

**QUANTIFYING THE BENEFITS OBTAINED BY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
FROM THE GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES**

Note by the UNCTAD secretariat*

Executive summary

The total value of imports receiving preference in 1997 under the most important GSP schemes was close to US\$ 100 billion, or 18% of total imports of preference-giving countries from beneficiaries of their schemes. This underscores the continuing importance of GSP preferences in the post-Uruguay Round trading system. However, the distribution of the benefits from the GSP is greatly concentrated, and the share of LDC beneficiaries in total imports receiving preferences remains low. Furthermore, from an analysis on the product composition, it appears that although the share of agricultural goods in total imports of preference-giving countries from beneficiaries is significant, the corresponding share of imports receiving preferences is still low. The Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture, which has provided for tariffication of non-tariff barriers, leading to an increase in applied tariffs, now creates further scope for GSP preferences on agricultural products, providing a further reason why GSP should be preserved and enhanced. As regards industrial goods, in addition to expanding product coverage and increasing the depth of tariff cuts, one concrete way to increase the real benefits obtained by beneficiaries would be to simplify the rules of origin requirements. In this respect, the possibility of renewing efforts to harmonize GSP rules of origin could be explored. Finally, it is important to continue and to strengthen activities of technical cooperation to increase awareness and understanding of the operation of the various GSP schemes.

***Unedited text**

CONTENTS

Chapter	Paragraphs
I. Introduction1-3
II. The GSP scheme of the European Union	4-15
III. The GSP scheme of United States	16-22
IV. The GSP scheme of Japan	23-31
V. The GSP scheme of Canada	32-37
VI. The GSP scheme of Switzerland	38-44
VI. The GSP scheme of Norway	45-50
Conclusion	51-58

Annexes

1. Statistical Annex (available shortly)

INTRODUCTION

1. The Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities, at its third session, agreed that the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) and other non-reciprocal trade preferences are of continuing relevance and thus should be preserved and improved by preference-giving countries, and better utilized by preference-receiving countries in the post Uruguay Round trading environment. It, *inter alia*, recommended that “the UNCTAD Secretariat continues to analyse and quantify the benefits obtained from GSP and other non-reciprocal trade preferences”¹. Pursuant to this recommendation, the UNCTAD Secretariat has prepared this technical note on the basis of the data it has received from some of the preference-giving member countries - namely Canada, the European Union, Japan, Norway, Switzerland and the United States - on the utilization of their respective GSP schemes. Other preferential arrangements - such as for instance those provided under the Lomé Convention - are not reviewed since data on their utilization is not currently available at the UNCTAD Secretariat.

2. This report is an attempt to quantify the recent evolution of the benefits obtained by developing countries and countries in transition, with particular reference to LDC's, within the context of the GSP. As such, it should be considered as part of an on-going effort by the UNCTAD Secretariat to contribute to the discussion on the continuing relevance of the GSP, which should hopefully lead to further refining the methodology and content of this report.

3. For the purpose of quantifying the value of GSP preferences, two statistical indicators are of particular importance and have been calculated for each of the schemes reviewed in this report: the total value of imports receiving preference and revenue foregone. The former is simply the total dollar value of goods that have benefitted from a partial or total reduction of import tariffs under the terms of the relevant GSP schemes. The latter - which is defined in technical terms together with other statistical indicators utilized in this report in Box 1 below - can be utilized as a rough indication of the “order of magnitude” of each scheme since it is larger the wider the margin of preference and the higher the total value of goods receiving preference.

Box 1 - Definition of the Statistical Indicators Utilized in the Report

In the text as well as in the tables and charts following definitions were utilized:

- **Preference margin:** This indicator is defined as: $PM = [(MFN \text{ rate} - GSP \text{ rate}) / (1 + MFN \text{ rate})]$.
- **Revenue foregone** gives an estimate of the loss in the customs revenue of the importing country from the application of the preferential tariff rates. It is calculated by multiplying the preference margin by the value of imports actually receiving preference.
- **Average duty applied to beneficiaries of the GSP scheme:** This average was calculated utilizing GSP tariff rates for products covered by the scheme and MFN rates for all other products. It should be noted that previous UNCTAD publications have traditionally utilized the simple average of GSP rates. These two indicators are clearly quite different: for

¹ See: “Report of the Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities, on its Third Session”, TD/B/COM.1/22 October 1998, Geneva, paragraph 15.

example, in the GSP scheme of the United States, all covered products are subject to a full tariff rebate. Thus, the simple average of GSP tariff rates will be simply 0. The average duty applied to beneficiaries of the GSP scheme of the United States is instead 4.8% in 1997. The utilization of this indicator can be questioned, since not all products for which a GSP rate is applicable will actually receive preference. However, this indicator is relevant for purposes of economic analysis since it provides an immediate understanding of the tariff barriers encountered by beneficiaries of the scheme in the market of the preference giving country.

- **Product coverage** is defined as the ratio between imports that are covered by the GSP scheme and total dutiable imports from the beneficiary countries. This indicator can be calculated for all beneficiary countries, for a particular sub-group or for a single country.
- **Utilization rate**, defined as the ratio between covered imports actually receiving preference and covered imports, can refer to all beneficiaries, to a sub-group or to single countries.
- **Utility rate**, defined as the ratio between covered imports actually receiving preference and dutiable imports, can refer to all beneficiaries, to a sub-group or to single countries.

4. Throughout the report, a general caveat applies to the calculation of averages of applied MFN, GSP and LDC tariffs presented in Table 1, and which are quoted and discussed throughout the text. These statistics have been calculated excluding all specific and combined tariffs, since no ad valorem equivalents are available. Especially as regards agricultural products, specific and combined tariffs may actually represent a substantial share of the total number of tariff lines, and this holds particularly true for the European Union and for Norway. Their exclusion may lead to an underestimation of applied tariffs. Furthermore, since in many instances the rate applied to GSP beneficiaries is a fraction of a specific MFN rate, the preference margin can also be underestimated. For these reasons, these statistics should be considered throughout the report as useful indicators, but not as exact estimates of the level of applied tariffs.

I. THE GSP SCHEME OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

5. Under the GSP scheme of the EU², the total value of imports receiving preference was US\$ 65 billion in 1997, representing 22% of the value of total imports of the EU from beneficiaries of its scheme. Total “revenue foregone” could be estimated at US\$ 1.6 billions in 1997 (please see Chart 1 in the Statistical Annex). By both indicators, the EU GSP is by far the most important among the schemes currently in operation. This is all the more significant when one considers that the EU additionally grants developing countries a number of other instruments of non-reciprocal trade preferences, unlike most of the other preference-giving countries.

6. In the period under review, the EU introduced a new GSP scheme characterized by two important elements: the tariff modulation mechanism and the country/sector graduation. The impact of these changes on the preference margin and the product coverage is described in the following paragraphs. Other important changes in the scheme have been introduced in 1999, but the effects of these recent rules are not yet reflected in the available data.

² For all details regarding the EU GSP scheme, please refer to Handbook on the Scheme of the European Communities (UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/Misc. 25/ Rev. 1). You may find an electronic copy of this Handbook at the following address: <http://www.unctad.org/en/pub/pu98g3en.htm#top>

7. Tariff modulation: In a radical departure from the previous schemes, the 1995 revision removed all quantitative limitations of GSP-covered imports. With “tariff modulation” all GSP covered products are classified according to four categories of product sensitivity: very sensitive, sensitive, semi-sensitive and non-sensitive, and they benefit from a 15%, 30%, 65% and 100% preference margin respectively. This system started to apply from 1 January 1995 for industrial products and from 1 July 1996 for agricultural products³.

8. As can be seen from Table 1 in the Statistical Annex, following the introduction of tariff modulation the average duty applied to beneficiaries of the GSP scheme (other than least developed) increased from 2.8 in 1994 to 3.4% in 1997, while average MFN tariffs fell from 7.3 to 6.0%. Consequently, the preference margin for non-LDC beneficiaries of the EU GSP scheme dropped from 4.2 to 2.5% over the period under review. It should be emphasized that average duties applied in 1994 do not take into account the presence of quotas, so in spite of the decrease in preference margin, market access conditions may actually have improved for some of the scheme beneficiaries.

9. LDCs beneficiaries continued to enjoy duty-free access on all covered industrial and agricultural products, as well as on an additional list of selected agricultural products. It should also be noted that starting from July 1999, the additional list has been modified to cover an increased range of products while becoming subject to the modulation mechanism. The duty-free access on all other covered products has been retained.

10. Country/sector graduation: Graduation means that certain countries are excluded from GSP preferences for specific sectors or for the entire EU GSP scheme. The decision on a country's graduation combines an assessment of export specialization (based on the ratio between a beneficiary country's share of EU total imports in a given sector and its share of total European Community imports in all sectors) and a development index (based on a country's per capita income and total exports, as compared against those of the EU).

11. As graduation was progressively implemented over the period 1995 to 1998⁴, product coverage for industrial products dropped from 73.5% in 1994 to 66.9% in 1997, contrary to the development for agricultural goods mentioned above. In fact, although the list of covered products remained unchanged, some specific countries were excluded from GSP benefits for some specific products, resulting in a drop in the ratio between total imports and covered imports. The average between these conflicting trends is shown in Chart 1 in the Statistical Annex.

³ For agricultural products, since monthly statistics were not available, the “new scheme” was utilized for the whole year 1996.

⁴ For countries with a GNP per capita of over US\$ 6,000 in 1991 (Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Hong Kong, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nauru, Oman, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, United Arab Emirates) the preferential margin was reduced by 50 per cent as from 1 April 1995 and abolished as from 1 January 1996 for all products. For other countries, the preferential margin was reduced by 50 per cent as from 1 January 1997 and abolished as from 1 January 1998 (see OJ C 384, 18.12.97, containing the list of products and countries concerned by this abolition). For countries subject to the ancillary clause (countries whose exports to the EC of products covered by the scheme in a given sector exceed 25 per cent of total beneficiary countries' exports to the EC in that sector) graduation was applied in a single stage as from 1 January 1996.

12. Although graduation was introduced in order to ensure a more equitable distribution of preferences among beneficiary countries, the share of the three largest beneficiaries on imports actually receiving preferences increased over the period of its progressive implementation (from 46.3 to 51.6%), while the share of LDCs remained constant around 1%.

13. The single country which suffered the most from graduation was the largest beneficiary of the EU GSP scheme, China, which saw product coverage fall from 90.6% in 1994 to 69.6% in 1997. It is significant however that - in spite of sector graduation - total imports of the EU from China increased by over 40% over the same period.

14. As is to be expected thanks to the wide product coverage of the scheme, imports receiving preference were well diversified and included: for non-LDC beneficiaries, food and agricultural products, metal products and machinery, wood and paper, textiles & clothing, and leather goods; for LDC beneficiaries: textiles & clothing, food and agricultural products and leather goods.

15. One last observation concerns the utilization rate which has been increasing steadily over the period under review, from 48.9 in 1994 to 57.6% in 1996. The only exception in this trend is the significant drop in the utilization rate of LDCs in 1997, from 47.5 to 26.7% which mirrors the drop in utilization of the major LDC beneficiary, Bangladesh (from 48.5 to 27.4%).

16. Recent changes in the scheme (not reflected in the data): Starting from 1 January 1998, the EU GSP scheme provides for "special incentives" which operate on the basis of an additional margin of preference. The granting of these incentives is subject to compliance with certain requirements related to labour and environmental standards. The preferential duty applying to very sensitive, sensitive and semi-sensitive agricultural products is thus reduced by 10%, 20% and 35% of the MFN rate respectively. The percentages of reduction applicable to industrial products are slightly higher: 15%, 25% and 35%⁵. Special arrangements provided for the member countries of the Andean Group and the Central American Common Market which are conducting anti-drug campaigns have been improved, especially as regards industrial products.

II. THE GSP SCHEME OF THE UNITED STATES

17. The total value of imports receiving preference under the GSP scheme of the United States⁶ was US\$ 14 billion in 1997, while revenue foregone from the US GSP scheme could be estimated at 242 million dollars, down from 363 million dollars in 1996 - as shown in Chart 2 in the Statistical Annex.

18. This decline may be attributed to the drop in the utilization of the US GSP scheme from 61.8 in the previous year to just 37.8%, possibly connected with the protracted uncertainties regarding

⁵ For countries/sectors subject to the graduation mechanism duties applying to the graduated agricultural and industrial products are reduced by 15% and 25% of the MFN rate respectively

⁶ For details on the GSP scheme of the United States please see *Handbook on the GSP scheme of the United States of America* (UNCTAD /TAP/163/Rev.13, February 1999), also available at <http://www.unctad.org/en/pub/pu98g3en.htm#top> . Since the scheme was due to expire on 30 June 1999, this is a preliminary document: a revised edition will be published when the scheme is renewed.

the continuation of the scheme after its expiration in May 1997. Although the scheme was subsequently retroactively reinstated for one year, the low utilization rate in 1997 underscores the importance of the certainty and stability of trade preferences. In the words of the US Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky: “Unpredictability undercuts the GSP program’s ability to become an incentive for traders and investors. This reduces the Program’s ability to be a development tool”⁷. In this respect, the experience gathered by UNCTAD in its field activities on GSP suggests that yet another cause behind the low utilization of GSP preferences - for the US scheme as well as for all the other schemes reviewed in this report - is the lack of awareness and understanding of the technicalities of the schemes by exporters in developing countries, especially as regards rules of origin requirements. This point will be discussed in more detail in the conclusions of this report.

19. During 1997, a significant improvement in the GSP of the United States in 1997 was the designation of 1,783 products for duty free treatment when produced in the LDC beneficiaries of the scheme, which resulted in an increase in product coverage for LDCs from less than 2% in 1996 to over 60% in 1997. In particular, product coverage for agricultural goods from LDC beneficiaries was close to 100% in 1997, while it was of over 60% for industrial goods. Product coverage for goods from beneficiaries other than LDCs was also expanded, increasing from 41.2 to 59.4% between 1996 and 1997.

20. The initiative in favour of LDCs had an immediate consequence on the revenue foregone attributable to LDC beneficiaries of the US GSP scheme which rose 25-fold in 1997 to US\$ 25.4 million, or 10% of total revenue foregone, the highest percentage among preference-giving countries⁸.

21. In spite of the fact that graduation under the scheme of the United States was introduced as early as 1985, preferences still remain concentrated among main beneficiary countries: in particular, the five top beneficiaries had a share of over 66% of total imports receiving preferences, while the corresponding value for the ten largest beneficiaries was 81.9%. The share of LDCs in total imports receiving preference increased from just 0.3 to 5.2% in 1997, the highest percentage among all the preference-giving countries.

22. Turning now to product composition, it is worth noting that imports receiving preferences originating from LDC beneficiaries are dominated by unprocessed commodities such as petroleum⁹, tobacco and raw cane sugar. This share has actually increased substantially since 1994 and it would be recommendable to monitor this trend when 1998 data becomes available, since it is clearly fundamental for the fulfillment of the underlying goals of the GSP program that

⁷ USTR Press Release, 5 June 1997. Currently, the US GSP scheme once again expired on June 30 1999. It is expected that it will be once again retroactively reinstated for one year by the Congress in the fall.

⁸ It should be stressed that the almost three-fold increase in total imports from LDC’S occurred in 1996, thus prior to the entry into force of this regulation. In 1997, total imports from LDC’S continued to increase but at a slower pace.

⁹ Although the tariff rate on crude petroleum is very low at 0.4% - this commodity represented 88% of imports receiving GSP preferences under the US scheme in 1997 as regards LDC beneficiaries.

preferences create a real incentive to deepen the level of industrialization and promote processing of exported goods in the producing countries.

23. As regards non-LDC beneficiaries of the scheme, it is significant that - although the share of agricultural products in total import of the US from this group of countries was 14% - these products only represented 6% of revenue foregone, mainly due to the lower margin of preference for agricultural products than for industrial ones. This observation applies to several of the GSP schemes currently in operation and will be discussed in more detail in the conclusions of this report.

III. THE GSP SCHEME OF JAPAN

24. The total value of imports receiving preference under the GSP scheme of Japan was of US\$ 15 billion in 1997, while total revenue foregone could be evaluated at US\$ 353 million, down from 467 million dollars in 1994, as shown in Chart 3 in the Statistical Annex. It appears from the data that this may be attributed to the reduction in MFN rates following the implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreements, accompanied by the significant fall in total imports from beneficiaries of the scheme in 1997 connected with the disruption caused by the East Asian financial crisis in the region.

