

Preference utilization and tariff reduction in European Union imports from Africa, Caribbean, and Pacific countries

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Abstract

Despite the long relationship between the European Union and the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries aimed at encouraging their exports while stimulating growth and investment, the ACP states still face difficulties in integrating into the world economy. This paper examines the non-least developed ACP countries' preferential trade with the EU. The objective is to explain the determinants of preferential exports of ACP countries towards the EU and to assess the impact of preferences on trade volumes. We also investigate the existence of a threshold in the offered duty reduction under which traders have no incentives to ask for preferences.

Key words: Preferential trade agreements; preference utilization; African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries; European Union

JEL: F13, F14, O19

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Non-technical summary

Despite the long relationship between the European Union and the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries aimed at encouraging their exports while stimulating growth and investment, the ACP states still face difficulties in integrating into the world economy. This paper examines the non-least developed ACP countries preferential trade with the EU using data on EU member states' imports eligible for preferences under the Cotonou agreement for the period 2001 at the 8-digit level. Using data on tariffs and preferential quota applicable on each 8-digit product for the year 2001 ad-valorem tariff rates were calculated. The objective of the paper is to explain the determinants of preferential exports of ACP countries towards the EU. The paper also investigates the existence of a threshold in the offered duty reduction under which traders have no incentives to ask for preferences since the costs of obtaining these exceeds their benefits.

Our results showed that the higher the value of preferences offered, the higher the probability that preferences are requested. We also provided evidence that there exists a minimum value of preferences needed for traders to request preferences. Thus if the difference between preferential and third country tariff rates are lower than 4%, there are no incentives for traders to request preferences since the costs of obtaining the preferences are expected to be higher than the benefits from obtaining the preferences. Our results additionally indicate that country specificities also play an important role in the decision whether requesting preferences or not and how much to import.

Introduction

Economic and trade co-operation play an integral part of the European Union policy towards African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries, dating back as early as the treaty of Rome (1957). However, despite benefiting from one of the most generous trade preference schemes of the EU providing free access (subject to rules of origin) for 95% of their exports, it is a generally accepted view that the ACP countries have been unsuccessful in taking advantage of their preferential status and, indeed, performed poorly in comparison with other developing countries (McQueen, et al., 1997). For instance, the share of world exports of ACP countries fell from 3.4 % in 1976 to 1.9 % in 2000 and their share in developing countries exports from 13.3 % in 1976 to 3.7 % in 2000. Their trade patterns with the EU have followed a similar evolution: the share of EU imports from the ACP in total EU imports decreased from 6.7% in 1976 to 3.11% in 2002, and the share of imports from the ACP in total imports from developing countries (excluding countries in transition) from 14.8 % in 1976 to 6% in 2000.² Davenport, Hewitt and Koning (1995) also point out that, despite the number of Lomé beneficiaries increasing from 46 countries to 69 countries over the period 1975-92, the share of ACP non-oil-exports in EU imports declined from 6.1% to 2.9%, and compared to other developing countries with less preferential access to the European market, the deterioration in the ACP performance is even more pronounced. Successful experiences of the preference utilization are restricted to certain sectors and countries (ECDPM, 2001a).

Due to these inefficiencies in delivering improved market access, changing geopolitical interests and other political factors, the EU relationship with the ACP came under growing pressure (ECDPM, 2001b), and as a result a new Partnership Agreement was signed in Cotonou. Under the Cotonou Agreement current non-reciprocal trade preferences will be maintained temporarily up to 2008 and new reciprocal trade agreements will be negotiated and implemented gradually. The main objective of the economic and trade co-operation signed in Cotonou is to promote gradual integration of the ACP states into the world economy and support their sustainable development as well as enable the ACP states to manage their transition to the liberalized global economy (ECDPM, 2001c). In order to achieve these objectives, it is essential to understand the main determining factors of the utilization of trade preferences.

² Source: European Commission, http://europa.eu.int/comm/trade/issues/bilateral/regions/acp/index_en.htm.

Several studies have examined empirically the likely effects of different preference schemes (see Hoekman and Özden (2005) for a survey of the literature). The empirical literature on preference schemes highlights several difficulties limiting the benefits available for the recipient countries. Some papers pointed out that administrative requirements and technical requirements (such as rules of origin) of preferential programs often impose considerable burden on traders, especially on lesser-developed countries, resulting in low utilization rates of the preferences.³ Several preference schemes, such as the GSP preferences of the US, are limited to some sectors, in which developing countries lack comparative advantage⁴ (only 53 per cent of dutiable imports from developing countries are eligible for preferences under the US's GSP⁵). Trade expansion effects of certain preference schemes are further limited by quantity (quota) ceilings, product exclusions and other non-tariff trade policy instruments limiting market access.⁶ When the preference schemes include export ceilings these are often binding.⁷ Özden and Reinhardt (2004) find that countries dropped from the US's GSP scheme subsequently adopt lower trade barriers than those remaining eligible. The authors conclude that full integration into the reciprocity-based world trade regime rather than continued GSP-style preferences would be more beneficial for developing countries.

The current paper explicitly examines the non-least developed ACP countries' preferential trade with the EU. Our objective is to explain the determinants of preferential exports of non-least developed ACP countries towards the EU and to assess the impact of preferences on trade volumes. To the best of our knowledge, the impact of the EU's preference scheme has not been analyzed using a measure of preferential and non-preferential tariffs in previous empirical studies. The paper also investigates whether there exists a threshold in the offered duty reduction under which traders have no incentive to ask for preferences since the costs of obtaining these exceeds their benefits. As far as we are aware, the idea of a threshold value in the magnitude of the preference margin (the difference between preferential and third country tariffs) has not yet been empirically analyzed. This is the main contribution of this paper.

³ UNCTAD (1999, 2000), Brenton and Manchin (2003), Falvey and Reed (2002), Krishna and Krueger (1995), Cadot, et al. (2003), Candau, Fontagne and Jean (2004)

⁴ Devault (1996).

⁵ The information here comes from UNCTAD (2001).

⁶ Baldwin and Murray (1977), Sapir and Lundberg (1984), Clark and Zarilli (1992)

⁷ MacPhee and Rosenbaum (1989), Hoekman and Kostecki (2001).

One should note, that while there are currently two preferential schemes available for non-least developed ACP countries - the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) and the Lomé preferences which were recently revised under the Cotonou Agreements -our empirical analysis mainly concentrates on the Cotonou preferences due to the limited utilization of the GSP preferences by this group of countries, although we do compare the two schemes.

The next section of the chapter explains the historical evolution of the two preferential schemes and looks at the importance of the preferences in terms of coverage, tariff reductions and utilization rates. The chapter then provides a quantitative assessment of the impact of preferences using Heckman sample selection and threshold estimation techniques. The final section of the chapter concludes.

EU-ACP relations

Lomé Agreements

The first agreement between the European Economic Communities (EEC) and the ACP countries dates back to 1963 when the “Yaoundé Agreements” were signed which was in effect between 1963 and 1975. The objective of the agreement was to foster economic cooperation between the EU and ACP countries. The most important part of the resources was directed towards francophone Africa to build up infrastructure during the decolonization. After the United Kingdom joined the EEC, the Lomé I Agreement was signed and was in force between 1975 and 1980 including 46 ACP countries and the EEC Member States. At the same time, the ACP countries joined together to form the ACP with the completion of the Georgetown Agreement. The first Lomé Agreement introduced trade preferences for most ACP exports to the EEC. Special trade protocols were introduced for sugar, bananas, beef and veal. These trade preferences and protocols were extended for further periods under successive Lomé Conventions (Lomé II (1980-85), Lomé III (1985-90) and Lomé IV (1990-2000)). The banana protocol gives duty-free entry for specific quotas of bananas into the EU market. Under the sugar protocol, EC annually buys a fixed quantity of sugar from ACP producers at its internal sugar price. Among the major beneficiaries of this arrangement are Mauritius, Fiji, Guyana and Barbados. Under the beef and veal protocol, the EC refunds 90 per cent of tax normally paid on beef imports from

several ACP countries. This has been especially beneficial to Southern African exporters (Panagariya, 2002).

