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SURVEY OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR BOLIVIAN INDUSTRY

CONSUMER GOODS AND LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

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RESERVADO

I. SUMMARY

I. SUMMARY

A. OBJECTIVES

The objective of this study is to identify industrial development opportunities within the consumer goods and light industrial products sector of the Bolivian economy and to classify them according to their promise.

B. SCOPE

The consumer goods and light industrial products sector has been defined to include industries which manufacture the following types of goods and products:

1. textiles and garments;
2. tanned leather;
3. leather articles and apparel;
4. footwear of leather and other materials;
5. beverages;
6. products of plastic and rubber;
7. motorcycles, motorbicycles, bicycles, etc.;
8. watches and clocks;
9. photographic materials and apparatus;
10. toys and games.

The above listing is not complete but includes the principal groups of products in this sector and indicates the type of goods and products that characterize this sector as a whole.

Potential opportunities were examined within the geographic context of the five-nation Andean Subregion. We also considered the possibility of exporting certain consumer goods and light industrial products to the Cuenca del Plata area, LAFTA, and world markets.

C. APPROACH

The approach towards screening opportunities placed major emphasis on markets and on minimum economic scale of plant. Consideration was also given to the availability of resources.

The analysis was conducted by specialists with broad knowledge of the consumer goods and light industrial products sector, its products, and methods of manufacture. We reviewed published trade and production data for each of the five Andean countries. Particular attention was paid to the LAFTA computer print-out presenting import statistics for LAFTA members countries. United States Department of Commerce trade data were also used for reference purposes.

A large number of interviews were conducted in Bolivia with industrialists, government officials, and, where appropriate, with personnel from international organizations.

A number of tasks were conducted during the course of the study. First, a very large list of possibilities was consolidated

to more manageable proportions by considering only NABALALC four-digit categories.¹ This review of NABALALC classifications revealed 264 four-digit NABALALC product groups. They are listed in Appendix A, which tabulates imports by category into each of the five nations.

Appendix A includes the reported FOB imports by Bolivia and Ecuador from 14 trading partners for 1964 through 1968, for those years where this information was available. Similarly, Appendix A presents the CIF value of Colombian, Chilean, and Peruvian imports for 1964 through 1968. Also presented are total imports by LAFTA countries, excluding Bolivia and Ecuador since these were not reported in the LAFTA computer print out. In order to identify products actively traded between LAFTA countries we have included a column indicating the percentage of total LAFTA trade accounted by trade within the region in 1967, in those cases where it exceeded 10%.

Very little accuracy has been forfeited by considering only four-digit product groups since to treat individual product manufacture would be reaching for greater precision than other factors such as the accuracy of available market data would justify. Moreover, to study products individually would depart

¹ NABALALC is a product classification which has been adopted by the Andean Pact countries. Its categories, like those of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), are product oriented in contrast with such codifications as the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) which are industry oriented.

from reality, since manufacturing economics dictates that products utilizing the same technology and equipment should be included under one manufacturing roof.

The next step involved the screening of product categories on the basis of market criteria. Generally, a product category was retained for further analysis if imports into Bolivia exceeded US\$ 100,000 or if imports into the Andean Subregion exceeded US\$ 500,000 or if imports into LAFTA exceeded US\$ 1,000,000. Product groups whose imports into Bolivia are below US\$ 100,000 were judged to be insufficient to support a minimum economic scale of plant. Imports of product groups having a value of less than US\$ 500,000 into the Andean Subregion and less than US\$ 1,000,000 into LAFTA were also judged to be insufficient to support a minimum economic scale of plant, particularly taking into account that a Bolivian plant could not be expected to achieve 100% market penetration.

In addition, we retained those categories which might be combined with others to form an industrial enterprise provided that the value of imports for the combination met the minimum cut-off criteria. We were careful to retain also those categories which included any commodities that are unique products to Bolivia such as manufactures of llama, alpaca or vicuña.

This screening yielded 41 potential opportunities. Each of these was then analyzed to determine whether it was possible to economically produce the products covered by each opportunity in Bolivia. They were then classified into categories of high, medium, and low promise, according to criteria such as market size, labor intensity, backward and forward linkages, and value to weight ratio.

Finally, we determined whether any of the 41 product categories employed common manufacturing methods and, as a result, could be grouped into projects, and the projects into complexes. No complexes were apparent but certain inter-relationships between opportunities were revealed.

D. CONCLUSIONS

A significant number of opportunities exist in the consumer goods and light industrial products sector of the Bolivian economy. Tables 1, 2 and 3 present the opportunities identified by our study according to whether they show high promise (Table 1), medium promise (Table 2) and low promise (Table 3).

In the following paragraphs and in order more or less related to the level of promise, we discuss the high and medium promise opportunities.

TABLE 1

HIGH PROMISE CONSUMER GOODS AND LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS
OPPORTUNITIES

<u>NABALALC Code</u>	<u>Abbreviated Product Description</u>
91.01	Wrist watches, including pocket watches
61.02	Women, girls, infants outer-garments
87.09	Motorcycles, including motorbikes
87.10 and 97.01	Cycles not motorized, including bicycles and tricycles both for children and delivery use
42.03	Leather apparel
42.02	Leather travel goods
61.01	Men and boys outer-garments

TABLE 2

MEDIUM PROMISE CONSUMER GOODS AND LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS
OPPORTUNITIES

<u>NABALALC Code</u>	<u>Abbreviated Product Description</u>
40.10	Transmission belting of rubber
53.05	Wool, carded and combed
40.09	Pipe and tube of rubber
40.14	Other articles of rubber
56.05 and 56.06	Synthetic yarn
60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabric
61.03	Men and boys undergarments
97.03	Other toys and working models
61.05	Handkerchieves
62.03	Sacks and bags of textile material
55.09	Cotton woven fabric
61.04	Women, girls and infants undergarments
53.11	Woven wool fabric

TABLE 3

LOW PROMISE CONSUMER GOODS AND LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS
OPPORTUNITIES

<u>NABAIALC Code</u>	<u>Abbreviated Product Description</u>
93.03	Fountain pens, ballpoint pens and mechanical pencils
60.03	Stockings and socks, knitted or crocheted
97.02	Dolls
97.04	Parlor games
41.02	Tanned bovine cattle leather
51.04	Woven synthetic fabrics
56.04	Synthetic fibers prepared for spinning
60.05	Outer-garments, knitted or crocheted
90.07	Cameras and flash apparatus
56.07	Synthetic woven fabrics of discontinuous fiber
96.02	Other brooms and brushes of material, other than twigs or vegetable material
59.17	Textile fabrics for industrial usage
90.08	Projectors and sound recorders
90.09	Projectors and enlargers
58.10	Embroidery
53.07	Wool yarn

TABLE 3 (Cont.)

<u>NADIAALC</u> <u>Code</u>	<u>Abbreviated Product Description</u>
60.04	Knitted or crocheted undergarments
59.16	Textile conveyor or industrial belting
37.01	Photographic plates and film
37.02	Photographic materials, film in rolls
37.03	Sensitized photographic paper

1. Textiles Including Garments

The Bolivian textile industry includes the following segments:

- a. Manufacture of Garments
- b. Weaving and Knitting
- c. Spinning of Yarn
- d. Production of Fibers
- e. Manufacture of Special Purpose Textile Materials

Bolivia's opportunity to export textile products to the Andean Subregion is inhibited by the existence of well established textile industries in each of the Andean countries. In particular Colombia has a well developed and efficient textile industry. In view of this situation there is little or no opportunity for Bolivia to export yarns or fabrics to the Andean Subregion. On the other hand, five product categories comprising of outer garments and undergarments for women, girls, infants, men and boys and of handkerchieves are imported in significant quantities into the subregion and represent potential markets for Bolivia. In particular two categories, women, girls and infants outergarments, and men and boys outergarments are both opportunities of high promise when considered individually. When these five products, of which three are opportunities of medium promise, are grouped an opportunity for their export results. The market for this group of products in 1967 was as follows:

<u>Market</u>	<u>Value</u> (US\$)
Bolivia	455,000
Andean Subregion	4,897,000
LAFTA	14,807,000

It is not unreasonable that Bolivia could achieve a 20% market penetration in the Andean countries yielding nearly US\$1.0 million in sales plus additional sales in the Cuenca del Plata area. In order to achieve market penetration of this magnitude, taking into account a developed garment industry in each of the markets considered, a very aggressive and well organized marketing campaign would need to be conducted. Marketing and production would have to be oriented towards supplying high quality merchandise at competitive prices.

The implementation of this opportunity would also have a positive influence on the remainder of the textile industry in Bolivia. The export of garments would increase the demand for additional woven and knitted products and stimulate the development of Bolivia's textile industry.

2. Watches, Wrist and Pocket

Watches, particularly wrist watches, have been identified as a high promise opportunity for Bolivia. Imports of wrist watches into Bolivia in 1958, the Andean Subregion in 1967, and LAFTA in

1967 were US\$ 900,000; US\$ 3.4 million and US\$ 14.1 million, respectively.

Although there is some production of wrist watches in the Andean Subregion it is small and there still may remain an opportunity for Bolivia to satisfy as much as 50% of the market. The implementation of this project would need to be conducted in several phases. In the first phase all the components of the watch would be purchased and the watch assembled, lubricated and adjusted. The level of integration in this phase would probably not exceed 15%.

The second phase of the project would include the manufacture of watch cases either by stamping or coining and the fabrication of watch faces. When this step is combined with the manufacture of the crystals, the level of integration can be as high as 50%, which is comparable to that of virtually all watch manufacturers except for a very few who also produce watch movements. Most manufacturers of watches purchase movements from Japan, Switzerland and Germany.

The project would be relatively labor intensive and would require substantial training of the employees.

The minimum viable first phase plant would have sales of US\$ 100,000 and would require equipment investment of US\$ 30,000. The equivalent minimum economic plant would have sales of US\$ 400,000 and equipment investment of US\$ 75,000. Working capital requirements are estimated at 25% of sales, building investment at US\$ 40,000.

3. Motorcycles, Bicycles, etc.

This project includes motorcycles, motor-bicycles, bicycles, and tricycles. There are presently two bicycle plants in Bolivia; therefore the identification of bicycles and tricycles as an opportunity is dependent on whether Bolivia's existing industry can satisfy demand for these products.

A motorcycle plant would focus primarily on the Andean market which in 1967 imported motorcycles having a value estimated at US\$ 2.2 million; a supplementary market would be LAFTA which in the same year imported approximately US\$ 2.8 million. Apparently less than 10% of the market for motorcycles is satisfied by production within the Andean Subregion and LAFTA.

We anticipate that the manufacturing process would consist of fabricating the frame and components; the internal combustion engine and transmission would be purchased. The level of integration is estimated at approximately 50%.

Sales, equipment and building investment, and working capital for the minimum viable and minimum economic plants would be as follows:

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Sales</u> <u>US\$</u>	<u>Equipment</u> <u>Investment</u> US\$	<u>Working</u> <u>Capital</u> US\$	<u>Building</u> US\$
Minimum Viable	300,000	240,000	75,000	58,000
Minimum Economic	800,000	300,000	200,000	85,000

4. Leather

Tanned leather and articles and garments manufactured from leather represent a medium promise opportunity. Before this opportunity can be implemented, the industry must implement a program which would:

- a. improve the quality of the hides;
- b. utilize the idle capacity of existing tanneries and obtain technical assistance in the technology of tanning;
- c. organize itself to produce and market leather in foreign countries.

Once a supply of good quality leather is assured, Bolivia would be in a position to manufacture, primarily for export, travel goods and fashion garments. Merchandising assistance would be essential to the success of this project, particularly that part dealing with fashion goods.

Another area that should be investigated is the possibility for manufacturing products from the leather of llama, alpaca, and vicuña, for export to foreign countries.

5. Industrial Transmission Belting.

Transmission belting manufactured from rubber may be manually "laid up" and vulcanized with a relatively small investment. A minimum viable plant would require about US\$ 70,000 in sales per year and an investment of US\$ 50,000. Such a plant would only be sufficiently large to supply Bolivian belting requirements.

In order to justify a minimum economic plant, however, pipe and tube would also have to be manufactured. The total sales required by a minimum economic plant would be about US\$ 900,000; investment for equipment would be US\$ 475,000.

Imports of transmission belting and pipe and tube manufactured from rubber and industrial textile belting into the Andean Subregion and LAFTA in 1967 were approximately US\$ 12.5 million and US\$ 14.8 million, respectively.

It is expected that a plant manufacturing these three products could achieve sufficient penetration in the Andean and LAFTA markets to support a minimum economic plant.

6. Toys, Working Models, Parlor Games, and Dolls

This grouping and, in particular, toys and working models represents a medium promise opportunity. The imports of toys and working models in 1967 were approximately US\$ 378,000 in Bolivia and US\$ 3.8 million in the Andean Subregion.

A minimum viable plant would require sales of US\$ 200,000 to breakeven and equipment investment of US\$ 175,000; the minimum economic plant would require sales of US\$ 600,000 and an investment of US\$ 250,000. As a result the market in Bolivia is sufficient to support a minimum viable plant. If nominal penetration were achieved of the Andean market a minimum economic plant could be supported.

7. Cameras, Photographic Equipment, Photographic Emulsions in the Form of Plates, Roll Film and Paper

Photographic emulsions in the form of plates, film, and paper in combination with cameras and apparatus represents a medium promise opportunity. The manufacture of cameras and photographic materials can complement one another in a manner which can be highly profitable to the manufacturer.

E. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PREFEASIBILITY STUDY

The prefeasibility studies should include the following:

1. Motorcycles including motorbicycles;

2. wrist watches, including pocket watches;
3. toys and working models;
4. textiles and garments including outergarments and undergarments for women, girls, infants, men and boys;
5. leather apparel and leather travel goods;
6. transmission belting and other rubber articles.

II. CRITERIA FOR SELECTION AND RANKING OF OPPORTUNITIES

II. CRITERIA FOR SELECTION AND RANKING OF OPPORTUNITIES

In this chapter we describe the methodology used to identify opportunities and then to evaluate them in terms of their degree of promise for Bolivia. It is divided into two parts. The first part will describe the relationship between the consumer goods and light industrial products sector and Bolivia's existing industry. The second part will discuss the criteria employed in the analysis, screening and ranking of opportunities.

A. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CONSUMER GOODS AND LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS AND EXISTING INDUSTRY

The consumer goods and light industrial products sector is that which most closely parallels the existing industry in Bolivia. A potential opportunity identified as belonging to this sector, will in many cases have an existing industry counterpart. The opportunity survey members worked closely with those conducting the existing industry survey; in some cases team members played a dual role (i.e. were part of both the existing industry and opportunity survey teams).

A basic assumption in the analysis was that an opportunity identified in the consumer goods and light industrial products sector must first pass the test that the existing industry does not have underutilized capacity which when placed in operation would eliminate the opportunity to establish and implement a new

segment of this industry. For example, if the textile industry had excess capacity for weaving fine broad clothes (which it does not at present), this capacity would diminish if not eliminate the opportunity to install a new textile mill to weave this cloth and supply the needs of the market.

Along similar lines it is important to note that the other four Andean countries have existing industries which parallel that of Bolivia. Often they are bigger in scale and more efficient. Further it must be recognized that the industries which comprise this sector are identical to those that any nation would first implement as it initiates the process of industrialization. It is quite possible that minerals or petroleum or some other natural resource is first developed, particularly when it is exported to world markets, and in that sense precedes this form of industrialization. In most cases, however, industries manufacturing consumer goods and light industrial products are either first developed or quickly follow the development of a nation's natural resources. Some industries included in this sector such as motorcycles and watches are also notable exceptions to this rule.

There are two reasons why consumer goods and light industrial products industries are first implemented. First, consumer interest and demand for additional consumer products can be readily identified and hence presents a relatively low risk business venture. Second, the investment required to implement the required production capacity is frequently low.

The analysis of opportunities in the consumer goods and light industrial sector has taken full cognizance of these observations. It should not be concluded, however, that this sector does not have viable opportunities of high and medium promise but that frequent review of known sources of information will be required so that as changes in existing industry occur, opportunities should be reappraised taking these into account.

B. CRITERIA FOR SELECTION AND RANKING

Eight criteria were utilized in the analysis and screening of potential opportunities. They were:

- Market size
- Market trend
- Use of Bolivian raw materials (backward linkage)
- Labor intensivity
- Value to weigh
- Time required to implement
- Forward linkage
- Potential for profitability

In using these criteria for the identification and ranking of Bolivian opportunities in the consumer goods and light industrial products sector, some deserve more weight than other. Which ones are more important and their weight is a matter of judgement. Different analysts looking at the same criteria would probably tend to weigh them differently.

1. Market Size

Since one opportunity can exist only as there is a sufficiently large market, we gave the greatest and first attention to this criterion. Because of the necessity of an adequate market, only as a potential opportunity was found to be worthy by the market criterion, were the other criteria applied. Thus those possible industries that did not pass the market size criterion were discarded - no further attention was given them.

2. Market Trend

An important factor determining the extent of an opportunity is market trend; the greater the growth exhibited by a product or group of products the more promising the opportunity. Our evaluation assigned greater weight to products with sharply rising demand than to those whose demand was projected to be static or to increase slowly. Market trend was evaluated for the Bolivian, Andean, and LAFTA markets.

