



Universität St.Gallen

Institut für Finanzwissenschaft, Finanzrecht
und Law and Economics



SWISS TRADE MONITOR



Edition 3:
FTA Switzerland-Indonesia
after 1 Year

AUTHORS

Stefan Legge
Ronny Oberholzer
Jason Rosenthal

From insight to impact.

The images of the cover page were taken from Unsplash: <https://unsplash.com>

Suggested Citation (APA 7th edition):

Legge, Stefan, Oberholzer, Ronny, and Rosenthal, Jason (2023). "FTA Switzerland-Indonesia after 1 Year", *Swiss Trade Monitor*, 3rd Edition, University of St.Gallen.

Date: February 21, 2023

Editor: Dr. Stefan Legge
University of St.Gallen
Institut für Finanzwissenschaft, Finanzrecht und Law and Economics
Head of Tax & Trade Policy
Varnbühlstrasse 19
CH-9000 St.Gallen
stefan.legge@unisg.ch

Publisher: Institut für Finanzwissenschaft, Finanzrecht und Law and Economics
Tax & Trade Policy
Varnbühlstrasse 19
CH-9000 St.Gallen

Electronic Publication: <https://iff.unisg.ch/>

Executive Summary

The *Swiss Trade Monitor* documents time trends in Switzerland's foreign goods trade. The third edition focuses on Switzerland's trade relationship with Indonesia. In November 2021, a free trade agreement (FTA) between the two nations came into effect. We provide a preliminary empirical account of the FTA.

- Preferential FTA tariff rates were only applied to about 11% of Swiss imports from Indonesia in 2022. This is, to a large extent, because FTAs are generally less used for the products which account for the lion's share of Swiss imports from Indonesia.
- There is, thus far, little evidence to suggest that the FTA has caused the bilateral trade volume to increase substantially.
- It is crucial to obtain detailed customs data from FTA partners in order to monitor and manage the success of trade agreements.
- The topic of palm oil imports from Indonesia played a key role in the campaigns for the Swiss referendum on the FTA. This contrasts with reality: barely any palm oil is imported from Indonesia and only a fraction of it has benefited from preferential FTA tariffs.

Contents

1	The Swiss Trade Monitor	2
2	Swiss Foreign Trade	3
2.1	Trade Partners	3
2.2	Products	5
3	Time Trends	6
3.1	Overview	6
3.2	Detailed Results: Overall Swiss Foreign Trade	8
3.3	Detailed Results: European Union	9
3.4	Detailed Results: United States	10
3.5	Detailed Results: China	11
3.6	Detailed Results: Indonesia	12
4	Focus Topic	13
4.1	Bilateral Free Trade Agreement	13
4.2	Goods Trade between Indonesia and Switzerland	14
4.3	FTA Utilization	17
4.4	Swiss Imports of Palm Oil	20
4.5	FTA Impact	21

1 The Swiss Trade Monitor

Switzerland is a small open economy. The international exchange of goods is crucial for the nation's economic prosperity. The aim of the *Swiss Trade Monitor* is to document key trends in Swiss foreign goods trade. Its third edition focuses on the trade relationship between Switzerland and Indonesia. We are particularly interested in how the free trade agreement (FTA) between Switzerland and Indonesia has affected bilateral trade.

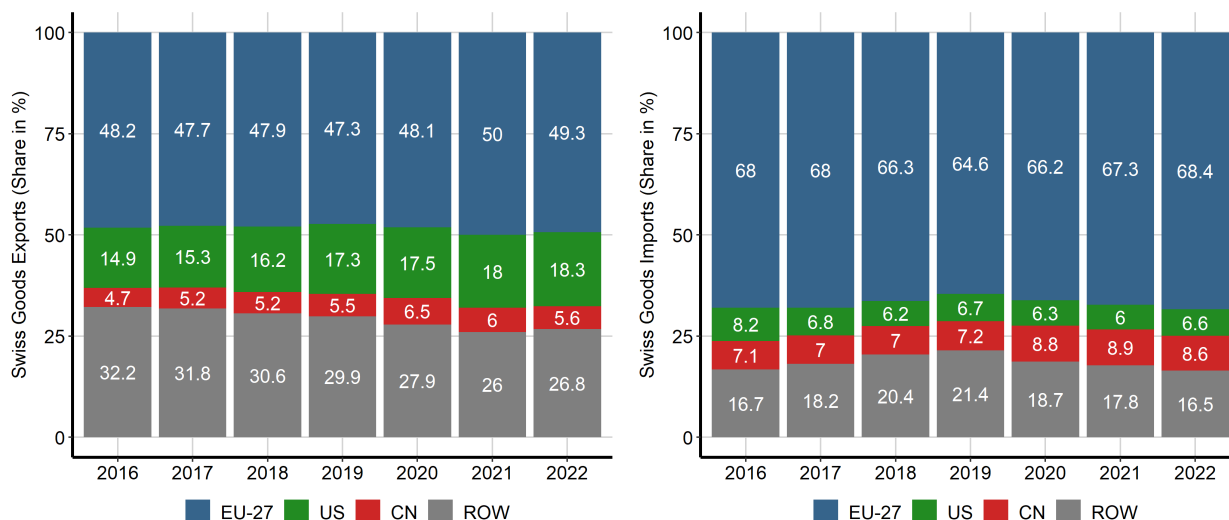
The report first illustrates Switzerland's foreign goods trade in general, pointing out major trading partners, dominant product groups, and key time trends. In a second step, detailed data are presented for major partners (the EU-27, USA, China, and the UK) as well as Indonesia. Finally, we explore the Swiss-Indonesian trade relationship in detail.

The primary data source for this report is the Swiss Federal Office for Customs and Border Security (FOCBS). Unless stated differently, the trade data exclusively considers goods trade without gold and other precious metals (the FOCBS refers to this as "Total 1"). The trade data for the year 2022 remains provisional at the time of publishing the *Swiss Trade Monitor*. Additional trade data is taken from UN Comtrade, the world's most comprehensive global trade data platform.

2 Swiss Foreign Trade

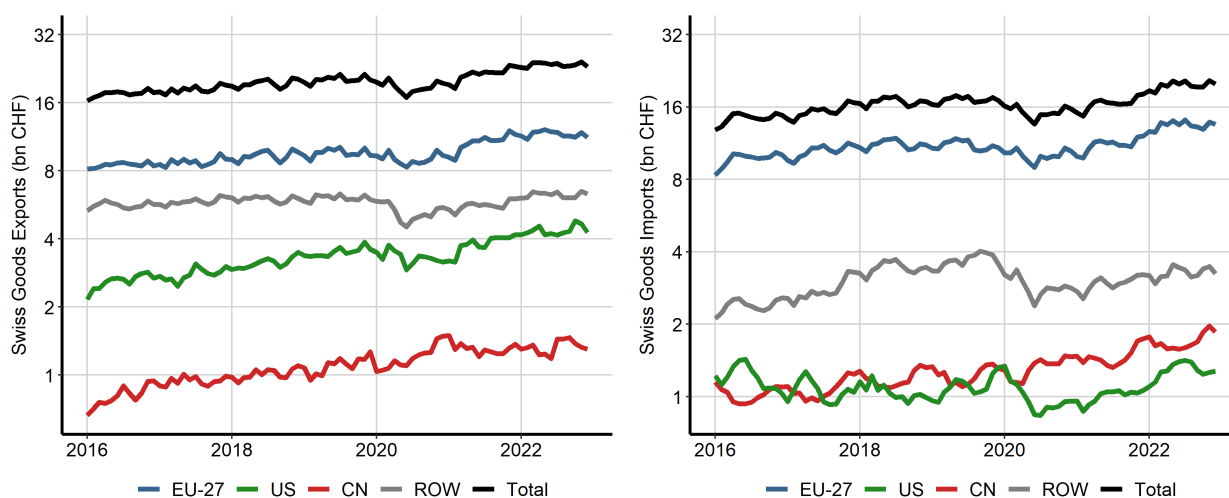
2.1 Trade Partners

Most of Swiss foreign goods trade occurs with three partners: the 27 nations of the European Union (EU-27), the United States, and China. Collectively, these three partners accounted for around 73% of exports and 84% percent of Swiss imports in 2022. Comparing recent years, the three partners' share of both ex- and imports has increased noticeably, especially driven by the EU.



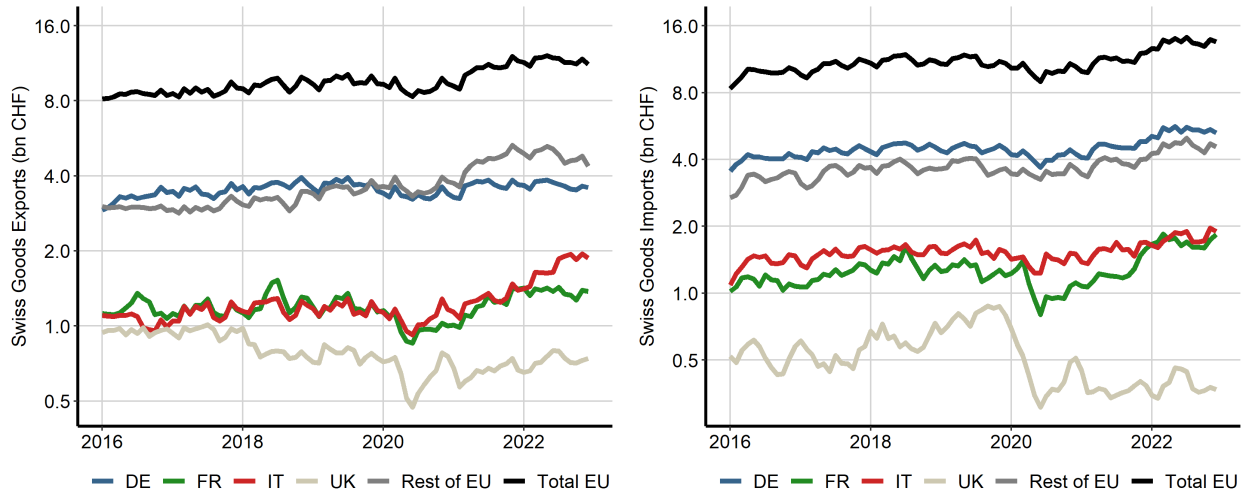
Note: The figure shows shares of Switzerland's total goods exports (left figure) and imports (right figure) for four separate years (2016–2022), separated by major partners (EU, USA, China) and the rest.

Recently, the US overtook Germany as the most important export destination. The EU-27 overall, however, accounts for about half of all exports and more than 2/3 of Swiss imports.



Note: The figure shows Switzerland's monthly goods exports and imports in total and for its three most important partners (EU, USA, China). Monthly data has been smoothed using a 3-month moving average.

Among the European countries, imports from Italy have increased strongly in recent months, overtaking those from France. At the same time, imports from and exports to the United Kingdom have fallen noticeably since 2016.

