016. The duty-free coverage offered by the Russian Federation to LDCs under this scheme is 61.4%, up from 37.1% duty free coverage under the previous scheme.[13]

4.15. As has been reported in the past, most of the developed Members grant either full or nearly full DFQF market access. Developing Members, namely Chile, China, India, Republic of Korea, Chinese Taipei and Thailand have made notifications concerning their respective DFQF schemes for LDCs. Most of them grant a significant degree of DFQF market access to LDC products, and a number of them have reached or are in the process of attaining comprehensive DFQF coverage for LDCs. The review of DFQF implementation continues to be a standing item on the agenda of the Committee on Trade and Development.

4.16. Progress has been made in the implementation of the Nairobi Decision on Preferential Rules of Origin for LDCs (WT/L/917/Add.1). Since the last report, six preference-granting Members (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Montenegro, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Turkey) have submitted information on their rules of origin using the new notification template (G/RO/84). This brings the number of notifications to twenty (20), with only two preference-granting Members left to notify their preferential origin requirements for LDCs.[14]

4.17. Table 6 provides the list of Members that have submitted notifications of their preferential treatment to services and services suppliers of LDCs under the LDC Services Waiver.[15] Since the last report, the number of notifications has remained the same, standing at twenty-four (24) at the end of September 2019. Discussions concerning the implementation of the LDC Services Waiver takes place in the Council for Trade and Services (CTS) where the operationalization of the Waiver remains a standing agenda item. The CTS will hold a dedicated session on 29-30 October 2019 to review the operation of notified preferences.[16]

[12] Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Montenegro, Tajikistan and Turkey have submitted data to WTO's IDB, but are yet to make a notification pursuant to the PTA Transparency Mechanism (WT/L/806).

[13] Information on the previous GSP scheme is contained in last year's report (Secretariat Note WT/COMTD/LDC/W/66).

[14] Notifications are submitted under the document series G/RO/LDC/N/*. Armenia and Iceland are yet to notify their preferential origin requirements for LDCs.

[15] See 2011 Decision on the Services Waiver (WT/L/847), and subsequent Decisions taken at the Bali (WT/L/918) and Nairobi Ministerial Conferences (WT/L/982) in 2013 and 2015, respectively.

[16] The CTS agreed to the date and format of the dedicated session at its meeting in June 2019 (S/C/M/139).

Table 6: Notifications under the LDC Services Waiver

Notifying Member	Date of notification	References
Australia	29-May-15	S/C/N/805
Brazil	04-Nov-15	S/C/N/839
Canada	14-Dec-15	S/C/N/792/Rev.1
Chile	08-Oct-15	S/C/N/834
China	22-Jul-15	S/C/N/809
European Union	16-Nov-15	S/C/N/840
Hong Kong, China	24-Jul-15	S/C/N/810
Iceland	09-Oct-15	S/C/N/835
India	29-Sep-15	S/C/N/833
Japan	31-Jul-15	S/C/N/820
Korea, Rep. of	10-Jul-15	S/C/N/808
Liechtenstein	30-Nov-15	S/C/N/841
Mexico	20-Aug-15	S/C/N/821
New Zealand	28-Jul-15	S/C/N/813
Norway	25-Jun-15	S/C/N/806
Panama	4-May-17	S/C/N/890
Singapore	24-Jul-15	S/C/N/812
South Africa	02-Dec-15	S/C/N/853
Switzerland	30-Jul-15	S/C/N/819
Chinese Taipei	24-Jul-15	S/C/N/811
Thailand	17-Feb-16	S/C/N/860
Turkey	14-Jun-16	S/C/N/824/Rev.1
United States	03-Sep-15	S/C/N/825
Uruguay	12-Jan-16	S/C/N/857

Source: WTO Secretariat.

ANNEX

Annex Table 1: Merchandise exports and imports of LDCs by selected country grouping, 2018