3. Use of Bolivian Raw Materials (Backward Linkage)

Any prospective industry that is expected to use raw materials that might economically be produced within the nation carries the virtue of "backward linkage". Since Bolivia is understandably and correctly concerned to find outlets for locally-produced raw materials, the probable demand for such materials by any considered

industry is an appropriate criterion. We did not reject potential opportunities which showed no backward linkage but the criterion was given substantial weight in the ranking of projects.

4. Labor Intensity

Because of substantial unemployment or underemployment of labor in Bolivia, when alternative projects or processes are under consideration the one that provides more jobs is considered to be better, other things being equal. Thus we regard labor intensity as an important factor, and it is used as a criterion in ranking projects.

5. Value to Weight

Bolivia because of its location and its topography is at a transport disadvantage, for most manufactured products, when competing in export markets or when using imported raw materials. To take this factor into account we determined the value to weight relationship for the products and raw materials involved in each opportunity. Higher ranking was given opportunities the materials and products of which carried higher value to weight ratios and would be, therefore, capable of absorbing relatively high transport costs.

6. Time to Implement

As a measure of the attractiveness of an opportunity, we have determined the time required to implement a project. We have given higher ranking to projects which can be implemented very quickly (within a year or so), than to those requiring a longer period of time. The definition of "implementation" is quite flexible since projects operating on a garage-scale with three or four employees can be put into operation virtually overnight. Our definition of "time to implement" is the time required to make plans, order equipment, construct buildings, receive equipment, find and train people, and manufacture the first batch of products. The operation may or may not break-even within the time indicated. On the other hand, an entrepreneur with hard work and good luck might achieve a profitable status very quickly.

7. Forward Linkage

Forward linkage is the effect of new industry output on other Bolivian industry. This is an important factor that needs to be considered in making opportunities since, for example, an industry with a large degree of forward linkage will have a much greater effect on the economy than one with smaller forward linkage. Each opportunity was evaluated according to the following:

- a. Products essential to many other industries; true industrial growth will not be complete without this industry.

- b. Feeds naturally into several other industries or one significant industry.
- c. Moderate effect on other industries as product input or manufacturing equipment.
- d. Little effect on other industries.
- e. No perceptible effect on other Bolivian manufacturing industries because e.g. the prospective industry produces consumer goods.

8. Potential for Profitability

Opportunities were also evaluated according to their potential for being profitable. This analysis was conducted on the basis of the plant having a share of the Bolivian, Andean and LATTA markets. It must be recognized that this rating is highly subjective and is based on our experience with similar industries in other parts of the world.

9. Other

Our selection and ranking of opportunities also considered other factors such as flexibility of scale of plant, anticipated market penetration of product to be manufactured, and magnitude of foreign exchange savings.

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III. SCREENING OF OPPORTUNITIES

III. SCREENING OF OPPORTUNITIES

Of the 264 NABALALC product groups considered (Appendix A) approximately 67 passed one or more of the three criteria for market size established. A list of these is presented in Table 4.

These 67 product categories were then screened and segregated into three groups. The first group consists of product categories eliminated for considerations other than insufficient market; these are presented in Table 5. Generally the reasons for elimination were: (1) Bolivia has an existing industry producing this product which is operating at well below capacity; and (2) the non-existence in Bolivia of a sufficient and continuous supply of the raw materials required to support the manufacture of the product. In specific cases we also eliminated products whose imports met one or more of the three market criteria initially set, because the minimum economic scale of plant required an even larger market to support it.

The second group of products consisted of those having minimum promise. Table 6 presents product categories identified as having minimum promise and the reason for this classification.

The third group of products consists of those having high,

TABLE 4

LIST OF PRODUCT CATEGORIES PASSING MARKET CRITERIA

1964 - 1968

(In U.S. Thousand Dollars)

<u>NABALALC CODE</u>	<u>PRODUCT DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA FOB</u>	<u>ECUADOR FOB</u>	<u>COLOMBIA CIF</u>	<u>CHILE CIF</u>	<u>PERU CIF</u>	<u>TOTAL LAFTA (EXC. BOL.-EC.)</u>	
1	22.05	Wine of fresh grapes; grape must with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol	1964	NR	NR	475	17	268	1,824
			1965			551	17	307	1,508
			1966			1,073	14	418	2,373
			1967			355	5	427	2,655
1	22.09	Spirits (other than those of heading No. 22.08); liqueurs and other spirituous beverages; compound alcoholic preparations (known as "concentrated extracts") for the manufacture of beverages	1964			770	1,530	1,246	10,526
			1965			668	1,446	1,582	10,669
			1966			2,831	333	1,851	13,890
			1967			1,045	200	2,124	14,207
1	36.05	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	1964	-	-	4	1	374	379
			1965	-	-	5	2	283	291
			1966	NA	NA	5	1	404	411
			1967	-	NA	6	1	213	220
L ₀	37.01	Photographic plates and film in the flat, sensitised, unexposed, of any material other than paper, paper-board or cloth	1964	79	121	-	45	543	4,927
			1965	27	163	332	24	570	7,689
			1966	54	122	833	220	646	7,784
			1967	43	129	452	298	803	8,095
			1968	72	153				
L ₀	37.02	Film in rolls, sensitised, unexposed, perforated or not	1964	42	51	1,531	764	743	11,839
			1965	61	134	316	946	712	12,794
			1966	62	65	1,360	1,046	859	17,220
			1967	102	90	562	724	787	18,641
			1968	60	91				

TABLE 4 (Cont.)

NABALALC CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	YEAR	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	CHILE	PERU	TOTAL	
			FOB	FOB	CIF	CIF	CIF	LAFTA (EXC. BOL-EC.)	
L.0	37.03	Sensitized paper, paperboard and cloth, unexposed or exposed but not developed	1964	75	126	653	534	976	6,452
			1965	84	134	300	490	1,465	6,374
			1966	113	133	803	776	1,419	7,857
			1967	123	161	358	840	1,143	7,432
			1968	132	152				
1	37.07	Other cinematograph film, exposed and developed, whether or not incorporating sound track, negative or positive	1964	13	12	575	413	270	5,521
			1965	7	8	381			
			1966	7	29	399	571	330	5,816
			1967	6	6	460	527	639	6,344
			1968	8	12				
1	37.08	Chemical products and flash light materials, of a kind and in a form suitable for use in photography	1964	5	6	186	106	156	1,037
			1965	9	20	85	119	119	1,113
			1966	9	11	215	117	143	1,473
			1967	14	24	137	95	195	1,691
			1968	11	18				
1	40.08	Plates, sheets, strip, rods and profile shapes, of unhardened vulcanized rubber	1964	6	39	53	134	162	916
			1965	7	53	34	165	237	893
			1966	3	38	66	173	283	1,035
			1967	17	62	41	87	349	935
			1968	17	67				
M.0	40.09	Piping and tubing of unhardened vulcanized rubber	1964	32	50	834	1,411	974	4,519
			1965	80	104	318	980	1,052	3,605
			1966	110	85	471	1,518	1,232	4,462
			1967	131	138	511	5,790	1,217	8,398
			1968	95	147				

TABLE 4 (Cont.)

NABALALC CODE		PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	YEAR	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	CHILE	PERU	TOTAL
				FOB	FOB	CIF	CIF	CIF	LAFTA (EXC. BOL-EC.)
M.0	40.10	Transmission, conveyor or elevator belts or belting, of vulcanized rubber	1964	147	67	369	780	703	2,752
			1965	115	88	598	577	1,220	2,750
			1966	112	86	1,674	984	1,194	4,505
			1967	116	120	519	1,238	2,508	5,126
			1968	146	128				
	40.11	Rubber tires, tire cases, interchangeable tire treads, inner tubes and tire flaps, for wheels of all kinds	1964	1,375	1,456	874	3,421	988	17,266
			1965	3,153	745	674	3,589	1,215	16,509
			1966	2,453	717	549	4,031	3,357	18,797
			1967	1,955	844	547	2,900	3,247	16,156
			1968	2,263	857				
1	40.13	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories (in- cluding gloves), for all purposes, of unhardened vulcanized rubber	1964	63	9	1	45	255	342
			1965	125	17	7	69	295	443
			1966	71	21	3	71	194	347
			1967	31	21	13	210	229	532
			1968	43	17				
M.0	40.14	Other articles of unhardened vulcanized rubber	1964	26	48	156	412	499	1,254
			1965	59	119	718	378	442	2,095
			1966	51	98	1,315	655	479	4,152
			1967	74	105	851	682	539	4,756
			1968	127	163				
L.0	41.02 A. Bovine cattle leather (including buffalo leather) and equine leather, except leather falling within heading No. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08 A. Calf leather	1964	37	23	-	-	579	2,033	
		1965	62	26	-	-	465	1,743	
		1966	63	11	8	-	625	2,412	
		1967	29	-	14	-	383	1,721	
		1968	23	7					

TABLE 4 (Cont.)

<u>NABALALC</u> <u>CODE</u>	<u>PRODUCT DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA</u> <u>FOB</u>	<u>ECUADOR</u> <u>FOB</u>	<u>COLOMBIA</u> <u>CIF</u>	<u>CHILE</u> <u>CIF</u>	<u>PERU</u> <u>CIF</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> <u>LAFTA</u> <u>(EXC. BOL-EC.)</u>	
H.0	42.02	Travel goods (for example: trunks, suitcases, hat-boxes, travelling-bags, haversacks, knapsacks, rucksacks, kitbags), handbags, wallets, purses, satchels, brief-cases, collar-boxes, dressing-cases, pouches, toilet-bags, tool-cases, and similar containers of leather or of composition leather, of vulcanized fibre, of artificial plastic sheeting of paperboard and of textile fabric	1954	40	25	233	75	120	1,069
			1955	55	18	64	84	177	1,063
			1956	102	19	118	50	191	1,034
			1957	72	20	221	88	256	1,375
			1958	30	24				
H.0	42.03	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, of leather or of composition leather	1954	25	15	426	261	173	1,794
			1955	32	22	96	152	23	654
			1956	33	15	211	268	33	1,306
			1957	23	15	181	356	122	1,872
			1958	20	14				
L.0	51.04	A. Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous), including woven fabrics of monofil or strip of heading No. 51.01 or 51.02 A. Of synthetic fibres	1954	6	18	90	4	-	238
			1955	224	653	2,724	1	8	3,365
			1956	520	688	4,414	-	25	5,000
			1957	556	803	3,183	565	27	4,378
			1958	614	625				
L.0	51.04	B. Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous), including woven fabrics of monofil or strip of heading No. 51.01 or 51.02 B. Of regenerated fibres	1954	35	40	1	1	19	562
			1955	607	415	1,412	-	56	1,553
			1956	617	425	1,859	-	20	2,120
			1957	584	577	861	1,317	35	2,441
			1958	187	444				

TABLE 4 (Cont.)

NADALALC CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	YEAR	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	CHILE	PERU	TOTAL	
			FOB	FOB	CIF	CIF	CIF	LAFTA (EXC. BOL-EC.)	
M.O.	53.05 A. Sheep's or lamb's wool or other animal hair (fine or coarse) carded or combed	1964	NR	NR	252	30	358	1,093	
		1965			71	52	355	961	
		1966	A. Wool and other animal hair, carded or combed, other than wool tops			113	68	2	492
						15	292	-	485
	53.05 B. Sheep's or lamb's wool or other animal hair (fine or coarse) carded or combed	1964	NR	NR	-	4,141	-	4,394	
		1965			-	3,732	-	3,972	
		1966			-	5,509	-	5,703	
		1967			-	6,766	-	7,032	
L.O.	53.07 Yarn of combed sheep's or lamb's wool (worsted yarn), not put up for retail sale	1964	111	14	-	-	1	1	
		1965	255	2	3	-	8	25	
		1966	232	2	-	-	5	37	
		1967	44	3	-	2	8	33	
		1968		61	4				
M.O.	53.11 Woven fabrics of sheep's or lamb's wool or of fine animal hair	1964	320	294	23	255	210	996	
		1965	537	774	18	174	315	907	
		1966	493	716	3	207	758	1,415	
		1967	380	536	19	324	692	1,538	
		1968		125	718				
1	55.06 Cotton yarn, put up for retail sale	1964	173	270	2	-	122	220	
		1965	142	306	1	-	83	220	
		1966	144	184	1	-	134	275	
		1967	120	226	-	9	176	323	
		1968		78	197				

TABLE 4 (Cont.)

<u>NABALALC</u> <u>CODE</u>	<u>PRODUCT DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA</u> <u>FOB</u>	<u>ECUADOR</u> <u>FOB</u>	<u>COLOMBIA</u> <u>CIF</u>	<u>CHILE</u> <u>CIF</u>	<u>PERU</u> <u>CIF</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> <u>LAFTA</u> <u>(EXC. BOL-EC)</u>
M.O	55.09 B. Other woven fabrics of cotton B. Other	1964	83	132	15	392	1,443	3,809
		1965	960	2,154	67	173	2,453	2,981
		1966	710	1,992	84	186	2,413	4,003
		1967	790	1,643	113	242	2,055	4,620
		1968	507	1,303				
L.O	56.04 A. Man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), carded or otherwise prepared for spinning A. Synthetic fibres	1964			177	-	-	452
		1965			50	-	4,020	4,393
		1966			4	-	6,249	7,539
		1967			2	136	5,994	8,725
M.O	56.05 A. Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), not put up for retail sale A. Of synthetic fibres	1964	1	5	6	-	-	6
		1965	105	59	12	-	170	233
		1966	278	8	1	-	203	244
		1967	469	16	1	119	224	392
		1968	1,064	25				
	56.05 B. Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), not put up for retail sale B. Of regenerated fibres	1964	145	13	1	-	-	160
		1965	226	19	3	-	49	84
		1966	223	24	1	-	61	79
		1967	144	3	-	2	28	50
		1968	191	-				
L.O	56.07 A. Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste) A. Of synthetic fibres	1964	16	24	3	-	-	3
		1965	127	174	1	-	-	117
		1966	253	613	-	-	-	164
		1967	324	514	-	-	-	200
		1968	257	673				

TABLE 4 (Cont.)

NABALALC CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	YEAR	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	CHILE	PERU	TOTAL
			FOB	FOB	CIF	CIF	CIF	LAFTA (EXC. BOL.-EC.)
56.07 B.	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste) B. Of regenerated fibres	1964	37	134	1	-	338	375
		1965	658	178	-	-	474	505
		1966	443	340	-	-	831	969
		1967	210	395	-	-	1,056	1,198
		1968	183	241				
L.O 58.10	Embroidery, in the piece, in strips or in motifs	1964	163	267	4	21	34	134
		1965	126	338	1	11	238	319
		1966	149	205	3	14	221	378
		1967	255	159	-	49	136	374
		1968	109	93				
1 59.01 A.	Wadding and articles of wadding; textile flock and dust and mill neps	1964	62	8	157	-	22	272
		1965	74	13	38	-	21	166
		1966	103	13	46	-	56	225
		1967	107	11	69	8	800	1,316
		1968	92	12				
1 59.04	Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, plaited or net	1964	12	17	54	2,977	2,526	5,625
		1965	11	42	58	3,051	2,337	5,492
		1966	15	45	80	2,633	1,736	4,530
		1967	41	147	61	455	1,440	2,087
		1968	20	94				
1 59.05	Nets and netting made of twine, cordage or rope, and made up fishing nets of yarn, twine, cordage or rope	1964	NA	4	73	1	2,395	2,469
		1965	1	24	18	1	5,147	5,214
		1966	-	52	27	-	3,300	3,441
		1967	-	75	82	757	1,150	2,055
		1968	NA	115				

TABLE 4 (Cont.)

<u>NABALALC</u> <u>CODE</u>	<u>PRODUCT DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA</u> <u>FOB</u>	<u>EQUADOR</u> <u>FOB</u>	<u>COLOMBIA</u> <u>CIF</u>	<u>CHILE</u> <u>CIF</u>	<u>PERU</u> <u>CIF</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> <u>LAFTA</u> <u>(EXC. BOL-EC.)</u>	
1	59.08	Textile fabrics impregnated or coated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials	1964	125	193	1	4	136	227
			1965	146	125	1	11	423	535
			1966	46	123	19	2	373	478
			1967	179	157	3	13	248	373
			1968	43	109				
L.0	59.16	Transmission, conveyor or elevator belts or belting, of textile material, whether or not strengthened with metal or other material	1964	2	8	99	530	19	836
			1965	-	-	53	665	45	1,116
			1966	1	3	217	733	79	1,541
			1967	-	7	129	51	63	754
			1968	3	1				
L.0	59.17	Textile fabrics and textile articles, of a kind commonly used in machinery or plant	1964			808	500	459	3,137
			1965			565	493	457	3,155
			1966			703	237	692	3,432
			1967			557	898	730	4,592
M.0	60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic nor rubberized	1964	59	147	1	11	126	239
			1965	83	227	-	26	49	989
			1966	77	153	6	22	79	953
			1967	103	273	1	11	111	1,143
			1968	66	252				
L.0	60.03	Stockings, under stockings, socks, ankle-socks, sockettes and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized	1964	70	31	57	21	83	760
			1965	145	27	8	20	33	1,017
			1966	172	17	27	15	38	920
			1967	136	9	33	11	54	836
			1968	41	17				

TABLE 4 (Cont.)