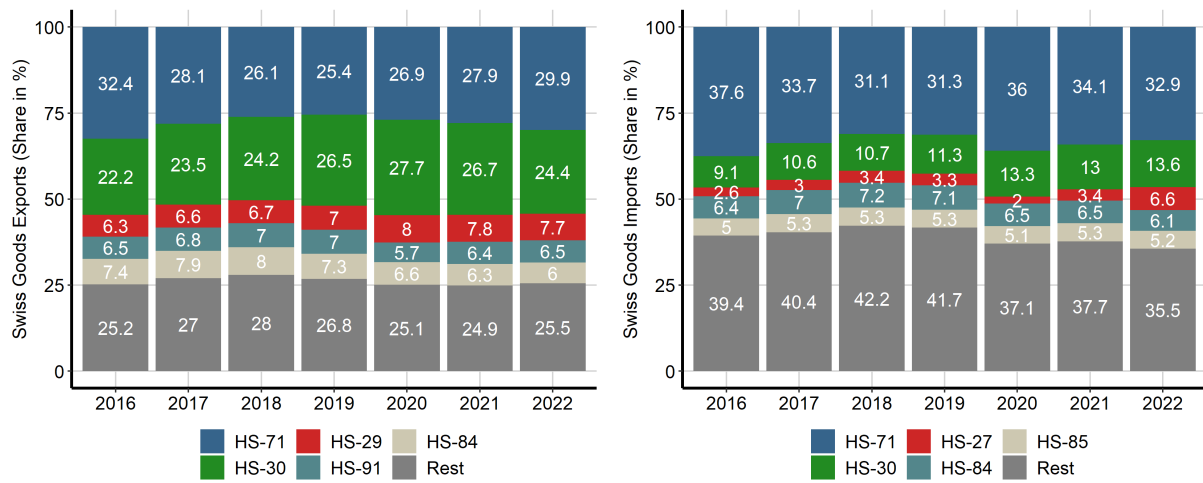


Note: The figure shows Switzerland's monthly goods exports and imports in total and for its most important European partners. Monthly data has been smoothed using a 3-month moving average.

2.2 Products

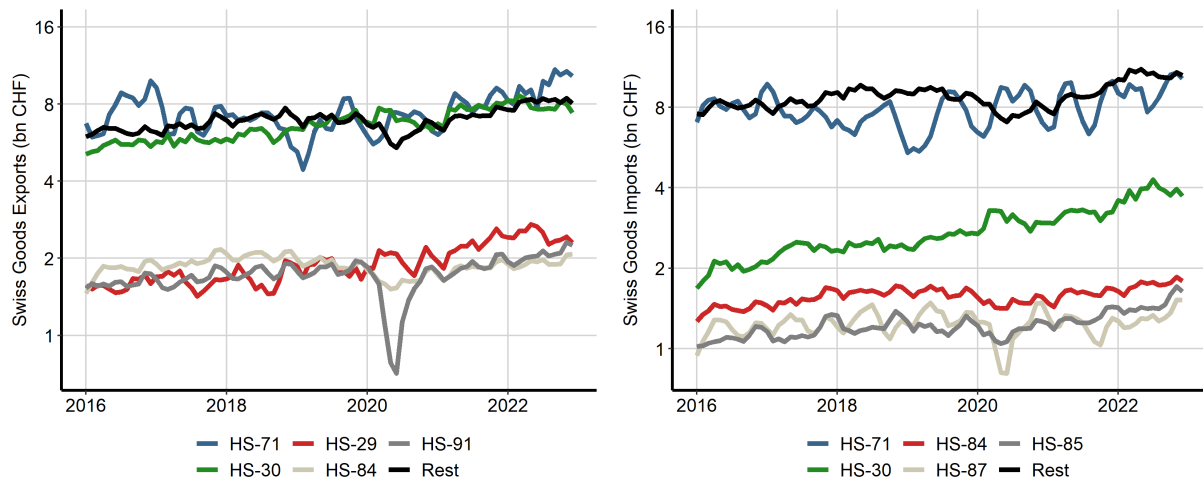
When considering Swiss trade including gold and precious metals (the so-called Total 2), a small number of product groups plays a major role. Swiss *exports* are dominated by gold (HS-71) and pharmaceutical products (HS-30) which together account for more than half of all exports. Chemicals (HS-29), watches (HS-91) and machines (HS-84) are the next most important product groups. The remaining 25% of exports consist of other products.

On the *import* side, gold is also by far the most important product, accounting for roughly a third of the total value. Pharmaceutical products (HS-30), machines (HS-84), specialized machines (HS-85), and vehicles (HS-87) collectively account for another third of Swiss imports.



Note: The figure shows for the main product groups the share of Switzerland's goods exports and imports in the years 2016–2022. Here, gold and precious metals are included.

Exports of precious metals (HS-71) as well as imports of pharmaceutical products (HS-30) have noticeably surged in the last two years.

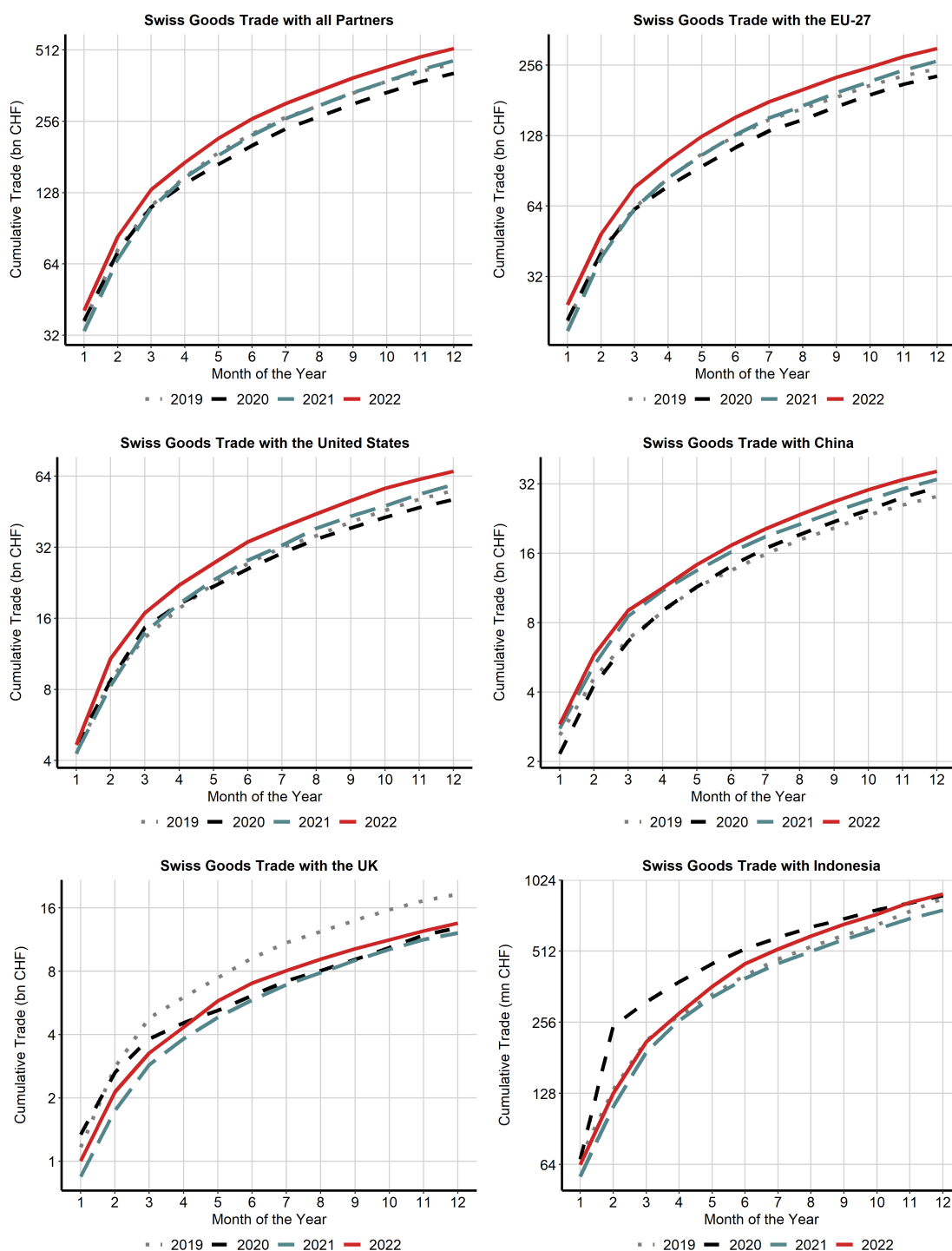


Note: The figure shows for the main product groups the monthly amount of Switzerland's goods exports and imports in the years 2016–2022. Here, gold and precious metals are included.