25. Under the scheme of Japan, 440 HS headings - referring exclusively to industrial products - are subject to ceilings¹⁰. These products can therefore be imported at the preferential rate only until the ceilings are reached: thereafter the MFN rate applies. In calculating the duty applied to beneficiaries of the scheme, shown in Table 1 in the Statistical Annex, it was not possible to take this factor into account, so the average applied GSP rate may have been underestimated.

26. As regards the product composition - similarly to what was observed above with regard to the GSP scheme of the United States - agricultural products represent 13% of total imports of Japan from beneficiaries of its scheme, but only 8% of total revenue foregone, possibly due to the lower margin of preference on these products.

27. As regards LDC beneficiaries, it is significant that in the period 1994 to 1996 the estimated revenue foregone attributable to this group of countries increased by 15.5% - from 7.7 to 8.9 million dollars - mirroring a 28.8% increase in total imports from these beneficiaries. The 1997 drop in revenue foregone was less pronounced for LDC than for non-LDCs beneficiaries so that the overall share of LDCs has increased from 1.7 to 2.2% between 1994 and 1997. This evolution did not result from any significant changes in product coverage or depth of tariff cuts for LDCs or non-LDCs beneficiaries over the period under review. LDCs continued to enjoy duty-free entry for all products covered by the scheme as well as exemption of preferential imports from any ceiling restriction.

28. As regards product composition, imports from LDCs actually receiving preference are

¹⁰ Ceilings are calculated for each fiscal year. For more information on ceilings for the current fiscal year, from April 1999 to March 2000, as well as on the product coverage and the tariff cuts provided for under the GSP scheme of Japan, please see *Handbook on the Scheme of Japan 1999/2000* (UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/Misc.42). You may find an electronic copy of this Handbook at: <http://www.unctad.org/en/pub/pu98g3en.htm#top>.

dominated by fresh fish and fishery products, mostly imported from Mauritania. Imports receiving preference from other beneficiaries are more diversified and include - in addition to processed fish products - chemical, wood and paper, and metal products and machinery.

29. As is the case for the other preference-giving countries reviewed in this report, preferences under the GSP scheme of Japan are concentrated among main beneficiary countries. In particular, the share of the five top beneficiaries in total imports receiving preferences increased from 69 to 75.9% in the period under review.

30. One last observation refers to the utilization of the GSP scheme of Japan which, although it has been decreasing over the period under review from 45.5 to 39.9% as regards non-LDC beneficiaries and from 94.9 to 72.2% as regards LDC beneficiaries¹¹, remains one of the highest among the GSP schemes in operation, most likely due to the predictability and stability of preferences.

31. Recent changes in the scheme (not reflected in the data): In fiscal year 1998/99, the GSP scheme of Japan has started to provide for graduation of selected products from advanced beneficiaries of the scheme. A particular product of a particular beneficiary may be excluded from GSP preferential treatment if:

- (a) the beneficiary is classified as a high-income economy in the *World Bank Atlas* or, when it is not in the Atlas, it is recognized to have that level of GNP per capita;
- (b) exports of the product of the beneficiary to Japan exceed 25% of the world's exports of the product to Japan; and
- (c) exports of the product of the beneficiary to Japan are valued at more than one billion yen.

32. Additionally, starting from April 2000, a beneficiary may be excluded from the list of beneficiaries - thus losing GSP preferences for all products - if is classified as a high-income economy in the previous three consecutive years *World Bank Atlas*.

IV. THE GSP SCHEME OF CANADA

33. The total value of imports receiving preference under the GSP scheme of Canada¹² was US\$ 2.9 billion in 1997, while revenue foregone could be estimated at of 52.6 million dollars in 1997 for countries other than LDCs and just 0.2 million dollars for LDC beneficiaries. There were no significant variations with respect to the previous years, as shown in Chart 4 in the Statistical Annex.

34. The important difference between revenue foregone between LDC and non-LDC beneficiaries

¹¹ It may appear a statistical anomaly that the utilization rate is higher for LDC'S than for non-LDC beneficiaries in the case of Japan. This is due to the fact that Mauritania - whose utilization rate is close 100% - has a predominant share of Japan's imports from LDC's receiving preference under the GSP scheme.

¹² For all details on the GSP scheme of Canada, please refer to *Handbook on the scheme of Canada*, UNCTAD/TAP/247/Rev.3, UNCTAD, March 1999.

is mainly to be attributed to the low value of total imports from LDC beneficiaries (which represent only 1% of total imports from non-LDC beneficiaries) and to low product coverage which was of only 17.6 for LDCs against 58.6% for non-LDCs.

35. In turn, lower product coverage can be ascribed to the different product mix which Canada imports from LDCs and non-LDC beneficiaries of its scheme. In particular, textiles & clothing account for 38% of total imports of Canada from its LDC beneficiaries, whereas the corresponding share for non-LDCs is only 14%.

36. It is also significant that the preference margin for LDC beneficiaries fell from 5.7 to 3.7% during the period under review, mainly as a consequence of the reduction in MFN tariffs, especially as regards agricultural products.

37. The benefits of the Canadian GSP scheme are also very concentrated: in particular top 5 beneficiaries had a share of 77% of total imports receiving preference whereas the corresponding value for the top 10 beneficiaries was of 90%. Imports from LDC's receiving preference were just 0.2% of total imports receiving preferences under the GSP scheme of Canada. These percentages are basically unchanged with respect to 1995.

38. One last observation refers to the utilization of the GSP scheme of Canada, which has been increasing for non-LDC beneficiaries (from 62.5 to 70.4%) while it has decreased (from 64.1 to 56.6%) for LDC beneficiaries. As was mentioned earlier as regards the GSP scheme of the United States, low utilization rates may be connected to an insufficient understanding or awareness of the technicalities of the various schemes or to the perceived stringency of the requirements that need to be fulfilled to be granted preferential market access.

V. THE GSP SCHEME OF SWITZERLAND

39. The total value of imports receiving preference under the GSP scheme of Switzerland¹³ was US\$ 1.5 billion in 1997. The value of revenue foregone could not be calculated for Switzerland in view of the prevalence of specific rates for which no ad-valorem equivalent is available.

40. Over the period under review, the product coverage of the GSP scheme of Switzerland decreased from 85.4 to 72.1% for non-LDC and from 67.5 to 61.1% for LDC beneficiaries. Product coverage for agricultural products was very low: agricultural imports covered by the GSP scheme represented 1.8% of total agricultural imports from non-LDC beneficiaries¹⁴.

41. For LDC's the scheme provided for a full rebate in tariff rates for all industrial products as well as for most covered agricultural products. For other beneficiaries, tariff rebates ranged from free access to various reductions in tariff duties: once again, the tariff rebates are expressed in terms of reduced specific duties so that the margin of preference could not be calculated.

¹³ For all details on the GSP scheme of Switzerland, please refer to: *Handbook on the scheme of Switzerland*, UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/Misc.28. You may find an electronic copy of this Handbook at the following address: <http://www.unctad.org/en/pub/pu98g3en.htm#top>

¹⁴ The corresponding percentage for LDC beneficiaries was less than 0.5%.

42. Preferences remained concentrated among main beneficiaries: top five GSP beneficiaries accounted for 66.5 of total imports receiving preference while the comparable share for the ten largest was over 81%.LDC's have a marginal share in total imports receiving preference (less than 1% in 1997).

43. The product composition of imports receiving preference from non-LDC beneficiaries was dominated by industrial products but very diversified including wood and paper, metal products and machinery, chemical products as well as textiles, clothing and leather. Interestingly these products groups are those for which product coverage is highest. In particular - and in sharp contrast to other GSP schemes - the Swiss scheme provides for full product coverage of a number of sectors of export interest for developing countries: textiles, clothing, footwear, vehicles, consumer goods, etc. Imports from LDC beneficiaries were concentrated in textiles and clothing.

44. Utilization of the GSP scheme of Switzerland decreased in the period under review from 40.6 to 37.1% for non LDC beneficiaries and from 39.2 to 34.3% for LDC beneficiaries.

45. Lastly, it should be noted that the report could not take into full account the introduction of a new GSP scheme which came into effect in March 1997 and which will be valid until February 2007, and which provided a significant extension in product coverage, particularly for LDC beneficiaries of the scheme and as regards agricultural products.

VI. THE GSP SCHEME OF NORWAY

46. The total value of imports receiving preference under the GSP scheme of Norway¹⁵ was US\$ 0.7 billion in 1997, while revenue foregone could be estimated at 34.7 million dollars for 1997. In the scheme of Norway, the share of least developed countries in revenue foregone is relatively high - with respect to other preference giving countries - at 4.6%.

47. This is certainly also to be attributed to full product coverage for LDCs: preferences ranging from duty and quota-free market access to a 30% tariff rebate are granted for all industrial and agricultural products originating from third group of countries. Product coverage for other developing countries was of 60.1% - resulting from an almost full product coverage of agricultural imports (95.9%) and a more limited coverage of industrial product (56%).

48. Average tariffs applied to LDC and non-LDC beneficiaries of the scheme of Norway were at 0.8% against MFN rates of 6.2% resulting in preference margins of 5.1%. The preference margin was much lower for agricultural products than industrial ones (1.8 against 5.4%) for both LDC and non-LDC beneficiaries. This is apparently the reason why - although agricultural products account for 13% of total imports of Norway from beneficiaries of its scheme - the corresponding share in revenue foregone is only 5%.

¹⁵ For all details on the GSP scheme of Norway, please refer to: *Handbook on the scheme of Norway*, UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/Misc.29. You may find an electronic copy of this Handbook at the following address: <http://www.unctad.org/en/pub/pu98g3en.htm#top>. Complete statistics on the utilization of the GSP scheme of Norway were provided to UNCTAD for the first time in 1999, so for many indicators time series could not be elaborated.

49. Imports receiving preferences under the GSP scheme of Norway from non-LDC beneficiaries were well diversified and included: wood, paper and the industrial products, metal products and machinery, leather products, chemical products, and textiles. Among agricultural products, fresh fruits and vegetable had the largest share. Imports from LDCs were also relatively diversified, including textiles, meat and sugar.

50. Distribution of imports receiving preference was very concentrated: the share of the top five countries was of 70.4%, and that of the top ten countries was 83.4%. The share of least developed was relatively high - with respect to other GSP schemes - at 4.5%.

51. Utilization of preferences was relatively high for the GSP scheme of Norway, with a value of 77.8% for non-LDC beneficiaries and 73.1% for LDC beneficiaries.

CONCLUSIONS

52. The total value of imports receiving preference in 1997 under the most important GSP schemes was close to US\$ 100 billion, or 18% of total imports of preference-giving countries from beneficiaries of their schemes. Total revenue foregone under the various schemes was estimated at 2 billion dollars in 1997. These figures underscore the continuing importance of GSP preferences in the post-Uruguay Round trading system. However, the real benefits that developing countries obtain from the various GSP schemes can be increased in a number of ways.

53. In this respect, from the analysis of the schemes of the preference giving countries discussed in this report, some general conclusions can be drawn. A first point is that, from an analysis on the product composition, it appears that the share of agricultural goods on total imports of some of the preference-giving countries from beneficiaries of their schemes is larger than the corresponding share in revenue foregone. It appears that this may be connected with lower margins of preference on agricultural goods with respect to industrial ones.

54. The Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture - which has removed quantitative restrictions on imports of agricultural goods - may provide further scope for GSP preferences. Indeed, in view of the fact with the tariffication of non-tariff barriers some of the applied tariffs have been increased, a possibility that could be explored by preference giving countries is to increase the number of tariff lines in which tariff preferences are granted either within tariff quotas or without and to deepen the existing margin of preference for products already covered by their schemes. Since agricultural products still constitute an important share of the exports of LDCs and other less advanced developing countries, increasing the depth of tariff cuts for agricultural products could represent a concrete solution to the problem of the high concentration in the distribution of the benefits from the GSP, providing a concrete reason why GSP should be preserved and indeed enhanced.

55. As regards industrial goods, there is an apparent mismatch between the product mix imported from beneficiaries and the product coverage of some of the GSP schemes currently in operation, especially for LDCs. The report clearly shows how an expansion in product coverage targeted for LDC beneficiaries may lead to a substantial increase in the share of this group in total revenue foregone.

56. A third finding from the report is that utilization rates are generally rather low, especially for

least developed countries. It is also a worrying sign that utilization rates have been decreasing for a number of the GSP schemes reviewed in the report. In one instance, low utilization was the result of protracted uncertainties, underscoring the importance of the stability and predictability of trade preferences if they are to become an effective incentive for traders and investors.

57. The causes behind low utilization - however - are multiple and include the lack of awareness and understanding of the technicalities of the schemes by exporters in developing countries, the erosion in preferences which in some cases are too low to compensate for the cost of compliance, and the complexity and restrictiveness of rules of origin and other requirements.

58. In view of these constraints, one concrete way to increase the real benefits obtained by beneficiaries - in addition to expanding product coverage and increasing the depth of tariff cuts - would be to simplify the rules of origin requirements. It appears - in fact - that too stringent and too complex rules of origin requirements now prevent many beneficiaries from fully utilizing the GSP schemes. In this respect, developing countries may have an interest in exploring the possibility of utilizing the next multilateral round of negotiations to renew efforts for an harmonization of GSP rules of origin possibly based on the body of non-preferential rules of origin which are being negotiated at the multilateral level¹⁶.

59. Finally, it is fundamental to strengthen activities of technical cooperation to increase awareness and understanding of the operation of the various GSP schemes. In particular the UNCTAD secretariat thanks to voluntary contributions of its Member States will continue to organize field activities, such as workshops and training courses. Additionally, the Secretariat is presently launching a GSP website that will allow entrepreneurs as well as students and researchers from developing and developed countries to find detailed and updated information on the GSP schemes of the various preference-giving countries.

¹⁶ For a discussion of this possibility, please see: UNCTAD, "Interim and summary report on the attendance of UNCTAD at the meetings of the Committee on Rules of origin of the World Trade Organization and of the Technical Committee on Rules of Origin of the World Customs Organization", UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/Misc. 33, September 1998. as well as Stefano Inama and Lorenza Jachia "Assessing Market Access Preferences for Mediterranean Countries on the EU Market for Industrial Goods", forthcoming.

