

Report: TDAP-Trade Agreements

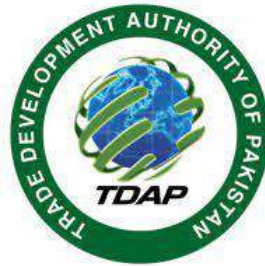
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Potential of Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) between Pakistan and Afghanistan

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Abbreviations & Acronyms

| | |
|--------|---|
| APTTA | Afghanistan- Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement |
| ATTA | Afghan Transit Trade Agreement |
| APTTCA | Afghanistan- Pakistan Transit Trade Coordination Authority |
| CARs | Central Asian Republics |
| CAREC | Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation |
| CPEC | China-Pakistan Economic Corridor |
| GATT | General Agreement on Tariff and Trade |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| PAJCCI | Pakistan Afghanistan Joint Chamber of Commerce and Industry |
| TDAP | Trade Development Authority of Pakistan |
| TRI | International Road Transport |
| WB | World Bank |
| HS | Harmonized System |
| WCO | World Custom Organization |
| WeBoc | Web based One Customs |
| WTO | World Trade Organization |
| AIDC | Auto Industry Development Committee |
| APMA | Association of Pakistan Motorcycle Assemblers |
| PAMA | Pakistan Automotive Manufacturer Association |



Disclaimer

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Executive Summary

Pakistan and Afghanistan are each other's largest trading partners. Afghanistan is Pakistan's fifth largest export market while Pakistan is the top import and export market for Afghanistan. As a landlocked country, Afghanistan has mainly relied on Pakistan for transit trade with rest of the world. In 2010, the two countries negotiated the more robust Afghanistan Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement (APTTA) which enacted counter smuggling initiatives; reiterated a commitment to strengthening both countries' customs facilities; enabled them to use each other's rail, road, and airport infrastructure on certain routes. There is a need of a preferential trade agreement between both countries that would give improved market access with a clear roadmap for tariff rationalization in the region and facilitate investment in both countries.

This report is based on current and future trade prospects between Pakistan and Afghanistan. This analysis consists of current global trade scenarios of both countries, trends of bilateral trade, products analysis and existing trade potential. Last 10 years trend showed that Pakistan's import from Afghanistan have been increased by 62.7% and export declined drastically by 200%. Pakistan's major export products are Cane or beet sugar, Wheat or meslin flour and Portland cement, Medium oils and preparations, rice and major imports products are Fresh grapes, Cotton, Coal, fruits and vegetables. Afghanistan is an untapped market with the value of more than 4 billion US\$ for Pakistani exports. This analysis indentified 97 export potential products with the value of more than 1 billion US\$. The top potential exports products are Road tractors for semi-trailers, Medicaments, Motorcycles, Black tea, frozen cuts and edible offal of fowls, fresh eggs of domestic fowls, surgical instruments, Blankets and travelling rugs of synthetic fibres, Sanitary towels, Parts of telephone sets and for cellular networks etc. The top potential imports from Afghanistan are Figs, grapes, almonds, onions, cumin seeds, apples, beans and cotton.

This study further concluded that both countries need to improve trade facilitation through streamlined payments settlement and improved insurance mechanisms, the use of bonded carriers, visa issuance, trade financing, tax collection, and documentation. Peaceful economic cooperation between Afghanistan and Pakistan and improved trade and transit facilities could help connect South Asia with Central Asia.



Data sources

- Data for Afghanistan's transit trade through Pakistan has been provided courtesy Pakistan Customs (WeBoc).
- All international trade data, including Afghanistan's mirror data and exports and imports to and from Afghanistan as reported by Pakistan, have been taken from Trade Maps, International Trade Center (ITC), UN Comtrade and others.

Limitations

- Afghanistan's transit trade data provided by Pakistan Customs (WeBoc). This includes the values, quantities and originating countries of Afghanistan's imports using transit trade routes through Pakistan. Data covers the period 2010 to 2020.
- Mirror data has been used for Afghanistan's imports & exports, i.e. Afghanistan's imports & export figures are those provided by its trading partners. This has been done as Afghanistan has not been regular in reporting its trade data.
- For bilateral trade between Pakistan and Afghanistan, Pakistan's reported data have been used.
- Different countries at times use different units of measurement for the same product.
- A major limitation of this Study is that it does not capture trade taking place through informal routes and indirect routes.
- Available transit data was of fiscal year while data reported by trade map is calendar years.



Chapter 1: Introduction

Afghanistan has great geo-strategic importance; it is the gateway to Central Asia, Middle East, and South Asia. Many nations tried to make their hegemony over Afghanistan. It is also called 'graveyard of empires' due to her natural resistance to any foreign invasion. In the current scenario, the circumstances unfurling in Afghanistan and their implications gave a daunting challenge to internal, regional and international actors who have stake in future and making efforts towards rebuilding the war-ravaged country.(Javaid & Javaid, 2016) Pakistan and Afghanistan possess cultural, religious and similarity and traditional relations across the porous border. "It is the common sayings that you can change the friends but you can't change your neighbor. 'Pakistan has the long border Durand line containing 2560 km and both countries also having common cultural, religious, historical lingual and racial'".(Rais, 1993)

Afghanistan usually trades with its neighbors; Pakistan was its major trade partner during last years. The trade volume between Pakistan and Afghanistan dropped during the last decade from \$1.5 - \$2 billion to \$870 million in 2020, due to tense relations between former Kabul governments and Islamabad, trading accusations of providing a haven to terrorists. Similar to Pakistan, Afghanistan traditionally exports items with low value, such as dry and fresh fruits, cereals, pulses, non-alcoholic beverages, medical plants, hand-woven carpets, rugs, wool, silk, cotton, leather, felt, coal, precious and semi-precious stone. Afghan traders have used Pakistan as a route to access the gigantic Indian market. However, in the past few years, due to a turbulent political relationship between the South Asian neighbors, Pakistan has imposed several superfluous regulatory barriers to trade and shut down the Chaman and Torkham borders on multiple occasions. Such policies plummeted Pakistan's trade relationship with Afghanistan reducing the bilateral trade around half and impeded Afghan traders' access to the Indian market. Thus, it was imperative for the Afghan government to diversify its trading partners and abrogate Pakistan's intrusive impact on trade with India. India receives nearly half of Afghan exports, followed by Pakistan, United Arab Emirates, Iran and china. The main supplier of goods to Afghanistan is china followed by Iran, Pakistan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. The poor state of



its infrastructure, a legal and business framework which is still under development and continued insecurity act as de facto trade barriers. (Rahimi & Artukoğlu, 2019)

Islamabad, aspires for client regime in Afghanistan along with peaceful circumstances, in favor of Pakistan. Pakistan at present, countering terrorism from her soil and has supported the Afghan peace process and played a role of a facilitator, facilitating contacts between the Afghan establishment and the Taliban leadership. Good bilateral ties between Afghanistan and Pakistan can serve the bilateral collaboration between Pakistan and Afghanistan to boost trade and access to Central Asian resources etc. For the long-term cooperation in Afghanistan's reconstruction and help in building up the economy, transparency and confidence building measures are required between Afghanistan and Pakistan.



Chapter 2: Background

2.1 Geo-Strategic Importance of Afghanistan

Geographic location plays a significant role in for trade and transit of a country. The distance for transportation of goods is an important factor when it comes to transportation of goods. The evidence also suggests that geographic location of a country has implications for trade costs. As such, the disadvantaged geographic position poses a major challenge for landlocked countries and has implications for economic growth and development. As a group, the land-locked developing countries are among the poorest countries in the world as revealed by economic indicators (Rahim, 2018). Transportation cost increases significantly if a country is landlocked which implies the degree of dependence of a landlocked country on its coastal neighbor. The case of Afghanistan is not much different when it comes to challenges faced by a landlocked country. It is one of the 31 landlocked developing countries (LLDC) worldwide and one of the ten in South Asia along with Mongolia, Nepal, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Bhutan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. It shares border with the latter three Central Asian Republics (CAR's), China, Pakistan and Iran. Afghanistan and the Central Asian countries all face common challenges related to their landlocked geographic position. The region is far from major economic centers, and has relatively small populations and market sizes, underdeveloped infrastructure and political and security challenges that pose risks for human development (Mogilevskii & Akramov, 2015).

2.2 Pakistan Afghanistan relations

As a landlocked country, Afghanistan has mainly relied on Pakistan for transit trade with rest of the world. The two countries are separated by Durand Line. The transit trade relations of two countries are established in the light of bilateral and international frameworks. The political relations of Afghanistan and Pakistan have remained tense historically. The escalated political ties have affected the trade relations. Therefore, whenever political relations became tense, it would usually disrupt the transit trade since early years. The disruption of pushed Afghanistan to look for alternative route. As such, the next option was Iran that Afghanistan had been evaluating as alternative. However, the transportation infrastructure of eastern Iran was extremely poor and could not fulfill Afghanistan's needs.



The two countries have entered into following two agreements to maintain transit trade relations:

- Afghan Transit Trade Agreement (ATTA)
- Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement (APTTA)

2.3 Alternative Transit Trade Scenarios to Afghanistan

Afghanistan's heavy dependence on Pakistani transit ports brought many problems and challenges which had negative effects on trade and economic growth of this country. Thus, the Afghan national unity government (NUG) decided to find alternative routes and has played an important role in opening several new aerial and ground transit routes which can decay affiliation of this country to Pakistan.

2.4 Chabahar and the India–Afghanistan Air Corridor

India has tried a lot to reach Afghanistan and Central Asian markets through Pakistan. India even formally requested to join APTTA, but Pakistan has always opposed. Therefore, India initiated and invested in Chabahar Port as a gateway and best alternative to reach Afghanistan and Central Asian markets(Munadi).

Figure 1: Chabahar Port- Iran



Image Source: Vivekanada International Foundation



Chabahar also provides landlocked Afghanistan, an alternative way to access the Arabian Sea, instead of relying solely on the Pakistani routes. Considerations better explain that Chabahar Port cuts the distance to Kabul by 700 km than Karachi and creating a huge potential savings of US\$1,000 per container (Bhattacharjee, 2018). In contrast to Karachi and Gwadar ports, Chabahar has many opportunities for Afghanistan:

- Chabahar Port is 90 km closer to Kabul than Bandar Abbas, it is also 70 km closer to Afghanistan comparing to Karachi Port.
- Reduction of sea transportation costs by 50 per cent for Afghan traders.
- Chabahar Port can provide the ground for construction of transportation infrastructures inside the Afghanistan territory through India's investment.
- Utilization of Chabahar Port turns Afghanistan into a transit bridge that connects the region to landlocked countries.
- Lower costs and taking shorter time to import goods to Afghanistan which result in thriving trade in Afghanistan.
- Dedication of 54 hectares of land to Afghan traders and industrialists in Chabahar free trade zone (Kakar, 2020).

Although the Chabahar Port is a game changer in the intra-regional part of South and Central Asia, the air corridor, which recently has been launched by the governments of India and Afghanistan, not only provides Afghanistan with direct transit facilities but also provides economic and strategic benefits (Chakravorty, 2019). For an efficient connectivity in the region, the establishment of air corridors between India and Afghanistan to boost the advantages of connectivity and trade volume in the region.

Over the past 3 years, Afghanistan has exported its products to India, Uzbekistan, Russia, United Arab Emirates, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Kazakhstan, China, Italy, France and Germany based on the air corridor agreements signed between the countries. According to statistics provided by responsible sources, with 631 flights, more than 7,000 tonnes of diversified products have been exported to the mentioned countries, totalling more than US\$170 million.

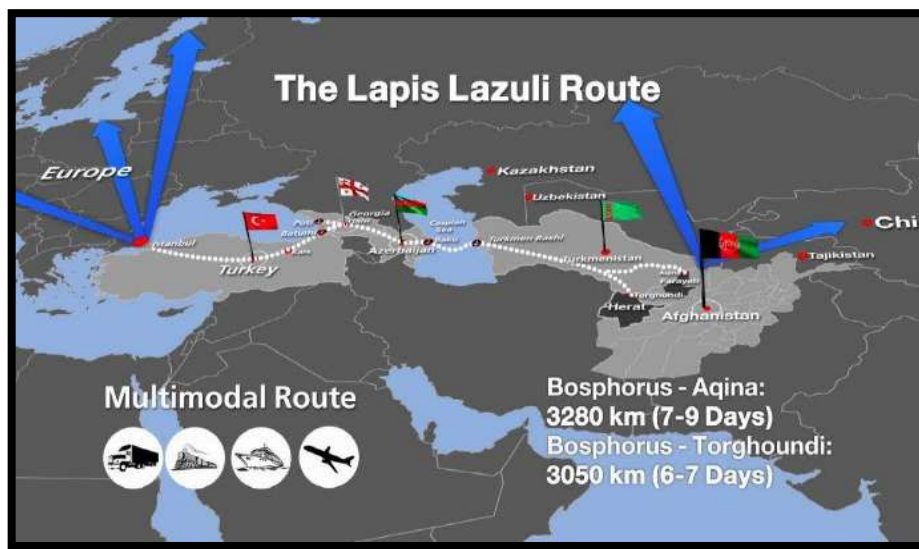
2.5 Lazuli Corridor

The Lapis Lazuli transit trade corridor is regional economic cooperation and transit connectivity network which starts from Aqina in northern Faryab province and Turghondi western Herat



province of Afghanistan, and its lead will continue towards Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Turkey and finally end up in Europe. It also connects South Asia to Europe via road, rail and sea. This route is the most appropriate, shortest, cheapest and safest in Central Asia, Caucasus, the Balkans and Central Europe. The Lapis Lazuli corridor will provide Afghanistan with finest alternative transit trade route and will reduce the country's reliance on Pakistani and Iranian transit routes (Yılmaz & Talash, 2017). The corridor was developed to enhance regional economic integration and trade-based connectivity regionally and internationally (Samay, 2021).

Figure 2: The Lapis Lazuli Route



Tolonews.com

The Lapis Lazuli corridor is much safe, cheap and close when compare to Karachi Port for transit of Afghanistan's goods to Europe; it takes less than 16 days for Afghanistan's cargos to reach Europe through Lapis Lazuli route, while the same goods will take more than 20 days with many problems to reach Europe through Karachi Port.

2.6 Pakistan –CARs

Pakistan offers shortest land route to CARs for access to the Arabian Sea for their trade; 2600 km via Afghanistan as compared to Iran (4500 km) or Turkey (5000 km). Moreover, CPEC further extended to Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan offers yet another lucrative option bypassing Afghanistan; the route is operational since 2004 under a Quadrilateral



Trade Agreement between China, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Kazakhstan(Masood, Farooq, & Hussain, 2016).



Chapter 3: Economic and Social Review

Table 1: Economic and Social Status of Both Countries

| Indicators | Pakistan | | Afghanistan | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2011 | 2020 | 2011 | 2020 |
| GDP (current US\$) | 213.5 Billion | 263.6 Billion | 17.8 Billion | 19.8 Billion |
| GDP growth (annual %) | 2.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | -1.9 |
| GDP per capita (current US\$) | 1,165 | 1,193.70 | 591.2 | 508.8 |
| Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %) | 19.6 | 9.3 | 16.6 | 5.5 |
| Inflation, consumer prices (annual %) | 11.9 | 9.7 | 11.8 | Not available |
| Agriculture (% of GDP) | 25.1 | 22.7 | 23.7 | 27 |
| Industry (% of GDP) | 20.5 | 17.7 | 22.7 | 12.5 |
| Exports (% of GDP) | 14 | 9.6 | Not available | Not available |
| Imports (% GDP) | 19 | 16.6 | Not available | Not available |
| Population, total | 183 Million | 220 Million | 30 Million | 38.9 Million |
| Population growth (annual %) | 2.1 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 2.3 |
| Income Group | Lower middle Income | | Low Income | |

Data Source: World Bank Data Bank

The economy of Afghanistan is smaller than Pakistan's economy also the population is only 17.6% of Pakistan's population. In 2011 when the APTTA came in affect the annual GDP growth of Pakistan was 2.7% and Afghanistan's GDP growth was 0.4%. Currently GDP of both countries had declined to 0.4% and -1.9%. Population growth rate of Pakistan is lower than Afghanistan population growth. Pakistan's per capital income is double than the partner country. There are no major changes observed in the Per capita GDP throughout the period. Afghanistan is a low income and Pakistan is lower middle income country.



Chapter 4: Trade Analysis

Table 2: Trends of Afghanistan and Pakistan Trade (2011-2020)

| Years | Afghanistan's Exports to the World | Afghanistan's Imports from the World | Trade Balance | Pakistan's Exports to the World | Pakistan's Imports from the World | Trade Balance |
|-------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| 2011 | 0.341 | 6.13 | -5.8 | 25.3 | 43.5 | -18.2 |
| 2012 | 0.401 | 7.79 | -7.4 | 24.6 | 43.8 | -19.2 |
| 2013 | 0.464 | 7.55 | -7.1 | 25.1 | 43.7 | -18.6 |
| 2014 | 0.57 | 7.72 | -7.2 | 24.7 | 47.5 | -22.8 |
| 2015 | 0.571 | 7.72 | -7.1 | 22 | 43.9 | -21.9 |
| 2016 | 0.596 | 6.53 | -5.9 | 20.5 | 46.9 | -26.4 |
| 2017 | 0.831 | 7.79 | -7.0 | 21.9 | 57.5 | -35.6 |
| 2018 | 0.875 | 7.4 | -6.5 | 23.7 | 60.3 | -36.6 |
| 2019 | 0.863 | 6.77 | -5.9 | 23.8 | 50.1 | -26.3 |
| 2020 | 1.24 | 5.31 | -4.1 | 22.2 | 45.7 | -23.5 |

Unit: In billion US dollars, Data Source: ITC Trade Map.

Analysis for the last 10 years trade of both countries showed that Afghanistan's export value increased by 3 fold during this period while imports remain approximately consistent and in the year 2020 it declined by 1.64 billion US dollar. Pakistan's export was 25.3 billion US dollar in 2011 which now declined to 22.2 billion US dollar. In year 2011 Pakistan reported the lowest import value while after 2016 import volume increased by 10.6 billion US dollar and during 2017-2019 fluctuation have seen in import value which now declined and reach to 45.7 billion US dollar in year 2020. Both countries have history of negative trade balance. Afghanistan reported the highest negative trade balance 7.4 billion US dollars in year 2012 and Pakistan reported highest value -36.6 US dollar in year 2018.

**Table 3: Pakistan's Top Trading Partners 2016– 2020**

| S. no | Importers | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Exporters | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 st | United States of America | 3.43 | 3.57 | 3.83 | 4.04 | 4.14 | China | 13.68 | 15.40 | 14.60 | 12.42 | 12.49 |
| 2 nd | China | 1.59 | 1.51 | 1.83 | 2.04 | 1.87 | United Arab Emirates | 6.20 | 7.53 | 8.70 | 6.34 | 4.47 |
| 3 rd | United Kingdom | 1.56 | 1.64 | 1.74 | 1.68 | 1.73 | United States of America | 2.01 | 2.85 | 2.96 | 2.61 | 2.58 |
| 4 th | Germany | 1.19 | 1.29 | 1.32 | 1.34 | 1.40 | Saudi Arabia | 1.84 | 2.73 | 3.25 | 2.44 | 1.89 |
| 5 th | Afghanistan | 1.37 | 1.39 | 1.36 | 1.18 | 0.87 | Indonesia | 2.09 | 2.59 | 2.51 | 2.22 | 2.41 |
| 6 th | United Arab Emirates | 0.78 | 0.87 | 0.99 | 1.18 | 1.10 | Japan | 1.96 | 2.30 | 2.28 | 1.36 | 1.14 |
| 7 th | Netherlands | 0.65 | 0.76 | 0.95 | 1.06 | 1.09 | Qatar | 0.77 | 1.61 | 2.40 | 2.19 | 1.48 |
| 8 th | Spain | 0.84 | 0.91 | 0.93 | 0.95 | 0.79 | Kuwait | 1.27 | 1.47 | 1.41 | 1.26 | 1.12 |
| 9 th | Italy | 0.67 | 0.70 | 0.78 | 0.81 | 0.72 | India | 1.64 | 1.70 | 1.94 | 1.01 | 0.24 |
| 10 th | Bangladesh | 0.66 | 0.65 | 0.79 | 0.79 | 0.58 | Thailand | 0.92 | 1.28 | 1.44 | 1.06 | 0.90 |

Unit: in billions US dollars, Data Source: ITC Trade Map

Currently Pakistan is exporting its products to 207 countries. Top 10 trading partners (Importers) of Pakistan are listed above on the basis of 5 years (2016-20) average exported values. United States of America is the top importer country of Pakistan followed by China, United Kingdom and Germany. Afghanistan is on the 5th place where Pakistan is exporting major part of its products. Export volume throughout the period showed that Pakistan exports is increasing with United States of America, China, United Kingdom and Netherlands while Pakistan's exports decreasing with the Afghanistan, United Arab Emirates, Spain, Italy and Bangladesh. Further we discussed the most recent year 2020. In year 2020 United States of America found the top importer with exported value of 4.14 billion US dollar with its share in Pakistan's total export 18.6%. China, United Kingdom, Germany and UAE were the major importer countries for year 2020. Afghanistan was at 7th place as an importer country with exported volume 0.87 billion US dollar and share of only 3.9% in Pakistan's total exports.

