

© Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business Research
ISSN 2305-8277 (Online), 2014, Vol. 3, No. 6, 304-313.
Copyright of the Academic Journals JCIBR
All rights reserved.

SAFTA: A STUMBLING TRADING BLOCK *

SHAHIDA WIZARAT

Trade Development Authority, Pakistan

AAMIR HUSSAIN SIDDIQUI

Govt. Degree Boys College, 5-L, North Karachi, Karachi

EHSAN AHMED SHAIKH †

Institute of Business Management

ABSTRACT

This study aims at analyzing the trade pattern of Sri Lanka with Pakistan and India. Sri Lanka has signed Free Trade Agreement with India and Pakistan and these three countries also members of SAFTA. Data reveals that bilateral trade between Sri Lanka and Pakistan is progressing under Pakistan-Sri Lanka FTA regime and same is the situation with India. Trade of Sri Lanka with these countries has nothing to do with SAFTA regime or agreement as trade is more favorable under bilateral FTA regime. Majority of the commodities trade under FTA are those which have higher value of revealed comparative advantage. Commodities which have lower comparative advantage are those which have MFN zero rated import duty or are not covered in FTAs. Therefore countries would not prefer to trade under SAFTA regime where preferential market access would be given to large number of countries. Keeping this in view reality, it may be concluded that SAFTA is a stumbling trade bloc.

Keywords: SAFTA; FTA; Trading Bloc; Pakistan; Sri Lanka; India.

INTRODUCTION

The South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) has 7 members. The member countries are signatories of South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA), but their intra regional trade is only 2.6%. However, intra regional trade of other trading blocs is relatively higher. For example, in ASEAN intra regional trade is 23.5%, in NAFTA it is 33.7% and in EU the intra regional trade is 56.9%. Table-1 shows intra SAARC import in 2012.

According to Table 1 intra SAARC import in 2012 was only 3.1% of its global import. In terms of value Bangladesh was the highest among all member states of SAARC. The country imported US\$ 5.7 billion import from SAARC member countries, which is 19.0% of its total imports. Sri Lanka was the second highest among all member states which imports \$ 3.9 billion (almost 22% of its imports) from SAARC region. Third biggest importer

* The views or opinions expressed in this manuscript are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the position, views or opinions of the editor(s), the editorial board or the publisher.

† Corresponding author is Assistant Professor at Govt. Degree College, 5-L, North Karachi

was Nepal which imports value was US\$ 3.8 billion, equivalent to 64% of its total imports. India was the fourth top which imported US\$ 2.2 billion from SAARC member countries, which makes a share of 0.5% of India's world imports. Pakistan was the fifth on the rank which imported US\$ 1.7 billion from SAARC member countries, which make only 3.9% of its total world imports. Table-1 shows that India has least share of import from other member state while Pakistan was the second in this category with import share of 3.9% only.

TABLE 1
Intra-SAARC Trade 2012

Importers	SAARC member countries as import source							TOTAL		
	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	from SAARC	from World	% Intra SAARC
Bangladesh		-	4,936,672	-	26,037	696,009	67,525	5,726,243	30,189,203	19.0
Bhutan	3,658		760,194	-	3,000	27	7	766,886	1,051,747	72.9
India	567,307	169,272		7,545	307,365	500,328	665,452	2,217,269	488,976,378	0.5
Maldives	1,353	1	147,689		17	5,293	91,310	245,663	1,554,502	15.8
Nepal	16,501	2,216	3,751,681	13		4,100	911	3,775,422	5,915,923	63.8
Pakistan	59,485	120	1,572,585	99	1,629		83,413	1,717,331	43,813,262	3.9
Sri Lanka	26,532	-	3,517,048	16,120	162	350,919		3,910,781	17,884,922	21.9
								18,359,595	589,385,937	3.1

Note. Value in US\$ thousand.