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Exports					Imports				
	Value	Annual percentage change				Value	Annual percentage change			
	2018	2011-18	2016	2017	2018	2018	2011-18	2016	2017	2018
LDCs	**192,814**	**0.3**	**-0.8**	**17.0**	**12.7**	**273,227**	**4.3**	**-5.3**	**10.7**	**10.4**
Exporters of agricultural products	**17,957**	**3.2**	**4.8**	**11.4**	**7.7**	**51,310**	**4.5**	**-4.3**	**5.7**	**3.1**
Afghanistan	875	12.8	4.4	30.8	12.2	7,407	1.8	-15.4	16.0	-2.3
Benin	2,249	6.9	5.5	11.6	13.6	3,808	8.7	12.2	23.8	7.1
Burkina Faso	3,231	4.3	15.3	14.6	12.4	4,347	8.8	8.6	16.4	11.6
Burundi	161	3.8	3.2	38.0	-6.5	811	1.1	-14.8	22.6	7.3
Central African Republic	178	-0.9	34.0	22.2	26.9	419	4.4	16.6	-8.8	13.9
Comoros	52	10.5	80.8	29.1	31.6	301	1.2	2.7	14.7	19.5
Ethiopia	2,803	-0.4	-4.3	8.4	-11.4	15,195	7.9	-1.7	-3.8	-5.1
Gambia	153	7.0	4.3	12.6	44.3	553	7.2	-4.3	42.8	0.7
Guinea-Bissau	348	5.3	15.7	12.6	5.8	326	4.5	11.2	21.6	16.4
Kiribati	11	3.6	5.0	28.4	-18.5	100	1.2	6.0	-6.3	-9.1
Liberia	490	4.2	-1.4	28.2	36.9	1,100	0.7	-22.8	-16.4	1.0
Malawi	1,013	-4.8	-5.4	-13.5	14.6	2,825	2.2	-4.4	15.3	10.9
Rwanda	1,108	13.2	6.5	44.5	5.5	2,588	3.5	4.2	-4.7	9.4
Sao Tome and Principe	15	4.9	20.6	14.3	-0.9	153	1.9	-1.8	5.5	4.1
Solomon Islands	620	5.8	9.2	14.3	24.1	585	3.2	-2.6	26.0	2.3
Somalia	340	-5.9	0.0	-40.9	30.8	1,210	0.1	-1.8	13.9	-1.6
Timor-Leste	47	19.8	11.1	17.1	99.3	565	8.5	-5.4	1.4	1.9
Togo	1,105	-0.9	2.5	0.2	6.5	2,095	-0.6	-3.2	-13.5	7.1
Uganda	3,088	5.2	9.5	16.9	6.4	6,574	2.2	-12.6	15.9	17.5
Vanuatu	70	0.6	29.2	-6.9	49.8	350	2.0	15.0	-12.2	-5.5
Fuel exporters[a]	**67,424**	**-5.7**	**-13.7**	**24.1**	**19.8**	**55,222**	**0.3**	**-17.7**	**12.5**	**2.1**
Angola	42,124	-6.5	-16.9	25.5	21.7	15,442	-3.8	-37.0	10.9	6.8
Bhutan	620	-1.2	-4.5	9.2	8.3	1,020	-0.3	-5.5	2.6	-0.9
Chad	1,900	-12.4	-18.2	-11.1	18.8	3,000	-1.4	-32.4	8.0	11.1
Myanmar	16,795	8.9	3.5	17.3	21.0	19,510	11.7	-7.0	22.6	1.3
Sudan	3,485	-14.2	-2.4	32.5	-15.0	7,850	-2.3	-12.6	9.9	-14.1

	Exports					Imports				
	Value	Annual percentage change				Value	Annual percentage change			
	2018	2011-18	2016	2017	2018	2018	2011-18	2016	2017	2018
Yemen	2,500	-17.6	-75.0	200.0	66.7	8,400	-4.1	14.1	0.0	12.0
Manufacture exporters	**59,802**	**7.7**	**9.7**	**7.5**	**11.7**	**105,181**	**8.4**	**8.0**	**16.0**	**19.1**
Bangladesh	39,252	7.0	7.8	2.7	9.5	61,500	7.9	6.6	17.9	16.4
Cambodia	14,350	11.5	17.9	20.1	18.7	19,070	10.8	6.3	9.9	23.1
Haiti	1,078	5.0	18.2	-4.1	7.9	4,822	6.9	-7.1	13.3	24.4
Lesotho	1,230	0.7	4.7	16.3	19.7	2,294	-1.2	-7.8	13.2	8.8
Madagascar	3,052	9.8	10.0	26.4	7.1	4,031	4.8	6.1	23.8	9.8
Nepal	840	-1.3	-3.4	6.7	13.2	13,465	12.9	34.3	15.8	30.2
Exporters of non-fuel minerals[b]	**43,946**	**3.4**	**2.6**	**24.7**	**6.2**	**52,869**	**2.3**	**-10.3**	**3.5**	**10.6**
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	8,800	4.2	-6.9	46.3	11.4	5,200	-0.8	-23.8	2.1	6.1
Eritrea	573	4.2	-12.5	10.4	19.1	1,170	3.0	2.9	6.7	4.5
Guinea	4,085	16.1	35.5	90.3	-11.1	3,790	8.8	102.1	-21.3	8.8
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	5,260	13.3	16.2	13.6	9.1	6,340	14.9	-5.3	4.9	12.5
Mali	2,943	3.1	4.0	2.9	1.2	4,920	5.6	6.6	5.8	14.8
Mauritania	1,931	-4.9	0.9	23.0	12.1	2,578	0.6	-2.5	10.2	23.1
Mozambique	5,196	5.4	-2.5	42.0	10.0	6,786	1.0	-37.5	10.4	18.1
Niger	1,427	1.9	-5.1	16.9	18.3	2,391	1.3	-13.2	13.8	22.5
Sierra Leone	826	13.1	17.3	6.5	29.2	1,429	-2.6	-30.2	21.8	9.9
Tanzania	3,853	-2.9	5.2	-14.6	-12.3	8,803	-2.9	-13.8	0.0	-5.4
Zambia	9,052	0.1	-3.5	25.6	13.1	9,462	4.0	-8.2	9.5	18.5
Diversified and others[c]	**3,686**	**4.9**	**1.2**	**12.7**	**17.7**	**8,644**	**4.3**	**-4.5**	**21.3**	**14.7**
Djibouti	168	8.9	4.0	2.4	18.3	804	6.7	-19.0	8.9	4.8
Senegal	3,517	4.8	1.1	13.2	17.7	7,805	4.1	-2.1	22.8	16.0
Tuvalu	0	-6.2	8.5	-56.5	60.0	35	3.7	-24.0	42.9	-12.5
World[d]	**18,919,024**	**0.8**	**-3.1**	**10.7**	**10.0**	**19,393,603**	**1.0**	**-3.0**	**10.9**	**10.2**

a Includes exporters of electricity (Bhutan).
b Includes exporters of gold (normally classified in n.e.s. according to the UN Standard International Trade Classification) and diamonds (normally included in manufactures according to the UN classification).
c Includes exporters without a clear specialization in a specific category of goods.
d Excluding re-exports of Hong Kong, China; including EU-intra trade.

