

**Committee on Agriculture  
Special Session**

**WTO DOHA AGRICULTURE NEGOTIATIONS – MARKET ACCESS**

**TARIFF SIMPLIFICATION: AN EXPLANATION FOR A MIDDLE GROUND PROPOSAL**

Communication by Argentina

The following communication, dated 21 November 2008, is being circulated at the request of the Delegation of Argentina.

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**INTRODUCTION**

1. This communication has the objective of providing a further explanation of G20 Tariff Simplification proposal JOB(07)/220.

2. Agriculture is lagging behind in respect to industrial tariffs as regards the extent which non-ad valorem (NAV) tariffs are still used. This is especially the case in developed Members. The inclusion of all ad valorem equivalents in the schedules of commitments altogether with the non advalorem tariffs where bound ad valorem tariffs is not the only means supporting protection, is essential to level the playing field between Agriculture and NAMA, and between Developed and Developing country Members in Agriculture, ensuring at the same time that tariff simplification does not lead to an increase in the level of protection.

**I. THE TYPE OF PROTECTION IN AG PRODUCTS. WHAT IS AT STAKE?**

3. Based on several notes prepared by the Secretariat<sup>1</sup> in response to a request from the Special Session of the Committee on Agriculture, various categories of non-ad valorem duties currently recorded in WTO schedules were identified. These include<sup>2</sup>:

- (i) Specific duties: specific units of currency levied per unit of quantity (e.g., weight, surface, piece, head, etc.);
- (ii) Compound duties: a duty comprising an ad valorem duty to which a specific duty is either added or subtracted;
- (iii) Mixed duties: a conditional choice between an ad valorem duty and a specific duty, subject to an upper and/or a lower limit;
- (iv) Other formulations (residual category): duties determined by complex technical factors. For example, the percentage content of the agricultural component (sugar, milk, alcohol content, etc.) which determines the amount of the duty.

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<sup>1</sup> TN/AG/S/11 + revisions.

<sup>2</sup> While the work of the Secretariat is useful, it should be noted that the classification it adopted is somewhat formal with no consideration of commercial impacts. As a matter of fact, a mixed duty with the clause of "whichever the lower" of its advalorem or specific component is better in liberalization terms than an advalorem duty. Unfortunately, these kind of non advalorem duties are very rare, as most of mixed duties have the clause "whichever the higher".

EXAMPLES OF NON-AD VALOREM DUTIES				
SPECIFIC	"35,00 fr./100 kg., brut" <i>Switzerland, maize</i>	"66.3E/100kg/net." <i>EC, egg yolks</i>	"\$2.44/kg." <i>Australia, cigarettes</i>	"\$1.34/1000" <i>United States, narcissus bulbs</i>
MIXED	"7.36 NOK/kg. [or] 125%." "The applicable bound duty rate shall be specific rate or <i>ad valorem</i> rate, whichever is highest." <i>Norway, peas</i>	"55% or 280 yen/l whichever is the less, subject to a minimum customs duty of 150 yen/l" <i>Japan, cherry</i>	"360 dol/Ton pero no menor a 125.1%" <i>Mexico, beans</i>	"204% [or] 1,92 SDR." "For tariff lines with a specific duty and an <i>ad valorem</i> duty the highest of these duties can be applied." <i>Iceland, tomatoes</i>
COMPOUND	"12.8% + 1713 ECU/T" <i>EC, sheepmeat</i>	"10% + 125.0 euro/100 kg." <i>Croatia, cattle</i>	11.93/kg + 8.5% <i>Canada, wheat</i>	"29.8% + 400 yen/kg." <i>Japan, whey</i>
OTHERS	"3.6606¢/kg. less 0.020668¢/kg. For each degree under 100 degrees (and fractions of a degree in proportion) but not less than 3.143854¢/kg." <i>United States, sugar</i>	"13.0% * MAX 20.7% + AD F/M" [* refers to Annex 1 which gives bound tariffs for composite agri-goods" - in this case goods containing flour (AD F/M) in various proportions] <i>EC, waffles and</i>	"48 min 14 ECU/hl + 1.3 ECU%/hl" <i>Poland, vermouth</i>	"10.4% + 71 ECU/T" (20) [(20) "The specific duty shall be reduced to zero if the entry price per tonne is not less than 372 ECU."] <i>EC, sweet oranges</i>

4. The CTS files contain 7,977 agricultural tariff lines (of 38,897 agricultural tariff lines) that are bounded in non-*ad valorem* terms by a total of 34 Members. These tariff lines accounts for approximately 20 per cent of all the final bound agricultural tariff lines listed in those Members' Schedules.