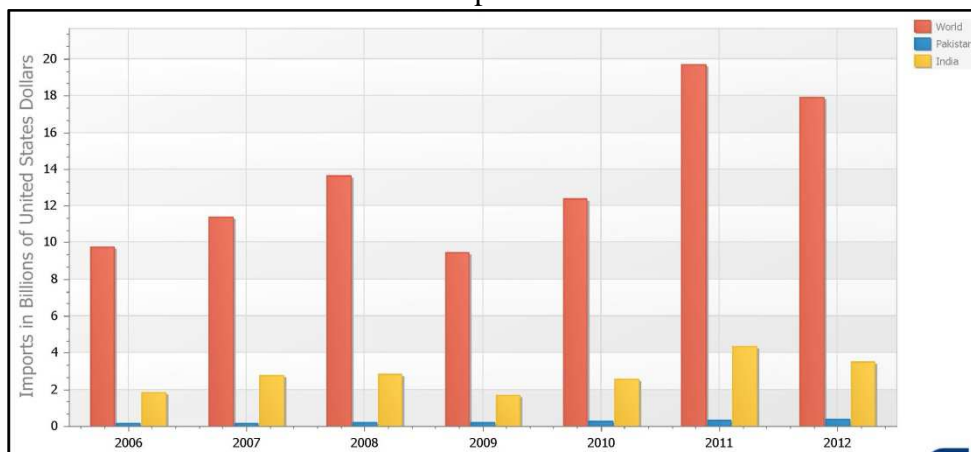
Source. ITC trade map.

SAFTA is implemented from 2006, and still have a very low level of intra regional trade. Majority of the trading items are in the sensitive lists of SAFTA. As per SAFTA agreement after every 5 years, items in the sensitive lists will be decreased by 20%. However, its implementation is very slow.

Apart from SAFTA, Sri Lanka has free trade agreements with India and Pakistan. This may be the case that Sri Lanka has relatively higher import from SAARC region. This is also evident in the above figure that Sri Lanka import from SAARC region is US\$ 3.9 billion, out of which US\$ 3.5 billion is from India and 0.35 billion is from Pakistan. Government of Pakistan through a notification [SRO.280 (I)/2014 dated April 8, 2014] has allowed everything importable duty free except of the sensitive list of few items.

The purpose of this paper is to analyze, either SAFTA is stumbling or building block. Our analysis would be on the basis of Sri Lanka's trade with India and Pakistan during the years 2006 and 2012. Figure-1 above shows a bar-diagram of Sri Lanka imports from India and Pakistan. This shows that imports from India have mixed trend and very much identical to Lanka's world imports. Imports from Pakistan though very low but has a persistent increasing trend.

FIGURE 1
Sri Lanka Imports 2006-2012



Source. Comtrade via WIST Total Trade

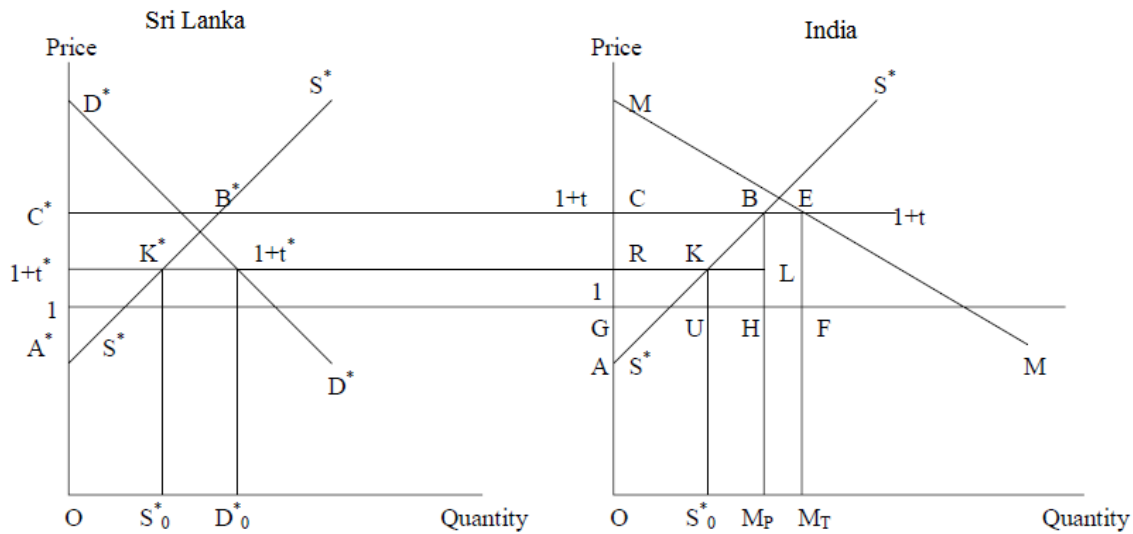
It is generally believe that the three biggest economies of the South Asian region have already signed bilateral free trade agreements. They have given preferential market access on bilateral basis. The product coverage and preferential market access under FTA is more than SAFTA regime. Competition will be increased if same market access is available to all member countries under SAFTA. Therefore it is generally considered that SAFTA, in the presence of bilateral FTAs of member countries, could not be successful. Paper proceeds as follow. Section 2 overviews the literature. Methodology is discussed in section 3. In section 4, is given data analysis and findings whereas, section 5 concludes the paper.