Pakistan is importing products from 222 countries. Top 10 trading partners (Exporters) of Pakistan are listed above on the basis of 5 years (2016-20) average imported values. China is the



top importer country of Pakistan followed by United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Saudi Arabia and Indonesia. Afghanistan is on the 22nd place from where Pakistan is importing products. Import volume throughout the period showed that Pakistan’s import is increasing with Qatar and Afghanistan while Pakistan’s import either remained same or decreased with the other top exporters. In the year 2020 China was the top exporter of Pakistan with imported value 12.4 billion US dollar and its share contained 27.1% in Pakistan’s total imports. United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Indonesia and Saudi Arabia are the major exported of Pakistan.

Table 4: Afghanistan’s Top Trading Partners 2016-2020

| S. no | Importers | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Exporters | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|------------------|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 st | India | 230 | 356 | 359 | 410 | 511* | Iran | 1.26 | 1.21 | 1.26 | 1.24 | N/a* |
| 2 nd | Pakistan | 283 | 357 | 378 | 298 | 517* | Pakistan | 1.19 | 1.29 | 1.08 | 1.05 | 0.870* |
| 3 rd | China | 4.7 | 11.7 | 28.4 | 31.0 | 54.5* | China | 1.09 | 1.17 | 1.16 | 1.15 | 0.500* |
| 4 th | Turkey | 12.1 | 22.0 | 21.0 | 25.0 | 27.3* | Kazakhstan | 0.621 | 0.866 | 0.790 | 0.514 | 0.621* |
| 5 th | Iran | 18.8 | 18.1 | 19.5 | 14.6 | N/a* | Uzbekistan | 0.399 | 0.560 | 0.553 | 0.428 | 0.570* |
| 6 th | United Arab Emirates | 9.4 | 12.9 | 14.3 | 23.5 | N/a* | India | 0.152 | 0.258 | 0.354 | 0.404 | 0.855* |
| 7 th | Iraq | 11.2 | 14.5 | 13.2 | 14.5 | N/a* | Turkmenistan | 0.355 | 0.413 | 0.385 | 0.410 | N/a |
| 8 th | Saudi Arabia | 1.1 | 5.9 | 6.6 | 9.4 | 27.7* | Malaysia | 0.264 | 0.354 | 0.282 | 0.319 | 0.118* |
| 9 th | Germany | 4.4 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 11.7 | 16.8* | Japan | 0.248 | 0.437 | 0.414 | 0.201 | 0.37* |
| 10 th | Jordan | 1.4 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 18.4* | United States of America | 0.73 | 0.60 | 0.55 | 0.49 | 0.670* |

Unit: in Million US dollars, Data Source: ITC Trade Map; * =Mirror data

The latest available country-specific data from 2016-20 shows that more than 90% of products exported from Afghanistan were bought by importers; India, Pakistan, China, Turkey, Iran, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Germany and Jordan. Afghanistan has exported its major share of export commodities to India on the basis of last 5 years average trade value. Pakistan has the 2nd place as an importer. Afghanistan’s export to India increased by 283 Million US dollars and for Pakistan it decreased by 80 Million US dollars in 2019 but in 2020 it was increase by 219 Million US\$. Afghanistan’s export volume for both countries Pakistan and India are now equal as Afghanistan shifted its exports from Pakistan to India. Specifically for year



2020 Pakistan reported as the top importer country of Afghanistan with exported value of 0.517 billion US dollars with its share in Afghanistan's export 41.7%. India, China Saudi Arabia and Turkey have major share in Afghanistan's exports. Pakistan and India's imported value became equal in year 2020.

Similarly, the latest available country-specific data from 2016-20 shows that most of the products imported by Afghanistan from exporters; Iran, Pakistan, China, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, India, Turkmenistan, Malaysia, Japan and USA. Afghanistan has imported its major share of import commodities from Iran on the basis of last 5 years average trade value. Pakistan has the 2nd place as an exporter as well. Pakistan's export to Afghanistan decreased by 32 Million US dollars but for Iran it remained same throughout the period.. Iran was the top exporter of Afghanistan while data of 2020 is not updated yet for few countries. Import from china is also decreased by half. India's export for Afghanistan increased from 0.152 million US dollar to 0.855 million US\$. Specifically for year 2020, Pakistan is also the top exporter of Afghanistan with export volume of 0.870 billion and it has share of 16.4% in Afghanistan's total imports India is at 2nd place with approximately similar share of 16.1%. Other than Pakistan and India United States of America, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and China were among the top major contributor in Afghanistan's Imports for the year 2020.

From a continental perspective, 97.1% of Afghanistan's exports by value were delivered to fellow Asian countries while 2.2% were sold to importers in Europe. Small percentages went to North America (0.5%), Oceania led by Australia (0.1%) and Africa (0.03%).

Major Product at 2 digits HS codes analysis done on the basis of 5 year's average value (2015-19) of Afghanistan is exports to India.

- (57.1%) of the products were of HS code-08 which includes Edible fruits, nuts, peel of citrus fruit or melons
- (27.6%) share contained by HS-code-13: Lac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extract.
- (7.3%) share contained by HS-code-09 includes products such as coffee, tea, mate and in the Afghanistan's exports to India.



Major Imports of Afghanistan from Iran on the basis of 5 year's average import value showed as above;

- HS code-27 which consists of mineral fuels, oils and products of their distillation had 41.2% of the import share.
- HS code-68; Articles of stones, plaster, cement, asbestos mica or similar materials had 9.06% share.
- HS code-72; Iron and steel had 8.45% share.
- HS code- 90; Optical, Photographic, Cinematographic, Measuring, Checking, Precision, Medical or Surgical Instruments and Apparatus had 4.43% share.
- HS code- 84; Machinery, mechanical appliances, nuclear reactors had 4.25% share.
- HS code- 39; Plastic had 2.31% share.

Other than that Afghanistan also imported cocoa, fertilizers, Animal or vegetable fats and glass and glassware from Iran during last 5 years.



Table 5: Pakistan's Top 10 Export Sectors 2016-20

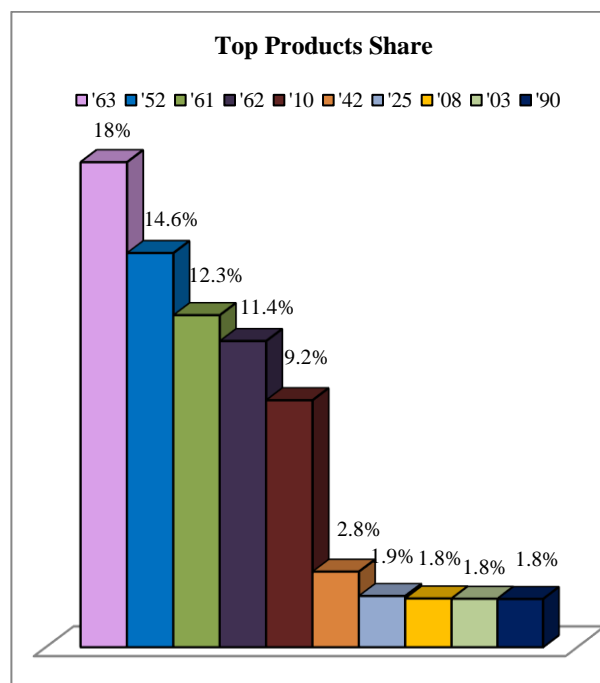
| HS Code | Products | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---------|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| '63 | Other made-up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags | 3.8 | 3.96 | 4.07 | 4.07 | 4.27 |
| '52 | Cotton | 3.49 | 3.50 | 3.52 | 3.25 | 2.64 |
| '61 | Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted | 2.34 | 2.51 | 2.87 | 3.02 | 3.06 |
| '62 | Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted | 2.25 | 2.46 | 2.59 | 2.81 | 2.62 |
| '10 | Cereals | 1.71 | 1.75 | 2.34 | 2.37 | 2.11 |
| '42 | Articles of leather; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles ... | 0.64 | 0.63 | 0.66 | 0.63 | 0.58 |
| '25 | Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement | 0.44 | 0.38 | 0.45 | 0.43 | 0.42 |
| '08 | Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons | 0.43 | 0.35 | 0.43 | 0.39 | 0.41 |
| '03 | Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates | 0.33 | 0.40 | 0.43 | 0.47 | 0.37 |
| '90 | Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical ... | 0.36 | 0.41 | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.38 |

Unit: in Billion US dollars, Data Source: ITC Trade Map.

The following product groups exported globally during last 5 years 2016-20, at the 2-digit Harmonized System (HS) code level. Also shown is the percentage share each export category represents in terms of overall exports from Pakistan.

Made-up textile articles: 18% of total exports; Cotton: 14.6% of total exports; Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted: 12.3%, Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted: 11.4%; Cereals: 9.2%, Articles of leather: 2.8%; Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement: 1.9%; Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons: 1.8%; Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other

Figure 3: Top Products Share in Total Exports 2016-20



Data Source: ITC Trade Map



aquatic invertebrates: 1.8% and Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical: 1.8%.

Table 6: Pakistan's Top 10 Import Sectors 2016-20

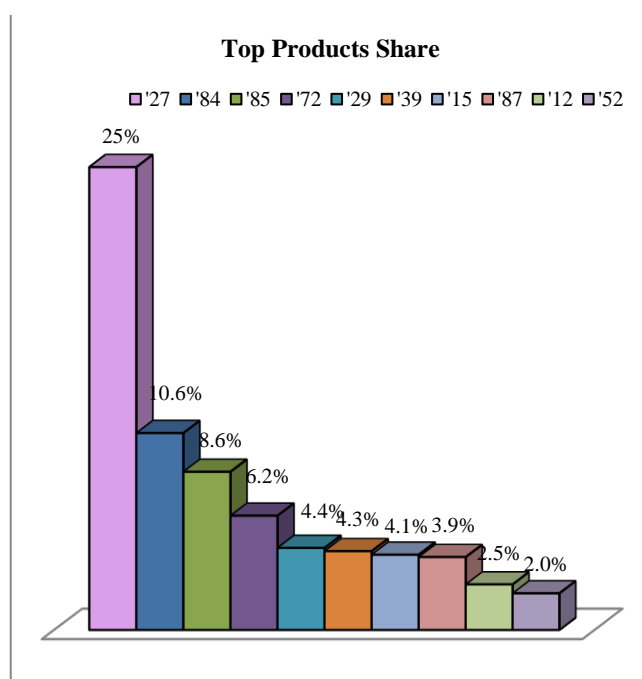
| HS Code | Products | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---------|---|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| '27 | Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes | 9.53 | 13.73 | 17.22 | 14.41 | 10.31 |
| '84 | Machinery, mechanical appliances, nuclear reactors, boilers; parts thereof | 5.83 | 6.87 | 6.27 | 4.73 | 4.07 |
| '85 | Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles | 4.43 | 4.75 | 4.31 | 4.27 | 4.55 |
| '72 | Iron and steel | 2.76 | 3.42 | 3.69 | 3.10 | 3.15 |
| '29 | Organic chemicals | 1.94 | 2.38 | 2.77 | 2.36 | 2.13 |
| '39 | Plastics and articles thereof | 1.94 | 2.30 | 2.50 | 2.22 | 2.17 |
| '15 | Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes | 1.93 | 2.37 | 2.13 | 1.94 | 2.25 |
| '87 | Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof | 2.10 | 2.67 | 2.61 | 1.47 | 1.44 |
| '12 | Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder | 1.05 | 1.40 | 1.47 | 1.22 | 1.28 |
| '52 | Cotton | 0.72 | 0.98 | 1.25 | 0.83 | 1.39 |

Unit: in Billion US dollars, Data Source: ITC Trade Map.

The following product groups imported globally during 2016-20, at the 2-digit Harmonized System (HS) code level. Also shown is the percentage share each export category represents in terms of overall imports of Pakistan.

Mineral fuels, mineral oils: 25% of total imports; Machinery, mechanical appliances: 10.6% of total imports; Electrical machinery and equipment and parts: 8.6%, Iron and steel: 6.2%; Organic chemicals: 4.4%, Articles of Plastics: 4.3%; Animal or vegetable fats and oils: 4.1%; Vehicles, parts and accessories: 3.9%; Oil seeds: 2.5% and Cotton: 2%.

Figure 4: Top Products Share in Total Imports 2016-20



Data Source: ITC Trade Map



Table 7: Top Export Sectors of Afghanistan 2016-20

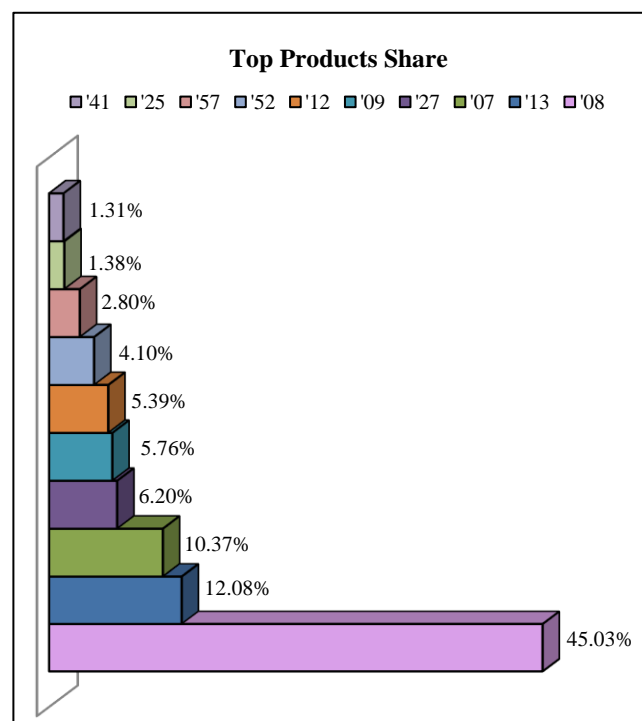
| Code | Product label | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| '08 | Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons | 221.5 | 421.9 | 399.7 | 386.3 | 556.2 |
| '13 | Lac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts | 85.9 | 112.5 | 107.0 | 115.1 | 112.2 |
| '07 | Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers | 34.5 | 64.5 | 88.5 | 80.7 | 189.0 |
| '27 | Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes | 27.7 | 43.5 | 89.4 | 69.6 | 43.3 |
| '09 | Coffee, tea, maté and spices | 30.8 | 40.7 | 44.0 | 56.2 | 82.2 |
| '12 | Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder | 64.9 | 58.8 | 37.8 | 43.3 | 32.8 |
| '52 | Cotton | 5.1 | 12.4 | 16.8 | 27.5 | 118.9 |
| '57 | Carpets and other textile floor coverings | 39.0 | 24.6 | 22.3 | 24.9 | 12.5 |
| '25 | Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement | 6.5 | 6.9 | 10.5 | 19.0 | 18.1 |
| '41 | Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather | 16.0 | 14.9 | 15.0 | 8.0 | 3.8 |

Unit: in Million US dollars, Data Source: ITC Trade Map.

The following product groups exported globally during 2016-20, at the 2-digit Harmonized System (HS) code level. Also shown is the percentage share each export category represents in terms of overall exports from Afghanistan.

Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons: 45.03% of total exports; Lac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts: 12.08% of total exports; Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers: 10.37%, Mineral fuels, mineral oils: 6.2%; Coffee, tea, maté and spices: 5.76%, Oil seeds: 5.39%; Cotton: 4.1%; Carpets and other textile floor coverings: 2.8%; Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement: 1.38% and Raw hides and skins and leather: 1.31%.

Figure 5: Top Products Share in Total Exports 2016-20



Data Source: ITC Trade Map



Table 8: Top Import Sectors of Afghanistan 2016-20

| HS Code | Products | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---------|---|-------|------|------|-------|-------|
| '27 | Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes | 1,008 | 923 | 969 | 1,079 | 391 |
| '11 | Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten | 668 | 758 | 776 | 591 | 563 |
| '90 | Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof | 410 | 590 | 556 | 315 | 114 |
| '15 | Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes | 316 | 486 | 414 | 450 | 253 |
| '87 | Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof | 176 | 390 | 368 | 234 | 356 |
| '85 | Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles | 230 | 242 | 269 | 303 | 347 |
| '10 | Cereals | 98 | 375 | 294 | 187 | 301 |
| '68 | Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials | 156 | 362 | 330 | 390 | 5.05 |
| '72 | Iron and steel | 231 | 251 | 338 | 242 | 124 |
| '53 | Other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn | 78 | 377 | 335 | 358 | 0.098 |

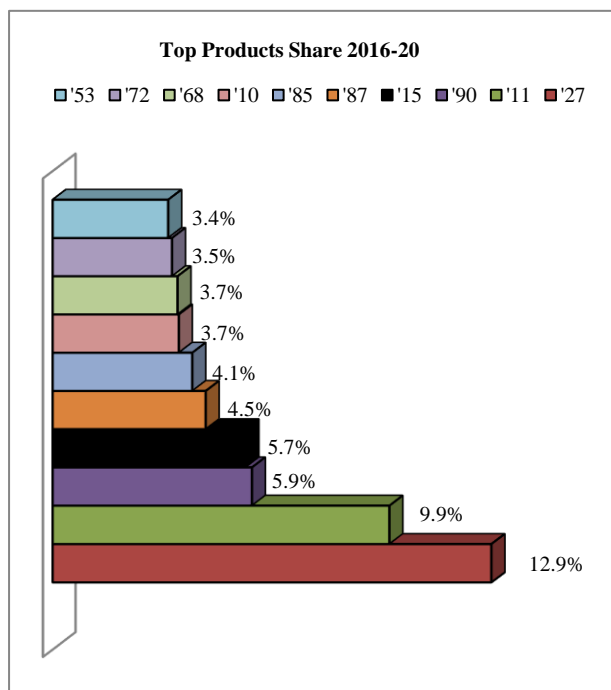
Unit: in Million US dollars, Data Source: ITC Trade Map.

The following product groups imported globally during 2016-20, at the 2-digit Harmonized System (HS) code level. Also shown is the percentage share each import category represents in terms of overall imports from Afghanistan.

Mineral fuels, mineral oils: 12.9% of total imports; products of milling industry: 9.9% of total imports; medical or surgical instruments: 5.9%; Animal or vegetable fats and oils: 5.7%; Vehicles:4.5%; Electrical machinery and equipment and parts: 4.1%, Cereal: 3.7%; Articles of stones, cement: 3.7%; Iron and steel: 3.5%;and Animal or vegetable fats and oils: 3.4%.

The Above details shows that the import pattern according to product sectors of both countries are similar.

Figure 6: Top Products Share in Total Imports 2016-20



Data Source: ITC Trade Map



Table 9: Pakistan's Top 20 Exports to the World 2016-20

| HS Code | Export Products | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---------|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| '100630 | Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed | 1.42 | 1.52 | 1.77 | 1.79 | 1.53 |
| '620322 | Men's or boys' ensembles of cotton (excluding knitted or crocheted, ski ensembles and swimwear) | 0.71 | 1.29 | 1.54 | 1.62 | 1.43 |
| '630231 | Bedlinen of cotton (excluding printed, knitted or crocheted) | 0.77 | 0.81 | 0.87 | 0.86 | 0.92 |
| '630260 | Toilet linen and kitchen linen, of terry towelling or similar terry fabrics of cotton (excluding ... | 0.78 | 0.81 | 0.79 | 0.79 | 0.78 |
| '520512 | Single cotton yarn, of uncombed fibres, containing \geq 85% cotton by weight and with a linear ... | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.78 | 0.70 | 0.52 |
| '630210 | Bedlinen, knitted or crocheted | 0.61 | 0.67 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.73 |
| '630239 | Bedlinen of textile materials (excluding of cotton and man-made fibres, printed, knitted or ... | 0.65 | 0.67 | 0.70 | 0.71 | 0.64 |
| '520942 | Denim, containing \geq 85% cotton by weight and weighing $>$ 200 g/m ² , made of yarn of different ... | 0.46 | 0.48 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.39 |
| '630710 | Floorcloths, dishcloths, dusters and similar cleaning cloths, of all types of textile materials | 0.38 | 0.41 | 0.44 | 0.41 | 0.40 |
| '620342 | Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts, of cotton (excluding ... | 0.54 | 0.41 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.33 |
| '901890 | Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical or veterinary sciences, n.e.s. | 0.33 | 0.36 | 0.38 | 0.41 | 0.36 |
| '220710 | Undenatured ethyl alcohol, of actual alcoholic strength of \geq 80% | 0.22 | 0.36 | 0.43 | 0.30 | 0.30 |
| '610590 | Men's or boys' shirts of textile materials, knitted or crocheted (excluding of cotton or man-made ... | 0.25 | 0.31 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.28 |
| '420310 | Articles of apparel, of leather or composition leather (excluding clothing accessories, footwear... | 0.30 | 0.28 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 0.24 |
| '611090 | Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, of textile materials, knitted ... | 0.15 | 0.20 | 0.27 | 0.32 | 0.38 |
| '610910 | T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted | 0.21 | 0.20 | 0.24 | 0.31 | 0.25 |
| '520812 | Plain woven fabrics of cotton, containing \geq 85% cotton by weight and weighing $>$ 100 g to 200 ... | 0.18 | 0.21 | 0.25 | 0.24 | 0.25 |
| '100640 | Broken rice | 0.25 | 0.18 | 0.17 | 0.26 | 0.26 |
| '170199 | Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form (excluding cane and beet sugar ... | 0.12 | 0.34 | 0.39 | 0.22 | --- |
| '420329 | Gloves, mittens and mitts, of leather or composition leather (excluding special sports gloves) | 0.19 | 0.20 | 0.22 | 0.23 | 0.23 |

Unit: in Billion US dollars, Data Source: ITC Trade Map.

