COUNTRY MARKET STUDY: ROMANIA

<u>Compiled by</u>:
Directorate International Trade
Sub-directorate: Europe, Russia and Middle East
Department of Agriculture
Pretoria
March 2008

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SUMMARY

This country market study of Romania examines the trade flows between South Africa (SA) and Romania. It gives a historical background, looks at country facts; it gives an economic overview and the regional relations as well as Romania's accession to the EU. Then it examines the current SA – Romanian relations. It touches on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) reform. From here it analyses the agricultural trade, inter alia taking into account the following: the most important products imported and exported, the trade balance, the trade potential and an analysis of the market for certain products. Finally, it looks at SA's trade competitors in Romania, at some trade barriers and a conclusion is made on trade with Romania.

Romania is an upper-middle-income country of Eastern Europe. After the collapse of the Soviet Bloc in 1989 -1991, Romania started to embark on a comprehensive macroeconomic restructuring in 1997, but subsequent reform was a frustrating stop and go process. It included the liquidation of large energy-intensive industries and major agricultural and financial reform. The total nominal GDP was the 19th largest in the EU, but because of Romania's large population of about 22 million (ranked 8th in the EU), the GDP per capita is in a lower ranking in the EU.

Romania is one of Europe's major agricultural producers, and the world's sixth-largest agricultural exporter, however exports to other EU countries comprise 75% of these exports. This agricultural sector is heavily dependent upon subsidies from the EU. The SA/EU TDCA regulates trade between SA and Romania, since they joined the EU in 2007.

Agricultural trade between SA and Romania up to 2006 was relatively small. Exports from SA to Romania were less than R 7 million in 2006. More than 48% of this was oranges, followed by pepper of the genus Piper, dried or crushed (20%); 10% was tobacco, partly or wholly stemmed or stripped followed by fruits of the genus CAPSICUM (8%) and Fresh Grapes (7%). Imports from Romania to SA were just more than R 3 million in 2006, of which 94% was seeds of coriander, followed by beans (vigna spp., phaselous) [0.6%]. In 2002 and 2003 the trade balance was in favour of Romania, in 2004 & 2005 exports and imports were almost equal, and in 2006 with a sharp increase of exports to Romania, the trade balance was in favour of SA.

A trade potential index (TPI) was drawn up and it was noted that only a few products with a high index score are currently exported to Romania.

The market for certain product groupings in Romania were analyzed and include the wine market, the soft drinks market and the markets for oranges, fresh grapes, peppers and cut flowers.

It is noted that tariffs for SA exports to Romania has decreased from 2007, as the TDCA replaces the MFN tariff that has been applied previously. The main competitors for imports into Romania were other EU countries, although China and Russia also had a relatively big market share. Romania exports mostly to EU countries, although Turkey also has a meaningful market share.

Finally, we look at the trade barriers, as well as the trade related infrastructure, and a conclusion is made.

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1. INTRODUCTION[i]

1.1 Historical background

Romania as we know it today was formed in 1859 when the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia merged under the ruler Alexandru Ioan Cuza. He was replaced in 1866 by Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen who became known as Prince Carol of Romania.

During the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878, The Kingdom of Romania fought alongside the Russians and provided an opportunity for Romania to gain full independence from the declining Ottoman Empire. At the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, the great powers (the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Italy, Russia and the Ottoman Empire) formally recognized Romania as a sovereign state.

In World War I Romania fought alongside the Triple Entente, the alliance made up of the United Kingdom, France and Russia. At the end of the war the territories of Transylvania, Bessarabia and Bukovina merged with the Kingdom of Romania.

During World War II Romania experienced many power struggles. King Carol II abdicated the throne in 1940 to Ion Antonescu, a fascist dictator who fought alongside the Axis. As the Soviet army advanced on Romania's eastern borders, King Michael I, along with pro-Allied politicians including the Communists, staged a coup against Antonescu and joined the Allies, declaring war on Germany. However, a Soviet occupation took place, and in 1945 King Michael was forced to appoint a pro-Soviet government - designating him as little more than a figurehead. He was forced to abdicate on 30 December 1947.

After King Michael's abdication, Romania was declared a republic and remained under direct economic and military control of the USSR until the late 1950s. Romania's resources were drained by mixed Soviet-Romanian companies designed to mask the looting of the country by the Soviet Union, in addition to excessive war reparations paid to the USSR. Many people were imprisoned for political, economic and other unknown reasons.

In 1958 an agreement was reached which ended in the withdrawal of Soviet troops. A more independent state of affairs followed in contrast to other Warsaw Pact nations, with Romania condemning the invasion of Czechoslovakia led by the USSR, a continuation of diplomatic affairs with Israel after the Six-Day War, and the establishment of diplomatic and economic relations with West Germany.

In March 1965, Nicolae Ceausescu came to power as first secretary of the Romanian Worker's Party. Some of his first actions were to change the name of the party to the Romanian Communist Party and to declare the country the Socialist Republic of Romania, rather than the People's Republic. In 1967 he consolidated his power by becoming president of the State Council and later declaring himself President of Romania.

Initially popular with the people for his independent actions in comparison to other Warsaw Pact nations, he refused to implement liberal reforms at home, following a Stalinist path eschewed by the Soviet Union. Speech and media were strictly controlled by the Securitate, Romania's secret police and urbanization and industrialization plans were implemented in which Ceausescu planned to bulldoze villages in order to move peasants into blocks of flats in the cities.

During the 1980's he ordered the export of most of Romania's agricultural and industrial production, resulting in massive domestic shortages that drastically reduced the standard of living for Romanians. The foreign debts were fully paid in the summer of 1989, but tensions had already grown to a boiling point in the country.

i Discussion based on Country Profile 2007: Romania, The Economist Intelligence Unit, www.eiu.com

Out of all the Eastern European revolutions of 1989, Romania's was the bloodiest.

In December of 1989, Ceausescu's regime collapsed in a series of violent events in Timisoara and Bucharest. The exact details of events remain controversial. Ceausescu was forced to flee the capital amid mass demonstrations that killed many people. After roaming the countryside, he was eventually captured, with his wife Elena, and condemned to death by a military court on Christmas Day, and both were summarily executed.

After the revolution of 1989, Ion Iliescu, a former member of the Communist Party leadership, became leader of the short-lived post-revolution National Salvation Front party. The party immediately assumed control of state institutions, including the media outlets.

In May 1990, Iliescu was elected as Romania's first post-revolutionary president. The elections were condemned by Romanian traditional parties and the western media as un-democratic, but he remained a leading figure in and out of Romanian politics until 2004. Traian Basescu succeeded him.

In December 2004 a new coalition between 4 parties was formed. It survived, largely intact but for the withdrawal of one party in December 2006, into 2007 mainly because of the need for unity in the run-up to EU accession.

In 1993 Romania applied for membership in the European Union, becoming an Associated State in 1995, an Acceding Country and a member of NATO in 2004, and a full member on 01 January 2007.

1.2 Country facts

Romania is in Eastern Europe and is surrounded by the following countries: Ukraine, Moldova, Hungary, Serbia and Bulgaria, with the Black Sea on the one side.

Romania covers 238 391 sq km and the population size was 22.3 million in July 2006. The Capital is Bucharest with a population of 2.5 million. Other big towns are Iasi (317 000), Timisoara (307000), Constanta (307 000), Galati (299 000), Cluj-Napoca (298 000), Craiova (297 000) and Brasov (285 000).

The currency used is the Leu. The plural of Leu is Lei. The average exchange rate in 2006 was Lei 2.81: US$ 1; Lei 3.53:€ 1. The exchange rate on February 5th 2007: Lei 2.61: US$ 1; Lei 3.38: € 1.

The population of Romania has been declining since 1990, due to declining birth rates, increasing mortality rates and emigration. Females accounted for 51.2% and the urban population constituted 52.7% of the population in 2002.

According to the 2002 census 89.5% of the country’s population is ethnic Romanians, followed by ethnic Hungarians (6.6%), Roma (1.8%) and 12 other minority groups. However, some estimates put the Roma population as the largest minority group.

Romania’s population is relatively young compared with countries in Western Europe, with a median age of 34.6 in 2000. In 2005 the 15-59 age group comprised 65.3% and the proportion of the population aged below 14 was 15.7%. The number of people over 60 rose by 500,000 (from 3.6m to 4.1m) between 1990 and 2005.

The collapse of the communist economic system has resulted in significant changes in the size and composition of the labour force. Total employment fell by more than 2.2m, to 8.6m at the end of 2000. Unemployment peaked in 1999, reaching 11.8% in December of that year, and has declined steadily since then. In December 2006 it was around 5.1%. Unemployment has fallen steadily, despite lay-offs and closures in large, loss-making state-owned enterprises, as the creation of new enterprises and the expansion of private-sector activity have helped to absorb some of the displaced labour. Romania has a low rate of unemployment compared with other transition economies, which can be attributed partly to the relatively slow rate of reform and restructuring.

Educational attainment levels in Romania are similar to those of other countries in the region. Some 14% of the population has a higher educational qualification and 21% graduated from secondary school. In the academic year 2005/06 the enrolment rate for the school-age population was 76%.

The level of life expectancy is 68.2 years for males and 75.5years for females. The infant mortality rate has declined significantly from 26.9 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1989 to 15 per 1,000 in 2005, but it is still more than double that in Poland, Hungary and Slovakia. Romania's healthcare system is almost entirely owned by the state and is funded by a combination of employer and employee contributions to the National Healthcare Insurance Fund (CNAS) and direct allocations from the state budget.

Romanian is the official language, but Hungarian and German are also spoken.

Mountains, hills and plains each cover about one-third of the total area. Forests (including some in their primal state) cover more than one-quarter of the area, and the fauna is among the most varied in Europe.

Romania's environmental record has been poor even by regional standards, and its reputation has deteriorated following incidents that have resulted in cross border contamination.

Public investment in essential transport infrastructure took second place to investment in large-scale prestige projects in the 1970s and 1980s, with the result that road and rail networks are among the least extensive in Europe.

Romania is one of the fastest-growing IT markets in Eastern Europe. The country has made significant progress in all of the information and communications technology (ICT) subsectors, including basic telephony, mobile telephony, internet and IT.

Romania has substantial oil and gas reserves attracting the interest of foreign investors and a large-scale and highly developed refining industry. Proven oil reserves are estimated at just under 1bn barrels, and natural gas reserves at 185bn cu meters. Private investment would be needed to develop infrastructure, to be able to supply domestic demand (imports of gas are more than 30% and of oil about 50%).

Romania is rich in coal deposits, with proven coal reserves of 1.46bn tones. The country's coal production has declined by more than 50% since 1989 when output peaked. Coal production underwent a steep decline in the late 1990s, when the government embarked on a programme of mine closures. Output has picked up alongside the economic recovery since 2000, but it is still well down, even compared with the levels of the early 1990s.

1.3 Economic overview

Table 1: Comparative economic indicators, 2006

	Romania	Hungary	Poland	Bulgaria	Czech Republic
GDP (US$ bn)	115.3[a]	111.1[a]	338.1[a]	31.2[a]	137.0[a]
GDP per head (US$)	5 326[a]	11 136[a]	8 868[a]	4 086[a]	13 406[a]
GDP per head (US$ at PPP)	9 681[a]	8 208[a]	14 069[a]	10 039[a]	20 380[a]
Consumer price inflation (av,%)	6.6[b]	3.9[b]	1.1[a]	7.3[b]	2.6[a]
Current-account balance (US$ bn)	-12.6[b]	-7.0[a]	-6.5[a]	-4.4[a]	-6.2[a]
Current-account balance (% of GDP)	-10.9[a]	-6.3[a]	-1.9[a]	-14.0[a]	-4.5[a]
Exports of goods fob (US$ bn)	32.6[b]	70.7[a]	115.9[a]	14.9[a]	95.3[a]
Imports of goods fob (US$ bn)	-47.4[b]	-71.8[a]	-120.4[a]	-21.2[a]	-93.1[a]
External debt (US$ bn)	52.8[a]	87.0[a]	120.5[a]	17.5[a]	53.3[a]
Debt-service ratio, paid (%)	16.2[a]	29.5[a]	18.9[a]	13.9[a]	9.7[a]
[a] *Economist Intelligence Unit estimates* [b] *Actual*					

Table 2: Main economic indicators, 2006

Real GDP growth (%)	7.8[b]
Consumer price inflation (av; %)	6.6[a]
Current-account balance (US$ m)	-12 555[a]
Exchange rate (av; Lei:US$)	2.8[a]
Population (m)	21.6[a]
External debt (year-end; US$ m)	45 508.9[b]
[a] *Actual* [b] *Economist Intelligence Unit estimates*	

Table 3: Gross domestic product (% change year on year unless otherwise indicated; at constant prices)

	2006[a]	Annual average 2001-05
Private consumption	12.0	7.6
Government consumption	2.6	4.0
Gross fixed investment	13.7	7.9
Stock building	n/a	10.1
Exports of goods & services	11.4	12.6
Imports of goods & services	19.1	16.4
GDP	7.8	5.7
[a] *January-September official data*		

The pace of economic reform in Romania was substantially slower in the 1990s than in the transition economies in Central Europe that joined the EU in 2004. In 2006 the GDP in Romania was US$ bn 115.3, compared to US$ bn 111.1 (Hungary), 338.1 (Poland), 31.2 (Bulgaria), and 137.0 (the Czech Republic). The GDP per capita (US$) was only lower in Bulgaria, and Romania is the country with the highest current-account balance and the second highest current-account balance as % of GDP.

The real GDP started to recover in 2000 after falling by 12.1% in 1997-99. Growth averaged more than 5% per year in 2001-03 and accelerated to 8.4% in 2004, when agricultural output was boosted by an exceptional harvest. Calamitous floods, which resulted in a fall in agricultural output of 13.9%, contributed to a slowdown in real GDP growth to 4.1% in 2005. Growth accelerated to 7.8% year on year in the first three quarters of 2006, driven on the supply side by the 7.8% growth of services and a 7.1% growth of industry.

Private consumption in 2003-06 was fuelled by the rapid expansion of consumer credit and increases in real wages that exceeded the growth of productivity, particularly in slow-growing sectors. The introduction of the flat rate income tax in 2005 resulted in a substantial increase in the take-home pay of high- and medium-income earners. At the same time, household demand was boosted in the first three quarters of 2006 by the expansion of consumer credit and significant increases in real wages.

Inflation has remained high by regional standards. Year-end inflation peaked at 151% in 1997, following the liberalization of prices and exchange rates, and remained above 40% in 2000. Year-end inflation was brought below 10% (to 9.3%) only in 2004. Although the National Bank of Romania (NBR) adopted inflation-targeting in August 2005, year-end inflation fell by just 0.7 percentage points to 8.6% in 2005.

1.4 Regional and international relations

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) was set up in 1991 to help finance the development of Central and Eastern Europe after the fall of communism. By contrast with most other multilateral organisations involved in the region, the EBRD's mandate compelled it to focus on the private sector, as it was allowed to commit no more than 40% of its funds to public-sector projects.

Romania is the third biggest country recipient of EBRD funding. As of December 31st 2005 the EBRD had signed 106 investments in Romania, totaling almost 3.2bn and generating an additional 6bn from other sources. The bank's Romania portfolio is expanding rapidly in areas such as power, transport, municipal infrastructure, private sector investment and financial intermediation.

Romania was accessed to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) at the end of March 2004. NATO is a political and military alliance with a commitment to mutual defence in the event of attack against any of its members.

The Organisation of the Black Sea Economic Co-operation (BSEC) was formed with the goal of extending economic co-operation by facilitating contacts between businesses and eliminating barriers to trade. BSEC member states have set up a number of bodies to meet these goals, although results to date have been limited. The Black Sea Trade and Development Bank were set up in 1999 to finance and implement joint regional projects. A BSEC Coordination Centre was established in Ankara to promote the exchange of statistical data, and the Istanbul-based BSEC Business Council is charged with identifying private and public investment projects. A Project Development Fund, which supports regional development projects, began operations in 2004.

Romania has the 8^{th} largest population, based on EC-27. For 2006 the GDP growth was the 4^{th} highest of the EU 27, but from a higher base than those whose GDP growth was better. Of these 4 countries Romania has the lowest GDP per capita (Annex 1).

1.5 Accession to the EU

Romania became a member of the European Union (EU) on January 1^{st} 2007. Bulgaria also became a member from January 1^{st} 2007. These two states, together with the other 25 member states (Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the UK) make up the present 27 member states of the EU.

Romania will be closely monitored on the remaining areas of concern for accession. These include further efforts in the justice system and the fight against corruption and the integrated administrative control system for agriculture (IACS), Paying Agencies, the transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSE) and interconnectivity of tax systems.[ii]

If the requirements are not met, the Commission has the power to invoke safeguards. Under the Accession Treaty, there are three types of safeguard measures: economic, internal market and JHA safeguards, which can be invoked up to three years after accession. These could affect food export bans and cuts to EU funds, such as agricultural and structural funds. In addition, there are transitional arrangements, such as the restriction of free movement of workers from new member states. Also the Commission can take remedial measures to ensure the functioning of EU policies. This concerns the areas of food and air safety, agricultural funds, the judiciary and the fight against corruption.