3 Time Trends

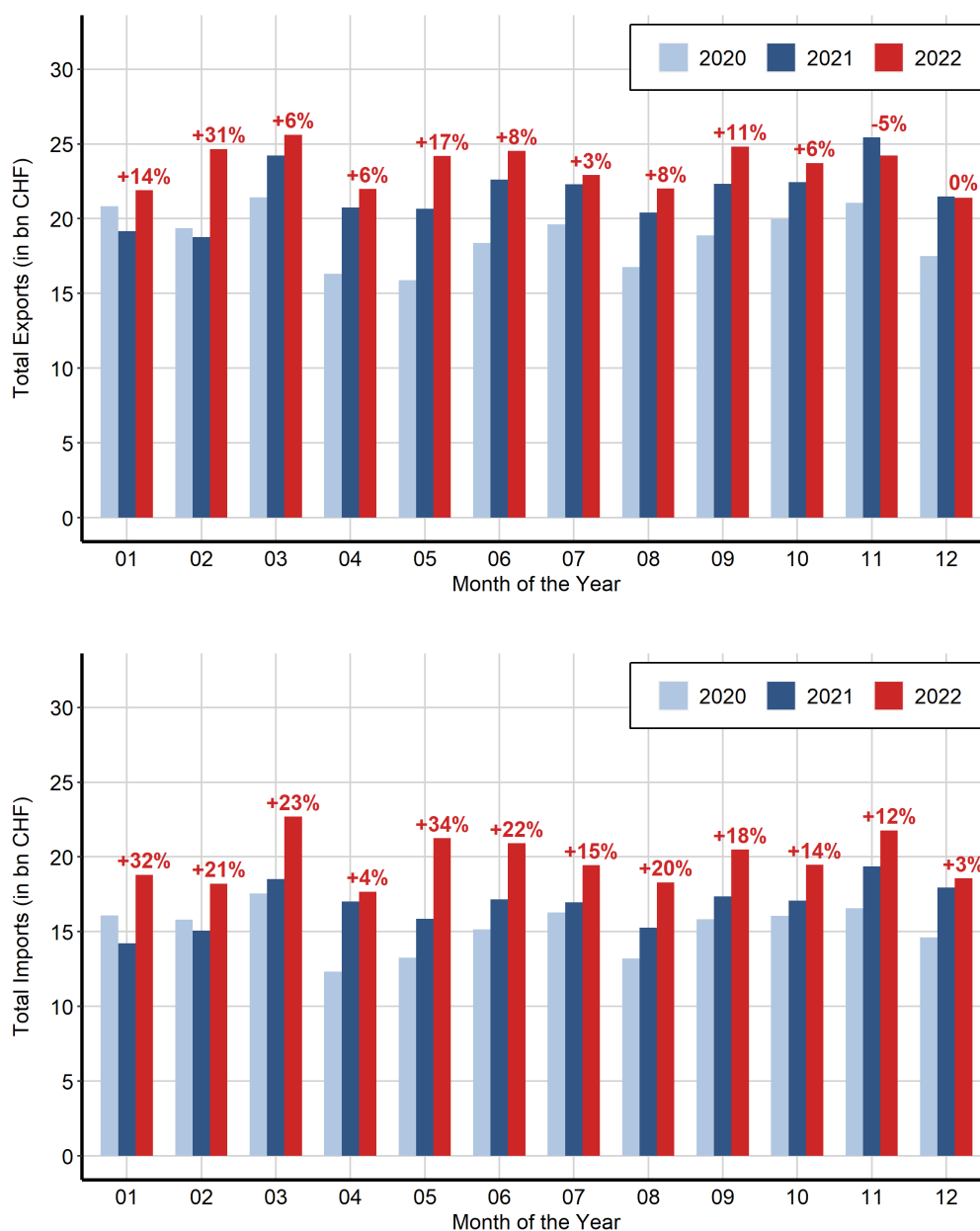
3.1 Overview

The following charts provide an overview of how Switzerland's foreign goods trade evolved in the years 2019–2022, in total as well as with selected partners.



Note: The figure shows Switzerland's foreign goods trade for four separate years (2019–2022), cumulatively on the basis of monthly data.

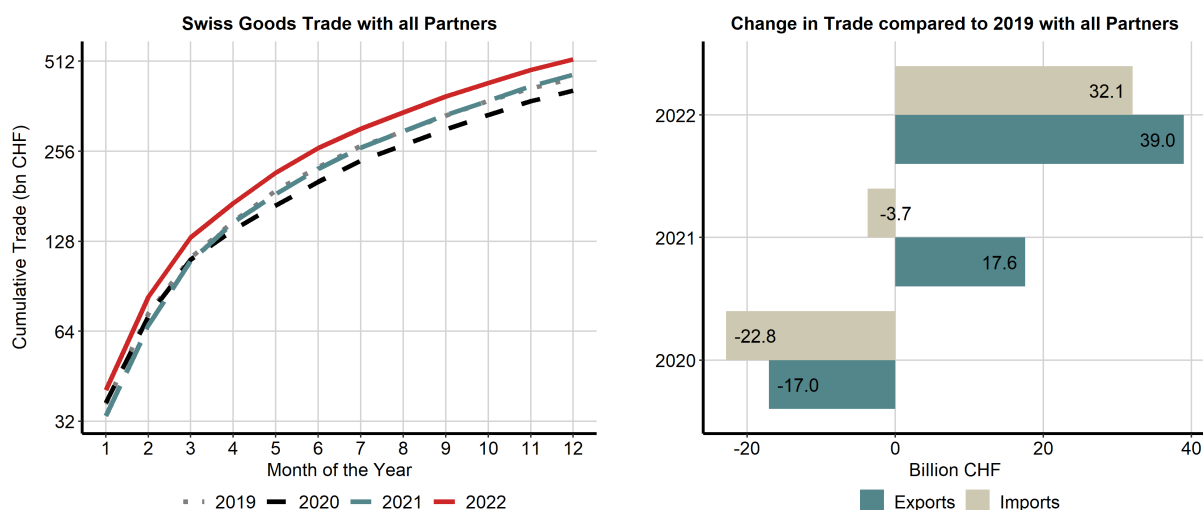
A month-by-month comparison of 2022 with the previous two years indicates that both exports and imports have increased substantially.



Note: The figure shows Switzerland's foreign goods trade for three separate years (2020–2022), on the basis of monthly data. Percentage figures correspond to year-over-year growth rates in comparison to the previous year.

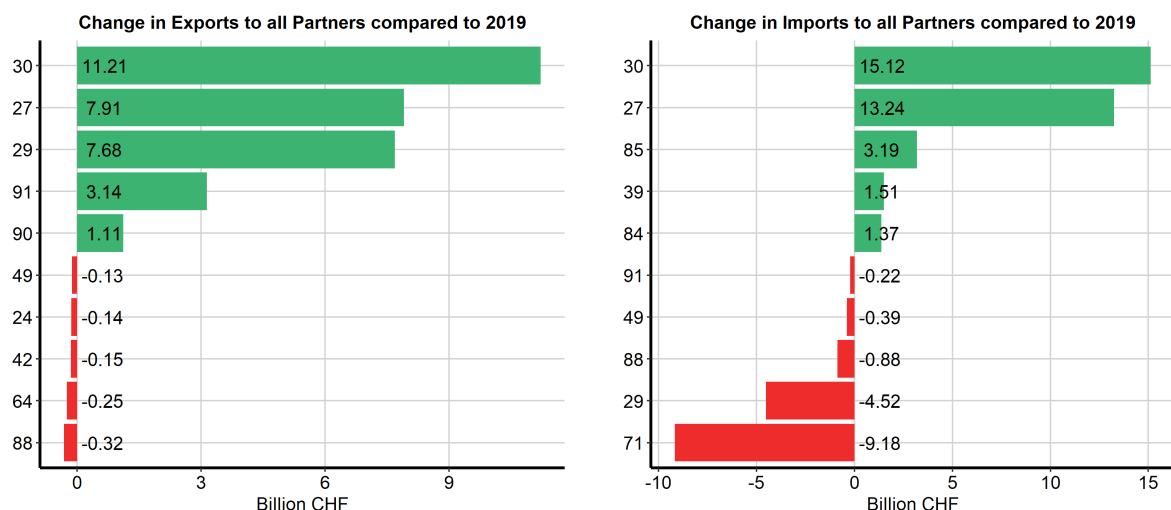
3.2 Detailed Results: Overall Swiss Foreign Trade

The figures below illustrate how COVID-19 caused Switzerland's trade volume of 2020 to fall below the 2019 line. In sharp contrast, 2022 notably exceeds previous years in terms of trade volume. In 2022, both exports and imports are significantly above the 2019 level.



Note: The figure shows Switzerland's foreign goods trade for four separate years (2019–2022), cumulatively from January to December. On the right, changes in exports and imports relative to 2019 are illustrated.

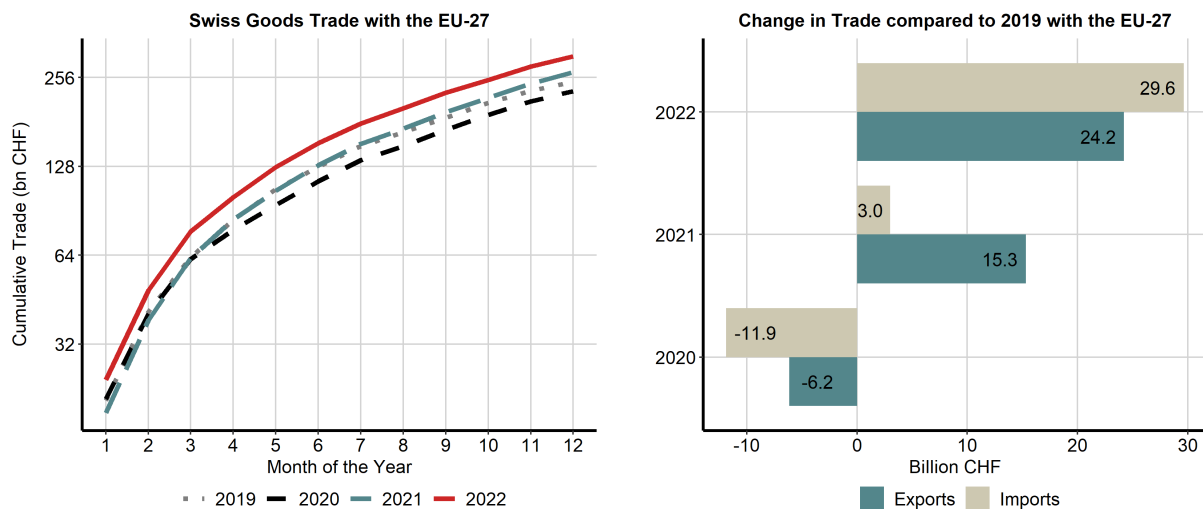
Pharmaceutical products (HS chapter 30) account for the largest changes, followed by chemicals (HS-29) and mineral fuels (HS-27). There is a notable increase in the export of watches (HS-91) and import of specialized machines (HS-85).



Note: The figure shows changes in Switzerland's foreign goods trade for the year 2022 compared to 2019. For both exports and imports, the five HS chapters with the largest increase or decrease are visualized.

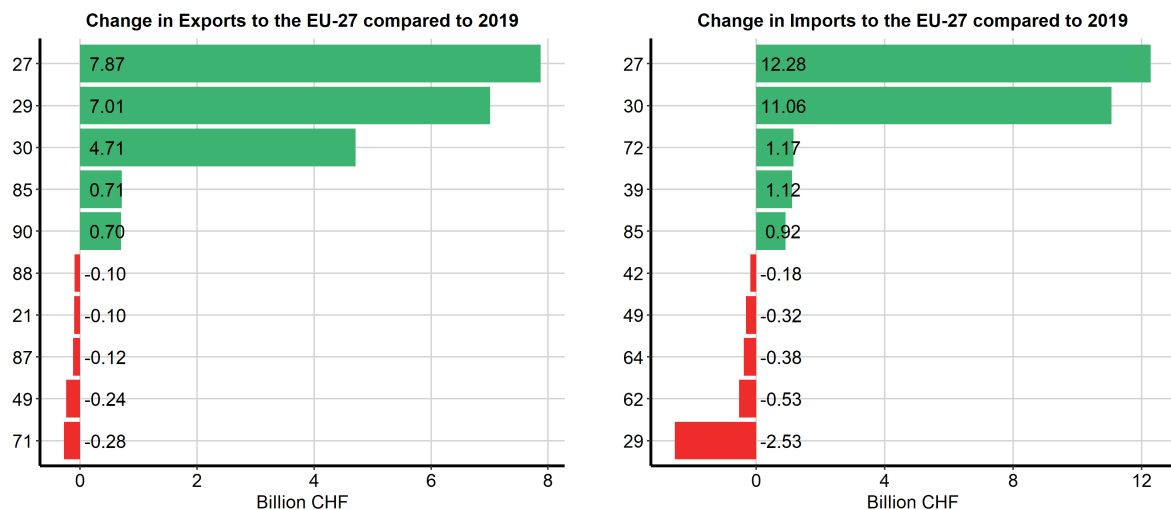
3.3 Detailed Results: European Union

Trade with the EU fell substantially in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic but 2021 levels already exceeded 2019 ones – and the 2022 trade volume is substantially higher still.