Source: WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

Annex Table 2: Export prices of primary commodities, 2011-2019 Q1

(Indices 2016 = 100)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018				2019
									Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Food and beverages	126	120	120	119	100	100	103	102	105	106	99	98	101
Food	126	121	122	120	100	100	104	103	107	107	100	99	101
Cereals	183	187	170	141	115	100	101	115	111	119	116	114	99
Barley	212	244	205	135	103	100	104	107	108	113	100	106	101
Maize	183	187	163	121	107	100	97	103	103	109	99	102	103
Oats	180	176	187	190	127	100	128	130	130	120	126	145	97
Rice	142	149	134	110	98	100	103	104	107	110	98	100	100
Sorghum	172	180	171	125	129	100	104	108	117	111	102	103	105
Wheat	196	193	186	170	130	100	101	130	119	132	139	130	95
Vegetable oils and protein meals	143	143	132	119	96	100	101	95	102	100	91	89	102
Palm oil	168	147	119	116	88	100	101	87	99	94	83	74	109
Soybeans	134	148	143	126	96	100	99	94	102	101	86	89	103
Meat	114	110	113	134	110	100	110	107	111	114	103	99	104
Beef	103	105	103	126	113	100	107	103	108	106	101	98	109
Lamb	163	111	116	149	114	100	119	127	135	133	121	117	100
Swine meat	143	133	139	165	109	100	109	100	106	104	95	93	95
Poultry	78	85	93	99	103	100	113	118	115	139	112	105	108
Seafood	92	75	106	113	94	100	106	109	110	119	104	103	105
Fish	83	66	94	92	74	100	104	105	107	120	98	96	108
Shrimp	108	91	127	150	128	100	108	115	114	116	116	116	100
Sugar	144	116	96	94	75	100	89	70	76	68	63	73	99
Bananas	97	98	92	93	96	100	107	114	118	115	112	113	102
Groundnuts	96	94	129	119	108	100	108	114	117	120	116	102	92
Citrus fruit and Orange Juice	104	83	80	88	76	100	91	89	85	93	95	82	87
Vegetables (Tomato)	120	122	121	123	108	100	112	111	125	106	95	116	105
Beverages	131	107	93	111	103	100	95	87	90	92	83	85	98
Coffee	145	116	96	118	99	100	102	89	92	91	84	87	96
Cocoa beans	103	83	84	106	108	100	70	79	76	89	78	75	103
Tea	120	121	92	83	118	100	126	104	116	104	98	97	98
Agricultural raw materials	161	128	122	113	100	100	105	107	110	110	106	102	102
Timber	110	107	107	108	102	100	98	104	106	105	102	101	101
Cotton	209	120	122	112	95	100	113	123	122	128	126	117	95
Wool	133	120	109	99	91	100	118	149	142	151	158	147	104
Rubber	293	206	170	119	95	100	122	95	104	100	88	85	118

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018				2019
									Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Hides and skins	111	113	132	149	117	100	92	79	89	84	75	67	86
Fertilizers	190	199	153	148	133	100	97	112	108	105	116	119	91
All metals	171	155	141	125	100	100	112	116	121	120	112	112	106
Precious Metals	132	137	116	104	94	100	102	102	107	105	98	99	107
Gold	126	134	113	101	93	100	101	102	106	105	97	98	106
Palladium	120	105	118	131	113	100	142	168	169	160	156	189	124
Platinum	174	157	151	140	107	100	96	89	99	92	82	83	100
Silver	205	182	139	112	92	100	100	92	98	97	88	85	107
Base Metals	209	172	165	145	106	100	122	130	135	134	125	125	105
Copper	181	163	151	141	113	100	127	134	143	141	126	127	101
Aluminium	150	126	115	116	104	100	123	131	134	141	128	122	95
Iron ore	287	219	231	166	96	100	121	120	128	114	116	121	117
Tin	145	118	124	122	90	100	112	112	118	117	108	107	110
Nickel	239	183	157	176	124	100	108	137	138	151	138	119	108
Zinc	105	93	91	103	92	100	138	140	163	149	121	126	103
Lead	129	111	115	112	96	100	124	120	135	128	112	105	104
Uranium	212	185	146	126	139	100	82	77	70	69	80	89	99
Total of above	**148**	**136**	**129**	**122**	**101**	**100**	**107**	**108**	**112**	**112**	**105**	**105**	**103**
Energy	225	223	217	203	120	100	124	158	147	157	167	152	89
Natural gas	204	210	213	215	140	100	116	147	146	134	151	157	74
Crude petroleum	231	235	228	208	118	100	124	157	145	162	169	150	94
Coal	183	145	127	110	89	100	133	157	151	157	167	152	90
Propane	301	207	206	214	95	100	158	180	175	179	204	164	84
All primary commodities	**180**	**172**	**165**	**155**	**109**	**100**	**114**	**128**	**126**	**130**	**130**	**124**	**96**

Note: Beginning with the first quarter of 2011, the crude oil price index is computed excluding West Texas Intermediate (WTI), in order to better reflect prices in international trade. The price of WTI, which accounts for one third of the IMF's original crude oil index, became largely dislocated from international markets in early 2011. Although suited for measuring oil price worldwide, the WTI inclusion in a crude oil price index would however considerably distort an index meant to measure oil prices in international trade.

Source: IMF commodity prices.