Trade liberalization between the EU and Romania has been gradually implemented under the Europe Agreements: over 95% trade with the EU had already been conducted freely before the actual accession, with the exception of some agricultural and processed agricultural products.[iii]

2. CURRENT SA-ROMANIA RELATIONS[iv]

A trade agreement was signed between SA and Romania in October 1990. A subsequent MOU regarding the establishment of a Joint Commission for Economic and Technical Co-operation was signed by the two parties in 2004. Since assuming EU membership in January 2007 Romania has had to bring its trade agreements into conformity with the European community law for international treaties. This means that Romania would have to terminate its bilateral commercial and trade treaties from the date of its membership to the EU. To this end Romania has sent a Note Verbale requesting SA to agree to the termination of the Trade Agreement signed in 1990. Since no record of Note Verbals exchanged between the two countries exists, the Trade Agreement effectively never came into force. Consequently it would not be necessary to terminate the Trade Agreement as it never came into effect.

Romania approached SA regarding cooperation in the agricultural, phyto-sanitary and sanitary-veterinary fields around 1999 to 2002, but the Department of Agriculture was not considering the conclusion of any agreement, at that stage.[v]

When Romania became a member of the EU on 1 January 2007, the trade agreement between the EU and South Africa (the Trade Development and Cooperation Agreement - TDCA) started to apply to Romania.

The SA-EU TDCA was signed in 1999 and entered into force on 1 January 2000. The TDCA has an agricultural aspect, which involves various degrees of trade liberalization, ranging from immediate liberalization to liberalization over longer periods of up to 10 years by the EU and 12 years by SA. In addition to the trade provisions, the agreement also covers a wide range of other aspects such as political, trade-related, economic, social and cultural aspects.

There are no areas of trade cooperation between SA and Romania, other than those in the TDCA.

3. CAP REFORM IN ROMANIA[vi]

Since its inception in the early 1960s the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of the European Union has delivered high levels of support to EU farmers and has had substantial implications for world markets for agricultural products. Over time the CAP has been adapted to meet changing community expectations, internal budgetary constraints and external pressures.

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ii http://www.euractiv.com/en/enlargement/eu-romania-relations/article-129587

iii EU Green Light to a New Wave of Enlargement: Implications in a CGE context. TradeAG, Working Paper 07/13

iv Briefing Document South Africa : DTI – Romania Relations

v File 7/2 – R1, International Relations, Department of Agriculture

vi The European Union's Common Agriculture Policy. Abare Research Report, 07.13. I Roberts and C Gunning. August 2007

Romania's accession to the European Union was perceived to make the Romanian farmers face a great challenge, that is mainly manifest on:
- The capacity to face competition on the European Single Market, to which Romania's domestic market is integrating;
- The possibility to fully utilise the advantages obtained by this country during the accession negotiations and the facilities provided by the Common Agricultural Policy.

The impact that is expected to be created by the domestic market opening together with acquiring the right of non-discriminating access to the markets of the other European Union Member States will result in winners and losers among the Romanian farmers. This is a normal process. Yet, considering the present situation of agriculture and – in a larger context – of the rural areas from Romania as regards the competition potential of the economic operators, the whole set of factors limiting competitiveness should represent reasons to worry about. Among these, the following stand out: low productivity of resources utilization; high production costs in the conditions of inadequate capacity to manage the resources; production quality – in frequent cases low; persistence of a significant labour surplus; inadequate infrastructure related to the storage, conditioning and marketing of products; underdeveloped competition environment, strongly imbalanced to the detriment of farmers; poor managerial act quality, mainly in the marketing field, etc.

A special place among the factors limiting Romanian farmers' competitiveness is held by the degradation of natural resources (mainly land resources), during the transition period in particular, and on this basis the diminution of their yielding capacity. The way in which the relevant restrictions will be surpassed will depend upon the will, skills and financial possibilities that condition the adaptation efforts of economic operators, on one hand; on the other hand, upon the management of governmental action materialized into the priorities (objectives, actions) of the agricultural policy in the pre-accession period and in the first years after the accession. Sufficient reasons to worry about are also generated by the Romanian farmers' capacity to take advantage of the EU budget payments. In this respect, the risk of not being able to valorize the production quotas or the respect of base area for which the direct payment scheme is be applied; the capacity to comply with the EU environmental, food safety, and animal welfare norms that condition the access to budgetary subsidies; continuing the current practice of direct sale on the market of products that makes farmers non-eligible for the CAP price and market support measures, etc. After the review of some of the potential risks that could accompany the EU integration process, it was noted that it is not difficult to notice the role of governmental action in correcting the above-mentioned restrictions as fast as possible. Without the removal of these hindrances, the integration costs may exceed the benefits. In these conditions, what could be done, or in other words – what would be the priority directions of action in the years to come?[vii]

Various reforms of CAP have taken place and the single payment scheme (SPS) was announced in the 2003 Mid Term Review and was introduced from 2005. It was determined from the sum of the various aid and premium payments made from 2000 to 2002, with additions and allowances made for decisions in the Mid Term Review, to incorporate payments for dairy and rice into the SPS. With further reforms after the Mid Term Review, payments for other commodities are also being incorporated into the SPS. Member states have the option to implement the SPS on the basis of individual farmers' direct payments during a past reference period, thus producing a patchwork of different payments (the basic or historic approach) or for all payments to be averaged out and paid uniformly over a region (the flat rate regional approach). Some members have opted for mixed systems, including elements of both historic and regional approaches.

Within the flat rate regional approach, payments may be varied between arable land and grass land. To receive the payments, eligible land must be farmed or maintained in good agricultural and environmental condition. Under cross compliance rules, various statutory requirements for animal

vii Abstract on CAP: From Subsistence To Efficiency In The Romanian Agriculture During Transition by Dinu Gavrilescu et al. Page 5 Institute of Agricultural Economics, Romania September 2007 welfare, the environment and public, animal and plant health across the whole farm must be met. The entitlements are transferable between agricultural producers.

An important reason why European Union policy makers are moving toward the single payment scheme (SPS) is the intention to be able to claim such payments as exempt from any cuts or limitations under the decoupling provisions of the Uruguay Round Agreement.

EU projections of farm incomes, expressed in real terms per labour unit, indicate an increase across the European Union of 23 per cent between 2005 and 2013. However, the projections are for a much lower increase of 9 per cent for the EU-15 than in the new members. For the ten members who entered in 2004, the projected increase is 37 per cent, while the increase for Romania and Bulgaria, which entered in 2007, is 105 per cent. The differences appear largely to reflect the adoption of support in the new member states under the CAP, the restructuring of farms and agricultural industries and greater market opportunities within the expanded European Union.

The two pillars for CAP are the SPS and the Rural Development Program (RDP).The CAP budget for these two pillars in Romania is € 13 524 million for the years 2007 to 2013. This is 3.6% of the total EC27 budget for this period. The Romanian government decided in 2005 to apply SAPS (Single Area Payment Scheme that falls under SPS). The expected number of potential beneficiaries is around 1.4 million (max 1.8 million)[viii]. The Agriculture sector in Romania is heavily dependent on these subsidies.

4. AGRICULTURAL TRADE

4.1 Agricultural Profile

Romania has a land area of about 230 339 sq km and a total area of 237 500 sq km. Romania has rich agricultural lands, with conditions amenable to a variety of crops, and has historically been a major agricultural producer. Since 1989, no other industry has been privatized as extensively as agriculture. By 2004 some 85 percent of arable land and 98 percent of livestock were privately held. Nevertheless, the agriculture sector remains weaker than in other new member states of the European Union. Although in 2004 agriculture accounted for more than 30 percent of total employment and 68 percent of rural employment, it contributed only 10 percent of gross domestic product. After the post communist redistribution of 80 percent of arable land to private owners in parcels of limited size, by 2000 only 2 percent of farms were larger than 10 hectares. This fragmentation, a result of the original redistribution policy and the slow pace of subsequent consolidation, has contributed to the under-capitalization and under-mechanization of the sector. Legal, financial, and political restrictions continue to stifle growth. Agricultural production for 2005 was reduced by serious floods during the growing season. In order of volume, in 2004[ix] the principal crops included corn, wheat, potatoes, sunflower seeds, barley, tomatoes, grapes, apples, cabbages, and sugar beets; principal livestock inventories included chickens, sheep, pigs, and cattle.

4.2 Analysis

4.2.1 Imports and exports to/from Romania/SA[x]

viii http://www.rlg.nl/cap/analysis.html, CAP in 27 EU Members States, 12. Table Comparative Analyses 1, Budget CAP 2007-2013 (Single Payment Scheme (SPS) and second pillar) in the EU Member States

ix Library of Congress – Federal Research Division COUNTRY PROFILE: ROMANIA page 12, December 2006

x Trade data supplied by SARS

Table 4: Top 10 Agricultural Products Exported to Romania by South Africa

HS8	HS8-DESCRIPTION	Export Quantity 2006 Kg or L	Export Values 2006 R
08051000	- oranges	1 019 539	3 240 678
09041200	- pepper: crushed or ground	144 000	1 358 560
24012000	- tobacco, partly or wholly stemmed or stripped	19 800	644 618
09042030	- fruits of the genus capsicum	56 500	551 931
08061000	- fresh grapes	51 540	446 184
51012900	- wool, degreased, not carbonised: other	11 891	200 085
22042140	- unfortified wine	2 480	145 148
22042150	- fortified wine	341	62 530
12119020	- basil, borage, hyssop, mint, rosemary, rue and sage, neither ground nor crushed	138	2 346
01061900	- mammals: other	1	2 000
	Total of top 10 agricultural exports to Romania		**6 654 080**
	Total agricultural exports to Romania		**6 656 140**
	% share of top 10 exports to Romania compared to total agricultural exports		**99.96%**

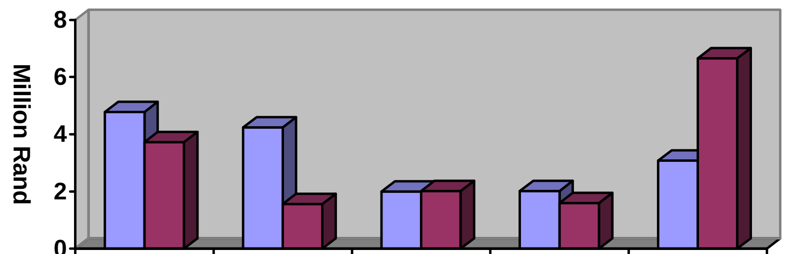
The main products exported by Romania to South Africa are oranges. Oranges to the value of R3.2 million were exported to Romania in 2006. The second largest exports are fruits of the genus capsicum followed by tobacco. Top 10 exports represent about 99.96% of total agricultural exports from SA to Romania.

Table 5: Top 6 Agricultural Products Imported from Romania by South Africa

HS8	Descriptions	Import Quantity 2006 Kg	Import Values 2006 R
09092000	- seeds of coriander	1 171 850	2 891 287
07102200	- beans (vigna spp., phaseolus spp.)	19 040	178 748
12119090	- plants and parts of plants of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes: other	19	8 596
12119080	- plants and parts of: other of a kind used primarily in pharmacy	35	3 559
24022000	- cigarettes containing tobacco	6	3 304
22030090	- beer made from malt: other	8	75
	Total of top 6 agricultural imports from Romania		**3 085 569**
	Total agricultural imports from Romania		**3 085 569**
	% share of top 6 imports from total imports		**100%**

Table 5 above shows six agricultural products imported from Romania. Seeds of coriander are the main products imported from Romania. In 2006, South Africa imported only six products from Romania.

Graph 1: Agricultural Trade between South Africa and Romania (Million Rand)



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Imports from Romania	4.785	4.244	2.002	2.021	3.086
Exports to Romania	3.726	1.561	2.017	1.6	6.656

Graph 1 above shows trade in agricultural products between South Africa and Romania for years 2002 to 2006. For 2002 and 2003 there were trade surplus in favour of Romania, 2004 and 2005 imports and exports were close to each other and in 2006 there were a trade surplus in favour of SA for agricultural products (See Annex 2 for the Agricultural Trade Balance between SA and Romania).

4.2.2 Trade Balance

Table 6: Total Trade Balance for Romania[xi]

Balance of payments (US$ m)	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Goods: exports fob	13 876	17 618	23 485	27 730	32 336
Goods: imports	-16 487	-22 155	-30 150	-37 348	-47 172
Trade balance	-2 611	-4 537	-6 665	-9 618	-14 837

Table 6 indicates the total trade balance for Romania. Note that there is a steady increase for 2002 to 2004 and a sharper increase in 2005 and 2006 in the overall trade balance for Romania.

4.2.3 Trade potential

Annex 3 shows the Indicative Trade Potential (ITP) for the different chapters of agricultural products. The tariff codes of the 10 products with the highest ITP score fall in Chapters 24 (Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes), 21 (Miscellaneous edible preparations), 6 (Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage), 22 (Beverages, spirits and vinegar), 18 (Cocoa and cocoa preparations), 8 (Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus or melons) and 12 (Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder) respectively, based on the highest to lowest score. For the purpose of analysis, the author feels that the ITP that is based on the chapters of the tariff book is too wide, and did a Trade Potential Index (TPI) on the agricultural product tariff lines (Annex 4 gives a description of the TPI).

Table 7 below indicates the top 20 product tariff lines according to the TPI. (Annex 5 indicates the TPI of more agricultural product tariff lines). In the ranking of importance (from most important to least important) the TPI has been used as the most important criteria, followed by the ITP in US$ thousand as the second most important criteria. It is noted that only two tariff lines, 240120 (Tobacco, unmanufactured, partly or wholly stemmed or stripped) and 220421 (Grape wines, incl fort & grape must, unfermented by add alc in ctnr), out of the 20 that were indicated in the TPI, were exported to Romania in 2006.

xi Country Report Romania, December 2007. Economist Intelligence Unit

Table 7: Top 20 agricultural product tariff lines for export to Romania according to the TPI

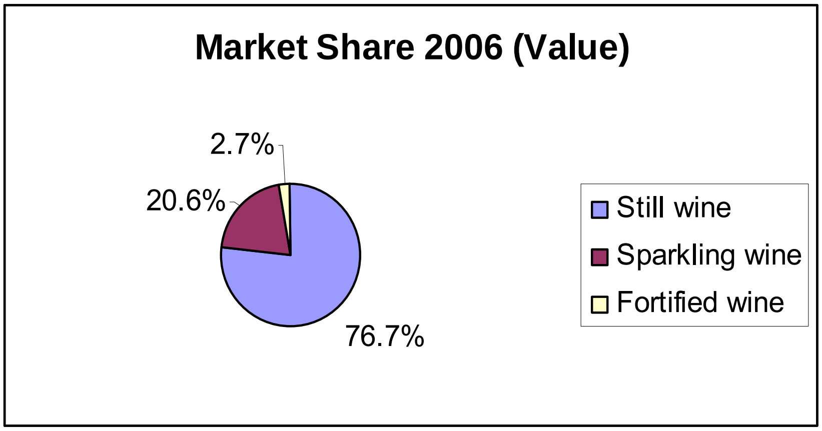
Product code	Product label	South Africa's exports to world				Indicative potential trade in US$ thousand	Unit Value	TPI
		Value 2006 in US$ thousand	Annual growth in value between 2002-2006, %	Quantity 2006	Quantity Unit			
240220	Cigarettes containing tobacco	77 832	16	11 103	Tons	77 832	7.01	**4**
210690	Food preparations	49 226	12	18 325	Tons	49 226	2.69	**4**
240120	Tobacco, unmanufactured, partly or wholly stemmed or stripped	30 975	10	12 014	Tons	30 879	2.58	**4**
210390	Sauces and preparations nes and mixed condiments and mixed seasonings	17 918	19	8 639	Tons	17 918	2.07	**4**
060310	Cut flowers & flower buds for bouquets or ornamental purposes, fresh	20 034	15	5 992	Tons	13 223	3.34	**4**
220421	Grape wines, incl fort & grape must ,unfermented by add alc in ctnr<>	412 726	14	151 007	Tons	10 961	2.73	**4**
180620	Chocolate & other food preparations containing cocoa weight more than 2 kg	15 514	18	5 580	Tons	10 136	2.78	**4**
080930	Peaches, including nectarines, fresh	8 797	7	6 786	Tons	8 373	1.30	**4**
120991	Seeds, vegetable, nes for sowing	9 659	9	1 154	Tons	6 913	8.37	**4**
210210	Yeasts, active	8 351	27	5 648	Tons	6 273	1.48	**4**
230990	Animal feed preparations nes	6 266	23	4 546	Tons	6 266	1.38	**4**
220870	Liqueurs and cordials	32 974	24	6 036	Tons	5 589	5.46	**4**
060290	Plants live, nes	5 503	19	2 348	Tons	5 503	2.34	**4**
210610	Protein concentrates and textured protein substances	5 418	17	1 288	Tons	5 418	4.21	**4**
230910	Dog or cat food put up for retail sale	4 994	18	4 977	Tons	4 994	1.00	**4**
020130	Bovine cuts boneless, fresh or chilled	5 794	14	792	Tons	4 843	7.32	**4**
050400	Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals except fish whole or in pieces	4 782	38	849	Tons	4 782	5.63	**4**
210500	Ice cream and other edible ice, whether or not containing cocoa	8 819	45	4 033	Tons	4 650	2.19	**4**
080620	Grapes, dried	37 060	8	23 628	Tons	4 262	1.57	**4**
180690	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa nes	3 970	5	1 028	Tons	3 970	3.86	**4**

4.3 Product analysis[xii]

In this section we look at the market for specific product groups.