<u>NABALALC</u> <u>CODE</u>	<u>PRODUCT DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA</u> <u>FOB</u>	<u>ECUADOR</u> <u>FOB</u>	<u>COLOMBIA</u> <u>CIF</u>	<u>CHILE</u> <u>CIF</u>	<u>PERU</u> <u>CIF</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> <u>LAFTA</u> <u>(EXC. BOL-EC)</u>	
L.O	60,04	Under garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized	1964	119	15	1	71	22	96
			1965	144	22	1	94	14	241
			1966	113	38	2	79	23	332
			1967	81	15	1	73	30	462
			1968	34	24				
L.O	60,05	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized	1964	207	22	27	-	135	1,435
			1965	343	37	3	-	135	604
			1966	233	10	3	-	152	672
			1967	265	12	1	192	176	1,230
			1968	214	20				
H.O	61,01	Men's and boys' outer garments	1964	250	23	219	2,162	334	6,059
			1965	263	17	57	1,036	403	5,374
			1966	361	35	93	1,334	648	5,912
			1967	106	6	38	609	625	4,629
			1968	107	8				
H.O	61,02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments	1964	206	18	638	870	260	1,938
			1965	140	12	129	520	380	2,931
			1966	112	21	414	728	203	4,341
			1967	115	3	396	349	675	5,601
			1968	118	9				
H.O	61,03	Men's and boys' under garments, including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs	1964	52	22	426	261	173	1,794
			1965	61	29	96	152	28	634
			1966	47	45	211	268	33	1,306
			1967	42	9	181	356	122	1,672
			1968	11	9				

TABLE 4 (Cont.)

NAFOM/LC CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	YEAR	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	CHILE	PERU	TOTAL	
			FOB	FOB	CIF	CIF	CIF	LAPTA (EXC. BOL-EC.)	
M.O	61.04	Women's, girls' and infants' under garments	1954	85	1	996	-	189	1,389
			1955	65	14	116	-	255	808
			1956	41	25	417	-	375	1,256
			1957	99	14	356	116	303	1,578
			1958	38	13				
M.O	61.05	Handkerchieves	1954	19	66	41	29	252	433
			1955	77	78	10	44	314	587
			1956	115	77	5	38	265	557
			1957	93	41	7	70	160	437
			1958	41	45				
1	62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, curtains and others furnishing articles	1954	4	1	370	153	130	1,235
			1955	8	12	85	146	232	1,549
			1956	19	20	158	157	353	1,979
			1957	20	22	108	321	282	1,974
			1958	10	11				
M.O	62.03	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods	1954	708	71	-	3,932	4,465	8,515
			1955	1,010	44	-	4,255	6,352	10,872
			1956	1,071	9	-	5,232	5,130	10,383
			1957	1,045	14	1	3,779	6,330	10,577
			1958	910	18				
64.01	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or artificial plastic material	1954	6	4	14	47	111	458	
		1955	92	7	5	33	29	468	
		1956	63	1	17	58	62	564	
		1957	128	1	27	89	42	634	
		1958	14	1					

TABLE 4 (Conto.)

NAEAL-EC CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	YEAR	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	CHILE	PERU	TOTAL
			FOB	FOB	CIF	CIF	CIF	LAFPA (EXC. BOL-EC.)
64.02	Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather; footwear (other than footwear falling within heading No. 64.01) with outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic material	1964	67	3	132	842	95	1,747
		1965	125	3	29	520	97	1,444
		1966	95	5	44	153	127	1,290
		1967	144	11	60	192	133	1,247
		1968	77	11	-	-	-	-
H.0 87.09	Motor-cycles, auto-cycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without side-cars; side-cars of all kinds	1964	9	72	47	9	879	1,680
		1965	462	206	76	10	1,497	2,232
		1966	213	173	21	5	1,617	2,500
		1967	192	151	53	8	1,754	2,775
		1968	194	168	-	-	-	-
H.0 87.10	Cycles (including delivery tricycles), not motorized	1964	229	102	3	52	1,160	1,449
		1965	334	97	2	31	1,231	1,495
		1966	347	46	6	33	1,333	1,656
		1967	299	62	4	79	1,145	1,460
		1968	266	106	-	-	-	-
L.0 90.07	Photographic cameras; photographic flashlight apparatus	1964	71	48	188	47	414	4,566
		1965	104	45	43	79	393	4,633
		1966	100	23	63	46	578	6,801
		1967	108	23	96	241	289	6,455
		1968	81	22	-	-	-	-
L.0 90.08	Cinematographic cameras, projectors, sound recorders and sound reproducers; any combination of these articles	1964	31	31	137	173	340	2,209
		1965	28	31	91	134	222	2,117
		1966	29	18	56	242	273	3,247
		1967	35	52	185	60	273	3,249
		1968	44	31	-	-	-	-

TABLE 4 (Cont.)

<u>NABALALC</u> <u>CODE</u>	<u>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA</u> <u>FOB</u>	<u>ECUADOR</u> <u>FOB</u>	<u>COLOMBIA</u> <u>CIF</u>	<u>CHILE</u> <u>CIF</u>	<u>PERU</u> <u>CIF</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> <u>LAFTA</u> <u>(EXC. BOL-EC)</u>	
L.0	90.26	Gas liquid and electricity supply or production meters; calibrating meters therefor	1964	2	56	1,396	283	382	3,393
			1965	4	188	244	306	852	2,856
			1966	7	22	93	396	1,077	2,651
			1967	15	39	163	283	817	2,876
			1968	30	94				
H.0	91.01	Pocket-watches, wrist-watches and other watches, including stop-watches	1964	517	523	332	345	519	12,947
			1965	637	474	76	260	1,110	12,144
			1966	692	493	450	270	1,244	16,054
			1967	833	621	109	511	1,323	14,039
			1968	893	563				
1	91.04	Other clocks	1964	26	60	261	20	322	853
			1965	51	29	13	31	292	613
			1966	74	27	7	16	432	1,052
			1967	65	33	11	240	417	1,374
			1968	51	29				
	91.05	Time of day recording apparatus; apparatus with clock or watch movement (including secondary movement) or with synchronous motor, for measuring, recording or otherwise indicating intervals of time	1964	3	5	31	5	64	309
			1965	8	22	22	6	93	563
			1966	4	9	5	13	123	855
			1967	16	10	12	105	160	1,140
			1968	16	14				
	91.06	Time switches with clock or watch movement (including secondary movement) or with synchronous motor	1964	NR	1	22	6	0	48
			1965		5	4	6	29	349
			1966		1	53	6	43	520
			1967		-	60	207	37	1,020

TABLE 4 (Cont.)

<u>NABALALC</u> <u>CODE</u>	<u>PRODUCT DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA</u> <u>FOB</u>	<u>ECUADOR</u> <u>FOB</u>	<u>COLOMBIA</u> <u>CIF</u>	<u>CHILE</u> <u>CIF</u>	<u>PERU</u> <u>CIF</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> <u>LAFTA</u> <u>(EXC. BOL-EC.)</u>
92.12	Gramophone records and other sound recordings; matrices for the production of records, prepared record blanks, film for mechanical sound recording, prepared tapes, wires, strips and like articles of a kind commonly used for recording sound	1964	19	35	113	36	424	1,642
		1965	49	32	92	33	435	2,455
		1966	40	32	108	25	603	3,715
		1967	63	53	131	155	648	4,201
		1968	46	68				
1 94.02	Medical, dental, surgical or veterinary furniture (for example, operating tables, hospital beds with mechanical fittings); dentists' and similar chairs with mechanical elevation, rotating or reclining movements; parts of the foregoing articles	1964	12	23	88	45	82	778
		1965	29	62	59	65	201	814
		1966	73	37	73	63	1,034	1,759
		1967	39	683	70	321	170	990
		1968	26	50				
1 95.08	Moulded or carved articles of wax, of stearin, of natural gums or natural resins (for example, copal or rosin) or of modelling pastes, and other moulded or carved articles not elsewhere specified or included; worked, unhardened gelatin (except falling within heading No. 35.03) and articles of unhardened gelatin	1964	NA	-	-	154	257	635
		1965	NA	-	170	163	258	1,029
		1966	NA	1	363	212	229	1,813
		1967	NA	1	294	277	358	2,074
		1968	1	1				
L.0 96.02	Other brooms and brushes (including brushes of a kind used as parts of machines); paint rollers; squeegees (other than roller squeegees) and mops	1964	-	-	42	43	407	756
		1965	-	-	43	21	538	909
		1966	-	-	27	32	556	1,026
		1967	-	-	38	98	552	1,202
97.01	Wheeled toys designed to be ridden by children (for example, toy bicycles and tricycles and pedal motor cars); dolls' prams and dolls' push chairs	1964	349	14	6	116	179	-
		1965	343	50	0	89	182	-
		1966	223	47	2	81	79	-
		1967	232	62	2	11	94	-
		1968		54				

TABLE 4 (Cont.)

NABALALC CODE		PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	YEAR	BOLIVIA FOB	ECUADOR FOB	COLOMBIA CIF	CHILE CIF	PERU CIF	TOTAL LAFTA (EXC. BOL-EC.)
L.0	97.02	Dolls	1964	29	20	68	-	289	468
			1965	51	24	10	-	421	519
			1966	2	16	16	-	464	670
			1967	50	30	10	113	484	799
			1968	33	27				
L.0	97.03	Other toys; working models of a kind used for recreational purposes	1964	68	89	68	377	2,013	3,423
			1965	263	344	6	298	1,915	3,281
			1966	242	333	15	489	2,020	4,065
			1967	239	353	35	243	2,602	5,676
			1968	232	361				
L.0	97.04	Equipment for parlor, table and funfair games for adults or children (including billiard tables and pingtables and table-tennis requisites)	1964	5	20	19	32	102	937
			1965	39	49	14	11	74	458
			1966	38	93	16	13	146	392
			1967	89	89	17	44	69	634
			1968	30	30				
1	97.06	Appliances, apparatus, accessories and requisites for gymnastics or athletics; or for sports and outdoor games (other than articles falling within heading No. 97.04)	1964		30	117	90	150	1,675
			1965		87	43	154	241	1,361
			1966		36	42	143	307	1,426
			1967		45	31	205	294	1,892
			1968		34				
1	98.01	Buttons and button moulds, studs, cuff-links, and press-fasteners, including snap-fasteners and press-studs, blanks and parts of such articles	1964	11	28	34	19	434	551
			1965	47	78	38	46	385	551
			1966	56	58	6	24	432	583
			1967	40	49	13	20	402	633
			1968	30	39				

TABLE 4 (Cont.)

NABALALC CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	YEAR	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	CHILE	PERU	TOTAL	
			FOB	FOB	CIF	CIF	CIF	LAFTA (EXC. BOL-SC.)	
L.0	98.05	Fountain pens, stylograph pens and pencils (in- cluding ball point pens and pencils) and other pens, pen-holders, pencil-holders and similar holders, pro- pelling pencils and sliding pencils; parts and fitt- ings thereof, other than those falling within heading No. 98.04 or 98.05	1954	90	235	250	73	598	1,702
			1955	143	199	198	61	634	1,439
			1956	250	246	223	42	747	1,354
			1957	255	249	211	304	745	2,236
			1958	183	376				
1	98.15	Vacuum flasks and other vacuum vessels, complete with cases; parts thereof; other than glass liners	1954	8	2	-	48	474	717
			1955	9	13	44	78	450	726
			1956	12	7	272	36	347	644
			1957	45	18	65	42	768	1,081
			1958	19	12				

TABLE 5

PRODUCT CATEGORIES PASSING MARKET CRITERION BUT ELIMINATED FOR OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

<u>NABALALC</u> <u>Code</u>	<u>Product Description</u>	<u>Comment</u>
40.11	Rubber tires, tire cases, interchangeable tire treads, tubes and tire flaps, from wheels of all types	Existing industry in Bolivia currently operating at well below capacity and should be in a position to take advantage of this opportunity. Treated in existing industry survey.
53.05.3	Wool tops	Wool tops are costly to transport because in order for the fibers not to separate they require substantial protection. Also wool tops are a blend of different types of wool and Bolivia would need to import varieties of wool, other than those already produced in the country, in order to manufacture a saleable top. As a result of these two factors wool tops are generally blended and produced at the point of use rather than at the point of fiber origin.
56.05.2	Yarn of man-made regenerated fibers (discontinuous or waste) not put up for retail sale	Regenerated fiber is manufactured from old clothes, rags, other textile materials, remnants, and waste fiber. It is unlikely that a sufficient and consistent supply of the raw material required to produce regenerated fibers exists in Bolivia.
56.07.2	Woven fabrics of regenerated fibers	Unlikely that a sufficient and continuous supply of the raw materials required to produce regenerated fibers exists in Bolivia.
64.01	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber and artificial plastic material	Existing industry operating at well below capacity and should be in a position to supply growth in Bolivian market. Shoe industry is well established in the other Andean countries and it would be difficult for Bolivia to compete.
64.02	Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather; footwear (other than footwear falling within 64.01) with outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic material	Existing industry operating at well below capacity and should be in a position to supply growth in Bolivian market. Shoe industry is well established in the other Andean countries and it would be difficult for Bolivia to compete.

TABLE 5 (Cont.)

<u>NABALALC Code</u>	<u>Product Description</u>	<u>Comment</u>
91.05	Time of day recording apparatus; apparatus with clock or watch movement (including secondary movement) or with synchronous motor for measuring, recording, or otherwise indicating intervals of time	Market insufficient to support minimum economic sized plant.
91.05	Time switches with clock or watch movement (including secondary movement) or with synchronous motor	Market insufficient to support minimum economic sized plant.
92.12	Gramophone records and other sound recordings; matrices for the production of records, prepared record blanks, film for mechanical sound recording, prepared tapes, wires, strips and line articles of a kind commonly used for recording sound	Major part of imports in this category consists of prerecorded records which are artistic in nature and on which copyrights exist. Record blanks are currently produced in Bolivia.

TABLE 6

LIST AND ANALYSIS OF PRODUCT CATEGORIES HAVING MINIMUM PROMISE

<u>NABALALC</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Comment</u>
22.05	Wine of fresh grapes; grape must be with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol.	Bolivian opportunity dependent upon the existence of local vineyards producing wine grapes with appropriate sugar asset and water ratios.
22.09	Spirits (other than those of heading No. 22.03); liqueurs and other spirituous beverages; compound alcoholic preparations (known as "concentrated extracts") for the manufacture of beverages	Since less than 10% of this classification originates in LAFTA for 1967, it is assumed that the market is constituted by "prestige" imports of liquors, largely from Great Britain and Europe.
36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	Only Peru in Andean Subregion imports matches. It is likely that in the near future will add to domestic capacity and reduce or eliminate imports.
37.07	Other cinematograph film, exposed and developed, whether or not incorporating sound track, negative or positive	Includes import of cinematograph films including feature, documentary news and educational films. With minor exceptions unlikely Bolivia could export these products.
40.08	Plates, sheets, strip, rods and profile shapes, of unhardened vulcanized rubber	Even though this category satisfies minimum import screening requirement, total market is not sufficient to support minimum economic scale of plant.
37.08	Chemical products and flash light materials, of a kind and in a form suitable for use in photography	Includes import of cinematograph films including feature, documentary news and educational films. With minor exceptions unlikely Bolivia could export these products.
40.13	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories (including gloves), for all purposes, of unhardened vulcanized rubber	Even though this category satisfies minimum import screening requirement, total market is not sufficient to support minimum economic scale of plant.
55.06	Cotton yarn, put up for retail sale	This product category includes remercerized thread, dyed or bleached. It is unlikely that a sufficient market penetration could be achieved to support a minimum economic scale of plant.
56.05	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), not put up for retail sale	Bolivia accounts for a significant portion of imports by the Andean Subregion. It is anticipated that in the near future the existing textile industry will begin to spin this type of yarn.
59.01	Wadding and articles of wadding; textile flock and dust and mill neps	These products are manufactured from by-products of the textile industry. Bolivian textile industry at present insufficiently large to supply a sufficient quantity of these raw materials.
59.04	Twine cordage, ropes and cables, plaited or not	Significant Chilean and Peruvian imports are diminishing. It is expected that in near future these countries will be self-sufficient.

TABLE 6 (Cont.)

<u>NABALALC</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Comment</u>
59.05	Nets and netting made of twine, cordage or rope, and made up fishing nets of yarn, twine, cordage or rope	Significant Peruvian imports are diminishing and it is expected that Peru in the near future will be self-sufficient.
59.08	Textile fabrics impregnated or coated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials	Andean Market is insufficient to support a minimum economic scale of plant. Market penetration by Bolivian products uncertain.
62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen; curtains and other furnishing articles	Insufficient flax availability in Bolivia for linen production.
64.01	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or artificial plastic material	Bolivian existing industry currently operating at 50% of capacity. Sufficient capacity therefore to supply Andean market if existing industry were to solve its many problems.
64.02	Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather; footwear (other than footwear falling within heading No. 64.01) with outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic material	Bolivian existing industry currently operating at 50% of capacity. Sufficient capacity, therefore, to supply Andean market if existing industry were to solve its many problems.
90.26	Gas, liquid and electricity supply or production meters; calibrating meters therefor	To be included in metal working sector with geodesic instruments.
91.04	Other clocks	The market is too diverse to be supplied by one economic sized plant.
92.12	Gramophone records and other sound recordings; matrices for the production of records, prepared record blanks, film for mechanical sound recording, prepared tapes, wires, strips and like articles of a kind commonly used for recording sound	Photograph reference and pre-recorded tapes originate outside the Andean Sub-region and LATPA. Existing industry manufactures unrecorded records.
94.02	Medical, dental, surgical or veterinary furniture (for example, operating tables, hospital beds with mechanical fittings); dentists' and similar chairs with mechanical elevating, rotating or reclining movements; parts of the foregoing articles	Highly specialized type of furniture. Market is insufficient to justify minimum economic scale of plant.
95.03	Moulded or carved articles of wax, of stearin, of natural gums or natural resins (for example, copal or resin) or of modelling pastes, and other moulded or carved articles not elsewhere specified or included; worked, unhardened gelatin (except gelatin falling within heading No. 35.03) and articles of unhardened gelatin	Penetration into Andean market is not expected to be sufficient to justify minimum economic scale of plant.