STATISTICAL ANNEX

Table 1:
Evolution of applied MFN duties, of duties applied to GSP beneficiaries other than least developed, and of duties applied to LDC beneficiaries with resulting preference margin:
(simple averages, all values expressed in percentages)

EU

	MFN	GSP	LDC	PM GSP	PM LDC
1994	7.3	2.8	0.7	4.2	6.2
1995	6.6	3.3	0.2	3.1	6.0
1996	5.9	3.5	0.2	2.3	5.4
1997	6.0	3.4	0.2	2.5	4.3

US

	MFN	GSP	LDC	PM GSP	PM LDC
1995	6.1	3.4	3.4	2.5	2.5
1996	5.8	3.5	3.5	2.2	2.2
1997	6.7	4.8	3.3	1.8	3.2

Japan

	MFN	GSP	LDC	PM GSP	PM LDC
1994	6.3	3.4	2.2	2.7	3.9
1995	6.3	3.6	2.5	2.5	3.6
1996	5.8	3.3	2.3	2.4	3.3
1997	5.9	3.4	2.3	2.4	3.4

Canada

	MFN	GSP	LDC	PM GSP	PM LDC
1995	10.1	7.8	3.8	2.1	5.7
1996	9.1	6.9	4.1	2.0	4.6
1997	5.9	3.8	2.0	2.0	3.7

Norway

	MFN	GSP	LDC	PM GSP	PM LDC
1997	6.2	0.8	0.8	5%	5%

Chart 1: GSP scheme of the EU

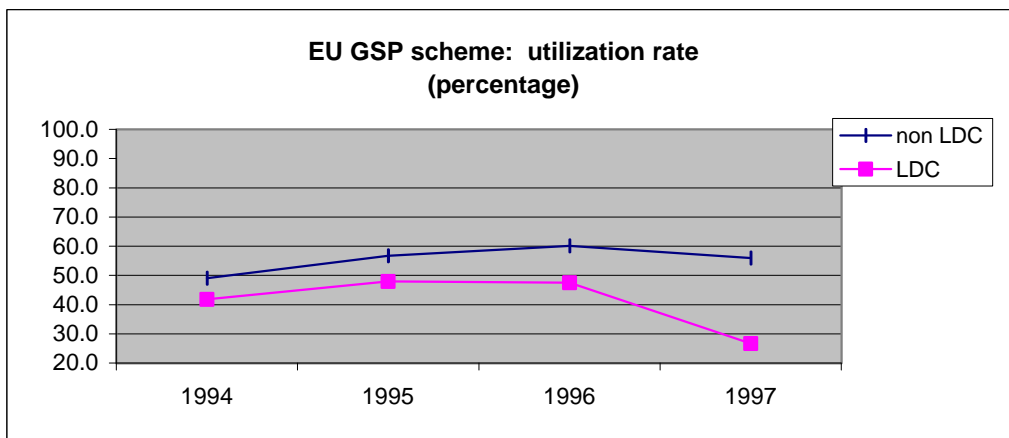
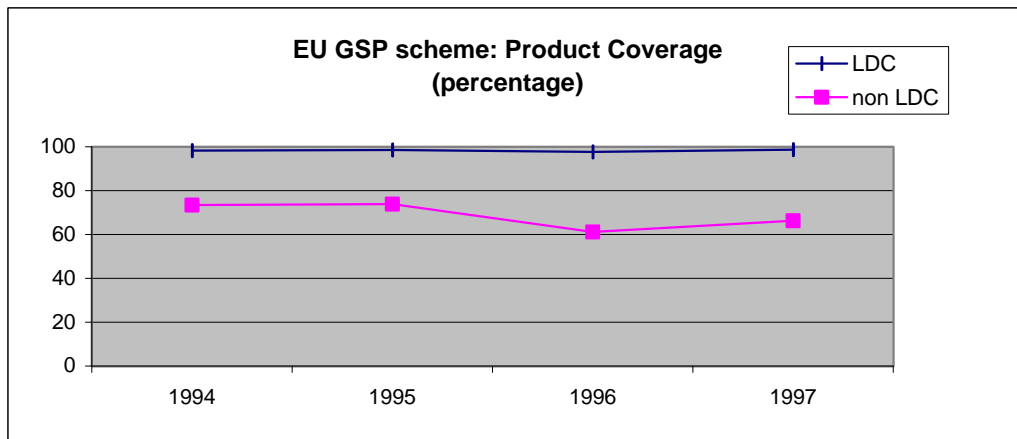
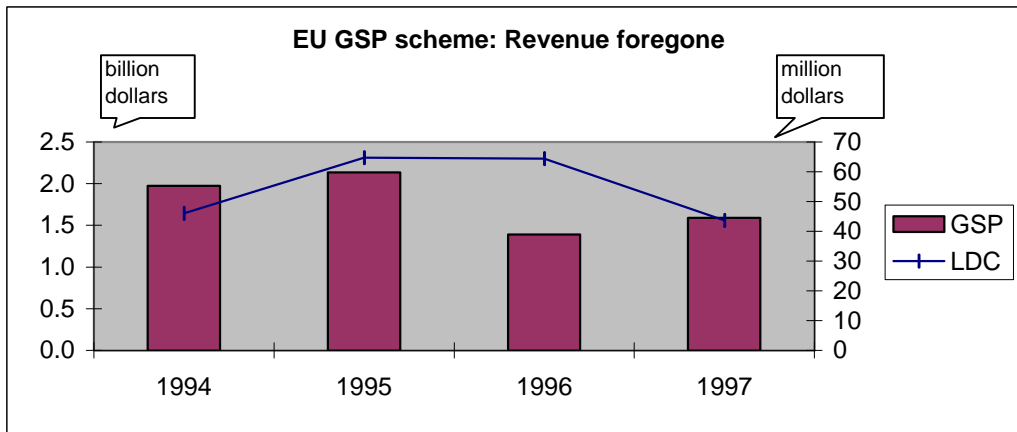
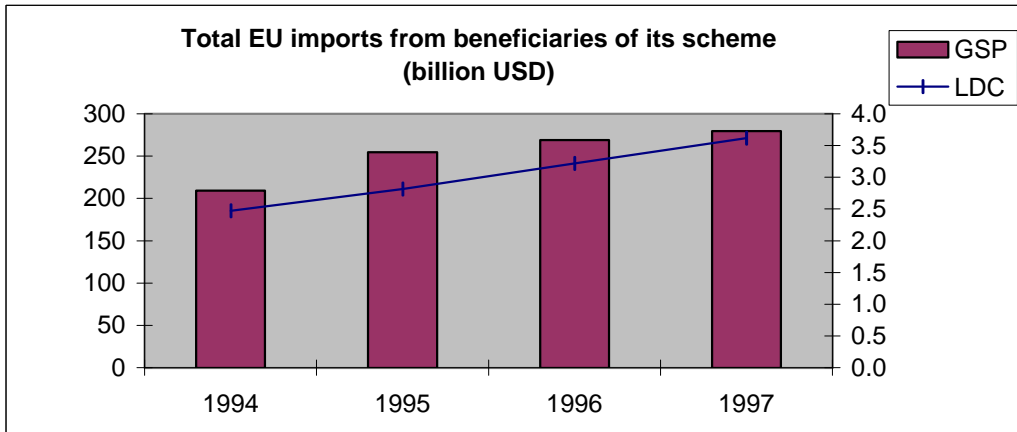


Chart 2: GSP scheme of the US

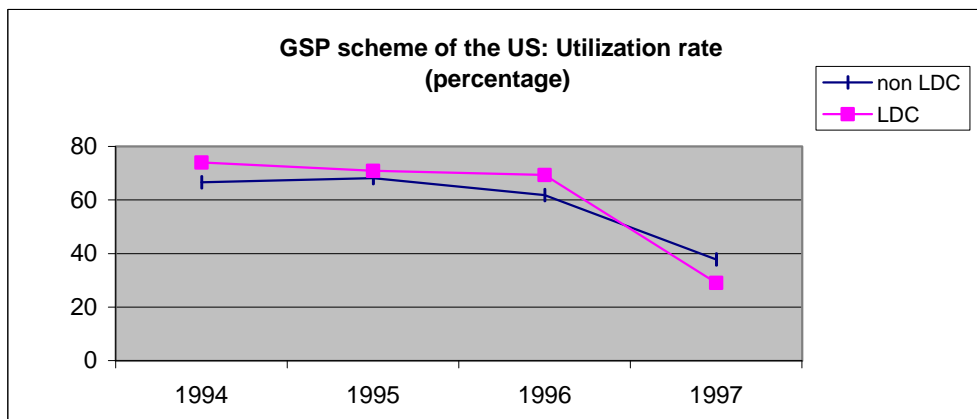
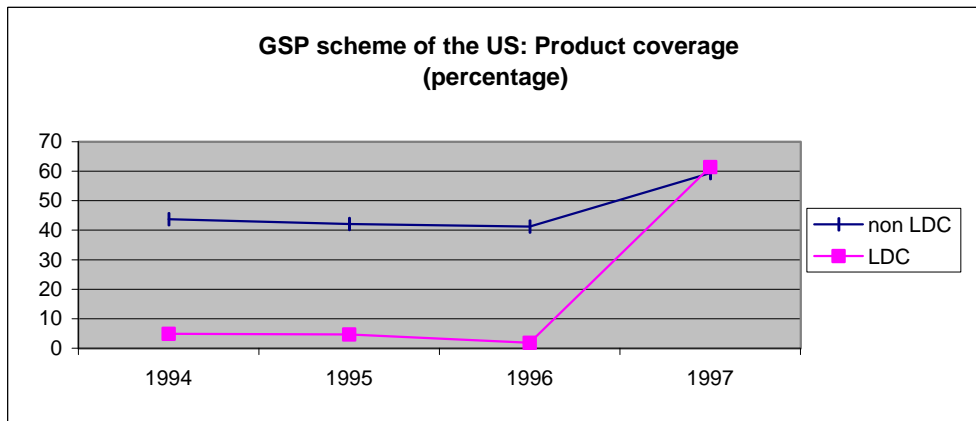
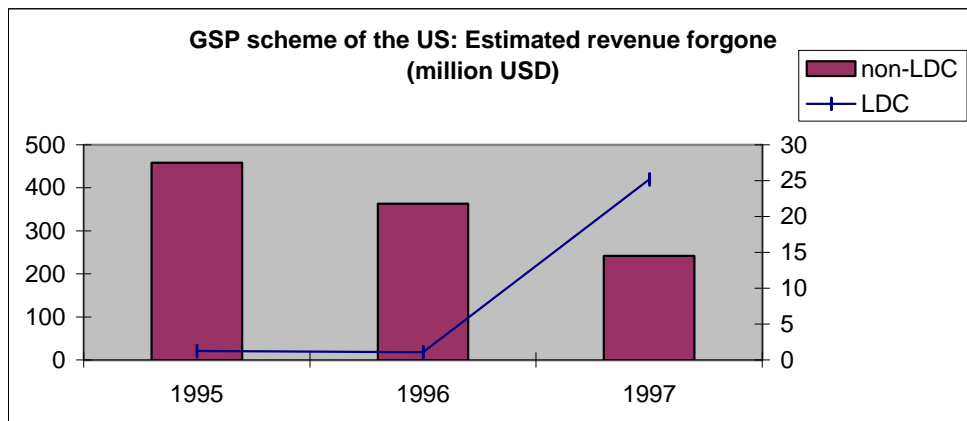
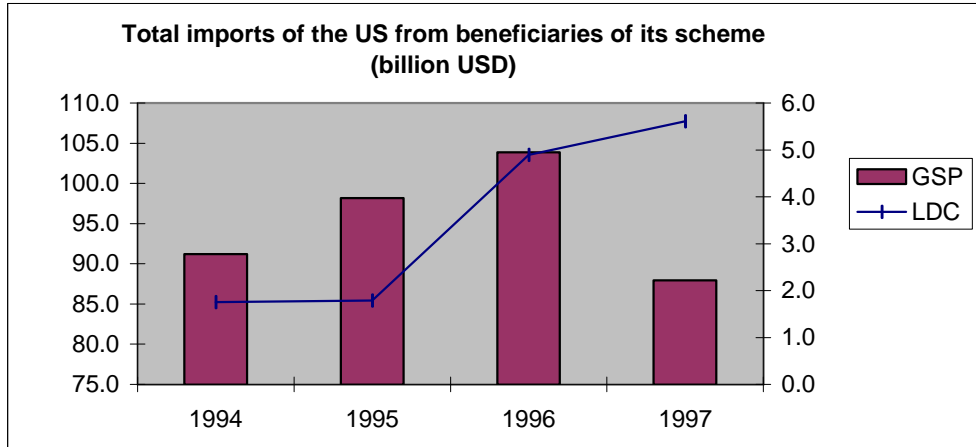


Chart 3: GSP scheme of Japan

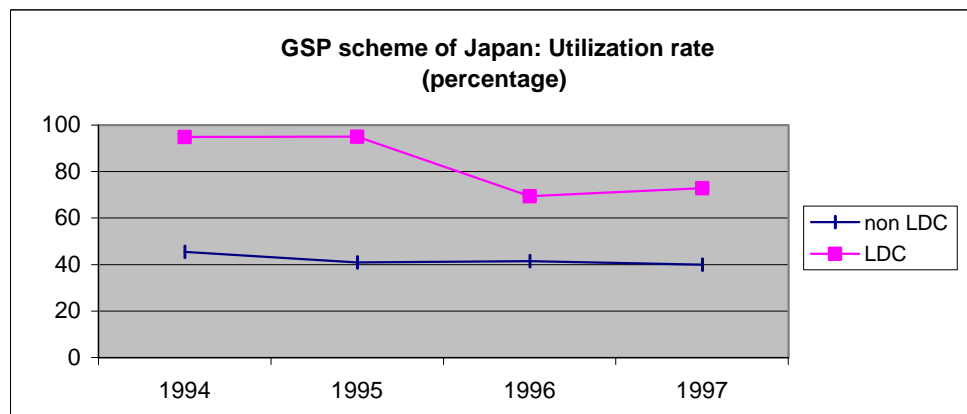
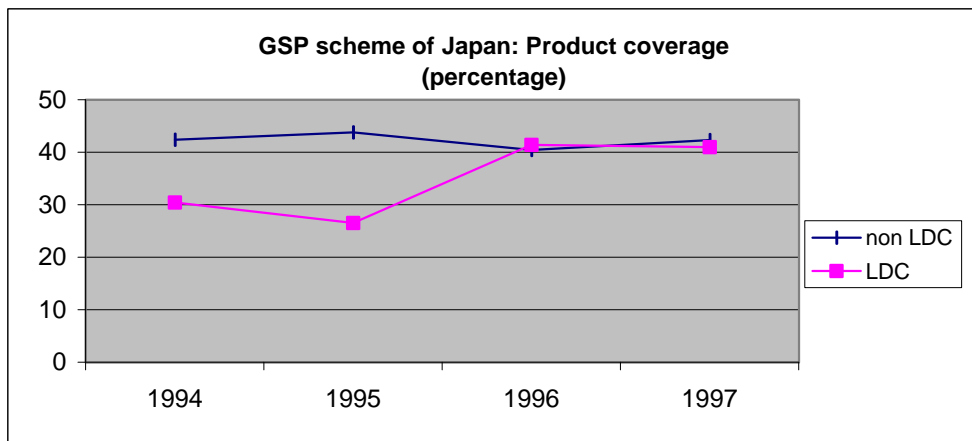
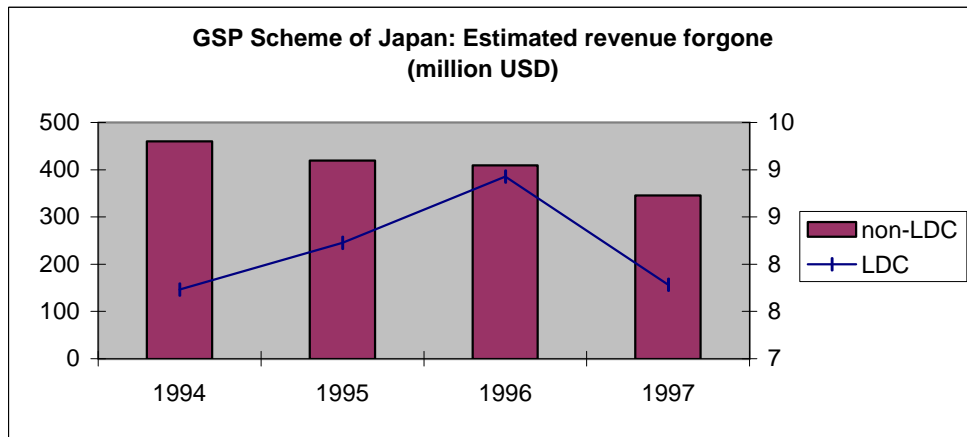
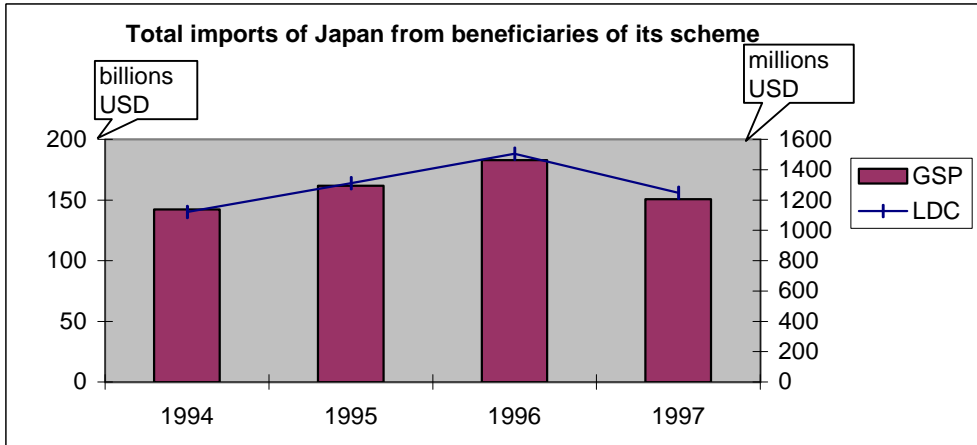