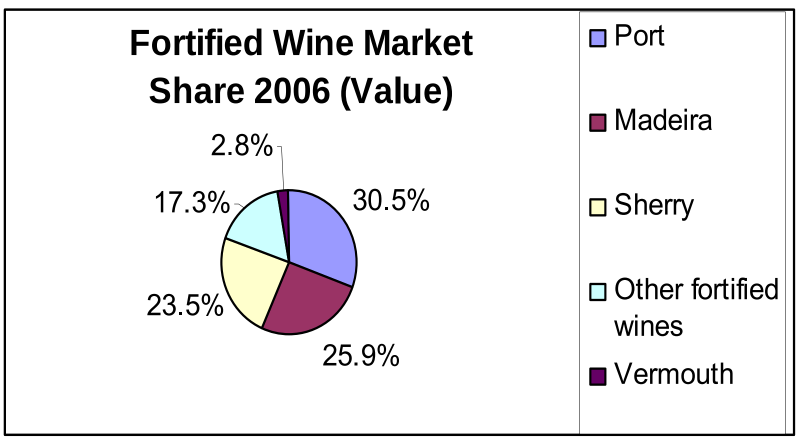
4.3.1 The wine market[xiii]

Graph 2: Wine Market Classification



The total value of the wine market in Romania was US$ 8 038.1 million in 2006, representing a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)[xiv] of 5.3% since 2001. The wine market is classified in fortified wine, sparkling wine and still wine. Graph 2 above indicates the respective market shares according to this classification for 2006 based on value.

Graph 3: Fortified wine classification



The value of the fortified wine market was US$ 217.4 million in 2006, representing a CAGR of 4.2% since 2001. It is expected that the fortified wine category will be worth US$ 252 million in 2011, with an expected CAGR of 3% between 2006 and 2011. The fortified wine category consists of port, madeira, sherry, other fortified wine and vermouth. The market share of these categories is indicated in graph 3.

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xii Where there is a difference in the values between the exports to Romania indicated by SARS and the product analysis, it is because different sources where used. A possible reason why this data differs can be because it is shipped to the harbour in Romania and indicated as exports to Romania, while it is actually designated for another country in Eastern Europe

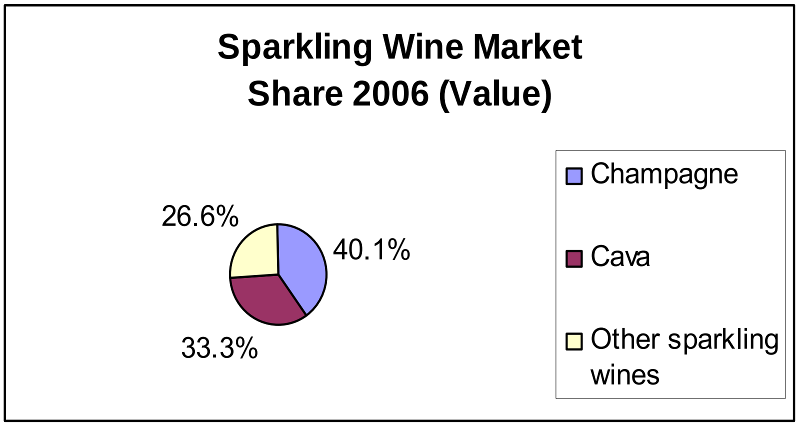
xiii Wine in Romania to 2011. Market Databook. Reference Code: DBCM1693, Publication Date: 10/2007

xiv http://moneyterms.co.uk/cagr/, Compound annual growth rate (CAGR) is an average growth rate over a period of several years. It is a geometric average of annual growth rates: $\text{CAGR} = (\text{Ending value / starting value})^{1/(\text{number of years})} - 1$

The fortified wine market in Romania according to volume totaled 14.1 million liters in 2006, representing a CAGR of 0.3% since 2001. The market volume forecast by the end of 2011, is 13.2 million liters, with an expected CAGR of 1.2% between 2006 and 2011.

Ostrovit S.A is the market leader with a 30.8% of the market share based on volume. Bacardi Limited follows with 25.0%, Arvinex SA has a share of 15.5% and others a share of 28.7%.

Graph 4: Sparkling wine classification



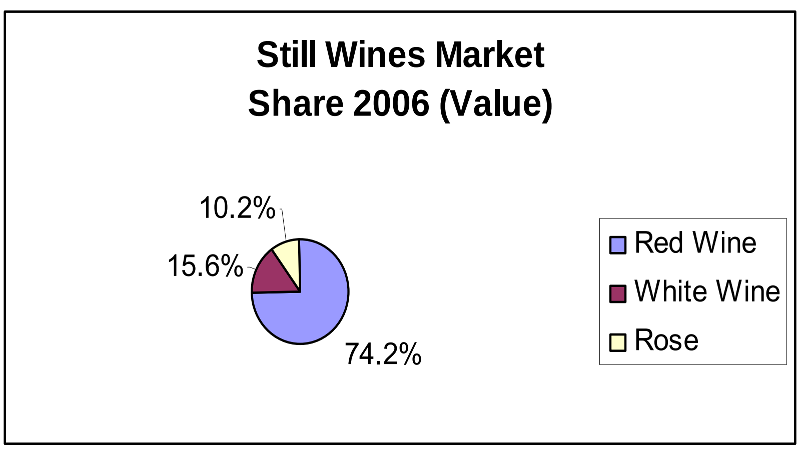
This category consists of champagne, cava and other sparkling wine, and graph 4 indicates the respective market shares.

Based on value the sparkling wine category was worth US$ 1 659.5 million in 2006, representing a CAGR of 5.8% since 2001. It is forecast that the sparkling wine category will be worth US $2 055.4 million at the end of 2011, with an expected CAGR of 4.4% between 2006 and 2011.

Based on volume the size of the Sparkling wine market was 57.4 million liters in 2006, representing a CAGR of 4.4% since 2001. It is expected that by the end of 2011, the sparkling wine market will total 67.3 million liters, with an expected CAGR of 3.2% between 2006 and 2011.

Foster's Group Ltd. is the market leader with a 40.0% of the market share based on volume, followed by Prahova (25.0%), Jivedi (5.8%) and then others (29.2%).

Graph 5: Still wine classification



The still wine category consists of red wine, white wine and rosé. Graph 5 indicates the market share.

Based on value the market for still wine was worth US$ 6 161.2 million in 2006, representing a CAGR of 5.2% since 2001. The market value forecast for the still wine category is US$ 8 223 million in 2011, with an expected CAGR of 5.9% between 2006 and 2011.

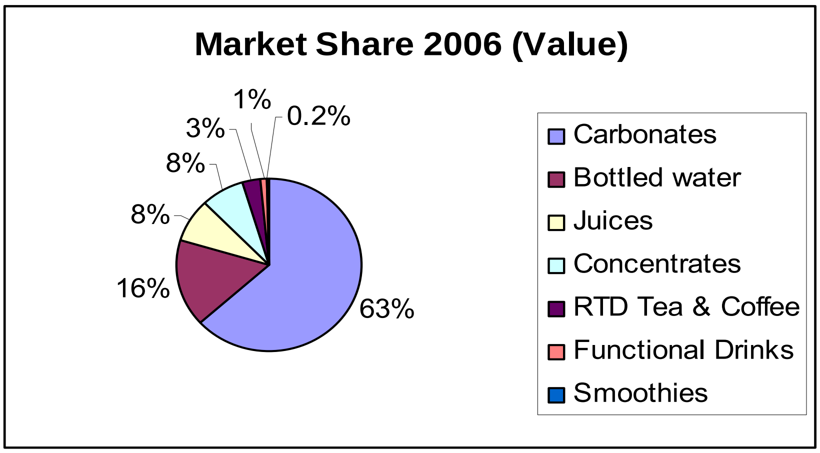
The still wine market volume totaled 488.3 million liters in 2006, representing a CAGR of 3.5% since 2001. The volume forecast for the still wine market is 566.2 million liters in 2011, with an expected CAGR of 3% between 2006 and 2011.

The Murfatlar brand is the market leader with a 36.3% of the market share based on volume. It is followed by Cotnari (15.5%) and then Others (48.2%).

4.3.2 The soft drinks market[xv]

The soft drinks market consists of functional drinks, bottled water, concentrates, carbonates, RTD tea & coffee, juices and smoothies. The total market value of the soft drinks market was worth US$ 1 579.7 million in 2006, representing a CAGR of 3.9% since 2001. It is forecasted that by the end of 2011, the Romanian soft drinks market will be worth US$ 1 884.7 million, with an expected CAGR of 3.6% between 2006 and 2011.

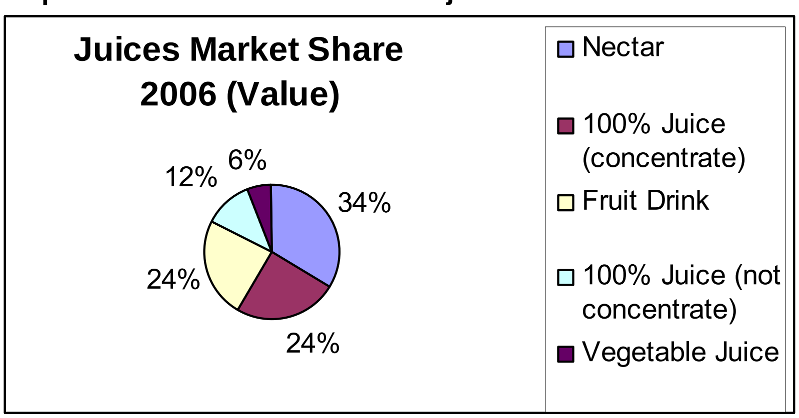
Graph 6: Classification of the soft drink market



Graph 6 indicates the market share of the various segments in the soft drinks market. For our discussion we shall only look at fruit juices.

Juices

Graph 7: Classification of the fruit juice market



xv Soft Drinks in Romania to 2011. Market Databook. Reference Code: DBCM2134, Publication Date: November 2007

The Juices category consists of nectar (30%-99% juice), 100% fruit juice (from concentrate), fruit drink (0-29% juice), 100% fruit juice (not from concentrate) and vegetable juice. The market share is as indicated in graph 7.

The juices category market value was US$ 129.2 million in 2006, representing a CAGR of 5.6% since 2001. The market value forecast at the end of 2011 for the juices category is US$ 165.1 million, with an expected CAGR of 5% between 2006 and 2011.

The market volume for juices was 46.2 million liters in 2006, representing a CAGR of 10.7% since 2001. The market volume forecast at the end of 2011 is 206.6 million liters, with an expected CAGR of 7.2% between 2006 and 2011.

The European Drinks Group is the market leader with a 41.8% share of the market.

4.3.3 Market for Oranges[xvi]

Table 8: Competitors in Romania's market for oranges

Exporters	Imported value 2006 in US$ thousand	Share in Romania's imports, %	Imported quantity 2006 (Tons)	Import trend in value between 2002-2006, %, p.a.	Import growth in value between 2005-2006, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %
World	35 480	100	86 624	20	23		
Greece	17 541	49	40 294	8	8	7	4
Turkey	12 895	36	33 842	39	38	9	3
South Africa	2 453	7	5 904	36	102	3	11
Spain	795	2	2 052	115	172	1	32
Italy	670	2	1 620	24	274	11	2
Argentina	519	1	1 310	55	15	10	3
Egypt	390	1	1 066	77	-54	4	6

Table 8 indicates that SA has a market share of 7%, based on imports of oranges. Turkey and Greece are the main competitors of South Africa in the market; their shares being 49% and 36%, respectively. Although South Africa is ranked the third biggest exporter in the world market, its market share in Romania is the lowest compared to Greece and Turkey which are ranked 7 and 9 in world market. They have the advantage due to proximity to Romania. Their exporters also have the advantage of lesser costs, when exporting to Romania that is also an EU country. The import trend in value from the world was 20 % pa, based on 2002 to 2006.

Table 9: Tariffs for oranges for imports into the EU in 2007

Period	Tariff against SA	Entry Price: €/100 Kg
1 January to 31 March	16%	€ 35.40
1 to 30 April	10.4%	€ 35.40
1 to 15 May	4.8%	€ 35.40
16 to 31 May	3.2%	€ 35.40
1 June to 15 October	1.6%	No
16 October to 30 November	16%	No
1 to 31 December	16%	€ 35.40

xvi Trade Map. http://beta.trademap.net/Bilateral.aspx

In table 9 it is noted that the tariffs for the period 1 April to 15 October are lower, so SA must try to draw advantage from this period, with the seasonal fluctuations between the Southern and Northern hemisphere. The harvesting peak of Navels is the second half of June and of Valencia's is in August to mid September, while exporting normally takes place between May and mid November[xvii].

4.3.4 Market for Fresh Grapes[xviii]

Table 10: Competitors in Romania's market of fresh grapes

Exporters	Imported value 2006 in US$ thousand	Share in Romania's imports, %	Imported quantity 2006 (Tons)	Import trend in value between 2002-2006, %, p.a.	Import growth in value between 2005-2006, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %
World	11 398	100	23 009	72	47		100
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3 408	29.9	3 016	56	72	14	2.1
Italy	2 771	24.3	5 504	110	152	3	9.8
Turkey	1 999	17.5	5 276	79	-18	4	7.1
Greece	1 699	14.9	5 598	74	22	8	3.6
South Africa	406	3.6	716	81	109	6	5.7
Chile	226	2	432	70	74	2	16.5
Hungary	169	1.5	418	179	1308	47	0
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	156	1.4	1 185	153	-5	31	0.2
Australia	108	0.9	30		575	15	2
Afghanistan	64	0.6	46			25	0.5
Republic of Moldova	63	0.6	232	0	-44	40	0.1
Argentina	60	0.5	111	166	100	10	2.8
United States of America	56	0.5	50	16	-27	1	16.9
Spain	55	0.5	82	159	-23	7	3.7

Table 10 shows that Iran, Italy, Turkey and Greece are the major competitors for Fresh Grapes for Romania's market share (29.9%, 24.3%, 17.5% and 14.9% respectively). SA is the country in the Southern Hemisphere with the biggest market share (3.6%), followed by Chile with a 2% share in the Romanian market for fresh grapes. Iran had to pay an equivalent ad valorem tariff of 6.8% while the tariff for Italy, Turkey and Greece were 0% in 2006. SA had to pay a tariff of 3.3% while Chile had to pay a tariff of 2.1 % over the same period.

xvii Citrus Growers Association

xviii Trade Map. http://beta.trademap.net/Country

4.3.5 Market for Peppers[xix]

Table 11: Competitors in Romania's market of Pepper of the genus Piper, except cubeb pepper, crushed or ground

Exporters	Imported value 2006 in US$ thousand	Share in Romania's imports, %	Imported quantity 2006 (Tons)	Import trend in value between 2002-2006, %, p.a.	Import trend in quantity between 2002-2006, %, p.a.	Import growth in value between 2005-2006, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %
World	1 352	100	380	20	5	8		
Viet Nam	498	37	194	106	34	136	3	8
Poland	300	22	46		94	7	14	2
Brazil	129	10	40	17	8	-47	9	3
Switzerland	108	8	19	88	74	38	17	2
Indonesia	96	7	20	-24	-26	-51	33	0
Syrian Arab Republic	94	7	25		-5	203	44	0
India	31	2	11	-5	-22	29	1	15
United Kingdom	31	2	8				10	3
Germany	19	1	7	29	39	-79	2	15
Italy	17	1	4	-5	-13	-70	11	3

Romania imports a 37 % share of the pepper of the genus piper from Vietnam, followed by a 22% share from Poland and a 10% share from Brazil. Although this product is South Africa's second largest export to Romania the quantities imported from South Africa do not appear in a table. It was only in 2006 that SA has exported this product to Romania, as no exports are indicated for the period 2002 to 2005. One of the possible explanations why SA does not appear in the table might be that the product landed at the harbour in Romania, in transit to other countries surrounding Romania. Therefore Romania ends up not being the final destination for those products.

There was 0% import duty on this product in February 2008.

4.3.6 Market for cut flowers & foliage[xx]

Romania's per capita expenditure on flowers is the lowest within the EU. It increased from € 3 in 2003 to € 5 in 2006. This resulted in an increase of consumption of cut flowers from € 58 million in 2003 to € 105 million in 2006. Growth is expected to continue in the coming years. The market is estimated to be worth € 186 million in 2011 and € 262 million in 2016.

Flower sales are concentrated around Bucharest, the capital of Romania. This is because of the higher average income, high economic activity and high education levels in Bucharest.

There are strong contrasts between poor and rich people in Romania. The rich people actually spend a lot of money on flowers and plants. Weddings are the particular occasion when people spend a lot of money on flowers.