LITERATURE REVIEW

There is not very rich research material is available on this subject matter. However, significant work has been done on preferential trade agreement. Majority of these researches considered non-discriminatory trade liberalization is more beneficial. We would begin our literature review from the study of Panagaria (2003) which states that preferential trade liberalization is not better. Therefore SAARC member countries should opt for non-discriminatory trade liberalization. His theoretical finding suggests that non discriminatory liberalization can produce more welfare to the nations. His finding concludes that preferential Trade would only create trade diversion which is nothing to do with welfare. He argued that SAARC has very low intra regional trade and no economic theory supports that the preferential trade among countries which has low level of existing trade can be beneficial. Same is in the case of SAARC region where intra regional trade is only 2.6% of their total world import.

The study developed theoretical explanation which is defined in Figure 2. The left panel of figure is showing Sri Lanka and right panel is showing India for a product say "X". India has more protected economy through high tariff while Sri Lanka is relatively open economy and has imposed lesser level of tariff on import. At initial stage Sri Lanka produces and supplies that commodity which domestic demand and Supply schedule are D^*D^* and S^*S^* . Sri Lanka has imposed a lower level of import tariff t^* and India has imposed a higher tariff of t . suppose that the international price of the commodity X is "1". Therefore the selling price in Sri Lanka will not be less than $1+t^*$ and in India $1+t$.

FIGURE 2
Theoretical Explanation



Before FTA quantity OS^*_0 is supplied domestically, while $S^*_0D^*_0$ is imported from all over the world. While in India, suppose all demand is fulfilled through import only. This implies that equilibrium point will be “E”, where total demand is OM_T . India’s total revenue generated is rectangle $CEFG$. Now, further suppose that both India and Sri Lanka entered into a Free Trade Agreement and India has given zero rated market access for this commodity to Sri Lanka. However, India has still imposed higher tariff for rest of the world. This situation is very much favourable for Sri Lanka because in India the price would not be below $1+t$ which is much higher than $1+t^*$. This situation would make Sri Lankan producers to export all of the production to India and Lanka will import all its demand from world. This quantity of import by India is actually trade diversion.

After FTA Sri Lanka is supplying OM_P to India, while $M_P M_T$ is imported from rest of the world at higher duty. Therefore revenue collection reduced to rectangle $BEFH$. So $CBHG$ is the duty loss to India. Figure shows that import market of India remained same therefore price remained the same in Indian market, thus results no efficiency gain. India is also not making any tariff revenue on import from Sri Lanka, the area $CBKR$ is the extra profit being generated for Lankan exporters and a deadweight loss equivalent to area $BHUK$. On the other hand Sri Lanka government enjoying extra revenue as after FTA all import comes from rest of the world. This is equal to the area $RKUG$.

This implies that Sri Lanka net gain is extra profit (or rent) and extra revenue collection on import. India suffers a revenue loss and a deadweight loss.

There is also need to analyze the condition in Sri Lankan market. Before FTA Sri Lankan producer supplied domestically at price “1”. After FTA all the domestic supply shifted to India and price increased to $1+t^*$. This has created a dead weight loss equal to a triangle between “1” and $1+t^*$. This higher price is also a net loss for the consumers in Sri Lanka. The gain has been transferred to Lankan producers.