NAB/LALC

Description

Comment

97.06	Appliances, apparatus, accessories and requisites for gymnastics or athletics, or for sports and outdoor games (other than articles falling within heading No. 97.04)	The great diversity of products in this classification prohibits the <u>establishment</u> of a minimum economic size plant.
98.01	Buttons and button moulds, studs, cuff-links, and press-fasteners, including snap-fasteners and press-studs, blanks and parts of such articles	Andean market is insufficient to support a minimum economic scale of plant. The investment for equipment and machinery is particularly high.
98.05	Pencils (other than pencils of heading No. 98.03), pencil leads, slate pencils, crayons and pastels, drawing charcoals and writing and drawing chalks; tailors' and billiards chalks	Being considered as part of the forest products opportunity survey. The other products covered by this category are too diverse to justify a <u>minimum</u> economic scale of plant.

medium or low promise as an opportunity. The ranking of these products into the three categories of opportunities was conducted according to the criteria discussed in Section B of Chapter 2 and is presented in Table 7.

TABLE 7
EVALUATION OF OPPORTUNITIES

NABALALC Code	Product Description	Market Trend			Utilisation Of Bolivian Raw Materials	Labor Intensivity	Value To Weight	Time Required To Implement	Forward Linkage	Potential for Profitability For Plant Supplying the Following Markets			Ranking According To Promise
		Bolivia	Andean Subregion	LATPA						Bolivian	Andean	LATPA	
37.01	Photographic plates and film in the flat, sensitised, unexposed of any material other than paper, paperboard or cloth.	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Poor	Fair	Excellent	Low
37.02	Film in rolls, sensitised, unexposed, perforated or not.	Fair	Poor	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Poor	Fair	Excellent	Low
37.03	Sensitised paper, paperboard and cloth, unexposed or exposed but not developed.	Good	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Poor	Fair	Excellent	Low
40.09	Piping and tubing of unhardened vulcanized rubber.	Good	Excellent	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Good	Medium
40.10	Transmission, conveyor or elevator belts or belting of vulcanized rubber.	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Good	Medium
40.14	Other articles of unhardened vulcanized rubber.	Good	Good	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Medium
41.02	Bovine cattle leather.	Poor	Poor	Poor	Excellent	Good	Poor	Good	Excellent	Poor	Poor	Good	Low
42.02	Leather travel goods.	Poor	Fair	Fair	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	High
42.03	Leather apparel.	Poor	Poor	Poor	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	High
51.04	Woven fabrics of man-made fibers.	Good	Poor	Good	Poor	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Low
55.05	Sheep or lamb's wool or other animal hair carded or combed other than wool tops	Fair	Excellent	Good	Fair	Fair	Poor	Good	Poor	Good	Excel.	Good	Medium

TABLE 7 (Cont.)

NABALAJC Code	Product Description	Market Trend			Utilization Of Bolivian Raw Materials	Labor Intensivity	Value To Weight	Time Required To Implement	Forward Linkage	Potential for Profitability For Plant Supplying the Following Markets			Ranking According To Promise
		Bolivia	Andean Subregion	LAFTA						Bolivian	Andean	LAFTA	
53.07	Yarn or carded sheep or lamb wool.	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Low
53.11	Woven fabrics of sheep or lamb wool or of fine animal hair.	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Good	Good	Fair	Medium
55.09	Other woven fabrics of cotton.	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Medium
56.04	Synthetic fibers prepared for spinning.	Fair	Good	Excellent	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Low
56.05	Synthetic yarn discontinuous or waste not for retail sale.	Excellent	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor	Medium
56.06	Synthetic yarn discontinuous or waste for retail sale.	Excellent	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor	Medium
56.07	Synthetic woven fabrics of discontinuous or waste fiber.	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Low
58.10	Embroidery, in the piece, in strips or in motifs.	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Low
59.16	Transmission, conveyor, or elevator belts or belting, of textile material, whether or not strengthened with metal or other material.	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Excellent	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Low
59.17	Textile fabrics and textile articles of a kind commonly used in machinery or plant.	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor	Fair	Poor	Good	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Low
60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic nor rubberized.	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Medium

TABLE 7 (Cont.)

NADALALC Code	Product Description	Market Trend			Utilization Of Bolivian Raw Materials	Labor Intensivity	Value To Weight	Time Required To Implement	Forward Linkage	Potential for Profitability For Plant Supplying the Following Markets			Ranking According To Promise
		Bolivia	Andean Subregion	LAFTA						Bolivian	Andean	LAFTA	
60.03	Stockings, under-stockings, socks, sockettes and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized.	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Excellent	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Low
60.04	Undergarments knitted or crocheted, not elastic not rubberized.	Poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Good	Poor	Excellent	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Low
60.05	Outer-garments and other articles knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized.	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	Good	Poor	Excellent	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Low
61.01	Men's and boys' outer-garments.	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Excellent	Fair	Excellent	Poor	Excellent	Excel.	Good	High
61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments.	Fair	Good	Excellent	Fair	Excellent	Fair	Good	Poor	Excellent	Excel.	Good	High
61.03	Men's and boys' under-garments.	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Excellent	Fair	Good	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Medium
61.04	Women's, girls' and infants' under garments.	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Excellent	Fair	Good	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Medium
61.05	Handkerchieves.	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Fair	Excellent	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Medium
62.03	Sacks and rags of a kind used to pack goods.	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Poor	Good	Excel.	Good	Medium
87.09	Motorcycles.	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Excellent	Fair	Excellent	Poor	Excellent	Excel.	Excellent	High
87.10	Cycles (including delivery tri-cycles) not motorized.	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Excellent	Fair	Excellent	Poor	Excellent	Excel.	Excellent	High
90.07	Photographic cameras; photographic flashing apparatus.	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Good	Excellent	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Low
90.08	Cinematographic cameras, projectors, sound recorders and sound reproducers.	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Good	Excellent	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Low

TABLE 7 (Cont.)

NABALALC Code	Product Description	Bolivia	Subregion	LAPTA	Utilization Of Bolivian Raw Materials	Labor Intensivity	Weight	Time Required To Implement	Forward Linkage	Potential for Profitability For Plant Supplying the Following Markets			Ranking According To Promise
										Bolivian	Andean	LAPTA	
90.09	Image projectors (other than cinematographic projectors); photographic (except cinematographic) enlargers and reducers.	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Low
91.01	Pocket watches, wrist watches and other watches, including stop watches.	Excellent	Excellent	Fair	Poor	Excellent	Excellent	Good	Poor	Excellent	Excel.	Excellent	High
96.02	Other brooms and brushes (including brushes of a kind used as parts of machines; paint rollers, squeegees).	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Excellent	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Low
97.01	Wheeled toys designed to be ridden by children; dolls' prams and push chairs.	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Excellent	Fair	Excellent	Poor	Excellent	Excel.	Excellent	High
97.02	Dolls.	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Poor	Excellent	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Low
97.03	Other toys; working models used for recreational purposes.	Poor	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Poor	Good	Poor	Good	Good	Excellent	Medium
97.04	Equipment for parlor, table and funfair games for adults or children.	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Good	Poor	Excellent	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Low
98.03	Fountain pens, stylograph pens and pencils and other pens, pen holders, pencil holders, and similar holders.	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Low

IV. DISCUSSION OF OPPORTUNITIES

IV. DISCUSSION OF OPPORTUNITIES

A. TEXTILES INCLUDING GARMENTS

The opportunity for expanding Bolivia's textile industry will primarily depend on the extent of textile imports by Bolivia, the Andean Subregion and perhaps LAFTA and on its competitiveness in these markets.

1. Imports and Consumption

Table 8 presents imports by Bolivia, the Andean Subregion, and LAFTA of textiles, the raw materials from which textiles are manufactured, and textile products such as garments and handkerchieves ¹ for 1964 through 1967 and for 1968 when statistics were available.

a. Bolivia

Bolivian imports of textiles steadily increased over the period examined. The data indicate, however, a general decline in textile imports between 1967 and 1968. These resulted from certain prohibitions and restrictions that were placed on the imports of specific products in 1967 for a period of one year. In most cases the restrictions and prohibitions were relaxed and it is quite likely that normal growth patterns were resumed.

¹ For purposes of this chapter textiles, the raw materials from which textiles are manufactured and textile products will be referred to as textiles.

TABLE 8

IMPORTS BY ANDEAN AND LAFTA COUNTRIES OF TEXTILE PRODUCTS AND RAW MATERIALS UTILIZED IN MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILE PRODUCTS

1954 - 1968

(In Thousand U.S. Dollars)

<u>NABALALC Code</u>	<u>Product Description</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Bolivia</u>	<u>Ecuador</u>	<u>Colombia</u>	<u>Chile</u>	<u>Peru</u>	<u>Total Andean Subregion</u>	<u>Total LAFTA Except Bolivia and Ecuador</u>
51.04	Woven fabrics of man-made fibers (continuous)								
	1. Of synthetic fibers	1964	6	18	90	4	-	118	258
		1965	224	653	2,724	1	8	3,610	3,385
		1966	520	688	4,414	-	25	5,647	5,000
		1967	536	808	3,189	565	27	5,125	4,378
		1968							
	2. Of regenerated fibers	1954	35	40	1	1	19	96	562
		1955	607	415	1,412	-	56	2,490	1,553
		1956	647	426	1,859	-	20	2,952	2,120
		1967	584	577	861	1,317	35	3,374	2,441
		1968	187	444					
53.05	Sheep's or lamb's wool or other animal hair (fine or coarse) carded or combed								
	1. Wool and other animal hair, carded or combed other than wool tops	1964	N.A.	N.A.	252	30	358		1,093
		1965	N.A.	N.A.	71	52	355		961
		1966	N.A.	N.A.	113	68	2		492
		1967	N.A.	N.A.	15	292	-		
53.07	Yarn of combed sheep's or lamb's wool (worsted yarn)	1964	111	14	-	-	1	126	1
		1965	255	2	3	-	8	268	23
		1966	232	2	-	-	5	239	37
		1967	44	3	-	2	8	57	33
		1968	81	4					

RESERVADO

TABLE 8 (Cont.)

<u>NABALALC</u> <u>Code</u>	<u>Product Description</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Bolivia</u>	<u>Ecuador</u>	<u>Colombia</u>	<u>Chile</u>	<u>Peru</u>	<u>Total Andean Subregion</u>	<u>Total LAFTA Except Bolivia and Ecuador</u>
53.11	Woven fabrics of sheep's or lamb's wool	1964	320	294	23	255	210	1,102	996
		1965	537	774	18	174	315	1,818	907
		1966	498	716	3	207	758	2,182	1,415
		1967	380	588	19	324	692	2,003	1,558
		1968	125	718					
55.09	Other woven fabrics of cotton-undressed, not mercerized	1964	83	132	15	382	1,443	2,055	3,809
		1965	960	2,134	67	173	2,433	5,707	2,981
		1966	710	1,992	84	186	2,413	5,385	4,003
		1967	730	1,643	113	242	2,855	5,643	4,600
		1968	507	1,303					
56.05	Yarn of man-made (discontinuous or waste) fibers, not put up for retail sale 1. Of synthetic fibers	1964	1	5	6	-	-	12	6
		1965	105	59	12	-	170	346	253
		1966	278	8	1	-	203	490	244
		1967	469	16	1	119	224	929	392
		1968	1,064	25					
56.07	Woven fabric of man-made fibers (dis- continuous or waste) 1. Of synthetic fibers	1964	16	24	3	-	-	43	3
		1965	127	174	1	-	-	302	117
		1966	253	613	-	-	-	866	164
		1967	324	514	-	-	-	838	200
		1968	257	673				930	
58.10	Embroidery, in the piece, in strips or in motifs	1964	163	267	4	21	34	484	134
		1965	126	338	1	11	238	714	319
		1966	149	203	3	14	221	590	378
		1967	265	169	-	49	136	619	374
		1968	109	98					

TABLE 8 (Cont.)

<u>NABALALC</u> <u>Code</u>	<u>Product Description</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Bolivia</u>	<u>Ecuador</u>	<u>Colombia</u>	<u>Chile</u>	<u>Peru</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Andean</u> <u>Subregion</u>	<u>Total LAFTA</u> <u>Except Bolivia</u> <u>and Ecuador</u>
59.16	Transmission, conveyor or elevator belts or belting, of textile material, whether or not strengthened with metal	1964	2	8	99	530	19	658	836
		1965	-	-	53	686	43	782	1,116
		1966	1	3	217	733	79	1,033	1,341
		1967	-	7	129	51	63	250	754
		1968	3	1					
59.17	Textile fabrics and textile articles of a kind used commonly in machinery or plant	1964			808	500	459		3,137
		1965			566	493	457		3,155
		1966			708	257	692		3,482
		1967			537	898	730		4,392
		1968							
60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic or rubberized	1964	59	147	1	11	126	344	299
		1965	83	227	-	26	49	385	989
		1966	77	156	6	22	79	340	953
		1967	103	273	1	11	111	499	1,143
		1968	66	252					
60.03	Stockings, under-stockings, socks, ankle-socks, sockettes and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized	1964	70	31	57	21	83	262	760
		1965	145	27	8	20	38	238	1,017
		1966	172	17	27	15	38	259	920
		1967	136	9	33	11	54	243	836
		1968	41	17					
60.04	Under-garments knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized	1964	119	15	1	71	22	228	96
		1965	144	22	1	94	14	275	241
		1966	113	38	2	79	23	255	332
		1967	81	15	1	73	30	210	462
		1968	34	24					
60.05	Other garments and other articles knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized	1964	207	22	27	-	135	391	1,435
		1965	343	37	3	-	136	519	604
		1966	233	10	3	-	162	408	672
		1967	265	12	1	192	176	646	1,250
		1968	214	20					

TABLE 8 (Cont.)

<u>NABALALC Code</u>	<u>Product Description</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Bolivia</u>	<u>Ecuador</u>	<u>Colombia</u>	<u>Chile</u>	<u>Peru</u>	<u>Total Andean Subregion</u>	<u>Total LAFTA Except Bolivia and Ecuador</u>
61.01	Men's and boys' outer-garments	1964	250	23	218	2,162	332	2,905	6,059
		1965	263	17	57	1,606	403	2,426	5,374
		1966	361	35	93	1,434	648	2,571	5,912
		1967	106	6	38	609	626	1,385	4,629
		1968	107	8					
61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' under-garments	1964	206	18	698	870	260	2,052	1,993
		1965	140	12	129	520	390	1,181	2,551
		1966	112	21	414	728	205	1,478	4,341
		1967	115	3	353	349	673	1,536	5,601
		1968	118	9					
61.03	Men's and boys' under-garments	1964	52	22	426	261	173	934	1,794
		1965	61	29	96	152	28	356	654
		1966	47	45	211	268	33	604	1,306
		1967	42	9	181	356	122	710	1,872
		1968	11	9					
61.04	Women's, girls' and infants' under-garments	1964	35	1	996	-	189	1,271	1,839
		1965	63	14	116	-	266	459	808
		1966	41	25	417	-	375	858	1,266
		1967	99	14	366	116	305	898	1,578
		1968	38	13					
61.05	Handkerchieves	1964	19	66	41	29	252	407	443
		1965	77	78	10	44	314	523	587
		1966	115	77	5	38	266	501	557
		1967	93	41	7	70	160	371	407
		1968	41	45					
62.03	Socks and bags	1964	708	71	-	3,632	4,455	9,076	8,543
		1965	1,040	44	-	4,236	6,332	11,642	10,872
		1966	1,071	9	-	5,282	5,180	11,542	10,883
		1967	1,045	14	1	3,779	6,380	11,219	10,577
		1968	910	18					

The type of textiles imported by Bolivia during the 1964-1968 period has shifted significantly; particularly important is the increase in imports of synthetic textiles and the decline in wool textile imports. This trend probably indicates a shift in the preference of the Bolivian consumer towards synthetic textiles in combination with an increase in domestic wool production capacity.

In the future it is expected that the demand for textile products in Bolivia will increase in line with population growth and gross domestic product. Our experience with textile consumption in other countries has indicated that as the per capita gross domestic product of a country increases per capita consumption of textiles also rises. To illustrate this we collected and compared data for 29 countries on per capita textile consumption and per capita gross domestic product (Table 9). On the basis of this data, a regression line was determined which clearly indicates that the higher a country's per capita domestic product the greater the per capita consumption of textiles (Figure 1).