Flower sales peak before the major special days, because consumption is highly influenced by social events, and people hardly ever buy flowers for own use. Some of these special days are shown in Table 13. A particularly important special day in Eastern Europe is Women's Day on the 8th of March.

xix Trade Map. http://beta.trademap.net/Country_SelProductCountry.aspx

xx CBI Market Survey . The cut flower and foliage market in Romania. November 2007

Table 12: Special days in Romania

Special Day	Date
Valentine	14th of February
"Dragobetele (Similar to St. Valentines Day)[xxi]	24th of February
Spring Festival	1st of March
Women's Day	8th of March
National Holiday	30th of April
Ascension	15th of August
Christmas	25th of December

The most popular flowers sold in the street markets (the most used sales channel) are Dianthus, Gerbera and Dendranthema. Florists sell a more varied and sophisticated range of flowers.

Table 13: Market shares of retail channels in the cut flower market of Romania, 2006, in %

Retail channel	Market share (%)
Florist	25
Supermarket	1
Market / street	70
Garden centre / D.I.Y.	0
Grower	2
Other	2

The largest groups imported into Romania are: Rosa (€ 4.3 million), other fresh cut flowers (€ 3.2 million), Dianthus (€ 1.6 million) and Dendranthema (€ 1.0 million).

Romania's main suppliers are the Netherlands (75%), Turkey (9%), and Italy (6%). Developing countries account for 13% of the supply of cut flowers. Supplies from these countries decreased by 17% annually in the period reviewed, amounting to € 1.5 million or 1.9 thousand tones in 2006. Romania also imports from Thailand (2%), India (1%), Ecuador (0.3%), Kenya (0.3%), and China (0.2%). The largest increases in imports were for the Philippines (364% annually), India (201% annually), and South Africa (194% annually).

Foliage appears to be a promising product, which Romania increasingly imports from a large variety of developing countries.

xxi http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_holidays_in_Romania

4.4 Tariff structure of Romania

Table 14: Tariffs structure of Romania from 2000 to 2005[xxii]

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1.	Bound tariff lines (% of all tariff lines)	100	100	100	100	100	100
2.	Duty-free tariff lines (% of all tariff lines)	9.5	9.4	9.7	10.2	10.7	10.8
3.	Non-*ad valorem* tariffs (% of all tariff lines)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.	Tariff quotas (% of all tariff lines)	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
5.	Non-*ad valorem* tariffs with no AVEs (% of all tariff lines)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6.	Simple average applied rate	19.3	19.3	19.0	18.5	18.0	17.5
	Agricultural products (WTO definition)	32.9	33.2	31.7	30.1	28.2	27.9
	Non-agricultural products (WTO definition)	15.9	15.9	15.8	15.6	15.4	14.9
	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing (ISIC 1)	16.6	16.9	17.3	16.9	16.7	16.2
	Mining and quarrying (ISIC 2)	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2
	Manufacturing (ISIC 3)	19.7	19.7	19.3	18.8	18.2	17.7
7.	Simple average bound rate	39.8	39.1	38.6	38.0	37.6	37.7
	Agricultural products (WTO definition)	132.0	129.8	126.6	123.7	121.0	121.5
	Non-agricultural products (WTO definition)	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.1
	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing (ISIC 1)	59.8	58.9	56.2	54.4	52.8	52.6
	Mining and quarrying (ISIC 2)	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.5
	Manufacturing (ISIC 3)	39.0	38.3	37.9	37.4	37.1	37.2
8.	Domestic tariff "spikes" (% of all tariff lines)	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4
9.	International tariff "peaks" (% of all tariff lines)	51.2	51.4	51.1	50.3	49.2	46.9
10.	Overall standard deviation of applied rates	17.9	17.9	15.5	14.5	13.3	13.4
11.	"Nuisance" applied rates (% of all tariff lines)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4

The table above shows the tariffs structure of Romania as calculated by the WTO secretariat. It is shown for the years 2000 to 2005. The simple applied tariff for agricultural products declined from 32.9 in 2000 to 27.9 in 2005. .

From January 2007, when Romania became a member of the EU, the TDCA rates became applicable to trade with SA. This means that the tariffs that SA will pay to import into Romania will normally be lower than the MFN rate as it was the case previously.

In general, tariffs are lower on agricultural products not produced in the EU (e.g. coffee, tea, spices), but are considerably higher on some primary and processed agricultural products.

4.5 Competitors[xxiii]

Table 15 and Graph 8 indicate that the leading countries from which Romania import products are the EU countries and Russia. Other countries worth mentioning from which Romania imports are China and the USA. Romania exports mainly to EU countries.

Table 16 indicates that imports of Agricultural products, food & beverages were US$ 2 434 million (6% of total imports). Exports of Agricultural, food & beverages were US$ 758 million (2.7% of total exports) in 2005.

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xxii Trade Policy Review– Romania. Report by the Secretariat. WT/TPR/S/155/Rev.1 31 January 2006

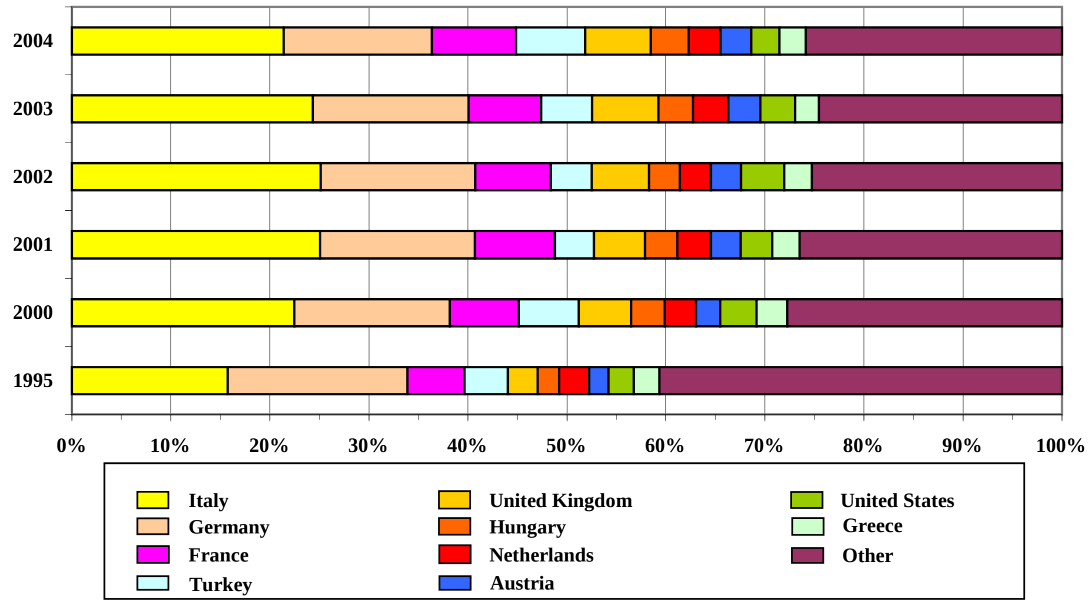
xxiii Country Forecast,, Romania, June 2007, The Economist Intelligence Unit.

Table 15: Leading import and export Countries from/to Romania (2006; % of total)

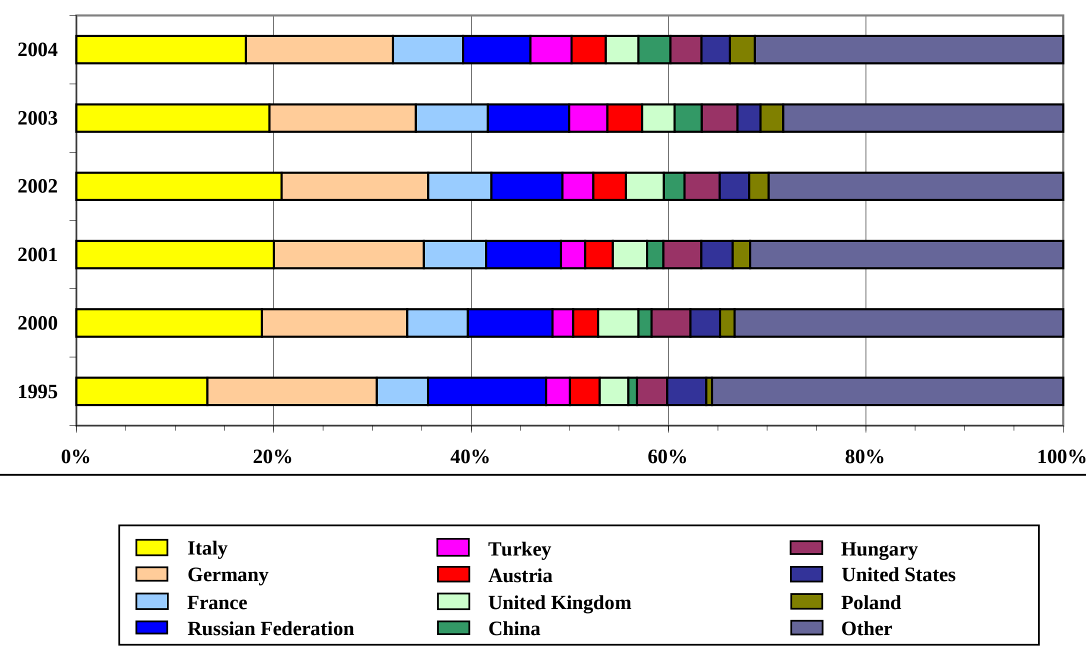
Leading markets/destinations		Leading suppliers	
Italy	17.9	Germany	15.2
Germany	15.7	Italy	14.6
Turkey	7.7	China	7.9
Hungary	7.5	Russia	6.5

Graph 8: Countries from which Romania Exports and Imports (1995 – 04)

(a) Exports



(b) Imports



Source: WTO Secretariat calculations, based on UNSD, Comtrade database.

Table 16: Composition of Imports and Exports

Exports
(US$ m fob where series are indicated; otherwise % of total)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Agriculture, food & beverages	433	434	563	729	758
	3.8	3.8	3.2	3.1	2.7
Minerals & fuels	784	1,177	1,229	1,689	3,056
	6.9	8.5	7.0	7.2	11.0
Chemical products	612	658	652	956	1,234
	5.6	4.9	3.7	4.1	4.5
Textiles & products	2,979	3,509	4,470	5,238	5,231
	26.2	25.3	25.4	22.3	18.9
Basic metals & products	1,516	1,789	2,278	3,625	4,088
	13.3	13.0	12.9	15.4	14.7
Machinery & equipment	1,680	2,172	2,827	4,122	4,887
	14.8	15.7	16.0	16.0	17.6
Total incl others	**11,365**	**13,876**	**17,618**	**23,485**	**27,730**

Source: National Institute of Statistics.

Imports
(US$ m cif where series are indicated; otherwise % of total)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Agriculture, food & beverages	1,206	1,084	1,656	2,060	2,434
	7.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	6.0
Minerals & fuels	2,500	2,278	2,969	4,374	6,290
	14.4	12.8	12.4	13.4	15.5
Chemical products	1,218	1,502	1,906	2,584	3,021
	7.8	8.4	7.9	7.9	7.5
Textiles & products	2,237	2,928	3,568	4,112	4,132
	16.1	16.4	14.9	12.6	10.2
Basic metals & products	1,138	1,321	1,847	2,727	3,566
	7.3	7.4	7.7	8.4	8.8
Machinery & equipment	3,527	4,092	5,752	7,750	9,461
	22.7	22.9	24.0	23.7	23.4
Total incl others	**15,512**	**17,857**	**24,003**	**32,664**	**40,463**

Source: National Institute of Statistics.

5. TRADE BARRIERS[xxiv]

Romania's trade policy is the same as those of other members of the European Union. The common EU weighted average tariff rate was 2 percent in 2005.

5.1 Non Tariff Barriers

Table 17 displays non tariff barriers that were indicated for Romania in a study published in February 2005.

xxiv Index of Economic Freedom - 2008. The Heritage Foundation

Table 17: Non-tariff Barriers in Romania (February 2005)[xxv]

Territory	Impediment to Trade	General Remarks	Comments from countries
Romania	Implementation of EC-Standards on plant protection products	Romanian authorities will carry out certification of plant protection products according to the EC standards starting January 1, 2005. A considerable number of businesses in Romania and other SEE countries are expected not to be able to fulfill these standards. Additional problems result for SEE countries without mutual recognition agreements with the EU.	The Romanian authorities are commenting that the national legislation is harmonized with the acquis communautaire in different fields and the proper enforcement of that legislation should not be considered and is not a non-tariff barrier to trade, especially in the context of the accession to the EU of the whole SEE region.
	Implementation of EC-Standards on agricultural goods	EC standards will have to be implemented by all agricultural producers (including wine). A considerable number of businesses in Romania and other SEE countries are expected not to be able to fulfill these standards. Additional problems result for SEE countries without mutual recognition agreements with the EU.	The Romanian authorities are commenting that the, national legislation is harmonized with the acquis-communautaire in different fields and the proper enforcement of that legislation should not be considered and is a not non-tariff barrier to trade, especially in the context of the accession to the EU of the whole SEE region.
	High use of physical inspections at border delaying the shipment of goods	Romania is participating in an Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) program with the goal of reducing physical inspections.	Romanian authorities commented that their legislation is harmonized with EU legislation.
	Transparency problems and corruption in customs authorities	New penal sanctions for customs officers not following customs laws have been implemented. An Improvement of the Situation is to be expected.	Romanian authorities commented that their legislation is harmonized with EU legislation.
	Complicated border procedures for payments associated with customs clearance	There is no bond system for payments related to customs clearance. Single payment windows have been installed including representatives from all authorities collecting money at the border. Change to single payment administered by third party has been discussed but no consensus has been reached.	Romanian authorities commented that their legislation is harmonized with EU legislation.
	Excessive use of emergency ordinances to circumvent MFN and NT obligations in	Improvement is to be expected with EC accession process. There is no multilateral obligation to grant access to government	Romania commented that the specific national legislation on governmental procurement is largely in conformity with the one

xxv Helping to tackle non-tariff barriers in South Eastern Europe (SEE) Draft Final Report to the Stability Pact Working Group on Trade Liberalisation and Facilitation – February 18, 2005 World Trade Institute Bern

	government procurement	procurement procedures for Non-EU-Members in Romania though. Romania is not a Member of the government procurement agreement.	of EU.
	Requirement for certification of oil products	EC does not require implementting certification in respect of oil products.	

In the latest Trade Policy Review of the EU in 2007, the following has been mentioned as non tariff barriers for agriculture[xxvi]: Cap leads to trade-distorting subsidies, specific requirements on the traceability and labelling of GM food and feed, and tariff quotas on agricultural products. Processed agricultural goods imported into the EU from its preferential partners are subject to customs duties comprising an industrial and an agricultural component. While all industrial components enjoy substantial preferential treatment, tariff reductions on agricultural components are limited. Border protection and domestic support, together with the limited liberalization under the preferential agreements have restricted the exposure of some products to competition.

Another study describes the non-tariff barriers in Romania as follows[xxvii]: agricultural and manufacturing subsidies, import restrictions for some goods and services, market access restrictions in some service sectors, non-transparent and restrictive regulations and standards, and inconsistent customs administration across EU members.

In addition to customs tariffs, certain products are subject to a customs commission (not in use since accession), excise duties and VAT.

Excise duties are levied on five categories of product: alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, petroleum products, electricity, and a general category of other products including jewellery, perfumes, some electronic products, coffee, and motor vehicles. As a general rule, excise taxes are levied on both imported and domestically produced goods.

Romania has introduced new legislation on excise duties in order to further harmonize them with the *acquis*. In this regard, the taxable regime applicable to alcohol was unified, with the same duty rate applied to both ethyl alcohol and spirits. Nevertheless, Romania has been allowed to continue to apply an excise duty rate lower than the EU minimum on cigarettes until 31 December 2009. A derogation has also been granted to Romania to apply a reduced excise duty (not lower than 50% of the standard rate) to spirits produced from fruit and grapes for own consumption.

There are currently three VAT rates: zero[xxviii], 9%[xxix], and 19% (the standard rate). A number of VAT exemptions that were contrary to EU legislation, and applied on an extensive range of goods and services, have been replaced by the reduced 9% rate. VAT exemptions apply to registered SMEs with a threshold of €35 000; private farms; and some self-employed persons.

VAT is applied on the customs value of imports, plus customs tariffs, customs commission, and excise duties if applicable, while it is applied on the sale price on locally produced goods.

xxvi European Communities. Trade Policy Review. WT/TPR/S/177/Rev.1

xxvii Index of Economic Freedom - 2008. The Heritage Foundation

xxviii Zero rated activities include those considered to be of public interest, such as medical, veterinary, and hospital treatment; and R&D activities

xxix The 9% rate applies to: admissions to museums, zoos, botanical gardens, fairs, exhibitions, castles, and other historical monuments; books, newspapers and magazines, school manuals, with the exception of those intended for publicity; orthopaedic products; prostheses, except dental; medicines for human and veterinary use; and hotels and similar accommodation facilities, including camping

5.2 Sanitary and phyto-sanitary (SPS) regulations[xxx]

According to the Trade Policy Review for Romania the import, export and transit of live animals, animal products, and fodder are subject to prior authorization by the National Sanitary, Veterinary and Food Safety Authority (NSVFSA). These activities must be certified as meeting the standards established by the Authority. The NSVFSA may impose temporary import bans as sanitary or phyto-sanitary measures. Romania continues to apply import bans on live animals (e.g. bovine, sheep, goats, and pigs) and some products thereof, from countries where foot-and-mouth-disease has been diagnosed (prohibitions applicable to SACU are indicated in Table 18). In 2004, Romania notified the WTO of the temporary suspension of imports of live poultry and domestic live birds, other than poultry, from Members affected by the outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza.