Top export products of Pakistan on the basis of last 5 years 2016-20, at the 6-digit Harmonized System (HS) code level are given above in the Table-9. Top export products of Pakistan were identified as followed; rice is the major export product, while most of the products are of textile sector, other than that surgical instrument, Undenatured ethyl alcohol, leather, broken rice and gloves are also in the top 20 list.



In last decades wheat and sugar cane were remained the major export products for the country and they were the major contributor in export basket but due to shortage for domestic consumption Pakistan government banned to export of both products. Afghanistan is the major importer of these products but due to the current circumstances Afghanistan shift towards other exporter countries.

Table 10: Pakistan's 20 Top Imports from the World 2016-20

| HS Code | Products | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---------|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| '270900 | Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude | 1.98 | 3.14 | 4.92 | 3.91 | 2.27 |
| '271012 | Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals which \geq 90% by volume "incl. ... | 2.22 | 3.01 | 3.73 | 3.52 | 2.59 |
| '271019 | Medium oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals, not containing biodiesel, ... | 3.53 | 4.40 | 3.13 | 1.86 | 1.61 |
| '271111 | Natural gas, liquefied | 0.85 | 1.68 | 3.31 | 3.27 | 2.08 |
| '151190 | Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined (excluding chemically modified and crude) | 1.63 | 2.01 | 1.83 | 1.56 | 1.99 |
| '851712 | Telephones for cellular networks "mobile telephones" or for other wireless networks | 0.71 | 0.76 | 0.84 | 1.02 | 1.70 |
| '270112 | Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated | 0.21 | 0.92 | 1.23 | 1.16 | 1.05 |
| '520100 | Cotton, neither carded nor combed | 0.58 | 0.76 | 1.05 | 0.71 | 1.32 |
| '720449 | Waste and scrap of iron or steel (excluding slag, scale and other waste of the production of ... | 0.57 | 0.87 | 0.95 | 0.87 | 0.90 |
| '120110 | Soya bean seed, for sowing | 0.38 | 0.75 | 0.95 | 0.76 | 0.84 |
| '720441 | Turnings, shavings, chips, milling waste, sawdust, filings, trimmings and stampings of iron ... | 0.43 | 0.54 | 0.59 | 0.61 | 0.73 |
| '310530 | Diammonium hydrogenorthophosphate "diammonium phosphate" (excluding that in tablets or similar ... | 0.47 | 0.65 | 0.85 | 0.46 | 0.37 |
| '090240 | Black fermented tea and partly fermented tea, whether or not flavoured, in immediate packings ... | 0.48 | 0.54 | 0.56 | 0.48 | 0.57 |
| '390210 | Polypropylene, in primary forms | 0.38 | 0.47 | 0.54 | 0.48 | 0.50 |
| '854140 | Photosensitive semiconductor devices, incl. photovoltaic cells whether or not assembled in ... | 0.49 | 0.66 | 0.39 | 0.36 | 0.36 |
| '870321 | Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons, incl. ... | 0.40 | 0.58 | 0.54 | 0.31 | 0.20 |
| '120510 | Low erucic acid rape or colza seeds "yielding a fixed oil which has an erucic acid content ... | 0.46 | 0.48 | 0.40 | 0.37 | 0.33 |
| '720839 | Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of \geq 600 mm, in coils, simply ... | 0.26 | 0.35 | 0.47 | 0.45 | 0.42 |
| '300490 | Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes, ... | 0.32 | 0.37 | 0.43 | 0.34 | 0.36 |
| '890800 | Vessels and other floating structures for breaking up | 0.39 | 0.56 | 0.52 | 0.07 | 0.22 |

Unit: in Billion US dollars, Data Source: ITC Trade Map.

Top import products of Pakistan were identified as followed; top 4 products are of Mineral fuels, mineral oils sector, other than that cotton, Waste and scrap of iron or steel, Soya bean seed, Turnings, shavings, chips, milling waste, Diammonium hydrogenorthophosphate, Black tea, Polypropylene, Photosensitive semiconductor devices, Motor cars and other motor vehicles etc are in the top 20 import list.

**Table 11: Afghanistan's Top 20 Exports to the World 2016-20**

| HS Code | Products | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---------|---|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| '080620 | Dried grapes | 56.6 | 90.6 | 94.2 | 88.0 | 123.2 |
| '080420 | Fresh or dried figs | 33.9 | 81.6 | 67.8 | 85.7 | 136.4 |
| '130219 | Vegetable saps and extracts (excluding liquorice, hops and opium) | 85.9 | 112.2 | 107.0 | --- | 0.086 |
| '080610 | Fresh grapes | 39.8 | 90.1 | 63.7 | 42.2 | 56.4 |
| '070200 | Tomatoes, fresh or chilled | 21.9 | 32.8 | 47.2 | 24.1 | 50.3 |
| '570110 | Carpets and other textile floor coverings, of wool or fine animal hair, knotted, whether or not made up | 39.0 | 24.6 | 22.3 | 24.9 | 10.3 |
| '080212 | Fresh or dried almonds, shelled | 12.0 | 23.2 | 22.6 | 35.2 | 26.7 |
| '520100 | Cotton, neither carded nor combed | --- | --- | --- | --- | 117.1 |
| '130212 | Extracts of liquorice (excluding that with a sucrose content by weight of > 10% or in the form of confectionery) | --- | --- | --- | 114.9 | 0.012 |
| '130190 | Lac; natural gums, resins, gum-resins, balsams and other natural oleoresins (excluding gum Arabic) | --- | --- | --- | --- | 112.1 |
| '091020 | Saffron | 3.9 | 9.8 | 21.2 | 26.4 | 45.6 |
| '080250 | Fresh or dried pistachios, whether or not shelled or peeled | 13.0 | 30.5 | 34.1 | --- | 0.0 |
| '090930 | Cumin seeds | 24.0 | 28.1 | 21.6 | --- | 0.0 |
| '270119 | Coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated (excluding anthracite and bituminous coal) | --- | --- | --- | 69.5 | 22.0 |
| '070310 | Fresh or chilled onions and shallots | --- | --- | --- | 34.8 | 49.9 |
| '080290 | Nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled (excluding coconuts, Brazil nuts, cashew nuts, almonds, hazelnuts, filberts, walnuts, chestnuts, pistachios, macadamia nuts, kola nuts and areca nuts) | 2.2 | 3.0 | 11.7 | --- | 53.5 |
| '120740 | Sesamum seeds, whether or not broken | 20.5 | 17.7 | 16.7 | 11.9 | 0.1 |
| '080211 | Fresh or dried almonds in shell | 20.3 | 14.4 | 10.9 | 9.6 | 7.0 |
| '080252 | Fresh or dried pistachios, shelled | --- | --- | --- | 29.2 | 29.5 |
| '080810 | Fresh apples | --- | --- | --- | 10.2 | 46.3 |

Unit: in Million US dollars, Data Source: ITC Trade Map.

Top export products of Afghanistan were identified as followed; Dried grapes, fresh or dried fig, Vegetable saps and extracts, Fresh grapes, Tomatoes, fresh or chilled, Carpets and other textile floor coverings, almonds, Cotton, Extracts of liquorice, Lac; natural gums, resins, gum-resins, balsams and other natural oleoresins, Saffron etc. it can be observed that there is a lack of consistency most of the products were not exported for 2-4 years or have major share in total exported value. i.e Cotton, Extracts of liquorice, Lac; natural gums, resins, gum-resins, balsams and other natural oleoresins, Coal, onions and shallots, pistachios and apples.

**Table 12: Afghanistan's Top 20 Imports from the World**

| HS Code | Products | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| '110100 | Wheat or meslin flour | 664.1 | 746.6 | 764.5 | 563.6 | 554.5 |
| '151800 | Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, boiled, oxidised, dehydrated, sulphurised, blown, polymerised by heat in vacuum or in inert gas or otherwise chemically modified, inedible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils or of fractions of different fats or oils, n.e.s. | 316.5 | 476.4 | 394.6 | 378.1 | 0.0 |
| '680100 | Setts, curbstones and flagstones, of natural stone (excluding slate) | 137.8 | 337.5 | 303.3 | 364.0 | 0.0 |
| '271121 | Natural gas in gaseous state | 296.4 | 242.1 | 213.6 | 236.0 | 0.0 |
| '902830 | Electricity supply or production meters, incl. calibrating meters therefor | 261.0 | 284.2 | 289.3 | 240.2 | 2.6 |
| '530919 | Woven fabrics of flax, containing >= 85% flax by weight, dyed, made of yarn of different colours, or printed | 0.0 | 357.3 | 318.3 | 354.7 | 0.0 |
| '170191 | Refined cane or beet sugar, containing added flavouring or colouring, in solid form | 62.0 | 396.2 | 202.6 | 215.4 | 0.9 |
| '901890 | Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical or veterinary sciences, n.e.s. | 137.1 | 265.0 | 245.1 | 64.4 | 10.4 |
| '580810 | Braids in the piece | 334.5 | 73.2 | 137.7 | 79.0 | 0.3 |
| '270300 | Peat, incl. peat litter, whether or not agglomerated | 598.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| '870891 | Radiators and parts thereof, for tractors, motor vehicles for the transport of ten or more persons, motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons, motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special purpose motor vehicles, n.e.s. | 62.5 | 191.0 | 186.3 | 111.0 | 0.9 |
| '100110 | Durum wheat | 0.0 | 161.7 | 141.3 | 92.4 | 0.0 |
| '847490 | Parts of machinery for working mineral substances of heading 8474, n.e.s. | 228.8 | 97.2 | 75.7 | 22.0 | 0.2 |
| '271012 | Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals which >= 90% by volume "incl. losses" distil at 210°C "ASTM D 86 method" (excluding containing biodiesel) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 357.9 | 65.2 |
| '401211 | Retreaded pneumatic tyres, of rubber, of a kind used on motor cars "incl. station wagons and racing cars" | 72.0 | 70.7 | 119.0 | 133.4 | 0.0 |
| '300670 | Gel preparations designed to be used in human or veterinary medicine as a lubricant for parts of the body for surgical operations or physical examinations or as a coupling agent between the body and medical instruments | 51.4 | 96.8 | 89.6 | 78.7 | 0.0 |
| '830140 | Locks of base metal (excluding padlocks and locks for motor vehicles or furniture) | 39.2 | 86.7 | 126.7 | 39.5 | 1.4 |
| '271019 | Medium oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals, not containing biodiesel, n.e.s. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 189.5 | 78.3 |
| '090210 | Green tea in immediate packings of <= 3 kg | 44.8 | 52.0 | 60.5 | 105.7 | 1.8 |
| '240220 | Cigarettes, containing tobacco | 49.1 | 89.9 | 51.6 | 59.3 | 13.0 |

Unit: in Million US dollars, Data Source: ITC Trade Map.

Top import products of Afghanistan were identified as followed; Wheat, Animal or vegetable fats and oils, Setts, curbstones and flagstones, of natural stone, Natural gas in gaseous state, Electricity supply or production meters, Woven fabrics of flax, Refined cane or beet sugar, Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical or veterinary sciences etc.



Chapter 5: Bilateral Trade

Table 13: 10 year's Bilateral Trade of Pak-Afghanistan

| Years | Pakistan's Exports to Afghanistan | Pakistan's Imports from Afghanistan | Trade Balance | TOT(%) |
|-------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------|
| 2011 | 2.66 | 0.19 | 2.46 | 7.1 |
| 2012 | 2.09 | 0.23 | 1.86 | 11.0 |
| 2013 | 1.99 | 0.3 | 1.69 | 15.1 |
| 2014 | 1.87 | 0.39 | 1.48 | 20.9 |
| 2015 | 1.72 | 0.39 | 1.33 | 22.7 |
| 2016 | 1.36 | 0.36 | 0.99 | 26.5 |
| 2017 | 1.39 | 0.41 | 0.97 | 29.5 |
| 2018 | 1.34 | 0.5 | 0.83 | 37.3 |
| 2019 | 1.18 | 0.57 | 0.6 | 48.3 |
| 2020 | 0.87 | 0.51 | 0.35 | 58.6 |

Unit: in billion US dollars. Data source: UN Comtrade; TOT (Term of Trade)= Value of exports/value of imports×100

Pakistan's imports from Afghanistan increased steadily since 2011 but Pakistan's exports to Afghanistan have been declining drastically APTTA came in effect. The Afghanistan-Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement (APTTA) is a successor to the Afghanistan Transit Trade Agreement (ATTA) signed in 1965 between Pakistan and Afghanistan to facilitate the transit of goods exported from and imported to Afghanistan using the Pakistani port of Karachi. The current agreement permits the use of more ports and more carriers - including Afghan trucks - and increases the number of border crossing points. It also provides for Afghan exports to India using the land border between Pakistan and India. The pact also envisages the use of Afghan territory for trade between Pakistan and Central Asian countries. (UNCTAD, 2011)

The trade balance between the two countries also declined, while still in Pakistan's favor. The Analysis of bilateral trade between Pakistan and Afghanistan showed negative trend with respect to Pakistan's trade as at the start of APTTA Pakistan's export volume was 2.66 billion US dollars which declined to 870 million US dollars in 2020 which now remain less than half during the last 10 years of agreement while the import value of Pakistan increased and reach from 199 million US dollars to 517 million US dollars. Trade balance shrieked from 2.46 billion to 353 million US dollars. This is due to decline in exports and increase in import values. The



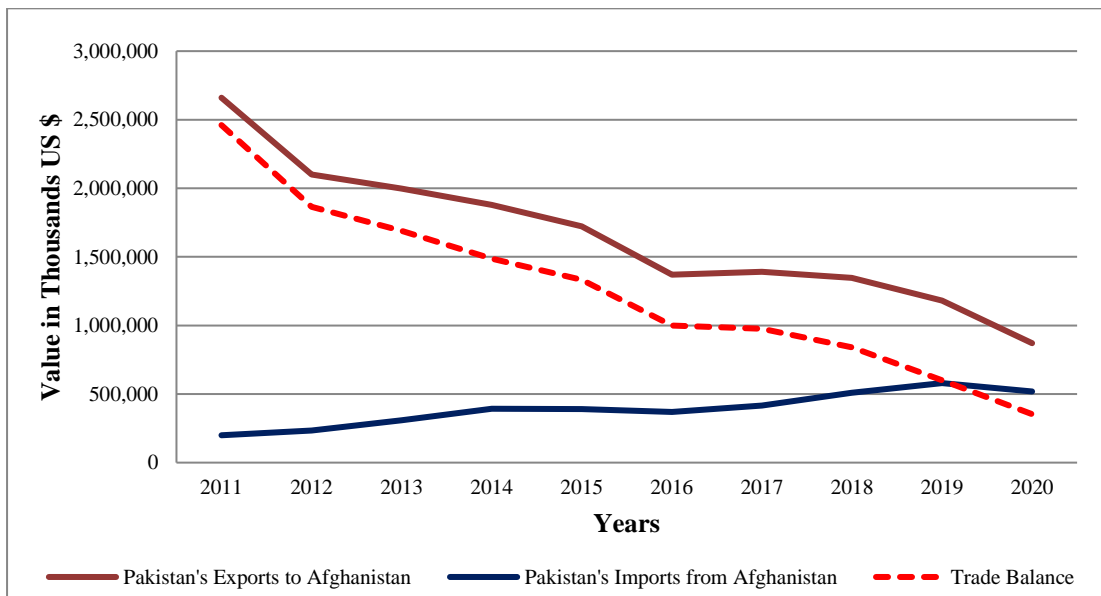
trend showed continuous downfall in exports and trade balance whereas imports trend showed slow but consistent increasing pattern.

A trade indicator, which can best describe trade efficiency and trade dependency between countries, is Terms of Trade (TOT) ratio which compares the export and imports of a country to a single trade partner during a period of time and can be calculated by the following formula:

$$TOT = \frac{\text{Value of exports}}{\text{Value of Imports}} \times 100$$

Trade efficiency has improved after 2012 and 2013 and shows that the trade dependency on Pakistan has been significantly decreased, but still it's considerable. The TOT in 2011 was 7.1 % means that the export value of Afghanistan to Pakistan was US\$7.1 against each US\$100 imports from Pakistan. This ratio in 2020 becomes 58.6US\$ exports to Pakistan against 100US\$ imports which shows the diminution in affiliation to Pakistan. According to trend the best scenario is 2020 for Afghanistan.

Figure 7: Trade Trend of Pakistan and Afghanistan



Data Source: UN COMTRADE



Table 14: Pakistan's Top 10 Export Sectors for Afghanistan 2016-20

| HS code | Products | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| '17 | Sugars and sugar confectionery | 162.0 | 317.3 | 214.1 | 167.9 | 24.7 |
| '10 | Cereals | 122.8 | 127.7 | 137.1 | 93.5 | 146.5 |
| '11 | Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten | 174.9 | 97.3 | 124.8 | 119.7 | 9.6 |
| '25 | Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement | 127.7 | 87.7 | 73.3 | 93.9 | 73.8 |
| '08 | Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons | 92.7 | 70.9 | 86.8 | 96.2 | 86.9 |
| '07 | Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers | 82.4 | 104.8 | 112.0 | 68.1 | 38.3 |
| '27 | Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral ... | 61.9 | 94.2 | 165.8 | 61.5 | 11.2 |
| '30 | Pharmaceutical products | 75.4 | 74.5 | 65.5 | 67.1 | 73.8 |
| '15 | Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal ... | 52.1 | 42.1 | 38.2 | 42.6 | 43.1 |
| '39 | Plastics and articles thereof | 48.3 | 24.2 | 26.9 | 45.3 | 32.4 |

Unit: in Million US dollars, Data Source: ITC Trade Map.

As during the period of last 5 years 2016-20, the top product sectors exported by Pakistan to Afghanistan were Sugars and sugar confectionery, Cereals, Products of the milling industry, Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement, Edible fruit and nuts, vegetables, Mineral fuels, mineral oils, Pharmaceutical products, Animal or vegetable fats and oils and Plastic. There was a decline observed in the export value of sugar and sugar confectionery in 2017 exports of this product was 317 million US\$ which decline to 24.7 million US\$ in 2020 as in the last 2 years Pakistan lost its self-sufficiency to fulfill the domestic need of sugar. Export of Cereals increased throughout the period. There is a major fall of worth 110 million US\$ can be seen in year 2020. Vegetables, Mineral fuel and oils and Articles of Plastic export also showed decreasing trend in these years. Overall sectors wise trends shows that Pakistan is losing its share in Afghanistan's imports.



Table 15: Pakistan's Top 10 Import Sectors for Afghanistan 2016-20

| HS code | Products | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| '08 | Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons | 130.9 | 126.3 | 163.2 | 175.6 | 141.9 |
| '07 | Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers | 48.8 | 70.1 | 110.6 | 155.4 | 161.9 |
| '27 | Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral ... | 57.3 | 69.0 | 94.8 | 91.3 | 43.3 |
| '52 | Cotton | 57.8 | 46.4 | 39.5 | 58.0 | 117.1 |
| '25 | Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement | 28.8 | 45.0 | 40.3 | 51.7 | 15.6 |
| '72 | Iron and steel | 27.4 | 39.9 | 43.9 | 32.8 | 17.8 |
| '12 | Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal ... | 4.3 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 8.5 |
| '41 | Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 2.2 |
| '09 | Coffee, tea, maté and spices | 2.1 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 2.3 |
| '84 | Machinery, mechanical appliances, nuclear reactors, boilers; parts thereof | 2.6 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 0.03 | 0.03 |

Unit: in Million US dollars, Data Source: ITC Trade Map.

According to the last 5 years of data, Pakistan's top import sectors with respect to Afghanistan were identified as following; Edible fruit and nuts, Vegetables, Mineral fuels and oils, Cotton, Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement, Iron and steel, oil seeds, Raw hides and skins, Coffee, tea, maté and spices and Machinery, mechanical appliances. There was a decline observed in the import value of Edible fruit and nuts, Mineral fuels and oils, Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement, Iron and steel, Raw hides and skins and leather while rise was observe in the import of Vegetables, Cotton, Oil seeds, Coffee, tea, maté and spices and Machinery, mechanical appliances.