Using this analytical framework we have estimated that Bolivian per capita consumption of textiles will increase from 2.68 kilograms in 1970 to 2.95 kilograms in 1975, to 3.18 kilograms in 1980 and to 3.52 kilograms in 1985. The increase in per capita textile consumption in Bolivia between 1970 and 1985 thus would be approximately 31%. Further stimulus to total

TABLE 9

COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA TEXTILE CONSUMPTION AND PER CAPITA
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES

1964 - 1967

Country	Textile Consumption		Gross Domestic Product (US\$ Per Capita)	Population (Million)
	Per Capita (Kilograms)	Total (1000 Metric Tons)		
United States	20.3	4,050	3,679	199.1
Sweden	16.9	133	2,751	7.9
United Kingdom	14.9	825	1,715	55.1
Japan	13.0	1,295	1,118	99.9
France	9.9	491	1,999	49.5
Spain	6.7	216	767	32.3
Turkey	6.6	215	315	32.7
Argentina	6.3	146	600	23.3
Chile	5.7	52	547	9.1
Syria	5.6	31	213	5.5
Uruguay	5.5	15	581	2.8
U.A.R.	4.9	151	161	30.9
Iraq	4.8	43	285	8.7
Mexico	4.6	209	520	45.7
Brazil	4.1	352	291	85.7
Colombia	4.1	78	301	19.2
Jordan	4.1	8	243	2.0
Thailand	3.0	97	140	32.7
Peru	2.9 ^b	360 ^c	266	12.4
Ecuador	2.6 ^b	14 ^c	216	5.5
Ghana	2.5	20	230	8.1
Paraguay	2.5	5	211	2.2
Bolivia	2.4 ^b	11 ^c	149	4.6
Dominican Republic	2.3	9	253	3.9
India	2.2	1,120	77	511.1
Honduras	2.2	6	236	2.3
Sudan	2.1	29	100	14.4
Pakistan	2.0	238	121	120.2
Guyana	1.9	1	310	.7

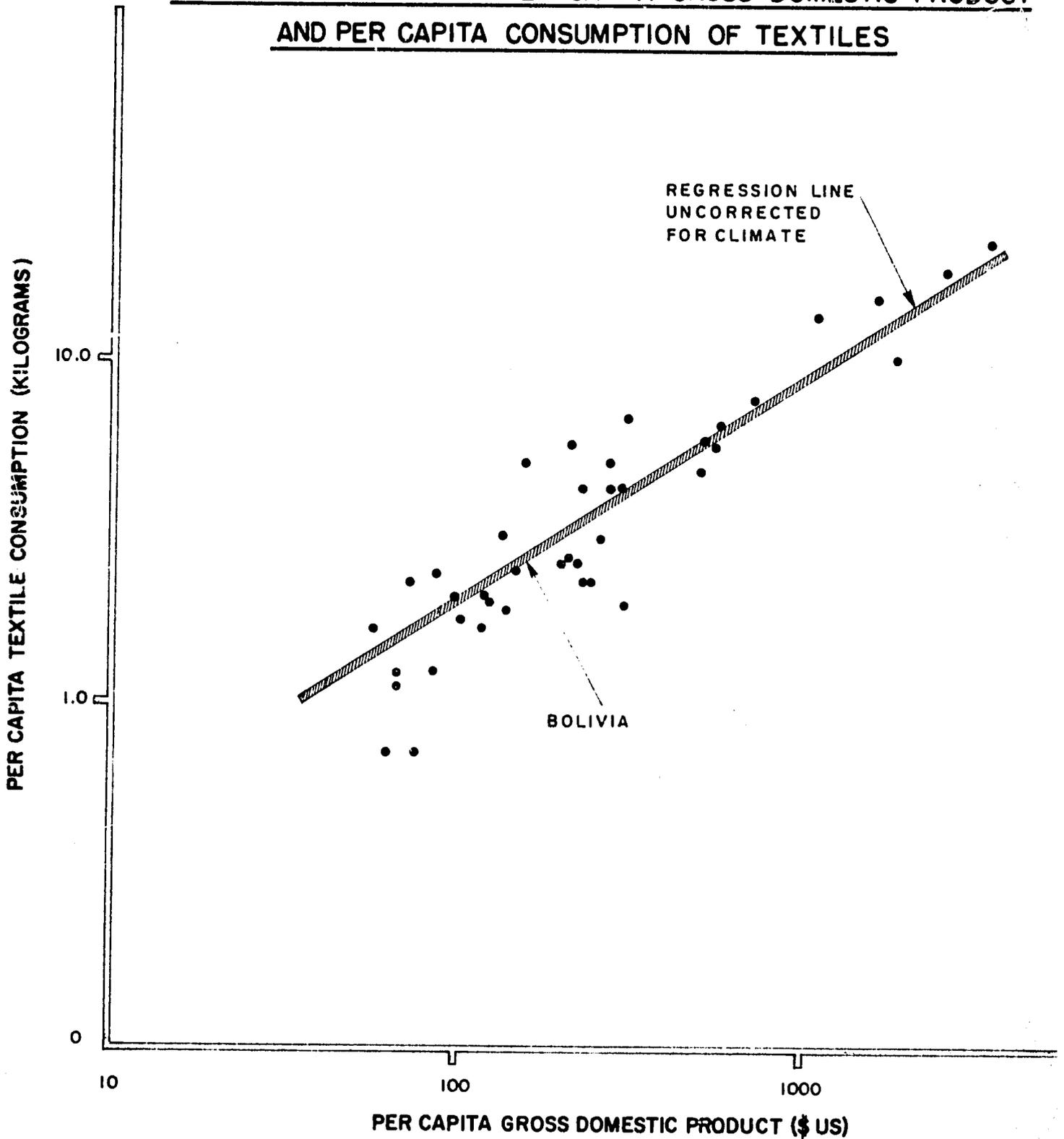
b
Estimates of per capita textile consumption by the Comité Textil de la Sociedad Nacional de Industrias, Lima, Perú.

c
ADL estimates.

Source: Textile consumption data from Per Capita Fiber Consumption, 1964-1967 Food and Agriculture Organization, 1970, Rome; National Income and GDP data from Statistical Year-book, 1969, United Nations, New York, 1970, pp. 557-562; Population data from Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, September, 1970, Vol. 24, No. 9, United Nations, N.Y., 1970, pp. 1-5

Figure 1

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PER CAPITA GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
AND PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF TEXTILES



SOURCES: *PER CAPUT FIBER CONSUMPTION, 1964-1967*,
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION, 1970;

COMITE TEXTIL DE LA SOCIEDAD NACIONAL DE
INDUSTRIAS LIMA, PERU;

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK, 1969, UNITED NATIONS, 1970.

textile consumption also will be provided by the growth in population.

This projected rise in textile demand, however, will not result in any new opportunities for Bolivia since the existing textile industry is currently operating at well below capacity levels and is in a position to easily satisfy an increase of this magnitude. There could be, however, a restructuring of textile production facilities away from some products and in favor of others.

b. Andean Subregion

As was the case for Bolivia textile imports for the Andean countries followed a rising trend during the 1964-1967 period. The increase was primarily concentrated in woven fabrics of synthetic and regenerated fibers, woven woolen fabrics, woven fabrics of cotton, and synthetic yarn.

A number of other textile products such as garments, sacks and bags, and stockings and socks also were imported into the Subregion in significant quantities, although imports were generally stable from year to year or followed a declining trend.

This analysis of imports plus the application of the criteria listed in Chapter II, Section B indicated that a number of opportunities may exist for Bolivia to produce and market textile

products in the Andean Subregion. These were presented in Chapter III and are as follows:

<u>NABALALC</u> <u>Code</u>	<u>Abbreviated Product Description</u>
<u>High Promise</u>	
61.02	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Outer Garments
61.01	Men's and Boys' Outer Garments
<u>Medium Promise</u>	
53.05	Wool - Carded and Combed
56.05 and 56.06	Synthetic Yarn
60.01	Knitted or Crocheted Fabric
61.03	Men's and Boys' Undergarments
61.05	Handkerchiefs
62.03	Sacks and Bags of Textile Material
55.09	Cotton Woven Fabric
61.04	Women's, Girls' and Infants' Undergarments
53.11	Woven Wool Fabric
<u>Low Promise</u>	
60.03	Stockings and Socks - Knitted or Crocheted.
51.04	Woven Synthetic Fibers
56.04	Synthetic Fibers Prepared for Spinning
60.05	Outer Garments Knitted or Crocheted
56.07	Synthetic Woven Fabrics of Discontinuous Fiber
59.17	Textile Fabrics for Industrial Use

RESERVADO

53.07	Wool Yarn
60.04	Knitted or Crocheted Undergarments
59.16	Textile Conveyor or Industrial Belting

It is possible and desirable to group garments such as outer and undergarments for women, girls, infants, men and boys, and handkerchiefs into one project. The present market for these articles in the Subregion is nearly US\$ 5.0 million. It is not unlikely that Bolivia could achieve a 20% penetration in the Andean market or about US\$ 1.0 million. Bolivia would also have access to the market in the other LAFTA countries which in 1967 imported about US\$ 10.0 million. Assuming that Bolivia could also achieve a penetration of 20%, potential sales would be about US\$ 3.0 million.

It is important to recognize, however, that a well established industry manufacturing these products exists in the Andean Subregion and other LAFTA countries. Moreover, our analysis of import statistics indicates that imports of outer and undergarments have been declining in recent years in the Andean Subregion indicating the further addition of capacity to manufacture these products. As a result, to meet a goal of 20% market penetration would require modernizing Bolivia's textile industry and conducting a sophisticated and aggressive marketing program. Marketing activity would aim at developing consumer confidence in Bolivian trademarks and deliver to the consumer in each market

area, high, if not superior quality garments, at competitive prices.

A project having the capacity to produce US\$ 3.0 million of under and outergarments for women, girls, infants, boys and men and handkerchiefs would require an investment of about US\$ 0.5 - 0.7 million for equipment, buildings and land. Working capital needs would be about US\$ 1.0 - US\$ 2.0 million depending on the terms of sale. The time necessary to implement this opportunity may be considered as short since the manufacture of garments requires the purchase of sewing and cutting machines which could be placed in operation within several months.

2. The Existing Textile Industry in the Andean Subregion

Of great importance in determining Bolivia's opportunities in textiles within the Andean Subregion is the competitiveness of its existing textile industry. This evaluation which requires an analysis of existing textile industry of the Andean countries is presented in the following paragraphs.

a. Profile

The textile industry is one of the largest sectors of industrial activity in the Andean Subregion (Table 10). It accounts for about 16.2% of manufacturing activity in Colombia, 18.9% in Bolivia, 14.4% in Perú, 12.4% in Chile, and 14.7% in

TABLE 10
 PROFILE OF TEXTILE AND CLOTHING INDUSTRY IN ANDEAN SUBREGION
 1968

	<u>Peru</u>	<u>Colombia</u>	<u>Chile</u>	<u>Bolivia</u> ¹	<u>Ecuador</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of Establishments						
Textiles	551	464	1,117	69	100	2,301
Clothing	922	1,800	814	77	70	3,683
Total	1,473	2,264	1,931	146	170	5,984
Employment Textile						
Clothing	24,490	93,000	52,000	4,700	10,000	184,190
Total	36,450	70,000	39,000	800	7,000	153,240
Total	60,940	163,000	91,000	5,500	17,000	337,440
Percentage of Manufacturing Industry Accounted by Textiles and Clothing						
	14.4%	16.2%	12.4%	18.9% ¹	14.7%	

¹

Data on which percentage is based is for companies having greater than 25 employees

Source: Oficina Nacional de Integración (ONIT) - Peru
 Arthur D. Little, Inc.

Ecuador. There are approximately 6,000 establishments manufacturing textiles and clothing in the Subregion. Colombia with about 38% of this total has the greatest number of establishments, followed by Chile (32%), Perú (25%), Ecuador (3%), and Bolivia (2%). The textile and clothing industry in the Subregion has approximately 340,000 employees. In Colombia it employs about 163,000 or about 48% of the total in the Subregion. In Chile, Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia the textile and clothing industry has 91,000; 61,000; 17,000 and 5,500 employees, respectively.

b. Production

Table 11 presents an estimate of textile production in the Andean Subregion for 1968, broken down according to country and major product category (i.e. cotton, wool, and artificial and synthetic). Total textile production is as estimated for that year at 777.8 million square meters. Cotton textiles with about 77% of total production are by far the most important. Synthetic and artificial fibers followed with about 19% of total production, and wool textiles accounted for the remaining production.

Colombia is the largest textile producer in the Subregion being responsible for about 52% of the total. Its dominance is for all three types of products, although it is a particularly important producer of cotton textiles. Chile was next in

TABLE 11
 ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF TEXTILE PRODUCTS IN ANDEAN SUBREGION
 BY COUNTRY
 1968
 (Square Meters)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Cotton</u>		<u>Wool</u>		<u>Synthetic and Artificial Fibers</u>	
	<u>Grams/Meter</u>	<u>Thousand Meters/Year</u>	<u>Grams/Meter</u>	<u>Thousand Meters/Year</u>	<u>Grams/Meter</u>	<u>Thousand Meters/Year</u>
Peru	163	77,000	300	8,900	200	29,500
Colombia	168	321,500	280	13,600	200	65,000
Chile	163	135,000	650	12,700	130	44,400
Bolivia	190	15,000	350	1,500	170	1,070
Ecuador	168	42,000	360	1,600	200	8,000
Total		591,500		38,300		147,970

Source: Oficina Nacional de Integración (ONIT) - Peru

importance, accounting for about 25% of total production, followed by Peru with 15% and by Ecuador and Bolivia with 6.6% and 2.4%, respectively.

c. Capacity Utilization

Table 12 indicates for each country in the Andean Subregion textile capacity. In 1968 there were a total of nearly 1,850,000 spindles and 43,200 looms installed in the Subregion. The bulk of these were accounted by cotton followed by wool, artificial and synthetic fibers and other fibers. Colombia with 47% of installed spindles and looms had the largest capacity in the Andean Subregion. Chile was second in importance with about 27% of installed spindle and loom capacity, followed by Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia.

Ratios indicating utilization of installed capacity in the Subregion are presented in Table 13. In general capacity utilization appears to be greatest in Colombia and least in Peru. Bolivia has relatively high capacity utilization in the spinning and weaving of cotton and artificial and synthetic fibers and low utilization in the spinning and weaving of wool.

d. Degree of Obsolescence

Table 14 presents an estimate of the level of obsolescence in the textile and clothing industry in the Andean Subregion. In

TABLE 12

INSTALLED CAPACITY IN ANDEAN SUBREGION

1968

<u>By Product Processed</u>	<u>Peru</u>	<u>Colombia</u>	<u>Chile</u>	<u>Bolivia</u>	<u>Ecuador</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cotton						
Spindles	237,790	700,000	305,000	26,280	115,000	1,384,000
Looms	4,890	13,500	6,500	1,000	2,700	28,690
Wool						
Spindles	58,390	55,000	135,000	19,600	15,000	282,990
Looms	960	1,200	1,700	220	250	4,330
Artificial and Synthetic						
Spindles	42,260	52,000	60,000	1,000	13,500	168,760
Looms	1,770	4,300	2,700	500	500	9,770
Other Fibers ¹						
Spindles	12,000	-	-	-	-	12,000
Looms	400	-	-	-	-	400
Total						
Spindles	350,440	807,000	500,000	46,830	143,500	1,847,820
Looms	8,020	19,000	11,000	1,720	3,450	43,190
Knitted Fabric ¹						
Rectilinear	2,050	-	2,000	265	-	-
Circular	1,375	-	3,700	145	-	-
Total	3,425	-	5,700	410	-	-
Clothing ¹						
Machinery for Cutting and Sewing	32,000	-	-	274	-	-
Various	-	-	-	39	-	-
Total	32,000	-	-	313	-	-

¹ Absence of data does not signify that industry does not exist but that adequate data is not available.
Source: Oficina Nacional de Integración (ONIT) - Peru

TABLE 13
 UTILIZATION¹ OF INSTALLED CAPACITY IN ANDEAN SUBREGION
 1963
 (Percent)

<u>By-Product</u>	<u>Peru</u>	<u>Colombia</u>	<u>Chile</u>	<u>Bolivia</u>	<u>Ecuador</u>
Cotton					
Spindles	55	98.5	90	85	
Looms	48	99.0	74	75	
Wool					
Spindles	32	95	76	48	65
Looms	29	88	45	32	61
Artificial and Synthetic					
Spindles	56	90	70	80	
Looms	75	95		80	
Knitted Fabric	52	-	49	40	-
Clothing	40	-	50	36.5	-
Rugs	20	-	40	60	-
Rope	33	-	34	-	-
Other	50	-	43	-	-

¹Utilization is based on a 138 hour week.

Source: Oficina Nacional de Integración (ONII) - Peru

TABLE 14

LEVEL OF OBSOLESCENCE EXISTING IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY OF ANDEAN SUBREGION

Sector	Type of Machinery	(Percentage)														
		PERU			COLOMBIA			CHILE			BOLIVIA			ECUADOR		
		Modern	Modernizable	Obsolete	Modern	Modernizable	Obsolete	Modern	Modernizable	Obsolete	Modern	Modernizable	Obsolete	Modern	Modernizable	Obsolete
Cotton	Spindles	53.0	36.0	11.0	85.0	15.0	-	60.0	30.0	10.0	30.0	55.0	15.0	55.0	30.0	15.0
	Looms	27.2	17.3	55.5	99.0	1.0	-	50.0	45.0	5.0	20.0	20.0	60.0	40.0	30.0	30.0
Wool	Spindles	35.5	22.5	42.2	60.0	20.0	20.0	50.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	20.0	60.0	40.0	35.0	25.0
	Looms	17.2	22.8	60.0	60.0	10.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	40.0	6.0	4.0	90.0	40.0	20.0	40.0
Synthetic and Artificial	Spindles	76.5	23.5	-	100.0	-	-	80.0	10.0	10.0	100.0	-	-	65.0	35.0	-
	Looms	23.5	59.0	17.5	75.0	15.0	10.0	60.0	10.0	30.0	20.0	40.0	40.0	60.0	40.0	-
Knitted Fabric	Rectilinear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.0	-	70.0	-	-	-
	Circular	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.0	-	60.0	48.0	-	52.0	-	-	-
Clothing	Machinery for sewing, cutting and other	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.0	-	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Oficina Nacional de Integración (ONIT) - Peru

general Colombia has by far the most modern industry and Bolivia the most obsolete. It is estimated that in Bolivia over 60% of cotton looms, 90% of wool looms and 40% of artificial and synthetic fiber looms are obsolete and should be replaced; the remainder are either modern or could be modernized. In contrast in Colombia there is no obsolescence in cotton looms, and only 30% of wool looms and 10% of artificial and synthetic looms are obsolete.

e. Raw Material Consumption

Table 15 presents raw material consumption by the Andean Sub-region textile industry for 1958. Approximately 213,000 tons of raw materials were consumed in that year. Cotton is by far the most important raw material consumed accounting for about 60% of the total. Synthetic and artificial fibers are second in importance, followed by wool and hair, and hard fibers.