Table 18: Prohibition of imports and transit on SPS grounds from SACU countries

Disease	Products	Origin
Foot and mouth disease	Domestic and wild bi-ungulate animals (bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine); semen, ova and embryos coming from domestic and wild bi-ungulate animals; meat originating from domestic and wild bi-ungulate animals; products, raw materials or animal origin wastes coming from domestic and wild bi-ungulate animals, intended for human consumption, feeding of animals, use in agriculture and industry	Saudi Arabia; Bhutan; Egypt; Georgia; Iran; Israel; Kazakhstan; Malawi; Malaysia; Mauritania; Mongolia; Peru; Philippines; Russia; Tajikistan; Zambia; Zimbabwe; Argentina; Brazil; Qatar; Kyrgyz Republic; Mali; Eritrea; Uruguay; Kuwait; Azerbaijan; Uganda; Botswana; Paraguay; Mozambique; Swaziland; Palestinian Authority; Venezuela; Syria; Hong Kong, China; Libya; Bolivia; South Africa; Colombia; Namibia
Nodular dermatitis	Domestic and wild bovine, semen coming from bovine species	Swaziland
Avian influenza	Live domestic and wild poultry, their products and by-products	Hong Kong, China; Republic Popular of Korea; Republic of Korea; Viet Nam; Thailand; United States; Italy (Lombardia); China; Pakistan; South Africa
African swine fever	Live domestic and wild porcine, semen, ova and embryos coming from domestic and wild porcine; fresh meat coming from domestic or wild porcine, meat products coming from wild or domestic animals that were not treated through a procedure that ensures the destruction of the virus, animal origin products coming form porcine intended for animals feeding or industrial or agricultural use that were not treated through a procedure that ensure the destruction of the virus; animal origin products coming from porcine intended for pharmaceutical or surgical use that were not treated through a procedure that ensures the destruction of the virus; pathological material and biological products that were not treated through a procedure that ensures the destruction of the virus	Namibia; Burkina Faso
African equine fever	Equines, semen and embryos coming from equines	Botswana; Swaziland; Zimbabwe

xxx Trade Policy Review. Romania. Report by the Secretariat. Revision WT/TPR/S/155/Rev.1. 31 January 2006

Romania's quarantine regime and measures in place for the protection or control of plants and plant products are broadly harmonized with the EC's. Some imported plants and plant products must be accompanied by a phyto-sanitary certificate. Plant health inspection of regulated plants and imported plants is carried out by phyto-sanitary inspectors at the border or by county phyto-sanitary units, when suspicious symptoms are found, or in the case of a monitoring plan and phyto-sanitary risk channels.

Since its previous TPR, Romania has continued to align its SPS regulations with EU norms. Romania has adopted several pieces of implementing legislation recently, regarding food safety and foodstuffs, to comply with the *acquis*. In the area of food safety controls, a Protocol has been recently signed between relevant Ministries, the National Authority for Consumer Protection, and the National Sanitary, Veterinary, and Food Safety Authority to clarify their respective responsibilities.

Romania is a member of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

There are serious concerns about the ability of Romanian agri-producers to meet EU phyto-sanitary standards. The EU accounts for 60% of Romanian agricultural exports. Agri-food establishments producing meat, fish and dairy products that fail to comply with EU phyto-sanitary standards are not allowed to export food products to the EU. It had been feared that these plants would be closed upon accession, but Romania secured transitional arrangements that will allow them to be upgraded over time. Establishments that do meet EU standards will also have to ensure that their raw materials are sourced from establishments that meet EU standards. Nevertheless, concerns over food safety have resulted in Russia imposing a ban on food imports from Romania.

5.3 Trade related infrastructure

Road and rail networks in Romania are among the least extensive in Europe. Their state of disrepair constitutes a major obstacle to economic development.

Romania has a notoriously bad road system and had only one functional motorway before it embarked on a large-scale programme of road modernisation and motorway construction in 2004. In its negotiations with the EU, Romania committed itself to building 287 km of motorway by 2007, with a further 784 km under construction. Expenditure on motorway construction over the next eight years is estimated at more than US$16.3bn. The emphasis will be on replacing the network of local roads with a network of motorways for long-distance travel.

The rail network, which is the main means of internal transport for passengers and freight, is the fourth-largest railway network in Europe. However, only 35% of the system is electrified, and the rolling stock is in urgent need of replacement. The government intends to spend US$2bn during 2007-10 on the modernisation of the railway structure.

Shipping along the Danube, which flows for 1,075 km through Romania provides the country with its principal trade connections to central Europe. The canal from the Black Sea near Constanta to the Danube will eventually offer long-term opportunities for development. Maritime safety standards remain poor and the detention rate for Romanian vessels is high.

Romania has a total of three international and 16 domestic airports. Four new domestic airports are planned, and the one at Cluj-Napoca is being upgraded to international standards. Bucharest’s international airport at Otopeni is undergoing a major upgrade.

6. CONCLUSION

The purpose of this study is to identify possible products that can be exported to Romania from SA.

When you compare the real exports from SA to Romania, it is only tobacco (240120) and wines (22042140 and 22042150) that fall under the top 20 products that are listed in the Trade Potential Index (TPI). In the indicative trade potential of imports to Romania, it is only the top 19 products in the TPI that have a trade potential of above US $4 million. This does not however mean that products with a lower trade potential value must not be considered for export to Romania. (The top export from SA to Romania in 2006 was less than US $500 000 and the second most important export, much less.) Another factor from the TPI that can be taken into consideration is the unit value. Normally the higher the unit value, the better the export potential. According to the TPI it may be worthwhile to look at 102 products that score 4 on the index, as products with export potential.

Private consumption has increased rapidly in Romania, due to consumer credit that has raised sharply, the introduction of a flat rate of income tax that has substantially increased the take home pay of high and medium income earners, and salaries that increase more than productivity. All of these mean that more products will be imported, in order to satisfy this demand for consumption. This will lead to a higher deficit in the trade balance and will thus mean that the Leu will weaken, which will be good for exporters from Romania, but will make imported products more expensive.

It is expected that private consumption will rise by 8.7% and 5.8% and consumer price inflation by 5.7% and 4.3% in 2008 and 2009[xxxi], respectively.

More than 10% of Romania's population stays in the Capital Bucharest. Because of higher average income and high economic activity of the people that stay in this city, it may be worthwhile to use Bucharest as the test market for products exported.

It is believed that Romania is still an untapped market for SA agricultural exports. The TDCA will give SA exporters an advantage over other exporters, through lower tariffs into Romania.

Romania should be considered a potential market for SA exports. In order to tap this potential, SPS regulations should be investigated and addressed, while also considering the increasing transport cost, and the expected weakening of the Leu and resultantincrease in Romania's trade deficit. Furthermore, exporters should take advantage of the seasonal differences between the two countries, being in different hemispheres.

xxxi Country Report Romania, Economic growth p 6, December 2007. Economist Intelligence Unit

ANNEXES

Annex 1
Europe Basic Economic Data[xxxii]

Europe: basic data, 2006

Ranked by population size

	Population (m)	GDP (US$ bn)	GDP growth (%)	Inflation (%)	GDP per head (US$ at PPP)
Germany	82.5	2,876.3	2.9	1.7	32,170
Turkey	74.3	384.7	6.1	10.5	9,090
France	60.9	2,184.7	2.2	1.7	32,990
UK	60.6	2,307.5	2.8	2.3	34,771
Italy	58.1	1,807.6	1.9	2.1	29,680
Spain	44.7	1,175.4	3.9	3.5	28,530
Poland	38.1	322.9	6.2	1.0	14,240
Romania	21.6	106.5	7.7	6.6	9,718
Netherlands	16.4	653.1	3.0	1.1	37,570
Greece	11.0	258.2	4.3	3.2	27,150
Belgium	10.6	387.1	2.9	1.8	34,960
Portugal	10.6	187.9	1.2	3.1	21,000
Czech Republic	10.2	132.6	6.4	2.5	20,590
Hungary	10.0	114.8	3.9	4.1	18,230
Sweden	9.1	382.3	4.4	1.4	34,717
Austria	8.3	315.5	3.1	1.4	36,299
Bulgaria	7.6	28.3	6.1	7.3	10,180
Switzerland	7.5	384.4	3.2	1.1	38,600
Slovakia	5.5	52.0	8.5	4.5	17,900
Denmark	5.4	267.9	3.5	1.9	36,128
Finland	5.2	205.4	4.9	1.6	33,390
Norway	4.6	308.5	2.2	2.3	53,457
Ireland	4.2	212.7	5.7	3.9	41,137
Lithuania	3.4	27.7	7.7	3.8	16,192
Latvia	2.3	18.0	11.9	6.5	15,081
Slovenia	2.0	37.2	5.7	2.5	24,930
Estonia	1.3	15.5	11.2	4.4	19,381
Cyprus	0.8	17.6	3.8	2.5	22,450

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit.

xxxii Business Europe, twice-monthly report to managers of European operations. January 1st-15th 2008 Vol XXXXVIII, No. 1, p12

Annex 2
Agricultural Trade between South Africa and Romania (Million Rand)[xxxiii]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Exports by SA	3.726	1.561	2.017	1.594	6.656
Imports by Romania	4.785	4.244	2.002	2.021	3.086
Trade Balance	-1.059	-2.683	0.015	-0.427	3.571

xxxiii Trade data supplied by SARS

Annex 3
Indicative Trade Potential (US$'000) based on Tariff Chapters

Chapter	**Top 10 Products**	**Top 20 Products**	**Top 50 Products**	**Top 100 Products**	**Total: 495 Products**
	Indicative Trade Potential US$'000	*Indicative Trade Potential US$'000*	*Indicative Trade Potential US$'000*	*Indicative Trade Potential US$'000*	*Indicative Trade Potential US$'000*
1	-	-	-	699	,267
2	-	4,843	4,843	7,101	14,293
4	-	-	4,806	5,494	22,361
5	-	4,782	4,782	5,061	5,787
6	13,223	18,726	21,849	24,964	25,101
7	-	-	3,484	5,909	34,537
8	8,373	12,635	12,635	13,890	113,188
9	-	-	8,443	9,907	19,669
10	-	-	-	-	27,339
11	-	-	1,256	1,522	10,468
12	6,913	6,913	8,131	9,637	26,881
13	-	-	2,289	3,054	3,855
14	-	-	-	-	126
15	-	-	-	572	17,430
16	-	-	5,649	6,741	13,600
17	-	-	-	-	223,307
18	10,136	14,106	19,960	20,648	22,286
19	-	-	9,076	11,360	28,985
20	-	-	11,507	13,097	50,944
21	73,417	83,485	83,485	84,428	91,028
22	10,961	16,550	20,280	21,628	86,522
23	-	11,260	11,260	11,260	29,198
24	108,711	108,711	110,152	110,152	113,004
290543 & 290544	-	-	-	-	297
3301	-	-	-	468	834
3501 to 3505	-	-	2,256	2,739	4,489
380910 & 382360	-	-	-	-	37
4101 to 4103	-	-	-	-	3,351
4301	-	-	-	-	54
5001 to 5003	-	-	-	-	11
5101 to 5103	-	-	-	480	604
5201 to 5203	-	-	-	-	7,086
5301 to 5302	-	-	-	-	-

Annex 4[xxxiv]
Trade Potential Index

The Trade Potential Index uses a scoring system based on data obtained from the Trade Map database. This allows the analysis to focus on trade potential whilst taking cognizance of import demand, import trends, growth rates and unit values rather than focusing solely on trade potential values. A score of either 1 or 0 is assigned to five of the trade indicators contained in the database. This score is then aggregated to give a total score, which is measured against a final score of 5. A score of 0 would therefore represent the lowest end of the scale and the least trade potential whilst a score of 5 would indicate the greatest trade potential.

The criteria for scoring are as follows:

• The value of imports from a country: If current trade in the form of imports does exist, a score of 1 is allocated. The absence of trade is allocated a score of 0. The existence of a trade relationship is deemed a significant factor in furthering trade.
• Growth in import demand: If imports from the partner country have registered positive growth measured over the five year period from 2002 to 2006, a score of 1 is allocated. No growth or negative growth rates are awarded a score of 0. In the absence of trade or import data between countries import growth from the rest of the world is used as an indication of general import demand with positive growth allocated a score of 1 and no or negative growth a score of 0. The inclusion of this value in the table is also intended to indicate general import demand for the product as well as providing a basis for comparing demand for specific country products relative to demand for the same product from global sources.
• Export growth: Growth of exports from the exporting countries to the rest of the world is indicative of supply capacity, and increased demand for locally produced goods. A positive growth rate in the value of exports over a five year period from 2002 to 2006 is awarded a score of 1, whilst no or negative growth is awarded a score of 0.
• Indicative Trade Potential: Indicative trade potential isolates total demand and total export capacity thereby providing a rough estimate of how much countries could 'theoretically' trade between them. A positive 'indicative trade potential' suggests that a trade opportunity exists. A threshold value of USA $ 200 000 is set for the allocation of a score of 1. Trade potential with a lower value or with no or negative trade potential values are allocated a score of 0.
• Unit Value: Unit value is determined on the basis of value and quantity of exports. Products with a high unit value (>=1$) are allocated a score of 1. Products with a low unit value (<1$) are allocated a score of 0.

xxxiv As adapted. Trade Potential Between South Africa and Nigeria. Directorate International Trade: Trade Research Desk, Department of Agriculture, Pretoria. 1 November 2005. Yusuf Daya, Editor: Ezra Steenkamp

Annex 5
Array of agricultural product tariff lines for exports to Romania according to the TPI

Product code	Product label	South Africa's exports to world				Indicative potential trade in US$ thousand	Unit Value (US$ thousand per unit)	TPI
		Value 2006 in US$ thousand	Annual growth in value between 2002-2006, %	Quantity 2006	Quantity Unit			
240220	Cigarettes containing tobacco	77,832	16	11,103	Tons	77,832	7.01	4
210690	Food preparations nes	49,226	12	18,325	Tons	49,226	2.69	4
240120	Tobacco, unmanufactured, partly or wholly stemmed or stripped	30,975	10	12,014	Tons	30,879	2.58	4
210390	Sauces and preparations nes and mixed condiments and mixed seasonings	17,918	19	8,639	Tons	17,918	2.07	4
60310	Cut flowers & flower buds for bouquets or ornamental purposes, fresh	20,034	15	5,992	Tons	13,223	3.34	4
220421	Grape wines nes,incl fort&grape must,unfermntd by add alc in ctnr<>	412,726	14	151,007	Tons	10,961	2.73	4
180620	Chocolate&other food preparations containg cocoa weighg more than 2 kg	15,514	18	5,580	Tons	10,136	2.78	4
80930	Peaches, including nectarines, fresh	8,797	7	6,786	Tons	8,373	1.30	4
120991	Seeds, vegetable, nes for sowing	9,659	9	1,154	Tons	6,913	8.37	4
210210	Yeasts, active	8,351	27	5,648	Tons	6,273	1.48	4
230990	Animal feed preparations nes	6,266	23	4,546	Tons	6,266	1.38	4
220870	Liqueurs and cordials	32,974	24	6,036	Tons	5,589	5.46	4
60290	Plants live, nes	5,503	19	2,348	Tons	5,503	2.34	4
210610	Protein concentrates and textured protein substances	5,418	17	1,288	Tons	5,418	4.21	4
230910	Dog or cat food put up for retail sale	4,994	18	4,977	Tons	4,994	1.00	4
20130	Bovine cuts boneless, fresh or chilled	5,794	14	792	Tons	4,843	7.32	4
50400	Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals except fish whole or in pieces	4,782	38	849	Tons	4,782	5.63	4
210500	Ice cream and other edible ice, whether or not containing cocoa	8,819	45	4,033	Tons	4,650	2.19	4
80620	Grapes, dried	37,060	8	23,628	Tons	4,262	1.57	4
180690	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa nes	3,970	5	1,028	Tons	3,970	3.86	4
200190	Veg,fruit,nut&edible prts of plants nes,prep/presvd by vin/acetic acid	9,231	60	4,028	Tons	3,946	2.29	4
190410	Prep foods obtaind by the swellg o roastg of cereal o cereal products	3,791	10	2,527	Tons	3,791	1.50	4
220410	Grape wines, sparkling	8,810	18	2,074	Tons	3,730	4.25	4
190590	Communion wafers,empty cachets f pharm use prod&bakers' wares nes	3,711	22	3,191	Tons	3,711	1.16	4
180632	Choc&food prep cntg cocoa in blocks,slabs/bars,not filld,not over 2 kg	3,420	10	781	Tons	3,367	4.38	4