Chart 4: GSP scheme of Canada

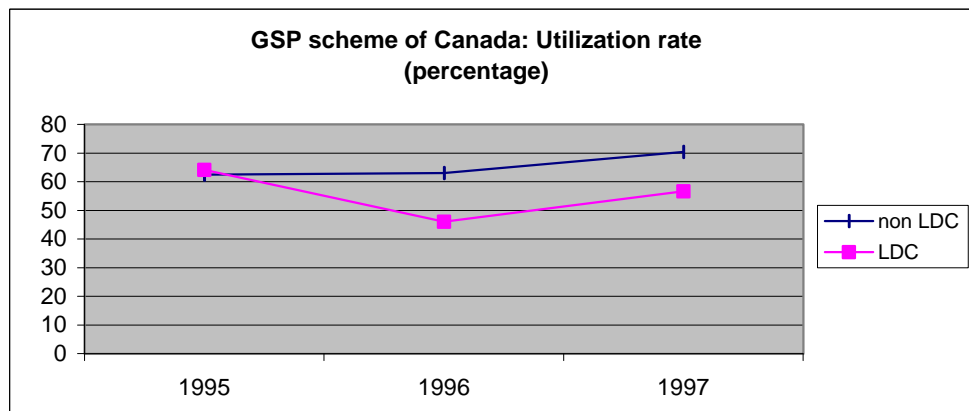
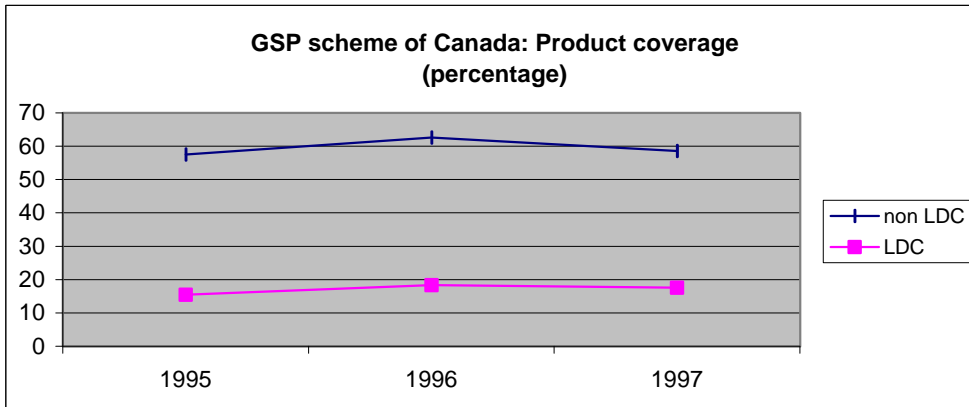
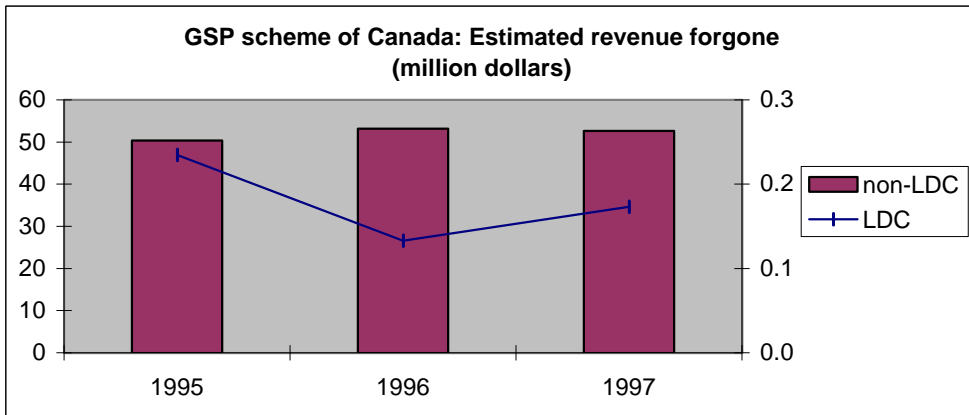
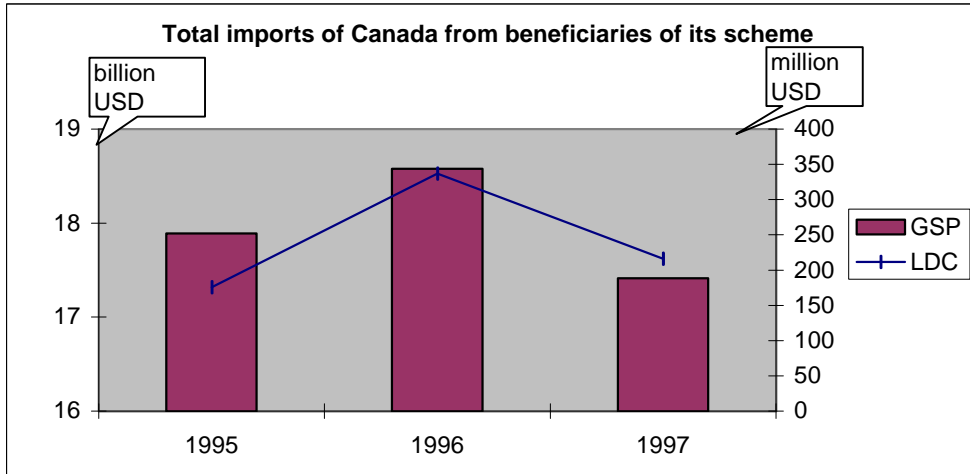
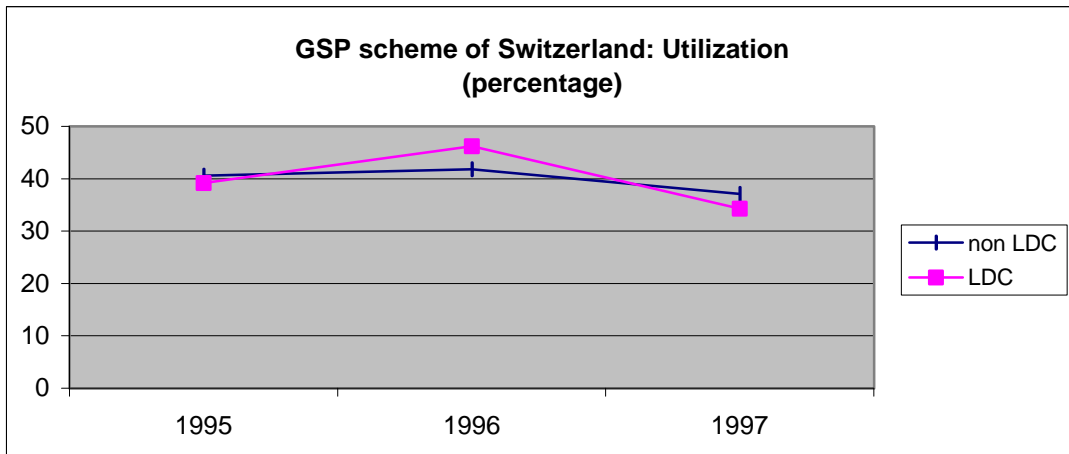
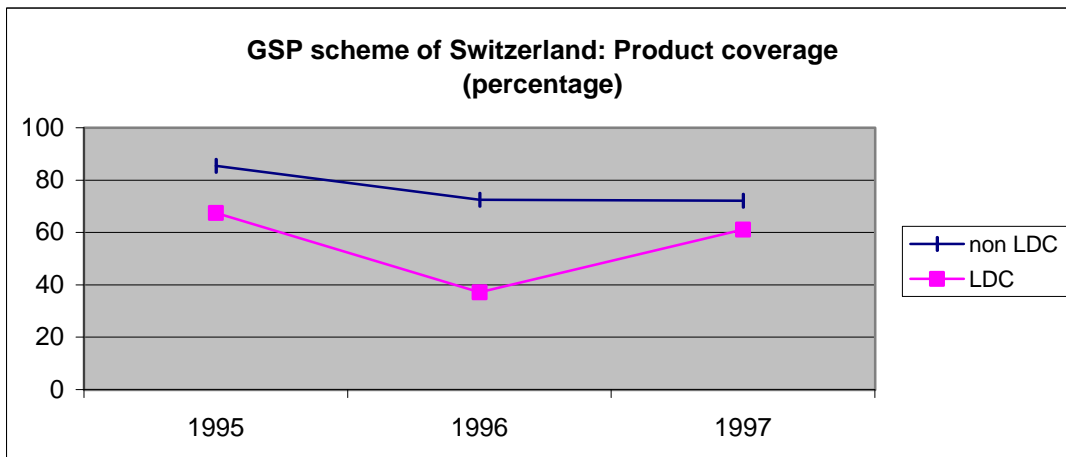
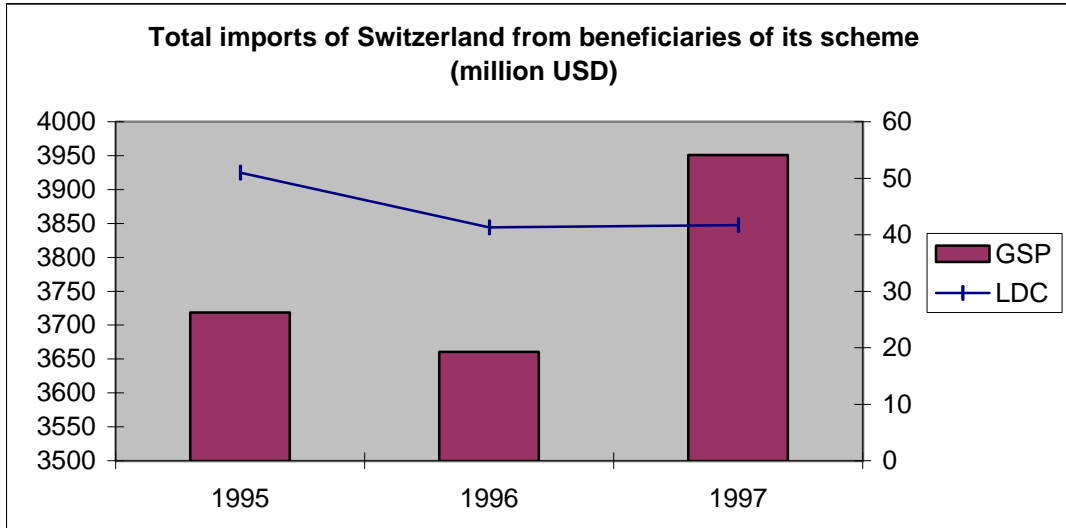


Chart 5: GSP scheme of Switzerland



GSP imports and utilization by beneficiary countries

Reporter: EUROPEAN UNION

Year: 1997 ; Imports in thousands US\$

Benef. Country	Cat.	Imports Total	Imports Dutiable	Imports GSP-Covered	Imports GSP-Received	Pot.Cover. Rate (%) (= 5 / 4)	Utiliz. Rate (%) (= 6 / 5)	Utility Rate (%) (= 6 / 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AFGHANISTAN	LDC	38'875	11'053	10'862	2'292	98.3	21.1	20.7
ALBANIA		211'951	171'244	163'434	14'144	95.4	8.7	8.3
ALGERIA		7'499'235	1'412'462	844'425	118'479	59.8	14.0	8.4
ANGUILLA		297	290	38	0	13.2	0.0	0.0
ARGENTINA		4'266'410	2'131'395	1'001'654	729'007	47.0	72.8	34.2
ARMENIA		71'489	4'434	4'063	180	91.6	4.4	4.1
ARUBA		60'784	42'280	17'196	85	40.7	0.5	0.2
AZERBAIJAN		72'580	39'196	38'192	9'408	97.4	24.6	24.0
BAHRAIN		235'087	231'518	227'602	67'134	98.3	29.5	29.0
BANGLADESH	LDC	2'008'593	1'946'312	1'940'533	532'478	99.7	27.4	27.4
BELARUS		484'950	396'394	379'365	167'008	95.7	44.0	42.1
BERMUDA		1'157'090	36'325	33'840	52	93.2	0.2	0.1
BHUTAN	LDC	1'388	1'293	1'293	190	100.1	14.7	14.7
BOLIVIA		261'700	39'695	38'700	26'715	97.5	69.0	67.3
BOSNIA HERZG		179'479	143'636	582	78	0.4	13.4	0.1
BR.IND.OC.TR		7'164	72	71	0	99.2	0.0	0.0
BR.VIRGIN IS		108'014	1'966	1'964	0	99.9	0.0	0.0
BRAZIL		14'098'440	7'658'389	6'137'037	4'400'699	80.1	71.7	57.5
BRUNEI DARSM		611'805	528'726	135'110	12	25.6	0.0	0.0
CAMBODIA	LDC	182'736	176'779	176'835	18'359	100.0	10.4	10.4
CAYMAN IS		717'645	4'382	3'182	1	72.6	0.0	0.0
CHILE		3'876'140	1'094'386	663'785	553'702	60.7	83.4	50.6
CHINA		42'141'453	39'086'859	27'193'562	20'645'175	69.6	75.9	52.8
COLOMBIA		2'648'894	1'935'146	1'592'814	1'138'914	82.3	71.5	58.9
COSTA RICA		996'742	972'987	567'921	450'478	58.4	79.3	46.3
CROATIA		1'997'686	1'688'902	28'379	5'940	1.7	20.9	0.4
CUBA		263'884	240'234	173'870	142'902	72.4	82.2	59.5
CYPRUS		417'108	293'628	248'821	6'514	84.7	2.6	2.2
ECUADOR		1'068'231	959'224	540'049	488'221	56.3	90.4	50.9
EGYPT		2'948'766	1'281'855	1'142'927	80'031	89.2	7.0	6.2
EL SALVADOR		419'991	417'341	415'414	231'295	99.5	55.7	55.4
FALKLAND IS		54'882	49'832	32'704	389	65.6	1.2	0.8
FR.POLYNESIA		39'859	25'475	23'193	71	91.0	0.3	0.3
GEORGIA		55'129	29'286	23'114	5'890	78.9	25.5	20.1
GIBRALTAR		70'351	21'586	9'959	333	46.1	3.3	1.5
GREENLAND		236'632	233'980	4'058	2	1.7	0.0	0.0
GUATEMALA		517'096	497'482	459'299	390'238	92.3	85.0	78.4
HONDURAS		362'286	317'179	278'728	218'644	87.9	78.4	68.9
HONG KONG		9'192'142	8'248'819	1'189'259	132'873	14.4	11.2	1.6
INDIA		10'629'202	8'359'163	8'127'816	6'666'405	97.2	82.0	79.7
INDONESIA		9'363'395	7'805'717	7'756'627	5'725'983	99.4	73.8	73.4
IRAN		5'810'534	900'400	879'196	534'966	97.6	60.8	59.4
IRAQ		1'534'272	1'073	1'079	51	100.6	4.7	4.8
JORDAN		189'853	77'824	67'970	3'337	87.3	4.9	4.3
KAZAKHSTAN		1'621'656	178'308	95'021	38'926	53.3	41.0	21.8
KOREA REP		14'622'894	13'420'486	1'433'456	973'496	10.7	67.9	7.3
KUWAIT		1'647'840	133'046	133'684	26'929	100.5	20.1	20.2
KYRGYZSTAN		52'076	10'508	4'563	1'995	43.4	43.7	19.0
LAO P.DEM.R.	LDC	100'169	99'580	99'527	17'228	99.9	17.3	17.3
LEBANON		169'938	98'004	91'807	3'402	93.7	3.7	3.5
LIBYA		8'660'907	599'192	180'598	153'708	30.1	85.1	25.7
MACAU		754'945	747'935	688'410	18'852	92.0	2.7	2.5
MACEDONIA		554'333	494'549	20'562	644	4.2	3.1	0.1
MALAWI	LDC	241'334	222'385	198'276	8'076	89.2	4.1	3.6
MALAYSIA		11'539'267	9'872'328	9'855'099	3'708'798	99.8	37.6	37.6
MALDIVES	LDC	26'907	26'735	26'603	18'757	99.5	70.5	70.2
MALI	LDC	120'967	9'147	8'221	102	89.9	1.2	1.1
MARSHALL IS		1'456	1'453	1'427	0	98.2	0.0	0.0
MAURITANIA	LDC	359'767	84'246	83'486	50	99.1	0.1	0.1
MEXICO		4'123'578	2'700'060	2'586'067	1'298'956	95.8	50.2	48.1