Note: The figure shows Switzerland's goods trade with the EU-27 for four separate years (2019–2022), cumulatively from January to December. On the right, changes in exports and imports relative to 2019 are illustrated.

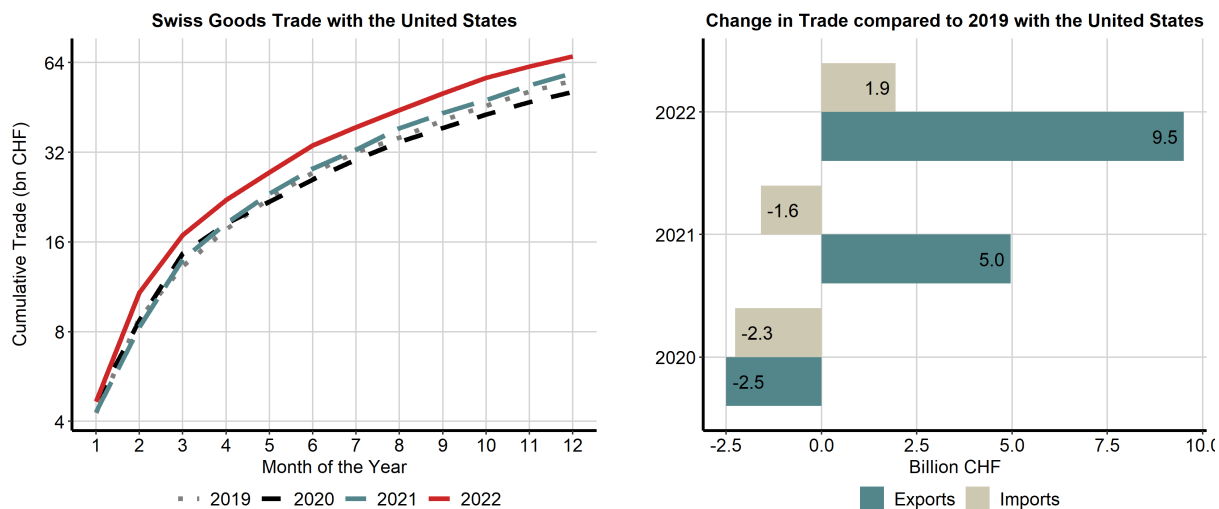
Pharmaceutical products (HS chapter 30) and mineral fuels (HS-27) show the largest increase in ex- and imports. Chemicals (HS-29) exports surge, while imports have decreased.



Note: The figure shows changes in Switzerland's trade with the EU for the year 2022 compared to 2019. For both exports and imports, the five HS chapters with the largest increase or decrease are visualized.

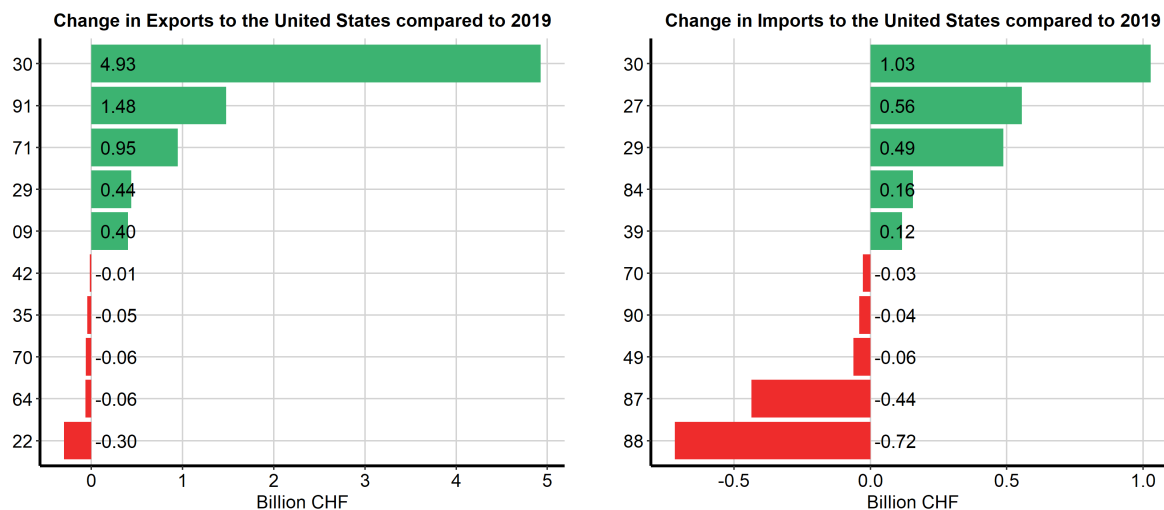
3.4 Detailed Results: United States

Trade with the United States fell in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic but 2021 and especially 2022 volumes are above pre-pandemic levels. Especially Swiss exports have increased strongly.



Note: The figure shows Switzerland's goods trade with the US for four separate years (2019–2022), cumulatively from January to December. On the right, changes in exports and imports relative to 2019 are illustrated.

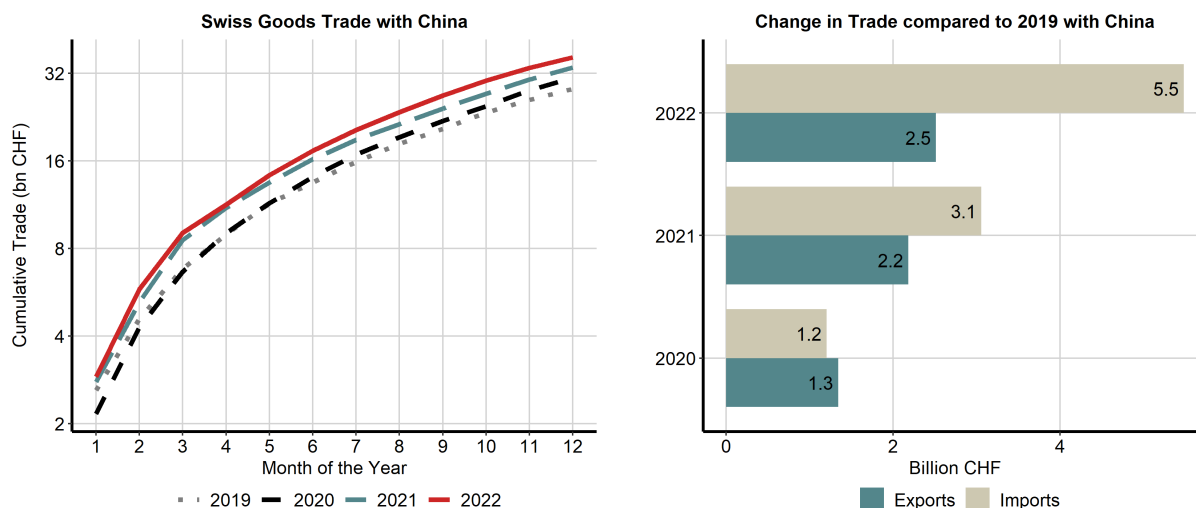
Pharmaceutical products (HS chapter 30) drive the Swiss export boom, followed by watches (HS-91). Increases in imports are smaller, focused on pharmaceuticals and mineral fuels (HS-27).



Note: The figure shows changes in Switzerland's trade with the US for the year 2022 compared to 2019. For both exports and imports, the five HS chapters with the largest increase or decrease are visualized.

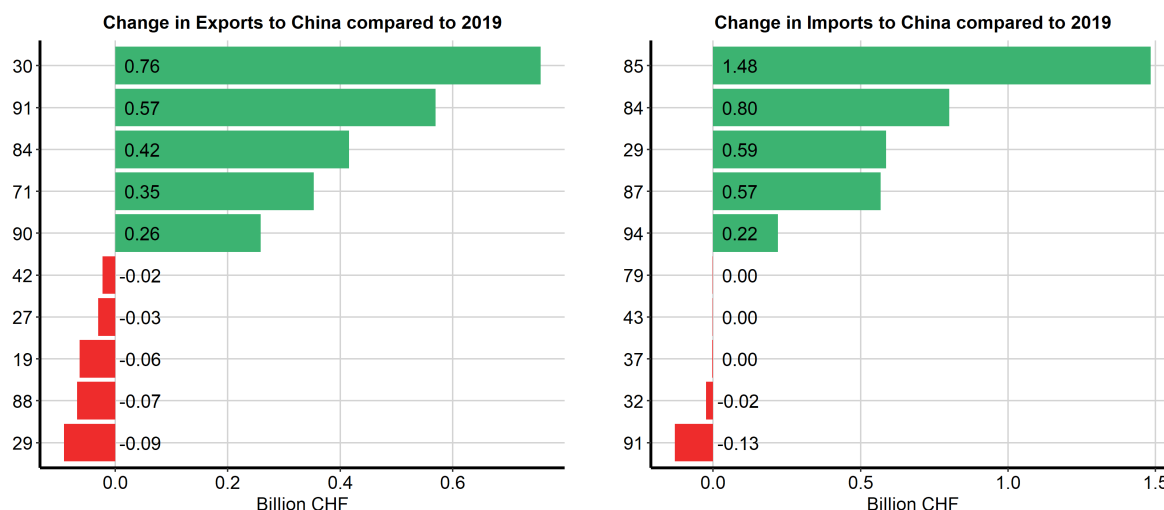
3.5 Detailed Results: China

Trade with China did not suffer in 2020 but has steadily increased in recent years. In 2022, the trade volume is about 30% above 2019 levels. Recently, Swiss imports from China grew much more than exports to China.