40310	Yogurt concentratd o not,sweetend o not,flavourd o contg fruit o cocoa	6,048	46	4,469	Tons	2,988	1.35	**4**
91091	Mixtures of two/more of the prods of different headgs to this chapter	2,831	71	592	Tons	2,831	4.78	**4**
90411	Pepper of the genus Piper,ex cubeb pepper,neither crushd nor ground	2,684	92	515	Tons	2,684	5.21	**4**
180631	Choc&food prep cntg cocoa in blocks,slabs/bars,filld,not exceedg 2 kg	2,487	5	1,017	Tons	2,487	2.45	**4**
70951	Mushrooms, fresh or chilled	2,944	7	300	Tons	2,317	9.81	**4**
130219	Vegetable saps and extracts nes	3,278	3	539	Tons	2,289	6.08	**4**
350300	Gelatin and gelatin derivs; isinglass; glues of animal origin, nes	2,256	39	542	Tons	2,256	4.16	**4**
160420	Fish prepared or preserved, except whole or in pieces	2,206	33	1,335	Tons	2,206	1.65	**4**
200892	Fruit mixtures nes,o/w prep o presvd,whether o not sugard,sweet o spir	34,506	8	32,081	Tons	1,970	1.08	**4**
91099	Spices nes	4,605	5	1,202	Tons	1,930	3.83	**4**
40510	Butter	1,818	5	583	Tons	1,818	3.12	**4**
160232	Fowl (gallus domesticus) meat, prepared/preserved	6,669	48	2,394	Tons	1,783	2.79	**4**
60110	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, dormant	5,125	8	1,231	Tons	1,751	4.16	**4**
160419	Fish nes, prepared or preserved, whole or in pieces, but not minced	7,462	95	2,278	Tons	1,660	3.28	**4**
190420	Prepared foods of unroasted cereal flakes, mixtures	1,574	34	871	Tons	1,574	1.81	**4**
200920	Grapefruit juice,unfermentd¬ spiritd,whether or not sugard or sweet	36,160	49	13,394	Tons	1,494	2.70	**4**
240210	Cigars, cheroots and cigarillos, containing tobacco	1,563	96	18	Tons	1,441	86.83	**4**
200970	Apple juice unfermented¬ spiritd whether or not sugard or sweetend	19,764	21	19,135	Tons	1,422	1.03	**4**
60491	Foliage,branch&pts of plant w/o flo/bud,grass,for bouquets&orn purp,fr	5,321	4	1,364	Tons	1,372	3.90	**4**
200899	Fruits&oth edible pts of plants nes,prep/presvd,sug,sweet/spir/not	15,225	27	10,092	Tons	1,343	1.51	**4**
200590	Veg nes&mix of veg prep/presvd o/t by vinegar/acetic acid,not frozen	2,981	39	1,658	Tons	1,332	1.80	**4**
110710	Malt, not roasted	1,256	7	843	Tons	1,256	1.49	**4**
120600	Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken	1,218	14	513	Tons	1,218	2.37	**4**
71290	Vegetables and mixtures dried, but not further prepared nes	1,167	8	263	Tons	1,167	4.44	**4**
90122	Coffee, roasted, decaffeinated	1,128	71	342	Tons	998	3.30	**4**
121020	Hop cones, ground, powdered or pelleted and lupulin	971	51	146	Tons	971	6.65	**4**
190120	Mixes & doughs for the prep of bakers' wares of heading No 19.05, nes	965	40	771	Tons	965	1.25	**4**
20329	Swine cuts, frozen nes	955	3	321	Tons	955	2.98	**4**
210420	Homogenised composite food preparations put up for retail sale	943	20	642	Tons	943	1.47	**4**
71090	Mixtures of vegetables, frozen	805	2	559	Tons	805	1.44	**4**
60499	Foliage,branch,etc w/o flowers/buds&grass for bouquet/orn purp exc fr	6,301	10	1,333	Tons	797	4.73	**4**
90412	Pepper of the genus Piper, except cubeb pepper, crushed or ground	980	47	432	Tons	778	2.27	**4**
130232	Mucilages & thickeners derived from locust beans & seeds or guar seeds	765	90	436	Tons	765	1.75	**4**
10210	Bovine, live pure-bred breeding	699	6	255	Tons	699	2.74	**4**
40630	Cheese processed, not grated or powdered	688	18	132	Tons	688	5.21	**4**

180500	Cocoa powder, not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	688	6	175	Tons	688	3.93	**4**
220850	Gin and geneva	1,093	1	374	Tons	660	2.92	**4**
60210	Cuttings and slips, unrooted	6,462	1	350	Tons	637	18.46	**4**
160414	Tunas,skipjack&Atl bonito,prepard/preservd,whole/in pieces,ex mincd	615	23	184	Tons	615	3.34	**4**
60120	Bulbs,tubers,corms etc in growth or in flower & chicory plants & roots	886	71	176	Tons	613	5.03	**4**
80410	Dates, fresh or dried	2,999	136	484	Tons	582	6.20	**4**
150910	Olive oil, virgin	572	36	124	Tons	572	4.61	**4**
60240	Roses, grafted or not	1,289	24	262	Tons	555	4.92	**4**
200830	Citrus fruits nes,o/w prep or presvd,sugared,sweetened,spirited or not	3,071	25	1,501	Tons	536	2.05	**4**
71040	Sweet corn, frozen	729	33	637	Tons	518	1.14	**4**
60220	Trees, edible fruit or not, shrubs and bushes, grafted or not	513	22	121	Tons	513	4.24	**4**
200310	Mushrooms prepared or preserved other than by vinegar or acetic acid	509	32	121	Tons	509	4.21	**4**
510121	Degreased shorn wool, not carded, combed or carbonised	5,491	27	1,705	Tons	480	3.22	**4**
160250	Bovine meat and meat offal nes,excluding livers, prepared or preserved	3,119	85	1,028	Tons	477	3.03	**4**
330129	Essential oils, nes	6,130	12	516	Tons	468	11.88	**4**
220900	Vinegar and substitutes for vinegar obtained from acetic acid	5,951	82	4,800	Tons	466	1.24	**4**
190230	Pasta nes	462	10	415	Tons	462	1.11	**4**
70960	Peppers of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta,fresh or chilled	455	35	324	Tons	455	1.40	**4**
90220	Green tea (not fermented) in packages exceeding 3 kg	429	26	122	Tons	429	3.52	**4**
81190	Fruits&edible nuts uncook,steam/boil (water) sweetend/not,frozen,nes	5,607	5	2,269	Tons	412	2.47	**4**
70511	Cabbage lettuce (head lettuce) fresh or chilled	374	6	243	Tons	374	1.54	**4**
20649	Swine edible offal, frozen nes	356	169	62	Tons	356	5.74	**4**
20311	Swine carcasses and half carcasses, fresh or chilled	335	84	147	Tons	335	2.28	**4**
20322	Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, of swine, bone in, frozen	335	10	85	Tons	335	3.94	**4**
200600	Fruit,nut,fruit-peel&pts of plant presvd by sugar (draind,glacé/cryst)	712	24	418	Tons	313	1.70	**4**
190220	Stuffed pasta, whether or not cooked or otherwise prepared	310	80	158	Tons	310	1.96	**4**
120930	Seeds, flower, for sowing	309	70	211	Tons	309	1.46	**4**
190540	Rusks, toasted bread and similar toasted products	295	22	131	Tons	295	2.25	**4**
50590	Feathers&down nes clnd,disinfectd presvd,featherd pts&skins pdr&waste	7,054	4	169	Tons	279	41.74	**4**
20713	Fowls (gallus domesticus), cuts & offal, fresh/chilled	277	24	64	Tons	277	4.33	**4**
70320	Garlic, fresh or chilled	273	16	169	Tons	273	1.62	**4**
110412	Oats, rolled or flaked grains	266	98	167	Tons	266	1.59	**4**
80300	Bananas including plantains, fresh or dried	261	69	165	Tons	261	1.58	**4**
90210	Green tea (not fermented) in packages not exceeding 3 kg	257	32	33	Tons	257	7.79	**4**
190510	Crispbread	499	26	249	Tons	252	2.00	**4**
350190	Casein glues; caseinates and other casein derivatives	244	9	101	Tons	244	2.42	**4**

350520	Glues based on starches, on dextrins or other modified starches, nes	650	1	421	Tons	239	1.54	**4**
200791	Citrus fruit (marmalades,purée,etc) ckd prep wther/nt sugard/sweetend	1,688	14	1,239	Tons	232	1.36	**4**
121299	Vegetable products nes used primarily for human consumption	21,806	134	6,354	Tons	226	3.43	**4**
220510	Vermouth&oth grape wines flav w plants o arom subst in ctnr < l 2>	222	35	46	Tons	222	4.83	**4**
80111	Coconuts, dessicated	219	27	106	Tons	219	2.07	**4**
180400	Cocoa butter, fat and oil	210	150	31	Tons	210	6.77	**4**
170111	Raw sugar, cane	258,625	18	743,845	Tons	169,761	0.35	**3**
80510	Oranges, fresh or dried	317,241	22	1,006,917	Tons	34,998	0.32	**3**
220429	Grape wines nes,incl fort&grape must,unfermntd by add alc,in ctnr > 2l	105,946	37	119,304	Tons	21,504	0.89	**3**
230120	Flour,meal&pellet of fish,crust,mol/oth aqua invert,unfit human cons	16,140	9	19,549	Tons	16,140	0.83	**3**
80810	Apples, fresh	160,107	15	267,863	Tons	15,157	0.60	**3**
80520	Mandarins(tang&sats)clementines&wilkgs □ citrus hybrids,fresh/drid	60,058	30	83,734	Tons	12,403	0.72	**3**
80530	Lemons and limes, fresh or dried	52,221	26	133,331	Tons	11,897	0.39	**3**
170490	Sugar confectionery nes (includg white chocolate),not containg cocoa	9,753	-6	3,868	Tons	9,753	2.52	**3**
70190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	9,143	20	26,982	Tons	9,143	0.34	**3**
80540	Grapefruit, fresh or dried	70,463	23	234,000	Tons	8,748	0.30	**3**
220830	Whiskies	8,537	40	10,571	Tons	8,537	0.81	**3**
100630	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	8,340	20	13,124	Tons	8,340	0.64	**3**
70310	Onions and shallots, fresh or chilled	8,314	13	32,406	Tons	8,177	0.26	**3**
190530	Sweet biscuits, waffles and wafers	7,587	0	4,002	Tons	7,587	1.90	**3**
80610	Grapes, fresh	257,604	21	284,903	Tons	7,070	0.90	**3**
520100	Cotton, not carded or combed	6,946	96	6,916	Tons	6,946	1.00	**3**
200919	Orange juice nes,unfermentd¬ spiritd,whether or not sugard or sweet	7,824	29	8,825	Tons	5,496	0.89	**3**
170290	Sugar nes, including invert sugar	5,261	15	7,987	Tons	5,261	0.66	**3**
200911	Orange juice,unfermentd¬ spiritd,whether/not sugard/sweet,frozen	12,486	-8	8,117	Tons	5,074	1.54	**3**
190190	Malt extract&food prep of Ch 19 < 10% cocoa	4,854	1	6,357	Tons	4,854	0.76	**3**
151219	Sunflower-sed/safflower oil&their fractions refind but nt chem modifid	9,694	11	16,991	Tons	4,333	0.57	**3**
160413	Sardines,sardinella&brislg o sprats prep o presvd,whole o pce ex mincd	3,945	-19	3,498	Tons	3,945	1.13	**3**
151620	Veg fats &oils&fractions hydrogenatd,inter/re-esterifid,etc,ref'd/not	3,776	-12	2,159	Tons	3,776	1.75	**3**
80820	Pears and quinces, fresh	68,601	21	118,107	Tons	3,678	0.58	**3**
90111	Coffee, not roasted, not decaffeinated	3,653	89	3,821	Tons	3,653	0.96	**3**
121190	Plants &pts of plants(incl sed&fruit) usd in pharm,perf,insect etc nes	6,115	-21	720	Tons	3,375	8.49	**3**
190110	Prep of cereals,flour,starch/milk f infant use,put up f retail sale	3,189	-21	926	Tons	3,189	3.44	**3**

90420	Fruits of the genus Capsicum or Pimenta, dried, crushed or ground	3,395	-19	2,347	Tons	3,131	1.45	**3**
220820	Spirits obtained by distilling grape wine or grape marc	3,067	-5	788	Tons	3,067	3.89	**3**
100640	Rice, broken	2,737	46	6,599	Tons	2,737	0.41	**3**
40690	Cheese nes	2,654	-1	1,265	Tons	2,654	2.10	**3**
200799	Jams,fruit jellies,fruit/nut purée&paste,ckd prep,sugard,sweetend/not	2,647	3	3,092	Tons	2,647	0.86	**3**
20230	Bovine cuts boneless, frozen	2,601	-1	1,200	Tons	2,601	2.17	**3**
210410	Soups and broths and preparations thereof	18,204	43	10,343	Tons	2,418	1.76	**3**
240110	Tobacco, unmanufactured, not stemmed or stripped	2,364	-38	882	Tons	2,364	2.68	**3**
40210	Milk powder not exceeding 1.5% fat	4,432	13	1,498	Tons	2,285	2.96	**3**
200960	Grape juice (incl grape must) unferment&unspiritd,wthr/nt sug/sweet	14,640	14	14,801	Tons	2,239	0.99	**3**
220860	Vodka	2,157	42	2,269	Tons	2,157	0.95	**3**
70610	Carrots and turnips, fresh or chilled	2,156	27	2,194	Tons	2,156	0.98	**3**
220290	Non-alcoholic beverages nes,excludg fruit/veg juices of headg No 20.09	2,147	7	2,654	Tons	2,147	0.81	**3**
200870	Peaches nes,o/w prep o presvd whether o not sugard,sweetend o spiritd	51,418	7	55,509	Tons	2,043	0.93	**3**
200980	Fruit&veg juice nes (exc mx) unferment unspiritd,whether/not sug/sweet	19,427	2	24,535	Tons	1,927	0.79	**3**
40410	Whey whether or not concentrated or sweetened	1,918	48	2,423	Tons	1,918	0.79	**3**
151710	Margarine, excluding liquid margarine	6,922	3	6,386	Tons	1,894	1.08	**3**
410110	Bovine skins, whole, raw	1,838	-45	654	Tons	1,838	2.81	**3**
40221	Milk and cream powder unsweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	1,803	-40	973	Tons	1,803	1.85	**3**
40130	Milk and cream not concentrated and unsweetened exceeding 6% fat	1,768	12	2,671	Tons	1,768	0.66	**3**
200520	Potatoes prepard or preserved,o/t by vinegar or acetic acid,not frozen	1,757	4	641	Tons	1,757	2.74	**3**
350510	Dextrins and other modified starches	1,553	32	2,794	Tons	1,553	0.56	**3**
20714	Fowls (gallus domesticus), cuts & offal, frozen	1,437	-35	705	Tons	1,437	2.04	**3**
170240	Glucose inc syrup cntg in dry state min 20% but	1,955	96	5,222	Tons	1,392	0.37	**3**
180610	Cocoa powder, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	1,483	20	246	Tons	1,373	6.03	**3**
160100	Sausage□ prod of meat,meat offal/blood&food prep basd on these prod	1,364	-5	459	Tons	1,364	2.97	**3**
71080	Vegetables, frozen nes	1,327	-21	768	Tons	1,327	1.73	**3**
151790	Edible mx/prep of animal/veg fats&oils/of fractions ex hd No 15.16	1,207	14	1,728	Tons	1,207	0.70	**3**
210320	Tomato ketchup and other tomato sauces	1,230	26	1,390	Tons	1,152	0.88	**3**
410210	Sheep or lamb skins, raw, with wool on, nes	18,525	28	13,984	Tons	1,146	1.32	**3**
220890	Undenatrd ethyl alc <80% alc cont by vol&spirit,liqueur&spirit bev nes	1,097	-20	744	Tons	1,097	1.47	**3**
90121	Coffee, roasted, not decaffeinated	1,006	-7	226	Tons	1,006	4.45	**3**