GSP imports and utilization by beneficiary countries

Reporter: EUROPEAN UNION

Year: 1997 ; Imports in thousands US\$

Benef. Country	Cat.	Imports Total	Imports Dutiable	Imports GSP-Covered	Imports GSP-Received	Pot.Cover. Rate (%) (= 5 / 4)	Utiliz. Rate (%) (= 6 / 5)	Utility Rate (%) (= 6 / 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MICRONESIA		103	103	104	0	100.6	0.0	0.0
MONGOLIA		36'426	7'331	6'167	5'218	84.1	84.6	71.2
MONTSERRAT		8'844	8'703	3'456	0	39.7	0.0	0.0
MOROCCO		5'330'811	4'684'236	4'116'791	18'363	87.9	0.4	0.4
MYANMAR	LDC	160'772	138'478	137'847	18'705	99.5	13.6	13.5
N.E.S.		11'600	9'398	6'772	107	72.1	1.6	1.1
NAURU		1'682	68	13	0	19.8	0.0	0.0
NEPAL	LDC	179'144	176'601	171'694	135'869	97.2	79.1	76.9
NETH.ANTILES		354'379	232'265	128'998	8'626	55.5	6.7	3.7
NEW CALEDNIA		213'864	9'848	9'832	27	99.8	0.3	0.3
NICARAGUA		152'147	141'115	123'428	104'218	87.5	84.4	73.9
OMAN		170'207	155'047	148'480	19'936	95.8	13.4	12.9
PAKISTAN		2'577'260	2'463'936	2'342'342	2'057'375	95.1	87.8	83.5
PALAU		81	80	6	0	7.6	0.0	0.0
PANAMA		497'137	260'670	38'804	22'431	14.9	57.8	8.6
PARAGUAY		208'517	39'860	31'771	24'558	79.7	77.3	61.6
PERU		1'623'321	575'175	552'086	453'648	96.0	82.2	78.9
PHILIPPINES		4'226'448	3'596'380	3'533'962	1'002'875	98.3	28.4	27.9
PITCAIRN		115	115	117	0	101.6	0.0	0.0
QATAR		240'166	33'896	33'785	4'917	99.7	14.6	14.5
REP MOLDOVA		113'863	85'508	81'547	26'975	95.4	33.1	31.5
RUSSIAN FED		25'310'685	7'078'663	2'885'085	1'316'067	40.8	45.6	18.6
SAMOA	LDC	3'777	843	841	0	99.7	0.0	0.0
SAUDI ARABIA		12'147'163	1'915'862	1'586'326	462'970	82.8	29.2	24.2
SINGAPORE		12'170'495	11'186'394	1'533'815	384'852	13.7	25.1	3.4
SLOVENIA		5'252'488	5'045'604	38'263	7'679	0.8	20.1	0.2
SOUTH AFRICA		9'681'961	3'833'305	2'869'325	1'696'343	74.9	59.1	44.3
SRI LANKA		1'290'813	1'005'724	1'000'094	333'151	99.4	33.3	33.1
ST.HELENA		1'094	1'029	792	0	76.9	0.0	0.0
ST.LUCIA		57'759	57'445	4'322	12	7.5	0.3	0.0
ST.PIERRE, MQ		8'697	7'944	6'807	506	85.7	7.4	6.4
SYRIA		2'253'373	234'177	194'989	51'582	83.3	26.5	22.0
TAJIKISTAN		105'706	34'068	19'845	17'890	58.3	90.1	52.5
THAILAND		9'403'282	8'337'161	7'657'832	4'209'818	91.9	55.0	50.5
TUNISIA		4'537'740	4'052'772	3'792'772	23'559	93.6	0.6	0.6
TURKMENISTAN		69'643	18'299	18'223	11'416	99.6	62.6	62.4
TURKS,CAICOS		1'216	1'209	162	2	13.4	1.2	0.2
UKRAINE		1'980'483	1'091'329	822'724	383'773	75.4	46.6	35.2
UNTD ARAB EM		1'603'855	860'978	827'930	138'852	96.2	16.8	16.1
URUGUAY		559'559	402'276	131'180	95'292	32.6	72.6	23.7
US.VIRGIN IS		36'218	18'070	18'000	5'066	99.6	28.1	28.0
UZBEKISTAN		613'304	55'605	40'238	31'517	72.4	78.3	56.7
VENEZUELA		1'942'460	656'276	509'071	400'530	77.6	78.7	61.0
VIET NAM		2'539'192	2'410'368	2'396'877	1'512'627	99.4	63.1	62.8
WALLIS FUT.I		103	65	65	28	100.4	43.6	43.8
YEMEN	LDC	190'327	32'815	32'762	18'662	99.8	57.0	56.9
TOTALS:		279'576'557	179'171'279	115'939'676	64'784'642	64.7	55.9	36.2

GSP imports and utilization by beneficiary countries

Reporter: USA

Year: 1997 ; Imports in thousands US\$

Benef. Country	Cat.	Imports Total	Imports Dutiable	Imports GSP-Covered	Imports GSP-Received	Pot.Cover. Rate (%) (= 5 / 4)	Utiliz. Rate (%) (= 6 / 5)	Utility Rate (%) (= 6 / 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ALBANIA		8'954	4'040	1'402	1'376	34.7	98.1	34.1
ANGOLA	LDC	2'876'856	2'403'588	2'403'588	668'124	100.0	27.8	27.8
ANGUILLA		438	77	25	20	32.5	80.0	26.0
ARGENTINA		2'195'179	1'707'800	683'497	409'996	40.0	60.0	24.0
ARMENIA		5'863	5'182	560	398	10.8	71.1	7.7
BAHRAIN		118'169	110'297	40'224	18'692	36.5	46.5	16.9
BANGLADESH	LDC	1'672'296	1'532'867	39'899	24'684	2.6	61.9	1.6
BELARUS		65'652	57'842	4'333	3'680	7.5	84.9	6.4
BENIN	LDC	8'081	6'469	6'409	3'437	99.1	53.6	53.1
BHUTAN	LDC	1'012	985	815	25	82.7	3.1	2.5
BOLIVIA		213'414	120'987	89'005	18'888	73.6	21.2	15.6
BOSNIA HERZG		8'264	7'915	7'572	7'381	95.7	97.5	93.3
BOTSWANA		24'541	13'197	6'057	5'882	45.9	97.1	44.6
BR.IND.OC.TR		853	41	4	0	9.8	0.0	0.0
BRAZIL		9'505'294	6'452'790	3'592'569	2'206'061	55.7	61.4	34.2
BULGARIA		172'430	137'601	40'052	29'765	29.1	74.3	21.6
BURKINA FASO	LDC	994	306	75	63	24.5	84.0	20.6
BURUNDI	LDC	13'812	33	0	0	0.0		0.0
CAMEROON		57'178	31'979	2'241	1'196	7.0	53.4	3.7
CAPE VERDE	LDC	496	456	451	421	98.9	93.3	92.3
CAYMAN IS		19'196	1'172	538	216	45.9	40.1	18.4
CENT.AFR.REP	LDC	1'348	81	77	0	95.1	0.0	0.0
CHAD	LDC	2'862	27	18	0	66.7	0.0	0.0
CHILE		2'302'678	1'284'849	817'554	364'823	63.6	44.6	28.4
CHRISTMAS IS		678	195	121	0	62.1	0.0	0.0
COCOS IS		62	24	22	0	91.7	0.0	0.0
COLOMBIA		4'602'645	2'509'173	507'092	78'170	20.2	15.4	3.1
COMOROS	LDC	2'565	8	0	0	0.0		0.0
CONGO		351'742	295'241	6'572	6'520	2.2	99.2	2.2
COOK IS		1'138	955	567	356	59.4	62.8	37.3
COTE D'IVOIRE		285'557	47'185	12'478	9'411	26.4	75.4	19.9
CROATIA		82'701	54'620	35'971	28'298	65.9	78.7	51.8
CYPRUS		15'124	10'071	2'045	1'858	20.3	90.9	18.4
CZECH REP		607'113	523'355	308'001	251'499	58.9	81.7	48.1
DJIBOUTI	LDC	0	0	0	0			
ECUADOR		2'139'339	927'690	130'954	17'310	14.1	13.2	1.9
EGYPT		819'529	667'277	53'358	49'664	8.0	93.1	7.4
EQ.GUINEA	LDC	30'485	28'651	28'496	12'968	99.5	45.5	45.3
ESTONIA		76'435	58'443	16'030	11'375	27.4	71.0	19.5
ETHIOPIA	LDC	69'649	936	791	734	84.5	92.8	78.4
FALKLAND IS		534	340	292	0	85.9	0.0	0.0
FIJI		84'304	72'468	12'870	11'131	17.8	86.5	15.4
FR.POLYNESIA		35'389	32'034	31'760	26'455	99.1	83.3	82.6
GAMBIA	LDC	3'515	147	100	60	68.0	60.0	40.8
GAZA STRIP		32	10	5	0	50.0	0.0	0.0
GHANA		154'062	5'282	3'825	3'450	72.4	90.2	65.3
GIBRALTAR		2'773	463	231	3	49.9	1.3	0.6
GREENLAND		7'956	2'418	356	25	14.7	7.0	1.0
GUINEA	LDC	127'668	600	187	86	31.2	46.0	14.3
GUINEABISSAU	LDC	70	6	6	6	100.0	100.0	100.0
HUNGARY		1'077'715	559'048	394'612	276'897	70.6	70.2	49.5
INDIA		7'283'755	4'469'347	1'787'083	1'254'945	40.0	70.2	28.1
INDONESIA		9'054'291	6'628'742	2'879'740	1'941'883	43.4	67.4	29.3
JORDAN		25'616	9'575	4'718	3'066	49.3	65.0	32.0
KAZAKHSTAN		116'352	67'118	49'680	48'064	74.0	96.7	71.6
KENYA		114'347	51'671	12'481	7'371	24.2	59.1	14.3
KIRIBATI	LDC	1'700	44	35	28	79.5	80.0	63.6
KYRGYZSTAN		2'425	474	337	228	71.1	67.7	48.1
LATVIA		148'867	142'591	4'648	4'312	3.3	92.8	3.0
LEBANON		74'072	37'739	31'346	29'212	83.1	93.2	77.4

GSP imports and utilization by beneficiary countries

Reporter: USA

Year: 1997 ; Imports in thousands US\$

Benef. Country	Cat.	Imports Total	Imports Dutiable	Imports GSP-Covered	Imports GSP-Received	Pot.Cover. Rate (%) (= 5 / 4)	Utiliz. Rate (%) (= 6 / 5)	Utility Rate (%) (= 6 / 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
LESOTHO		86'603	86'594	29	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LITHUANIA		80'512	69'103	3'409	2'712	4.9	79.6	3.9
MACAU		1'019'817	985'245	50'782	32'054	5.2	63.1	3.3
MACEDONIA		142'701	124'449	23'310	17'884	18.7	76.7	14.4
MADAGASCAR	LDC	62'491	26'468	10'764	9'307	40.7	86.5	35.2
MALAWI	LDC	89'404	84'757	84'458	29'272	99.6	34.7	34.5
MALI	LDC	3'803	1'761	1'086	919	61.7	84.6	52.2
MALTA		217'368	66'189	58'246	59'333	88.0	101.9	89.6
MAURITIUS		235'380	211'554	25'248	21'633	11.9	85.7	10.2
MOROCCO		299'737	141'004	50'243	30'986	35.6	61.7	22.0
MOZAMBIQUE	LDC	29'632	16'724	16'477	16'138	98.5	97.9	96.5
NAMIBIA		62'319	5'566	3'226	2'844	58.0	88.2	51.1
NEPAL	LDC	113'730	109'195	3'395	2'965	3.1	87.3	2.7
NEW CALEDNIA		51'129	2'581	430	225	16.7	52.3	8.7
NIGER	LDC	7'513	910	490	13	53.8	2.7	1.4
NIUE		96	55	53	3	96.4	5.7	5.5
NORFOLK IS		61	56	56	33	100.0	58.9	58.9
NOT SPEC.		34	4	4	3	100.0	75.0	75.0
OMAN		235'202	210'834	31'242	29'103	14.8	93.2	13.8
PAKISTAN		1'434'667	1'378'762	97'466	49'003	7.1	50.3	3.6
PAPUA N.GUIN		35'626	3'547	3'338	3'288	94.1	98.5	92.7
PARAGUAY		40'141	25'541	24'712	23'913	96.8	96.8	93.6
PERU		1'705'904	1'100'382	555'940	140'917	50.5	25.3	12.8
PHILIPPINES		10'417'931	4'681'257	1'996'178	1'646'764	42.6	82.5	35.2
PITCAIRN		51	33	33	29	100.0	87.9	87.9
POLAND		697'036	556'511	369'984	327'230	66.5	88.4	58.8
REP MOLDOVA		51'424	48'221	746	46	1.5	6.2	0.1
ROMANIA		398'938	349'647	81'450	74'920	23.3	92.0	21.4
RUSSIAN FED		4'290'261	2'012'490	631'326	472'882	31.4	74.9	23.5
RWANDA	LDC	3'894	170	150	111	88.2	74.0	65.3
SAMOA	LDC	3'478	1'003	308	254	30.7	82.5	25.3
SAO TOME PRN	LDC	221	132	15	0	11.4	0.0	0.0
SENEGAL		6'627	4'268	2'945	1'788	69.0	60.7	41.9
SEYCHELLES		2'341	536	286	21	53.4	7.3	3.9
SIERRA LEONE	LDC	18'369	1'377	1'204	644	87.4	53.5	46.8
SLOVAKIA		166'213	156'389	45'545	39'432	29.1	86.6	25.2
SLOVENIA		276'223	255'801	173'590	131'912	67.9	76.0	51.6
SOLOMON IS	LDC	649	36	33	28	91.7	84.8	77.8
SOMALIA	LDC	311	193	193	28	100.0	14.5	14.5
SOUTH AFRICA		2'495'120	905'702	506'191	449'812	55.9	88.9	49.7
SRI LANKA		1'617'836	1'502'050	104'513	97'413	7.0	93.2	6.5
ST.HELENA		997	720	719	0	99.9	0.0	0.0
SURINAME		91'438	8'834	8'537	6'094	96.6	71.4	69.0
SWAZILAND		43'975	42'066	26'094	25'290	62.0	96.9	60.1
TANZANIA	LDC	23'068	12'154	4'643	3'645	38.2	78.5	30.0
THAILAND		12'540'389	7'733'262	4'678'690	2'534'088	60.5	54.2	32.8
TOGO	LDC	5'487	4'400	4'223	48	96.0	1.1	1.1
TOKELAU		2'531	1'653	645	572	39.0	88.7	34.6
TONGA		2'913	2'432	1'264	737	52.0	58.3	30.3
TUNISIA		62'999	55'406	13'144	12'102	23.7	92.1	21.8
TURKEY		2'129'233	1'631'797	466'828	398'137	28.6	85.3	24.4
TURKS,CAICOS		5'178	175	83	55	47.4	66.3	31.4
UGANDA	LDC	37'712	671	556	529	82.9	95.1	78.8
UKRAINE		412'807	266'127	28'704	19'762	10.8	68.8	7.4
URUGUAY		228'856	143'656	72'043	69'974	50.1	97.1	48.7
UZBEKISTAN		39'077	8'622	5'614	5'302	65.1	94.4	61.5
VANUATU	LDC	2'076	22	11	9	50.0	81.8	40.9
VENEZUELA		12'172'595	9'627'160	542'874	590'711	5.6	108.8	6.1
WESTN.SAHARA		16	0	0	0	.	.	.
YEMEN	LDC	16'390	12'614	12'533	0	99.4	0.0	0.0

GSP imports and utilization by beneficiary countries

Reporter: USA

Year: 1997 ; Imports in thousands US\$

Benef. Country	Cat.	Imports Total	Imports Dutiable	Imports GSP- Covered	Imports GSP. Received	Pot.Cover. Rate (%) (= 5 / 4)	Utiliz. Rate (%) (= 6 / 5)	Utility Rate (%) (= 6 / 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ZAIRE	LDC	256'095	97'876	97'792	15'860	99.9	16.2	16.2
ZAMBIA	LDC	55'904	428	292	249	68.2	85.3	58.2
ZIMBABWE		134'454	114'297	80'808	79'775	70.7	98.7	69.8
TOTALS:		101'341'051	65'975'995	25'058'971	15'319'320	38.0	61.1	23.2