Note: The figure shows Switzerland's goods trade with China for four separate years (2019–2022), cumulatively from January to December. On the right, changes in exports and imports relative to 2019 are illustrated. F

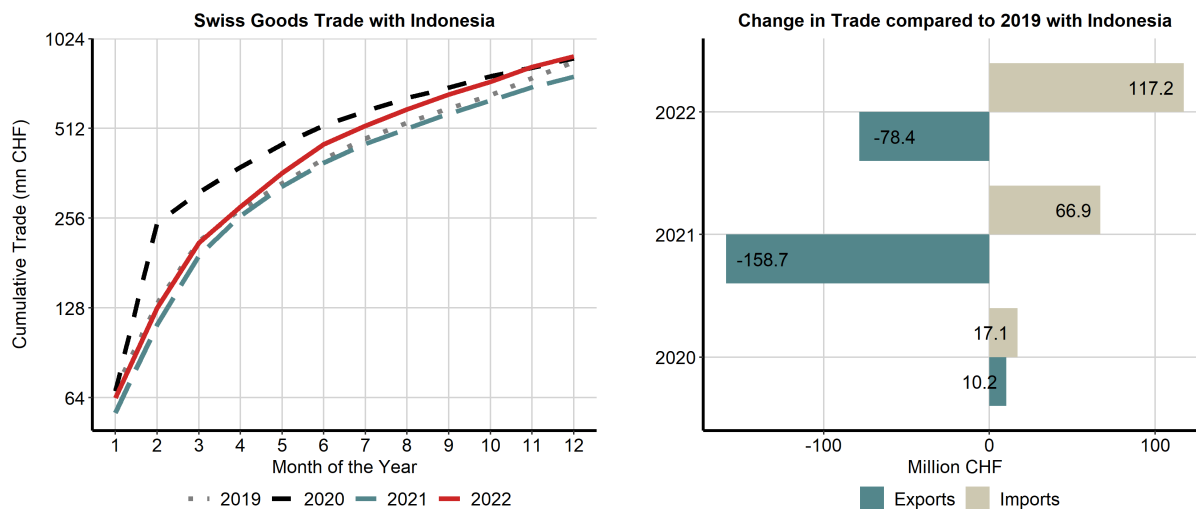
On the export side, pharmaceutical products (HS chapter 30) and watches (HS-91) show the largest increase. For Swiss imports, the data indicate significant increases in machines (HS-84) as well as specialized machines (HS-85), chemicals (HS-29), and vehicles (HS-87).



Note: The figure shows changes in Switzerland's trade with China for the year 2022 compared to 2019. For both exports and imports, the five HS chapters with the largest increase or decrease are visualized.

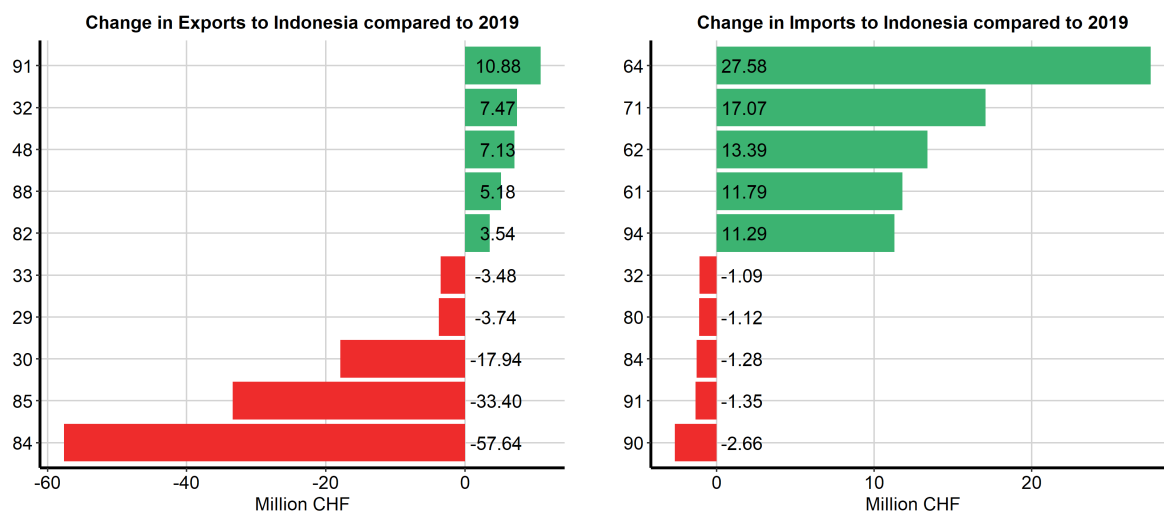
3.6 Detailed Results: Indonesia

Swiss Trade with Indonesia in 2022 overtook levels of previous years, largely thanks to strong imports.



Note: The figure shows Switzerland's goods trade with Indonesia for four separate years (2019–2022), cumulatively from January to December. On the right, changes in exports and imports relative to 2019 are illustrated.

On the export side, there are substantial reductions in machines (HS-84) and specialized machines (HS-85). Few product groups show an increase in exports. Among imports the situation looks noticeably different, driven by footwear (HS-64) in particular.



Note: The figure shows changes in Switzerland's trade with Indonesia for the year 2022 compared to 2019. For both exports and imports, the five HS chapters with the largest increase or decrease are visualized.

4 Focus Topic

This third edition of the *Swiss Trade Monitor* takes a look at the free trade agreement (FTA) between Switzerland and Indonesia which came into force in November of 2021.

4.1 Bilateral Free Trade Agreement

On December 16, 2018, the EFTA countries (Switzerland, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway) and Indonesia signed the *Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement* (CEPA) in Jakarta. The Swiss parliament approved the CEPA in the 2019 winter session. However, the approval of the agreement was contested by a referendum. Finally, the agreement was approved on March 7, 2021, with a majority of 51.7% and entered into force on November 1, 2021.

As the name suggests, the CEPA is comprehensive. It aims to improve market access and legal certainty for trade in goods (of industrial and agricultural products) and services. In addition, it includes provisions on investment, protection of intellectual property, reduction of non-tariff barriers, competition, trade facilitation, government procurement, trade and sustainable development, and economic cooperation. With the agreement, more than 78% of current Swiss exports to Indonesia will be exempt from customs duties. After a grace period of a maximum of twelve years, this proportion will rise to 98%. The tariff concessions granted in the agricultural sector are essentially the same as those in other FTAs (Botschaft des Bundesrates, 2019, p. 5226).¹

The key point of discussion and trigger for the referendum was one of Indonesia's main export products: palm oil.² On the one hand, fears were expressed that additional Swiss imports of palm oil would displace domestic vegetable oils. On the other hand, the environmentally damaging cultivation methods used to obtain palm oil were strongly criticized. However, in the CEPA Switzerland grants Indonesia only limited tariff rebates for the import of palm oil. The tariff rebates are divided into five quotas and range from 20-40%. The five quotas provide for a total import volume of 10'000 tons per year, which increases to 12'500 tons over five years. The tariff concessions for crude palm oil, which due to its properties could substitute domestic oils such as rapeseed or sunflower oil, are designed to suit the conditions of Swiss oilseed production and amount to a mere 1'250 tons. The quota for palm kernel oil amounts to 3'750 tons, while stearin, which is the least sensitive for Swiss

¹Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft (Bundesrat). (2019, May). Botschaft zur Genehmigung des umfassenden Wirtschaftspartnerschaftsabkommens zwischen den EFTA-Staaten und Indonesien. Retrieved from <https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/fga/2019/1849/de>

²In 2021, according to UN Comtrade Indonesia reported \$231 billion worth of exports, of which palm oil (HS-1511) accounted for \$27 billion.

agriculture, has the largest quota with 7'500 tons. In order to additionally ensure the traceability of palm oil, Switzerland has included in its concession list the condition that palm oil may only be imported preferentially under CEPA in tanks of no more than 22 tons capacity. In addition to the five concessions, there is another duty-free quota of 100 tons for palm oil in bottles of a maximum of two liters for direct consumption (Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, 2023).³ Tariff concessions for palm oil are linked to sustainability conditions which is a novelty for Swiss Free Trade Agreements (FTA).

The reason why a free trade agreement with Indonesia is desirable for Switzerland is shown by a closer look at some figures. Indonesia is the largest economy in Southeast Asia and according to a forecast by the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO, 2019, p. 1)⁴, Indonesia can become the fifth largest economy in the world by 2045. As an export-oriented country, Swiss companies gain a competitive advantage over competitors from economies that have not a free trade agreement with Indonesia, as Indonesian tariffs are relatively high. In general, the CEPA is intended to open up new export opportunities for Switzerland (SECO, 2022).⁵

4.2 Goods Trade between Indonesia and Switzerland

In general, the bilateral trade relationship between Indonesia and Switzerland is such that neither party is among the top trading partners of the other party. Indonesia ranked 48th among Switzerland's most relevant partners in 2022 according to the sum of Swiss imports and exports. Vice versa, Switzerland ranked 32th among Indonesia's most important partners in the latest 2021 UN Comtrade data.

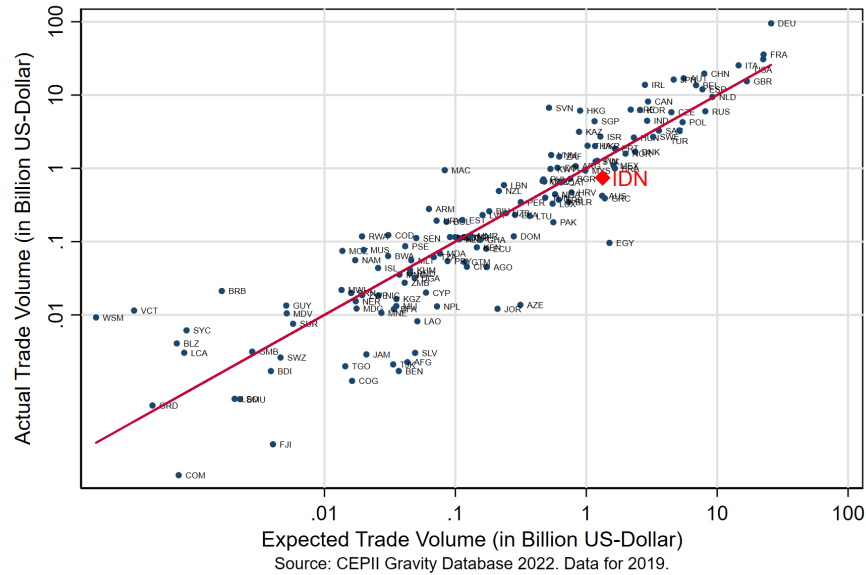
To some extent, this modest trade volume is not surprising given the large geographic distance and relatively low Indonesian GDP per capita (about \$5'000 in nominal terms in 2022, according to the IMF) which is less than half of the Chinese level. It is well established that bilateral trade flows are determined strongly by countries' GDP and geographic distance. If we consider partner countries' GDP, population size, Switzerland's geographic distance to them, and whether a

³Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft BLW. (2023, January). Freihandelsabkommen Schweiz - Indonesien. Retrieved from https://www.blw.admin.ch/blw/de/home/international/agraemaerkte-und-agrarhandel/freihandelsabkommen/freihandelsabkommen_schweizindonesien.html

⁴SECO. (2019, September). Länderfiche - August 2022: Indonesien. Retrieved from https://www.seco.admin.ch/dam/seco/de/dokumente/Aussenwirtschaft/Wirtschaftsbeziehungen/L%C3%A4nderinformationen/Asien_Ozeanien/indonesien.pdf.download.pdf/Indonesien.pdf

⁵SECO. (2022, January). Indonesien. Retrieved from https://www.seco.admin.ch/seco/de/home/Aussenwirtschaftspolitik_Wirtschaftliche_Zusammenarbeit/Wirtschaftsbeziehungen/Freihandelsabkommen/partner_fha/partner_weltweit/indonesien.html

common border exists, we can estimate the bilateral trade levels very well with the so-called gravity equation.⁶ The following figure plots each partner's *expected* trade volume with Switzerland on the horizontal axis and the *actual* trade volume on the vertical axis. We observe that the actual trade volume with Indonesia is below the expected amount.