Of the total raw material consumed approximately 60% is produced domestically and the remaining 40% imported. Cotton accounts for approximately 57% of total raw materials imported; synthetic and artificial fibers for 22%; wool for 13%; and hard fibers are responsible for the remainder.

Chile, with imports of 40,300 tons, is the most significant importer of raw materials, followed by Peru with 13,600 tons, and Ecuador with 12,300 tons. The bulk of raw material imports

TABLE 15

RAW MATERIAL CONSUMPTION IN THE ANDEAN SUBREGION
ACCORDING TO WHETHER IMPORTED OR DOMESTICALLY PRODUCED

1962

(In Tons)

<u>Raw Material</u>	<u>National</u>	<u>Imported</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cotton			
Peru	13,000	-	13,000
Colombia	62,500	1,000	63,500
Chile	-	32,160	32,160
Bolivia	2,450	1,870	4,320
Ecuador	1,230	8,300	10,000
Total	84,150	43,030	127,180
Wool and Hair			
Peru	3,000	30	3,030
Colombia	-	5,400	5,400
Chile	7,300	4,400	11,700
Bolivia	600	170	770
Ecuador	320	480	800
Total	12,020	10,480	22,500
Synthetic and Artificial Fibers			
Peru	3,990	8,550	12,540
Colombia	17,500	600	18,100
Chile	9,500	2,000	11,500
Bolivia	-	2,300	2,300
Ecuador	-	3,480	3,480
Total	30,990	17,030	48,020
Hard Fibers			
Peru	3,600	4,900	8,500
Colombia	-	-	-
Chile	4,230	1,700	5,980
Bolivia	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	-	-
Total	7,830	6,600	14,480

TABLE 15 (Cont.)

<u>Raw Material</u>	<u>National</u>	<u>Imported</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total All Fibers			
Peru	29,590	13,560	42,970
Colombia	80,000	7,000	87,000
Chile	21,030	40,260	61,340
Bolivia	3,050	4,340	7,390
Ecuador	1,520	12,760	14,280
Total	135,040	77,940	212,980

Source: Oficina Nacional de Integración (ONIE) - Peru

by Chile and Ecuador consist of cotton; Peru imports almost solely artificial and synthetic fibers.

f. Summary

The analysis of the existing textile industry in the Andean Subregion indicates that Colombia has the best developed and most competitive facilities and Bolivia the least. With the implementation of the Andean Pact and the gradual elimination of protective barriers the Bolivian textile industry will require large investments of capital funds in order to take advantage of market opportunities in the other Andean countries and to protect itself in the domestic market against subregional competition.

B. LEATHER

Three opportunities were identified as having promise for Bolivia within the leather products category: tanned bovine leather, leather travel goods, and leather garments. It is also possible that an opportunity may exist for the production of leather products from llama skin.

1. Tanned Bovine Leather

Table 16 presents imports by the Andean and LAFTA countries of tanned bovine leather during 1964 to 1968. In the Andean Subregion imports ranged from US\$ 425,000 to US\$ 700,000; in LAFTA

TABLE 16
 IMPORTS BY ANDEAN AND LAFTA COUNTRIES OF TANNED BOVINE LEATHER
 1964 - 1968
 (In Thousand U.S. Dollars)

<u>Area</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Bolivia	37	62	63	29	33
Ecuador	23	26	11	-	7
Colombia	-	-	8	14	N.A.
Chile	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	579	466	625	383	N.A.
Total Andean Subregion	639	554	707	426	
Total LAFTA (Excluding Bolivia and Ecuador)	2,033	1,745	2,412	1,721	N.A.

N.A. Not Available.

they varied between US\$ 1.7 million and US\$ 2.4 million. The bulk of imports within the Andean Subregion were accounted by Peru.

Imports by the Andean Subregion appear to be equal to the volume of production required by a minimum viable hide curing plant. Assuming that Bolivia could not capture 100% of the Andean market, an operation producing tanned bovine leather would need to sell part of its output in the LAFEA market.

The biggest problem facing the development of this opportunity, as well as other opportunities based on the utilization of tanned bovine leather, is the lack of availability of high quality raw materials. The low quality of Bolivian leather is generally caused by: (1) insects who bore beneath the surface of the skin, producing scar tissue at the point of penetration, (2) branding which is generally applied in areas of the animal's body which would otherwise make valuable leather, and (3) by barbed wire, sticks, and brush which cut the skin and produce hairline scars. In addition, other factors which result in poor hide quality are inadequate feed, deficiencies in slaughtering and pickling or salting techniques and lack of grading.

The solution to these problems is relatively direct. The grazing land could be sprayed with insecticides; the cattle periodically dipped in insecticide or tick dips; the cattle could be branded more carefully; and greater care could be used in the

application of barbed wire. Unfortunately, the cattle raiser has essentially no incentive to care for the hide. This is in part due to the fact, that municipalities take the hide as a tax when the animal is slaughtered within the municipality, regardless of its quality. As the cattle raiser derives no profit from the sale of the hide, his incentive to upgrade quality is non-existent. When cattle are slaughtered outside a municipality, the cattle raiser is allowed to dispose of the hide through direct sale. Even with this option little apparent incentive to improve hide quality exists.

2. Leather Travel Goods

Imports by the Andean countries of leather travel goods during 1964 through 1967 ranged from US\$ 400,000 to US\$ 650,000 (Table 17). LAFTA imports during the same period varied from US\$ 1.0 million to US\$ 1.4 million. The key factor in developing this opportunity is improved hide quality. In addition, since travel goods are manufactured in nearly every country in the world, a very aggressive and clever merchandising and promotion campaign is required to make the manufacture of leather travel goods a successful operation.

A possibility might also be to manufacture this type of articles from llama skin. This product is unique in that the only two places in the world where it is available are Bolivia and Peru.

TABLE 17
 EXPORTS BY ANDEAN AND LAFEA COUNTRIES OF LEATHER TRAVEL GOODS
 1964 - 1968
 (In Thousand U.S. Dollars)

<u>Area</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Bolivia	40	55	102	72	30
Ecuador	25	18	19	20	24
Colombia	283	64	118	221	N.A.
Chile	75	84	50	38	N.A.
Peru	120	177	191	256	N.A.
Total Andean Subregion	543	398	480	657	
Total LAFEA (Excluding Bolivia and Ecuador)	1,059	1,065	1,034	1,375	N.A.

N.A. Not Available.

3. Leather Garments

Imports of leather garments by the Andean countries ranged between US\$ 300,000 and US\$ 900,000 during 1964 through 1967 (Table 18); IAFIA imports varied between US\$ 650,000 and US\$ 1,900,000. In addition, large markets exist for these items in the United States and Europe.

There is no physical reason that the manufacture of these products could not be conducted in Bolivia, provided that the quality of leather is improved. It is essential to the success of this venture, however, that Bolivia have technical assistance in styling, merchandising and promotion.

4. Leather and Leather Products from Llama Skin

At present, as a result of a lack of demand, llama skins are left to deteriorate and are not marketed. If demand can be created for articles, or perhaps even clothing manufactured from llama skin, or for the skin itself, there would be an incentive to care for the hides while the animals are still alive, to slaughter them properly, and to tan them. The fact that only 12 square feet of hide can be derived from a llama as compared to as much as 22 feet limit its use in the manufacture of large leather articles. However, there could be many other uses for this type of leather.

TABLE 18
 IMPORTS BY ANDEAN AND LAFTA COUNTRIES OF LEATHER GARMENTS
 1954 - 1968
 (In Thousand U.S. Dollars)

<u>Area</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Bolivia	25	32	33	23	20
Ecuador	15	22	15	13	14
Colombia	425	96	211	181	N.A.
Chile	261	152	268	356	N.A.
Peru	173	28	33	122	N.A.
Total Andean Subregion	900	330	560	695	
Total LAFTA (Excluding Bolivia and Ecuador)	1,794	654	1,306	1,872	N.A.

N.A. Not Available.

C. PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT

Photographic equipment for purposes of this analysis includes photographic cameras and flashlight apparatus, cinematographic cameras, projectors, sound recorders and sound reproducers. Imports of these items by the Andean countries during the 1964-1967 period averaged US\$ 1.2 million to US\$ 1.6 million (Table 19); the trend in imports has been upward. Peru during the period examined was by far the most significant importer. Imports of the same photographic equipment by the LAFEA countries increased from about US\$ 6.8 million in 1964 to US\$ 9.7 million in 1967.

Only a small part of this market, consisting primarily of articles produced from finished steel metal and embodying simple optical systems, should be grouped as a manufacturing opportunity. Unfortunately, the more expensive items such as sound recorders would not be included as part of this project. In the event that the geodesic instruments project identified as an opportunity in the metal-working sector study ¹ should be implemented this project could be integrated into it.

Investment would be primarily for metal working, finishing, and assembly facilities. It would amount to approximately

¹ Survey of Opportunities for Bolivian Industry - Metal Working
"Arthur D. Little, Inc."

TABLE 19
 IMPORTS BY ANDEAN AND LAFTA COUNTRIES OF PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT

1964 - 1968

(In Thousand U.S. Dollars)

<u>Area</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Bolivia					
Photographic Cameras ¹	71	104	100	107	81
Cinematographic Cameras ²	31	28	29	35	44
Ecuador					
Photographic Cameras ¹	48	45	25	23	22
Cinematographic Cameras ²	31	31	13	52	51
Colombia					
Photographic Cameras ¹	188	43	65	96	N.A.
Cinematographic Cameras ²	137	91	56	185	N.A.
Chile					
Photographic Cameras ¹	47	79	46	241	N.A.
Cinematographic Cameras ²	173	134	242	60	N.A.
Peru					
Photographic Cameras ¹	414	393	578	489	N.A.
Cinematographic Cameras ²	340	222	275	273	N.A.
Andean Subregion					
Photographic Cameras ¹	768	654	812	957	
Cinematographic Cameras ²	712	506	618	605	
Total	1,480	1,170	1,430	1,562	
LAFTA (Excluding Bolivia and Ecuador)					
Photographic Cameras ¹	4,586	4,638	6,801	6,455	N.A.
Cinematographic Cameras ²	2,209	2,117	3,247	3,249	N.A.
Total	6,795	6,805	10,043	9,704	

¹Includes photographic cameras and flashlight apparatus.

²Includes cinematographic cameras, projectors, sound recorders, and sound reproducers.

N.A. Not Available.

US\$ 150,000. Breakeven would be achieved at a sales level of US\$ 200,000; the enterprise would become profitable with sales of US\$ 400,000, although a small amount of additional investment for equipment, buildings, and land would be required.

D. GAMES AND TOYS

This group of products includes toys and working models of a type used for recreational purposes, and equipment for parlor, table and funfair games for adults, and children. Andean country imports of these items rose from about US\$ 2.8 million in 1964 to US\$ 3.8 million in 1967 (Table 20). Peru was by far the largest importer within the Subregion accounting for about 60% - 70% of the total. Imports by LAFEA countries increased from about US\$ 4.4 million in 1964 to US\$ 6.3 million in 1967.

Production of games and toys is reported to be very small in the Andean Subregion. Available data indicated that in 1965 Peru's production was US\$ 23,000 and that in 1967 Colombia produced approximately US\$ 4,000; lesser amounts were manufactured in Chile, Ecuador and Bolivia.

A games and toys operation in Bolivia would probably produce:

- (1) paper games with lithography such as "Monopoly" and "Scrabble",
- (2) metal and plastic toys, and (3) educational games. The production and sale of educational toys may be particularly attractive since these type of toys can be used to inspire children to

TABLE 20
IMPORTS BY ANDEAN AND LAFTA COUNTRIES OF GAMES AND TOYS

1964 - 1968

(In Thousand U.S. Dollars)

<u>Area</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Bolivia					
Other Toys ¹	68	283	242	289	232
Parlor Games ²	5	30	98	89	30
Ecuador					
Other Toys ¹	89	344	355	356	361
Parlor Games ²	20	42	114	74	83
Colombia					
Other Toys ¹	68	6	15	35	N.A.
Parlor Games ²	19	14	16	17	N.A.
Chile					
Other Toys ¹	377	298	409	248	N.A.
Parlor Games ²	32	11	13	44	N.A.
Peru					
Other Toys ¹	2,013	1,916	2,020	2,602	N.A.
Parlor Games ²	102	74	146	69	N.A.
Andean Subregion					
Other Toys ¹	2,515	2,847	3,121	3,530	
Parlor Games ²	178	187	337	293	
Total	2,793	3,034	3,508	3,823	
LAFTA (Excluding Bolivia and Ecuador)					
Other Toys ¹	3,423	3,291	4,065	5,676	N.A.
Parlor Games ²	937	458	392	634	N.A.
Total	4,360	3,749	4,457	6,310	N.A.

¹Includes other toys and working models of a kind used for recreational purposes.

²Equipment for parlor, table and funfair games for adults or children (including billiard tables and pin tables and table tennis requisites).

N.A. Not Available.

learn as they enjoy themselves. The selection of the product mix would depend on the expected sales of each product and on the economics underlying the tooling required for their manufacture.

The fabrication operations involved in the manufacture of games which have lithographed surfaces are primarily cutting and assembly of the lithograph art work to a chipboard surface. The remaining toys and games would require either injection molding or sheet metal operations, which include shearing, blanking, forming, stamping, punching, etc. and zinc die casting. The metal toys would be assembled degreased, painted and packaged. The plastic toys would require a small amount of assembly and also would be packaged. A beam dinker or clicker would also be needed for the production of paper and plastic sheet products which are required for most educational toys.

Both female and male skills can be utilized in the manufacture of toys and games. The steps involved are not physically demanding nor do they require high skills. Except for maintenance of the equipment, the work can be performed by labor which can be trained within a very short period of time.

It is estimated that a break-even operation would require sales of approximately US\$ 200,000 a year and would need an investment of US\$ 175,000 for equipment and machinery; working capital would be about US\$ 30,000. The major pieces of plant and equipment would be one injection molding machine, one die casting

machine, and various sewing machines. Approximately 70% - 80% of the raw materials utilized would probably be of Bolivian origin. If the product mix could be limited to a manageable number of products such as those described above, a profitable operation could be achieved at a sales level of US\$ 600,000 per year.

E. WRIST WATCHES

Under the wrist watch category are included pocket, wrist, stop and other type watches. Table 21 presents imports of these products during 1964 to 1967 for the Andean and IAFIA countries. Imports by the Andean countries increased from approximately US\$ 2.2 million in 1964 to US\$ 3.4 million in 1967. Peru is the largest importer of wrist watches in the Subregion accounting for about 40% - 50% of the total. Bolivia is the second largest importer. In 1968 total Bolivian imports amounted to nearly US\$ 900,000. Imports by the IAFIA countries ranged from US\$ 12.1 million to US\$ 16.8 million during the 1964 - 1967 period.

Production of wrist watches in the Subregion is reported to be very small. For example, available published data indicates that in 1967 Colombian production of wrist watches was US\$ 6,000; we understand that this figure, however, has varied from year to year.

TABLE 21
 IMPORTS BY ANDEAN AND LAFTA COUNTRIES OF WRIST WATCHES
 1954 - 1968
 (In Thousand U.S. Dollars)

<u>Area</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Bolivia	517	637	692	833	893
Ecuador	523	474	493	521	539
Colombia	332	76	450	309	N.A.
Chile	346	250	270	511	N.A.
Peru	519	1,140	1,214	1,323	N.A.
Andean Subregion	2,237	2,587	3,054	3,397	
LAFTA (Excluding Bolivia and Ecuador)	12,947	12,144	15,054	14,069	N.A.

N.A. Not Available.

Five components are important in the manufacture of wrist watches: (1) primary movement; (2) watch faces; (3) case; (4) crystal; (5) bands. A brief description of the processing required for each of these major sub-assemblies follows:

1. Primary Movement

The primary movement unit consists of two sub-assemblies and houses the necessary mechanical components to support the watch movement. The components consist of precision fabricated stampings, gears, springs, jeweled bearings, miniature fastener hardware, machine screws, rivets, washers and others. The components are fabricated by processing the raw material through standard precision sheet metal machine and plating shops that form them into the desired shapes.

2. Watch Faces

Watch faces are fabricated from high gauge aluminum, stainless steel or metal stock of standard gauges. They are formed and shaped to the desired configuration by processing through ordinary operations such as cutting and shearing. Forming, punching and drilling is performed as necessary to establish the basic shapes.