The scope of the Lomé Convention covers more than just trade preferences, incorporating even environmental and human rights considerations. After the expiration of the Lomé IV a new Partnership Agreement with the ACP states was signed in Cotonou in 2000. The agreement's key objective is poverty reduction and bringing more stability in the region. According to a Press release of the EC: "Focusing on poverty reduction as its principal objective, to be achieved through political dialogue, development aid and closer economic and trade cooperation, this agreement will shape a significant part of the European Union's dealings with the rest of the world."⁸ The agreement is for a 20-year period. The trade relationship between EU and ACP partners is intended to change gradually. During 2000-07, which is regarded as the preparatory period, the current regime with its preferences and the protocols on sugar, banana, and beef and veal are to be maintained in some modified form. In parallel, countries other than the least developed countries are to negotiate economic cooperation agreements under which current one-way trade preferences by the EU will be replaced by reciprocal preferences more or less as in the case of the Mediterranean partners. The new arrangements are to enter into force latest by January 1, 2008, with transition to a full FTA spread over at least 12 years.

GSP preferences

While being beneficiaries of the Cotonou Agreements, ACP countries are eligible also for GSP preferences. In 1968, UNCTAD recommended the creation of a 'Generalized System of Preferences' (GSP) under which industrialized countries would grant autonomous trade preferences to all developing countries and the waiver to allow such preferences was granted in 1971 by the GATT. The GSP preference scheme provides nonreciprocal preferences with lower tariffs or completely duty-free access for imports from 178 developing countries and territories into the EU market. GSP preferences are not part of contractual agreements with the recipient countries.⁹ The general arrangements cover roughly 7,000 products, of which 3,250 are classified

⁸ Press release IP/00/640 Brussels, 21 June 2000, The European Community and its Member States sign a new Partnership Agreement with the African, Caribbean and Pacific states in Cotonou, Benin

⁹ A new GSP regulation, the third of the 10-year cycle, (Council Regulation (EC) No 2501/2001 as last amended by Council Regulation No 2211/2003) implements the current scheme from 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2005. New guidelines for the next 10-year cycle 2006-2015 are currently being prepared.

as non-sensitive and 3,750 are classified as sensitive products. The tariff preferences offered by the general arrangements differ according to the sensitivity of the products concerned: non-sensitive products enjoy duty free access to the EU market, while sensitive products benefit from a tariff reduction. These arrangements provide, as a rule, for a reduction of MFN *ad valorem* duties by a flat rate of 3.5 percentage points. An important exception to this rule of a flat rate reduction is granted to the textiles and clothing sectors which enjoy a percentage reduction of 20%. For specific duties a percentage reduction of 30% is the general rule. Where duties include *ad valorem* and specific duties, only the *ad valorem* duties are reduced.

A special arrangement under the Everything but Arms (EBA) initiative, which is incorporated into the GSP preference scheme, is provided for least developed countries (LDCs). The EBA scheme provides duty-free access for all products covered and originating in the beneficiary country, with the exception of imports of fresh bananas, rice, and sugar.¹⁰ This scheme is more generous in terms of duty reduction than the Cotonou scheme; however in some other aspects, such as cumulation rules, it is less generous.

Importance of preferences for ACP countries

To examine the relationship between trade and preferential treatment we use information of EU member states' imports eligible for preferences under the Cotonou agreement for the period 2001 from non-least developed ACP countries at the 8-digit level. This raw trade data was obtained from Eurostat and includes both total imports from ACP countries and imports requesting preferential treatment. Using information on tariffs and preferential quota applicable on each 8-digit product for the year 2001 we then identified those products which were eligible for preferences and calculated the *ad valorem* tariff rates.

Figure 1 shows the developments of EU imports from non-least developed ACP countries during the last decade.¹¹ While the value of the imports had been increasing during the period, the share of imports from these countries in total EU imports had been decreasing.

Figure 1 Share of imports from non-LDC ACP countries in total EU imports and value of imports

¹⁰ For a detailed discussion on the impact of EU preferences for LDCs under Everything But Arms see Brenton (2003).

¹¹ Nauru, Niue and the Cook Islands were not included in the analysis due to data limitations.

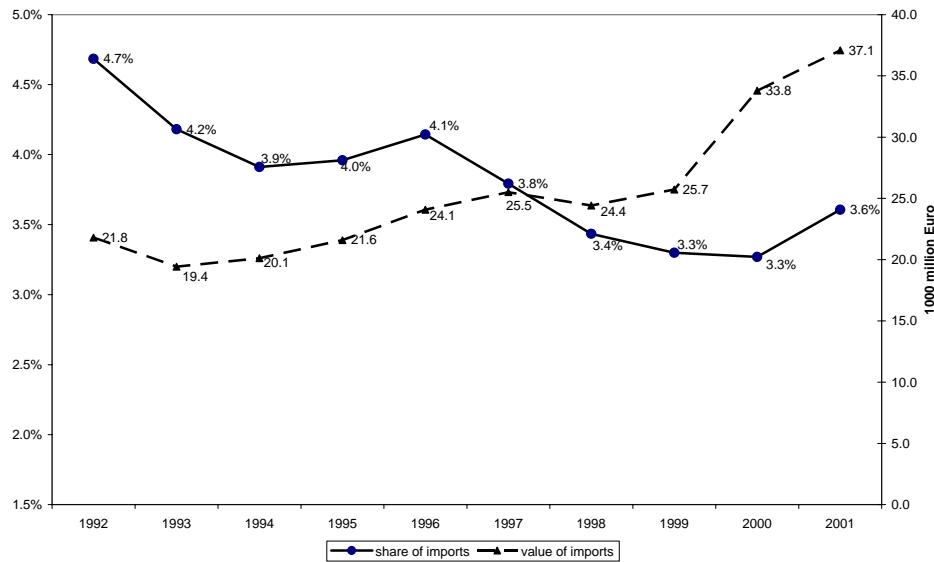


Table 1 demonstrates which export schemes were used by the different countries.¹² It is apparent from the table that GSP preferences were utilised only by a few countries (mainly by South Africa, Swaziland, and Namibia) and only to a limited extent. The utilization rate (share of exports requested preferences in total exports) for the country group was around 6%. Instead ACP countries tended to use Cotonou preferences rather than GSP preferences. The utilization rate of Cotonou preferences was close to 50%. However, there are important differences between countries in the utilization rate. While certain countries, such as Senegal, Seychelles, Dominica, Cameroon etc, have high utilization rates, several countries utilise the Cotonou preferences only limitedly.

Table 1 Utilization rate by countries (exports requested preferences as a percentage of total trade) in 2000

	Cotonou	GSP
Antigua.Barb	25.0%	0.0%
Bahamas	87.6%	0.0%
Barbados	33.2%	0.1%
Belize	76.0%	0.2%
Botswana	87.7%	0.1%
Cameroon	89.2%	0.1%
Congo	41.0%	0.0%
Dominica	96.0%	0.0%
Dominican R.	55.3%	0.5%

¹² The columns of the table show the share of exports which requested Cotonou or GSP preferences. The preferential access actually granted might be less than these figures, thus the table could overstate the actual utilization of the preferential schemes.

Fed.Micron.	0.0%	0.0%
Fiji	79.0%	0.4%
Gabon	78.9%	0.0%
Ghana	57.2%	0.2%
Grenada	79.0%	0.6%
Guyana	64.5%	0.0%
Ivory Coast	70.2%	0.3%
Jamaica	72.7%	0.1%
Kenya	55.6%	0.7%
Marshall Is.	0.0%	0.0%
Mauritius	85.0%	0.4%
Namibia	87.2%	2.7%
Nigeria	56.3%	0.5%
Palau	0.0%	0.0%
Papua N.G.	81.6%	0.5%
Senegal	88.6%	0.4%
Seychelles	88.6%	2.3%
South Africa	21.2%	14.4%
St Lucia	98.5%	0.0%
St Vincent	58.1%	0.0%
St.Ch.&Nevis	66.8%	0.3%
Surinam	64.9%	0.3%
Swaziland	53.6%	3.0%
Tonga	37.5%	0.8%
Trinidad.Tob	48.9%	0.8%
Zimbabwe	68.9%	0.6%
Total	49.4%	6.2%

The significant difference between the utilization rate of GSP and Cotonou preferences may reflect that for most of the products exported by the ACP countries the Cotonou scheme offers better access. One important difference between the two schemes is in the rules of origin. Rules of origin define the conditions that a product must satisfy to be originating from the exporting country which asked for the preferential access. The main justification for rules of origin is to prevent trade deflection, whereby products from non-participating countries destined to the free trade area partner are redirected through the other free trade partners to avoid the payment of customs duties. When products are produced in a single stage then the origin of the products should be relatively easy to establish. For all other cases the rules of origin define the methods by which it can be determined that the product has been sufficiently processed in the free trade partner to qualify for preferential access. The specification of rules of origin has become especially important in recent years as technological progress and globalization have led to the increasing fragmentation of the production process into different stages or tasks which are

undertaken in different locations. In practice the higher the level of value-added that is required by the rules of origin the more difficult it is to satisfy those rules.