Annex Table 3: Imports from LDCs by major markets and product groups, 2011-2018

(Million dollars and percentage)

Regions* and major markets	All Commodities					Agricultural products					Fuels and mining products					Manufactures				
	Value		Share of total	Annual percentage change		Value		Share of total	Annual percentage change		Value		Share of total	Annual percentage change		Value		Share of total	Annual percentage change	
	2011	2018	2018	2018	2011-2018	2011	2018	2018	2018	2011-2018	2011	2018	2018	2018	2011-2018	2011	2018	2018	2018	2011-2018
Africa	**9,631**	**10,364**	**100**	**5**	**1**	**1,772**	**2,558**	**25**	**14**	**5**	**5,810**	**5,526**	**53**	**11**	**-1**	**2,041**	**2261**	**22**	**-16**	**1**
South Africa	3,761	3,300	100	0	-2	259	255	8	-16	0	2,981	2,321	70	-1	-4	521	722	22	10	5
Zambia	1,429	1,749	100	-19	3	22	15	1	107	-5	1,140	1,454	83	24	4	266	278	16	-72	1
Mali (2017)	1,045	1,137	100	23	1	62	87	8	-4	6	739	763	67	38	1	244	286	25	4	3
Kenya (2010)	341	869	100	11	12	178	605	70	5	17	51	66	8	49	3	112	189	22	19	7
Egypt	664	835	100	54	3	205	375	45	84	9	438	373	45	31	-2	21	88	11	58	22
Côte d'Ivoire	437	667	100	6	6	338	430	64	22	4	36	171	26	-19	25	57	67	10	-2	2
Senegal	75	314	100	557	23	3	37	12	70	45	34	142	45	1,160	23	38	135	43	818	20
Ghana	320	312	100	24	0	147	160	52	18	1	8	56	18	96	33	166	94	30	10	-8
Morocco	91	257	100	59	16	75	124	48	47	8	1	56	22	483	90	15	77	30	14	26
Nigeria	553	220	100	43	-12	181	137	62	22	-4	34	49	22	300	6	339	31	14	5	-29
Malawi (2017)	233	202	100	-27	-2	89	80	40	-56	-2	13	16	8	-4	3	130	105	52	37	-3
Tanzania, United Rep. of	170	174	100	27	0	74	72	41	1	-1	45	20	11	48	-11	51	83	47	58	7
Sudan (2017)	241	168	100	...	-6	46	91	54	...	12	139	1	0	...	-58	56	77	46	...	6
Mauritius	98	87	100	-27	-2	70	68	79	-27	0	18	0	0	109	-51	11	18	21	-24	8
Ethiopia	172	72	100	-30	-12	24	22	30	-31	-2	132	39	55	-34	-16	15	11	15	-2	-5
Americas	**36,552**	**23,727**	**100**	**14**	**-6**	**955**	**1,603**	**7**	**13**	**8**	**23,305**	**4,457**	**19**	**4**	**-21**	**11,764**	**17,369**	**73**	**16**	**6**
North America	*34,139*	*22,045*	*100*	*12*	*-6*	*877*	*1,554*	*7*	*13*	*9*	*21,299*	*3,666*	*17*	*-2*	*-22*	*11,435*	*16,527*	*75*	*16*	*5*
USA	28,763	18,275	100	12	-6	725	1,322	7	12	9	18,581	3,462	19	0	-21	9,376	13,217	72	16	5
Canada	4,919	3,037	100	7	-7	112	190	6	31	8	2,583	156	5	-36	-33	1,782	2,679	88	10	6
Mexico	456	734	100	30	7	40	43	6	-6	1	135	48	7	-8	-14	277	631	86	38	12
South & Central America	*2,413*	*1,682*	*100*	*41*	*-5*	*78*	*49*	*3*	*22*	*-6*	*2,006*	*791*	*47*	*48*	*-12*	*329*	*842*	*50*	*36*	*14*
Brazil	759	713	100	12	-1	28	17	2	40	-7	544	424	59	-1	-4	186	272	38	38	6
Uruguay	7	387	100	2,235	77	1	2	0	57	5	1	363	94	15,194	125	5	22	6	70	25
Chile	738	188	100	25	-18	1	11	6	-4	41	706	0	0	-100	-	32	177	94	27	28
Colombia	31	129	100	44	23	6	9	7	117	4	0	3	2	5	39	25	118	91	41	25
Peru	726	104	100	-34	-24	1	3	3	37	26	713	1	1	-99	-61	13	100	96	27	34
Argentina	44	87	100	10	10	6	1	1	-74	-22	0	0	0	-100	-29	37	85	99	65	13
Ecuador	62	33	100	40	-9	17	4	13	1,290	-18	39	0	0	-91	-77	7	28	87	23	23
Costa Rica	11	23	100	7	11	1	0	0	-96	-37	3	0	0	-100	-100	7	23	100	11	18
El Salvador	20	15	100	-11	-4	13	1	10	-54	-27	0	0	0	-100	-	7	14	90	9	11
Guatemala	3	4	100	46	2	3	1	20	-4	-17	0	0	0	-97	-64	1	3	80	66	26
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	11	0	100	-92	-54	1	0	0	-100	-100	0	0	0	-	-100	10	0	100	-91	-54