Table 16: Pakistan's Top 20 Exports to Afghanistan: 2016-2020

| HS code | Products | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| '170199 | Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form (excluding cane and beet sugar ... | 111.3 | 246.7 | 188.3 | 127.6 | --- |
| '110100 | Wheat or meslin flour | 171.5 | 94.3 | 118.0 | 110.8 | 0.5 |
| '252329 | Portland cement (excluding white, whether or not artificially coloured) | 121.9 | 84.7 | 69.3 | 88.2 | 70.4 |
| '271019 | Medium oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals, not containing biodiesel, ... | 60.8 | 93.1 | 165.7 | 61.5 | 11.2 |
| '100630 | Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed | 52.6 | 37.8 | 84.2 | 57.7 | 112.2 |
| '100640 | Broken rice | 66.9 | 86.6 | 48.0 | 22.3 | 33.6 |
| '151620 | Vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, partly or wholly hydrogenated, inter-esterified, ... | 50.9 | 39.7 | 35.3 | 35.4 | 40.3 |
| '070190 | Fresh or chilled potatoes (excluding seed) | 27.0 | 52.1 | 61.0 | 23.0 | 3.2 |
| '441193 | Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not agglomerated with resins or ... | 30.7 | 30.5 | 29.5 | 29.4 | 27.0 |
| '080529 | Fresh or dried wilkings and similar citrus hybrids | --- | 12.2 | 33.4 | 34.6 | 35.8 |
| '300490 | Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes, ... | 13.0 | 12.8 | 22.6 | 28.4 | 38.7 |
| '080390 | Fresh or dried bananas (excluding plantains) | 22.6 | 16.9 | 21.6 | 32.1 | 21.0 |
| '170490 | Sugar confectionery not containing cocoa, incl. white chocolate (excluding chewing gum) | 21.3 | 44.4 | 11.2 | 14.6 | 8.8 |
| '070999 | Fresh or chilled vegetables n.e.s. | 30.2 | 26.7 | 17.7 | 17.4 | 5.1 |
| '040120 | Milk and cream of a fat content by weight of > 1% but <= 6%, not concentrated nor containing ... | 27.6 | 29.2 | 20.7 | 12.3 | 6.6 |
| '170410 | Chewing gum, whether or not sugar-coated | 22.2 | 22.0 | 11.3 | 22.9 | 13.2 |
| '300439 | Medicaments containing hormones or steroids used as hormones but not antibiotics, put up in ... | 6.5 | 12.4 | 20.9 | 26.7 | 20.2 |
| '850710 | Lead-acid accumulators of a kind used for starting piston engine "starter batteries" (excluding ... | 18.1 | 15.6 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 16.7 |
| '300339 | Medicaments containing hormones or steroids used as hormones, not containing antibiotics, not ... | 29.2 | 24.7 | 10.4 | 7.1 | 8.9 |
| '392490 | Household articles and toilet articles, of plastics (excluding tableware, kitchenware, baths, ... | 32.7 | 13.3 | 15.2 | 8.0 | 9.2 |

Unit: in Million US dollars, Data Source: ITC Trade Map.

Pakistan's top exports to Afghanistan in last 5 year 2016-20 were Cane or beet sugar, Wheat or meslin flour and Portland cement. Other exports included Medium oils and preparations, rice, vegetable oil, potatoes, Fiberboard, Fresh or dried wilkings, Medicaments, banana, Sugar confectionery, vegetables, dairy products, Chewing gum and household items of plastics.

**Table 17: Pakistan's Top 20 Imports from Afghanistan: 2016-20**

| HS code | Import Products | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---------|---|------|------|-------|------|-------|
| '080610 | Fresh grapes | 71.6 | 60.8 | 104.1 | 80.4 | 55.1 |
| '520100 | Cotton, neither carded nor combed | 57.8 | 46.3 | 39.2 | 57.7 | 117.1 |
| '270119 | Coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated (excluding anthracite and bituminous coal) | 46.1 | 23.7 | 47.5 | 47.8 | 22.0 |
| '270112 | Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated | 11.2 | 45.3 | 47.3 | 43.5 | 21.2 |
| '070200 | Tomatoes, fresh or chilled | 16.5 | 25.5 | 30.4 | 39.9 | 50.3 |
| '080810 | Fresh apples | 26.2 | 35.3 | 18.7 | 43.5 | 36.4 |
| '252610 | Natural steatite | 25.7 | 43.2 | 32.4 | 43.2 | 8.9 |
| '720449 | Waste and scrap of iron or steel | 25.8 | 34.5 | 39.8 | 32.6 | 17.8 |
| '081090 | Fresh tamarinds, cashew apples, jackfruit, lychees, sapodillo plums, passion fruit, carambola, pitahaya and other edible | 18.1 | 9.3 | 18.8 | 24.6 | 18.1 |
| '071390 | Dried, shelled leguminous vegetables, whether or not skinned or split (excluding peas, chickpeas, beans, lentils, broad beans, horse beans and pigeon peas) | 13.8 | 9.5 | 14.1 | 29.1 | 18.5 |
| '071333 | Dried, shelled kidney beans "Phaseolus vulgaris", whether or not skinned or split | 0.5 | 0.6 | 24.9 | 34.3 | 24.6 |
| '070310 | Fresh or chilled onions and shallots | 8.4 | 12.8 | 9.1 | 14.5 | 28.6 |
| '070700 | Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled | 2.3 | 6.0 | 11.6 | 17.7 | 16.4 |
| '080910 | Fresh apricots | 0.9 | 10.2 | 11.3 | 13.5 | 11.6 |
| '071339 | Dried, shelled beans | 0.8 | 11.9 | 2.6 | 6.5 | 10.8 |
| '071340 | Dried, shelled lentils, whether or not skinned or split | 4.2 | 1.8 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 4.4 |
| '251511 | Marble and travertine, crude or roughly trimmed | 0.3 | 0.1 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 4.2 |
| '080620 | Dried grapes | 3.2 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 3.3 |
| '071320 | Dried, shelled chickpeas "garbanzos", whether or not skinned or split | 0.0 | 0.4 | 8.5 | 1.7 | 0.8 |
| '080711 | Fresh watermelons | 3.0 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.9 |

Unit: in Million US dollars, Data Source: ITC Trade Map.

Pakistan's top imports from Afghanistan in last 5 year 2016-20 were Fresh grapes, Cotton and Coal. Other imports included Bituminous coal, Tomatoes, Fresh apples, Natural steatite, Waste and scrap of iron or steel, Fresh tamarinds, cashew apples, jackfruit, lychees, sapodillo plums, passion fruit, Dried, shelled leguminous vegetables, Dried, shelled kidney beans, shelled lentils, shelled chickpeas , vegetables(onions and shallots, Cucumbers and gherkins) and fruits(Fresh apricots watermelons).



Chapter 6: Afghanistan-Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement (APTTA)

6.1 Overview

- The Afghanistan–Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement (APTTA) is a bilateral trade agreement signed in October 2010 by Pakistan and Afghanistan in Kabul and it became effective on June 12, 2011.
- The main purpose of APTTA was to provide greater facilitation in the movement of goods amongst the two countries.
- The APTTA supersedes the 1965 Afghanistan Transit Trade Agreement, which granted Afghanistan the right to import duty-free goods through Pakistani seaports, mainly notably from Karachi.
- To revive trade route along the ancient Silk Road between South Asia, Central Asia, and the Middle East and to overcome the shortcomings of the ATTA, a new agreement APTTA between both countries was signed that permits Afghanistan access to Indian markets, and Pakistan reciprocal access to Central Asian markets via Afghanistan.
- The Afghanistan-Pakistan Transit Trade Coordination Authority (APTTCA), which is established under the APTTA, is responsible for monitoring and facilitating the implementation of the agreement. [Ministry of Commerce (Pakistan)].

6.2 Modes and Routes of Trade between Pakistan and Afghanistan

- Pakistani imports and exports are granted permission to enter Afghanistan via border crossings at Torkham, Ghulam Khan, Chaman and to import goods from Pakistani ports in Karachi, Port Qasim and Gwadar.
- The agreement provided Pakistan access to every country bordering Afghanistan, with access to
 - “Iran via the Islam Qila and Zaranj borders”,
 - “Uzbekistan via the Hairatan border”,
 - “Tajikistan via Ali Khanum and Sher Khan Bandar crossings”,
 - “Turkmenistan via the Aqina and Torghundi border crossings”.
- The signed Agreement permits Afghanistan trucks access to Wagah border with India, where Afghan goods will be offloaded onto Indian trucks, but does not permit Indian



goods to be loaded onto trucks for transit back to Afghanistan. Due to high risk of that Indian goods would end up on the Pakistani black market.

- The approximate distance and travel time between Pakistani port city of Karachi and major cities of Afghanistan are as below:-

| City | Distance | Time |
|----------------------------|----------|--------------|
| Karachi to Kandahar: | 913 km | (3-4 Days) |
| Karachi to Mazar e Sharif: | 2500 km | (16-18 Days) |
| Karachi to Jalalabad: | 1640 km | (07-08 Days) |
| Karachi to Kabul: | 1843 km | (08-10 Days) |

Figure 8: Entry and Exit Points for Pakistan and Afghanistan under APTTA



Image Source: GlobalVillageSpace.com

6.3 Trade Hurdles Face by Both Countries

- The agreement does not cover road transport vehicles from any third country, be it from India or any Central Asia country.
- Trade in goods smuggled into Pakistan once constituted a major source of revenue for Afghanistan.



- Illegal transfer of goods back into Pakistan, items declared as Afghanistan-bound were often prematurely offloaded from trucks and smuggled into Pakistani markets without paying requisite duty fees.
- This resulted in the creation of a thriving black market, with much of the illegal trading occurring openly, as was common in Peshawar's bustling Karkhano Market, which was widely regarded as a smuggler's bazaar.
- Anti-smuggling security measures agreed in the APTTA are restrictive cost-prohibitive, and that banking guarantee fees are excessively high and time-consuming, ranging from 100,000 to 150,000 Pakistani rupees per carrier.
- Delays in customs clearances.
- Afghanistan also refuses to grant Pakistan the right to import and export goods from Central Asia across Afghan territory until Afghan exports were granted reciprocal access to Indian markets.
- The required truck-tracking systems and requisite insurance have been implemented in Pakistan, while the Afghan side has yet to install such systems on their own trucks.
- frequently stall shipments
- Afghanistan also has not yet notified Pakistan of its customs transit rules required under the APTTA, despite repeated requests by Pakistan and assurances by the Afghan government.

6.4 Afghanistan's Trade Relation with other Countries

Pakistan is not the only country through which imports and exports of Afghanistan are transiting. Afghanistan also has transit agreements with:

- **Iran** • **Tajikistan**
- **Turkmenistan** • **Uzbekistan**

6.5 Significance of the APTTA to Afghanistan

APTTA is crucial to Afghanistan for a many reasons. As the World Trade Organization (WTO) highlight, at least half of Afghanistan's exports went either to or through Pakistan. In addition, the volume of Afghan exports to India is already high and likely to increase substantially in the coming years, as suggested by the recent Indo-Afghan strategic agreement for instance, the



proportion of Afghan exports destined for India increased. However, in order to sustain such growth, trans-Pakistan trucking must be predictable, relatively cheap and fast. Air freight may allow some high-value Afghan exports products to bypass Pakistan and other neighboring countries, but, as a report on “Market Prospects” in Afghanistan suggests, shipping agricultural goods via plane is not commercially viable given the prohibitively high costs involved.

Table 18: Impact of APTTA on Afghanistan's Trade

| Years | Partner's Countries(APTTA) Shares(%) in Afghanistan's Trade | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|---------|---------|---------|--------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Pakistan | | Iran | | Turkmenistan | | Uzbekistan | | Tajikistan | | India | |
| | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports |
| 2010 | 39% | 11.6% | 8.1% | 7.5% | 2.2% | 2.27% | 0.1% | 21.1% | 1.86% | 1.9% | 16.8% | 2.19% |
| 2011 | 51.7% | 14% | 4.9% | 8.9% | 1.1% | 5.73% | 0.04% | 10.2% | 1.54% | 3.7% | 12.9% | 1.48% |
| 2012 | 38.7% | 22.7% | 6.95 | 11.8% | 0.69% | 5.43% | 1.56% | 7.4% | 3.06% | 3.2% | 21.1% | 2.63% |
| 2013 | 42.5% | 21.9% | 7.4% | 17.4% | 3.1% | 5.07% | 0.52% | 7.7% | 0.59% | 3.6% | 21% | 1.46% |
| 2014 | 33% | 17.2% | 5.8% | 19.5% | 0.98% | 6.01% | 0.07% | 9.3% | 1.92% | 1.5% | 28% | 1.39% |
| 2015 | 39.7% | 17.4% | 5.1% | 23.4% | 0.16% | 8.19% | 0.05% | 4.4% | 0.82% | 1.2% | 33% | 1.69% |
| 2016 | 47.5% | 18.3% | 3.2% | 19.4% | 0.29% | 5.44% | 0.07% | 6.1% | 0.15% | 1.2% | 38.5% | 2.34% |
| 2017 | 42.9% | 16.6% | 2.2% | 15.6% | 0.17% | 5.3% | 0.12% | 7.2% | 0.17% | 1.4% | 42.8% | 3.32% |
| 2018 | 43.2% | 14.7% | 2.2% | 17.1% | 0.1% | 5.2% | 0.25% | 7.5% | 0.39% | 1.3% | 41% | 4.78% |
| 2019 | 34.5% | 15.6% | 1.7% | 18.4% | 0.1% | 6.05% | 0.15% | 6.3% | 0.28% | 1.8% | 47.5% | 5.98% |
| 2020 | 42% | 16% | N/a | N/a | N/a | N/a | 0.09% | 4% | 0.07% | 1.31% | 41% | 16% |

Data Source: ITC Trade Map

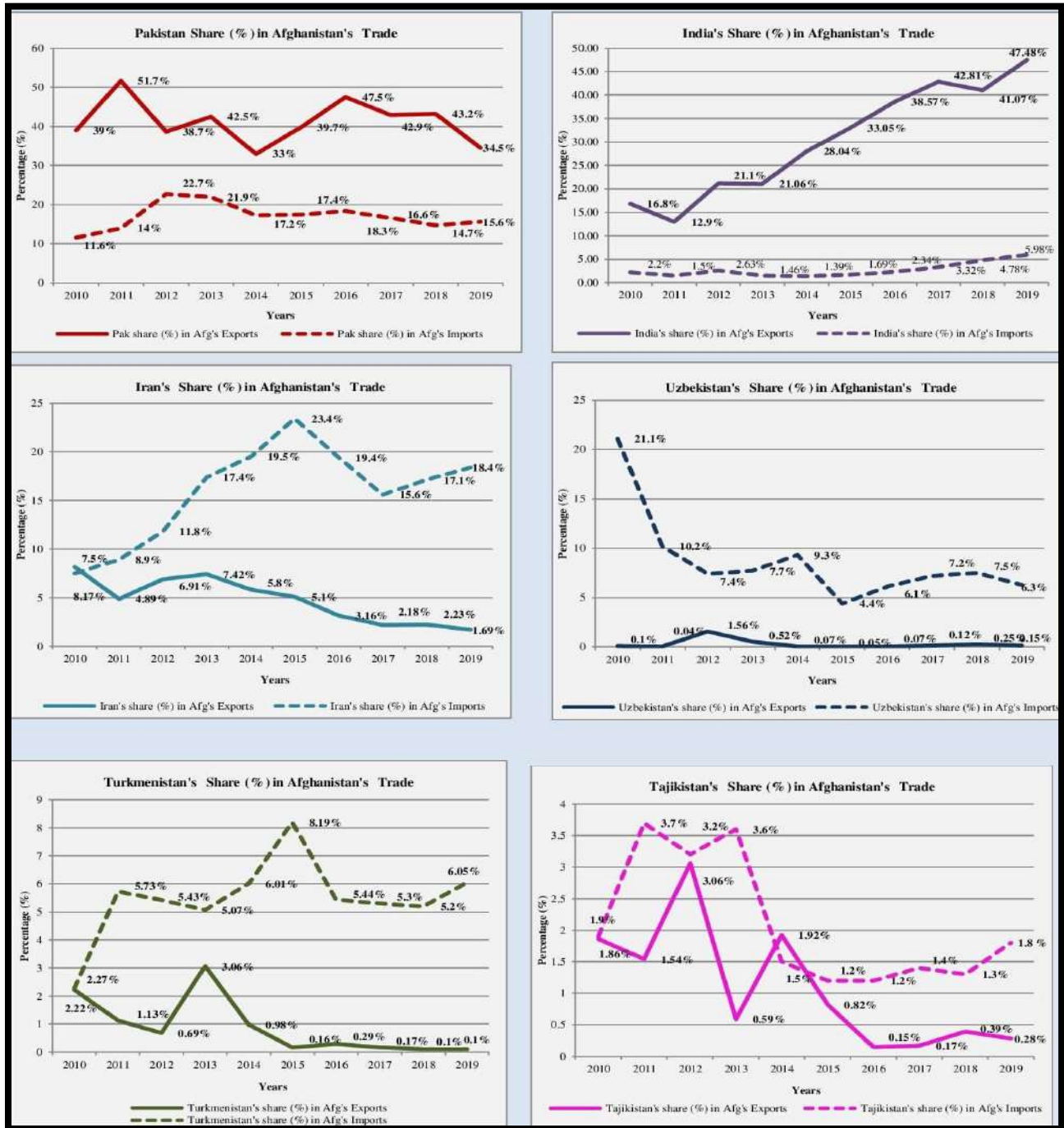
Afghanistan’s trade with its neighboring countries and India during the past 10 years showed as above: Before 2011 Pakistan and Afghanistan had ATTA which was further negotiated into APTTA in 2010. Afghanistan’s Exports to Pakistan was 39%, which was increased in 2011 to 51.7% during 2012 to 2019 fluctuation was seen in the exports share of Pakistan. In Afghanistan’s total import Pakistan contain 15.6% as reported in 2019 which was initially 11.6% in 2011. In the year 2012 and 2013 Pakistan had achieved the highest import share in the Afghanistan’s imports. Similarly export and import shares were showed for Iran, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and India. Interestingly, it was observed that throughout the period Pakistan had not achieved any remarkable change in its trade share similar to Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan. But Iran and India has changed their trade direction as we can see



that Afghanistan importing 18.4% of Iran's products of its total imports, as in year 2019 Iran become the top exporter for Afghanistan. India left Pakistan behind and become the top importer for Afghanistan. In 2019 Afghanistan exported 47% of its export to India which was 16.8% in the year 2011. (Also see Figure-7)



Figure 9: Afghanistan's Trade share(%) Pattern



Data Source: ITC Trade Map



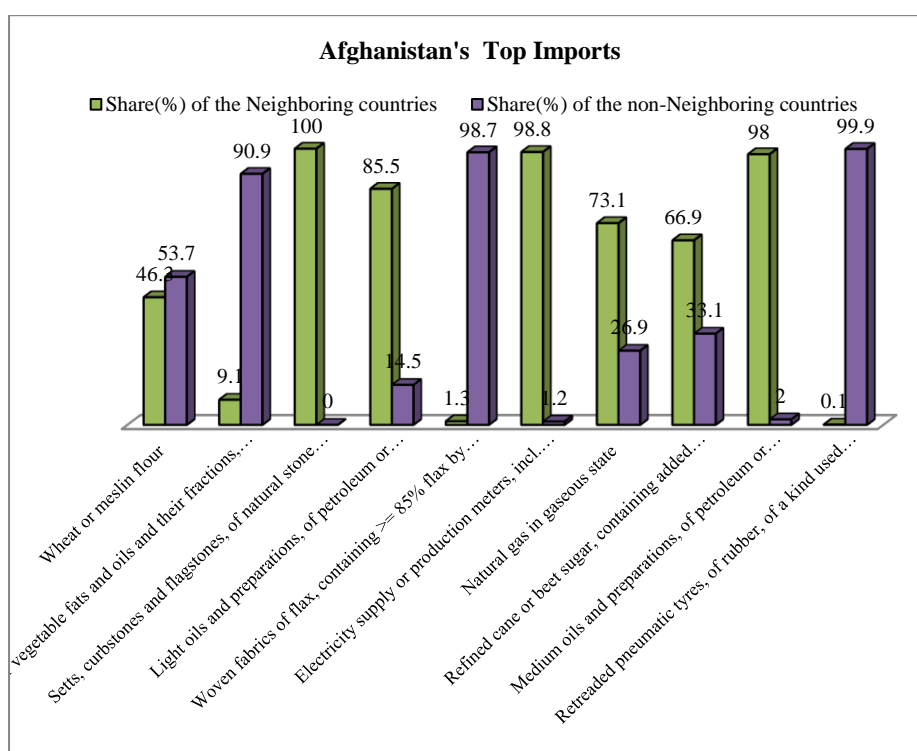
Table 19: Neighboring and non-neighboring countries Share in Afghanistan’s Trade 2010-2019

| | | Share in Afghanistan's Trade | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Years | | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| APTTA | Exports | 51.3% | 59.3% | 50.9% | 54.1% | 41.8% | 45.8% | 51.2% | 45.6% | 46.0% | 37.0% |
| | Imports | 44.4% | 42.5% | 50.5% | 55.6% | 53.5% | 54.6% | 50.5% | 46.1% | 45.7% | 48.0% |
| Non-APTTA | Exports | 48.7% | 40.7% | 49.1% | 45.9% | 58.2% | 54.2% | 48.8% | 54.4% | 54.0% | 63.0% |
| | Imports | 55.6% | 57.5% | 49.5% | 44.4% | 46.5% | 45.4% | 49.5% | 53.9% | 54.0% | 52.0% |

Data Source: ITC Trade Map

There is a split analysis for the Export and import of Afghanistan with regard to neighboring and non-neighboring countries in 2019 it was observed that the dependency on non-neighboring of Afghanistan increased as it was 48.7% in year 2011 and in 2019 reaches to 63% while imports had no major difference.