One notable difference between the Cotonou and the GSP preference scheme's rules of origin is in the cumulation rules. When cumulation is allowed materials used from other countries during the production can be regarded as originating materials. Different levels of cumulation are used in free trade agreements. The most advanced form of cumulation is full cumulation allowing for any processing (even if it does not confer origin) carried out in any participating country to be carried on to another partner country and counted as if it were undertaken in the country of final processing. A stricter form of cumulation is diagonal cumulation which allows qualifying materials from any participating country to be used in the processing in another participating country and counted as if it were done in the country of final processing. The difference between diagonal and full cumulation is that under the diagonal cumulation the input used from another participating country has to be qualifying, in other words it has to meet the rules of origin requirements. Finally the bilateral cumulation allows cumulation only between the two partner countries, and does not allow regional cumulation. While the Cotonou Agreement allows full cumulation¹³, the GSP scheme allows diagonal cumulation within only four regions (ASEAN, CACM, the Andean Community and SAARC). Since none of the non-least developed ACP countries are members of these regional groups, diagonal cumulation is not available under the GSP scheme for these countries.

Another difference is in the minimum processing or tolerance rules between the two preferential schemes. While under the GSP scheme non-originating inputs can be used given that their value does not exceed 10 per cent of the ex-works price of the product, under Cotonou, non-originating materials up to a total value of 15 per cent of the ex-works prices can be used (Brenton, 2003).

The first column of Table 2 shows the total exports of countries to the EU. The second column of the table shows the share of exports where the applicable MFN tariff rate was zero. Around 64% of the exports from these countries entered into the EU with zero MFN tariffs, although there are important differences between countries. This implies that for several countries the trade preferences provided by the EU offered only limited benefits. The third column of the table

¹³ There is no additional requirement on the value-added in the final stage relative to the inputs used with the exception of South Africa, for which the value-added has to exceed the value of materials from South Africa.

shows the share of exports excluded from the preferences, which was around 4% of exports in 2001. There were again substantial differences between countries; while, for example, 92% of Fiji's exports were excluded from preferences, in the case of Botswana no exports were excluded from the preferences. The final column presents the share of exports eligible for preferences, which for the country group as a whole was around 31%. Although the preferential scheme seems to be significant for several countries, some countries trade mainly in products where the MFN tariffs were already reduced to zero limiting the impact of Cotonou preferences on these countries' trade.

Table 2 Coverage of preferences

	Exports to the EU (1000Eur)	Exports of 0 duty products	Exports excluded from Cotonou preferences	Exports eligible for Cotonou preferences
Antigua,Barb	351387	99%	0%	1%
Bahamas	608919	35%	0%	65%
Barbados	85112	48%	31%	21%
Belize	81037	8%	36%	56%
Botswana	1159120	91%	0%	9%
Cameroon	1735020	79%	0%	21%
Congo	384645	96%	0%	4%
Dominica	25622	10%	0%	90%
Dominican R.	313795	44%	0%	56%
Fed.Micron.	57	96%	0%	2%
Fiji	103679	3%	92%	5%
Gabon	1170255	94%	0%	6%
Ghana	1058739	56%	0%	44%
Grenada	33881	94%	0%	6%
Guyana	204075	26%	67%	6%
Ivory Coast	2054493	62%	1%	37%
Jamaica	569589	2%	14%	84%
Kenya	920723	42%	5%	53%
Marshall Is.	114954	100%	0%	0%
Mauritius	1287726	10%	23%	67%
Namibia	746864	49%	0%	51%
Nigeria	6371696	95%	0%	5%
Palau	64	100%	0%	0%
Papua N.G.	284574	55%	0%	45%
Senegal	450001	27%	0%	73%
Seychelles	189410	14%	0%	86%
South Africa	15377512	61%	4%	35%
St Lucia	48128	45%	0%	55%
St Vincent	153671	75%	0%	25%
St.Ch.&Nevis	14057	2%	81%	18%
Surinam	153576	3%	7%	89%

	Exports to the EU (1000Eur)	Exports of 0 duty products	Exports excluded from Cotonou preferences	Exports eligible for Cotonou preferences
Swaziland	148741	2%	73%	25%
Tonga	720	66%	1%	33%
Trinidad,Tob	408025	24%	6%	69%
Zimbabwe	778498	26%	5%	69%
TOTAL	37388365	64%	4%	31%

Table 3 Utilization rate by sectors (for eligible products)

sectors	Utilization rate	Average duty reduction	Value of exports (EUR 1000)	Number of observations
agriculture	62%	15%	4.674.556	4.576
clothing	83%	12%	903.713	2.723
footwear	51%	6%	37.605	431
machinery	29%	3%	1.449.037	5.108
mineral	47%	3%	212.573	85
textiles	70%	7%	203.393	1.009
wood	86%	5%	258.164	738
other	34%	4%	4.490.398	9.015
Total	49%	7%	12.229.438	23.685

Table 3 depicts the utilization rate of Cotonou preferences and average duty reduction by sector. The average duty reduction was the smallest for machinery and mineral products, where on average the difference between MFN and ACP preferential tariff is 3%. The utilization rate in these two sectors is smaller than in most of the sectors, although there is an important difference between the two sectors since utilization is much higher in mineral than in machinery products. The sectors where the utilization rate was the highest are wood, clothing, textiles, and agriculture.

Econometric Model

This part of the chapter examines empirically the driving factors for requesting preferential treatment for exports, and the impact of preferences on trade volumes. The analysis is limited to the exports which are eligible for preferences.

Methodology

The exporter's decision whether to request preferential treatment or not and how much to export could be differently influenced by the preferences offered, the determinants of trade, and some

other factors. While some factors might be important in the decision on how much to export, the same factors might be less important when the trader decides whether he requests preferences or not. However these two decisions are linked: only if preferences were asked can preferential exports be observed. Employing a sample selection model would allow one to take account of this censoring process. More precisely, in the sample selection model the outcome variable (the dependent variable in the second stage equation) is only observed if the defined selection criterion is met. In our case, the level of the utilization rate (the share of imports that requested preferential treatment in total trade) is only observed if preferences were requested.

Here we employ the widely used Heckman sample selection model. Heckman's sample selection model is based on the following two latent variable models:

$$Y_1 = \beta'X + u_1 \quad (1)$$

$$Y_2 = \gamma'Z + u_2 \quad (2)$$

where X is a k -vector of regressors, Z is an m -vector of regressors, and u_1 and u_2 are the error terms which are jointly normally distributed, independently of X and Z , with zero expectations. The variable Y_1 is only observed if $Y_2 > 0$. The variable Y_2 takes the value of one if Y_1 is observed, while it is 0 if the variable Y_1 is missing. In our regressions Y_1 is the value of imports that requested preferences, while Y_2 is a dummy variable taking the value one if preferences were requested. Thus in our setting equation (2) captures how the probability of asking preferential treatment for exports is influenced by different factors, while equation (1) shows how the value of preferential imports is affected given that preferences were requested. The variables specified in equation (2) are assumed to determine whether the dependent variable in equation (1) is observed.