Regions* and major markets	All Commodities					Agricultural products					Fuels and mining products					Manufactures				
	Value		Share of total	Annual percentage change		Value		Share of total	Annual percentage change		Value		Share of total	Annual percentage change		Value		Share of total	Annual percentage change	
	2011	2018	2018	2018	2011-2018	2011	2018	2018	2018	2011-2018	2011	2018	2018	2018	2011-2018	2011	2018	2018	2018	2011-2018
Asia and Pacific	**88,291**	**93,873**	**100**		**1**	**9,591**	**11,643**	**12**		**3**	**72,676**	**64,366**	**69**		**-2**	**5,803**	**14,876**	**16**		**14**
China	51,001	54,562	100	25	1	3,061	4,563	8	16	6	46,503	45,717	84	28	0	1,438	2,831	5	11	10
India	12,063	14,105	100	2	2	2,698	2,838	20	-11	1	8,056	7,542	53	17	-1	1,272	2,271	16	-5	9
Thailand	6,498	8,012	100	20	3	652	1,019	13	-10	7	5,688	5,766	72	32	0	159	1,207	15	17	34
Japan	5,278	6,182	100	22	2	731	818	13	0	2	3,131	1,004	16	20	-15	1,363	4,329	70	28	18
Korea, Rep. of	2,751	3,089	100	8	2	230	373	12	0	7	2,018	1,542	50	7	-4	503	1,171	38	12	13
Indonesia	1,049	1,750	100	37	8	701	414	24	4	-7	275	1,154	66	62	23	72	182	10	7	14
Malaysia	700	1,083	100	23	6	495	326	30	-7	-6	159	370	34	76	13	43	383	35	21	37
Australia	457	1,078	100	9	13	49	74	7	10	6	15	76	7	6	26	326	927	86	9	16
Pakistan	585	942	100	33	7	367	555	59	17	6	192	347	37	87	9	25	40	4	-15	7
Singapore	1,064	927	100	-13	-2	243	168	18	-14	-5	588	246	27	9	-12	178	495	53	2	16
Chinese Taipei	6,230	915	100	-56	-24	133	120	13	0	-1	6,005	591	65	-67	-28	91	202	22	18	12
Hong Kong, China	450	859	100	-6	10	148	256	30	26	8	25	3	0	-17	-24	276	596	69	-15	12
Philippines	93	210	100	-3	12	62	86	41	-8	5	19	7	3	-50	-14	9	118	56	7	44
New Zealand	71	159	100	19	12	20	34	21	54	7	2	1	1	280	-13	48	125	78	12	15
Europe and CIS	**43,721**	**63,827**	**100**	**16**	**6**	**6,638**	**6,812**	**11**	**1**	**0**	**14,654**	**9,030**	**14**	**46**	**-7**	**21,901**	**43,679**	**68**	**14**	**10**
EU (28)	41,742	55,925	100	16	4	6,011	6,130	11	5	0	14,327	8,770	16	46	-7	20,879	40,828	73	14	10
Switzerland	426	5,287	100	25	43	146	164	3	-10	2	0	0	0	-98	-28	278	1,014	19	20	20
Norway	262	525	100	5	10	28	68	13	30	14	20	44	8	-2	12	214	412	78	2	10
CIS	*1,290*	*2,090*	*100*	*2*	*7*	*454*	*450*	*22*	*-34*	*0*	*306*	*216*	*10*	*87*	*-5*	*530*	*1,424*	*68*	*14*	*15*
Russian Federation	1,002	1,508	100	9	6	350	238	16	-24	-5	192	82	5	3,859	-11	460	1,188	79	12	15
Ukraine	209	323	100	17	6	57	79	24	10	5	109	122	38	11	2	43	123	38	31	16
Belarus	46	159	100	-49	19	34	126	79	-56	21	0	0	0	257	-	12	33	21	36	15
Kazakhstan	31	77	100	21	14	12	6	8	-12	-8	4	12	15	238	15	15	59	76	11	22
Azerbaijan, Rep. of	1	18	100	26	47	1	1	6	-33	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	17	94	34	99
Kyrgyz Republic	1	5	100	22	22	1	0	1	3	-35	0	0	0	-75	3	0	4	99	22	38

* Regional totals are based on the information available and may not coincide with aggregated trade figures.
… Not available.
\- Not applicable.

Source: UN Comtrade database and Trade Data Monitor.

Annex Table 4: Top 50 exported products of LDCs in 2018

(Million dollars and percentage shares)

HS (4 digits)	Product description	Value ($mn)		Annual percentage change (%)	Share in LDC total exports (%)		LDCs' share in world exports (%)	
		2011	2018	2011-2018	2011	2018	2011	2018
2709	Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals, crude	86,761	44,690	-9.0	44.4	23.7	5.3	3.8
6203	Men's or boy's suits, ensembles, suit-type jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches, etc. (no swimwear), not knitted or crocheted	4,961	7,679	6.4	2.5	4.1	12.0	18.5
6110	Sweaters, pullovers, sweatshirts, waistcoats (vests) and similar articles, knitted or crocheted	6,032	7,575	3.3	3.1	4.0	11.2	13.7
6109	T-Shirts, singlets, tank tops and similar garments, knitted or crocheted	5,319	7,335	4.7	2.7	3.9	15.0	18.4
7403	Refined copper and copper alloys (other than master alloys of heading 7405), unwrought	6,881	6,166	-1.6	3.5	3.3	9.2	9.7
6204	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, suit-type jackets, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, etc. (no swimwear), not knitted or crocheted	3,066	5,997	10.1	1.6	3.2	5.7	11.0
2711	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	7,101	5,899	-2.6	3.6	3.1	1.7	1.8
7108	Gold (including gold plated with platinum), unwrought or in semi manufactured forms, or in powder form	5,727	5,846	0.3	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.0
7402	Unrefined copper; copper anodes for electrolytic refining	2,280	5,589	13.7	1.2	3.0	24.2	47.5
8105	Cobalt mattes and other intermediate products of cobalt metallurgy; cobalt and articles thereof, including waste and scrap	658	3,840	28.6	0.3	2.0	23.2	47.8
6104	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, suit-type jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, etc. (no swimwear), knitted or crocheted	1,636	3,658	12.2	0.8	1.9	8.1	13.6
2606	Aluminium ores and concentrates	750	3,013	22.0	0.4	1.6	18.2	48.0
6205	Men's or boys' shirts, not knitted or crocheted	2,173	2,822	3.8	1.1	1.5	14.0	21.0
2603	Copper ores and concentrates	2,035	2,201	1.1	1.0	1.2	3.9	3.5
2701	Coal; briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal	131	2,125	48.9	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.4
7102	Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set	1,839	2,019	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.7
2716	Electrical energy	947	1,829	9.9	0.5	1.0	2.6	5.5
1207	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits nesoi, whether or not broken	862	1,753	10.7	0.4	0.9	21.1	37.4
901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee	2,194	1,748	-3.2	1.1	0.9	6.1	5.7
6403	Footwear, with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather and uppers of leather	911	1,643	8.8	0.5	0.9	1.7	3.1