The next step is to plate, anodize, or paint the face to establish the aesthetic appearance and protect the metal. Numerals, lines, and codes are then placed on the surface for identification

of time by processing the face through either a silk screening, painting or etching process.

Final inspection and touch-up prepares this component for assembly on top of the movement.

3. Case

The case is fabricated from castings or stamped metal parts depending on the style selected. The base case is relatively inexpensive, but its final cost depends on the ornamental requirements of a particular style.

In general the case consists of two or three components fabricated from aluminum, stainless steel, etc. stock materials which have been processed through a standard metal forming machine. The cases are designed to be dust tight and the backing plate is generally connected to the base housing by a hand press which fits the two metal parts with allowances for a latching fit. These parts are finally passed through various plating operations to apply protective coatings to the metal and meet the color and appearance criteria required by the design.

4. Crystal.

The transparent crystals are molded from unbreakable acrylic materials formed by injection molding machines using various tool designs to establish the required shapes. The injection molding

operation requires the support of a machine shop to fabricate the tools and dies required by the injection molding equipment. The watch crystals are usually designed with a lip at the base to provide for protecting the watch against dust and water.

The process steps include bringing resin compound from a storage area, drying it in an oven, granulating, and feeding to the injection molding machine. The molded crystals are then cooled, trimmed, inspected and stored.

5. Bands

A band or other handling device is required for watches to attach them to the wrist or clothing. Wrist watch bands are fabricated from metal, leather or plastic. Pocket watches are usually designed with a ring allowing for attachment of a strap or string pull device.

Metal wrist bands should be flexible and expandable. They consist of sub-assembly components fabricated from stainless steel, steel or aluminum materials. In order to form the desired shapes they are metal stamped and machined; plating to protect the metal and meet color and appearance criteria is also required. The fabricated components are then assembled into a final product at assembly stations by performing the necessary riveting.

Leather and plastic watch bands are formed from flat and sheet materials. They are shaped, sewn, and punched using standard metal forming equipment. Ring assemblies are provided for attachment of the strap sections.

The establishment of a watch manufacturing industry in Bolivia should be conducted in stages. In the initial stage purchased components would be assembled. Whether this assembly is performed manually or automatically will depend on production levels. For an operation assembly greater than 5,000 units per day the utilization of automatic equipment is advised. Some operations, however, would still be performed manually since they do not lend themselves to economic mechanization.

In the second phase of the project watch cases would be manufactured and in the third stage the crystal would be produced.

The raw materials required to support the manufacture of watches are steel, brass, aluminum, plexiglass, gold, silver, copper, miniature fastener hardware and machine screws, washers, springs, rivets, etc.

Watch manufacture in Bolivia would probably have an output of less than 5,000 units per day and, therefore, would be a manual

operation. The facilities would require about 60 operators; investment for machinery and equipment would be approximately US\$ 30,000. The latter would include the necessary hand tools, jigs, and fixtures, arbor presses, movement blocks, air cleating and staking machines, air holding fixtures, air screw drivers, air guns for lint removal, tables, belt conveyors, staking presses, and other equipment needed to support the assembly operations.

An automated assembly line, which at present is not justified by the whole of the Andean market, would employ approximately 20 operators and require equipment investment equal to approximately US\$ 250,000. The equipment would include line hoppers, locating fixtures, insertion machines, oiling machines, nut drivers, automatic feeder fixtures for the various operations, static electric control of lint, orientation machinery, and the process tools necessary to support the assembly line.

The build-up of cost for a wrist watch is difficult to state in general terms due to the many factors that effect the product price. For example, watches with a retail price varying between US\$ 50 and US\$ 250 could use the same movement. The wide range in the price would be created by the ornamental case and face materials. The price of labor, duties and tariffs and quantities purchased are other factors that have an effect on the cost of components and sub-assemblies. Regardless of this uncertainty we have presented in Table 22 an estimate of the cost build up involved in watch manufacture.

Table 22 also indicates the low level of integration which may be expected initially when watches are only assembled. In Stage II where cases and faces are manufactured, integration approaches 45%. Ultimately, when all except the movement is produced, integration can reach 60%.

The skills needed to support watch manufacture are primarily digital dexterity, which comes more naturally to women than to men. Face engraving and crystal molding can be taught in a relatively short time but the teacher must remain available in the plant perhaps for as much as a year until most unusual situations have been encountered at least once.

F. MOTORCYCLES, BICYCLES, AND TRICYCLES

This category includes motorcycles, autocycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without sidecars, unmotorized cycles (including delivery tricycles and wheeled toys designed to be ridden by children (i.e. tricycles and peddle motor cars). Imports of these products ranged from US\$ 2.9 million to US\$ 4.0 million (Table 23). Motorcycles and bicycles accounted for the bulk of imports. Peru is by far the largest importer of these items in the Subregion. Bolivia was also a substantial importer of motorcycles, bicycles and wheeled toys during the period examined. LAFTA imports of motorcycles, bicycles and wheeled toys increased from US\$ 3.4 million in 1964 to US\$ 4.5 million in 1967.

TABLE 22

WATCH COST BUILDUP

<u>Component</u>	<u>Range of Cost U.S. Dollars</u>	
Movement	2.50	6.00
Case	.50	3.00(+)
Face	1.00	5.00
Crystal	.50	.75
Box	.50	2.50
Band	.50	2.00
Labor		15 mins. ¹
Overhead		200% of Labor

Factory markup 60%-70% to retailer²

Retailer's markup 100% to customer²

¹ 15 minutes required to manufacture one watch

² Markups applied to manufacturing cost base

TABLE 23

IMPORTS BY ANDEAN AND LAFTA COUNTRIES OF BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, AND MOTORCYCLES

1964 - 1968

(In Thousand U.S. Dollars)

<u>Area</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Bolivia					
Motorcycles ¹ ₂	9	462	213	192	194
Cycles ²	229	334	347	299	266
Wheeled Toys ³	14	51	35	39	34
Ecuador					
Motorcycles ¹ ₂	72	206	176	151	168
Cycles ²	102	97	46	62	108
Wheeled Toys ³	14	50	47	62	54
Colombia					
Motorcycles ¹ ₂	47	76	21	65	N.A.
Cycles ²	3	2	6	4	N.A.
Wheeled Toys ³	6	0	2	2	N.A.
Chile					
Motorcycles ¹ ₂	9	10	5	8	N.A.
Cycles ²	52	51	53	79	N.A.
Wheeled Toys ³	116	89	81	11	N.A.
Peru					
Motorcycles ¹ ₂	879	1,497	1,617	1,754	N.A.
Cycles ²	1,160	1,251	1,323	1,145	N.A.
Wheeled Toys ³	179	182	79	94	N.A.
Andean Subregion					
Motorcycles ¹ ₂	1,016	2,251	2,037	2,163	
Cycles ²	1,545	1,715	1,845	1,589	
Wheeled Toys ³	329	372	245	203	
Total	2,894	4,338	4,127	3,955	
LAFTA (Excluding Bolivia and Ecuador)					
Motorcycles ¹ ₂	1,690	2,232	2,509	2,776	N.A.
Cycles ²	1,419	1,435	1,636	1,460	N.A.
Wheeled Toys ³	349	343	225	232	N.A.
Total	3,448	4,070	4,370	4,468	N.A.

¹Includes motorcycles, autocycles, and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without side cars.

²Includes cycles and delivery tricycles not motorized.

³Includes wheeled toys designed to be ridden by children (that is tricycles and peddle motor cars).

N.A. Not Available.

RESERVADO

The product mix which should be considered for this project, comprises motorcycles, bicycles, and tricycles. We expect that due to the complexity and the volume requirements needed to justify the capital investment for the economic fabrication of motorcycle engines, that these would be imported initially. If internal combustion engines are to be manufactured by Bolivia in the future, motorcycle engines could be produced by the same complex, and in that case the engines would be purchased from local sources.

Initially the major items which would be purchased in finished form are: motorcycle engines, transmission chains, tires, lights and reflectors, plastic parts, castings, bearings, and other miscellaneous parts which require major capital investment for their production. Raw materials to be converted would include: sheet metals (aluminum and steel) of various standard sizes, metal shapes, tubing, machining stock, forgings, castings, steel wire, extruded rubber stock, vinyl sheet, and foam rubber sheet.

A facility to manufacture motorcycles and bicycles would include 4 major departments: sheet metal fabrication, machining, welding, and assembly/painting. The sheet metal shop would include light sheet metal capabilities such as shearing, blanking, forming, notching and punching, etc.

A minimum amount of equipment would be needed in a machine shop for turning, milling, grinding, drilling, tapping, turret

lathe operations and boring. Welding would be conducted mostly by hand, and would consist of seam and spot welding, as well as silver soldering and brazing.

Special welding fixtures would be an integral part of this operation and would comprise the major portion of the equipment cost in the welding department.

Two major assembly lines should be incorporated in this plant, one for the motorcycle operations and the other for bicycles and tricycles. Both of these assembly lines would most likely operate on a progressive assembly line basis where the products would be built up by sequential operation, tested, and moved to finished goods storage. We expect that offline assembly areas would also be needed for sub-assemblies such as wheels, seats, brake-cluth assemblies, etc. Peripheral operations must also be considered in the plant design; these include degreasing, deburring, plating, painting, and of course, support functions such as maintenance, tool room, stock rooms, and warehousing.

The technology involved in the manufacture of motorcycles, bicycles, and tricycles calls for basic sheet metal, machining, welding, and assembly skills. Some technical assistance would be required initially, however, training for this operation would not be exceptionally difficult, and it is expected that labor could be trained in a relatively short period of time.

A break even operation would require a sales level of approximately US\$ 300,000 a year and would need an investment of US\$ 240,000; working capital is estimated at US\$ 75,000.

This estimate is based on about 50% integration for the bicycles and tricycles and about 40% for the motorcycles.

The profitable level of operation for this multi-product plant would be achieved when sales reach a level of approximately US\$ 800,000 per year. The basic equipment and building investment of US\$ 240,000 estimated for the breakeven operation would support this sales level; the working capital needs, however, would increase to approximately US\$ 130,000.

G. RUBBER ARTICLES AND TEXTILE BELTING

This category of products includes transmission belting and pipe and tube manufactured from rubber and industrial textile belting. Imports of these items by the Andean countries increased from US\$ 6.6 million in 1964 to US\$ 12.5 million in 1967 (Table 24). The bulk of imports in this category are accounted by transmission belting and pipe and tube manufactured from rubber. Within the Subregion Chile and Peru are the largest importers of these products.

LATPA imports of transmission belting and pipe and tube manufactured from rubber and industrial textile belting increased from US\$ 8.1 million in 1964 to US\$ 14.8 million in 1967. As was the case of the Andean Subregion transmission belting and pipe and

TABLE 24

IMPORTS BY ANDEAN AND LAFTA COUNTRIES OF RUBBER ARTICLES AND TEXTILE BELTING

1964 - 1968

(In Thousand U.S. Dollars)

<u>Area</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Bolivia					
Transmission Belting	147	115	142	116	146
Pipe and Tube	32	80	110	151	95
Textile Belting	2	-	1	-	3
Ecuador					
Transmission Belting	67	83	85	120	128
Pipe and Tube	50	104	65	138	147
Textile Belting	8	-	3	7	1
Colombia					
Transmission Belting	869	598	1,674	519	N.A.
Pipe and Tube	884	518	471	511	N.A.
Textile Belting	99	55	217	129	N.A.
Chile					
Transmission Belting	700	577	934	1,238	N.A.
Pipe and Tube	1,411	930	1,518	5,790	N.A.
Textile Belting	530	635	755	51	N.A.
Peru					
Transmission Belting	705	1,220	1,194	2,503	N.A.
Pipe and Tube	974	1,052	1,202	1,217	N.A.
Textile Belting	19	43	79	63	N.A.
Andean Subregion					
Transmission Belting	2,566	2,593	4,059	4,531	
Pipe and Tube	3,354	2,554	3,466	7,767	
Textile Belting	653	722	1,053	250	
Total	6,578	5,914	8,549	12,533	
LAFTA (Excluding Bolivia and Ecuador)					
Transmission Belting	2,752	2,790	4,505	5,125	N.A.
Pipe and Tube	4,519	3,605	4,452	8,698	N.A.
Textile Belting	855	1,115	1,341	754	N.A.
Total	8,107	7,511	10,308	14,773	N.A.
N.A., Not available.					

tube manufactured from rubber accounted for the major portion of imports.

With a relatively small investment of US\$ 50,000 for building, land, and equipment small scale facilities for the production of industrial flat belting of rubber and textile can be implemented. This plant would serve the markets for these products in Bolivia and other countries in the Andean Subregion. It would break even on sales of US\$ 70,000. Before proceeding with this project, however, it should be studied carefully since it is our understanding that substantial facilities for the production of these products already exist in the Subregion, particularly in Peru and Colombia.

With an increase in investment of US\$ 475,000 for equipment to mix, mill, and extrude rubber, the manufacture of pipe and tube from rubber could also be included in the project. The break even point with this plant would be achieved on sales of US\$ 900,000. A note of caution should be introduced at this point: we suspect, and this would need to be verified in a feasibility or prefeasibility study, that a major portion of imports by the Andean countries of pipe and tube reported as being manufactured from rubber in fact is not manufactured from rubber but from polyvinyl chloride. There can be some common usage of the equipment, however, for both rubber and polyvinyl chloride. For instance the Banburry mixer and the two-roll mill can be used for either material provided the horsepower is adequate and proper clearances are maintained.

But, because rubber requires a much lower order of internal working and is less sensitive to control of temperature it is advisable to have a relatively unsophisticated extruder for rubber pipe. For polyvinyl chloride the extruder should have a carefully adjusted temperature zone and length to diameter ratio.

To the extent that natural rubber can be used in the manufacture of transmission belting and pipe and tube, integration can be relatively high. However, if synthetic rubber or polyvinyl chloride are used integration will not exceed 50%. Utilization of equipment will be high, approaching 75% and perhaps a little higher if both polyvinyl chloride and rubber do not have to be processed in the plant.

Skills required in this plant are low and can be learned rather quickly; perhaps the most important in the larger plant are the skills required to maintain the equipment. The machinery is large and expensive and someone must recognize troubles well before they occur.

A P P E N D I X A

IMPORTS OF CONSUMER GOODS AND LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

ANDEAN SUEREGION AND LAFTA

NOTES TO APPENDIX A

- All values are in thousands of U.S. Dollars.
- Columns headed Bolivia F.O.B. and Ecuador F.O.B. were derived from U.S. Department of Commerce Market Share Reports in which values are published on an F.O.B. basis. Values in these columns have been adjusted upward to achieve comparability with C.I.F. values by adding 10% to 30%, depending upon the product.
- Columns headed Colombia, Chile, Perú and Total LAFTA contain CUCI LAFTA Import data determined on a C.I.F. basis.
- Column headed LAFTA % 1967 indicates the percentage of total LAFTA trade accounted by trade within the region in 1967, in those cases where it exceeded 10%.
- N.R. in columns indicates data not reported.
- N.A. in columns indicates data not available because U.S. export classification could not be matched exactly to SITC.
- Dash in columns indicate that imports are insignificant.
- Blanks in columns indicate non-availability of data.