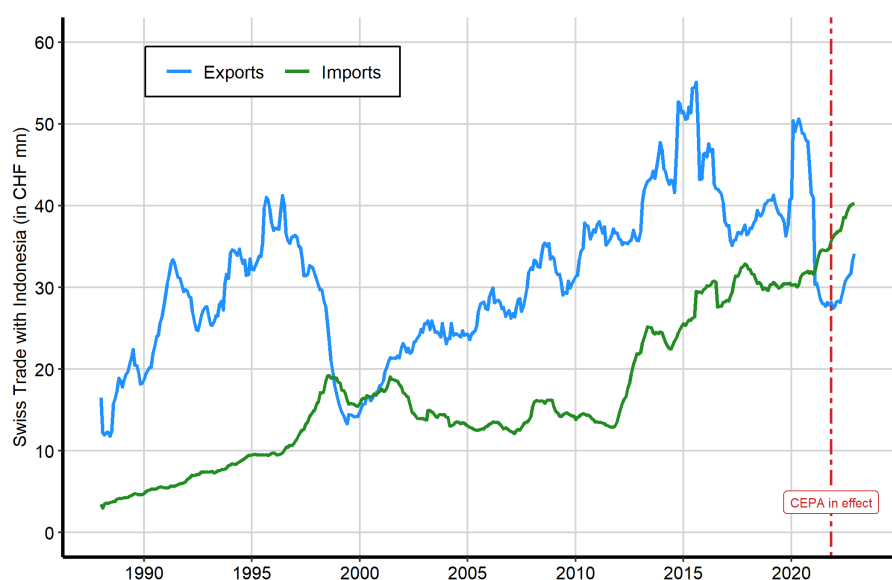


Note: The figure shows the results of a gravity model for Switzerland's goods trade with partner countries.

The actual trade volume between Switzerland and Indonesia — as observed by the Swiss Federal Office for Customs and Border Security (FOCBS) — indicates that imports have generally increased in the past years. The noticeable increase in 2012 is due to a change in accounting.⁷ Concerning Swiss exports to Indonesia, we observe a steady increase from 2000 to 2015, followed by a substantial decline.

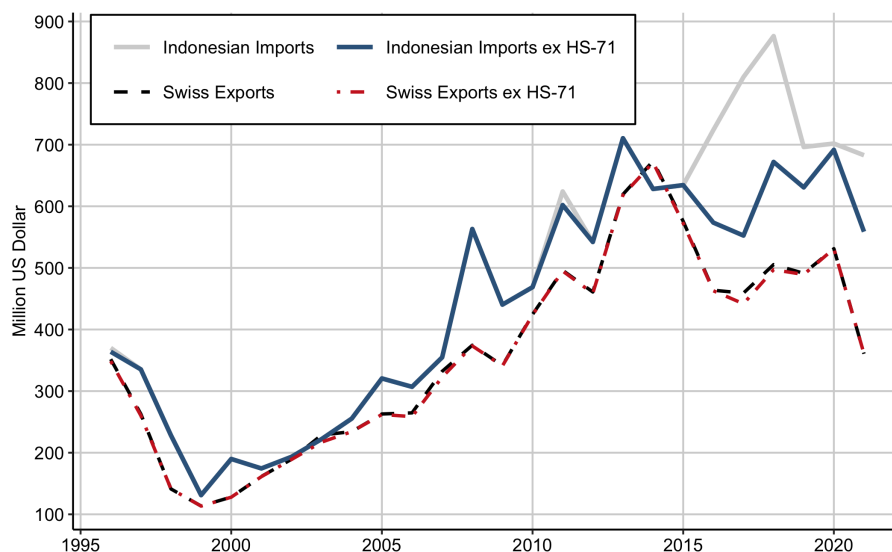
⁶“An Advanced Guide to Trade Policy Analysis: The Structural Gravity Model” (2016).

⁷The details are explained in a note by the EZV, “Ursprungs- statt Erzeugungsland: Auswirkungen auf die Ergebnisse in der Aussenhandelsstatistik”, March 21, 2012.



Note: The figure shows Switzerland's monthly trade with Indonesia for the years 1988 to 2022.

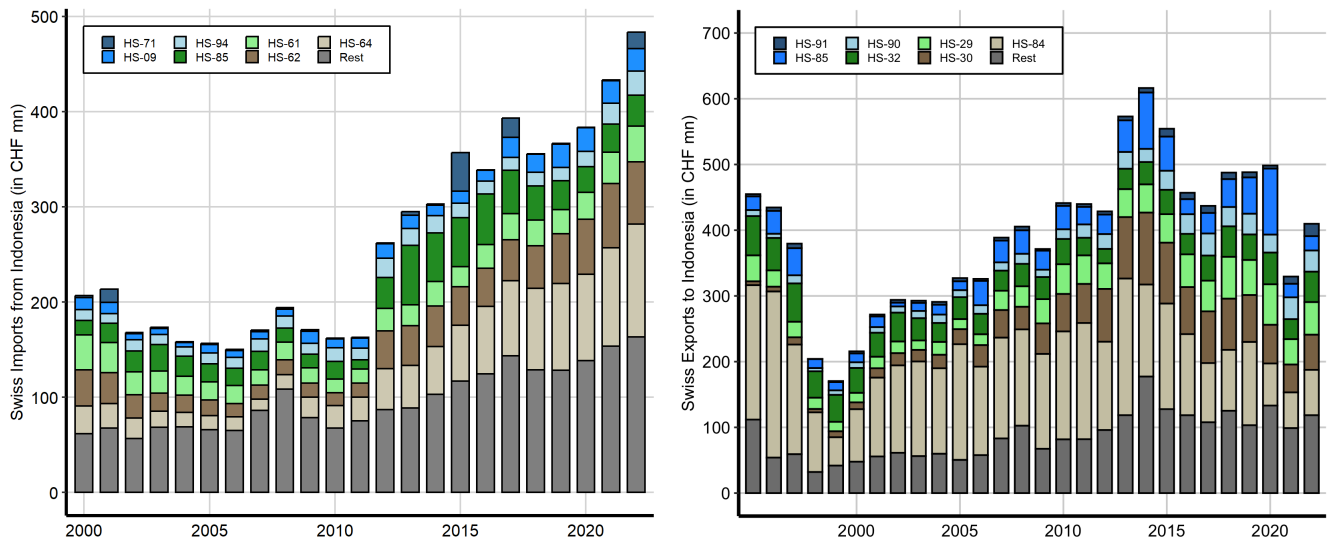
It is worth noting that Swiss exports to Indonesia differ substantially when comparing Swiss-reported exports and Indonesian-reported imports, as shown by the following figure based on UN Comtrade data. The gap widened in recent years and is not driven by precious metals (HS-71).



Note: The figure shows annual trade flows from Switzerland to Indonesia, as reported by Indonesia as imports or by Switzerland as exports. The solid lines show the values for Indonesia, the dashed ones the values for Switzerland.

If we utilize again Swiss FOCBS data, we see that the bilateral trade is dominated by a small number of product groups. On the Swiss import side, footwear (HS-64) as well as textiles (HS-61 and HS-62) account for about half of the 2022 volume. In contrast, Swiss exports to Indonesia

mainly consist of machines (HS-84), pharmaceuticals (HS-30), organic chemicals (HS-29), as well as tanning and dyeing extracts (HS-32).



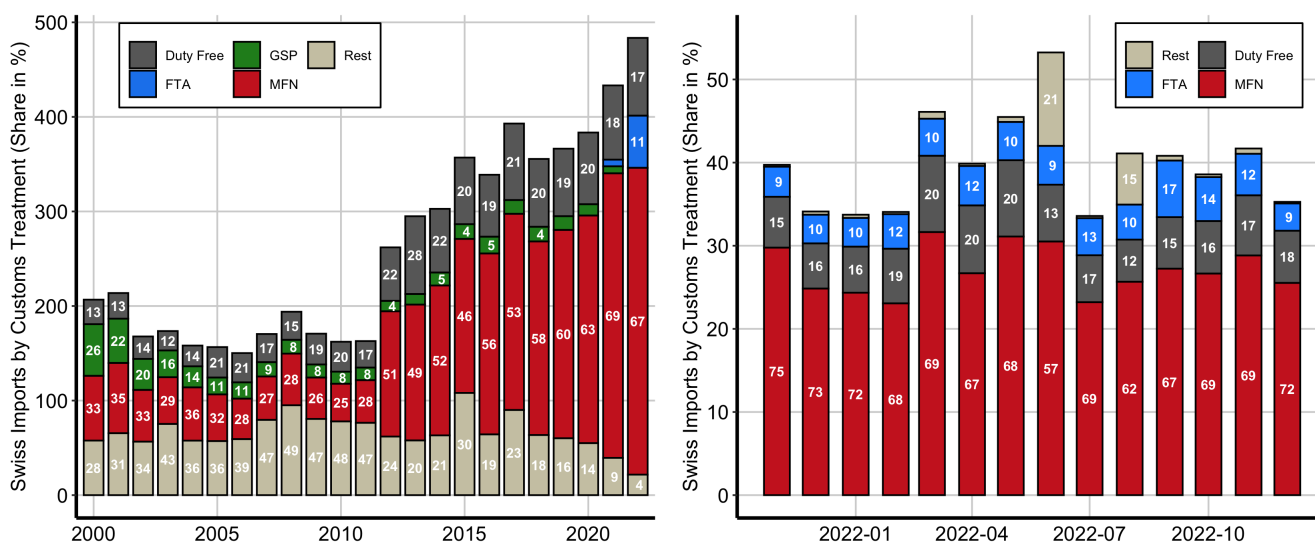
Note: The figures show Switzerland's imports from and exports to Indonesia for the years since 2000, sorted by product groups.

4.3 FTA Utilization

A crucial question to ask about an FTA is how much of the bilateral trade volume benefits from preferential tariff rates. As explained by Legge & Lukaszuk (2019), imported goods only benefit from lower FTA tariff rates if they comply with rules of origin requirements.⁸ Only detailed customs data can document the extent to which an FTA is actually used. For this report, we could only utilize customs data from Switzerland. Hence, we can shed no light on FTA utilization for Swiss exports to Indonesia.