HS (4 digits)	Product description	Value ($mn)		Annual percentage change (%)	Share in LDC total exports (%)		LDCs' share in world exports (%)	
		2011	2018	2011-2018	2011	2018	2011	2018
6202	Women's or girls' overcoats, raincoats, cloaks, anoraks (including ski-jackets) and similar articles, not knitted or crocheted, nesoi	446	1,598	20.0	0.2	0.8	3.0	8.2
4403	Wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared	2,177	1,527	-4.9	1.1	0.8	11.7	7.9
6108	Women's or girls' slips, petticoats, briefs, panties, nightdresses, pyjamas, negligees, bathrobes and similar articles, knitted or crocheted	746	1,511	10.6	0.4	0.8	6.8	13.8
6201	Men's or boys' overcoats, raincoats, cloaks, anoraks (including ski-jackets) and similar articles, not knitted or crocheted, nesoi	638	1,462	12.6	0.3	0.8	5.4	9.5
2401	Tobacco, unmanufactured (whether or not threshed or similarly processed); tobacco refuse	1,604	1,409	-1.8	0.8	0.7	12.7	13.0
6111	Babies' garments and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	620	1,329	11.5	0.3	0.7	8.2	18.2
4202	Travel goods, vanity cases, binocular and camera cases, handbags, wallets, cutlery cases and similar containers, of various specified materials	45	1,322	61.9	0.0	0.7	0.1	2.0
6105	Men's or boys' shirts, knitted or crocheted	1,151	1,275	1.5	0.6	0.7	13.7	16.2
7601	Aluminium, unwrought	1,651	1,204	-4.4	0.8	0.6	2.9	1.9
6103	Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, suit-type jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts (no swimwear), knitted or crocheted	357	1,198	18.9	0.2	0.6	7.8	14.5
7103	Precious and semiprecious stones (no diamonds), not strung, mounted etc.; ungraded precious and semiprecious stones (no diamonds) strung for transport	949	1,180	3.2	0.5	0.6	17.9	13.8
303	Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat without bones; fish livers and roes, frozen	1,277	1,178	-1.1	0.7	0.6	5.4	5.1
905	Vanilla	71	1,154	48.8	0.0	0.6	57.3	78.3
6206	Women's or girl's blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses, not knitted or crocheted	552	1,091	10.2	0.3	0.6	4.1	7.2
2822	Cobalt oxides and hydroxides; commercial cobalt oxides	194	1,068	27.6	0.1	0.6	26.9	42.8
2601	Iron ores and concentrates, including roasted iron pyrites	1,904	1,047	-8.2	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.9
713	Leguminous vegetables, dried shelled	1,183	1,040	-1.8	0.6	0.6	13.9	13.3
2710	Petroleum oils & oils from bituminous mins (other than crude) & products therefrom, nesoi, containing 70% (by weight) or more of these oils; waste oils	3,801	1,020	-17.1	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.2
801	Coconuts, brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried	896	996	1.5	0.5	0.5	15.8	12.6

HS (4 digits)	Product description	Value ($mn)		Annual percentage change (%)	Share in LDC total exports (%)		LDCs' share in world exports (%)	
		2011	2018	2011-2018	2011	2018	2011	2018
6107	Men's or boys' underpants, briefs, nightshirts, pyjamas, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles, knitted or crocheted	390	942	13.4	0.2	0.5	6.8	14.2
6404	Footwear, with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather and uppers of textile materials	225	927	22.4	0.1	0.5	1.3	2.2
306	Crustaceans, live fresh chilled frozen dried etc; smoked; in shell, cooked by steam or boiling water; flours, meals & pellets for human consumption	958	904	-0.8	0.5	0.5	4.8	3.4
6210	Garments, made-up of fabrics of felt or nonwovens and garments of textile fabrics (not knitted etc.) rubberized or impregnated, coated etc. with plastics	302	881	16.5	0.2	0.5	3.5	9.7
2609	Tin ores and concentrates	162	872	27.2	0.1	0.5	27.6	66.6
2605	Cobalt ores and concentrates	900	867	-0.5	0.5	0.5	81.7	93.3
1006	Rice	415	858	10.9	0.2	0.5	2.1	4.9
307	Molluscs, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; smoked; flours, meals and pellets, fit for human consumption	478	819	8.0	0.2	0.4	4.2	6.2
6402	Footwear, with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics, nesoi	195	667	19.2	0.1	0.4	0.7	2.4
6212	Brassieres, girdles, corsets, braces, suspenders, garters and similar articles and parts thereof, whether or not knitted or crocheted	209	665	17.9	0.1	0.4	2.0	5.9
5201	Cotton, not carded or combed	1,501	660	-11.1	0.8	0.4	6.2	6.0

Source: UN Comtrade database (2011), Trade Data Monitor (2018) [importer data based on available reporters].