5. Table 1 in Annex 1 shows the incidence of non-*ad valorem* agricultural duties in Member schedules, in absolute (column 3) as well as in relative terms (column 4). It also presents a breakdown of the scheduled non-*ad valorem* duties by type of formulation (S, C, M, O). Of the total number of non-*ad valorem* agricultural duties, 53 per cent are bounded in specific terms, 16 per cent in compound terms, 27 per cent are mixed tariffs, and 4 per cent fall in the "other" residual category.

6. Table 2 in Annex 1 presents the distribution of non-*ad valorem* duties by HS agricultural chapters (2-digit category). Approximately 42 per cent of the total number of non-*ad valorem* duties are concentrated in Chapters 02 (meat and edible meat offal), 07 (edible vegetables), 04 (dairy products) and 22 (beverages, spirits). Another 30 per cent relate to edible fruit and nuts, products of the milling industry, animal or vegetable fats, vegetable preparations, and sugar and sugar confectionery.

7. **The G20 approach set out in JOB(07)/220 aims at correcting the levels of protection that can be implemented through tariffs and the lack of transparency associated therein, by a middle ground solution.**

## II. CONVERSION AND BOUNDING OF NON-AD VALOREM TARIFFS

8. Any possible conversion would need to be agreed, tariff line by tariff line, before signing to modalities, so as to check that the simplification exercise does not result in an increase of the current protection levels. This is a central element both in terms of substance and process to reach an agreement.

9. Canada's simulations showed that resorting only to full tariff simplification based on the "Paris Methodology" implied a risk due to the overall increase in prices for many key products since the 1999-2001 base period, that could have the effect of diluting the cuts of the tiered reduction formula. This exercise shows that the methodology for conversion can not be the only way to guarantee that the agreed cuts are effectively applied.

10. G20 proposal avoids this risk by keeping the non-ad valorem duties, but using the ad valorem equivalents (AVEs) as a cap so that the lower of both applies. This proposal limits the level of protection if prices decrease and provides more predictability and transparency to agricultural trade, levelling the playing field with the more transparent protection system of most developing countries. Specifically, the G20 proposal provides that:

- (i) All NAV bound duties shall be the initial duties of the Doha implementation period in Member's Schedules.
- (ii) The ad valorem equivalents (AVE), as calculated by the "Paris Methodology"<sup>3</sup> and sourced from the List of AVEs<sup>4</sup> of all NAV duties shall be the initial AVE ceiling in Member's Schedules.
- (iii) All NAV initial duties shall be subject to the applicable cuts of the modalities and shall be bound as final bound duties in Member's Schedules.
- (iv) All initial AVEs ceilings of all NAV duties in Member's Schedules shall be reduced in accordance to the applicable cuts of the Modalities.
- (v) The highest tariff to be applied on every import transaction would be the lower between the AVE ceiling and the NAV import duty.

11. G20 proposal could be easily included in Members' schedules; it would only required two sub-columns (in colour) to the draft tables of Section I included in JOB(06)/99/Rev.1<sup>5</sup>. As it is indicated in the example below of the draft new format of the schedules:

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<sup>3</sup> TN/AG/W/3 of July 2006.