A first problem that arises in employing the model above to the issue at hand is that (1) is a probit model where the dependent variable needs to take either the value zero or one, depending on whether preferences were requested or not. Normally, one would simply construct a variable taking on the value of one where there are positive utilization rates and zero otherwise. Thus the dichotomous variable takes the value of one if all of the traders requested preferences, but it also takes the value of one if only a single trader requested the preferences and all the others did

not.¹⁴ However, when the utilization rate is very low for a product it suggests that there are some individual traders who ask for preferential treatment when it does not seem reasonable to do so, which would result in falsely assigning the value of one to the dependent variable in the selection equation. In particular, there are two cases which one could argue it is unreasonable to ask for preferences. Firstly, preferences are sometimes requested even when there are no preferences available. One possible explanation for these might be lack of information. Some traders might not have sufficient information about changes introduced to the preference scheme or general trading conditions - for example the trader might not be informed about the abolition of MFN tariffs on a specific product. Further, certain traders might have limited knowledge about the preference scheme at product level while being informed about the existence of the preference program. To deal with this aspect we only include observations in our empirical analysis for which imports are eligible for preferences. Secondly, even if preferences are available it may still be unreasonable that traders requested these. More precisely, since requesting preferences is a costly procedure, even if preferences are available, if the value of the preferences does not exceed those of the costs of getting the preferences a trader should have no incentive to ask for them. Such costs mainly occur because of both technical and administrative difficulties in complying with the rules of origin (for a detailed discussion on the role of rules of origin in the EU trade agreements see Brenton and Manchin (2003)). Therefore it is more reasonable to expect that there is a threshold value or switching point in the value of preferences offered, below which it would not be worth asking for them. The fact that there are some traders who request preferences when benefits seem to be very limited might be explained by for example, limited costs for traders due to economies of scale, corruption or for some other reasons, or costs are measurable only ex-post.

Thus, for this latter case in order to avoid that such “outlier” traders influence the results, as a first step we first seek to identify a possible threshold value in the preferences offered (measured by the difference between third country MFN tariffs and preferential tariffs) by the EU for the decision whether to ask for preferential treatment or not. The existence of such threshold or switching point would confirm our prior that there is a minimum level of reduction in the tariffs

¹⁴ This is because our data contains information on imports by 8-digit product categories for each country, but it does not contain detailed data by individual traders. Therefore for each product we have information on the amount of preferential and non-preferential trade from which we calculate the share of preferential trade in total trade (which is the utilization rate).

until which it does not worth asking for the preferential treatment. It would also allow us to treat any what appear to be unreasonable positive utilization rate values appropriately as zeros for the first step of the selection model outlined above.

Table 4 Utilization rate by difference between MFN and preferential duty (for eligible products)

% of duty reduction	Utilization rate
0-2	30%
2-3	22%
3-4	63%
4-5	49%
5-6	43%
6-7	57%
7-8	60%
8-9	26%
9-10	20%
10-11	49%
11-12	80%
12-13	77%
13-16	58%
16-20	88%
20-	85%

Table 4 shows the utilization rate by difference between MFN and preferential duty. There seems to be an intuitive relationship between the utilization of preferences and the value of preferences offered: a higher uptake of preferences seems to correspond to higher rate of duty reduction. Moreover, there appears to be a clear structural break in the relationship between the rate of utilization and the value of the preferences involved around the 3-4 per cent category.

To check if there exists a threshold value in the preferential margin (difference between preferential tariffs and third country tariffs) under which traders have no incentive to request preferences we use an endogenous threshold estimation technique. The traditional approach to examine threshold effects involves the splitting of the sample into groups exogenously based on the value of the threshold variable. However, exogenously splitting the sample can be ad hoc and arbitrary. Hansen (2000) noted that econometric estimators generated on the basis of such procedures may pose serious inference problems. Since there may be other factors influencing the decision to ask for preferences we employ the technique recently developed by Hansen (2000) to endogenously determine any threshold in the relationship of interest, which allows one to control for such other factors. More specifically, this threshold estimation technique is ideal

when data needs to be split into sub-samples in consideration of some relationship of interest. In other words while we test the existence and identify the value of preferential margin needed for traders to request preferences we also take into account other factors, such as GDP, level of economic development, colonial links, distance etc. The threshold estimation takes the following form:

$$y_i = \beta_1' x_i + e_i, q_i \leq \gamma \quad (3)$$

$$y_i = \beta_2' x_i + e_i, q_i > \gamma \quad (4)$$

where q_i is the threshold variable and γ is the threshold parameter which splits the sample into two sub-samples. The threshold parameter can be determined endogenously by allowing the continuously distributed q_i to be an element of x_i . This model allows the regression parameters to differ depending on the value of q_i . The model can be re-written into a single equation:

$$y_i = \beta' x_i + \delta_n' x_i(\gamma) + e_i \quad (5)$$

where $\beta = \beta_2$ and $x_i(\gamma) = x_i d_i(\gamma)$, and $d_i(\gamma) = \{q_i \leq \gamma\}$ is a dummy variable.

The first step is to identify the threshold value γ and the other coefficients. This is done by using the algorithm provided by Hansen (2000), which searches through the values of γ until the splitting value is found (this is the value of γ which minimises the concentrated sum of squared errors based on an OLS regression). To test the significance of the threshold value Hansen (2000) recommends a bootstrap procedure based on a likelihood ratio (LR) test, since under the null hypothesis of no threshold effect the threshold is not identified.

Empirical Model

Having outlined our econometric approach we now proceed to describe our exact empirical specification. Our choice of variables is guided by the existing empirical literature on the determinants of trade. We use a gravity framework according to which bilateral trade should be positively related to the partner countries' income and size and negatively related to trade costs. The gravity model is a well-known and widely applied model of bilateral trade flows. On the

theoretical framework of the gravity-models see Deardorff (1995) or Anderson and van Wincoop (2003). In terms of our Heckman selection model we estimate the following:

$$\begin{aligned} \ln X_{ijk} = & \alpha + \beta_1 \ln GDP_i + \beta_2 \ln POP_i + \beta_3 \ln GDP_j + \beta_4 \ln POP_j + \beta_5 \ln D_{ij} + \\ & + \beta_6 FrenchExclony_j + \beta_7 NonFrenchExcolony_j + \beta_8 Freedomindex_j + \\ & + \beta_9 SouthAfrica + \beta_{10} dutydifference_{ijk} + \sum_{ijk} \beta_{ijk} DUM_{ijk} + u_1 \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

and we assumed that X_{ijk} is observed if

$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha' + \chi_1 \ln GDP_i + \chi_2 \ln POP_i + \chi_3 \ln GDP_j + \chi_4 \ln POP_j + \chi_5 Freedomindex_j + \\ & + \chi_6 FrenchExclony_j + \chi_7 NonFrenchExcolony_j + \\ & + \chi_8 \ln PREF_{ijk} + \chi_9 SouthAfrica + \sum_{ijk} \chi_{ijk} DUM_{ijk} + u_2 > 0 \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

and u_1 and u_2 have correlation ρ .

X_{ijk} is the utilization rate of preferences for product k, in other words the percentage of country i 's imports of product k from country j which requested preferential access. The data originates from Eurostat and contains import data at 8-digit level for the year 2001.

As a proxy for the trading countries' *income* and *size* the GDP (GDP_i is the level of income in country I) and population (POP_i is the population in country i) of both partner countries are included in the regression. GDP and population data is taken from the World Development Indicators database.

D_{ij} is distance between the partner countries proxying *trading costs*. Previous empirical results showed that distance had an important negative impact on trade. The further away the trading partners are located from each other the higher the costs will be for transporting the products. Distance is thus also included in our regression and is expected to have a significant and negative impact on preferential trade. The distance data originates from the CEPII distance database and calculated following the great circle formula, which uses latitudes and longitudes of the capital cities.

To investigate the importance of the quality of economic environment in a given exporting ACP country an *indicator of economic freedom* was used (Freedomindex). The index was obtained

from the Freedom House "Freedom in the World Countries" database¹⁵. "Freedom in the World Countries" is a database containing an annual comparative assessment of the state of political rights and civil liberties in 192 countries and 18 related and disputed territories. The lower is the index the more economic freedom the country has. We expect that countries with greater economic freedom are more open and more likely to trade.

To capture *historical linkages* between trading partners two zero-one type dummy variables were included in the regression. $\text{FrenchExcolony}_{ij}$ and $\text{NonFrenchExcolony}_{ij}$ take the value of 1 if the exporting country (i) was a colony of France or other partner country(j). Colonial links often reflect not only historical ties but also that the traders of the two partner countries can speak the same language. If a country was an ex-colony of its trading partner trade between the two countries would probably necessitate lower transaction costs thus more trade. A separate dummy is included for non French ex-colonies and French ex-colonies, because we expect that there might be differences in the intensities of the trade links for French ex-colonies.¹⁶

A variable measuring the hypothetical value of preferences (PREF), which is the difference between the third country duty and the preferential duty multiplied by eligible imports, was included in equation (7). This variable allows us to take into account the importance of the EU's preferential treatment on its bilateral trade with ACP countries. This variable captures the potential value of the preferential scheme if all eligible trade would have requested and obtained preferential treatment. Given that the preferences were not usually fully utilized in most of the cases, the real value of the preferences is almost always lower than the 'hypothetical' value of the preferences. To construct the variable the difference between the third country duty and the preferential duty payable was calculated and multiplied by all eligible trade. The data on preferential and MFN tariffs was obtained from the European Commission.