GSP imports and utilization by beneficiary countries

Reporter: JAPAN

Year: 1997 ; Imports in thousands US\$

Benef. Country	Cat.	Imports Total	Imports Dutiable	Imports GSP-Covered	Imports GSP-Received	Pot.Cover. Rate (%) (= 5 / 4)	Utiliz. Rate (%) (= 6 / 5)	Utility Rate (%) (= 6 / 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AFGHANISTAN	LDC	1'058	603	6	0	1.0	0.0	0.0
ALBANIA		1'178	453	453	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
ALGERIA		153'571	153'006	169	167	0.1	98.8	0.1
AMER SAMOA		4'601	360	107	2	29.7	1.9	0.6
ANGOLA	LDC	3'415	3'413	3'182	3'182	93.2	100.0	93.2
ANTIGUA, BARB		89	39	7	7	17.0	100.0	17.0
ARGENTINA		533'087	206'079	42'365	40'426	20.6	95.4	19.6
ARMENIA		97	62	35	0	56.0	0.0	0.0
BAHAMAS		4'646	200	123	34	61.6	27.5	16.9
BAHRAIN		377'052	177'695	14'544	6'128	8.2	42.1	3.4
BANGLADESH	LDC	137'316	110'440	57'328	35'391	51.9	61.7	32.0
BARBADOS		931	74	66	0	89.9	0.0	0.0
BELARUS		11'999	270	66	20	24.5	30.0	7.3
BELIZE		49'456	49'354	148	0	0.3	0.0	0.0
BENIN	LDC	1'635	0	0	0			
BERMUDA		250	225	24	0	10.7	0.0	0.0
BHUTAN	LDC	167	149	149	145	100.0	97.8	97.8
BOLIVIA		11'590	3'383	1'603	911	47.4	56.8	26.9
BOSNIA HERZG		2'981	105	0	0	0.0		0.0
BOTSWANA		5'153	13	13	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
BRAZIL		3'737'253	811'904	392'838	320'527	48.4	81.6	39.5
BRUNEI DARSM		1'380'843	297'601	41	4	0.0	10.0	0.0
BULGARIA		41'292	26'981	23'297	21'162	86.3	90.8	78.4
BURKINA FASO	LDC	4'812	52	50	9	96.8	18.0	17.5
BURUNDI		2	2	0	0	0.0		0.0
CAMBODIA	LDC	13'800	12'048	10'511	9'484	87.2	90.2	78.7
CAMEROON		34'098	322	312	87	96.9	27.9	27.0
CAPE VERDE	LDC	10	0	0	0			
CAYMAN IS		408	408	0	0	0.0		0.0
CENT.AFR.REP	LDC	799	2	2	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
CHAD	LDC	1'663	4	4	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
CHILE		2'975'772	1'271'929	670'303	287'123	52.7	42.8	22.6
CHINA		41'438'007	26'590'257	20'604'944	5'581'370	77.5	27.1	21.0
CHINA TAIWAN		11'522'385	3'750'844	2'879'837	2'093'323	76.8	72.7	55.8
COLOMBIA		393'536	49'682	20'903	17'904	42.1	85.7	36.0
CONGO		7'001	532	532	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
COOK IS		1'244	36	36	21	100.0	56.8	56.8
COSTA RICA		41'556	15'648	14'415	9'354	92.1	64.9	59.8
COTE DIVOIRE		15'462	1'049	1'026	966	97.8	94.2	92.1
CROATIA		15'803	12'752	2'706	529	21.2	19.5	4.1
CUBA		106'474	93'161	229	229	0.2	100.0	0.2
CYPRUS		5'253	4'601	628	84	13.7	13.4	1.8
CZECH REP		113'552	76'010	54'815	42'370	72.1	77.3	55.7
DOMINICA		1'325	631	411	2	65.1	0.4	0.3
DOMINICAN RP		30'948	25'038	24'914	8'339	99.5	33.5	33.3
ECUADOR		238'741	182'981	102'766	101'297	56.2	98.6	55.4
EGYPT		134'901	102'688	12'612	9'979	12.3	79.1	9.7
EL SALVADOR		24'221	8'221	8'114	648	98.7	8.0	7.9
EQ. GUINEA	LDC	49'712	25'247	0	0	0.0		0.0
ESTONIA		8'332	7'253	3'471	3'045	47.9	87.7	42.0
ETHIOPIA	LDC	80'912	565	565	348	100.0	61.5	61.5
FALKLAND IS		1'060	1'045	0	0	0.0		0.0
FIJI		41'252	19'653	1'105	425	5.6	38.4	2.2
GABON		100'039	47'183	0	0	0.0		0.0
GAMBIA	LDC	7'814	7'791	2'217	1'850	28.5	83.4	23.7
GEORGIA		686	197	133	0	67.6	0.0	0.0
GHANA		79'092	7'530	198	140	2.6	70.7	1.9
GIBRALTAR		2	0	0	0			

GSP imports and utilization by beneficiary countries

Reporter: JAPAN

Year: 1997 ; Imports in thousands US\$

Benef. Country	Cat.	Imports Total	Imports Dutiable	Imports GSP-Covered	Imports GSP-Received	Pot.Cover. Rate (%) (= 5 / 4)	Utiliz. Rate (%) (= 6 / 5)	Utility Rate (%) (= 6 / 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GREENLAND		78'254	77'526	526	254	0.7	48.2	0.3
GRENADA		17	5	5	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
GUAM		31'733	30'468	63	6	0.2	9.2	0.0
GUATEMALA		96'723	4'133	3'969	2'451	96.0	61.7	59.3
GUINEA	LDC	6'455	4'894	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GUINEABISSAU	LDC	1'510	1'510	70	0	4.7	0.0	0.0
GUYANA		10'979	449	0	0	0.0		0.0
HAITI	LDC	403	107	61	0	57.4	0.0	0.0
HONDURAS		146'685	90'060	4'661	160	5.2	3.4	0.2
HONG KONG		1'954'682	601'215	508'331	67'670	84.6	13.3	11.3
HUNGARY		320'198	80'083	57'649	37'892	72.0	65.7	47.3
INDIA		2'592'608	1'330'400	438'338	206'080	32.9	47.0	15.5
INDONESIA		13'686'029	6'103'310	1'584'824	819'795	26.0	51.7	13.4
IRAN		3'033'460	2'955'953	50'996	27'303	1.7	53.5	0.9
IRAQ		74'304	74'304	0	0	0.0		0.0
ISRAEL		975'060	110'241	57'627	38'797	52.3	67.3	35.2
JAMAICA		34'936	10'298	6'687	163	64.9	2.4	1.6
JORDAN		55'680	62	62	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
KAZAKHSTAN		184'395	157'939	157'939	9'647	100.0	6.1	6.1
KENYA		25'491	13'783	8'271	7'921	60.0	95.8	57.5
KIRIBATI	LDC	1'441	1'427	42	40	3.0	96.1	2.8
KOREA REP		14'173'129	7'733'276	4'885'711	2'788'734	63.2	57.1	36.1
KUWAIT		3'419'738	3'072'637	3'037	4	0.1	0.1	0.0
KYRGYZSTAN		1'045	688	688	578	100.0	84.0	84.0
LAO P.DEM.R.	LDC	23'828	9'145	9'108	8'263	99.6	90.7	90.4
LATVIA		9'757	4'591	4'192	3'777	91.3	90.1	82.3
LEBANON		3'904	187	60	31	31.9	52.8	16.8
LESOTHO		11	3	3	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
LIBERIA	LDC	266	7	0	0	0.0		0.0
LIBYA		5'323	30	0	0	0.0		0.0
LITHUANIA		17'543	4'014	1'395	584	34.8	41.8	14.5
MACAU		32'373	28'798	25'491	104	88.5	0.4	0.4
MACEDONIA		11'789	8'652	8'652	4'796	100.0	55.4	55.4
MADAGASCAR	LDC	36'614	31'832	700	15	2.2	2.1	0.0
MALAWI	LDC	31'327	386	386	383	100.0	99.1	99.1
MALAYSIA		10'476'889	2'607'387	1'192'566	897'665	45.7	75.3	34.4
MALDIVES	LDC	18'507	18'502	153	145	0.8	94.6	0.8
MALI	LDC	2'446	453	83	17	18.2	21.0	3.8
MARSHALL IS		15'753	15'535	69	0	0.4	0.0	0.0
MAURITANIA	LDC	145'320	144'941	130'085	129'703	89.8	99.7	89.5
MAURITIUS		30'084	24'241	4'719	183	19.5	3.9	0.8
MEXICO		1'612'991	927'640	174'702	121'424	18.8	69.5	13.1
MICRONESIA		18'782	18'450	32	0	0.2	0.0	0.0
MONGOLIA		108'375	3'585	3'551	136	99.0	3.8	3.8
MONTSERRAT		2	0	0	0			
MOROCCO		286'417	258'250	199'266	195'634	77.2	98.2	75.8
MOZAMBIQUE	LDC	21'195	20'697	45	0	0.2	0.0	0.0
MYANMAR	LDC	96'143	69'831	11'720	9'865	16.8	84.2	14.1
N.E.S.		58'571	54'004	41'945	41'705	77.7	99.4	77.2
N.MARIANA IS		8'007	7'762	0	0	0.0		0.0
NAMIBIA		21'438	17'539	2'724	2'521	15.5	92.5	14.4
NEPAL	LDC	3'856	2'982	2'932	2'137	98.3	72.9	71.6
NETH.ANTILES		8'654	8'468	59	0	0.7	0.0	0.0
NEW CALEDNIA		182'499	70'698	62'903	15'501	89.0	24.6	21.9
NICARAGUA		6'463	3'328	61	0	1.8	0.0	0.0
NIGER	LDC	10	0	0	0			
NIGERIA		173'225	155'252	116	0	0.1	0.0	0.0
NOT SPEC.		1'917	1'863	0	0	0.0		0.0

GSP imports and utilization by beneficiary countries

Reporter: JAPAN

Year: 1997 ; Imports in thousands US\$

Benef. Country	Cat.	Imports Total	Imports Dutiable	Imports GSP-Covered	Imports GSP-Received	Pot.Cover. Rate (%) (= 5 / 4)	Utiliz. Rate (%) (= 6 / 5)	Utility Rate (%) (= 6 / 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
OMAN		1'625'076	1'621'512	3'455	3'356	0.2	97.1	0.2
PAKISTAN		445'472	398'869	52'944	23'739	13.3	44.8	6.0
PALAU		10'335	10'307	0	0	0.0		0.0
PANAMA		38'315	37'350	1'421	1'384	3.8	97.4	3.7
PAPUA N.GUIN		420'557	8'866	1'098	1'064	12.4	96.9	12.0
PARAGUAY		105'571	2'197	849	828	38.6	97.6	37.7
PERU		521'334	214'412	168'751	64'843	78.7	38.4	30.2
PHILIPPINES		4'883'966	1'221'272	876'388	598'454	71.8	68.3	49.0
POLAND		93'676	55'028	35'191	23'289	64.0	66.2	42.3
QATAR		3'126'846	2'459'223	402	344	0.0	85.6	0.0
REP MOLDOVA		5	0	0	0			
ROMANIA		47'864	33'795	30'935	25'079	91.5	81.1	74.2
RWANDA	LDC	41	39	39	39	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAO TOME PRN	LDC	11	2	2	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
SAUDI ARABIA		10'838'130	9'225'717	196'182	187'266	2.1	95.5	2.0
SENEGAL		10'799	7'915	416	346	5.3	83.3	4.4
SEYCHELLES		4'381	4'141	23	0	0.6	0.0	0.0
SIERRA LEONE	LDC	1'405	1'360	3	0	0.2	0.0	0.0
SINGAPORE		5'386'212	875'824	319'522	226'163	36.5	70.8	25.8
SLOVAKIA		21'084	17'302	14'652	10'986	84.7	75.0	63.5
SLOVENIA		25'318	12'682	9'065	2'593	71.5	28.6	20.4
SOLOMON IS	LDC	102'856	37'177	6'243	6'153	16.8	98.5	16.5
SOMALIA		7	2	0	0	0.0		0.0
SOUTH AFRICA		2'693'274	678'873	491'349	164'842	72.4	33.5	24.3
SRI LANKA		271'086	143'909	78'831	45'419	54.8	57.6	31.6
ST.LUCIA		115	97	97	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
ST.VINCENT,G		11'927	11'913	0	0	0.0		0.0
SUDAN	LDC	24'845	1'170	893	883	76.3	98.9	75.4
SURINAME		30'859	29'685	89	50	0.3	56.5	0.2
SWAZILAND		15'006	8'366	48	0	0.6	0.0	0.0
SYRIA		41'299	324	319	269	98.5	84.2	82.9
TAJKISTAN		802	0	0	0			
TANZANIA	LDC	64'334	12'531	3'087	2'987	24.6	96.8	23.8
THAILAND		8'983'475	3'477'849	1'958'670	1'233'737	56.3	63.0	35.5
TOGO	LDC	153	54	54	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
TOKELAU		157	68	61	61	90.2	100.0	90.2
TONGA		10'336	10'331	5	3	0.0	66.7	0.0
TRINIDAD TBG		5'596	4'700	818	817	17.4	99.8	17.4
TUNISIA		16'004	13'252	2'666	379	20.1	14.2	2.9
TURKEY		160'345	103'833	80'688	57'150	77.7	70.8	55.0
TURKMENISTAN		771	416	24	0	5.8	0.0	0.0
UGANDA	LDC	4'402	1'585	7	7	0.5	100.0	0.5
UKRAINE		123'395	67'873	67'005	39'051	98.7	58.3	57.5
UNTD ARAB EM		11'448'670	9'338'079	3'621	55	0.0	1.5	0.0
URUGUAY		36'710	16'055	6'934	6'264	43.2	90.3	39.0
US.VIRGIN IS		57	57	6	0	10.1	0.0	0.0
UZBEKISTAN		22'480	4'042	1'081	0	26.7	0.0	0.0
VANUATU	LDC	7'046	5'252	12	9	0.2	73.3	0.2
VENEZUELA		351'570	9'559	5'505	5'208	57.6	94.6	54.5
VIET NAM		2'138'670	1'789'905	803'182	148'465	44.9	18.5	8.3
YEMEN	LDC	169'395	165'407	148	49	0.1	33.0	0.0
YUGOSLAVIA		2'019	1'083	884	617	81.6	69.9	57.0
ZAIRE	LDC	50'570	1'227	1'227	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
ZAMBIA	LDC	130'277	72'637	72'637	17'809	100.0	24.5	24.5
ZIMBABWE		200'579	118'102	118'089	72'571	100.0	61.5	61.4
TOTALS:		173'051'056	93'464'822	40'017'223	17'011'750	42.8	42.5	18.2