<sup>4</sup> From JOB(07)/192, which still needs to be appropriately completed

<sup>5</sup> This is without prejudice to possible corrections on other aspects of JOB(06)/99/Rev.1

**SCHEDULE (Roman Number – Name of Member)**  
**This schedule is authentic only in the [English] [French] [Spanish] language**  
**PART I MOST-FAVOURLED-NATION TARIFF**  
**SECTION I – Agricultural Products**  
**Section I – A Tariffs**

Tariff Item No. (HS2002)	ex	Description of products	TQ ID	Base rate of duty 4.A and 4.B Or 4.C. whichever the lower			Final bound rate of duty and thereafter 5.A and 5.B Or 5.C. whichever the lower		
				Ad val. (%)	Other	Ad valorem equivalent ceiling JOB (07)/192	Ad val. (%)	Other	Ad valorem equivalent ceiling JOB (07)/192
1		2	3	4.A	4.B	4.C	5.A	5.B	5.C
2013000		Fresh or chilled bovine meat -Boneless (1)		12,8% +	€ 303,4/100 kg	85,20%	9,81% +	€ 232,6/100 kg	65,3%
2071410		Frozen cuts and edible offal of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus---- Boneless (2)			102,4 €100 kg/net	87,90%		54,6 €100 kg/net	46,8%
4069021		Cheese (excl. fresh cheese --- Cheddar (3)			167,1 €100 kg/net	52,70%		€113,62	35,8%
18061090		Cocoa powder-- Containing 80 % or more by weight of sucrose (including invert sugar expressed as sucrose) or isoglucose expressed as sucrose (4)		8,0% +	41,9 €100 kg/net	66,40%	2,4% +	12,57 €100 kg/net	19,9%
20031020		Mushrooms prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid --- Provisionally preserved, completely cooked (5)		18,4% +	191,0 €100 kg/net eda	153,00%	5,52% +	57,3 €100 kg/net eda	45,9%

### III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROPOSAL

12. The conversion and bounding stated in section II above should be implemented at the beginning of the implementation period. For every year of the implementation period since its initial year, the AVE ceiling shall apply in accordance to the staging of the cuts applicable to NAV duties.

13. The amount of any NAV duty levied on any import shall not exceed the corresponding AVE equivalent ceiling applied to the value of the import transaction in every year of the Doha implementation period and thereafter. Accordingly, the tariff applied on every transaction would be the lower between the AVE multiplied by the transaction value and the NAV import duty. This means that the NAV duty will be applicable except when it exceeds the AVE ceiling.

**From 34 countries with bound NAV duties, 20<sup>6</sup> have included in their schedules mixed tariffs. Taking into account that, as mentioned in section I, mixed tariffs consist in a conditional choice between an ad valorem duty and a specific duty subject to an upper and/or a lower limit, it is not possible to argue any problem of implementation of G20 proposal since the nature is exactly the same: a comparison between the AVE and the NAV duty in order to apply the lower.**

14. The particular case of the EC: When G20 introduced its proposal on Room D last year, the EC argued that it was "too complicated" to manage. Argentina believes that, as regards the particular aspects of managing the use of custom tariffs, the online customs tariff database, also called the TARIC, is able to handle the comparison between the non ad valorem tariff with the ad valorem tariff to establish which is applicable, the same way it deals with duties which have an advalorem and a specific component (mixed, compound duties or very complex duties). The TARIC<sup>7</sup> is a multilingual database in which all measures relating to tariff, commercial and agricultural legislation are integrated. By including and coding these measures, the TARIC secures their uniform application by all Member States and gives all economic operators a clear view of all measures to be undertaken when importing or exporting goods. It also makes it possible to collect Community-wide statistics for the measures concerned.

15. The complexity of TARIC is explained by the following main categories of measures applied:

- Tariff measures, third country duty rates, as defined in the Combined Nomenclature, Suspensions of duties, Tariff quotas and Tariff preferences.
- Agricultural measures, agricultural components, additional duties on sugar and flour contents, countervailing charges and refunds for export of basic (i.e. none processed) agricultural goods.
- Commercial measures: antidumping measures, and countervailing duties measures.
- Measures related to restriction of movements, import and export prohibitions, import and export restrictions and Quantitative limits.
- Measures related to gathering of statistical data, Import surveillances, Export surveillance.

16. Daily transmissions of TARIC data via an electronic network guarantee immediate and correct information for the national administrations of the Member States, who use this data mainly to feed their national systems for customs clearance, with the goal of maximising automatic customs clearance.

17. Summing up, the management of customs involves many activities, which are by far more complex to what is proposed here.