In many aspects, such as size of the economy or the level of development, South Africa differs from most of the other countries in our sample. In order to avoid that specificities of South Africa is driving our results a dummy taking the value 1 if the exporting country is South Africa is included in the regressions. Dutydifference_k is the difference between MFN and preferential

¹⁵ See further details on the methodology of the index:
<http://www.freedomhouse.org/research/freeworld/2003/methodology.htm>.

¹⁶ Only four countries were not colonies in our sample.

tariffs for product k. DUM_{ijk} are a set of k dummy variables for agriculture, textiles, clothing, footwear, machinery and mineral products.¹⁷

Equation (6) assesses the determinants of the preferential trade and shows the main factors influencing the amount of utilization rate, given preferences were requested. In equation (7), which sets out the selection criteria and provides information on the factors which influences the decision whether to request preferences or not, distance is not included. This is because distance proxies transport costs, and while it might influence the value of preferential trade, it is unlikely to influence the decision whether preferences are asked for or not¹⁸. The threshold value obtained from the threshold regressions was used to construct the selection criterion. The dependent variable in equation (7) takes the value 1 if the difference between preferential and MFN duty is above the threshold and preferences were requested, while taking on the value of 0 otherwise.

In order to create the zero-one dependent variable in (7) we estimated the following equation to identify the threshold value of preferential treatment:

$$\begin{aligned} \ln Y_{ijk} = & \alpha + \beta_1 \ln GDP_i + \beta_2 \ln POP_i + \beta_3 \ln GDP_j + \beta_4 \ln POP_j + \beta_5 \ln D_{ij} + \\ & + \beta_6 FrenchExcdony + \beta_7 NonFrenchExcolony_{ij} + \beta_7 FreedomIndex + \quad (8) \\ & + \beta_7 SouthAfricia + \beta_8 quota_k + \beta_9 dutydifference_k + \sum_{ijk} \gamma_{ijk} DUM_{ijk} + e \end{aligned}$$

Most of the explanatory variables in equation (8) were also used for the Heckman estimation. Two further dummies were included in equation (8). Quota_k is a dummy which takes the value 1 if the product was eligible for quota preferences and zero otherwise. The dummy for quota is included in the regression because it is likely that the circumstances for products entering under a preferential quota are different than for products entering without quota preferences; for example traders using the quota preferences are likely to be better informed. Furthermore, we include a dummy for agricultural products for which the reduction in duty exceeds 30%. These agricultural products benefit from seasonal preferential duty reduction. Since we have yearly data it was not possible to exactly calculate the tariff reduction for these products, we calculated the yearly

¹⁷ From the 23685 observations 9015 is not covered by any sectoral dummies, these observations belong to sectors such as metals, vehicles, optics, chemicals, plastics, stones, and glasses.

¹⁸ To check this we run the regressions including distance also in the first stage equation, however distance was never significant.

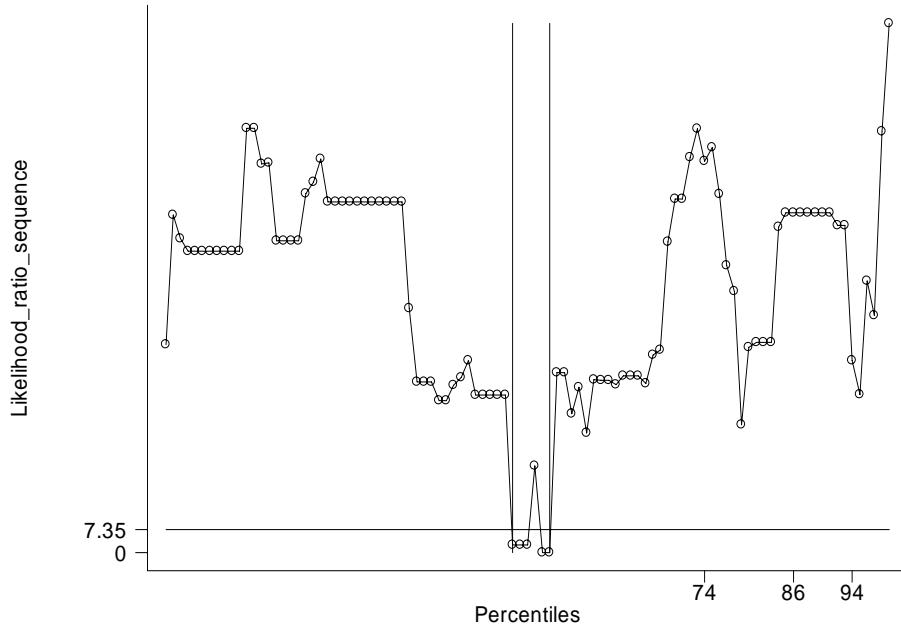
average tariffs, which might overestimate duty reduction. Although these products only represent 0.8% of all observations to avoid that it inflates the threshold estimation we include a dummy for these products.

Empirical Results

Threshold Estimation Results

In employing our threshold estimation one cut-off value was identified, which corresponds to the value when the difference between MFN and preferential tariff is 0.045 (which is 52nd percentile) - in other words, it corresponds to a 4.5% reduction of third country tariffs. The 95% confidence interval for the threshold estimates is obtained by plotting the likelihood ratio sequence in γ (the percentiles of the duty difference variable), $LR(\gamma)$, against γ and drawing a flat line at the critical value (the 95% critical value is 7.35). The part of the curve, which is below the flat line, will be the confidence interval for the threshold estimate. Figure 2 shows that at the 95% confidence interval the threshold obtained is between 48 and 52 percentiles or in terms of tariff difference is between 4 and 4.5% of tariff reduction. This confidence interval is plausibly tight, since it has only 341 observations out of 23685 observations falling within the 48th and 52nd percentiles. To test the robustness of our results, we re-run the threshold regressions including country specific dummies instead of country specific variables. We obtain the same threshold values for this specification as well (the threshold value found to be 4% of tariff reduction). Since South Africa is different in some respects from all other countries in our sample we included a dummy for South Africa in all regression in order to take into account its specificities. Moreover, to further test the robustness of the threshold value found, we estimate the threshold excluding South Africa from the sample. We again found that the cut-off corresponds to the value when the difference between MFN and preferential tariff is 0.045 (which is 52nd percentile).

Figure 2 Threshold



One should note that this finding is in line with some previous estimates found on the costs of obtaining preferences. Herin (1986) estimates that the costs of documentation and the administration of origin rules, which is the principal part of increased costs for preferential trade, impose costs on exporters equivalent to some 3 % of the value of the goods traded in the case of EFTA countries. For ACP countries these costs are expected to be even higher, due to information disadvantages, institutional difficulties etc.

In order to verify that the threshold value identified is correct a probit regression was undertaken using the identified threshold value. The existence of the threshold implies that the relationship between duty reduction and utilization rate is constant among sub-sets of the products but varies between products. For products for which the duty reduction is only limited the utilization rate might not be significantly influenced by the preferences offered, while higher duty reduction should significantly increase the probability of requesting preferences. Thus if the threshold value is correct, the duty reduction under the threshold should not significantly influence utilization rate. Table 5 shows the results of the probit regression. Both the results of equation (1) and (2) confirm the threshold value. The coefficient of the variable measuring duty reduction when it is below 4.5% (dutysmall) is negative and insignificant, while when the duty reduction is above the threshold (dutyhigh) it increases the probability of utilizing the preference scheme.

These results confirm that the threshold value was correctly identified, in that there exists a different relationship between the tariff reduction above of the threshold and the uptake of preferences.