Bhagwati & Panagriya (1996) evaluated the trends and theories of preferential trade agreement. They analyzed the theories in two broader perspective, first one was static analysis which covered trade creation and trade diversion and second one was dynamic time path analysis which analyze trading block is building block on stumbling block. Their analysis concluded that preferential trade liberalization or creation of customs union create trade diversion only. Their study refers Bhagwati’s thesis of “selfish hegemon” that PTA

approach is used as bargaining strategy to bring the final outcome of the multilateral negotiation in its favour. He refers this example for USA.

Lawrence Summer (1991) favors the free trade agreements. He gave four points on the basis of which he concluded that preferential trade liberalization has positive welfare effects. His paper reject that the preferential trade agreement would have more trade diversion effect. He stated that PTA can have more significant trade creation effect which overcomes the effect of trade diversion and consequently nation would be end up with welfare gain.

Linda Low (2004) investigated the concept of regional trade agreements and bilateral free trade agreement as second best policy option. The study concluded that political economy was more dominant factor in reaching the free trade agreements between the countries or group of countries. The study specially focused on Asian region and found that free trade agreement between developed countries and developing countries are a sort of political reward. However the study finally supported the theory of second best.

Ramakrisunaroo (2007) analyzed the FTA between India and Sri Lanka. The scholar believes that Sri Lanka economic integration in SAARC Region (under SAFTA) mean integration with India only. Therefore FTA with India is more important than SAFTA. The study covered a period from 2001 to 2005, where it was found that during initial 3 years growth of Lankan exports was excellent while during 2004-05 growth was negative. However growth of Indian export to Sri Lanka recorded a persistent and substantial positive growth. The scholar concluded his study with an argument of Indian Prime Minister that smaller economics gain more benefit from Free Trade Agreements. However Sri Lanka could not get more benefit because of its exporters' attitude because they prefer western economies over India.

All the above discussed literature is not covering the matter of our interest. These studies generally discuss the welfare effect of PTAs. However, this study is highlighting a very special issue or condition where a regional trade agreement exists but some of its members have formed bilateral FTAs. In this circumstance what would be the future of regional trade agreement?

DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Data is collected from WITS data base which is a database of the World Bank. This database collected trade data from UNCOMTRADE. Reporting and Partner Countries are Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan and the World. We have selected top 20 importing commodities at 6-digit HS-Level for the years 2006 and 2012. 2006 is considered as pre-FTA period and 2012, which is the latest available data, is considered as post-FTA. The top-20 products constituted approximately 80% of the total value of Lanka import from Pakistan and 60% from India. Custom duty for the year 2012 procured from Sri Lanka Custom authority which is available online. Information regarding Tariff Rate Quota is also procured from Sri Lanka Custom Authority.

Bilateral Revealed Comparative Advantage

Tradesift software calculates Bilateral Revealed Comparative Advantage through the following formula.

$$BRCA_{ij}^k = \left(\frac{x_{ij}^k}{X_{ij}^k} \right) / \left(\frac{x_{ij}^w}{X_{ij}^w} \right)$$

The indicator suggesting that how much a given country is exporting to a given market relative to how much the world is export to that market. A value >1 suggest that for that country i has a revealed comparative advantage in country j's market, relative to the rest of the world

ANALYSIS OF DATA AND FINDINGS

Sri Lanka's top 20 imports from Pakistan in 2006 and 2012 is given in Table – A of Appendix. The top 20 import items at 6-digit HS level in 2012 reveals that 17 items are imported at zero rated market access. 14 items out of top 20 have BRCA value greater than 1. It implies Sri Lanka import those products from Pakistan which Pakistan has greater revealed comparative advantage and zero rated import duty. Items which BRCA value is less than 1, are either not in the PSFTA (Pakistan Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement) concession list or have MFN zero. Therefore majority of items have greater BRCA value may because of preferential market access.