18. In any case we can not accept that the G-20 proposal offers any complication. On the contrary, it is more transparent and simple than the present TARIC. The EC never gave an explanation on this.

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<sup>6</sup> Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, EC, Macedonia, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Norway, Switzerland, Chinese Taipei, Thailand and others.

<sup>7</sup> TARIC is mentioned here for illustrative purposes, because it is the way in which the EC manages the use of tariffs at its customs. By no means should this be understood as an endorsement of the TARIC as source of initial tariffs nor any part of its content, as the basis of concessions and commitments is the schedule bound in the WTO, not TARIC.

**IV. THE BALANCE OF THE PROPOSAL WITH THE TIERED TARIFF REDUCTION FORMULA OUTCOME**

19. Argentina is ready to engage in a constructive negotiation towards an agreed solution with countries facing serious difficulties with one or few tariff lines.

**V. CONCRETE WORDING FOR THE DRAFT MODALITIES TEXT:**

20. At this stage the concrete amendments should include the following at least, without prejudice to its further development, in particular by taking into account situations under section IV above.

Replace the text in TN/AG/W/4/Rev.3 for the following one:

“A) ALL BOUND NON-AD VALOREM TARIFFS ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SHALL BE SUBJECT TO AN AD VALOREM CEILING.

B) AT THE BEGINNING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD, THE AD VALOREM CEILING FOR THE NON-AD VALOREM TARIFFS IN MEMBER’S SCHEDULES SHALL BE THE ONE AGREED IN THE ATTACHMENT [JOB(07)/192 *with an addendum*] TO THESE MODALITIES.

AT THE END OF THE IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD THE AD VALOREM CEILING FOR THE NON-AD VALOREM TARIFFS IN MEMBER’S SCHEDULES SHALL BE THE ONE AGREED UPON IN THE ATTACHMENT [JOB(07)/192 *with an addendum*] TO THESE MODALITIES LESS THE PERCENT TARIFF REDUCTIONS APPLICABLE TO THE CORRESPONDING NON-AD VALOREM TARIFF, AS PROVIDED FOR IN THESE MODALITIES.

DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD THE AD VALOREM CEILING BOUND AT THE BEGINNING OF THIS PERIOD SHALL BE REDUCED ACCORDING TO THE STAGING OF THE CORRESPONDING REDUCTIONS OF NON-AD VALOREM TARIFFS, AS PROVIDED FOR IN THESE MODALITIES.

C) IN MEMBER’S SCHEDULES OF CONCESSIONS WITH NON-AD VALOREM TARIFFS, THE FOLLOWING SHALL BE ADDED:

“(I) COLUMN I: INITIAL YEAR OF THE DOHA ROUND IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD, BOUND TARIFF.

(II) COLUMN II: INITIAL YEAR OF THE DOHA ROUND IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD, AD VALOREM BOUND EQUIVALENT CEILING.

(III) COLUMN III: FINAL YEAR OF THE DOHA ROUND IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD, BOUND TARIFF.

(IV) COLUMN IV: FINAL YEAR OF THE DOHA ROUND IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD, AD VALOREM BOUND EQUIVALENT CEILING.

(V) THE AVE OF ANY NON-AD VALOREM TARIFF LEVIED ON ANY IMPORT SHALL NOT EXCEED THE CORRESPONDING AD VALOREM EQUIVALENT (AVE) CEILING ESTABLISHED IN THIS SCHEDULE IN EVERY YEAR OF THE IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD AND THEREAFTER.”

**EXAMPLE OF SCHEDULE (AS REGARDS TARIFFS)<sup>8</sup>, APPLICABLE ONLY TO MEMBERS WITH NON-AD VALOREM TARIFFS.**

Tariff line		Doha Round Implementation Period			
		Initial year, the lower of		Final year and thereafter, the lower of	
Number	Description	Bound tariff	<i>Ad valorem</i> equivalent ceiling	Bound tariff	<i>Ad valorem</i> equivalent ceiling
Column =		I	II	III	IV
Sourced from :		Pre-Doha Schedule <sup>9</sup>	JOB(07)/192 and addendum <sup>10</sup>	Modalities	Modalities
1111 1111 <sup>11</sup>	A	€1000/tonne	90 %	€300/tonne	27 %
2222 2222 <sup>12</sup>	B	€1000/tonne	100 %	€76.67/tonne	76.67 %
3333 3333 <sup>13</sup>	C	€500/tonne + 50%	80 %	€150/tonne + 15%	24 %
4444 4444 <sup>14</sup>	D	100% but not less than €500/tonne	120 %	76.67 % but not less than €383.35	92 %
5555 5555 <sup>15</sup>	E	100%	Not applicable	30 %	Not applicable