Table 5 Results of endogenous threshold regression

	(1)	(2)
Ldist	0.212 (0.054)**	-1.426 (0.216)**
lgdp	0.103 (0.008)**	
lpop	0.019 (0.010)*	
lgdpdecl	-0.626 (0.047)**	
lpopdecl	0.809 (0.048)**	
freedomindicator	-0.016 (0.007)*	
Frenchcolony	0.202 (0.050)**	
NONfrenchcolony	0.024 (0.026)	
SouthAfrica	-0.969 (0.055)**	
DUMagri	0.787 (0.029)**	0.973 (0.032)**
DUMtext	0.622 (0.045)**	0.609 (0.047)**
DUMfoot	0.353 (0.066)**	0.374 (0.070)**
DUMmach	-0.646 (0.030)**	-0.609 (0.031)**
DUMwood	1.191 (0.054)**	1.195 (0.060)**
DUMmineral	0.128 (0.151)	0.336 (0.158)*
DUMcloth	0.650 (0.035)**	0.615 (0.038)**
dutysmall	-1.760 (0.942)	-1.543 (1.017)
dutyhigh	1.599 (0.208)**	1.621 (0.233)**
Agriculture-hightariff	-1.006 (0.152)**	-1.004 (0.166)**
quota	-0.263 (0.117)*	-0.378 (0.127)**
Constant	0.352 (0.601)	12.000 (1.807)**
Country fixed effects		included
Pseudo R2	0.209	0.324
Observations	23684	23641

Absolute value of z statistics in parentheses, *significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%

Sample Selection Model Results

In terms of estimating the selection model in equation (7) we used as the dependent variable a zero-one variable which takes the value of one if preferences were requested and the duty reduction was higher than 4%, as indicated by our threshold estimation. This includes 70% of

observations which requested preferences; in 30% of the cases when preferences were requested by traders the duty reduction was below 4%. The average utilization rate is 16% when the duty reduction is less than 4% and 43% when it is more.

Regression results are presented in Table 6. The variables GDP and population are highly correlated (Annex I shows the pairwise correlation coefficient between variables). Furthermore distance is highly correlated with GDP/POP. Therefore we proceeded by employing specifications where we included these variables separately. The first column includes only GDP of both countries, the second contains GDP divided by population, while the third contains GDP and population separately. Column 4 contains country specific dummy variables allowing one to capture country specific characteristics which might be omitted with the previous specifications. The final column uses country specific dummies and sectoral variables measuring the impact of preferences in each sector. While the results presented in Table 6 include sectoral dummies only for the selection equation, Table 7 presents results where sectoral dummies were included in both stages.

Table 6 Results of Heckman estimation

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Utilization rate	request	Utilization rate	request	Utilization rate
Ldistance	-0.041 (0.011)**		-0.048 (0.013)**		-0.049 (0.014)**
LGDP	0.004 (0.003)	0.019 (0.002)**			0.006 (0.003)*
LGDP/POP			0.007 (0.002)**	0.008 (0.001)**	0.018 (0.002)**
LPOP					-0.009 (0.003)**
LPOPeu					0.004 (0.002)*
LGDP/POPeu			-0.065 (0.016)**	-0.101 (0.010)**	0.040 (0.016)*
LGDPeu	-0.031 (0.003)**	0.012 (0.002)**			0.115 (0.011)**
Freedom index	0.003 (0.002)	-0.003 (0.001)*	0.005 (0.002)**	0.004 (0.001)**	-0.070 (0.016)**
French colony	0.020 (0.013)	0.060 (0.014)**	0.002 (0.013)	0.082 (0.015)**	0.023 (0.014)
Non French colony	0.016 (0.008)*	-0.007 (0.006)	0.001 (0.008)	0.016 (0.006)**	0.021 (0.008)**
SouthAfrica	-0.208 (0.015)**	-0.183 (0.009)**	-0.192 (0.009)**	-0.121 (0.006)**	-0.185 (0.017)**
preferences			0.037 (0.001)**	0.037 (0.001)**	0.037 (0.001)**
dutydifference	0.008 (0.026)		0.014 (0.026)	0.010 (0.026)	0.011 (0.026)
DUMagriculture		0.252 (0.010)**	0.251 (0.010)**	0.252 (0.010)**	0.235 (0.011)**
DUMtextiles		0.362	0.365	0.358	0.302

	(0.018)**	(0.018)**	(0.018)**	(0.019)**
DUMfootwear	0.157 (0.025)**	0.151 (0.024)**	0.150 (0.024)**	0.118 (0.021)**
DUMmachinery	-0.162 (0.004)**	-0.161 (0.004)**	-0.160 (0.004)**	-0.101 (0.004)**
DUMwood	0.058 (0.014)**	0.055 (0.014)**	0.049 (0.014)**	0.016 (0.009)
DUMmineral	-0.089 (0.013)**	-0.086 (0.014)**	-0.088 (0.012)**	-0.051 (0.008)**
DUMclothing	0.364 (0.013)**	0.370 (0.013)**	0.373 (0.013)**	0.305 (0.014)**
agripref				0.050 (0.002)**
textilepref				0.002 (0.000)**
footpref				0.062 (0.008)**
machinerypref				0.071 (0.003)**
woodpref				0.040 (0.004)**
mineralpref				0.016 (0.010)
clothpref				0.069 (0.003)**
Observations	23631	23631	23631	23631

Marginal effects are presented in the table. Standard errors in parentheses, *significant at 5%, ** significant at 1%

In terms of our control variables it can be seen that the coefficient of the distance variable is significant and negative in all equations except when country specific dummies are included (equation (4) and (5)) when it becomes insignificant and positive. The variable Preferences, which measures the hypothetical value of preferences, is significant and has a positive sign implying that the higher the value of the preferences the more likely that traders request preferential treatment. However, the amount of duty reduction (the difference between preferential and MFN tariffs) does not have a significant effect on the amount of utilization. In other words, while the value of preferences influence whether preferences are requested or not, once this decision has been made, the duty reduction does not influence any more how much preferential trade is requested.

The variable measuring the economic freedom of the ACP countries is highly correlated with their GDP, income per capita, and distance (the correlation coefficients with income, income per capita, and distance are -0.19, -0.24, and -0.56, respectively). In the first and third column the freedom index is significant and negative when distance is not included in the regression (selection equation). In the second column, when income per capita was included instead of GDP, the freedom index variable was significant and positive, which might be the result of high correlation between income per capita and the economic freedom of the country. Nevertheless

the results suggest that the higher the economic freedom the more likely that the traders of the country request preferential treatment.

All the sectoral dummies included in the regressions are significant, and indicate that there are important differences between different sectors. Two sectoral dummies, machinery and minerals have negative coefficients, implying that exports in these sectors have a lower probability of requesting preferences given the value of these. Textiles, clothing and agriculture are the sectors where there is the highest probability of requesting preferential market access to the EU.

In columns 4 and 5 country specific dummies are included instead of country specific variables. As can be seen, the results of the former are similar to the previous results. In the fifth column, instead of including the variable measuring the hypothetical value of preferences and sectoral dummies separately, variables measuring the preferences by sector were included, proxied by the products of the Preference variable and industry dummies. For all sectors the preference scheme had a positive impact on the uptake of preferences, although with important differences between the sectors. The offered preferences had the highest impact for machinery, footwear, agriculture and clothing products. The sector where the preferences had the lowest effect on the uptake of preferences was minerals, which might reflect the low duty reductions provided for this sector under the preference scheme.