Figure 10: Top 10 Imports of Afghanistan from Neighboring vs. non neighboring countries



Data Source: ITC Trade Map



Chapter 7: Transit Trade Analysis

Table 20: Afghanistan's Trade and Transit Trade 2011-2020

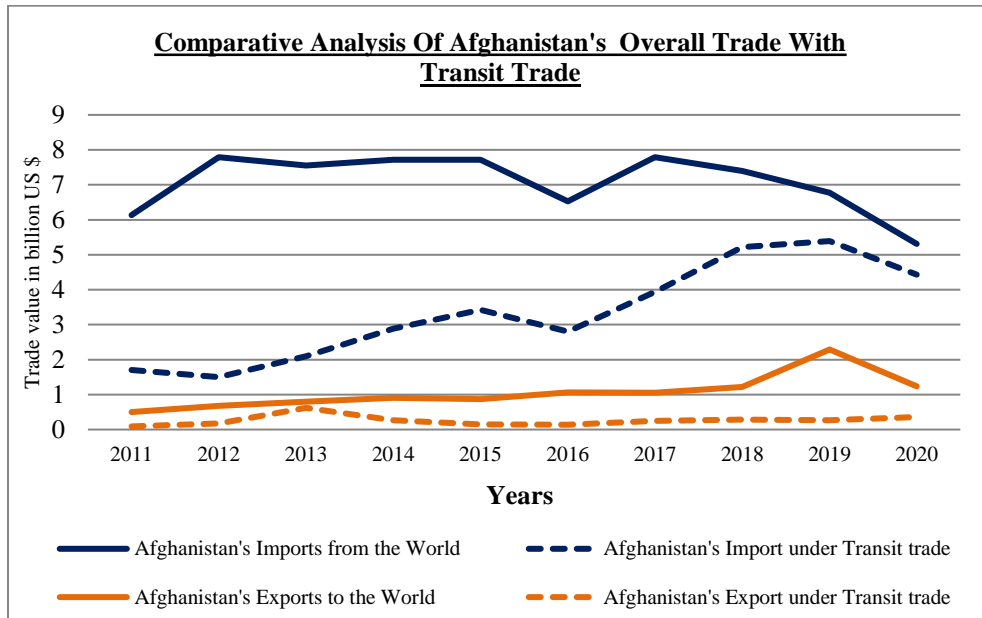
| Years | Afghanistan's Exports to the World | Afghanistan's Imports from the World | Afghanistan's Export via Pakistan* | | Afghanistan's Import via Pakistan | |
|-------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| | billion US\$ | billion US\$ | billion US\$ | Share (%) | billion US\$ | Share (%) |
| 2011 | 0.5 | 6.13 | 0.09 | 18% | 1.7 | 27.7% |
| 2012 | 0.68 | 7.79 | 0.17 | 25% | 1.5 | 19.3% |
| 2013 | 0.8 | 7.55 | 0.62 | 77.5% | 2.1 | 27.8% |
| 2014 | 0.91 | 7.72 | 0.27 | 29.7% | 2.88 | 37.3% |
| 2015 | 0.87 | 7.72 | 0.15 | 17.2% | 3.42 | 44.3% |
| 2016 | 1.06 | 6.53 | 0.14 | 13.2% | 2.8 | 42.9% |
| 2017 | 1.05 | 7.79 | 0.25 | 23.8% | 3.94 | 50.6% |
| 2018 | 1.22 | 7.4 | 0.28 | 23.0% | 5.22 | 70.5% |
| 2019 | 2.29 | 6.77 | 0.27 | 11.8% | 5.39 | 79.6% |
| 2020 | 1.24 | 5.31 | 0.36 | 29% | 4.43 | 83.4% |

Unit: In billion US dollars, Data Source: ITC Trade Map, Directorate transit trade Pakistan, WeBoc.*= Financial year.

Pakistan provides access to Afghanistan for its trade. The share of Afghan Transit Trade through Pakistan in the '10' years after the implementation of the new Afghanistan Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement (APTTA) in 2011. Reported exports to Afghanistan by countries which do not share a border with Afghanistan increased from US\$1.7 billion in 2011 to a high of US\$5.39 billion in 2019 in last year. Its falling to US\$4.43 billion in 2020. Post implementation of the new Afghanistan Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement (APTTA) in 2011 there was initially a significant drop in Afghan transit trade through Pakistan, Further, had seen a significant jump in imports through transit route.



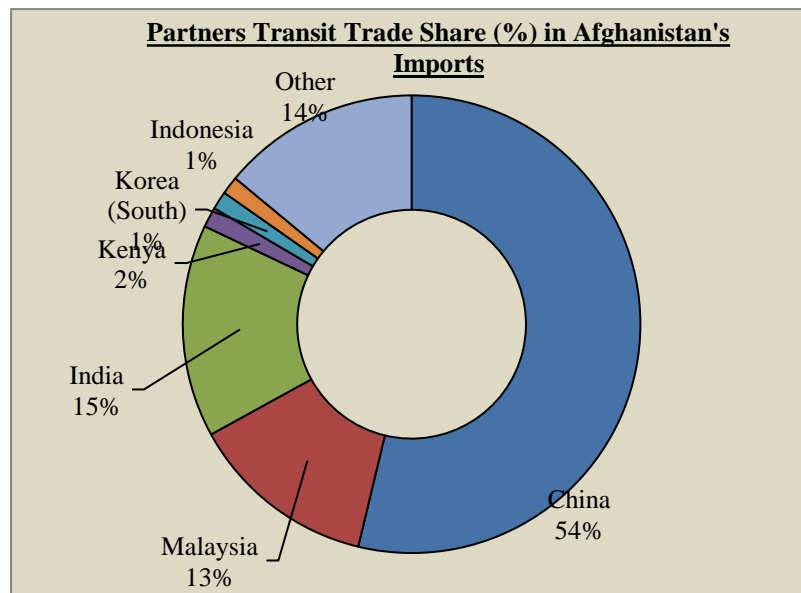
Figure 11: Comparative Analysis of Afghanistan's Overall Trade With Transit Trade



Data Sources: ITC Trade Map, WeBoc (Customs Pakistan)

Major contributor in Afghan transit trade as an importer in FY 2019-20 were China (54%) followed by India (15%) and Malaysia (13%).

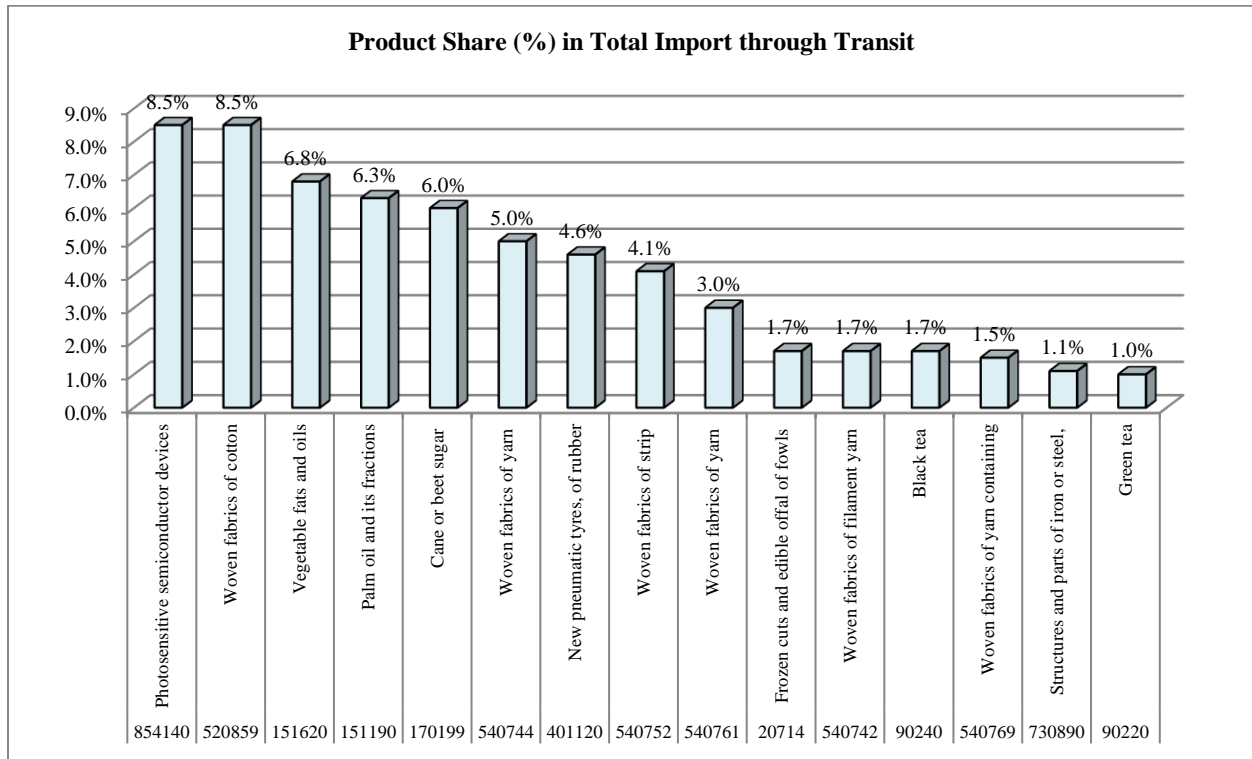
Figure 12: Partners Transit Trade Share (%) in Afghanistan's Imports FY: 2019-20



Data Sources: WeBoc (Customs Pakistan)



Figure 13: Product Share (%) in Total Import through Transit 2019-20



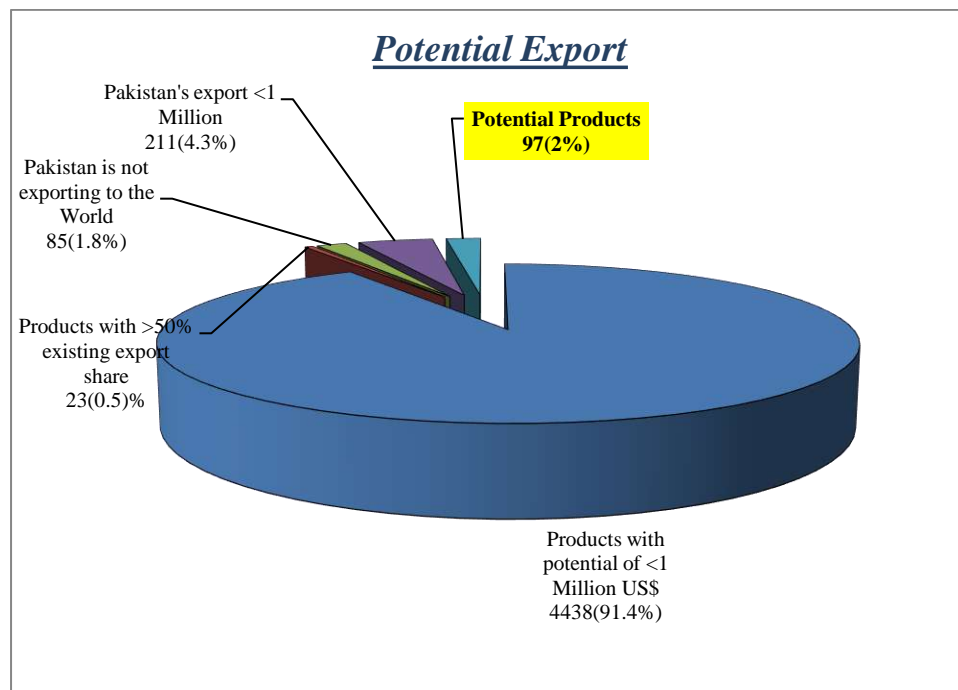
Data source: WeBoc

The above graph shows the imports share via transit route of products at 6 digit HS code level. Photosensitive semiconductor devices, Woven fabrics, Vegetable fats and oils and Palm oil are the top imports of Afghanistan.



Chapter 8: Pakistan Afghanistan Potential Trade

Figure 14: Export Potential Products



Data Source: ITC Trade Map

A total of 4,855 products were analyzed to obtain potential export products for Afghanistan, 4,438(91.4%) products had potential of less than 1 million US\$ were excluded, further 23(0.5%) products were excluded because Pakistan is already enjoying more than 50% of market share in Afghanistan total import, 211(4.3%) excluded just because Pakistan export value is less than 1 million and 85(1.8%) products were not exporting by Pakistan but Afghanistan is importing those product. After following these criteria 97(2%) products were identified as potential products. Among them 25 were analyzed on priority basis. (See complete list in Annexure: 1)

For all 25 potential products top competitors were identified with their strategies in term of tariff concessions, cost of the products. Further comparison was also done with Pakistan's trade scenario.

Trade potential indicates the fullest possible extent of trade that can take place between two countries, this is based on their current export and import patterns. In the case of Pakistan's trade with Afghanistan it will be calculated by subtracting Afghanistan's imports/exports from



the world to Afghanistan imports/exports from Pakistan at HS 6-digit level. Trade potential does not account for differences in consumer preferences or distances between different markets. Total potential trade i.e. additional trade between Pakistan and Afghanistan, based on 2020's trade data was \$5.2 billion of which \$4.44 billion were potential exports to Afghanistan and \$724.6 million were potential imports from Afghanistan. The top potential exports to Afghanistan are Road tractors for semi-trailers, Medicaments, Motorcycles, Black tea, Frozen cuts and edible offal of fowls, Fresh eggs of domestic fowls, Surgical instruments, Blankets and travelling rugs of synthetic fibres, Sanitary towels and tampons, Parts of telephone sets and for cellular networks, part of gas turbines, insecticides, onions and shallots, articles of plastic, Jewellery, hair use preparations, Machines and mechanical appliances, bakery products, Frozen edible bovine offal, Gas turbines of a power > 5.000 kW, gloves, transmission apparatus, frozen meat Udenatured ethyl alcohol and Full-length or knee-length stockings, socks and other hosiery.

The top potential imports from Afghanistan were Figs, grapes, almonds, onions, cumin seeds, apples, beans and cotton.



Table 21: Top 25 Potential Export Products 2020

| S. No | Afghanistan's imports from world (Million US\$) | Pakistan's exports to world (Million US\$) | Potential Export (Million US\$) | Top five Competitors | Tariff applied by Afghanistan | Share in Afghanistan's Imports | Imported Value (in million US\$) | Qty. | Per Unit/Ton Cost US\$ |
|-------|---|--|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 37.8 | 7.24 | 37.8 | HS code; 870120: Road tractors for semi-trailers | | | | | |
| | | | | Germany | 2.5% | 31.1% | 11.5 | 960 Units | 12,056 |
| | | | | Hungary | 2.5% | 28.5% | 10.87 | 636 Units | 16,961 |
| | | | | Lithuania | 2.5% | 10.4% | 3.9 | 90 Units | 43,731 |
| | | | | Poland | 2.5% | 8.8% | 3.3 | 323 Units | 10,271 |
| | | | | Netherlands | 2.5% | 7.9% | 2.9 | 150 Units | 19,940 |
| | | | | Pakistan* | 2.5% | 0% | 0.017 | 4 Units | 4,250 |
| 2 | 24.77 | 16.4 | 23.9 | HS code; 300420: Medicaments containing antibiotics, put up in measured doses "incl. those in the form of transdermal administration" or in forms or packings for retail sale | | | | | |
| | | | | India | 2.5% | 53.8% | 13.3 | 698 Tons | 19,082 |
| | | | | Turkey | 2.5% | 25.4% | 6.3 | 506 Tons | 12,427 |
| | | | | Netherlands | 2.5% | 4.4% | 1.09 | 39 Tons | 28,000 |
| | | | | Portugal | 2.5% | 4.1% | 1.01 | 14 Tons | 72,357 |
| | | | | Pakistan | 2.5% | 3.3% | 0.82 | 52 Tons | 15,769 |
| | | | | China | 2.5% | 2.5% | 0.62 | 121 Tons | 5,099 |
| 3 | 24.04 | 1.59 | 22.53 | HS code; 871120: Motorcycles, incl. mopeds, with reciprocating internal combustion piston engine of a cylinder capacity > 50 cm ³ but <= 250 cm ³ | | | | | |
| | | | | China | 12% | 92.6% | 22.2 | 8,286 Units | 2,686 |
| | | | | Pakistan | 8% | 6.3% | 1.52 | 3,778 Units | 402 |
| | | | | India | 8% | 1.1% | 0.2 | 480 Units | 530 |
| 4 | 26.41 | 5.61 | 22.47 | HS code; 090240: Black fermented tea and partly fermented tea, whether or not flavoured, in immediate packings of > 3 kg | | | | | |
| | | | | Kenya | 2.5% | 76.5% | 20.2 | 7,991 Tons | 2,528 |
| | | | | Pakistan | 2.5% | 14.9% | 3.94 | 1,224 Tons | 3,221 |
| | | | | India | 2.5% | 8.3% | 2.2 | 1,365 Tons | 1,612 |
| | | | | Sri Lanka | 2.5% | 0.3% | 0.067 | 13 Tons | 5,154 |
| 5 | 20.6 | 2.49 | 20.59 | HS code; 020714: Frozen cuts and edible offal of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus | | | | | |
| | | | | USA | 5% | 45.7% | 9.42 | 13,831 Tons | 681 |
| | | | | Brazil | 5% | 32.4% | 6.67 | 3,748 Tons | 1,779 |
| | | | | China | 5% | 17.1% | 3.52 | 2,508 Tons | 1,405 |
| | | | | Turkey | 5% | 2.5% | 0.517 | 394 Tons | 1,312 |
| | | | | Belgium | 5% | 0.8% | 0.163 | 368 Tons | 443 |
| | | | | Pakistan* | 5% | 0.0% | 0.006 | 6 Tons | 1,000 |



Continue....

| S. No | Afghanistan's imports from world | Pakistan's exports to world | Potential Export | Top five Competitors | Tariff applied by Afghanistan | Share in Afghanistan's Imports | Imported Value (in million US\$) | Qty. | Per Unit/Ton Cost US\$ |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| HS code; 040721: Fresh eggs of domestic fowls, in shell (excluding fertilised for incubation) | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 14.5 | 1.3 | 14.4 | Turkey | 5% | 55.3% | 8.04 | 7,948 Tons | 1,012 |
| | | | | Uzbekistan | 5% | 19.2% | 2.79 | 2,406 Tons | 1,084 |
| | | | | Kazakhstan | 5% | 12.8% | 1.87 | 2,313 Tons | 808 |
| | | | | Latvia | 5% | 10% | 1.45 | 961 Tons | 1,509 |
| | | | | India | 5% | 1.2% | 0.18 | 47,284 Tons | 3.81 |
| | | | | Pakistan* | 5% | 1% | 0.075 | 239 Tons | 314 |
| HS code; 901890: Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical or veterinary sciences, n.e.s. | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 10.3 | 361.2 | 10.3 | USA | 2.5% | 24.1% | 2.50 | 98,589 Units* | 25 |
| | | | | Belgium | 2.5% | 19.2% | 1.98 | 27 Tons | 73,407 |
| | | | | India | 2.5% | 13.9% | 1.44 | 141,111,902 Units* | 0.10 |
| | | | | China | 2.5% | 7.6% | 0.792 | 51 Tons | 15,529 |
| | | | | Germany | 2.5% | 7% | 0.723 | 4 Tons | 180,750 |
| | | | | Pakistan* | 2.5% | 0% | 0.002 | 760 Units | 2.63 |
| HS code; 630140: Blankets and travelling rugs of synthetic fibres | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 10.7 | 10.04 | 10.08 | China | 5% | 90.5% | 9.7 | 3,207 Tons | 3,025 |
| | | | | Pakistan | 5% | 6% | 0.635 | 78 Tons | 8,141 |
| | | | | India | 5% | 4% | 0.378 | 46 Tons | 8,217 |
| 961900: Sanitary towels (pads) and tampons, napkins and napkin liners for babies, and similar articles, of any material | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 10.7 | 4.08 | 9.9 | China | 5% | 58.6% | 6.28 | 376 Tons | 16,713 |
| | | | | Turkey | 5% | 33.2% | 3.56 | 1,545 Tons | 2,303 |
| | | | | Pakistan | 5% | 7.2% | 0.773 | 176 Tons | 4,392 |
| | | | | Egypt | 5% | 0.5% | 0.058 | 13 Tons | 4,462 |
| | | | | India | 5% | 0.4% | 0.004 | 3 Tons | 13,333 |
| HS code; 851770: Parts of telephone sets, telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks and of other apparatus for the transmission or reception of voice, images or other data, n.e.s. | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 9.62 | 3.55 | 9.62 | USA | 8% | 52% | 5 | | |
| | | | | China | 8% | 16.4% | 1.58 | 42 Tons | 37,643 |
| | | | | Philippines | 8% | 12.5% | 1.21 | 6 Tons | 200,833 |
| | | | | Sweden | 8% | 7.2% | 0.692 | 23 Tons | 30,087 |
| | | | | Hong Kong | 8% | 5.3% | 0.508 | 3 Tons | 169,333 |
| | | | | Pakistan* | 8% | 0% | 0 | 0 | 0 |



Continue....