**VI. FINAL COMMENT**

21. G-20 has made its best effort with a middleground proposal that ensures a successful outcome. Otherwise members will face the fact that an element of the Mandate has not been complied with, which will have an impact across the agricultural and Doha negotiations. Argentina hopes that this paper helps to properly accomplish the Mandate.

<sup>8</sup> Examples refer to hypothetical tariff lines in the top band in a developed member. The deviations used are those in TN/AG/W/3/Rev.4 and a 70% cut in the top band. They are not to be understood as agreed and are without prejudice to Argentina's position as proposed by the Cairns Group and G-20 proposals.

<sup>9</sup> In some few cases this would need to be sourced from uncontested agreements reached under Article XXVIII GATT94 negotiations.

<sup>10</sup> JOB(07)/192, needs to be completed with an addendum that needs to be circulated.

<sup>11</sup> Tariff line 1111 1111 takes the full tiered formula cut (70% cut).

<sup>12</sup> Tariff line 2222 2222 takes the sensitive cut with maximum deviation of two thirds (=23.33% cut).

<sup>13</sup> Tariff line 3333 3333 is a compound tariff taking the full tiered formula cut (70% cut).

<sup>14</sup> Tariff line 4444 4444 takes the sensitive cut with the two third deviation (= 23.33% cut).

<sup>15</sup> Tariff line 5555 5555 is an *ad valorem* tariff line which would not be subject to the AVE ceiling; it has been included just to complete the example.

**Annex 1**

**TABLE 1 - INCIDENCE OF NON-AD VALOREM FINAL BOUND AGRICULTURAL DUTIES IN WTO SCHEDULES**

MEMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF TARIFF LINES	OF WHICH: NON-AD VALOREM		BINDING FORMULATION			
		TOTAL NUMBER	PER CENT	S	C	M	O
1	2	3	$4 = 3/2 * 100$	5	6	7	8
Australia	725	14	1.9	14	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	893	29	3.2	29	-	-	-
Bulgaria	2,204	550	25.0	44	175	205	126
Canada	1,341	404	30.1	187	43	161	13
Croatia	1,163	229	19.7	7	36	186	-
Egypt	823	14	1.7	10	-	4	-
EC(15)	2,205	1,010	45.8	589	262	54	105
Fiji	696	24	3.4	14	-	2	8
FYR of Macedonia	2,179	305	14.0	-	-	305	-
Georgia	781	26	3.3	15	-	-	11
Haiti	763	91	11.9	37	-	54	-
Iceland	1,604	363	22.6	-	363	-	-
India	697	2	0.3	2	-	-	-
Israel	1,045	2	0.2	1	1	-	-
Jamaica	1,197	2	0.2	2	-	-	-
Japan	1,344	247	18.4	155	46	44	2
Jordan	875	7	0.8	-	7	-	-
Korea, Republic of	1,500	68	4.5	-	-	68	-
Kyrgyz Republic	921	47	5.1	5	-	42	-
Malaysia	1,320	346	26.2	117	187	42	-
Mexico	1,083	83	7.7	-	-	83	-
Moldova	783	62	7.9	24	11	27	-
Myanmar	822	9	1.1	9	-	-	-
New Zealand	1,004	10	1.0	10	-	-	-
Norway	1,060	722	68.1	202	-	520	-
Papua New Guinea	702	44	6.3	44	-	-	-
Singapore	846	55	6.5	37	-	-	18
Solomon Islands	678	24	3.5	24	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	844	23	2.7	1	-	22	-
Switzerland	2,179	1,940	89.0	1,938	-	2	-
Taipei, Chinese	1,379	112	8.1	91	-	21	-
Thailand	774	339	43.8	4	-	335	-
United States	1,777	755	42.5	597	111	-	47
Zimbabwe	690	19	2.8	19	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38,897</b>	<b>7,977</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>4,228</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>2,177</b>	<b>330</b>
<i>New EC member States</i>							
<i>Cyprus</i>	<i>2,914</i>	<i>2,008</i>	<i>68.9</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2,008</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Latvia</i>	<i>751</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Lithuania</i>	<i>966</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Malta</i>	<i>2,943</i>	<i>2,473</i>	<i>84.0</i>	<i>271</i>	<i>2,202</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Poland</i>	<i>2,226</i>	<i>1,191</i>	<i>53.5</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>758</i>	<i>433</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Slovenia</i>	<i>2,303</i>	<i>561</i>	<i>24.4</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>561</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,103</b>	<b>6,353</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>5,529</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: TN/AG/S/11