220110	Mineral&aerated waters not cntg sugar or sweeteng matter nor flavoured	1,168	27	4,438	Tons	990	0.26	**3**
200930	Citrus fruit juice nes exc mx unferment unspiritd,wthr/nt sug/sweet	1,962	12	2,095	Tons	981	0.94	**3**
120799	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, nes, whether or not broken	978	-11	230	Tons	978	4.25	**3**
80430	Pineapples, fresh or dried	3,656	13	3,916	Tons	965	0.93	**3**
200850	Apricots nes,o/w prep o presvd whether o not sugard,sweetend o spiritd	26,446	12	34,455	Tons	929	0.77	**3**
70990	Vegetables, fresh or chilled nes	3,699	19	6,065	Tons	905	0.61	**3**
110321	Wheat pellets	1,211	101	3,050	Tons	838	0.40	**3**
151590	Veg fats&oils nes&their fractions,refind or not but not chemically mod	4,791	16	3,721	Tons	815	1.29	**3**
210111	Coffee extracts, essences, concentrates	812	0	144	Tons	812	5.64	**3**
80910	Apricots, fresh	3,782	6	6,000	Tons	802	0.63	**3**
90230	Black tea (fermented)&partly fermentd tea in packages not exceedg 3 kg	799	-22	135	Tons	799	5.92	**3**
40390	Buttermilk,curdled milk & cream,kephir & ferm or acid milk & cream nes	796	28	511	Tons	796	1.56	**3**
190490	Cereals,exc maize (corn),in grain form,pre-cookd or otherwise prepard	2,093	-12	1,170	Tons	796	1.79	**3**
40700	Eggs, bird, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked	781	-48	535	Tons	781	1.46	**3**
160590	Molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates prepared or preserved	3,414	-1	98	Tons	676	34.84	**3**
190219	Uncooked pasta, not stuffed or otherwise prepared, nes	668	-1	619	Tons	668	1.08	**3**
10600	Animals, live nes	3,811	-7	80	Tons	663	47.64	**3**
20712	Fowls (gallus domesticus), whole, frozen	1,687	-22	858	Tons	605	1.97	**3**
200290	Tomatoes nes,prepared or preserved oth than by vinegar or acetic acid	594	-9	454	Tons	594	1.31	**3**
200940	Pineapple juice,unfermented¬ spiritd,whether or not sugard or sweet	12,919	20	15,657	Tons	591	0.83	**3**
90240	Black tea (fermented) & partly fermented tea in packages exceedg 3 kg	8,155	-18	3,215	Tons	584	2.54	**3**
200710	Homo prep (jams,fruit jellies etc) ckd prep whether/nt sugard/sweetend	1,240	42	7,415	Tons	578	0.17	**3**
70490	Cabbages,kohlrabi,kale and sim edible brassicas nes,fresh or chilled	577	22	753	Tons	577	0.77	**3**
210112	Coffee preparations based on extract/essence/conc.	1,199	-6	286	Tons	567	4.19	**3**
150420	Fish fats&oils&their fractions exc liver,refind/not,not chemically mod	547	18	1,188	Tons	547	0.46	**3**
220430	Grape must nes, unfermented, other than that of heading No 20.09	472	87	211	Tons	472	2.24	**3**
81350	Mixtures of edible nuts or dried fruits of this chapter	457	-11	80	Tons	457	5.71	**3**
80719	Melons, fresh, other than watermelons	451	-7	415	Tons	451	1.09	**3**
200819	Nuts&seeds nes incl mx,o/w prep o presvd,sugard,sweetend,spiritd o not	443	-22	234	Tons	443	1.89	**3**
200811	Ground-nuts nes o/w prep or presvd,sugared,sweetened,spirited or not	442	-19	258	Tons	442	1.71	**3**
40610	Cheese, fresh (including whey cheese) unfermented, and curd	430	-52	123	Tons	430	3.50	**3**
151800	Animal/veg fats&oils&fract boild oxid,etc,& ind mix/prep nes ex 15.16	1,194	41	742	Tons	430	1.61	**3**

120929	Seeds of forage plants, except beet seeds, for sowing nes	411	-21	363	Tons	411	1.13	**3**
80711	Watermelons, fresh	369	43	405	Tons	369	0.91	**3**
130239	Mucilages&thickeners nes,modifid or not,derivd from vegetable products	357	80	960	Tons	357	0.37	**3**
120810	Soya bean flour and meals	352	-18	197	Tons	352	1.79	**3**
151229	Cotton-seed and its fractions refined but not chemically modified	333	28	361	Tons	333	0.92	**3**
40590	Fats and oils derived from milk nes	313	-14	186	Tons	313	1.68	**3**
20736	Ducks/geese/guinea fowl, cuts/offal, frozen	301	-16	174	Tons	301	1.73	**3**
121220	Seaweeds and other algae, fresh or dried whether or not ground	449	-16	427	Tons	296	1.05	**3**
200580	Sweet corn prepard o preservd,o/t by vinegar o acetic acid not frozen	294	18	392	Tons	294	0.75	**3**
200210	Tomatoes,whole/in pieces prepard/preservd o/t by vinegar/acetic acid	282	-20	233	Tons	282	1.21	**3**
200410	Potatoes prepard or preservd oth than by vinegar or acetic acid,frozen	273	38	411	Tons	273	0.66	**3**
290544	D-glucitol (sorbitol)	272	27	285	Tons	272	0.95	**3**
210330	Mustard flour and meal and prepared mustard	266	20	61	Tons	266	4.36	**3**
110720	Malt, roasted	263	26	496	Tons	263	0.53	**3**
20890	Meat and edible meat offal, nes fresh, chilled or frozen	39,658	-6	4,012	Tons	254	9.88	**3**
150990	Olive oil and its fractions refined but not chemically modified	248	-5	56	Tons	248	4.43	**3**
120999	Seeds, fruit and spores for sowing, nes	3,850	-6	2,689	Tons	247	1.43	**3**
20442	Sheep cuts, bone in, frozen	242	28	62	Tons	242	3.90	**3**
240130	Tobacco refuse	235	22	472	Tons	235	0.50	**3**
110900	Wheat gluten, whether or not dried	232	48	235	Tons	232	0.99	**3**
81050	Kiwifruit, fresh	230	-14	82	Tons	230	2.80	**3**
330190	Conc&aqueous distls of essentl oils;terpenic by-prods of essentl oils	328	-47	57	Tons	226	5.75	**3**
70410	Cauliflowers and headed broccoli, fresh or chilled	225	22	239	Tons	225	0.94	**3**
10511	Fowls, live domestic weighing not more than 185 g	214	-34	4	Tons	214	53.50	**3**
100610	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)	213	27	395	Tons	213	0.54	**3**
80940	Plums and sloes, fresh	24,568	7	27,403	Tons	207	0.90	**3**
70390	Leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled	660	21	633	Tons	195	1.04	**3**
160241	Hams and cuts thereof of swine prepared or preserved	189	7	58	Tons	189	3.26	**3**
71190	Vegetables nes&mixtures provis presvd but nt f immediate consumptn	182	23	92	Tons	182	1.98	**3**
81090	Fruits, fresh nes	15,400	9	8,432	Tons	182	1.83	**3**
110610	Flour and meal of the dried leguminous vegetables of heading No 07.13	181	81	29	Tons	181	6.24	**3**
70700	Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled	178	45	164	Tons	178	1.09	**3**

81310	Apricots, dried	5,021	8	1,179	Tons	172	4.26	**3**
20110	Bovine carcasses and half carcasses, fresh or chilled	486	130	113	Tons	170	4.30	**3**
20629	Bovine edible offal, frozen nes	298	32	98	Tons	170	3.04	**3**
81340	Fruits, dried nes	4,953	21	1,302	Tons	169	3.80	**3**
71022	Beans, frozen	162	56	128	Tons	162	1.27	**3**
130190	Natural gums, resins, gum-resins and balsam, except arabic gum	1,605	25	659	Tons	156	2.44	**3**
210310	Soya sauce	147	4	66	Tons	147	2.23	**3**
410121	Bovine hides, whole, fresh or wet-salted	11,279	34	10,441	Tons	146	1.08	**3**
60390	Cut flowers&flower buds for bouquets or ornamental purposes,ex fresh	2,328	8	469	Tons	137	4.96	**3**
10119	Horses, live except pure-bred breeding	3,040	5	303	Tons	130	10.03	**3**
350400	Peptones & derivs;protein substances and derivs, nes; hide powder	128	8	23	Tons	128	5.57	**3**
200570	Olives prepard o preservd,oth than by vinegar o acetic acid,not frozen	125	24	34	Tons	125	3.68	**3**
80212	Almonds,fresh or dried,shelled or peeled	122	40	21	Tons	122	5.81	**3**
170219	Lactose and lactose syrup,	255	3	166	Tons	117	1.54	**3**
200880	Strawberries nes,o/w prep/presvd,whether/not sugard,sweet/spiritd	114	124	51	Tons	114	2.24	**3**
160249	Swine meat&meat offal nes/exc livers/ incl mixtures,prepard o preservd	113	26	39	Tons	113	2.90	**3**
110419	Cereals, rolled or flaked grains nes	109	21	69	Tons	109	1.58	**3**
70930	Aubergines(egg-plants), fresh or chilled	106	147	67	Tons	106	1.58	**3**
160231	Turkey meat and meat offal prepared or preserved, excluding livers	98	6	25	Tons	98	3.92	**3**
71021	Peas, frozen	95	1	58	Tons	95	1.64	**3**
90500	Vanilla beans	117	66	14	Tons	84	8.36	**3**
151319	Coconut (copra) oil&its fractions refined but not chemically modified	84	10	48	Tons	84	1.75	**3**
51199	Animal prods nes&dead animals of Chapter I unfit for human consumption	923	14	70	Tons	83	13.19	**3**
51000	Ambergris,castoreum,etc,bile drid/not&animal gland∏ for pharm prep	81	13	10	Tons	81	8.10	**3**
10410	Sheep, live	72	11	34	Tons	72	2.12	**3**
90620	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers crushed or ground	72	34	11	Tons	72	6.55	**3**
21090	Meat&edible meat offal cured nes&edible meat or offal,flours&meals	545	106	143	Tons	67	3.81	**3**
70940	Celery, other than celeriac, fresh or chilled	117	80	91	Tons	66	1.29	**3**
160415	Mackerel, prepared or preserved, whole or in pieces, but not minced	65	133	52	Tons	65	1.25	**3**
21011	Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, of swine bone in, cured	67	17	13	Tons	58	5.15	**3**
71340	Lentils dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split	55	11	37	Tons	55	1.49	**3**
71120	Olives,provisionally preservd but nt suitable f immediate consumption	50	25	13	Tons	50	3.85	**3**

170191	Refined sugar,in solid form,containg added flavourg or colourg matter	17,035	50	7,763	Tons	49	2.19	**3**
510210	Fine animal hair, not carded or combed	12,859	12	1,017	Tons	48	12.64	**3**
91050	Curry	863	5	352	Tons	47	2.45	**3**
81010	Strawberries, fresh	44	7	30	Tons	44	1.47	**3**
110813	Potato starch	42	30	41	Tons	42	1.02	**3**
200950	Tomato juice unfermented¬ spirited,whether or not sugared or sweet	42	35	30	Tons	42	1.40	**3**
130220	Pectic substances, pectinates & pectates	40	2	5	Tons	40	8.00	**3**
160242	Shoulders and cut thereof of swine prepared or preserved	40	86	11	Tons	40	3.64	**3**
160210	Homogenized preparations of meat and meat offal	1,202	72	131	Tons	39	9.18	**3**
180310	Cocoa paste not defatted	38	32	15	Tons	38	2.53	**3**
21012	Bellies, streaky and cuts thereof, swine cured	110	78	30	Tons	37	3.67	**3**
160412	Herrings, prepared or preserved, whole or in pieces but not minced	37	95	9	Tons	37	4.11	**3**
510129	Degreased wool (other than shorn wool),not carded,combed or carbonised	1,997	1	1,698	Tons	36	1.18	**3**
330124	Essential oils of peppermint	44	36	2	Tons	34	22.00	**3**
80132	Cashew nuts, without shell, fresh or dried	33	64	3	Tons	33	11.00	**3**
90950	Fennel or juniper seeds	33	77	13	Tons	33	2.54	**3**
90810	Nutmeg	31	13	4	Tons	31	7.75	**3**
10111	Horses, live pure-bred breeding	2,200	110	67	Tons	28	32.84	**3**
151000	Oils&thr fract nes obt from olives,ref'd/not,not chem mod,incl blends	28	59	11	Tons	28	2.55	**3**
91040	Thyme and bay leaves	27	20	14	Tons	27	1.93	**3**
160530	Lobster, prepared or preserved	32	3	2	Tons	27	16.00	**3**
190240	Couscous	93	50	27	Tons	25	3.44	**3**
330119	Essential oils of citrus fruits, nes	2,264	5	88	Tons	23	25.73	**3**
91030	Turmeric (curcuma)	34	35	19	Tons	22	1.79	**3**
50100	Hair, human, unworked washed or scoured or not and waste	20	12	1	Tons	20	20.00	**3**
330125	Essential oils of other mints	19	37	6	Tons	19	3.17	**3**
90700	Cloves (whole fruit, cloves and stems)	18	26	3	Tons	18	6.00	**3**
130120	Gum arabic	18	14	8	Tons	18	2.25	**3**
40640	Cheese, blue-veined	17	32	4	Tons	17	4.25	**3**
90930	Cumin seeds	17	82	5	Tons	17	3.40	**3**
120740	Sesamum seeds, whether or not broken	17	10	8	Tons	17	2.13	**3**
330113	Essential oils of lemon	3,478	17	287	Tons	17	12.12	**3**

91020	Saffron	14	25	2	Tons	14	7.00	**3**
80250	Pistachios, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled	12	35	1	Tons	12	12.00	**3**
90920	Coriander seeds	12	22	9	Tons	12	1.33	**3**
90610	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers neither crushed nor ground	11	35	5	Tons	11	2.20	**3**
80232	Walnuts, fresh or dried, shelled or peeled	10	22	1	Tons	10	10.00	**3**
90190	Coffee husks and skins, coffee substitutes	1,026	32	385	Tons	10	2.66	**3**
160416	Anchovies, prepared or preserved, whole or in pieces, but not minced	10	16	1	Tons	10	10.00	**3**
170199	Refined sugar, in solid form, nes	64,563	-5	1,055,127	Tons	31,077	0.06	**2**
220210	Waters incl mineral&aeratd,containg sugar o sweeteng matter o flavourd	31,424	-15	56,948	Tons	20,728	0.55	**2**
100510	Maize (corn) seed	14,347	-26	24,231	Tons	8,653	0.59	**2**
120220	Ground-nuts shelld,whether or not broken,not roastd or otherwise cookd	7,532	-8	8,769	Tons	7,532	0.86	**2**
200820	Pineapples nes,o/w prep or presvd,sugared,sweetened,spirited or not	8,709	-12	11,204	Tons	6,916	0.78	**2**
220300	Beer made from malt	9,094	-34	14,152	Tons	3,436	0.64	**2**
120210	Ground-nuts in shell not roasted or otherwise cooked	3,450	-27	3,941	Tons	3,392	0.88	**2**
100590	Maize (corn) nes	129,185	19	603,862	Tons	3,349	0.21	**2**
170410	Chewing gum containing sugar, except medicinal	3,671	-4	7,468	Tons	2,682	0.49	**2**
170230	Glucose&glucose syrup nt cntg fruct/cntg in dry state	2,982	-13	6,784	Tons	2,497	0.44	**2**
70110	Potatoes seed, fresh or chilled	2,404	-7	4,298	Tons	2,404	0.56	**2**
40120	Milk not concentrated & unsweetened exceeding 1% not exceeding 6% fat	2,637	-7	8,208	Tons	2,286	0.32	**2**
200990	Mixtures of juices unfermentd¬ spiritd whether o not sugard o sweet	19,242	-8	29,203	Tons	2,202	0.66	**2**
110313	Maize (corn) groats and meal	7,836	10	36,146	Tons	1,769	0.22	**2**
40229	Milk and cream powder sweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	3,121	-10	1,576	Tons	1,286	1.98	**2**
70200	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled	1,154	-3	6,824	Tons	1,154	0.17	**2**
230400	Soya-bean oil-cake&oth solid residues,whether or not ground or pellet	1,020	10	2,914	Tons	1,020	0.35	**2**
210130	Chicory&other coffee substitutes roasted&extracts,ess&conc thereof	578	-8	229	Tons	578	2.52	**2**
151190	Palm oil and its fractions refined but not chemically modified	569	-8	746	Tons	569	0.76	**2**
151211	Sunflower-seed or safflower oil, crude	560	-38	497	Tons	560	1.13	**2**
200559	Beans nes prepard or preservd,o/t by vinegar or acetic acid,not frozen	461	-1	508	Tons	461	0.91	**2**
190211	Uncooked pasta not stuffed or otherwise prepared, containing eggs	544	-12	550	Tons	453	0.99	**2**
210220	Yeasts, inactive and other dead singlecell micro-organisms	505	0	798	Tons	380	0.63	**2**
71333	Kidney beans&white pea beans drid shelld,whether o not skinnd o split	373	-17	682	Tons	373	0.55	**2**
200551	Beans,shelld prepard/preservd,o/t by vinegar/acetic acid,not frozen	353	-10	354	Tons	329	1.00	**2**