| S. No | Afghanistan's imports from world | Pakistan's exports to world | Potential Export | Top five Competitors | Tariff applied by Afghanistan | Share in Afghanistan's Imports | Imported Value (in million US\$) | Qty. | Per Unit/Ton Cost US\$ |
|--------|---|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 11 | HS code; 841199: Parts of gas turbines, n.e.s. | | | | | | | | |
| | 9.35 | 10.7 | 9.3 | USA | 5% | 100.0% | 9.35 | 40 Tons | 233,900 |
| 12 | HS code; 380891: Insecticides (excluding goods of subheading 3808.50) | | | | | | | | |
| | 4.5 | 3.20 | 4.49 | China | 2.5% | 45% | 2.20 | 574 Tons | 3,845 |
| | | | | India | 2.5% | 41.7% | 2.04 | 499 Tons | 4,096 |
| | | | | Turkey | 2.5% | 6% | 0.292 | 86 Tons | 3,395 |
| | | | | Indonesia | 2.5% | 2.9% | 0.141 | 56 Tons | 2,571 |
| | | | | France | 2.5% | 2% | 0.077 | 1 Tons | 77,000 |
| | | | Pakistan | 2.5% | 1% | 0.061 | 21 Tons | 2,905 | |
| 13 | HS code; 070310: Fresh or chilled onions and shallots | | | | | | | | |
| | 3.85 | 124.02 | 3.83 | Uzbekistan | 20% | 83.5% | 3.22 | 22,162 Tons | 145 |
| | | | | Kazakhstan | 20% | 8.6% | 0.333 | 4,895 Tons | 68 |
| | | | | Tajikistan | 20% | 6.7% | 0.259 | 2,279 Tons | 114 |
| | | | | Pakistan | 20% | 0.6% | 0.025 | 100 Tons | 250 |
| | | | | Netherlands | 20% | 0.5 | 0.018 | 20 Tons | 900 |
| 14 | HS code; 392690: Articles of plastics and articles of other materials of heading 3901 to 3914, n.e.s (excluding goods of 9619) | | | | | | | | |
| | 4304 | 4.13 | 3.82 | China | 10% | 29.2% | 1.26 | 384 Tons | 3,276 |
| | | | | USA | 10% | 56.6% | 0.671 | N/a | N/a |
| | | | | Pakistan | 8% | 11.2% | 0.482 | 299 Tons | 1,612 |
| | | | | India | 8% | 0.1% | 0.432 | 66 Tons | 6,545 |
| Turkey | 10% | 0.1% | 0.383 | 73 Tons | 5,247 | | | | |
| 15 | HS code; 711319: Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal other than silver, whether or not plated or clad with precious metal (excluding articles > 100 years old) | | | | | | | | |
| | 3.13 | 4.1 | 3.1 | Turkey | 1% | 99.7% | 3.12 | 66kg | 47,392 |
| | | | | USA | 1% | 0.2% | 0.007 | N/a | N/a |
| | | | | UK | 1% | 0.1% | 0.003 | N/a | N/a |
| | | | Pakistan* | 1% | 0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | |



Continue....

| S. No | Afghanistan's imports from world | Pakistan's exports to world | Potential Export | Top five Competitors | Tariff applied by Afghanistan | Share in Afghanistan's Imports | Imported Value (in million US\$) | Qty. | Per Unit/Ton Cost US\$ |
|-------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 16 | 2.5 | 9.9 | 2.4 | HS code; 330590: Preparations for use on the hair (excluding shampoos, preparations for permanent waving or straightening and hair lacquers) | | | | | |
| | | | | India | 16% | 87% | 2.23 | 451 Tons | 4,956 |
| | | | | Turkey | 16% | 5.8% | 0.15 | 44 Tons | 3,409 |
| | | | | Pakistan | 16% | 5.7% | 0.146 | 47 Tons | 3,106 |
| | | | | Uzbekistan | 16% | 0.7% | 0.19 | 6 Tons | 3,167 |
| | | | | Netherlands | 16% | 0.2% | 0.005 | 1 Tons | 5,000 |
| | | | | Russia | 16% | 0.2% | 0.005 | 1 Tons | 5,000 |
| 17 | 2.31 | 1.29 | 2.27 | HS code; 847989: Machines and mechanical appliances, n.e.s. | | | | | |
| | | | | UK | 2.5% | 50.6% | 1.17 | 16 Tons | 73,313 |
| | | | | USA | 2.5% | 12.5% | 0.29 | 102 Units* | 2,847 |
| | | | | Turkey | 2.5% | 11.3% | 0.261 | 23 Tons | 11,348 |
| | | | | India | 2.5% | 9.7% | 0.225 | 6 Tons | 37,500 |
| | | | | China | 2.5% | 4.2% | 0.97 | 12 Tons | 8,083 |
| | | | | Pakistan | 2.5% | 1.7% | 0.04 | 1 Tons | 40,000 |
| 18 | 2.80 | 20.28 | 2.07 | HS code; 190590: Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products (excluding crispbread, gingerbread and the like, sweet biscuits, waffles, wafers not mentioned, rusks, toasted bread and similar toasted products) | | | | | |
| | | | | Turkey | 16% | 32.7% | 0.918 | 501 Tons | 1,832 |
| | | | | Pakistan | 16% | 26.1% | 0.731 | 269 Tons | 2,717 |
| | | | | Lithuania | 16% | 11.7% | 0.329 | 96 Tons | 3,427 |
| | | | | Denmark | 16% | 8.0% | 0.224 | 54 Tons | 4,148 |
| | | | | Germany | 16% | 5% | 0.139 | 72 Tons | 1,931 |
| 19 | 2.10 | 10.07 | 2.06 | HS code; 020629: Frozen edible bovine offal (excluding tongues and livers) | | | | | |
| | | | | India | 5% | 89.4% | 1.88 | 2,271 Tons | 829 |
| | | | | Poland | 5% | 3.0% | 0.063 | 111 Tons | 568 |
| | | | | Germany | 5% | 2.0% | 0.043 | 81 Tons | 531 |
| | | | | Netherlands | 5% | 1.9% | 0.04 | 54 Tons | 741 |
| | | | | Pakistan | 5% | 1.9% | 0.04 | 13 Tons | 3,077 |
| 20 | 1.70 | 9.32 | 1.70 | HS code; 841182: Gas turbines of a power > 5.000 kW (excluding turbojets and turbopropellers) | | | | | |
| | | | | USA | 5% | 100% | 1.7 | 1 Units | --- |
| | | | | Pakistan* | 5% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



Continue....

| S. No | Afghanistan's imports from world | Pakistan's exports to world | Potential Export | Top five Competitors | Tariff applied by Afghanistan | Share in Afghanistan's Imports | Imported Value (in million US\$) | Qty. | Per Unit/Ton Cost US\$ |
|-------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 21 | 1.84 | 7.04 | 1.66 | HS code; 401519: Gloves, mittens and mitts, of vulcanised rubber (excluding surgical gloves) | | | | | |
| | | | | USA | 10% | 35.2% | 0.65 | N/a | N/a |
| | | | | China | 10% | 34.9% | 0.644 | 123 Tons | 5,236 |
| | | | | Malaysia | 10% | 13.7% | 0.253 | 45 Tons | 5,622 |
| | | | | Pakistan | 10% | 9.8% | 0.181 | 15 Tons | 12,067 |
| | | | | Thailand | 10% | 5.2% | 0.096 | 30.9 Tons | 3,019 |
| 22 | 1.65 | 12.60 | 1.65 | HS code; 851769: Apparatus for the transmission or reception of voice, images or other data, incl. apparatus for communication in a wired or wireless network [such as a local or wide area network] (excluding telephone sets, telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks, base stations, apparatus for the reception, conversion and transmission or regeneration of voice, images or other data, and transmission or reception apparatus of heading 8443, 8525, 8527 or 8528) | | | | | |
| | | | | USA | 8% | 84% | 1.38 | 198 Units | 7,006 |
| | | | | Netherlands | 8% | 6.4% | 0.106 | 116 Units | 918 |
| | | | | Norway | 8% | 3.6% | 0.06 | 346 Units | 175 |
| | | | | UK | 8% | 3.1% | 0.052 | 167 Units | 309 |
| | | | | Germany | 8% | 1.2% | 0.019 | N/a | N/a |
| | | | | Pakistan* | 8% | 0% | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | 1.40 | 6.34 | 1.40 | HS code; 020230: Frozen, boneless meat of bovine animals | | | | | |
| | | | | Germany | 5% | 40.4% | 0.569 | 103 Tons | 5,524 |
| | | | | India | 5% | 31.0% | 0.436 | 116 Tons | 3,759 |
| | | | | Netherlands | 5% | 12.7% | 0.178 | 26 Tons | 6,846 |
| | | | | Brazil | 5% | 7% | 0.098 | 21 Tons | 4,667 |
| | | | | USA | 5% | 4.8% | 0.068 | 24 Tons | 2,833 |
| | | | | Pakistan* | 5% | 0% | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | 1.28 | 303.6 | 1.28 | HS code; 220710: Undenatured ethyl alcohol, of actual alcoholic strength of >= 80% | | | | | |
| | | | | Uzbekistan | 2.5% | 74.1% | 0.949 | 726,952 Liters | 1.31 |
| | | | | Tajikistan | 2.5% | 14.8% | 0.189 | N/a | N/a |
| | | | | Russia | 2.5% | 11.1% | 0.142 | N/a | N/a |
| | | | | Pakistan* | 2.5% | 0% | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | 1.10 | 29.05 | 1.10 | HS code; 611596: Full-length or knee-length stockings, socks and other hosiery, incl. footwear without applied soles, of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted (excluding graduated compression hosiery, pantyhose and tights, women's full-length or knee-length stockings, measuring per single yarn < 67 decitex, and hosiery for babies) | | | | | |
| | | | | China | 10% | 97.2% | 1.06 | 4,782 Tons | 223 |
| | | | | India | 8% | 1.60% | 0.018 | 0.60 Ton | 29,661 |
| | | | | Germany | 10% | 0.50% | 0.006 | 0.16 Ton | 37,887 |
| | | | | Turkey | 10% | 0.50% | 0.006 | 0.75 Ton | 7,848 |
| | | | | Pakistan* | 8% | 0% | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Data Source: ITC Trade Map



Table 22: Potential Import Products

| HS Code | Products | Importer Countries | Afghanistan's Exported value (000 US\$) | Quantity (in Kg) | Cost US\$ Per Kg | Tariff applied on Afghanistan | Preference margin |
|---------|--|--------------------|---|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| '080420 | Fresh or dried figs | India | 132,228,489 | 17,600,180 | 7.5 | 0% | 30% |
| | | Pakistan | 1,039,571 | 444,738 | 2.3 | 5% | 15% |
| | | USA | 460,083 | 271,940 | 1.7 | 0.31% | 1.47% |
| | | Canada | 411,548 | 57,997 | 7.1 | 0% | 0% |
| | | China | 152,215 | 74,817 | 2.0 | 0% | 30% |
| '080620 | Dried grapes | India | 100,081,251 | 27,550,725 | 3.6 | 0% | 0% |
| | | Turkey | 3,391,439 | 2,188,509 | 1.5 | 54.90% | 0% |
| | | Pakistan | 3,290,718 | 2,573,050 | 1.3 | 5% | 15% |
| | | UK | 1,989,005 | 618,604 | 3.2 | 0% | 2% |
| | | USA | 1,408,271 | 366,864 | 3.8 | 0% | 2.48% |
| 080212 | Fresh or dried almonds, shelled | India | 18,953,540 | 2,344,942 | 8.1 | 0% | 18.83% |
| | | Turkey | 3,816,826 | 663,680 | 5.8 | 15% | 0% |
| | | Germany | 2,041,727 | 373,923 | 5.5 | 0% | 1.75% |
| | | Pakistan | 364,013 | 154,114 | 2.4 | 5% | 15% |
| | | Italy | 109,421 | 21,000 | 5.2 | 0% | 1.75% |
| '070310 | Fresh or chilled onions and shallots | Pakistan | 28,618,949 | 163,744,322 | 0.2 | 0% | 3% |
| | | India | 21,309,060 | 48,742,360 | 0.4 | 0% | 0% |
| '090931 | Cumin seeds, neither crushed nor ground | Turkey | 9,784,035 | 4,864,580 | 2.0 | 30% | 0% |
| | | Pakistan | 1,725,166 | 1,309,925 | 1.3 | 3% | 0% |
| | | India | 1,230,329 | 579,008 | 2.1 | 0% | 30% |
| | | Spain | 343,700 | 125,000 | 2.7 | 0% | 0% |
| | | Uzbekistan | 187,425 | 144,230 | 1.3 | 5% | 0% |
| '080810 | Fresh apples | Pakistan | 36,421,878 | 51,431,620 | 0.7 | 3% | 0% |
| | | India | 9,665,405 | 10,810,485 | 0.9 | 0% | 30% |
| | | Senegal | 256,402 | 368,780 | 0.7 | 20% | 0% |
| '071339 | Dried, shelled beans "Vigna and Phaseolus", whether or not skinned or split (excluding beans ... | Pakistan | 10,818,636 | 22,877,727 | 0.5 | 3% | 0% |
| | | India | 2,791,375 | 2,900,000 | 1.0 | 0% | 0% |
| | | Canada | 197 | 550 | 0.4 | 0% | 0% |
| '520100 | Cotton, neither carded nor combed | Pakistan | 117,134,850 | 65,566,000 | 1.8 | 0% | 0% |



Chapter 9: Case Studies

9.1 Motorcycles (HS-Code: 871120)

In recent years, Pakistani motorcycles industry has been among the fastest growing industries in the world. The production and sales of Motorcycles is increased by more than 70% in the year 2020. There are around 40 motorcycle manufacturers operating in Pakistan. The competitive arena is dominated by Honda with sales up 87.9%. It is followed by United Auto and Road Prince, the best local brands. Average monthly production is around 2 lac units. According to Manufacturer, the increased demand for bikes has largely come from rural and agricultural areas of the country which is 70% of the total demand.

The following factors played a vital role in this development:

1. Cheap but reliable technology from China.
2. Independent sourcing of technology i.e Engines from China and Body parts from local vendors.
3. Assemblers of Japanese brands (i.e Honda, Yamaha and Suzuki) had to pay a big amount as royalty to their principals, while new assemblers are sourcing everything independently. It has reduced bike cost.
4. Overhead expenses are small as most of the companies operate in limited areas.
5. Financing/leasing facility is available at local level. This facilitated lower-income people to buy a bike despite limited resources.

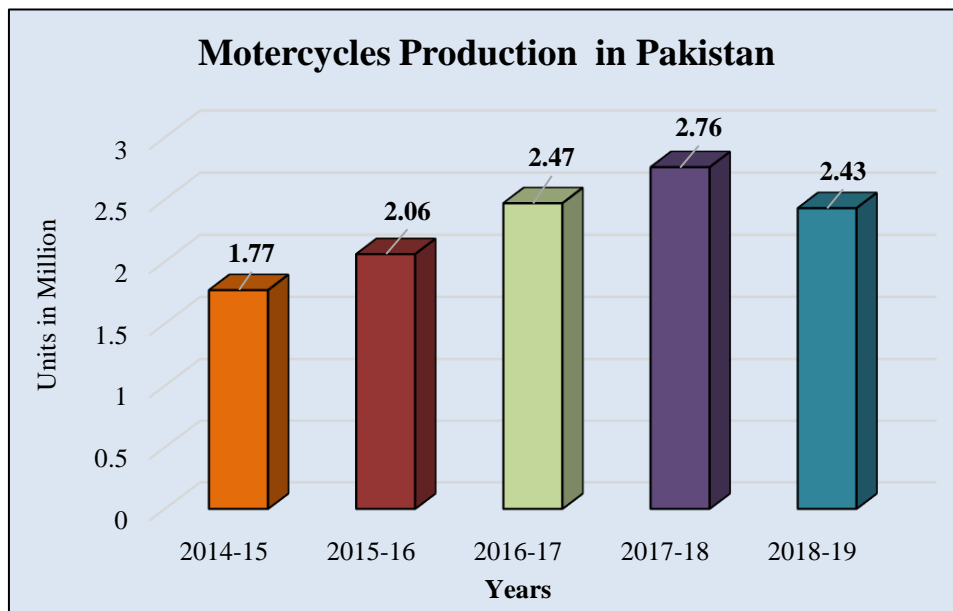
According to a report published in 2020 by Engineering Development Board (EDB) Electric Vehicle Policy 2020-25, two-wheelers and three-wheelers vehicles constitute a significant portion of Pakistan's overall auto manufacturing. A total of 2.47 million motor vehicles were produced locally during the fiscal year 2016-17, which increased to 2.76 million in 2017-18 with a little bit of decline recorded in 2018-19 to 2.43 million.(EDB, 2020)



| Duties Structure for the year 2020 | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Description | Existing duties |
| Raw Material | 1% |
| Component /Sub component | 10% |
| Sub assembly | 20% |
| CKD(EV related) | 1% |
| CKD(Non localized) | 15% |
| CKD(Localized) | 46% |
| Complete Build Up Unit (CBU) | 50% |

Global sales from motorcycle exports by country total US\$30.4 billion in 2020. Overall, the value of motorcycles exported by all countries rose by an average 44.2% for all exporting countries since 2016 when motorcycle shipments were valued at \$21.1 billion. From 2019 to 2020, the value of exported motorcycles appreciated 4.3%. The 5 largest exporters of motorcycles are China, Germany, Japan, Thailand and India with more than half (57.2%) of the total share of international motorcycle sales in 2020. (Workman)

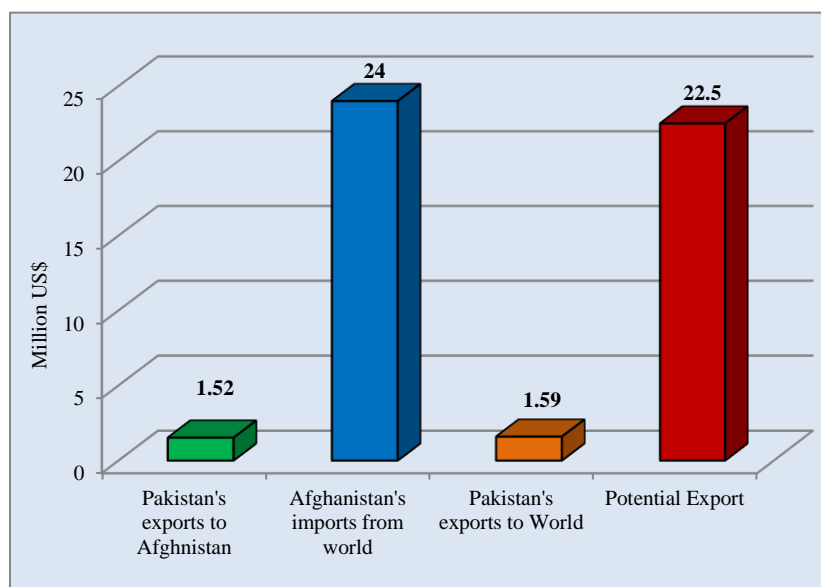
Figure 15: Motorcycles Production in Pakistan 2014-19



Data Source: Invest.gov.pk



Figure 16: An Overview of Partners Trade-2020



Data Source: ITC Trade Map

- Afghanistan’s import from the world for “Motorcycles” is worth of 24 million US\$ with quantity of 12,694 units at per unit cost 1,984 US\$.
- Pakistan’s Export to the world is 1.59 million US\$ with quantity of 3,983 Units at per unit cost 400 US\$. Trade balance for this product is negative as Pakistan is also importing this from the world of worth 60 million US dollars. In last two years import volume was declined as in 2018, it was 109 million US\$ which was decreased in further years in 2019 it was declined and remained only 69 million US\$ and in 2020 it reached on 60 million US\$.

| Top Exporter Countries of Afghanistan | Imported Value (in million US\$) | Qty. (in Units) | Per Unit Cost US\$ | Tariff applied by Afghanistan |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| China | 22.2 | 8,286 | 2,686 | 12% |
| Pakistan | 1.52 | 3,778 | 402 | 8% |
| India | 0.2 | 480 | 530 | 8% |

Data Source: ITC Trade Map, UN Comtrade



- Pakistan’s export to Afghanistan of “Motorcycles” is quite low. As in the year 2020 Pakistan exported 3,778 Units at per Unit cost of 402 US\$ with the value of 1.52 million US\$. In last five years export value showed fluctuation as in 2016 Pakistan exported value was 3.3 million which was increased by 1.3 million US\$ in the year 2017 after 2017 export value was further declined and in the year 2019 Pakistan exports showed up as 0.86 million US\$ but in the year 2020 slight increase was reported as Pakistan exported value increased by 0.73 million US\$.
- Afghanistan’s top exporters for “Motorcycles” are China, Pakistan and India.
- Afghanistan provide 4% preference margin to Pakistan and Afghanistan while applied 12% tariff on other exporting countries. While Pakistan’s top importer countries applied tariff ranges (5-15%).
- Compare to other exporting countries Pakistan’s per unit export value for Afghanistan was reported the lowest.
- Pakistan exported “Motorcycles” to Afghanistan at 402 US\$ per Unit. While to Iraq at 345 US\$, and at 799\$ per Unit to Sierra Leone which was the highest value compared with other countries like Qatar, UAE and Ghana.

| Top importer Countries of Pakistan | Imported Value (in million UD\$) | Quantity (in Units) | Per Unit value US\$ | Tariff applied on Pakistan |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Afghanistan | 1.52 | 3,778 | 402 | 8% |
| Iraq | 0.066 | 192 | 345 | N/a |
| Sierra Leone | 0.003 | 4 | 799 | 15% |
| Qatar | 0.002 | 3 | 796 | 5% |
| UAE | 0.001 | 3 | 478 | 5% |
| Ghana | 0.001 | 2 | 643 | 15% |

Data source: ITC Trade Map, UN Comtrade.



Non-Tariff Barriers on Pakistan:

By Afghanistan:

- No Non-Tariff requirements applied by Afghanistan on Pakistan

By Other Importer Countries:

- Authorization requirement for importing
- TBT regulations on transport and storage
- Product quality, safety or performance requirement
- Testing requirement
- Inspection requirement
- Certification requirement
- Prohibition for non-economic reasons
- State-trading enterprises, for importing

Exporting/Manufacturing companies:

- Honda Motorcycles
- Yamaha Motorcycles
- Suzuki Motorcycles
- Ravi Motorcycles
- Hero Motorcycles
- Road Prince Motorcycles etc.....

Conclusion:

- There is a potential for Pakistan to export “Motorcycles” to Afghanistan as there is a market of 22.5 million US\$.
- Pakistan is exporting this product to Afghanistan at the minimum cost comparison of Afghanistan’s other exporting partners.