TABLE 2
Sri Lanka imports

	India Value	Share	Pakistan Value	Share	World value
2006	1,805,129	18.47	146,571	1.50	9,773,150
2007	2,781,377	24.43	179,210	1.57	11,385,744
2008	2,836,231	20.81	191,839	1.41	13,629,063
2009	1,694,021	17.96	196,231	2.08	9,431,851
2010	2,549,435	20.64	282,114	2.28	12,353,708
2011	4,349,226	22.08	335,196	1.70	19,696,480
2012	3,517,048	19.66	350,919	1.96	17,884,922

Note. Value in US\$ thousand Share in %

Source. UNCOMTRADE

TABLE 3
Sri Lanka exports

	India Value	Share	Pakistan Value	Share	World value
2006	489,039	7.23	58,296	0.86	6,760,001
2007	515,830	6.73	55,404	0.72	7,661,315
2008	417,947	5.11	71,351	0.87	8,176,817
2009	325,022	4.56	55,483	0.78	7,121,491
2010	467,182	5.63	60,453	0.73	8,304,052
2011	521,264	5.21	75,231	0.75	10,011,282
2012	566,343	6.17	82,746	0.90	9,180,064

Note. Value in US\$ thousand Share in %

Source. UNCOMTRADE

Sri Lanka total import from Pakistan in 2006 was US\$ 147 million, which reached to US\$ 351 million in 2012. Statistics shows that import from Pakistan is constantly increasing since signing of trade agreement. This increase is about 140% in 2012 over 2006. Sri Lanka world import has also been increased substantially. In 2006 its world import was US\$ 9.8 billion and in 2012 reached to US\$ 17.9 billion, which is 83% higher than in 2006. Interestingly share of import from Pakistan in Lanka's world import is showing a mixed trend. In 2006 this share was 1.5% in 2008 this share dropped to 1.4% and reached to a level of 2.3% in 2010. In 2012 it again dropped to 2.0% however, higher than 2006.

If we look at the export level, Sri Lanka export to Pakistan in 2006 was US\$ 58 million which, in 2012, reached to US\$ 83 million. This shows an increase of 43%. After signing of FTA Lanka's export to Pakistan, in 2007, decreased to 55 million, however, next year in 2008 it jumped again and reached to a level of US\$ 71 million. In 2009 it dropped to

56 million and from 2010 it is constantly increasing and in 2012 this figure reached to US\$ 83 million.

Sri Lanka's import from Pakistan increased more than its export to Pakistan. Share of Pakistan in Sri Lankan total import market shows a very slow or almost stagnant growth. This situation is the cause of FTA only, as information from TDAP shows that Certificate of Origin for concession in Sri Lanka is only issued under Pak-Sri Lanka FTA, but no exporter to Sri Lanka asks for Certificate of Origin under SAFTA. Same condition is for import from Sri Lanka to Pakistan. As per data in Economic Survey duty loss to Pakistan under PSFTA, in 2012-13, was Rs. 635 billion, while under SAFTA this amount was Rs. 494 billion. Duty loss to Pakistan is actually amount concession to Sri Lanka. Thus PSFTA have positive impact for both countries. On the other hand data shows no significance of SAFTA for Pakistan and Sri Lanka bilateral trade.

Now see the trade pattern with India. In 2006, imports from India was US\$ 1.8 billion which, in 2008 reached to US\$ 2.8 billion, while in 2010 it dropped to 2.5 billion and in 2012 it again increased to US\$ 3.5 billion. In 2006 import share of India in Lanka's world import was 18.5%, which in 2008 increased to 20.8%. Further in 2010 it dropped to 20.6% and in 2012 further dropped to 19.7%. On the other hand in 2006 Lanka's export to India was US\$ 489 million, which in 2008 dropped to US\$ 418 million. However, in 2010 it again increased to US\$ 467 million and in 2012 it reached to US\$ 556 million. Share of exports of Sri Lanka to India was 0.9% in both in 2006 and 2008, which decreased to 0.7% in 2010, and again increased to 0.9% in 2012. This shows constant share of Lanka exports to India of its world exports.