GSP imports and utilization by beneficiary countries

Reporter: CANADA

Year: 1997 ; Imports in thousands US\$

Benef. Country	Cat.	Imports Total	Imports Dutiable	Imports GSP-Covered	Imports GSP-Received	Pot.Cover. Rate (%) (= 5 / 4)	Utiliz. Rate (%) (= 6 / 5)	Utility Rate (%) (= 6 / 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AFGHANISTAN	LDC	590	82	66	0	80.5	0.0	0.0
ALGERIA		440'771	38	0	0	0.0		0.0
ANGOLA	LDC	58	0	0	0			
ARGENTINA		160'673	84'970	52'476	35'441	61.8	67.5	41.7
ARMENIA		79	58	21	21	36.2	100.0	36.2
ARUBA		821	1	1	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
AZERBAIJAN		120	56	56	13	100.0	23.2	23.2
BAHRAIN		1'726	1'222	2	0	0.2	0.0	0.0
BANGLADESH	LDC	41'115	30'177	3'373	1'902	11.2	56.4	6.3
BELARUS		895	339	147	54	43.4	36.7	15.9
BENIN	LDC	4	1	1	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
BHUTAN	LDC	41	31	1	0	3.2	0.0	0.0
BOLIVIA		11'047	331	163	138	49.2	84.7	41.7
BOTSWANA		1'127	1'123	19	0	1.7	0.0	0.0
BR.IND.OC.TR		161	8	8	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
BRAZIL		946'873	410'009	207'122	130'445	50.5	63.0	31.8
BRUNEI DARSM		32	9	1	0	11.1	0.0	0.0
BURKINA FASO	LDC	10	10	10	5	100.0	50.0	50.0
BURUNDI	LDC	86	0	0	0			
CAMBODIA	LDC	3'014	2'720	45	33	1.7	73.3	1.2
CAMEROON		5'507	419	117	68	27.9	58.1	16.2
CAPE VERDE	LDC	45	13	8	5	61.5	62.5	38.5
CENT.AFR.REP	LDC	159	2	1	0	50.0	0.0	0.0
CHAD	LDC	46	41	41	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
CHILE		224'311	68'820	31'128	28'681	45.2	92.1	41.7
CHINA		4'526'960	2'774'844	1'795'848	1'405'374	64.7	78.3	50.6
CHRISTMASIS		0	0	0	0			
COCOS IS		4	3	2	0	66.7	0.0	0.0
COLOMBIA		216'617	49'331	16'431	10'049	33.3	61.2	20.4
COMOROS	LDC	28	0	0	0			
CONGO		5'580	4	4	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
COOK IS		55	0	0	0			
COSTA RICA		132'782	30'734	15'862	11'001	51.6	69.4	35.8
COTE DIVOIRE		44'620	640	594	148	92.8	24.9	23.1
CROATIA		7'216	5'266	3'556	2'279	67.5	64.1	43.3
CUBA		255'101	42'956	36'717	36'251	85.5	98.7	84.4
CYPRUS		848	484	177	63	36.6	35.6	13.0
DJIBOUTI	LDC	3	0	0	0			
DOMINICA		998	574	427	143	74.4	33.5	24.9
DOMINICAN RP		78'455	31'843	11'094	3'179	34.8	28.7	10.0
ECUADOR		100'214	10'148	3'198	2'161	31.5	67.6	21.3
EGYPT		20'926	18'419	4'865	4'194	26.4	86.2	22.8
EL SALVADOR		31'710	12'579	3'184	1'426	25.3	44.8	11.3
EQ.GUINEA	LDC	68	0	0	0			
ERITREA		59	0	0	0			
ESTONIA		6'556	1'983	1'290	1'054	65.1	81.7	53.2
ETHIOPIA	LDC	5'279	14	14	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
FALKLAND IS		0	0	0	0			
FIJI		1'769	407	294	252	72.2	85.7	61.9
FR.POLYNESIA		489	43	31	8	72.1	25.8	18.6
GABON		70	13	10	0	76.9	0.0	0.0
GAMBIA	LDC	98	45	45	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
GEORGIA		322	60	56	0	93.3	0.0	0.0
GHANA		9'164	181	166	32	91.7	19.3	17.7
GIBRALTAR		62	35	32	0	91.4	0.0	0.0
GUAM		1'032	70	57	53	81.4	93.0	75.7

GSP imports and utilization by beneficiary countries

Reporter: CANADA

Year: 1997 ; Imports in thousands US\$

Benef. Country	Cat.	Imports Total	Imports Dutiable	Imports GSP-Covered	Imports GSP-Received	Pot.Cover. Rate (%) (= 5 / 4)	Utiliz. Rate (%) (= 6 / 5)	Utility Rate (%) (= 6 / 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GUATEMALA		95'870	34'849	26'411	24'948	75.8	94.5	71.6
GUINEA	LDC	18'833	14	6	0	42.9	0.0	0.0
GUINEABISSAU	LDC	127	0	0	0			
HAITI	LDC	3'055	1'631	524	184	32.1	35.1	11.3
HONDURAS		38'946	17'272	2'506	621	14.5	24.8	3.6
HONG KONG		905'788	533'681	192'016	76'381	36.0	39.8	14.3
INDIA		425'671	231'719	128'280	102'793	55.4	80.1	44.4
INDONESIA		581'192	309'696	134'075	104'316	43.3	77.8	33.7
IRAQ		95'701	7	7	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
JORDAN		607	294	50	14	17.0	28.0	4.8
KAZAKHSTAN		5'282	4'961	32	32	0.6	100.0	0.6
KENYA		12'961	592	578	365	97.6	63.1	61.7
KIRIBATI	LDC	1	0		0			
KOREA REP		2'024'599	924'844	686'444	397'596	74.2	57.9	43.0
KUWAIT		1'425	1'371	18	0	1.3	0.0	0.0
KYRGYZSTAN		80	75	2	0	2.7	0.0	0.0
LAO P.DEM.R.	LDC	5'703	1'147	51	3	4.4	5.9	0.3
LATVIA		1'574	504	384	172	76.2	44.8	34.1
LEBANON		4'074	2'048	1'520	1'348	74.2	88.7	65.8
LESOTHO	LDC	4'020	4'020	0	0	0.0		0.0
LIBERIA	LDC	26	21	21	18	100.0	85.7	85.7
LITHUANIA		15'954	3'055	873	753	28.6	86.3	24.6
MACAU		39'929	32'632	2'170	453	6.6	20.9	1.4
MACEDONIA		3'297	3'191	646	0	20.2	0.0	0.0
MADAGASCAR	LDC	4'149	502	216	90	43.0	41.7	17.9
MALAWI	LDC	2'125	676	517	491	76.5	95.0	72.6
MALAYSIA		1'351'774	289'027	266'136	151'207	92.1	56.8	52.3
MALDIVES	LDC	142	137	2	0	1.5	0.0	0.0
MALI	LDC	9'902	179	171	0	95.5	0.0	0.0
MARSHALL IS		5	0	0	0			
MAURITANIA	LDC	77	25	3	0	12.0	0.0	0.0
MAURITIUS		6'004	4'685	206	94	4.4	45.6	2.0
MEXICO		2'978'018	152'610	122'678	1'954	80.4	1.6	1.3
MICRONESIA		160	160	0	0	0.0		0.0
MOROCCO		47'394	5'322	1'451	877	27.3	60.4	16.5
MOZAMBIQUE	LDC	840	37	7	0	18.9	0.0	0.0
N.E.S.		618	613	613	611	100.0	99.7	99.7
NAMIBIA		11'974	48	46	0	95.8	0.0	0.0
NAURU		36	21	20	0	95.2	0.0	0.0
NEPAL	LDC	3'886	3'154	1'040	540	33.0	51.9	17.1
NETH.ANTILES		4'664	44	41	0	93.2	0.0	0.0
NEW CALEDNIA		1'395	31	26	0	83.9	0.0	0.0
NICARAGUA		7'084	3'076	292	151	9.5	51.7	4.9
NIGER	LDC	6'057	414	360	5	87.0	1.4	1.2
NIGERIA		375'384	69	68	43	98.6	63.2	62.3
NIUE		77	77	77	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
NORFOLK IS		0	0	0	0			
PAKISTAN		112'513	88'467	14'135	12'543	16.0	88.7	14.2
PANAMA		32'933	1'275	798	680	62.6	85.2	53.3
PAPUA N.GUIN		1'258	6	6	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
PARAGUAY		2'370	403	256	153	63.5	59.8	38.0
PERU		96'984	25'154	18'370	16'904	73.0	92.0	67.2
PHILIPPINES		521'014	166'810	108'253	58'300	64.9	53.9	34.9
PITCAIRN		4'209	22	22	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
QATAR		27'326	338	0	0	0.0		0.0
REP MOLDOVA		2'327	2'286	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

GSP imports and utilization by beneficiary countries

Reporter: CANADA

Year: 1997 ; Imports in thousands US\$

Benef. Country	Cat.	Imports Total	Imports Dutiable	Imports GSP-Covered	Imports GSP-Received	Pot.Cover. Rate (%) (= 5 / 4)	Utiliz. Rate (%) (= 6 / 5)	Utility Rate (%) (= 6 / 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RUSSIAN FED		472'629	185'424	37'890	16'724	20.4	44.1	9.0
RWANDA	LDC	163	0	0	0			
SAMOA	LDC	80	58	50	0	86.2	0.0	0.0
SAO TOME PRN	LDC	29	2	2	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
SENEGAL		2'557	908	895	7	98.6	0.8	0.8
SEYCHELLES		1'144	21	13	0	61.9	0.0	0.0
SIERRA LEONE	LDC	6'990	1'266	1'171	612	92.5	52.3	48.3
SINGAPORE		834'412	118'131	114'503	12'926	96.9	11.3	10.9
SLOVENIA		30'122	21'159	16'720	14'080	79.0	84.2	66.5
SOLOMON IS	LDC	14	2	1	0	50.0	0.0	0.0
SOMALIA	LDC	59	49	49	49	100.0	100.0	100.0
SOUTH AFRICA		356'895	93'117	50'481	34'113	54.2	67.6	36.6
SRI LANKA		38'766	28'780	17'589	14'318	61.1	81.4	49.7
ST.HELENA		45	15	15	15	100.0	100.0	100.0
SUDAN	LDC	52	5	5	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
SURINAME		18'174	220	148	0	67.3	0.0	0.0
SWAZILAND		3'864	262	85	24	32.4	28.2	9.2
SYRIA		981	631	121	77	19.2	63.6	12.2
TAJIKISTAN		499	0	0	0			
TANZANIA	LDC	2'091	658	653	651	99.2	99.7	98.9
THAILAND		842'216	382'448	274'620	183'997	71.8	67.0	48.1
TOGO	LDC	39'446	12	12	12	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOKELAU		2'523	2'168	1'008	879	46.5	87.2	40.5
TONGA		35	17	17	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
TUNISIA		6'608	1'699	411	162	24.2	39.4	9.5
TURKMENISTAN		5	2	2	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
UGANDA	LDC	7'396	54	54	47	100.0	87.0	87.0
UKRAINE		18'117	14'223	5'821	4'320	40.9	74.2	30.4
UNTD ARAB EM		9'975	6'785	3'084	1'167	45.5	37.8	17.2
URUGUAY		47'759	7'515	3'962	3'393	52.7	85.6	45.1
UZBEKISTAN		8'718	17	15	0	88.2	0.0	0.0
VANUATU	LDC	1	0	0	0			
VENEZUELA		699'922	33'270	7'860	5'475	23.6	69.7	16.5
VIET NAM		107'379	71'287	18'752	17'163	26.3	91.5	24.1
YEMEN	LDC	20'889	2	2	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
ZAIRE	LDC	7'384	78	1	0	1.3	0.0	0.0
ZAMBIA	LDC	23'348	14	14	9	100.0	64.3	64.3
ZIMBABWE		12'497	8'555	7'124	4'398	83.3	61.7	51.4
TOTALS:		20'807'597	7'413'306	4'464'341	2'943'737	60.2	65.9	39.7

GSP imports and utilization by beneficiary countries

Reporter: SWITZERLAND

Year: 1997 ; Imports in thousands US\$

Benef. Country	Cat.	Imports Total	Imports Dutiable	Imports GSP-Covered	Imports GSP-Received	Pot.Cover. Rate (%) (= 5 / 4)	Utiliz. Rate (%) (= 6 / 5)	Utility Rate (%) (= 6 / 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AFGHANISTAN	LDC	1'128	1'128	1'127	937	99.9	83.1	83.0
ALBANIA		637	637	267	13	42.0	4.7	2.0
ALGERIA		143'412	143'412	622	25	0.4	4.0	0.0
ANGOLA	LDC	51	51	7	0	14.7	0.0	0.0
ANGUILLA		57'538	57'538	55'329	324	96.2	0.6	0.6
ANTIGUA,BARB		282	282	279	55	99.0	19.7	19.5
ARGENTINA		45'903	45'903	10'548	8'170	23.0	77.5	17.8
ARMENIA		2'927	2'927	2'918	2	99.7	0.1	0.1
AZERBAIJAN		501	501	262	14	52.3	5.5	2.9
BAHAMAS		44'655	44'655	10'747	303	24.1	2.8	0.7
BAHRAIN		42'626	42'626	42'616	20'385	100.0	47.8	47.8
BANGLADESH	LDC	17'587	17'587	17'174	3'473	97.7	20.2	19.7
BARBADOS		449	449	443	208	98.6	47.0	46.4
BELIZE		18	18	16	0	93.2	0.0	0.0
BENIN	LDC	89	89	87	0	97.5	0.0	0.0
BERMUDA		14'925	14'925	14'758	0	98.9	0.0	0.0
BHUTAN	LDC	44	44	3	1	7.0	23.4	1.6
BOLIVIA		1'086	1'086	302	242	27.8	80.1	22.3
BOSNIA HERZG		668	668	632	424	94.7	67.0	63.5
BOTSWANA		10	10	1	0	14.9	0.0	0.0
BR.IND.OC.TR		2	2	2	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
BRAZIL		236'470	236'470	104'154	54'880	44.0	52.7	23.2
BRUNEI DARSM		113	113	113	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
BURKINA FASO	LDC	715	715	623	215	87.2	34.5	30.0
BURUNDI	LDC	1'216	1'216	390	1	32.1	0.2	0.1
CAMBODIA	LDC	915	915	912	86	99.7	9.4	9.4
CAMEROON		2'777	2'777	115	84	4.1	72.9	3.0
CAPE VERDE	LDC	0	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
CAYMAN IS		275	275	271	35	98.7	12.8	12.6
CENT.AFR.REP	LDC	684	684	54	0	7.9	0.0	0.0
CHAD	LDC	226	226	226	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
CHILE		47'691	47'691	25'117	24'145	52.7	96.1	50.6
CHINA		1'076'416	1'076'416	1'019'762	523'682	94.7	51.4	48.7
COLOMBIA		86'130	86'130	41'145	341	47.8	0.8	0.4
COMOROS	LDC	88	88	0	0	0.0		0.0
CONGO		307	307	6	0	1.8	0.0	0.0
COSTA RICA		43'167	43'167	1'131	514	2.6	45.5	1.2
COTE DIVOIRE		15'570	15'570	630	130	4.0	20.6	0.8
CROATIA		22'686	22'686	20'625	16'479	90.9	79.9	72.6
CUBA		13'616	13'616	1'314	0	9.7	0.0	0.0
CYPRUS		4'949	4'949	2'091	377	42.2	18.1	7.6
DJIBOUTI	LDC	219	219	56	0	25.3	0.0	0.0
DOMINICA		13	13	12	9	96.8	70.1	67.8
DOMINICAN RP		5'204	5'204	398	45	7.7	11.3	0.9
ECUADOR		21'077	21'077	634	585	3.0	92.3	2.8
EGYPT		6'311	6'311	4'016	2'906	63.6	72.4	46.0
EL SALVADOR		4'907	4'907	446	346	9.1	77.6	7.1
ERITREA	LDC	51	51	28	28	55.5	99.5	55.3
ETHIOPIA	LDC	422	67	124	7	185.2	5.9	11.0
FALKLAND IS		2	2	2	2	100.0	100.0	100.0
FIJI		47	47	47	47	100.0	99.8	99.8
FR.POLYNESIA		1'308	1'308	1'292	145	98.8	11.2	11.1
GABON		238	238	38	35	16.1	91.3	14.7
GAMBIA	LDC	16	16	12	0	73.2	0.0	0.0
GAZA STRIP		2	2	0	0	0.0		0.0
GEORGIA		1'005	1'005	1'003	0	99.9	0.0	0.0