- Increase in the production of this product will not only make Pakistan able to fulfill its domestic needs and result in reduction of import volume but also increase the country's export volume.
-



9.2 Road Tractors for Semi-Trailers (HS Code: 870120)

Pakistan with a population of more than 200 million and a vibrant young segment is around 1/3rd according to UNDP, has great economic potential. Demand of heavy duty trucks is expected to grow further as China's 'belt and road' initiative progresses and large infrastructure projects take hold under the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). Infrastructure projects and foreign investment are also causing logistics to shift from the conventional practice of transporting large quantities of cargo at low speed to a modernized, high-speed yet highly efficient and safe model.

The needs of the road tractor market are changing as a result, towards demand for trucks/tractors that offer durability and higher payload, as well as fuel efficiency, engine performance and safety. Japanese brands hold the largest share of Pakistan's market for commercial vehicles as "Transport methods in Pakistan are changing from taking a long time on low-power and overloading trucks to a new method emphasizing efficiency and productivity using large, high-power fuel-efficient trucks and tractors".

The heavy commercial vehicle scenario in Pakistan has surely witnessed drastic changes in the last few years. As many Chinese and foreign brands have tested their luck in the hot-blooded Pakistani market.

The new players are already dominated by Hinopak Motors, Ghandara Nissan, Ghandara Industries and Master Motors which cumulatively enjoy sizable market share. It can be said that the new players have proven themselves to enjoy the profit fairly. The aim to cut a slice from the old players' share seems a gigantic task but the price difference may lure the price conscious people associated with goods' carrier business.

After experiencing the Japanese joint venture, a number of seasoned and organized players in the auto assembling business are now with agreements Dysin working with leading Chinese truck makers (Sinotruk truck) and Ghandara Industries is working with Dongfeng trucks. Volvo also plans to unveil high quality trucks in Pakistan. One of the leading Japanese companies along with one Swedish heavy vehicle player are collaborating with Chinese DongFeng which is the world's largest producer of heavy duty trucks. These workings together direct us to a path which surely is bright for Pakistan.



The expansion of the premises of MAN Diesel and Turbo Pakistan is owing to the increase of capacities to realize the sizeable maintenance contracts the company has undertaken.

Economic conditions and import/export trade are considered as the life line for the production of light and heavy trucks as import and export trade is the barometer of country's economy.

Chinese truck and commercial vehicle assemblers can sustain the currency parity impact due to cheap auto parts' quality and low price of Chinese parts and accessories. Not only the dollar rate but the rising oil prices have had a countable impact on the demand and production.

As the Japanese assemblers are worried over the current heavy vehicle situation, the existing Chinese and Korean investors and upcoming new players must also be alarmed. The import policy permits import of used dump trucks, spraying lorries, waste disposal trucks and prime movers etc which find their way into the market for use as normal trucks. Others avenues also exist for import of used vehicles besides the baggage scheme for overseas Pakistanis which continue to be relaxed for heavy commercial vehicles with the age limit is five years and depreciation limit is two per cent.

Smuggled and under invoiced heavy vehicles are also available in the market. With the above negative conditions, the government has imposed sales tax at the standard rate on locally produced heavy vehicles which has further hit the market.

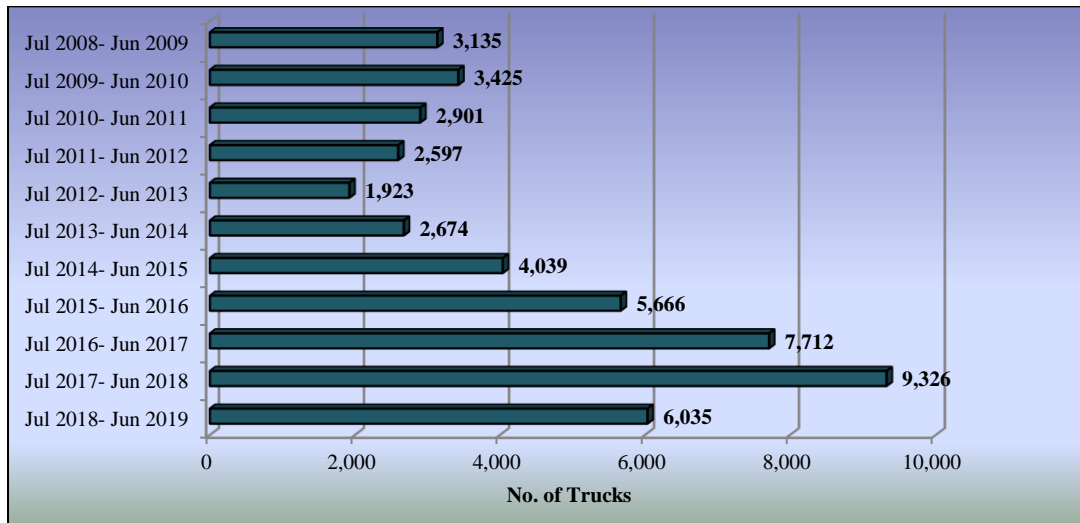
The assemblers under PAMA feel that the revival of heavy vehicle sector is not possible unless measures are taken to curb the import of used vehicles for which age limit of used trucks being imported under baggage schemes are brought down to three from five years besides cut in depreciation limit to one from two per cent. PAMA feels that there is a need to comprehensively review all the schemes and appropriately pruning the same in the light of their misuse.

Road tractors are the front-most section of a semi-trailer or trailer with a tractor truck. They are often used to pull other trailers and semi-trailers. Road tractors for semi-trailers (truck tractors) were the world's most traded product, with a total trade of \$24.4B. Between 2019 and 2020 the exports of Road tractors for semi-trailers (truck tractors) decreased by -30%, from \$35B to \$24B. Trade in Road tractors for semi-trailers (truck tractors) represent 0.13% of total world



trade. In 2020 the top exporters of Road tractors for semi-trailers (truck tractors) were Mexico (\$4.9B), Netherlands (\$4.45B), Germany (\$2.89B), Belgium (\$2.0B) and United States (\$1.5B) . In 2020 the top importers of Road tractors for semi-trailers (truck tractors) were United States (\$6.1B), Canada (\$1.37B), France (\$1.82B), Germany (\$1.2B) and Italy (\$1.12B). Due to the pandemic trade volume decline over 30%.

Figure 17: Production of truck in Pakistan 2008-2019

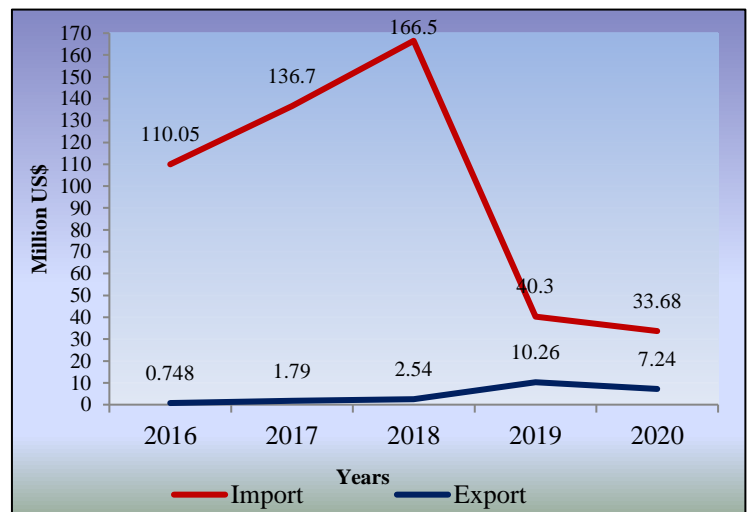


Data source: Statista.com

The number of trucks produced in Pakistan from July 2008 to June 2018. During the time period of July 2018 to June 2019, about six thousand trucks were produced in Pakistan.

In the Figure-19 the trend of last five years shows that import of tractor drastically declined while rise in export is lower but steady throughout the period. That is indicating self-sufficient behavior of the country towards the product.

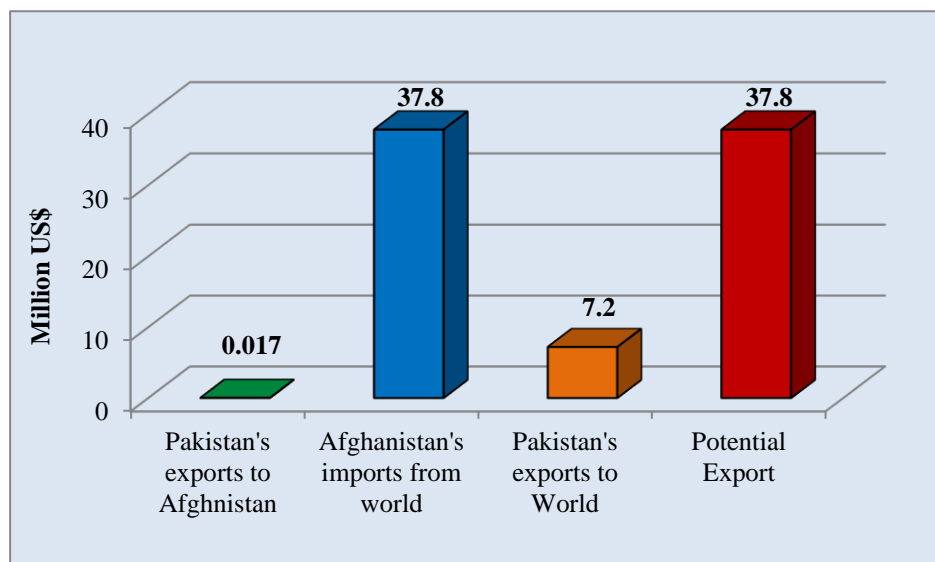
Figure 18: Pakistan's Trade pattern 2016-20



Data Source: ITC Trade Map



Figure 19: An Overview of Partners Trade-2020



Data Source: ITC Trade Map

- Afghanistan’s import from the world for “Road Tractors for Semi Trailers” is worth of 37.8 million US\$ with quantity of 2,672 units at per unit cost 14,088 US\$.
- Pakistan’s Export to the world is 7.2 million US\$ with quantity of 1,426 Units at per unit cost 5,079 US\$. Trade balance for this product is negative as Pakistan is also importing this from the world of worth 33.6 million US dollars. In last five years import volume was declined as in 2016, it was 110million US\$ which was increased by 56 million US\$ in 2018 but in the past two years it was declined and remained only 33 million US\$.
- Pakistan’s export to Afghanistan of this product is very low. As in the year 2020 Pakistan exported only 4 Units at per Unit cost of 4,250 US\$ with the value of 17,000US\$. In year 2018 and 2019 Afghanistan did not import this product from Pakistan but in past years 2016 worth of US\$56 thousand and in year 2017 worth of US\$265 thousand of this product was imported by Afghanistan.
- Afghanistan’s top exporters for this product are Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland and Netherlands.



| Top Exporter Countries of Afghanistan | Imported Value (in million US\$) | Qty. (in Units) | Per Unit Cost US\$ | Tariff applied by Afghanistan |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Germany | 11.5 | 960 | 12,056 | 2.5% |
| Hungary | 10.87 | 636 | 16,961 | 2.5% |
| Lithuania | 3.9 | 90 | 43,731 | 2.5% |
| Poland | 3.3 | 323 | 10,271 | 2.5% |
| Netherlands | 2.9 | 150 | 19,940 | 2.5% |

Data source: ITC Trade Map.

- Same tariff i.e. 2.5% value is applied by Afghanistan on Pakistan as well as on its top exporters. While Pakistan's top importer countries applied higher tariff ranges (5-22.5%).
- Lithuania has exported at the highest price while Poland exported this product at the lowest per unit cost. While Pakistan has provided the lowest cost as compared to the other exporting countries.
- Pakistan exported this product to Afghanistan at 5,079 US\$ per Unit. While to Kenya at 9,440 US\$, and at 2,685US\$ per Unit to Togo which was the lowest value compared with other countries like Botswana, South Africa and UAE.

| Top importer Countries of Pakistan | Imported Value (in million UD\$) | Quantity (in Units) | Per Unit value US\$ | Tariff applied on Pakistan |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Kenya | 1.54 | 163 | 9,440 | 5% |
| Botswana | 1.44 | 321 | 4,473 | 22.5% |
| Togo | 0.9 | 341 | 2,685 | 5% |
| South Africa | 0.6 | 108 | 6,017 | 22.5% |
| UAE | 0.4 | 62 | 7,883 | 5% |

Data source: ITC Trade Map.



Non-Tariff Barriers on Pakistan:

By Afghanistan:

- No Non-Tariff requirements are applied by Afghanistan on Pakistan

By Other Importer Countries:

- Authorization requirement for imports
- Restricted use of certain substance
- Labeling requirements
- Product quality, safety or performance requirements
- Testing requirement
- Certification requirement
- Licensing for specified use
- Prohibition for non-economic reasons
- Import monitoring, surveillance and automatic licensing measures

Exporting/Manufacturing companies:

- BECO
- ISUZU- Ghandhara Industries Limited - Gil
- UD Trucks etc.....

Conclusion:

- The scenario of Pakistan's imports of "Road Tractors for Semi Trailers" showed that Pakistan is steadily going towards self-sufficiency as import volume is reducing year by year.
- There is a potential for Pakistan to export this product to Afghanistan as there is a market of 37 million US\$.
- Other than that Pakistan is offering best price to Afghanistan in comparison of Afghanistan's other exporting partners.



- Increase in the production of this product will not only help Pakistan able to meet its domestic needs and result in reduction of import volume but also increase the county's export volume.
-



Chapter 10: Conclusion and Recommendations

Peaceful economic cooperation between Pakistan and Afghanistan's improved trade and transit facilities would help to connect South Asia with Central Asia. Economic growth would be expected to increase domestic employment in both countries and provide foreign exchange to import commodities manufactured more cheaply somewhere else. Afghan government considers India and Pakistan as the two primary markets for Afghanistan but face obstacles in realizing this goal. Afghan officials, particularly in the previous administration, are seeking to position the country as a corridor linking Pakistan and Central Asia, but also seek gains of their own through reduced operational barriers to trade and uninterrupted trade access to India.

The governments of Pakistan and Afghanistan need to make further arrangements for mutually beneficial trade relations. The following recommendations can provide a path to the long journey ahead:

- People-to-people contact is a necessary condition for sustainable trade relations; therefore, business visa policy needs to be relaxed further. Various options, such as visa-on-arrival, long-term, multiple-entry visas, and investment-friendly visas for businessmen and skilled workers, could be explored and implemented in letter and spirit.
- A preferential trade agreement between the two countries that would give improved market access to Afghan goods in the Pakistani market and address the issue of smuggling is the need of the day. This agreement should include a clear roadmap for tariff rationalization in the region and the removal of double taxation to facilitate investment in both countries.
- As part of this agreement, both sides should commit to support the transit of Pakistani exports through Afghanistan to Central Asia.



- Nontariff measures also need to be improved, mainly at the customs checkpoints on both sides of the border. The operational and policy-level reforms should be implemented to facilitate trade by reducing overhead in checking and testing consignments and improving security conditions.
- The importance of modern infrastructure, including roads and the railway network, to trade relations cannot be overemphasized. Both countries should prioritize infrastructure projects to reduce the cost of transportation. It is important to mention here that the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor will be instrumental in the development of trade from Central Asia to South Asian countries.
- The provision of a financial mechanism for trade is mandatory. Instituting an EXIM bank for trade settlements in multiple currencies is recommended, as is an institutional arrangement for freight insurance and similar costs.



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Annexure

Table 23: Complete List of Sector-wise Export Potential for Pakistan

| HS code | Sectors | Pakistan's exports to Afghanistan | Afghanistan's imports from world | Pakistan's exports to world | Potential Sectors |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| "Zero exports of Pakistan to Afghanistan" | | | | | |
| '88 | Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof | No Export | 210,308 | 15,510 | 210,308 |
| '60 | Knitted or crocheted fabrics | No Export | 26,689 | 36,195 | 26,689 |
| '93 | Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof | No Export | 18,038 | 3,764 | 18,038 |
| '13 | Lac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts | No Export | 10,487 | 40,414 | 10,487 |
| '16 | Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates | No Export | 3,840 | 6,306 | 3,840 |
| '65 | Headgear and parts thereof | No Export | 1,800 | 2,658 | 1,800 |
| "1-500 thousands USD exports of Pakistan to Afghanistan" | | | | | |
| '54 | Man-made filaments; strip and the like of man-made textile materials | 105 | 160,774 | 39,459 | 160,669 |
| '90 | Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof | 148 | 114,364 | 380,510 | 114,216 |
| '55 | Man-made staple fibres | 229 | 79,353 | 302,023 | 79,124 |
| '61 | Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted | 206 | 44,749 | 3,062,767 | 44,543 |
| '22 | Beverages, spirits and vinegar | 19 | 19,496 | 347,558 | 19,477 |
| '57 | Carpets and other textile floor coverings | 112 | 16,370 | 54,485 | 16,258 |
| '58 | Special woven fabrics; tufted textile fabrics; lace; tapestries; trimmings; embroidery | 4 | 11,005 | 25,421 | 11,001 |
| '71 | Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin | 3 | 10,711 | 18,594 | 10,708 |
| '94 | Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated nameplates and the like; prefabricated buildings | 127 | 9,910 | 144,560 | 9,783 |
| '83 | Miscellaneous articles of base metal | 294 | 9,977 | 2,483 | 9,683 |
| '82 | Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons and forks, of base metal; parts thereof of base metal | 53 | 6,500 | 110,801 | 6,447 |
| '42 | Articles of leather; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silkworm gut) | 1 | 4,769 | 583,423 | 4,768 |
| '35 | Albuminoidal substances; modified starches; glues; enzymes | 154 | 2,523 | 13,775 | 2,369 |



| | | | | | |
|--|--|-------|---------|-----------|---------|
| '56 | Wadding, felt and nonwovens; special yarns; twine, cordage, ropes and cables and articles thereof | 326 | 2,260 | 18,955 | 1,934 |
| '95 | Toys, games and sports requisites; parts and accessories thereof | 43 | 1,604 | 178,638 | 1,561 |
| "500- 1000 thousands USD exports of Pakistan to Afghanistan" | | | | | |
| '11 | Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten | 9,577 | 563,630 | 23,678 | 554,053 |
| '87 | Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof | 9,396 | 349,741 | 54,338 | 340,345 |
| '84 | Machinery, mechanical appliances, nuclear reactors, boilers; parts thereof | 6,935 | 204,592 | 151,500 | 197,657 |
| '62 | Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted | 1,630 | 122,244 | 2,625,257 | 120,614 |
| '40 | Rubber and articles thereof | 8,187 | 112,522 | 39,987 | 104,335 |
| '09 | Coffee, tea, maté and spices | 4,494 | 56,859 | 104,849 | 52,365 |
| '73 | Articles of iron or steel | 6,169 | 52,567 | 54,473 | 46,398 |
| '63 | Other made-up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags | 9,708 | 53,232 | 4,275,962 | 43,524 |
| '24 | Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes | 726 | 42,971 | 56,167 | 42,245 |
| '38 | Miscellaneous chemical products | 659 | 32,451 | 26,043 | 31,792 |
| '99 | Commodities not elsewhere specified | 607 | 28,153 | 49,004 | 27,546 |
| '36 | Explosives; pyrotechnic products; matches; pyrophoric alloys; certain combustible preparations | 4,600 | 31,707 | 10,317 | 27,107 |
| '64 | Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles | 4,838 | 25,467 | 122,743 | 20,629 |
| '96 | Miscellaneous manufactured articles | 965 | 20,721 | 9,329 | 19,756 |
| '48 | Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard | 6,960 | 26,572 | 46,167 | 19,612 |
| '33 | Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations | 7,183 | 26,111 | 36,450 | 18,928 |
| '20 | Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants | 5,464 | 17,683 | 61,803 | 12,219 |
| '34 | Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial ... | 9,322 | 21,539 | 39,862 | 12,217 |
| '52 | Cotton | 1,758 | 12,342 | 2,642,547 | 10,584 |
| '29 | Organic chemicals | 2,797 | 10,861 | 10,882 | 8,064 |
| '70 | Glass and glassware | 1,128 | 7,472 | 20,803 | 6,344 |
| '59 | Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use | 515 | 4,372 | 13,398 | 3,857 |
| '69 | Ceramic products | 536 | 3,856 | 6,880 | 3,320 |
| '68 | Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials | 2,832 | 4,980 | 16,331 | 2,148 |
| '28 | Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, of radioactive elements or of isotopes | 2,406 | 4,384 | 20,578 | 1,978 |
| '03 | Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates | 1,420 | 2,600 | 373,392 | 1,180 |
| ">1 Million USD exports of Pakistan to Afghanistan" | | | | | |



| | | | | | |
|-----|---|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| '27 | Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes | 11218 | 380253 | 191706 | 369035 |
| '85 | Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles | 17964 | 348466 | 152667 | 330502 |
| '15 | Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes | 43132 | 253993 | 45497 | 210861 |
| '17 | Sugars and sugar confectionery | 24722 | 227619 | 110841 | 202897 |
| '30 | Pharmaceutical products | 73838 | 235141 | 235747 | 161303 |
| '10 | Cereals | 146514 | 301134 | 2117199 | 154620 |
| '72 | Iron and steel | 28509 | 124855 | 91115 | 96346 |
| '07 | Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers | 38343 | 95944 | 259874 | 57601 |
| '02 | Meat and edible meat offal | 23102 | 62749 | 311278 | 39647 |
| '04 | Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included | 20166 | 56412 | 42774 | 36246 |
| '25 | Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement | 73801 | 107200 | 423035 | 33399 |
| '19 | Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products | 20707 | 52339 | 69564 | 31632 |
| '44 | Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal | 32852 | 64256 | 36010 | 31404 |
| '39 | Plastics and articles thereof | 32367 | 59738 | 342607 | 27371 |
| '08 | Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons | 86916 | 113547 | 418597 | 26631 |
| '21 | Miscellaneous edible preparations | 21998 | 45969 | 58278 | 23971 |
| '76 | Aluminium and articles thereof | 14372 | 26164 | 65289 | 11792 |
| '32 | Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments and other colouring matter; paints and varnishes; putty and other mastics; inks | 21308 | 27652 | 41540 | 6344 |
| '23 | Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder | 14264 | 19965 | 72513 | 5701 |