Sri Lanka's top import items from India at 6-digit export level are given in Table-B of the Appendix. It shows that, in 2012, around 55% of the total imports from India are these top 20 items. 14 out of 20 items are those which BRCA are greater than 1, while 11 items are those which are given zero rated market access (8 were MFN zero and 3 under ILFTA (India-Lanka Free Trade Agreement)). Importantly, 5 items which BRCA is less than 1 are those, which MFN rate is zero. This shows that items which are given preferential access have greater revealed comparative advantage.

Sri Lanka – India trade pattern is showing a similar picture as trade pattern with Pakistan. Since 2006, Sri Lanka export to and import from India has increased, however, the share of imports from India increased marginally. On the other hand share of Sri Lanka export to India remained constant. All these development were achieved under ILFTA, therefore both nations would have no interest in SAFTA for improvement of bilateral trade.

CONCLUSIONS

This study has analyzed the trade pattern of Sri Lanka with Pakistan and India. Sri Lanka has signed Free Trade Agreement with India and Pakistan and these three countries also members of SAFTA. The SAFTA has 8 members of South Asian countries. Data has shown that bilateral trade between Sri Lanka and Pakistan is progressing under Pakistan-Sri Lanka FTA regime and same with India. Trade of Sri Lanka with these countries has nothing to do with SAFTA regime or agreement as trade is more favorable under bilateral FTA regime. Majority of the commodities trade under FTA are those which have higher value of revealed comparative advantage. Commodities which have lower comparative advantage are those which have MFN zero rated import duty or are not covered in FTAs. Therefore countries would not want to have trade under SAFTA regime where preferential market access would be given to large number of countries. Keeping this reality, it may be concluded that SAFTA is a stumbling trade bloc.

REFERENCES

- Bhagwati, J., & Panagariya, A. (1996). The theory of preferential trade agreements: historical evolution and current trends. *The American Economic Review*, 82-87.
- Chitturi, R. R. (2007). An analysis of Free Trade Agreement between the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and the Republic of India. *Asian Economic Review*, 49(3), 369-380.
- Economic Survey of Pakistan (2012-13). Government of Pakistan.
- Federal Board of Revenue (n.d.). customs notifications, Government of Pakistan.
- Low, L. (2004). The political economy of trade liberalization. *Asia Pacific Development Journal*, 11(1), 1-24.
- Panagariya, A. (2003). South Asia: does preferential trade liberalisation make sense?. *The World Economy*, 26(9), 1279-1291.
- Summers, L. (1991). Regionalism and the world trading system. *Policy implications of trade and currency zones*, 295-301.
- Sri Lanka Customs. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://www.customs.gov.lk/>
- TDAP (n.d.). Trade Development Authority of Pakistan. Government of Pakistan.
- Tradesift software (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://www.tradesift.com/>
- WITS - World Bank (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://wits.worldbank.org/>