Table 7 Results of Heckman estimation including sectoral dummies in both equations

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)				
	Utilization rate	request	Utilization rate	request	Utilization rate	request	Utilization rate	request
Ldistance	-0.035 (0.012)**		-0.035 (0.013)**		-0.041 (0.015)**			
LGDP	0.000 (0.003)	0.019 (0.002)**			0.002 (0.003)	0.018 (0.002)**		
LGDP/pop			0.005 (0.002)*	0.008 (0.001)**				
LPOP					-0.009 (0.003)**	0.004 (0.002)*		
LPOPeu					0.040 (0.016)*	0.115 (0.011)**		
LGDP/POPeu			-0.052 (0.016)**	-0.101 (0.010)**				
LGDPeu	-0.031 (0.003)**	0.012 (0.002)**			-0.067 (0.016)**	-0.098 (0.010)**		
Freedom index	0.004 (0.002)*	-0.003 (0.001)*	0.005 (0.002)**	0.004 (0.001)**	0.006 (0.002)**	-0.004 (0.002)**		
French colony	0.015 (0.013)	0.060 (0.014)**	-0.001 (0.013)	0.082 (0.015)**	0.019 (0.014)	0.065 (0.014)**		
Non French colony	0.012 (0.008)	-0.007 (0.006)	-0.003 (0.008)	0.016 (0.006)**	0.017 (0.008)*	0.006 (0.006)		

SouthAfrica	-0.183 (0.015)**	-0.183 (0.009)**	-0.180 (0.009)**	-0.121 (0.006)**	-0.161 (0.018)**	-0.192 (0.010)**	
preferences		0.037 (0.001)**		0.037 (0.001)**	0.037 (0.001)**	0.037 (0.001)**	0.029 (0.001)**
dutydifference	0.018 (0.026)		0.023 (0.027)		0.020 (0.026)		
DUMagriculture	0.035 (0.010)**	0.252 (0.010)**	0.037 (0.010)**	0.251 (0.010)**	0.033 (0.010)**	0.252 (0.010)**	0.235 (0.011)**
DUMtextiles	0.088 (0.013)**	0.362 (0.018)**	0.085 (0.013)**	0.365 (0.018)**	0.087 (0.013)**	0.358 (0.018)**	0.302 (0.019)**
DUMfootwear	0.062 (0.023)**	0.157 (0.025)**	0.062 (0.024)**	0.151 (0.024)**	0.060 (0.023)*	0.150 (0.024)**	0.118 (0.021)**
DUMmachinery	-0.083 (0.046)	-0.162 (0.004)**	-0.084 (0.046)	-0.161 (0.004)**	-0.082 (0.045)	-0.160 (0.004)**	-0.101 (0.004)**
DUMwood	0.072 (0.017)**	0.058 (0.014)**	0.070 (0.017)**	0.055 (0.014)**	0.069 (0.017)**	0.049 (0.014)**	0.016 (0.009)
DUMmineral	-0.012 (0.087)	-0.089 (0.013)**	-0.020 (0.088)	-0.086 (0.014)**	-0.016 (0.087)	-0.088 (0.012)**	-0.051 (0.008)**
DUMclothing	0.039 (0.011)**	0.364 (0.013)**	0.041 (0.011)**	0.370 (0.013)**	0.038 (0.011)**	0.373 (0.013)**	0.305 (0.014)**
County specific dummies							included included
Observations	23631	23631	23631	23631	23631	23631	23631

Marginal effects are presented in the table. Standard errors in parentheses, significant at 5%, ** significant at 1%

Table 8 Results of the Heckman estimation excluding South Africa from the sample using dummies for different regions

	Utilization rate	request	Utilization rate	request	Utilization rate	request
Ldistance	-0.057 (0.009)**		-0.072 (0.010)**		-0.074 (0.011)**	
LGDP	0.006 (0.002)*	0.004 (0.003)			0.008 (0.003)**	0.007 (0.003)*
LGDP/POP			0.008 (0.002)**	0.005 (0.002)*		
LPOP					-0.009 (0.003)**	-0.001 (0.003)
LPOPeu					0.010 (0.014)	0.247 (0.020)**
LGDP/POPeu			-0.000 (0.013)	-0.209 (0.019)**		
LGDPeu	-0.013 (0.003)**	0.028 (0.004)**			-0.019 (0.014)	-0.207 (0.020)**
Freedom index	0.003 (0.001)*	-0.008 (0.002)**	0.006 (0.001)**	-0.006 (0.002)**	0.006 (0.002)**	-0.007 (0.002)**
Caribbean	0.012 (0.010)	-0.145 (0.010)**	0.010 (0.009)	-0.144 (0.009)**	0.011 (0.010)	-0.138 (0.010)**
Pacific	0.039 (0.020)	-0.100 (0.015)**	0.042 (0.020)*	-0.096 (0.016)**	0.043 (0.020)*	-0.094 (0.016)**
preferences		0.051 (0.002)**		0.051 (0.002)**		0.050 (0.002)**
dutydifference	-0.012 (0.022)		-0.010 (0.021)		-0.012 (0.022)	
DUMagriculture		0.414 (0.014)**		0.409 (0.014)**		0.419 (0.014)**
DUMtextiles		0.405 (0.025)**		0.394 (0.026)**		0.393 (0.026)**
DUMfootwear		0.166 (0.036)**		0.156 (0.036)**		0.159 (0.036)**
DUMmachinery		-0.251 (0.008)**		-0.249 (0.008)**		-0.249 (0.008)**
DUMwood		0.091 (0.021)**		0.064 (0.020)**		0.071 (0.020)**
DUMmineral		-0.120 (0.036)**		-0.123 (0.035)**		-0.127 (0.032)**
DUMclothing		0.461 (0.016)**		0.460 (0.016)**		0.474 (0.016)**
Observations	13347	13347	13347	13347	13347	13347

Marginal effects are presented in the table. Standard errors in parentheses, significant at 5%, ** significant at 1%

Table 8 shows the results of the regression using a sample from which South Africa was excluded and instead of including colonial dummies for the ACP countries a dummy was included for Pacific countries and a dummy for Caribbean countries. Even though there are small differences, the results of the previous estimations remain valid. The coefficient of the distance variable slightly increases and remains significant. The coefficient of the variable measuring the hypothetical value of preferences is significant and has a somewhat higher coefficient as with the previous specifications. Similarly to previous results the variable of dutydifference is not significant. Furthermore, all sectors have a higher coefficient indicating that sectoral differences are more important for the sub-sample excluding South Africa from the ACP countries. The dummies for the two country groups are significant only in the selection equation. The coefficients for both Pacific and Caribbean countries are negative in the selection equation indicating that these two country groups are less likely to request preferences than African countries.

Table 9 Results of Heckman estimation without using the results of threshold estimation

	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)	
Ldistance	Utilization rate -0.023 (0.011)*	request 0.035 (0.003)	Utilization rate -0.026 (0.012)*	request 0.035 (0.003)**	Utilization rate -0.030 (0.014)*	request 0.035 (0.003)**	Utilization rate 0.052 (0.051)	
LGDP	0.003 (0.003)		0.008 (0.002)**	0.014 (0.002)**				
LGDP/POP								
LPOP					-0.011 (0.003)**	0.008 (0.003)**		
LPOPeu					0.057 (0.015)**	0.235 (0.016)**		
LGDP/POPeu			-0.070 (0.014)**	-0.199 (0.016)**				
LGDPeu	-0.033 (0.003)**	0.032 (0.004)**			-0.088 (0.014)**	-0.194 (0.016)**		
Freedom index	0.003 (0.002)	-0.004 (0.002)	0.005 (0.002)**	0.012 (0.002)**	0.006 (0.002)**	-0.007 (0.003)*		
French colony	0.025 (0.012)*	0.048 (0.017)**	0.009 (0.012)	0.083 (0.018)**	0.030 (0.013)*	0.055 (0.018)**		
Non French colony	0.005 (0.007)	-0.047 (0.008)**	-0.008 (0.007)	0.004 (0.009)	0.012 (0.008)	-0.022 (0.009)*		
SouthAfrica	-0.243 (0.014)**	-0.326 (0.013)**	-0.233 (0.008)**	-0.209 (0.008)**	-0.219 (0.016)**	-0.347 (0.014)**		
preferences		0.061 (0.001)**		0.061 (0.001)**		0.060 (0.001)**	0.061 (0.001)**	
dutydifference	0.123 (0.027)**		0.135 (0.027)**		0.124 (0.027)**		0.126 (0.027)**	
DUMagriculture		0.227 (0.010)**		0.223 (0.010)**		0.228 (0.010)**	0.274 (0.011)**	
DUMtextiles		0.248 (0.018)**		0.251 (0.018)**		0.244 (0.018)**	0.217 (0.018)**	
DUMfootwear		0.189 (0.027)**		0.180 (0.027)**		0.181 (0.027)**	0.186 (0.028)**	
DUMmachinery		-0.181		-0.176		-0.179	-0.135	

DUMwood	(0.008)** 0.397 (0.020)**	(0.008)** 0.390 (0.020)*	(0.008)** 0.389 (0.021)**	(0.007)** 0.385 (0.025)**
DUMmineral	-0.045 (0.055)	-0.038 (0.054)	-0.047 (0.054)	-0.003 (0.051)
DUMclothing	0.231 (0.012)**	0.237 (0.012)**	0.242 (0.012)**	0.194 (0.013)**
Observations	23631	23631	23631	23631

Marginal effects are presented in the table. Standard errors in parentheses, significant at 5%, ** significant at 1%

Table 9 presents the results of the Heckman regression without using the results of the threshold estimation. The dependent variable of the selection equation takes the value of 1 when preferences were requested and zero otherwise. The results are different from previous results when the threshold value of the preferential tariff reduction was taken into account. The coefficient of duty difference becomes higher and significant. Furthermore, the coefficient of distance is slightly smaller. Overall, these results show that if low levels of duty reduction are included in the analysis, it is more the magnitude of duty reduction that matters and less other factors. Thus previous empirical work emphasising the importance of the magnitude of the preferences is somewhat misleading since once the costs of requesting preferences are covered the preferential margin does not significantly influence the amount of preferences requested any more.