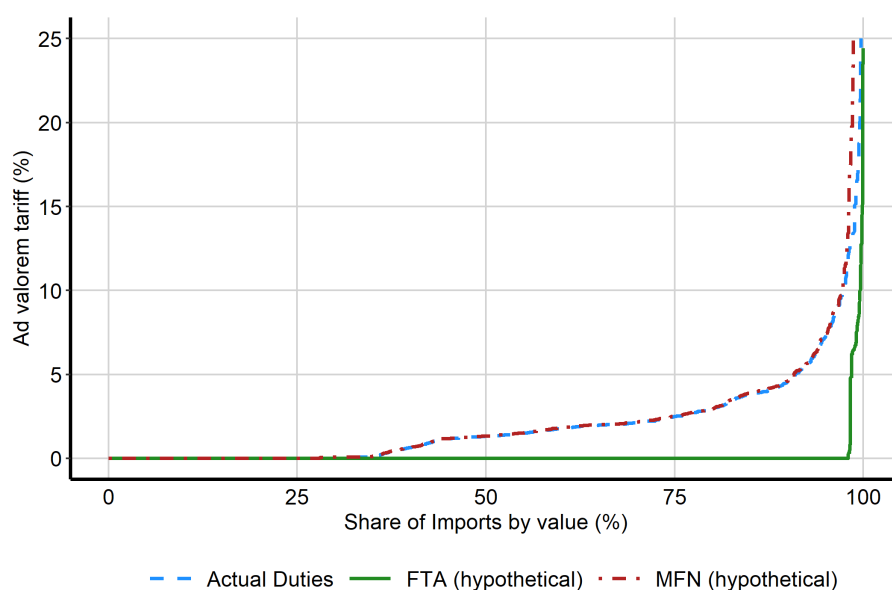
For Swiss imports from Indonesia, the data indicate that only 11% of all imports benefited from preferential tariff rates. The following figure shows on the left-hand side that two thirds of all imports in 2022 were subject to regular, so-called most-favored-nation (MFN) duties. In the figure on the right-hand side, we see that the share of FTA-utilizing imports did not increase significantly throughout the year 2022. The 11% share is noticeably higher than the share of imports that benefited from the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) in recent years.

⁸A detailed explanation is provided in the policy report "Analyse zur Nutzung von Freihandelsabkommen im Auftrag des SECO" by Legge & Lukaszuk, published December 13th, 2019.



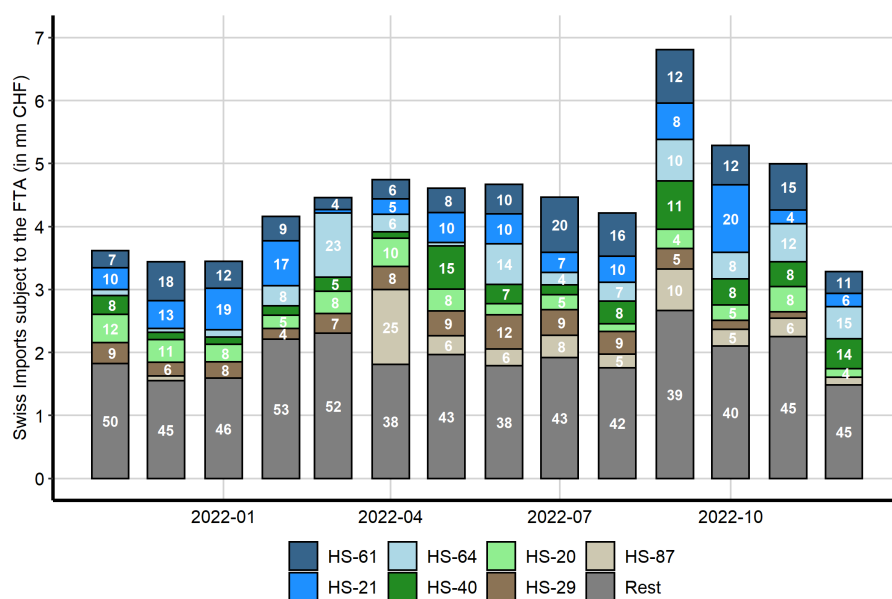
Note: The figure on the left shows Switzerland's imports from Indonesia by customs treatment for the years 2000 to 2022. On the right, the shares are plotted for the 14 months from November 2021 to December 2022.

As a result of the low FTA utilization, for most Swiss imports from Indonesia the actually paid tariff was still the MFN (most favored nation) rate. We illustrate in the following figure how much lower the FTA rate would have been: almost all imports would be duty-free.



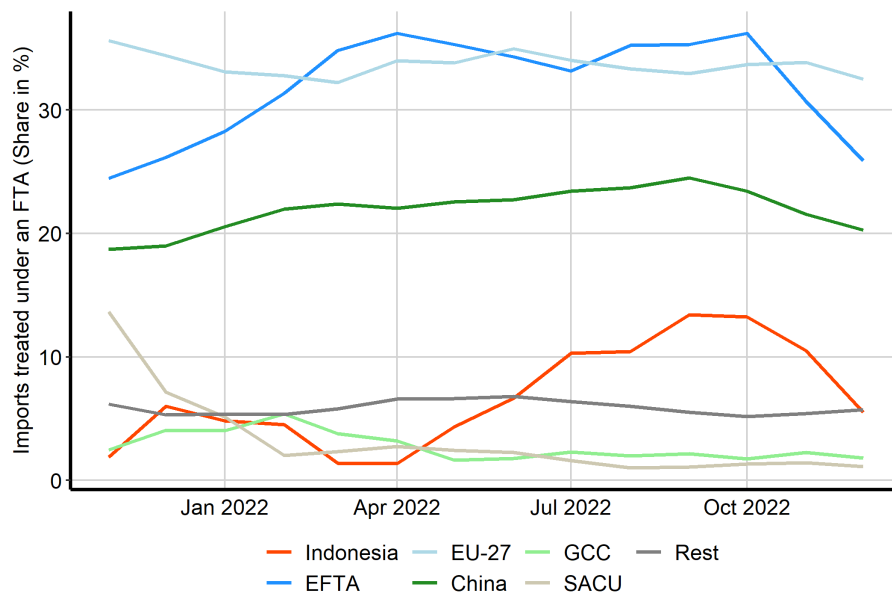
Note: The figure shows the MFN, the FTA, as well as the actually paid tariff on Swiss imports from Indonesia in 2022.

If we restrict the data to imports that were subject to preferential tariff rates, we see that textiles (HS-61), footwear (HS-64), preparations of vegetables (HS-20), or articles of rubber (HS-40) make up a significant share of the benefiting product groups.



Note: The figure shows Switzerland's imports in 2022 that benefited from preferential FTA tariffs, sorted by product group.

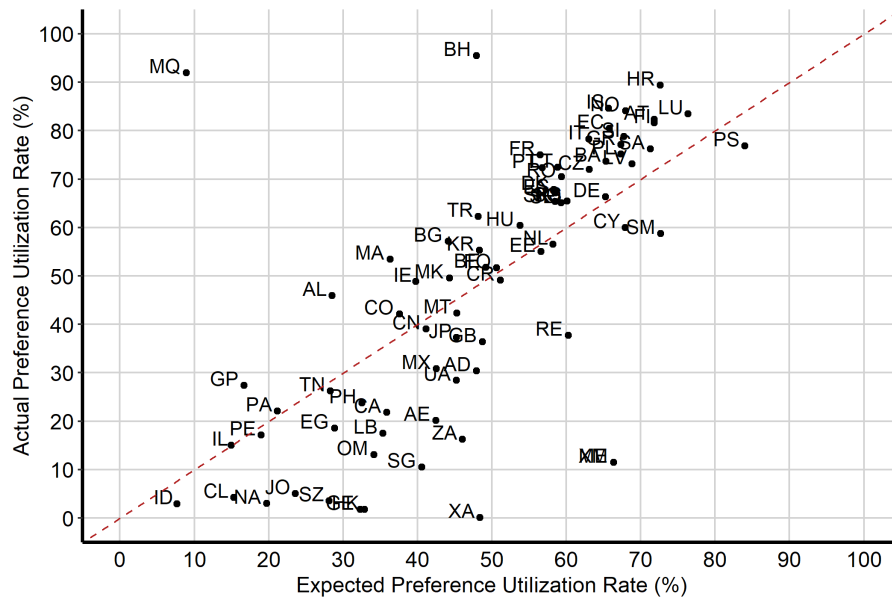
Overall, the share of only 11% of Swiss import from Indonesia that benefited from the FTA is low in comparison to other FTAs. As is shown by the following figure, the share is much higher among imports from the EU-27, EFTA, or even China.⁹



Note: The figure shows the share of imports benefiting from an FTA preferential rate for different FTAs from November 2021 to the end of 2022.

⁹A detailed monitoring of Swiss FTA utilization is provided by the *FHA Monitor* which the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) publishes annually.

For each FTA we can calculate the preference utilization rate (PUR): the imports that benefited from preferential tariffs as a share of all imports for which a preferential tariff exists.¹⁰ The PUR for any one trading partner is strongly shaped by the products that Switzerland imports from it. For example, for textile products the PUR is low regardless of the origin. This is relevant for interpreting the low PUR for Swiss imports from Indonesia: it is largely due to the product mix. Below we illustrate the *expected* as well as the *actual* PUR for each partner country in 2022. Purely on the basis of the product mix, we would expect Indonesia to have the lowest PUR among all Swiss FTA partners.



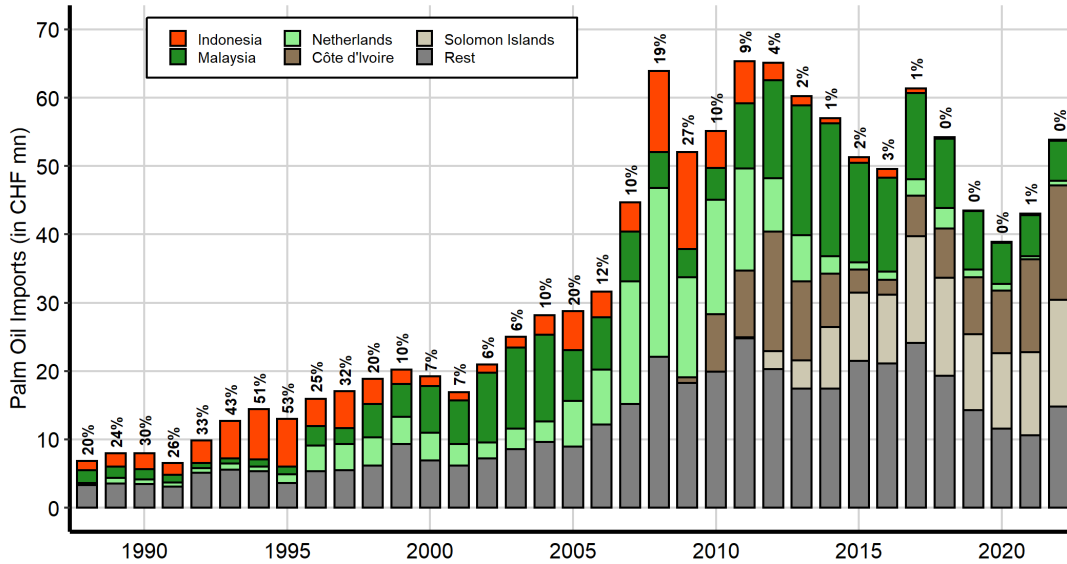
Note: The figure shows the actual and the expected PUR for Switzerland's imports from all FTA partners in the year 2022.