APPENDIX

TABLE A
Sri Lanka import from Pakistan

			Imports (\$ thousands)		BRCA-2		Custom Tariff	
			2006	2012	2006	2012	PSFTA	MFN
	Product	Product Name						
		TOTAL	146,571	350,919				
		SUB-TOTAL (Top 20)	98,461	276,820				
1	252329	Portland cement (excl. white cement, whether or no...		61,175	0.00	10.42	0.00	5.00
2	100190	Wheat other than durum wheat; meslin		57,488	0.00	0.41	0.00	10.0/kg
3	520939	Woven fabrics of cotton (excl. of 5209.31 & 5209.3...	18,514	26,118	7.09	4.19	0.00	0.00
4	730630	Tubes, pipes & hollow profiles (excl. of 7306.10 &...	5,604	18,159	0.25	0.00	0.00	15.00
5	520942	Woven fabrics of cotton, cont. 85%/more by wt. of ...	2,929	15,932	7.25	12.82	0.00	0.00
6	520912	Woven fabrics of cotton, cont. 85%/more by wt. of ...	1,246	14,554	69.32	2.68	0.00	0.00
7	300490	Medicaments (excl. of 30.02/30.05/30.06) consistin...	6,019	13,400	4.08	1.15	0.00	0.00
8	070190	Potatoes other than seed potatoes, fresh/chilled	4,500	13,030	36.61	20.14	0 TRQ	20.0/kg
9	100630	Semi-milled/wholly milled rice, whether or not pol...	4,712	11,750	66.82	20.63	0 TRQ	20.0/kg
10	220710	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength...		9,567	0.71	13.10		250/lt
11	520932	Woven fabrics of cotton, cont. 85%/more by wt. of ...	2,256	9,054	10.70	12.10	0.00	0.00
12	520911	Woven fabrics of cotton, cont. 85%/more by wt. of ...	42,190	8,857	29.37	20.42	0.00	0.00
13	030559	Dried fish other than cod (Gadus morhua/ogac/macro...	6,297	3,407	7.23	0.02		5.00
14	170199	Cane/beet sugar & chemically pure sucrose, in soli...		3,382	0.00	0.35		12.0/kg
15	600622	Knitted/crocheted fabrics, n.e.s. in Ch.60, of cot...	313	3,342	2.35	2.90	0.00	0.00
16	090930	Seeds of cumin	768	3,039	27.15	9.16	0.00	15.00
17	600690	Knitted/crocheted fabrics, n.e.s. in Ch.60	1,053	2,153	15.78	0.39	0.00	0.00
18	070310	Onions & shallots, fresh/chilled	167	1,028	0.69	0.83		20.0/kg
19	520959	Woven fabrics of cotton (excl. of 5209.51 & 5209.5...	1,032	900	9.31	1.05	0.00	0.00
20	600621	Knitted/crocheted fabrics, n.e.s. in Ch.60, of cot...	862	487	0.33	1.46	0.00	0.00
21	871120	Motorcycles (incl. mopeds) & cycles fitted with an...		330	0.01	0.08	0.00	5.00
22	551219	Woven fabrics of synth. staple fibres, cont. 85%/m...	193	115	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00
23	520919	Woven fabrics of cotton (excl. of 5209.11 & 5209.1...	752	33	43.47	22.70	0.00	0.00
24	280300	Carbon (carbon blacks & oth. forms of carbon, n.e....	164	14	0.51	0.01	0.00	0.00
25	870322	Vehicles (excl. of 87.02 & 8703.10) princ. designe...		7	0.00	0.00		30.00
26	090420	Fruits of the genera Capsicum/Pimenta, dried/crush...	3,261	4	9.71	0.03		30.0/kg
27	252310	Cement clinkers		4	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.00
28	870321	Vehicles (excl. of 87.02 & 8703.10) princ. designe...	24	1	0.00	0.00		30.00
29	271019	Petroleum oils & oils obt. from bituminous mins. (...	93	0	0.01	0.00		0.00

Note. Black cells of Column PSFTA indicates the corresponding item is not covered under PSFTA.