Data Source: ITC Trade Map



Table 24: List of Potential Products at 6-digits HS code

| Product code | Product label | Pakistan's exports to Afghanistan | Afghanistan's imports from world | Pakistan's exports to world | Potential Export | Share (%) |
|--------------|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| 'TOTAL | All products | 870,861 | 5,314,027 | 22,237,163 | 4,443,166 | 16.4 |
| '999999 | Commodities not elsewhere specified | 607 | 88,577 | 49,004 | 87,970 | 0.7 |
| '300490 | Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes, put up in measured doses "incl. those in the form of transdermal administration" or in forms or packings for retail sale (excluding medicaments containing antibiotics, medicaments containing hormones or steroids used as hormones, but not containing antibiotics, medicaments containing alkaloids or derivatives thereof but not containing hormones or antibiotics and medicaments containing provitamins, vitamins or derivatives thereof used as vitamins) | 38,733 | 108,975 | 105,609 | 70,242 | 35.5 |
| '271019 | Medium oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals, not containing biodiesel, n.e.s. | 11,209 | 78,331 | 69,782 | 67,122 | 14.3 |
| '621143 | Women's or girls' tracksuits and other garments, n.e.s. of man-made fibres (excluding knitted or crocheted) | - | 55,618 | 1,065 | 55,618 | 0.0 |
| '551511 | Woven fabrics containing predominantly, but < 85% polyester staple fibres by weight, mixed principally or solely with viscose staple fibres | - | 51,702 | 8,692 | 51,702 | 0.0 |
| '880330 | Parts of aeroplanes or helicopters, n.e.s. (excluding those for gliders) | - | 47,984 | 2,324 | 47,984 | 0.0 |
| '870120 | Road tractors for semi-trailers | 17 | 37,817 | 7,243 | 37,800 | 0.0 |
| '854370 | Electrical machines and apparatus, having individual functions, n.e.s. in chapter 85 | - | 35,572 | 1,114 | 35,572 | 0.0 |
| '540752 | Woven fabrics of yarn containing \geq 85% by weight of textured polyester filaments, incl. monofilament of \geq 67 decitex and a maximum diameter of \leq 1 mm, dyed | - | 33,042 | 7,181 | 33,042 | 0.0 |
| '240399 | Chewing tobacco, snuff and other manufactured tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes, and tobacco powder, tobacco extracts and essences (excluding cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, smoking tobacco whether or not containing tobacco substitutes in any proportion, "homogenised" or "reconstituted" tobacco, nicotine extracted from the tobacco plant and insecticides manufactured from tobacco extracts and essences) | 720 | 28,753 | 1,144 | 28,033 | 2.5 |



| | | | | | | |
|---------|---|-------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| '300420 | Medicaments containing antibiotics, put up in measured doses "incl. those in the form of transdermal administration" or in forms or packings for retail sale (excluding medicaments containing penicillins or derivatives thereof with a penicillanic structure, or streptomycines or derivatives thereof) | 820 | 24,772 | 16,420 | 23,952 | 3.3 |
| '871120 | Motorcycles, incl. mopeds, with reciprocating internal combustion piston engine of a cylinder capacity > 50 cm ³ but <= 250 cm ³ | 1,519 | 24,049 | 1,593 | 22,530 | 6.3 |
| '090240 | Black fermented tea and partly fermented tea, whether or not flavoured, in immediate packings of > 3 kg | 3,942 | 26,414 | 5,615 | 22,472 | 14.9 |
| '630790 | Made-up articles of textile materials, incl. dress patterns, n.e.s. | 105 | 21,337 | 28,849 | 21,232 | 0.5 |
| '401110 | New pneumatic tyres, of rubber, of a kind used for motor cars, incl. station wagons and racing cars | 908 | 21,550 | 1,209 | 20,642 | 4.2 |
| '020714 | Frozen cuts and edible offal of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus | 6 | 20,605 | 2,496 | 20,599 | 0.0 |
| '190190 | Malt extract; food preparations of flour, groats, meal, starch or malt extract, not containing cocoa or containing < 40% by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, n.e.s. and food preparations of milk, cream, butter milk, sour milk, sour cream, whey, yogurt, kephir or similar goods of heading 0401 to 0404, not containing cocoa or containing < 5% by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, n.e.s. (excluding for infant use, put up for retail sale, and mixes and doughs for the preparation of bakers' wares of heading 1905) | 4,698 | 23,581 | 8,524 | 18,883 | 19.9 |
| '611030 | Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, of man-made fibres, knitted or crocheted (excluding wadded waistcoats) | - | 18,559 | 4,343 | 18,559 | 0.0 |
| '540710 | Woven fabrics of high-tenacity yarn, nylon, other polyamides or polyesters, incl. monofilament of >= 67 decitex and with a cross sectional dimension of <= 1 mm | - | 17,126 | 2,262 | 17,126 | 0.0 |
| '040721 | Fresh eggs of domestic fowls, in shell (excluding fertilised for incubation) | 75 | 14,554 | 1,300 | 14,479 | 0.5 |
| '240220 | Cigarettes, containing tobacco | - | 13,021 | 14,779 | 13,021 | 0.0 |
| '870899 | Parts and accessories, for tractors, motor vehicles for the transport of ten or more persons, motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons, motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special purpose motor vehicles, n.e.s. | 1 | 12,188 | 4,052 | 12,187 | 0.0 |
| '730890 | Structures and parts of structures, of iron or steel, n.e.s. (excluding bridges and bridge-sections, towers and lattice masts, doors and windows and their frames, thresholds for doors, props and similar equipment for scaffolding, shuttering, propping or pit-propping) | 1,325 | 12,113 | 2,579 | 10,788 | 10.9 |



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|---------|---|-----|--------|---------|--------|-----|
| '551512 | Woven fabrics containing predominantly, but < 85% polyester staple fibres by weight, mixed principally or solely with man-made filament | - | 10,766 | 2,558 | 10,766 | 0.0 |
| '870423 | Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine "diesel or semi-diesel engine" of a gross vehicle weight > 20 t (excluding dumpers for off-highway use of subheading 8704.10 and special purpose motor vehicles of heading 8705) | - | 10,730 | 1,166 | 10,730 | 0.0 |
| '901890 | Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical or veterinary sciences, n.e.s. | 2 | 10,359 | 361,298 | 10,357 | 0.0 |
| '630140 | Blankets and travelling rugs of synthetic fibres (excluding electric, table covers, bedspreads and articles of bedding and similar furnishing of heading 9404) | 635 | 10,722 | 10,047 | 10,087 | 5.9 |
| '961900 | Sanitary towels (pads) and tampons, napkins and napkin liners for babies, and similar articles, of any material | 773 | 10,721 | 4,083 | 9,948 | 7.2 |
| '851770 | Parts of telephone sets, telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks and of other apparatus for the transmission or reception of voice, images or other data, n.e.s. | - | 9,627 | 3,559 | 9,627 | 0.0 |
| '600632 | Dyed fabrics, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibres, of a width of > 30 cm (excluding warp knit fabrics "incl. those made on galloon knitting machines", those containing by weight >= 5% of elastomeric yarn or rubber thread, and pile fabrics, incl. "long pile", looped pile fabrics, labels, badges and similar articles, and knitted or crocheted fabrics, impregnated, coated, covered or laminated) | - | 9,514 | 1,613 | 9,514 | 0.0 |
| '841199 | Parts of gas turbines, n.e.s. | - | 9,358 | 10,719 | 9,358 | 0.0 |
| '551219 | Woven fabrics containing >= 85% polyester staple fibres by weight, dyed, made of yarn of different colours, or printed | - | 8,990 | 29,239 | 8,990 | 0.0 |
| '300410 | Medicaments containing penicillins or derivatives thereof with a penicillanic acid structure, or streptomycins or derivatives thereof, put up in measured doses "incl. those in the form of transdermal administration" or in forms or packings for retail sale | 156 | 8,832 | 6,604 | 8,676 | 1.8 |
| '640299 | Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics (excluding covering the ankle or with upper straps or thongs assembled to the sole by means of plugs, waterproof footwear of heading 6401, sports footwear, orthopaedic footwear and toy footwear) | 1 | 8,312 | 2,939 | 8,311 | 0.0 |
| '841370 | Centrifugal pumps, power-driven (excluding those of subheading 8413.11 and 8413.19, fuel, lubricating or cooling medium pumps for internal combustion piston engine and concrete pumps) | - | 7,650 | 3,075 | 7,650 | 0.0 |
| '540754 | Woven fabrics of yarn containing >= 85% by weight of textured polyester filaments, incl. monofilament of >= 67 decitex and a maximum diameter of <= 1 mm, printed | - | 7,601 | 5,155 | 7,601 | 0.0 |



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|---------|--|-------|-------|---------|-------|------|
| '621010 | Garments made up of felt or nonwovens, whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated (excluding babies' garments and clothing accessories) | 7 | 7,379 | 5,178 | 7,372 | 0.1 |
| '930630 | Cartridges for smooth-barrelled shotguns, revolvers and pistols and cartridges for riveting or similar tools or for captive-bolt humane killers, and parts thereof | - | 6,250 | 1,741 | 6,250 | 0.0 |
| '340111 | Soap and organic surface-active products and preparations, in the form of bars, cakes, moulded pieces or shapes, and paper, wadding, felt and nonwovens, impregnated, coated or covered with soap or detergent, for toilet use, incl. medicated products | 2,769 | 9,011 | 16,274 | 6,242 | 30.7 |
| '848340 | Gears and gearing for machinery (excluding toothed wheels, chain sprockets and other transmission elements presented separately); ball or roller screws; gear boxes and other speed changers, incl. torque converters | - | 5,922 | 1,047 | 5,922 | 0.0 |
| '621149 | Women's or girls' tracksuits and other garments, n.e.s. of textile materials (excluding of cotton or man-made fibres, knitted or crocheted and goods of 9619) | - | 5,644 | 11,690 | 5,644 | 0.0 |
| '521159 | Woven fabrics of cotton, containing predominantly, but < 85% cotton by weight, mixed principally or solely with man-made fibres and weighing > 200 g/m ² , printed (excluding those in three-thread or four-thread twill, incl. cross twill, and plain woven fabrics) | - | 5,508 | 1,187 | 5,508 | 0.0 |
| '854449 | Electric conductors, for a voltage ≤ 1.000 V, insulated, not fitted with connectors, n.e.s. | 140 | 5,007 | 3,675 | 4,867 | 2.8 |
| '130239 | Mucilages and thickeners derived from vegetable products, whether or not modified (excluding from locust beans, locust bean seeds, guar seeds and agar-agar) | - | 4,554 | 1,208 | 4,554 | 0.0 |
| '380891 | Insecticides (excluding goods of subheading 3808.50) | 61 | 4,555 | 3,204 | 4,494 | 1.3 |
| '121190 | Plants, parts of plants, incl. seeds and fruits, used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, fresh or dried, whether or not cut, crushed or powdered (excluding ginseng roots, coca leaf and poppy straw) | 6 | 4,388 | 11,094 | 4,382 | 0.1 |
| '720916 | Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of ≥ 600 mm, in coils, simply cold-rolled "cold-reduced", not clad, plated or coated, of a thickness of > 1 mm but < 3 mm | 1,030 | 5,302 | 3,372 | 4,272 | 19.4 |
| '330510 | Shampoos | 1,289 | 5,163 | 1,438 | 3,874 | 25.0 |
| '070310 | Fresh or chilled onions and shallots | 25 | 3,859 | 124,029 | 3,834 | 0.6 |
| '392690 | Articles of plastics and articles of other materials of heading 3901 to 3914, n.e.s (excluding goods of 9619) | 482 | 4,304 | 4,137 | 3,822 | 11.2 |
| '610323 | Men's or boys' ensembles of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted (excluding ski ensembles and swimwear) | - | 3,669 | 1,396 | 3,669 | 0.0 |



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|---------|--|-------|-------|---------|-------|------|
| '711319 | Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal other than silver, whether or not plated or clad with precious metal (excluding articles > 100 years old) | - | 3,138 | 4,107 | 3,138 | 0.0 |
| '640419 | Footwear with outer soles of rubber or plastics and uppers of textile materials (excluding sports footwear, incl. tennis shoes, basketball shoes, gym shoes, training shoes and the like, and toy footwear) | 59 | 2,806 | 1,359 | 2,747 | 2.1 |
| '840991 | Parts suitable for use solely or principally with spark-ignition internal combustion piston engine, n.e.s. | - | 2,712 | 1,111 | 2,712 | 0.0 |
| '621142 | Women's or girls' tracksuits and other garments, n.e.s. of cotton (excluding knitted or crocheted) | - | 2,615 | 3,792 | 2,615 | 0.0 |
| '731100 | Containers of iron or steel, for compressed or liquefied gas (excluding containers specifically constructed or equipped for one or more types of transport) | 4 | 2,530 | 2,689 | 2,526 | 0.2 |
| '441114 | Medium density fibreboard "MDF" of wood, of a thickness > 9 mm | 1,142 | 3,667 | 1,142 | 2,525 | 31.1 |
| '581010 | Embroidery on a textile fabric ground without visible ground, in the piece, in strips or in motifs | - | 2,459 | 1,339 | 2,459 | 0.0 |
| '330590 | Preparations for use on the hair (excluding shampoos, preparations for permanent waving or straightening and hair lacquers) | 146 | 2,569 | 9,950 | 2,423 | 5.7 |
| '330499 | Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin (other than medicaments), incl. sunscreen or suntan preparations (excluding medicaments, lip and eye make-up preparations, manicure or pedicure preparations and make-up or skin care powders, incl. baby powders) | 756 | 3,177 | 10,917 | 2,421 | 23.8 |
| '090421 | Fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, dried, neither crushed nor ground | - | 2,398 | 1,582 | 2,398 | 0.0 |
| '611090 | Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, of textile materials, knitted or crocheted (excluding of wool, fine animal hair, cotton or man-made fibres, and wadded waistcoats) | - | 2,327 | 379,279 | 2,327 | 0.0 |
| '847989 | Machines and mechanical appliances, n.e.s. | 40 | 2,316 | 1,293 | 2,276 | 1.7 |
| '090422 | Fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, crushed or ground | 5 | 2,193 | 1,169 | 2,188 | 0.2 |
| '190590 | Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products (excluding crispbread, gingerbread and the like, sweet biscuits, waffles, wafers not mentioned, rusks, toasted bread and similar toasted products) | 731 | 2,804 | 20,283 | 2,073 | 26.1 |
| '020629 | Frozen edible bovine offal (excluding tongues and livers) | 40 | 2,106 | 10,077 | 2,066 | 1.9 |
| '080212 | Fresh or dried almonds, shelled | - | 2,035 | 1,790 | 2,035 | 0.0 |



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|---------|--|-------|-------|---------|-------|------|
| '620349 | Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of textile materials (excluding of wool, fine animal hair, cotton or synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted, underpants and swimwear) | - | 2,031 | 133,093 | 2,031 | 0.0 |
| '870829 | Parts and accessories of bodies for tractors, motor vehicles for the transport of ten or more persons, motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons, motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special purpose motor vehicles (excluding bumpers and parts thereof and safety seat belts) | - | 1,846 | 1,063 | 1,846 | 0.0 |
| '590700 | Impregnated, coated or covered textile fabrics; painted canvas being theatrical scenery, studio backcloths or the like, n.e.s. | - | 1,822 | 1,502 | 1,822 | 0.0 |
| '850152 | AC motors, multi-phase, of an output > 750 W but <= 75 kW | - | 1,752 | 2,376 | 1,752 | 0.0 |
| '340120 | Soap in the form of flakes, granules, powder, paste or in aqueous solution | 116 | 1,852 | 4,369 | 1,736 | 6.3 |
| '610333 | Men's or boys' jackets and blazers of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted (excluding wind-jackets and similar articles) | - | 1,726 | 14,348 | 1,726 | 0.0 |
| '630492 | Articles for interior furnishing, of cotton (excluding knitted or crocheted, blankets and travelling rugs, bedlinen, table linen, toilet linen, kitchen linen, curtains, incl. drapes, interior blinds, curtain or bed valances, bedspreads, lampshades and articles of heading 9404) | - | 1,706 | 6,250 | 1,706 | 0.0 |
| '841182 | Gas turbines of a power > 5.000 kW (excluding turbojets and turbopropellers) | - | 1,700 | 9,328 | 1,700 | 0.0 |
| '401519 | Gloves, mittens and mitts, of vulcanised rubber (excluding surgical gloves) | 181 | 1,847 | 7,049 | 1,666 | 9.8 |
| '851769 | Apparatus for the transmission or reception of voice, images or other data, incl. apparatus for communication in a wired or wireless network [such as a local or wide area network] (excluding telephone sets, telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks, base stations, apparatus for the reception, conversion and transmission or regeneration of voice, images or other data, and transmission or reception apparatus of heading 8443, 8525, 8527 or 8528) | - | 1,651 | 12,608 | 1,651 | 0.0 |
| '620342 | Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts, of cotton (excluding knitted or crocheted, underpants and swimwear) | - | 1,635 | 327,151 | 1,635 | 0.0 |
| '401170 | New pneumatic tyres, of rubber, of a kind used on agricultural or forestry vehicles and machines | 1,482 | 3,103 | 1,535 | 1,621 | 47.8 |
| '901580 | Instruments and appliances used in geodesy, topography, hydrography, oceanography, hydrology, meteorology or geophysics (excluding compasses, rangefinders, theodolites, tachymeters "tacheometers", levels and photogrammetrical surveying instruments and appliances) | - | 1,609 | 5,796 | 1,609 | 0.0 |
| '847910 | Machinery for public works, building or the like, n.e.s. | - | 1,589 | 2,439 | 1,589 | 0.0 |



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|---------|--|-----|-------|---------|-------|------|
| '521031 | Plain woven fabrics of cotton, containing predominantly, but < 85% cotton by weight, mixed principally or solely with man-made fibres and weighing <= 200 g/m ² , dyed | - | 1,520 | 45,796 | 1,520 | 0.0 |
| '761699 | Articles of aluminium, n.e.s. | 1 | 1,500 | 1,187 | 1,499 | 0.1 |
| '520832 | Plain woven fabrics of cotton, containing >= 85% cotton by weight and weighing > 100 g to 200 g/m ² , dyed | - | 1,448 | 23,213 | 1,448 | 0.0 |
| '300590 | Wadding, gauze, bandages and the like, e.g. dressings, adhesive plasters, poultices, impregnated or covered with pharmaceutical substances or put up for retail sale for medical, surgical, dental or veterinary purposes (excluding adhesive dressings and other articles having an adhesive layer) | 38 | 1,458 | 1,974 | 1,420 | 2.6 |
| '020230 | Frozen, boneless meat of bovine animals | - | 1,407 | 6,346 | 1,407 | 0.0 |
| '841391 | Parts of pumps for liquids, n.e.s. | 304 | 1,609 | 1,138 | 1,305 | 18.9 |
| '220710 | Undenatured ethyl alcohol, of actual alcoholic strength of >= 80% | - | 1,280 | 303,612 | 1,280 | 0.0 |
| '847432 | Machines for mixing mineral substances with bitumen | - | 1,275 | 1,215 | 1,275 | 0.0 |
| '620193 | Men's or boys' anoraks, windcheaters, wind jackets and similar articles, of man-made fibres (not knitted or crocheted and excluding suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers and tops of ski suits) | - | 1,223 | 9,386 | 1,223 | 0.0 |
| '392640 | Statuettes and other ornamental articles, of plastics | 859 | 2,053 | 2,372 | 1,194 | 41.8 |
| '300215 | Immunological products, put up in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale | - | 1,180 | 1,491 | 1,180 | 0.0 |
| '580421 | Mechanically made lace of man-made fibres in the piece, in strips or in motifs (excluding fabrics of heading 6002 to 6006) | - | 1,158 | 2,074 | 1,158 | 0.0 |
| '843149 | Parts of machinery of heading 8426, 8429 and 8430, n.e.s. | 12 | 1,127 | 1,051 | 1,115 | 1.1 |
| '611596 | Full-length or knee-length stockings, socks and other hosiery, incl. footwear without applied soles, of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted (excluding graduated compression hosiery, pantyhose and tights, women's full-length or knee-length stockings, measuring per single yarn < 67 decitex, and hosiery for babies) | - | 1,100 | 29,055 | 1,100 | 0.0 |
| '580430 | Handmade lace in the piece, in strips or in motifs (excluding fabrics of heading 6002 to 6006) | - | 1,083 | 1,291 | 1,083 | 0.0 |
| '701337 | Drinking glasses (excluding glasses of glass ceramics or of lead crystal and stemware) | 333 | 1,373 | 3,764 | 1,040 | 24.3 |

Data Source: ITC Trade Map