Annex Table 5: Exports and imports of commercial services of the LDCs, 2018

(Million dollars and annual percentage change)

	Exports					Imports				
	Value	Annual percentage change				Value	Annual percentage change			
	2018	2011-2018	2016	2017	2018	2018	2011-2018	2016	2017	2018
LDCs	**39,770**	**7**	**-3**	**7**	**16**	**73,589**	**2**	**-8**	**6**	**9**
Afghanistan	482	-21	-48	-34	91	1,196	-3	-11	19	13
Angola	631	-2	-43	38	-36	9,769	-11	-27	6	-24
Bangladesh	2,981	11	20	13	32	10,437	11	3	19	16
Benin	557	5	-7	2	72	734	6	-1	-12	27
Bhutan	183	13	17	11	15	230	4	6	1	13
Burkina Faso	500	3	16	7	10	1,493	4	6	10	10
Burundi	17	-2	-9	-2	1	188	0	-12	14	-9
Cambodia	5,249	11	2	14	20	2,982	12	9	13	10
Central African Republic	52	5	6	-15	15	218	1	-9	4	7
Chad	196	-6	-14	8	14	2,976	3	-7	-2	20
Comoros	93	6	-3	9	15	109	0	3	9	19
Democratic Republic of the Congo	58	-22	-25	-30	-3	2,257	-2	-19	15	27
Djibouti	209	5	-21	6	8	202	5	-15	8	5
Eritrea	331	5	-21	13	35	161	10	-4	12	16
Ethiopia	4,498	8	-6	19	38	6,695	11	7	-6	38
The Gambia	169	3	-12	-1	24	138	9	13	-7	13
Guinea	94	4	-33	-1	80	766	5	41	7	1
Guinea-Bissau	29	-6	-41	58	-10	172	8	-38	89	12
Haiti	495	0	-15	-15	1	1,019	4	-3	2	3
Kiribati	12	0	31	4	4	61	2	5	-15	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	915	8	-1	5	4	1,149	20	-5	11	1
Lesotho	30	-5	32	-46	-4	330	-5	-4	13	3
Liberia	25	-29	229	-29	17	212	-10	-30	11	-2
Madagascar	1,323	2	9	9	6	1,299	1	-8	12	19
Malawi	151	9	-1	19	16	336	6	-15	17	12
Mali	446	2	5	3	1	1,607	5	10	5	21
Mauritania	164	-2	11	-41	23	746	0	-6	24	7
Mozambique	673	9	-39	49	2	4,138	9	4	-5	40
Myanmar	5,084	32	-1	1	35	3,873	20	4	15	35
Nepal	1,780	13	0	30	29	2,275	17	5	28	43
Niger	232	20	-16	11	14	1,076	3	-17	21	11
Rwanda	798	12	1	27	9	931	8	3	-7	3
Sao Tome and Principe	82	24	6	-13	14	61	12	-3	-2	3
Senegal	1,251	3	2	7	11	1,639	4	1	13	12
Sierra Leone	151	-1	36	-46	4	357	-2	-49	-5	-15
Solomon Islands	150	5	16	17	11	183	0	12	3	-10
Somalia	405	...	5	5	3	1,478	...	1	9	2
South Sudan	217	...	97	10	11	596	...	-40	-9	7
Sudan	1,486	26	-7	18	-15	1,063	-12	-9	-1	-20
Tanzania	3,749	8	6	7	-2	1,985	-1	-17	-10	2
Timor-Leste	223	36	8	25	189	349	-10	18	-29	10
Togo	548	2	13	6	3	435	-1	7	7	2
Tuvalu	2	-5	0	-8	-8	14	-12	-19	5	7
Uganda	1,562	0	-8	-17	14	2,528	0	-15	2	23
Vanuatu	377	4	17	11	5	178	3	-16	4	15
Yemen	156	-24	-45	-56	14	1,325	-6	16	-18	12
Zambia	957	5	3	-2	11	1,626	6	-3	10	11
Memorandum item:										
World	**5,769,671**	**4**	**1**	**8**	**8**	**5,485,181**	**4**	**1**	**6**	**7**

... Not available.

Note: Data include preliminary estimates for 2018.

Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Annex Table 6: Major multilateral non-reciprocal LDC preference schemes undertaken by Members, 2019 or latest available year[a]