TABLE B
Sri Lanka import from India

	Product	Product Name	Imports (\$ thousand)		BRCA-2		Custom Tariff	
			2006	2012	2006	2012	ILFTA	MFN
		TOTAL	1,805,129	3,517,048				
		SUB-TOTAL (Top 20)	950,931	1,883,098				
1	271019	Petroleum oils & oils obt. from bituminous mins. (...)	293,907	285,740	2.11	0.72		0
2	271011	Light petroleum oils & preps.	67,812	225,607	2.03	1.77		35.0/lt
3	170199	Cane/beet sugar & chemically pure sucrose, in soli...	29,477	184,314	0.61	1.23		12.0/kg
4	870321	Vehicles (excl. of 87.02 & 8703.10) princ. designe...	84,115	161,165	2.23	2.26		30.00
5	300490	Medicaments (excl. of 30.02/30.05/30.06) consistin...	64,903	152,455	1.48	1.61	0	0
6	252329	Portland cement (excl. white cement, whether or no...	33,467	134,422	1.75	1.49	0	5
7	871120	Motorcycles (incl. mopeds) & cycles fitted with an...	88,226	120,655	1.85	2.61	0.00	5.00
8	870422	Motor vehicles for the tpt. of gds. (excl. of 8704...	38,037	108,995	0.49	1.48		5.00
9	870421	Motor vehicles for the tpt. of gds. (excl. of 8704...	17,975	105,796	0.55	1.53		5.00
10	230400	Oil-cake & oth. solid residues, whether or not gro...	26,495	76,019	2.79	2.59	0.00	15.00
11	870210	Motor vehicles for the tpt. of 10/more persons inc...	52,640	64,528	2.38	2.24		30.00
12	520939	Woven fabrics of cotton (excl. of 5209.31 & 5209.3...	15,548	46,418	0.13	0.10	0.00	0.00
13	252310	Cement clinkers		38,854	0.07	0.93	0.00	0.00
14	090420	Fruits of the genera Capsicum/Pimenta, dried/crush...	21,731	38,039	2.30	2.74		30.0/kg
15	070310	Onions & shallots, fresh/chilled	22,138	31,217	2.76	2.66		20.0/kg
16	280300	Carbon (carbon blacks & oth. forms of carbon, n.e....)	18,972	27,522	1.59	1.75	0.00	0.00
17	600622	Knitted/crocheted fabrics, n.e.s. in Ch.60, of cot...	8,055	26,854	0.39	0.79	0.00	0.00
18	720711	Semi-finished prods. of iron/non-alloy steel, cont...	16,480	18,964	0.02	0.15	0.00	0.00
19	600690	Knitted/crocheted fabrics, n.e.s. in Ch.60	4,060	18,853	0.06	0.93	0.00	0.00
20	740811	Copper wire, of ref. copper of which the maximum c...	46,894	16,684	2.60	2.54	0.00	0.00
21	551219	Woven fabrics of synth. staple fibres, cont. 85%/m...	3,018	15,371	0.33	0.63	0.00	0.00
22	520911	Woven fabrics of cotton, cont. 85%/more by wt. of ...	3,805	13,774	1.76	0.99	0.00	0.00
23	520912	Woven fabrics of cotton, cont. 85%/more by wt. of ...	21	11,672	0.06	2.38	0.00	0.00
24	730630	Tubes, pipes & hollow profiles (excl. of 7306.10 &...	12,049	9,962	2.19	1.88	0.00	15.00
25	520942	Woven fabrics of cotton, cont. 85%/more by wt. of ...	7,394	9,618	0.62	0.56	0.00	0.00
26	600621	Knitted/crocheted fabrics, n.e.s. in Ch.60, of cot...	5,171	8,207	0.77	2.21	0.00	0.00
27	030559	Dried fish other than cod (Gadus morhua/ogac/macro...	6,622	6,596	0.34	0.41	0.00	5.00
28	220710	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength...	2,479	5,063	0.65	0.72		250.0/lt
29	070190	Potatoes other than seed potatoes, fresh/chilled	5,667	4,513	1.39	0.48		20.0/kg
30	520959	Woven fabrics of cotton (excl. of 5209.51 & 5209.5...	2,689	4,135	0.10	0.32	0.00	0.00
31	100630	Semi-milled/wholly milled rice, whether or not pol...	274	3,956	0.34	0.54		20.0/kg
32	870322	Vehicles (excl. of 87.02 & 8703.10) princ. designe...	5,628	3,607	0.02	0.09		30.00
33	520932	Woven fabrics of cotton, cont. 85%/more by wt. of ...	2,416	3,536	0.09	1.14	0	0
34	100190	Wheat other than durum wheat; meslin	1,699	3,256	0.00	0.04		10.0/kg
35	090930	Seeds of cumin	737	1,638	1.78	1.97		15
36	520919	Woven fabrics of cotton (excl. of 5209.11 & 5209.1...	1,998	1,111	0.51	0.23	0.00	0.00
37	852520	Transmission app. for radio-telephony/radio-teleg...	290	676	0.01	0.01		
38	710231	Diamonds, non-industrial, unwkcd./simply sawn/cleav...	964	467	0.00	0.00	0	0
39	270900	Petroleum oils & oils obt. from bituminous mins., ...	36,555	150	0.00	0.06		0
40	151110	Palm oil, Crude	2,438.89		0.00	0.00		55.0/kg

Note. Black cells of Column ILFTA indicates the corresponding item is not covered under ILFTA.