**TABLE 2 - INCIDENCE OF NON-AD VALOREM AGRICULTURAL DUTIES IN WTO SCHEDULES BY HS CHAPTER (2 DIGIT)**

HS CHAP -TER	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF MEMBERS	TOTAL AG TARIFF LINES	OF WHICH: NON-AD VALOREM	% OF TOTAL	S	C	M	O
01	LIVE ANIMALS	12	1,004	179	2.2	101	44	34	-
02	MEAT AND EDIBLE MEAT OFFAL	16	2,956	988	12.4	408	204	376	-
04	DAIRY PRODUCE	20	2,207	763	9.6	409	111	206	37
05	PRODUCTS ANIMAL ORIGIN n.e.s	4	802	21	0.3	16	-	5	-
06	LIVE TREES AND OTHER PLANTS	5	794	104	1.3	65	31	8	-
07	EDIBLE VEGETABLES	18	3,166	843	10.6	494	118	225	6
08	EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS	16	2,815	520	6.5	234	139	147	-
09	COFFEE, TEA, MATE, SPICES	10	1,337	101	1.3	75	-	26	-
10	CEREALS	12	906	202	2.5	170	-	32	-
11	PRODUCTS MILLING INDUSTRY	12	1,656	404	5.1	310	14	80	-
12	OIL SEEDS, OLEAGINOUS FRUIT	9	2,226	264	3.3	210	5	49	-
13	LACS, GUMS, RESINS	3	542	6	0.1	6	-	-	-
14	VEGETABLE PLAITING MATERIALS	3	401	12	0.2	4	-	8	-
15	ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS	15	2,510	374	4.7	246	18	110	-
16	PREPARATIONS OF MEAT OR FISH	13	787	215	2.7	71	40	104	-
17	SUGARS, SUGAR CONFECTIONERY	15	998	338	4.2	153	36	88	61
18	COCOA, COCOA PREPARATIONS	14	650	181	2.3	47	36	48	50
19	PREPARATIONS OF CEREALS	17	1,298	340	4.3	131	91	99	19
20	PREPARATIONS OF VEGETABLES	15	3,444	615	7.7	263	121	210	21
21	MISC. EDIBLE PREPARATIONS	20	1,167	231	2.9	83	60	77	11
22	BEVERAGES, SPIRITS, VINEGAR	21	1,974	752	9.4	423	113	97	119
23	RESIDUES AND WASTE	10	1,182	132	1.7	89	4	35	4
24	TOBACCO	17	583	200	2.5	118	24	58	-
29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	3	112	9	0.1	3	5	1	-
33	ESSENTIAL OILS	13	793	60	0.8	34	4	20	2
35	ALBUMINOIDAL SUBSTANCES	7	515	52	0.7	26	10	16	-
38	MISC. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	6	291	30	0.4	13	7	10	-
41	RAW HIDES AND SKINS	-	477	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	FURSKINS	-	327	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	SILK	2	149	10	0.1	2	-	8	-
51	WOOL	2	411	19	0.2	12	7	-	-
52	COTTON	1	205	11	0.1	11	-	-	-
53	OTHER VEGET. TEXTILE FIBRES	1	212	1	0.0	1	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>38,897</b>	<b>7,977</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,228</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>2,177</b>	<b>330</b>

Source: TN/AG/S/11