Conclusions

This chapter investigated the impact of the preferential scheme on exports of non least-developed ACP countries to the EU. It also examined the importance of tariff reduction on requesting preferences by undertaking endogenous threshold estimation. While the analysis was limited to EU preferences towards non-least developed ACP countries, the main results are likely to be relevant for most preferential schemes.

Our results showed that the magnitude of preferences offered has a significant impact on the uptake of preferences. As intuitively expected, the higher the value of preferences offered, the higher the probability that preferences are requested. However, once the trader decided to request preferences, the preference margin (the difference between third country and preferential tariffs) does not influence the magnitude of preferential trade volumes.

We also provided evidence that there exists a minimum value of preferences needed for traders to request preferences. Thus if the difference between preferential and third country tariff rates is lower than a certain amount, there are no incentives for traders to request preferences, since the costs of obtaining the preferences are expected to be higher than the benefits from obtaining the preferences. The findings also reveal that quantifying the effects of preference margin on trade flows without taking into account the threshold effects would lead to misleading results indicating that the preference margin is an important determinant of preferential trade flows.

In the case of EU preferences offered to the ACP countries sectoral differences also play an important role. More precisely, in certain sectors the probability of requesting preferential access was less likely than in other sectors. Our results additionally indicate that country specificities play a very important role in the decision whether to request preferences and how much to import. These can reflect among other factors production costs, quality of products, competitiveness, quality of infrastructure, and institutional qualities that play an important role in the countries' ability to benefit from the preferences offered by the EU.

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Appendix I. Correlation between the variables

	Ldistance	LGDP	LGDPeu	LPOP	LPOPeu	LGDP/POP	LGDP/POP eu	Freedom index	French colony
LGDP	-0.0231*	-0.0706*	1						
LGDPeu	0.0133*	0.7075*	-0.0949*	1					
LPOP	-0.0702*	-0.0758*	0.9757*	-0.0930*	1				
LPOPeu	0.4253*	0.6287*	0.005	-0.1048*	-0.0042	1			
LGDP/POP	0.2089*	0.0167*	0.1961*	-0.0165*	-0.0238*	0.0416*	1		
LGDP/POPeu	-0.5591*	-0.1927*	0.0433*	-0.0247*	0.0414*	-0.2440*	0.0124	1	
Freedom index	-0.3507*	-0.0893*	0.1463*	-0.0525*	0.1423*	-0.0678*	0.0304*	0.2707*	1
Non French colony	0.1286*	0.0340*	0.3390*	-0.0270*	0.2951*	0.0775*	0.2260*	-0.0529*	-0.1069*
South Africa	0.6028*	0.7706*	-0.0952*	0.6055*	-0.0950*	0.4181*	-0.0096	-0.5988*	-0.1910*
preferences	0.0534*	0.0263*	0.1699*	-0.0287*	0.1794*	0.0685*	-0.0277*	-0.0332*	-0.0076
DUM agriculture	-0.1680*	-0.1057*	-0.0249*	-0.0504*	-0.0177*	-0.0934*	-0.0344*	0.1229*	0.0136*
DUM textiles	0.0097	0.0411*	0.0269*	0.0296*	0.0327*	0.0252*	-0.0235*	0.0019	-0.0018
DUM footwear	-0.0221*	-0.0381*	-0.0086	0.0126	-0.0066	-0.0674*	-0.0095	-0.0155*	0.0068
DUM machinery	0.0047	0.0387*	0.0318*	0.0315*	0.0229*	0.0198*	0.0424*	-0.0121	0.0480*
DUM wood	-0.1599*	-0.0322*	-0.0215*	0.0061	-0.0097	-0.0520*	-0.0548*	0.1288*	0.0322*
DUM mineral	-0.0005	0.0088	0.0019	-0.0074	0.0049	0.0205*	-0.0133*	-0.0041	0.0005
DUM cloth	0.1097*	-0.0978*	0.0034	-0.1597*	-0.0046	0.0380*	0.0363*	-0.0556*	-0.0366*

	Non French colony	South Africa	preferences	DUM agriculture	DUM textiles	DUM footwear	DUM machinery	DUM wood	DUM mineral
Non French colony	1								
South Africa	0.0411*	1							
preferences	0.1277*	0.0262*	1						
DUM agriculture	-0.0244*	-0.1474*	0.2424*	1					
DUM textiles	0.0234*	0.0243*	0.0395*	-0.1032*	1				
DUM footwear	-0.0013	-0.0084	-0.0395*	-0.0666*	-0.0287*	1			
DUM machinery	0.0204*	0.0476*	-0.2296*	-0.2566*	-0.1106*	-0.0714*	1		
DUM wood	-0.0431*	-0.0925*	0.0476*	-0.0878*	-0.0378*	-0.0244*	-0.0940*	1	
DUM mineral	-0.0134*	0.0058	0.0046	-0.0294*	-0.0127	-0.0082	-0.0315*	-0.0108	1
DUM cloth	0.0114	-0.1098*	0.1325*	-0.1764*	-0.0760*	-0.0491*	-0.1890*	-0.0646*	-0.0216*

Appendix II. Description of variables

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max	
ldistance	23685	8.951	0.290	7.939	9.777	Distance
lgdp	23685	16.694	2.240	8.590	18.663	GDP of ACP country
lpop	23685	9.500	1.751	2.996	11.774	Population of ACP country
lgdpdecl	23685	20.449	0.987	16.909	21.451	GDP of EU country
lpopdecl	23685	10.356	0.968	6.087	11.319	Population of EU country
Lgdp/pop	23685	7.194	1.592	1.002	9.346	GDP per capita of ACP country
Lgdp/popdecl	23685	10.093	0.217	9.401	10.823	GDP per capita of EU country
freedomidindicator	23685	2.541	1.963	1.100	6.600	Freedom index measuring the economic freedom of ACP country
French colony	23685	0.045	0.208	0.000	1.000	Dummy for France and its ex-colonies
Non French colony	23685	0.194	0.395	0.000	1.000	Dummy for non-French country-pairs with colonial links in the past
SouthAfrica	23685	0.434	0.496	0.000	1.000	Dummy for South Africa
Dutydifference	23685	0.070	0.447	0.000	63.091	Difference between preferential and MFN duty
PREF	23685	-0.702	2.838	-11.728	11.689	Hypothetical value of preferences
dumagri	23685	0.193	0.395	0.000	1.000	Dummy for agricultural products
dumtext	23685	0.043	0.202	0.000	1.000	Dummy for textiles
dumfoot	23685	0.018	0.134	0.000	1.000	Dummy for footwear
dummach	23685	0.216	0.411	0.000	1.000	Dummy for machinery
dumwood	23685	0.031	0.174	0.000	1.000	Dummy for wood products
dummineral	23685	0.004	0.060	0.000	1.000	Dummy for mineral products
dumcloth	23685	0.115	0.319	0.000	1.000	Dummy for clothing products
agripref	23685	0.136	1.399	-11.728	11.689	Hypothetical value of preferences for agriculture products
textilepref	23685	-0.007	0.483	-7.684	6.359	Hypothetical value of preferences for footwear products
footpref	23685	-0.028	0.393	-8.217	6.741	Hypothetical value of preferences for textiles products
machinerypref	23685	-0.419	1.318	-8.680	8.446	Hypothetical value of preferences for machinery products
woodpref	23685	0.002	0.486	-8.112	6.999	Hypothetical value of preferences for wood products
mineralpref	23685	-0.002	0.246	-8.087	7.651	Hypothetical value of preferences for mineral products
clothpref	23685	0.039	0.895	-7.370	9.223	Hypothetical value of preferences for clothing products