110812	Maize (corn) starch	4,909	-19	12,408	Tons	319	0.40	**2**
200540	Peas prepard o preservd,oth than by vinegar o acetic acid,not frozen	270	-14	311	Tons	270	0.87	**2**
230890	Veg mat,waste,residues&by-prod nes pelletd or not,usd in animal feedg	269	-6	579	Tons	269	0.46	**2**
150590	Derivatives of wool grease and fatty substances (including lanolin)	628	-8	322	Tons	265	1.95	**2**
210120	Tea or maté extracts,essences & concentrates & preparations thereof	214	-29	263	Tons	214	0.81	**2**
130213	Hop extract	198	-3	46	Tons	198	4.30	**2**
51110	Semen bovine	262	-9	1	Tons	196	262.00	**2**
220190	Ice&snow&potable waters nes not cntg sugar or sweeteners nor flavoured	1,143	38	1,334	Tons	180	0.86	**2**
151521	Maize (corn) oil crude	178	167	247	Tons	178	0.72	**2**
50800	Coral mat,shellfsh shell,cuttl bone,echinoderm unwk unshp pdr&wast	176	16	141	Tons	176	1.25	**2**
151529	Maize (corn) oil and its fractions,refined but not chemically modified	173	-47	155	Tons	173	1.12	**2**
20319	Swine cuts, fresh or chilled, nes	171	7	39	Tons	171	4.38	**2**
10290	Bovine, live except pure-bred breeding	2,004	-24	918	Tons	170	2.18	**2**
20220	Bovine cuts bone in, frozen	2,199	-20	1,233	Tons	166	1.78	**2**
80450	Guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried	6,767	-3	5,009	Tons	164	1.35	**2**
40900	Honey, natural	177	55	41	Tons	159	4.32	**2**
71230	Mushrooms and truffles dried but not further prepared	158	-20	47	Tons	158	3.36	**2**
20312	Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, of swine bone in, fresh or chilled	151	12	32	Tons	151	4.72	**2**
410310	Goat or kid hides and skins, raw, nes	467	-19	303	Tons	150	1.54	**2**
71320	Chickpeas, dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split	379	75	607	Tons	147	0.62	**2**
240399	Tobacco extracts and essences	142	-15	37	Tons	142	3.84	**2**
520300	Cotton, carded or combed	140	-2	55	Tons	140	2.55	**2**
20727	Turkey, cuts & offal, frozen	135	17	131	Tons	135	1.03	**2**
90112	Coffee, not roasted, decaffeinated	128	-7	30	Tons	128	4.27	**2**
80440	Avocados, fresh or dried	18,989	5	32,290	Tons	124	0.59	**2**
220840	Rum and tafia	121	-32	19	Tons	121	6.37	**2**
200510	Homogenizd vegetables prep/presvd,o/t by vinegar/acetic acid,not frozn	119	-19	45	Tons	119	2.64	**2**
40291	Milk and cream unsweetened, nes	118	-21	56	Tons	118	2.11	**2**
240310	Smokg tobacco,whether o not cntg tobacco substitutes in any proportion	76,366	103	22,500	Tons	111	3.39	**2**
20430	Lamb carcasses and half carcasses, frozen	139	53	26	Tons	108	5.35	**2**
80211	Almonds in shell fresh or dried	104		17	Tons	104	6.12	**2**
230110	Flours,meals&pellets of meat o meat offal unfit for human cons;greaves	1,440	29	3,375	Tons	103	0.43	**2**

81330	Apples, dried	99	-36	65	Tons	98	1.52	**2**
20725	Turkey, whole, frozen	97	47	200	Tons	97	0.49	**2**
220590	Vermouth&oth grape wines flav with plants or arom subst in ctnr > 2 l	96	-7	40	Tons	96	2.40	**2**
230700	Wine lees and argol	90	67	498	Tons	90	0.18	**2**
51191	Fish,shellfish&aqua invert prod nes&dead anim of Ch 3 nt for hum cons	3,406	152	5,467	Tons	88	0.62	**2**
81290	Fruits&nuts provis preservd but unfit f immediate consumption nes	85	-39	63	Tons	85	1.35	**2**
151519	Linseed oil and its fractions, refined but not chemically modified	242	12	243	Tons	83	1.00	**2**
10392	Swine, live except pure-bred breeding weighing 50 kg or more	82	14	58	Tons	82	1.41	**2**
20443	Sheep cuts, boneless, frozen	76	44	17	Tons	76	4.47	**2**
21019	Swine meat cured, nes	76	-13	21	Tons	76	3.62	**2**
100890	Cereals unmilled nes	422	-20	245	Tons	75	1.72	**2**
110811	Wheat, starch	3,060	214	9,295	Tons	71	0.33	**2**
151530	Castor oil&its fractions,whether/not refind,but not chemically modifid	70	-11	54	Tons	70	1.30	**2**
152110	Vegetable waxes excludg triglycerides,whether or not refind or colourd	70	-8	43	Tons	70	1.63	**2**
10310	Swine, live pure-bred breeding	67	-9	11	Tons	67	6.09	**2**
20422	Sheep cuts, bone in, fresh or chilled	95	23	14	Tons	64	6.79	**2**
40620	Cheese, grated or powdered, of all kinds	62	20	16	Tons	62	3.88	**2**
10391	Swine, live except pure-bred breeding weighing less than 50 kg	61	-2	27	Tons	61	2.26	**2**
151110	Palm oil, crude	59	-56	59	Tons	59	1.00	**2**
10599	Poultry, live except domestic fowls, weighing more than 185 g	55	-36	20	Tons	55	2.75	**2**
220710	Undenaturd ethyl alcohol of an alcohol strgth by vol of 80% vol/higher	97,369	22	138,172	Tons	54	0.70	**2**
430180	Raw furskins nes, whole	54	121	22	Tons	54	2.45	**2**
50690	Bones&horn-cores degelatinisd,unwk,defattd o simply prepr,powder&waste	67	-6	6	Tons	53	11.17	**2**
91010	Ginger	108	2	51	Tons	51	2.12	**2**
70820	Beans, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled	272	-8	197	Tons	47	1.38	**2**
160220	Livers of any animal prepared or preserved	47	3	20	Tons	47	2.35	**2**
81320	Prunes, dried	46	-29	15	Tons	46	3.07	**2**
110429	Cereals, hulled, pearled, sliced or kibbled nes	484	31	66	Tons	46	7.33	**2**
40490	Products consisting of natural milk constituents sweetened or not nes	45	-23	33	Tons	45	1.36	**2**
100700	Grain sorghum	516	26	662	Tons	44	0.78	**2**
152190	Beeswax,oth insect waxes&spermaceti whether or not refined or coloured	44	-18	17	Tons	44	2.59	**2**
80920	Cherries, fresh	42	-29	12	Tons	42	3.50	**2**

160411	Salmon prepared or preserved, whole or in pieces, but not minced	45	-15	10	Tons	42	4.50	**2**
110819	Starches nes	41	-12	39	Tons	41	1.05	**2**
170250	Fructose, chemically pure	41	-20	19	Tons	41	2.16	**2**
410390	Raw hides and skins of animals, nes	15,339	5	7,747	Tons	39	1.98	**2**
100820	Millet	204	14	249	Tons	38	0.82	**2**
380910	Prep w a basis of amylaceous subs f textile,paper,leather/the like,nes	37	-14	12	Tons	37	3.08	**2**
110290	Cereal flour nes	181	9	240	Tons	35	0.75	**2**
120921	Seeds, lucerne (alfalfa), for sowing	34	-31	9	Tons	34	3.78	**2**
20726	Turkey, cuts & offal, fresh or chilled	33	10	4	Tons	33	8.25	**2**
330112	Essential oils of orange	591	-5	289	Tons	33	2.04	**2**
150410	Fish-liver oils&their fractions,refined or not,but not chemically mod	32	-14	18	Tons	32	1.78	**2**
160290	Meat, meat offal or blood, prepared or preserved, nes	969	27	747	Tons	32	1.30	**2**
410129	Hide sections, bovine, nes, fresh or wet-salted	1,282	43	1,138	Tons	32	1.13	**2**
190520	Gingerbread and the like	31	-11	22	Tons	31	1.41	**2**
50510	Feathers used for stuffg&down cleaned,disinfected or treated for presv	29	-61	0	Tons	29	29.00	**2**
80119	Coconuts, excluding dessicated	29	2	34	Tons	29	0.85	**2**
200860	Cherries nes,o/w prep o presvd whether o not sugard,sweetend o spiritd	29	-4	6	Tons	29	4.83	**2**
20711	Fowls (gallus domesticus), whole, fresh or chilled	567	-13	244	Tons	27	2.32	**2**
10512	Live turkey chicks <=0.185kg	26		1	Tons	26	26.00	**2**
200560	Asparagus prepard or preservd,o/t by vinegar or acetic acid,not frozen	998	-20	504	Tons	26	1.98	**2**
510130	Carbonised wool, not carded or combed	9,697	-8	2,996	Tons	26	3.24	**2**
20321	Swine carcasses and half carcasses, frozen	25	23	6	Tons	25	4.17	**2**
290543	Mannitol	25	46	11	Tons	25	2.27	**2**
121210	Locust beans, including seeds, fresh or dried, whether or not ground	23		8	Tons	23	2.88	**2**
110430	Germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground	37	53	11	Tons	22	3.36	**2**
80222	Hazelnuts or filberts, fresh or dried, shelled or peeled	21	-4	2	Tons	21	10.50	**2**
81110	Strawberries,uncookd o steamd o boild in water,sweetend o not,frozen	21	-44	7	Tons	21	3.00	**2**
100810	Buckwheat	21		12	Tons	21	1.75	**2**
130231	Agar-agar	21		2	Tons	21	10.50	**2**
120924	Seeds, Kentucky blue grass, for sowing	30		18	Tons	20	1.67	**2**
151490	Rape,colza o mustard oil&their fract,refind but not chemically modifid	20	83	4	Tons	20	5.00	**2**
70970	Spinach,N-Z spinach & orache spinach (garden spinach),fresh or chilled	24	50	35	Tons	19	0.69	**2**

80231	Walnuts in shell, fresh or dried	19	1	11	Tons	19	1.73	**2**
70420	Brussels sprouts, fresh or chilled	1,451	72	957	Tons	17	1.52	**2**
71029	Leguminous vegetables frozen nes	59	17	103	Tons	17	0.57	**2**
180320	Cocoa paste wholly or partly defatted	17	-32	7	Tons	17	2.43	**2**
70920	Asparagus, fresh or chilled	214	-16	147	Tons	16	1.46	**2**
100110	Durum wheat	16	-83	16	Tons	16	1.00	**2**
40811	Egg yolks dried	15		10	Tons	15	1.50	**2**
40899	Eggs, bird, not in shell nes	15	-51	6	Tons	15	2.50	**2**
152200	Degras & residues from fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes	15	16	30	Tons	15	0.50	**2**
120926	Seeds, Timothy grass, for sowing	14	15	2	Tons	14	7.00	**2**
330130	Resinoids	48	37	93	Tons	14	0.52	**2**
510111	Greasy shorn wool, not carded or combed	95,348	12	26,860	Tons	14	3.55	**2**
120750	Mustard seeds, whether or not broken	13	51	5	Tons	13	2.60	**2**
220720	Ethyl alcohol and other spirits, denatured, of any strength	14,769	28	21,285	Tons	13	0.69	**2**
20120	Bovine cuts bone in, fresh or chilled	2,131	9	721	Tons	12	2.96	**2**
90830	Cardamoms	12	-5	1	Tons	12	12.00	**2**
20680	Sheep, goats, asses, mules or hinnies edible offal, fresh or chilled	34	1	17	Tons	11	2.00	**2**
41000	Edible products of animal origin nes	11	-25	2	Tons	11	5.50	**2**
81210	Cherries provisionally preservd but unsuitable f immediate consumption	11	53	3	Tons	11	3.67	**2**
110230	Rice flour	11	25	11	Tons	11	1.00	**2**
130212	Liquorice extract	11	5	2	Tons	11	5.50	**2**
140190	Vegetable materials nes, used primarily for plaiting	418	13	925	Tons	11	0.45	**2**
160520	Shrimps and prawns,prepared or preserved	10	-57	3	Tons	10	3.33	**2**
110100	Wheat or meslin flour	4,550	-31	13,587	Tons	4,550	0.33	**1**
100190	Wheat nes and meslin	3,682	-17	18,885	Tons	3,682	0.19	**1**
150710	Soya-bean oil crude, whether or not degummed	869	-32	4,425	Tons	702	0.20	**1**
170390	Molasses nes	495	-20	4,682	Tons	495	0.11	**1**
200490	Veg nes&mx of veg prep or presvd,o/t by vinegar or acetic acid,frozen	437	-4	2,619	Tons	437	0.17	**1**
120100	Soya beans	302	-27	365	Tons	302	0.83	**1**
230230	Wheat bran, sharps and other residues, pelleted or not	299	-30	765	Tons	299	0.39	**1**
220600	Fermented beverages nes (for example, cider, perry, mead, etc)	4,162	-11	5,670	Tons	295	0.73	**1**
110510	Potato flour and meal	173	-9	345	Tons	173	0.50	**1**

70690	Salad beetroot,salsif,celeriac,radish□ edibl roots,fresh/childl nes	133	-7	176	Tons	133	0.76	**1**
80590	Citrus fruits, fresh or dried, nes	1,732	-19	2,571	Tons	129	0.67	**1**
160239	Dom fowl,duck,goose&guinea fowl meat&meat offal prep/presvd exc livers	125	-13	10	Tons	125	12.50	**1**
100620	Rice, husked (brown)	121	33	293	Tons	121	0.41	**1**
170112	Raw sugar, beet	38,072	408	348,509	Tons	117	0.11	**1**
150790	Soya-bean oil and its fractions, refined but not chemically modified	2,476	71	3,270	Tons	113	0.76	**1**
71310	Peas dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split	109	10	201	Tons	109	0.54	**1**
200840	Pears nes,o/w prep or presvd whether or not sugared,sweetened,spirited	24,917	6	36,264	Tons	107	0.69	**1**
110520	Potato flakes	105	-12	44	Tons	105	2.39	**1**
70519	Lettuce, fresh or chilled nes	98	60	155	Tons	98	0.63	**1**
152000	Glycerol crude, waters and lyes	671	-10	572	Tons	87	1.17	**1**
40110	Milk not concentrated and unsweetened not exceeding 1% fat	844	13	1,655	Tons	84	0.51	**1**
200110	Cucumbers and gherkins,prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid	80	-6	153	Tons	80	0.52	**1**
140490	Vegetable products nes	136	-33	262	Tons	76	0.52	**1**
350110	Casein	69	-3	25	Tons	69	2.76	**1**
120925	Seeds, rye grass, for sowing	66		85	Tons	66	0.78	**1**
210230	Baking powders, prepared	1,390	-4	648	Tons	66	2.15	**1**
170211	Lactose and lactose syrup, >99% lactose on dry matter	65	-40	66	Tons	65	0.98	**1**
110423	Maize (corn), hulled, pearled, sliced or kibbled	2,045	1	5,875	Tons	61	0.35	**1**
121410	Lucerne (alfalfa) meal and pellets	56	-17	112	Tons	56	0.50	**1**
100300	Barley	50	33	325	Tons	50	0.15	**1**
21020	Bovine meat cured	85	-1	52	Tons	45	1.63	**1**
120791	Poppy seeds, whether or not broken	45	-28	48	Tons	45	0.94	**1**
20724	Turkey, whole. fresh or chilled	42	-2	10	Tons	42	4.20	**1**
110311	Wheat groats and meal	36	-17	21	Tons	36	1.71	**1**
71010	Potatoes, frozen	1,998	26	4,227	Tons	35	0.47	**1**
71410	Manioc (cassava), fresh or dried, whether or not sliced or pelleted	29	138	49	Tons	29	0.59	**1**
121490	Swedes,mangold,fodder root,hay,clover,sainfoin,forag kale,etc	28	-34	141	Tons	28	0.20	**1**
140110	Bamboos used primarily for plaiting	23	-8	60	Tons	23	0.38	**1**
190300	Tapioca subst prep from starch in flake,grain,pearl,siftg or sim forms	22	-29	36	Tons	22	0.61	**1**
40299	Milk and cream nes sweetened	2,049	-12	824	Tons	21	2.49	**1**
70910	Globe artichokes, fresh or chilled	16	-42	14	Tons	16	1.14	**1**

140390	Veg mat nes usd in brooms o brushes whether o not in hanks o bundles	16	-19	26	Tons	16	0.62	**1**
20423	Sheep cuts, boneless, fresh or chilled	100	-21	13	Tons	11	7.69	**1**
500390	Silk waste, nes	11		7	Tons	11	1.57	**1**
80720	Papaws (papayas), fresh	63	-3	73	Tons	10	0.86	**1**
71220	Onions dried but not further prepared	135	-10	381	Tons	135	0.35	**0**
71339	Beans dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split, nes	790	-16	1,090	Tons	122	0.72	**0**
151610	Animal fats&oils&fract hydrogenatd,inter/re-esterifid,etc,ref'd/not	48	-15	94	Tons	48	0.51	**0**
120890	Flours and meals of oil seeds or oleaginous fruits,except mustard,nes	3,878	-13	11,355	Tons	43	0.34	**0**
151329	Palm kernel/babassu oil their fract,refind but not chemically modifid	34	-37	50	Tons	34	0.68	**0**
150200	Bovine,sheep&goat fats,raw/renderd whether/not pressd/solv-extractd	441	-2	964	Tons	30	0.46	**0**
110210	Rye flour	29	-39	37	Tons	28	0.78	**0**
230310	Residues of starch manufacture and similar residues	17		71	Tons	17	0.24	**0**
110220	Maize (corn) flour	2,567	-16	8,832	Tons	14	0.29	**0**
150100	Lard;pig fat nes&poultry fat,renderd,whether/not pressd/solv-extractd	11		13	Tons	11	0.85	**0**