GSP imports and utilization by beneficiary countries

Reporter: SWITZERLAND

Year: 1997 ; Imports in thousands US\$

Benef. Country	Cat.	Imports Total	Imports Dutiable	Imports GSP-Covered	Imports GSP-Received	Pot.Cover. Rate (%) (= 5 / 4)	Utiliz. Rate (%) (= 6 / 5)	Utility Rate (%) (= 6 / 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GHANA		19'914	19'914	444	318	2.2	71.6	1.6
GIBRALTAR		24'776	24'776	24'404	328	98.5	1.3	1.3
GRENADA		734	734	1	0	0.1	25.5	0.0
GUATEMALA		16'132	16'132	515	430	3.2	83.5	2.7
GUINEA	LDC	663	663	54	6	8.1	10.8	0.9
GUYANA		138	138	0	0	0.0		0.0
HAITI	LDC	1'615	1'615	992	480	61.5	48.4	29.7
HONDURAS		9'127	9'127	54	53	0.6	98.2	0.6
HONG KONG		486'877	486'877	480'718	39'919	98.7	8.3	8.2
INDIA		310'590	310'590	276'931	239'961	89.2	86.7	77.3
INDONESIA		123'852	123'852	98'978	65'970	79.9	66.7	53.3
IRAN		72'696	72'696	47'653	29'310	65.6	61.5	40.3
IRAQ		9'164	9'164	0	0	0.0		0.0
JAMAICA		2'172	2'172	1'226	1'029	56.4	83.9	47.4
JORDAN		151	151	140	77	93.0	55.1	51.3
KAZAKHSTAN		3'229	3'229	3'200	0	99.1	0.0	0.0
KENYA		14'324	14'324	550	157	3.8	28.5	1.1
KIRIBATI	LDC	3	3	3	3	100.0	98.5	98.5
KOREA REP		333'659	333'659	325'590	134'824	97.6	41.4	40.4
KUWAIT		6'868	6'868	5'588	2'507	81.4	44.9	36.5
KYRGYZSTAN		164	164	163	0	99.5	0.0	0.0
LAO P.DEM.R.	LDC	2'439	2'439	1'217	3	49.9	0.2	0.1
LEBANON		121'075	121'075	120'552	16'063	99.6	13.3	13.3
LESOTHO		64	64	27	0	42.1	0.0	0.0
LIBERIA	LDC	261	261	195	130	74.7	66.5	49.7
LIBYA		205'046	205'046	9	5	0.0	56.5	0.0
MACAU		5'823	5'823	5'797	70	99.6	1.2	1.2
MACEDONIA		3'063	3'063	1'713	1'326	55.9	77.4	43.3
MADAGASCAR	LDC	2'109	2'109	729	303	34.6	41.6	14.4
MALAWI	LDC	4'710	4'710	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MALAYSIA		122'754	122'754	118'242	46'783	96.3	39.6	38.1
MALDIVES	LDC	99	99	94	0	95.2	0.0	0.0
MALI	LDC	2'807	2'807	2'701	25	96.2	0.9	0.9
MALTA		2'311	2'311	2'276	1'620	98.5	71.2	70.1
MARSHALL IS		2'261	2'261	2'261	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
MAURITANIA	LDC	210	210	90	60	42.7	67.0	28.6
MAURITIUS		20'283	20'283	18'373	6'925	90.6	37.7	34.1
MEXICO		46'597	46'597	24'541	14'571	52.7	59.4	31.3
MICRONESIA		5	5	5	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
MONGOLIA		1'281	1'281	1'257	1	98.2	0.1	0.1
MONTSERRAT		0	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
MOROCCO		36'414	36'414	25'158	22'934	69.1	91.2	63.0
MOZAMBIQUE	LDC	1'034	1'034	5	0	0.5	0.0	0.0
MYANMAR	LDC	2'109	2'109	2'051	53	97.2	2.6	2.5
N.E.S.		23	23	23	1	100.0	5.5	5.5
N.MARIANA IS		4	4	0	0	3.8	0.0	0.0
NAMIBIA		245	245	117	84	47.9	71.9	34.4
NAURU		4	4	4	4	100.0	100.0	100.0
NEPAL	LDC	7'564	7'564	7'416	6'931	98.0	93.5	91.6
NETH.ANTILES		219	219	216	0	98.5	0.0	0.0
NICARAGUA		7'528	7'528	163	148	2.2	90.6	2.0
NIGER	LDC	208	208	189	87	90.9	46.1	41.9
NIGERIA		309'775	309'775	931	856	0.3	92.0	0.3
OCEANIAN NES		22	22	0	0	0.0		0.0
OMAN		1'043	1'043	283	59	27.1	20.8	5.7
PAKISTAN		33'327	33'327	28'990	27'262	87.0	94.0	81.8

GSP imports and utilization by beneficiary countries

Reporter: SWITZERLAND

Year: 1997 ; Imports in thousands US\$

Benef. Country	Cat.	Imports Total	Imports Dutiable	Imports GSP-Covered	Imports GSP-Received	Pot.Cover. Rate (%) (= 5 / 4)	Utiliz. Rate (%) (= 6 / 5)	Utility Rate (%) (= 6 / 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PANAMA		42'382	42'382	30'738	3'036	72.5	9.9	7.2
PAPUA N.GUIN		413	413	11	11	2.8	99.9	2.8
PARAGUAY		1'919	1'919	849	798	44.3	94.0	41.6
PERU		11'806	11'806	4'621	3'480	39.1	75.3	29.5
PHILIPPINES		53'754	53'754	42'228	20'128	78.6	47.7	37.4
PITCAIRN		73	73	40	2	54.6	6.1	3.3
QATAR		38	38	36	0	94.5	0.0	0.0
REP MOLDOVA		459	459	278	1	60.5	0.4	0.3
RWANDA	LDC	57	57	51	0	90.1	0.2	0.1
SAO TOME PRN	LDC	387	387	216	216	55.9	100.0	55.9
SAUDI ARABIA		326'157	326'157	294'221	18'393	90.2	6.3	5.6
SENEGAL		2'737	2'737	850	64	31.1	7.5	2.3
SEYCHELLES		120	120	29	11	24.0	37.2	8.9
SIERRA LEONE	LDC	1'728	1'728	1'605	1'407	92.8	87.7	81.4
SINGAPORE		127'954	127'954	124'624	21'957	97.4	17.6	17.2
SOLOMON IS	LDC	0	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
SOMALIA	LDC	41	41	10	9	23.4	96.3	22.6
SOUTH AFRICA		272'313	272'313	215'653	4'312	79.2	2.0	1.6
SRI LANKA		27'841	27'841	23'505	4'116	84.4	17.5	14.8
ST.KITTS-NEV		1	1	1	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
ST.LUCIA		4	4	4	2	100.0	49.2	49.2
ST.PIERRE,MQ		546	546	541	0	99.0	0.0	0.0
ST.VINCENT,G		200	200	27	8	13.4	28.9	3.9
SUDAN	LDC	932	932	696	3	74.7	0.4	0.3
SURINAME		97	97	85	24	88.0	27.9	24.6
SWAZILAND		140	140	60	59	42.8	99.0	42.3
SYRIA		340	340	304	187	89.2	61.4	54.8
TAJKISTAN		666	666	666	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
TANZANIA	LDC	2'039	2'039	378	15	18.5	4.0	0.7
THAILAND		385'840	385'840	332'796	114'928	86.3	34.5	29.8
TOGO	LDC	2'245	2'245	185	39	8.3	20.9	1.7
TRINIDAD TBG		208	208	69	7	32.9	10.5	3.5
TUNISIA		12'732	12'732	10'205	5'958	80.2	58.4	46.8
TURKMENISTAN		286	286	286	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
TURKS,CAICOS		4	4	4	4	100.0	96.2	96.2
TUVALU	LDC	13	13	0	0	1.9	0.0	0.0
UGANDA	LDC	10'902	10'902	1'156	10	10.6	0.9	0.1
UNTD ARAB EM		12'303	12'303	11'783	587	95.8	5.0	4.8
URUGUAY		10'103	10'103	3'554	1'371	35.2	38.6	13.6
US.VIRGIN IS		336	336	335	2	100.0	0.6	0.6
UZBEKISTAN		3'920	3'920	3'905	0	99.6	0.0	0.0
VANUATU	LDC	25	25	25	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
VENEZUELA		12'239	12'239	9'032	222	73.8	2.5	1.8
VIET NAM		48'690	48'690	40'619	17'543	83.4	43.2	36.0
YEMEN	LDC	652	652	636	0	97.5	0.0	0.0
YUGOSLAVIA		12'426	12'426	8'118	5'907	65.3	72.8	47.5
ZAIRE	LDC	1'144	1'144	337	97	29.5	28.9	8.5
ZAMBIA	LDC	344	344	303	2	88.1	0.5	0.5
ZIMBABWE		23'956	23'956	3'319	454	13.9	13.7	1.9
TOTALS:		5'762'451	5'762'097	4'186'755	1'546'752	72.7	36.9	26.8

GSP imports and utilization by beneficiary countries

Reporter: NORWAY

Year: 1997 ; Imports in thousands US\$

Benef. Country	Cat.	Imports Total	Imports Dutiable	Imports GSP-Covered	Imports GSP-Received	Pot.Cover. Rate (%) (= 5 / 4)	Utiliz. Rate (%) (= 6 / 5)	Utility Rate (%) (= 6 / 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AFGHANISTAN	LDC	394	394	394	237	100.0	60.2	60.2
ALGERIA		11'693	28	28	20	100.0	71.4	71.4
ANGOLA	LDC	19	0	0	0			
ANTIGUA,BARB		1'782	0	0	0			
ARGENTINA		51'123	20'166	20'084	15'014	99.6	74.8	74.5
BAHAMAS		112'238	0	0	0			
BAHRAIN		3'438	2'997	2'917	2'916	97.3	100.0	97.3
BANGLADESH	LDC	22'468	20'230	20'230	13'229	100.0	65.4	65.4
BARBADOS		8'627	145	145	143	100.0	98.6	98.6
BERMUDA		99'744	1	0	0	0.0		0.0
BHUTAN	LDC	2	1	1	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
BOLIVIA		429	3	3	3	100.0	100.0	100.0
BOSNIA HERZG		477	100	0	0	0.0		0.0
BOTSWANA		102'718	8'613	8'613	8'613	100.0	100.0	100.0
BR.VIRGIN IS		3'787	0	0	0			
BRAZIL		197'305	23'669	20'918	13'449	88.4	64.3	56.8
BRUNEI DARSM		8	8	0	0	0.0		0.0
BURUNDI	LDC	411	0	0	0			
CAMBODIA	LDC	745	745	745	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
CAMEROON		397	0	0	0			
CAYMAN IS		750	0	0	0			
CHAD	LDC	1	1	1	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
CHILE		41'200	13'496	13'491	5'311	100.0	39.4	39.4
CHINA		796'904	599'560	303'128	268'011	50.6	88.4	44.7
COLOMBIA		50'021	1'190	1'171	1'043	98.4	89.1	87.6
CONGO		4'784	1	1	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
COSTA RICA		24'661	1'254	1'231	988	98.2	80.3	78.8
COTE DIVOIRE		407	42	42	16	100.0	38.1	38.1
CROATIA		5'739	2'540	1'630	1'307	64.2	80.2	51.5
CUBA		242	207	207	84	100.0	40.6	40.6
CYPRUS		2'993	2'379	784	765	33.0	97.6	32.2
DOMINICAN RP		601	164	102	34	62.2	33.3	20.7
ECUADOR		7'631	668	666	623	99.7	93.5	93.3
EGYPT		5'871	3'411	565	441	16.6	78.1	12.9
EL SALVADOR		1'749	120	118	11	98.3	9.3	9.2
EQ.GUINEA	LDC	13	0	0	0			
ETHIOPIA	LDC	2'357	884	884	882	100.0	99.8	99.8
FALKLAND IS		28	0	0	0			
FR.POLYNESIA		2	0	0	0			
GABON		4'210	0	0	0			
GHANA		2'128	67	67	65	100.0	97.0	97.0
GIBRALTAR		7'753	0	0	0			
GRENADA		66	0	0	0			
GUAM		7	0	0	0			
GUATEMALA		19'913	1'088	1'069	816	98.3	76.3	75.0
GUINEA	LDC	20'784	0	0	0			
GUYANA		226	0	0	0			
HAITI	LDC	91	86	86	31	100.0	36.0	36.0
HONDURAS		395	99	71	35	71.7	49.3	35.4
HONG KONG		163'336	111'982	35'466	13'506	31.7	38.1	12.1
INDIA		120'974	76'199	32'278	26'943	42.4	83.5	35.4
INDONESIA		75'848	36'186	14'324	12'679	39.6	88.5	35.0
IRAN		9'384	8'949	8'939	6'046	99.9	67.6	67.6
JAMAICA		115'137	61	12	8	19.7	66.7	13.1
JORDAN		212	86	78	64	90.7	82.1	74.4
KENYA		8'825	1'941	1'795	1'358	92.5	75.7	70.0

GSP imports and utilization by beneficiary countries

Reporter: NORWAY

Year: 1997 ; Imports in thousands US\$

Benef. Country	Cat.	Imports Total	Imports Dutiable	Imports GSP-Covered	Imports GSP-Received	Pot.Cover. Rate (%) (= 5 / 4)	Utiliz. Rate (%) (= 6 / 5)	Utility Rate (%) (= 6 / 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KOREA REP		487'723	104'096	89'969	75'307	86.4	83.7	72.3
LAO P.DEM.R.	LDC	4'024	3'703	3'703	898	100.0	24.3	24.3
LEBANON		23'476	160	124	115	77.5	92.7	71.9
LIBERIA	LDC	473'112	0	0	0			
LIBYA		15'835	0	0	0			
MACAU		7'366	7'216	56	52	0.8	92.9	0.7
MACEDONIA		438	359	59	0	16.4	0.0	0.0
MADAGASCAR	LDC	647	415	415	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
MALAWI	LDC	1'230	9	9	7	100.0	77.8	77.8
MALAYSIA		96'919	51'224	44'616	29'456	87.1	66.0	57.5
MALDIVES	LDC	1	0	0	0			
MALI	LDC	235	17	17	16	100.0	94.1	94.1
MALTA		47'544	731	570	138	78.0	24.2	18.9
MAURITIUS		1'872	1'852	100	35	5.4	35.0	1.9
MEXICO		50'629	7'112	6'602	3'970	92.8	60.1	55.8
MONGOLIA		4	4	0	0	0.0		0.0
MOROCCO		33'792	22'277	18'763	16'561	84.2	88.3	74.3
MOZAMBIQUE	LDC	6	0	0	0			
MYANMAR	LDC	1'470	244	244	110	100.0	45.1	45.1
N.E.S.		23'825	0	0	0			
NAMIBIA		4'457	13	13	5	100.0	38.5	38.5
NEPAL	LDC	401	374	374	336	100.0	89.8	89.8
NETH.ANTILES		7'206	1	1	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
NICARAGUA		646	15	15	2	100.0	13.3	13.3
NIGER	LDC	10	6	6	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
NIGERIA		2'385	3	3	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
OMAN		40	4	4	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
PAKISTAN		40'235	31'344	15'365	14'323	49.0	93.2	45.7
PANAMA		20'845	116	108	29	93.1	26.9	25.0
PAPUA N.GUIN		31	27	27	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
PARAGUAY		27	14	14	1	100.0	7.1	7.1
PERU		71'698	22'009	21'530	1'264	97.8	5.9	5.7
PHILIPPINES		29'706	9'306	6'719	3'279	72.2	48.8	35.2
QATAR		1	0	0	0			
SAUDI ARABIA		14'152	11'641	11'640	11'122	100.0	95.5	95.5
SENEGAL		56	34	28	11	82.4	39.3	32.4
SINGAPORE		153'568	83'010	79'034	59'064	95.2	74.7	71.2
SLOVENIA		27'052	12'128	8'758	8'258	72.2	94.3	68.1
SOUTH AFRICA		74'818	18'048	17'939	12'306	99.4	68.6	68.2
SRI LANKA		11'059	8'327	4'131	3'029	49.6	73.3	36.4
ST.LUCIA		46	41	41	41	100.0	100.0	100.0
ST.VINCENT,G		8'135	0	0	0			
SUDAN	LDC	2'760	1'795	1'795	1'793	100.0	99.9	99.9
SURINAME		101'943	5	0	0	0.0		0.0
SWAZILAND		9	9	9	9	100.0	100.0	100.0
SYRIA		421	403	13	0	3.2	0.0	0.0
TANZANIA	LDC	3'847	2'668	2'668	2'664	100.0	99.9	99.9
THAILAND		102'344	59'369	39'228	33'170	66.1	84.6	55.9
TOGO	LDC	49	8	8	7	100.0	87.5	87.5
TRINIDAD TBG		4'780	1	1	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
TUNISIA		8'543	3'388	716	313	21.1	43.7	9.2
UGANDA	LDC	4'431	2'463	2'463	2'423	100.0	98.4	98.4
UNTD ARAB EM		2'641	1'735	237	0	13.7	0.0	0.0
URUGUAY		14'839	289	271	123	93.8	45.4	42.6
VENEZUELA		51'896	470	470	370	100.0	78.7	78.7
VIET NAM		34'718	24'198	7'220	6'348	29.8	87.9	26.2

GSP imports and utilization by beneficiary countries

Reporter: NORWAY

Year: 1997 ; Imports in thousands US\$

Benef. Country	Cat.	Imports Total	Imports Dutiable	Imports GSP- Covered	Imports GSP- Received	Pot.Cover. Rate (%) (= 5 / 4)	Utiliz. Rate (%) (= 6 / 5)	Utility Rate (%) (= 6 / 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
YEMEN	LDC	4	0	0	0	.	.	.
ZAIRE	LDC	4'079	0	0	0	.	.	.
ZAMBIA	LDC	355	110	110	75	100.0	68.2	68.2
ZIMBABWE		8'069	218	203	74	93.1	36.5	33.9
TOTALS:		4'195'501	1'432'774	878'698	681'801	61.3	77.6	47.6