Preference granting Member	Description	Duty-free tariff line coverage (and major exclusions)[b]	References
Armenia (2016)	Duty-free treatment for LDCs Entry into force: 6 April 2016	43.9% (electrical machinery, chemicals, iron and steel products, alcoholic beverages)	IDB
Australia	Duty- and quota-free entry for LDCs Entry into force: 1 July 2003	100%	WT/COMTD/N/18
Canada	GSP – Least-developed Countries' Tariff Programme (LDCT) Entry into force: 1 January 2000. Extended until 31 December 2024.	98.5% (dairy and other animal products, meat, meat preparations, cereal products)	WT/COMTD/N/15 WT/COMTD/N/15/Add.1 WT/COMTD/N/15/Add.2 WT/COMTD/N/15/Add.3
Chile (2018)	DFQF scheme for the LDCs Entry into force: 28 February 2014	99.5% (cereals, sugar, milling products)	WT/COMTD/N/44 WT/COMTD/N/44/Add.1/Rev.1 WT/COMTD/PTA/2/1
China (2017)	Duty-free treatment for LDCs Entry into force: 1 July 2010	96.6% (chemicals, transport vehicles, machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical machinery, paper)	WT/COMTD/N/39 WT/COMTD/N/39/Add.1/Rev.1 WT/COMTD/N/39/Add.2
European Union	GSP – Everything But Arms (EBA) initiative Entry into force: 5 March 2001	99.8% (arms and ammunition)	WT/COMTD/N/4/Add.2 WT/COMTD/N/4/Add.4 WT/COMTD/N/4/Add.5 WT/COMTD/N/4/Add.6 WT/COMTD/N/4/Add.7
Iceland (2018)	GSP – Tariff preferences for the world’s poorest countries Entry into force: 29 January 2002	91.8% (meat, food preparations, vegetables, dairy and other animal products, plants and trees)	WT/COMTD/N/17 WT/COMTD/N/17/Corr.1
India (2016)	Duty-Free Tariff Preference Scheme (DFTP) Entry into force: 13 August 2008	94.1% (plastics, coffee and tea, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, food residues)	WT/COMTD/N/38 WT/COMTD/N/38/Add.1
Japan (2018)	GSP – Enhanced duty- and quota-free market access Entry into force: 1 April 2007. Extended until 31 March 2021	97.8% (fish and crustaceans, footwear, milling products, cereal products, sugar)	WT/COMTD/N/2/Add.14 WT/COMTD/N/2/Add.15 WT/COMTD/N/2/Add.16
Kazakhstan	GSP – Tariff Treatment for LDCs Entry into force: 1 January 2010	62.9% (vehicles, machinery, beverages, articles of iron and steel)	IDB
Korea, Republic of	Presidential Decree on Preferential Tariff for LDCs Entry into force: 1 January 2000	89.9% (fish and crustaceans, mineral fuels, oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, wood products, vegetables)	WT/COMTD/N/12/Rev.1 WT/COMTD/N/12/Rev.1/Add.1
Kyrgyz Republic (2013)	Duty-free treatment for LDCs Entry into force: 29 March 2006	99.9% (meat, fruits, chemicals, wood and paper, machinery)	IDB
Montenegro	Duty-free treatment for LDCs Entry into force: 1 January 2017	93.9% (fish and crustaceans, alcoholic beverages, meat and dairy products)	IDB
New Zealand	GSP – Tariff Treatment for LDCs Entry into force: 1 July 2001	100%	WT/COMTD/27

Preference granting Member	Description	Duty-free tariff line coverage (and major exclusions)[b]	References
Norway	GSP – Duty- and quota-free market access Entry into force: 1 July 2002	100%	WT/COMTD/N/6/Add.4 WT/COMTD/N/6/Add.5 WT/COMTD/N/6/Add.5/Corr.1 WT/COMTD/N/6/Add.6
Russian Federation	GSP scheme in the context of the Eurasian Economic Union between Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic and the Russian Federation Entry into force: 10 October 2016	61.4% (transport vehicles, machinery and mechanical appliances, beverages, iron and steel products, electrical machinery, meat products, articles of wood)	WT/COMTD/PTA1/N/1
Switzerland	GSP – Revised Preferential Tariffs Ordinance Entry into force: 1 April 2007	100%	WT/COMTD/N/7/Add.3 WT/COMTD/N/7/Add.4 WT/COMTD/N/7/Add.5
Chinese Taipei	Duty-free treatment for LDCs Entry into force: 17 December 2003	30.8% (machinery and mechanical appliances, chemicals, electrical machinery, fish and crustaceans, plastics)	WT/COMTD/N/40 WT/COMTD/N/40/Corr.1
Tajikistan (2017)	Duty-free treatment for LDCs Entry into force: 25 October 2003	3.7% (Duty-free access includes machinery, glass products, petroleum products)	IDB
Thailand (2017)	DFQF scheme for the LDCs Entry into force: 9 April 2015	71.0% (transport vehicles, electrical machinery, machinery and mechanical appliances, iron and steel products, apparel and clothing)	WT/COMTD/N/46
Turkey (2016)	GSP Entry into force: 31 December 2005	80.5% (iron and steel products, fish and crustaceans, food preparations, meat, oil seeds and oleaginous fruits)	WT/TPR/S/259/Rev.1
United States (2018)	GSP for least-developed beneficiary developing countries (LDBDC). The Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015 (Title II) authorizes GSP until 31 December 2020 and makes GSP retroactive to 1 January 2018.	82.2% (apparel and clothing, cotton, fibres, footwear, dairy and other animal products)	WT/COMTD/N/1/Add.4 WT/COMTD/N/1/Add.7 WT/COMTD/N/1/Add.8 WT/COMTD/N/1/Add.9
	African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) Entry into force: 18 May 2000. Extended until 30 September 2025 (Title I)	96.5%	WT/COMTD/N/1/Add.3 WT/L/970 WT/L/1045 WT/L/1045/Corr.1

Preference granting Member	Description	Duty-free tariff line coverage (and major exclusions)[b]	References
United States (2018)	Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA) Entry into force: 1 October 2000. Extended until 30 September 2025 (Title III)	Duty free for most products, including textiles and apparels. The Haitian Hemispheric Opportunity through Partnership Encouragement (HOPE) Act of 2006 provided new trade benefits, especially of apparel imports from Haiti. The HOPE II Act of 2008 enhanced duty-free treatment for qualifying apparel imports from Haiti. The Haiti Economic Lift Program (HELP) Act of 2010 provided duty-free treatment for additional textile and apparel products from Haiti.	WT/L/950 WT/L/1063 G/C/W/765

a This table represents a non-exhaustive list of non-reciprocal multilateral market access initiatives undertaken in favour of LDCs.

b The duty-free tariff line coverage can slightly differ with the one shown in Table 4 due to different reference years. Major exclusions refer to HS Chapter descriptions.

Source: WTO Secretariat.