4.4 Swiss Imports of Palm Oil

As stated earlier, a topic of heated debate was Swiss imports of palm oil from Indonesia. With the FTA in force for more than a year, we can shed more light on this particular trade flow. How much palm oil does Switzerland actually import, how much of it comes from Indonesia, and how much of this utilizes the FTA? As the chart below illustrates, Indonesia was a significant supplier of palm oil to Switzerland in the past. However, for about a decade barely any palm oil (or palm kernel oil) has been obtained from Indonesia. In 2022, almost none of the palm oil imports from Indonesia utilized the FTA. Note that palm oil falls under HS Section 1511, whereas palm kernel oil falls

¹⁰We apply a simplified approach using all FTA and MFN > 0 imports in the denominator, assuming that on the import side Swiss FTAs offer preferential rates for virtually all products. For details on the calculation we refer to the policy report "Analyse zur Nutzung von Freihandelsabkommen im Auftrag des SECO" by Legge & Lukaszuk, published December 13th, 2019.

under HS Section 1513. In total, 21 tons of palm kernel oil worth 85'000 CHF were imported in 2022 under preferential tariffs in 2022 (falling under quota C1 for palm kernel oil).¹¹ These imports faced an average tariff of almost 25% (the regular tariff, expressed ad valorem, is about 40% and the quota C1 offers a 40% tariff reduction).



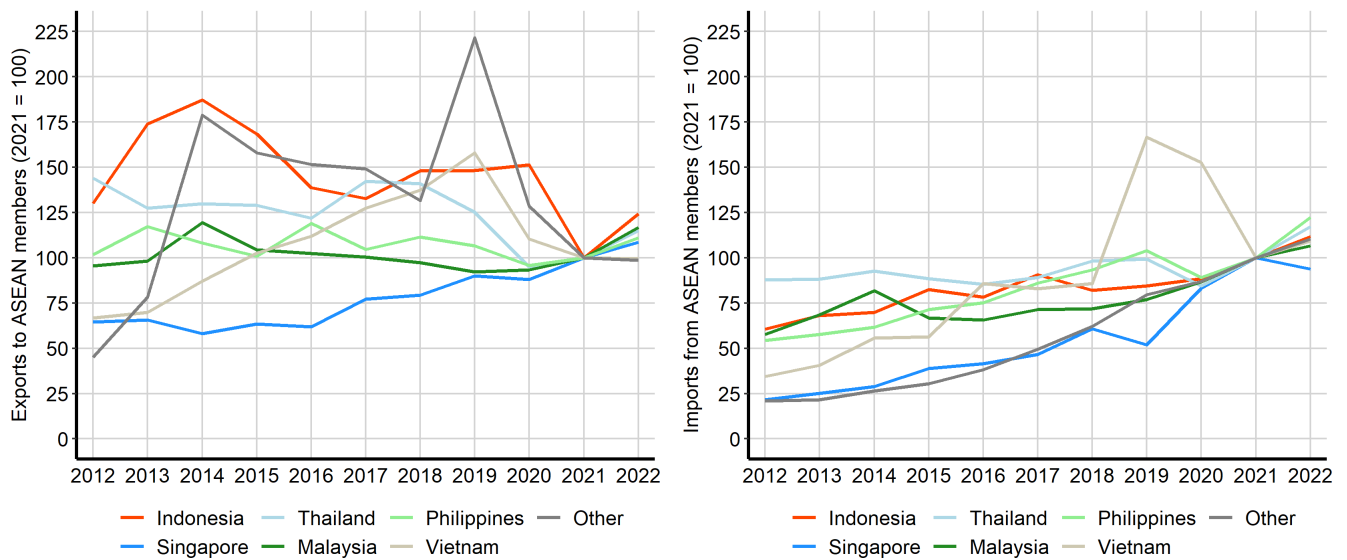
Note: The figure shows Switzerland's imports of palm oil (HS-1511) as well as palm kernel oil (HS-1513) by trade partner for the years 1988 to 2022.

4.5 FTA Impact

The final question concerning the FTA concerns the trade-creating effects: do Indonesia and Switzerland trade more because of the agreement? Standard trade theory would suggest that as barriers between two countries are reduced, the bilateral trade volume should increase. Empirically, however, it is difficult to prove any trade creation for several reasons .

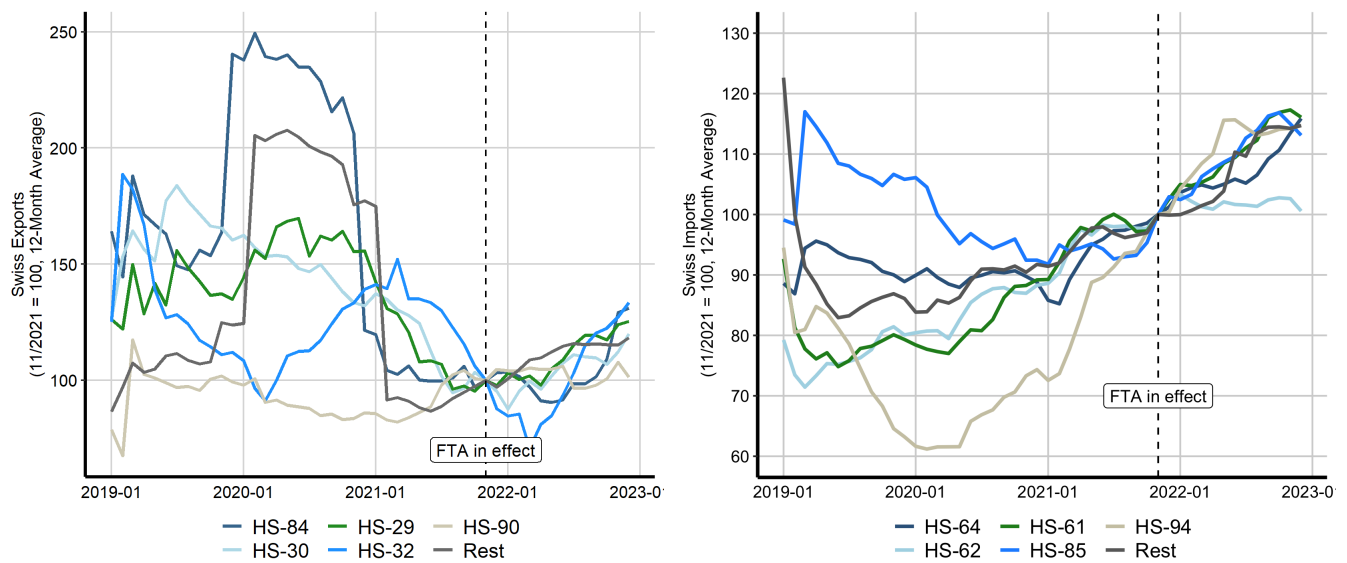
In the present case, we know that only a small fraction of Swiss imports utilized the FTA. Moreover, detailed customs data from Indonesia would be necessary for the analysis. Thus, we only perform two comparisons here. First, we compare Switzerland's foreign goods trade with Indonesia with other ASEAN countries (Association of Southeast Asian Nations). In the following figure, based on Swiss customs data, we set bilateral trade flows to 100 in the year 2021. Comparing Indonesia with other nations, there is little evidence to suggest that the FTA led to a substantial increase in the Indonesian-Swiss trade volume.

¹¹Details can be found at <https://zollkontingente.douane.swiss/de/zollkontingente/>.



Note: The figure shows the development of Swiss trade with selected ASEAN members from 2012 to 2022.

If we break down Swiss imports from and exports to Indonesia by product group, we find that there is no clear indication that any of the major product groups experienced a substantial increase in the months since the FTA came into effect.



Note: The figure shows the development of Swiss trade with Indonesia for the most important product groups from 2019 to 2022.

Appendix: HS Sections — Descriptions

1	Live Animals	49	Printed Books, Newspapers
2	Meat	50	Silk
3	Fish	51	Wool
4	Dairy Products	52	Cotton
5	Products of Animal Origin	53	Other Textile Fibers
6	Live Trees and Plants	54	Man-made Filan-Made Textile Materials
7	Edible Vegetables	55	Man-made Staple Fibers
8	Edible Fruit and Nuts	56	Wadding
9	Coffee, Tea, Spices	57	Carpets
10	Cereals	58	Special Woven Fabrics
11	Products of the Milling Industry	59	Impregnated, Coated or Laminated Textile Fabrics
12	Oil Seeds	60	Knitted or Crocheted Fabrics
13	Lac, Gums, Resins	61	Articles of Apparel (knitted)
14	Vegetable Plaiting Materials	62	Articles of Apparel (not knitted)
15	Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	63	Other Textiles
16	Preparations of Meat or Fish	64	Footwear
17	Sugars and Confectionery	65	Headgear
18	Cocoa	66	Umbrellas, Walking Sticks
19	Preparations of Cereals, Flour	67	Prepared Feathers
20	Preparations of Vegetables	68	Articles of Stone, Plaster, Cement
21	Misc. Edible Preparations	69	Ceramic Products
22	Beverages	70	Glass and Glassware
23	Residues and Waste of Food Industries	71	Natural or Cultured Pearls, Precious Metals
24	Tobacco	72	Iron and Steel
25	Salt, Sulfur, Earths, and Stone	73	Articles of Iron or Steel
26	Ores, Slag, and Ash	74	Copper or Articles Thereof
27	Mineral Fuels and Oils	75	Nickel or Articles Thereof
28	Inorganic Chemicals	76	Aluminum or Articles Thereof
29	Organic Chemicals	78	Lead or Articles Thereof
30	Pharmaceutical Products	79	Zinc or Articles Thereof
31	Fertilizers	80	Tin or Articles Thereof
32	Tanning or Dyeing Extracts	81	Other Base Metals
33	Essential Oils	82	Tools, Cutlery
34	Soap	83	Misc. Articles of Base Metal
35	Albuminoidal Substances	84	Machines
36	Explosives, Pyrotechnicals	85	Specialized Machines
37	Photographic or Cinematographic Goods	86	Railway or Tramway Locomotives
38	Misc. Chemical Products	87	Vehicles other than railway, tramway rolling stock
39	Plastics and Articles Thereof	88	Aircraft, Spacecraft
40	Rubber and Articles Thereof	89	Ships, Boats
41	Raw Hides and Skins	90	Optical, Photographic, Precision Instruments
42	Articles of Leather	91	Clocks and Watches
43	Furskins and Artificial Fur	92	Musical Instruments
44	Wood and Articles of Wood	93	Arms and Ammunition
45	Cork and Articles of Cork	94	Furniture
46	Manufactures of Straw	95	Toys
47	Pulp of Wood	96	Misc. Manufactured Articles
48	Paper and Paperboard	97	Works of Art