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**MAIN RECENT INITIATIVES IN FAVOUR OF LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
IN THE AREA OF PREFERENTIAL MARKET ACCESS:
PRELIMINARY IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Note by the UNCTAD secretariat

Corrigendum

Paragraphs 23 and 24 and the annex table (section relevant to Japan) of the note should read as follows:

23. In **Japan**, the sudden decrease in the utilization ratio to 57.4 per cent in 2001 from 76.4 per cent in 2000 was mainly explained by a sharp (+29 per cent) increase in the total value of imports eligible for GSP treatment in 2001 (as a result of significant improvements in product coverage), while total imports effectively receiving preferential treatment did not change significantly in 2001 compared with 2000 or earlier years. The product coverage and utilization ratios are both likely to increase as a result of the changes introduced in market access preferences in 2003.

24. Utilization ratios appear to vary considerably among products. In particular, high ratios (almost 100 per cent) have been recorded for fish products, hides and skins, and footwear products. Conversely, lower than average ratios have been recorded for metals and textile products. The low utilization of preferences for textile and clothing products has been explained by difficulties in complying with origin requirements under the scheme. The LDC that has benefited most from the Japanese scheme is Cambodia.

Annex table
The use of market access preferences granted by Quad countries to LDCs

Country	Year	Total imports	Dutiable imports	Imports eligible for GSP treatment	Imports receiving GSP treatment	Product coverage ratio	Utilization ratio	Utility ratio
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(5)/(4)	(6)/(5)	(6)/(4)
		million \$					%	
Quad	1994	5,347.0	3,917.3	2,071.0	999.0	52.9	48.2	25.5
	1995	6,087.8	4,706.1	2,564.3	1,361.2	54.5	53.1	28.9
	1996	9,956.3	7,451.1	2,985.0	1,517.9	40.1	50.9	20.4
	1997	10,634.1	8,163.4	5,923.1	1,788.2	72.6	30.2	21.9
	1998	9,795.7	7,915.1	5,564.2	2,704.5	70.3	48.6	34.2
	1999	10,486.5	8,950.4	5,869.3	3,487.5	65.6	59.4	39.0
	2000	13,359.2	11,715.5	7,836.0	4,990.2	66.9	63.7	42.6
	2001	12,838.2	11,167.1	7,185.5	4,919.9	64.3	68.5	44.1
Canada	1994	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	1995	175.9	41.3	6.4	4.1	15.5	64.1	9.9
	1996	336.9	34.5	6.3	2.9	18.3	46.0	8.4
	1997	205.3	47.3	8.6	4.7	18.2	54.7	9.9
	1998	256.0	92.1	9.8	5.8	10.6	59.2	6.3
	1999	154.6	60.7	8.2	4.9	13.5	59.8	8.1
	2000	180.1	75.9	9.9	7.2	13.0	72.7	9.5
	2001	243.2	94.6	11.4	8.0	12.1	70.2	8.5
European Union	1994	2,471.2	1,823.4	1,791.7	748.1	98.3	41.8	41.0
	1995	2,814.6	2,277.8	2,246.3	1,077.6	98.6	48.0	47.3
	1996	3,219.0	2,580.3	2,520.1	1,196.8	97.7	47.5	46.4
	1997	3,614.8	2,926.3	2,888.8	770.8	98.7	26.7	26.3
	1998	3,519.4	2,932.1	2,908.0	761.8	99.2	26.2	26.0
	1999	3,562.2	3,100.9	3,075.2	1,035.0	99.2	33.7	33.4
	2000	4,247.1	3,671.7	3,633.6	1,499.5	99.0	41.3	40.8
	2001	4,372.4	3,958.1	3,935.7	1,847.4	99.4	46.9	46.7
Japan	1994	1,120.5	695.5	211.2	200.5	30.4	94.9	28.8
	1995	1,309.8	912.7	241.9	230.1	26.5	95.1	25.2
	1996	1,504.3	939.8	388.9	269.9	41.4	69.4	28.7
	1997	1,204.9	757.3	306.3	222.1	40.4	72.5	29.3
	1998	1,045.4	643.8	260.9	189.9	56.5	72.8	29.5
	1999	989.0	679.6	286.4	231.9	53.9	81.0	34.1
	2000	1,236.5	881.3	308.7	236.0	69.8	76.4	26.8
	2001	1,001.3	754.9	398.1	228.4	69.9	57.4	30.3
United States	1994	1,755.3	1,398.4	68.1	50.4	4.9	74.0	3.6
	1995	1,787.5	1,474.3	69.7	49.4	4.7	70.9	3.4
	1996	4,896.1	3,896.5	69.7	48.3	1.8	69.3	1.2
	1997	5,609.1	4,432.5	2,719.4	790.6	61.4	29.1	17.8
	1998	4,974.9	4,247.1	2,282.4	1,747.0	53.7	76.5	41.1
	1999	5,780.7	5,109.2	2,419.7	2,215.7	47.4	91.6	43.4
	2000	7,695.5	7,086.6	3,577.2	3,247.5	50.5	90.8	45.8
	2001	7,221.3	6,716.3	2,960.1	2,836.1	44.1	95.8	42.2

Source: based on UNCTAD (2003, forthcoming)

Notes: (a) Values for Quad countries for 1995 exclude Canada; (b) figures are based on member State notifications; (c) figures for Japan, based on fiscal years, are UNCTAD estimates based on Japanese notifications; (d) figures for the European Union for 1994-1995 exclude Austria, Finland and Sweden.