IMPORTS OF CONSUMER GOODS AND LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

ANDEAN SUBREGION AND LAFTA

1954 - 1968

(In Thousand U.S. Dollars)

NABALALC No.	DESCRIPTION	YEAR	BOLIVIA	EQUADOR	COLOMBIA	CHILE	PERU	TOTAL LAFTA	LAFTA	COMMENTS
			F.O.B.	F.O.B.				WITHOUT	%	
								BOL. - EC.	1967	
22.01	WATERS, INCLUDING SPA	1954	NR	NR	7	10	1	49	> 10	The market reported for the LAFTA and Bolivia for these NABALALC classifications is insufficient to justify further consideration. In addition, existing industry is thought to satisfy local requirements. (22.01 through 22.04 inclusive).
	WATERS AND AERATED WATERS;	1955			1	2	1	38		
	ICE AND SNOW	1956			2	1	4	42		
		1967			1	-	22	70		
		1968								
22.02	LEMONADE, FLAVOURED	1964	NR	NR	-	4	4	13	> 10	
	SPA WATERS AND FLAVOURED	1965			-	2	9	16		
	AERATED WATERS, AND OTHER	1966			-	1	9	14		
	NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES,	1967			-	2	6	12		
	NOT INCLUDING FRUIT AND	1968								
VEGETABLE JUICES FALLING										
WITHIN HEADING No. 20.07										
22.03	BEER MADE FOR MALT	1964	NR	NR	6	1	6	26	> 10	
		1965			8	1	11	31		
		1966			7	1	18	39		
		1967			11	1	17	56		
		1968								
22.04	GRAPE MUST, IN FERMENTA-	1964	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	> 10	
	TION OR WITH FERMENTATION	1965			3	-	-	3		
	ARRESTED OTHERWISE THAN	1966			5	-	-	5		
	BY THE ADDITION OF ALCOHOL	1967			-	-	-	-		
		1968								
22.05	WINE OF FRESH GRAPES;	1964	NR	NR	475	17	268	1824	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
	GRAPE MUST WITH FERMENTA-	1965			551	17	307	1503		
	TION ARRESTED OTHERWISE	1966			1073	14	418	2373		
	THAN BY ADDITION OF	1967			355	5	427	2655		
	ALCOHOL	1968								

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<u>NABALALC No</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA</u> <u>F.O.B</u>	<u>ECUADOR</u> <u>F.O.B</u>	<u>COLOMBIA</u>	<u>CHILE</u>	<u>PERU</u>	<u>TOTAL LAFTA</u> <u>WITHOUT</u> <u>BOL. - EC.</u>	<u>LAFTA</u> <u>%</u> <u>1967</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
22.06	VERMOUTHS AND OTHER WINES OF FRESH GRAPES FLAVOURED WITH AROMATIC EXTRACTS	1964	NR	NR	2	6	3	25	> 10	The market reported for LAFTA and Bolivia for these NABALALC classifi- cations is insufficient to justify further con- sideration. In addition, existing industry is thought to satisfy local requirements.
		1965			18	8	10	47		
		1966			9	8	12	41		
		1967			16	1	16	65		
22.07	CIDER AND FERMENTED BEVERAGES, N.E.S.	1964	NR	NR	-	-	3	30	61	The market reported for LAFTA and Bolivia for these NABALALC classifi- cations is insufficient to justify further con- sideration. In addition, existing industry is thought to satisfy local requirements.
		1965			-	-	8	43		
		1966			7	-	9	46		
		1967			11	1	10	55		
22.08	ETHYL ALCOHOL OR NEUTRAL SPIRITS, UNDENATURED, OF A STRENGTH OF 80 DEGREES OR HIGHER; DENATURED SPIRITS (INCLUDING ETHYL ALCOHOL AND NEUTRAL SPIRITS) OF ANY STRENGTH	1964	NA	-	1	4	5	34	> 10	Market reported for LAFTA/ECUADOR for this NABALALC classification is insufficient to jus- tify further considera- tion.
		1965	NA	-	2	4	8	15		
		1966	1	3	2	8	7	17		
		1967	NA	2	3	66	10	81		
		1968	NA	2						
22.09	SPIRITS (OTHER THAN THOSE OF HEADING No.22.08); LI- QUEURS AND OTHER SPIRITU- OUS BEVERAGES; COMPOUND ALCOHOLIC PREPARATIONS (KNOWN AS "CONCENTRATED EXTRACTS") FOR THE MANU- FACTURE OF BEVERAGES	1964			770	1530	1246	10526	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1965			668	1446	1532	10669		
		1966			2831	338	1861	13890		
		1967			1015	200	2124	14207		

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NABALALC No	DESCRIPTION	YEAR	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	CHILE	PERU	TOTAL LAFTA	LAFTA	COMMENTS
			F.O.B	F.O.B				WITHOUT	%	
							ECU. - EC.	1967		
22.10	VINEGAR AND SUBSTITUTES FOR VINEGAR	1964			1	1	6	52	> 10	The market reported for LAFTA and Bolivia for these NABALALC classifi- cations is insufficient to justify further con- sideration. In addition, existing industry is thought to satisfy local requirements.(22.01 thro- ugh 22.04 inclusive.)
		1965			1	1	10	44		
		1966			-	1	4	49		
		1967			-	6	4	53		
36.06	MATCHES (EXCLUDING BENGAL MATCHES)	1964	-	-	4	1	374	379	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1965	-	-	5	2	283	291		
		1966	NA	NA	5	1	404	411		
		1967	-	NA	6	1	213	220		
37.01	PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES AND FILM IN THE FLAT,SENSI- TISED,UNEXPOSED,OF ANY MATERIAL OTHER THAN PA- PER,PAPERBOARD OR CLOTH	1964	79	121	-	45	543	4927	> 10	Reserve for further con- sideration.
		1965	27	163	332	24	578	7689		
		1966	54	122	833	220	646	7784		
		1967	48	129	452	258	803	8095		
		1968	72	155						
37.02	FILM IN ROLLS,SENSITISED, UNEXPOSED,PERFORATED OR NOT	1964	42	51	1531	764	743	11839	> 10	Reserve for further consideration.
		1965	61	134	316	946	712	12794		
		1966	62	65	1550	1046	859	17220		
		1967	102	90	562	724	737	18641		
		1968	60	91						
37.03	SENSITISED PAPER,PAPER- BOARD AND CLOTH,UNEX- POSED OR EXPOSED BUT NOT DEVELOPED	1964	75	126	653	534	976	6452	> 10	Reserve for further con- sideration.
		1965	84	134	300	490	1166	6374		
		1966	113	133	805	776	1119	7357		
		1967	123	161	358	840	1143	7452		
		1968	132	152						

NABALALC No	DESCRIPTION	YEAR	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	CHILE	PERU	TOTAL LAFTA	LAFTA	COMMENTS
			F.O.B	F.O.B				WITHOUT ECL. - EC.	% 1967	
37.04	SENSITISED PLATES AND FILM, EXPOSED BUT NOT DEVELOPED, NEGATIVE OR POSITIVE	1964	-	-	-	5	-	2975	>10	Market reported for LAFTA/BOLIVIA for this NABALALC classification is insufficient to jus- tify further considera- tion; sharply descen- ding LAFTA market.
		1965	7	2	7	64	15	555		
		1966	4	1	6	3	16	611		
		1967	3	8	1	1	7	256		
		1968	16	1						
37.05	PLATES, UNPERFORATED FILM AND PERFORATED FILM (OTHER THAN CINEMATOGRAPH FILM), EXPOSED AND DEVELOPED, NE- GATIVE OR POSITIVE	1964	Included in 37.04		-	1	19	39	>10	Market reported for LAFTA/BOLIVIA for this NABALALC classification is insufficient to jus- tify further considera- tion.
		1965			1	1	24	126		
		1966			1	1	42	254		
		1967			53	22	43	472		
37.06	CINEMATOGRAPH FILM, EX- POSED AND DEVELOPED, CON- SISTING ONLY OF SOUND TRACK, NEGATIVE OR POSI- TIVE	1964	NR	NR	-	-	-	191	>10	Market reported for LAFTA/BOLIVIA for this NABALALC classification is insufficient to jus- tify further considera- tion.
		1965			1	-	16	267		
		1966			1	-	4	167		
		1967			1	-	6	118		
37.07	OTHER CINEMATOGRAPH FILM, EXPOSED AND DEVELOPED, WHETHER OR NOT INCORPORA- TING SOUND TRACK, NEGATIVE OR POSITIVE	1964	13	12	575	413	270	5521	>10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1965	7	8	381					
		1966	7	29	399	571	330	5816		
		1967	6	6	460	527	639	6344		
		1968	8	12						
37.08	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND FLASH LIGHT MATERIALS, OF A KIND AND IN A FORM SUI- TABLE FOR USE IN PHOTO- GRAPHY	1964	5	6	186	106	156	1037	>10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1965	9	20	85	119	119	1113		
		1966	9	11	215	117	143	1473		
		1967	14	24	137	95	195	1691		
		1968	11	18						

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<u>NABALALC No</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA</u> <u>F.O.B</u>	<u>ECUADOR</u> <u>F.O.B</u>	<u>COLOMBIA</u>	<u>CHILE</u>	<u>PERU</u>	<u>TOTAL LAFTA</u> <u>WITHOUT</u> <u>BOB. - EC.</u>	<u>LAFTA</u> <u>%</u> <u>1967</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
40.07	VULCANISED RUBBER THREAD AND CORD, WHETHER OR NOT TEXTILE COVERED, AND TEX- TILE THREAD COVERED OR IMPREGNATED WITH VULCA- NIZED RUBBER	1964	NA	35	-	128	138	760	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIA market is insufficient to justify further con- sideration.
		1965	10	29	12	128	229	994		
		1966	7	61	16	212	265	953		
		1967	18	49	18	50	320	905		
		1968	19	36						
40.08	PLATES, SHEETS, STRIP, RODS AND PROFILE SHAPES, OF UNHARDENED VULCANISED RUBBER	1964	6	39	53	134	162	916	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1965	7	53	34	163	237	893		
		1966	3	38	66	173	283	1005		
		1967	17	62	41	87	349	965		
		1968	17	67						
40.09	PIPING AND TUBING OF UN- HARDENED VULCANISED RUB- BER	1964	32	50	884	1411	974	4519	> 10	Reserve for further consideration.
		1965	80	104	318	980	1052	3605		
		1966	110	85	471	1518	1282	4462		
		1967	131	138	511	5790	1217	8898		
		1968	95	147						
40.10	TRANSMISSION, CONVEYOR OR ELEVATOR BELTS OR BEL- TING, OF VULCANISED RUB- BER	1964	147	67	869	780	703	2752	> 10	Reserve for further consideration.
		1965	115	88	598	577	1220	2790		
		1966	112	86	1674	984	1194	4505		
		1967	116	120	519	1235	2503	5126		
		1968	146	128						
40.11	RUBBER TYRES, TYRE CASES, INTERCHANGEABLE TYRE TREADS, INNER TUBES AND TYRE FLAPS, FOR WHEELS OF ALL KINDS	1964	1375	1456	874	3421	988	17286	> 10	Reserve for further consideration.
		1965	3153	745	674	3589	1215	16509		
		1966	2433	717	549	4031	3337	18797		
		1967	1433	844	547	2900	3247	16156		
		1968	83	867						
40.12	HYGIENIC AND PHARMACEU- TICAL ARTICLES (INCLUDING TEATS), OF UNHARDENED VUL- CANISED RUBBER, WITH OR WITHOUT FITTINGS OF HAR- DENED RUBBER	1964	18	27	-	31	227	335	> 10	Market reported for LAFTA/BOLIVIA for this NABALALC classification is insufficient to jus- tify further considera- tion.
		1965	11	38	15	25	264	433		
		1966	8	27	12	63	259	547		
		1967	17	54	17	30	274	570		
		1968	14	32						

NABALALC No	DESCRIPTION	YEAR	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	CHILE	PERU	TOTAL LAFTA	LAFTA	COMMENTS	
			F.O.B.	F.O.B.				WITHOUT BOL. - EC.	% 1967		
40.13	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES (INCLUDING GLOVES), FOR ALL PURPOSES, OF UNHARDENED VULCANISED RUBBER	1964	63	9	1	48	233	342	>10	Reserved for further consideration.	
		1965	125	17	7	69	295	448			
		1966	71	21	3	71	194	347			
		1967	31	21	13	210	229	532			
		1968	43	17							
40.14	OTHER ARTICLES OF UNHARDENED VULCANISED RUBBER	1964	26	48	156	412	499	1754	>10	Reserve for further consideration.	
		1965	59	119	718	378	412	2095			
		1966	51	98	1315	636	479	4162			
		1967	74	106	831	632	559	4756			
		1968	127	168							
40.15	HARDENED RUBBER (EBONITE AND VULCANITE), IN BULK, PLATES, SHEETS, STRIP, RODS, PROFILE SHAPES OR TUBES; SCRAP, WASTE AND POWDER, OF HARDENED RUBBER	1964	NR	NR	-	-	5	679	>10	Market reported for LAFTA/BOLIVIA for this NABALALC classification is insufficient to justify further consideration.	
		1965			2	1	28	109			
		1966			2	1	53	131			
		1967			15	3	32	230			
		1968									
40.16	ARTICLES OF HARDENED RUBBER (EBONITE AND VULCANITE)	1964	NA	46	43	-	3	51	>10	Market reported for LAFTA/BOLIVIA for this NABALALC classification is insufficient to justify further consideration.	
		1965	4	29	19	-	4	47			
		1966	24	13	20	-	7	50			
		1967	9	8	12	4	24	56			
		1968	45	32							
41.02	BOVINE CATTLE LEATHER (INCLUDING BUFFALO LEATHER) AND EQUINE LEATHER, EXCEPT LEATHER FALLING WITHIN HEADING No. 41.06, 41.07 OR 41.08. A. CALF LEATHER	1964	37	23	-	-	579	2033	>10	Reserve for further consideration.	
		1965	62	26	-	-	466	1743			
		1966	63	11	8	-	625	2412			
		1967	29	-	14	-	383	1721			
		1968	33	7							

<u>NABALALC No</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA</u> <u>F.O.B</u>	<u>ECUADOR</u> <u>F.O.B</u>	<u>COLOMBIA</u>	<u>CHILE</u>	<u>PERU</u>	<u>TOTAL LAFTA</u> <u>WITHOUT</u> <u>EOL.- EC.</u>	<u>LAFTA</u> <u>%</u> <u>1967</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
41.02 (con't)	B. EQUINE LEATHER	1964	-	12	-	-	148	169	>10	Market reported for LAFTA/BOLIVIA for this NABALALC classification is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	NA	3	-	3	24	63		
		1966	2	3	9	1	29	38		
		1967	11	7	26	1	12	202		
		1968	9	2						
41.03	SHEEP AND LAMB SKIN LEATHER, EXCEPT LEATHER FALLING WITHIN HEADING No. 41.05, 41.07 or 41.08.	1964	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	>10	Market reported for LAFTA/BOLIVIA for this NABALALC classification is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965			-	-	1	7		
		1966			-	-	3	4		
		1967			-	-	1	16		
41.04	GOAT AND HID SKIN LEATHER EXCEPT LEATHER FALLING WITHIN HEADING No. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08.	1964	2	NA	-	-	-	2	>10	Market reported for LAFTA/BOLIVIA for this NABALALC classification is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	3	2	-	-	2	3		
		1966	2	NA	-	-	5	19		
		1967	3	NA	-	-	7	8		
41.05	OTHER KINDS OF LEATHER, EXCEPT LEATHER FALLING WITHIN HEADING No. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08.	1964	NA	NA	-	1	2	142	15	Market reported for LAFTA/BOLIVIA for this NABALALC classification is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965		2	143	1	1	153		
		1966		NA	74	-	6	106		
		1967		-	6	-	-	60		
41.06	CHAMOIS-DRESSED LEATHER	1964	NA	NA	-	1	35	41	>10	Market reported for LAFTA/BOLIVIA for this NABALALC classification is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	NA	-	6	1	32	47		
		1966	NA	NA	-	1	54	62		
		1967	NA	2	-	1	55	64		
		1968	4	NA						
41.07	PARCHEMENT-DRESSED LEATHER	1964	Included in 41.06		-	-	-	1	>10	Market reported for LAFTA/BOLIVIA for this NABALALC classification is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965			-	-	1	1		
		1966			-	-	-	1		
		1967			-	-	1	7		

NABALALC No	DESCRIPTION	YEAR	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	CHILE	PERU	TOTAL LAFTA	LAFTA	COMMENTS
			F.O.B	F.O.B				WITHOUT BOL. - EC.	% 1967	
41.08	PATENT LEATHER AND METAL- LISED LEATHER	1964	Included in 41.06		-	-	-	8	> 10	Market reported for LAFTA/BOLIVIA for this NABALALC classification is insufficient to jus- tify further considera- tion.
		1965			1	-	37	57		
		1966			2	-	59	69		
		1967			1	-	70	167		
41.09	PARINGS AND OTHER WASTE, OF LEATHER OR OF COMPOSI- TION OR PARCMENT-DRESSED LEATHER, NOT SUITABLE FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF ARTI- CLES OF LEATHER; LEATHER DUST, POWDER AND FLOUR	1964	NA	NA	-	1	-	1	> 10	Market reported for LAFTA/BOLIVIA for this NABALALC classification is insufficient to jus- tify further considera- tion.
		1965			-	1	-	1		
		1966			-	1	1	1		
		1967			-	-	-	7		
41.10	COMPOSITION LEATHER WITH A BASIS OF LEATHER OR LEATHER FIBRE, IN SLABS, IN SHEETS OR IN ROLLS	1964	NA	NA	-	-	1	1	> 10	Market reported for LAFTA/BOLIVIA for this NABALALC classification is insufficient to jus- tify further considera- tion.
		1965	NA	1	1	-	1	1		
		1966	NA	NA	-	1	1	1		
		1967	1	NA	-	-	1	16		
		1968	1	NA						
42.01	SADDLERY AND HARNESS, OF ANY MATERIAL (FOR EXAMPLE SADDLES, HARNESS, COLLARS, TRACES, KNEE-PADS AND BOOTS) FOR ANY KIND OF ANIMAL	1964	NR	NA	1	-	6	19	> 10	Market reported for LAFTA for this NABALALC classi- fication is insufficient to justify further consi- deration. No Bolivian im- ports reported for this classification.
		1965		NA	1	1	4	28		
		1966		1	-	1	10	17		
		1967		NA	1	1	11	29		
		1968		1						
42.02	ARTICLES MADE OF LEATHER, VULCANIZED FIBRE, PAPER- BOARD OR TEXTILE FABRIC, (FOR EXAMPLE SUITCASES, HANDBAGS, ETC.)	1964	40	25	283	75	120	1069	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1965	55	18	64	84	177	1063		
		1966	102	19	118	50	191	1034		
		1967	72	20	221	88	256	1375		
		1968	30	24						
42.03	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLEANING ACCESSORIES, OF LEATHER OR OF COMPOSITION LEATHER	1964	25	15	426	261	173	1794	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1965	32	22	96	152	28	654		
		1966	33	15	211	268	33	1306		
		1967	23	13	181	356	122	1872		
		1968	20	14						

<u>NABALALC No</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA</u> <u>F.O.B</u>	<u>ECUADOR</u> <u>F.O.B</u>	<u>COLOMBIA</u>	<u>CHILE</u>	<u>PERU</u>	<u>TOTAL LAFTA</u> <u>WITHOUT</u> <u>BOL.- ECU.</u>	<u>LAFTA</u> <u>%</u> <u>1967</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
42.04	ARTICLES OF LEATHER OR OF COMPOSITION LEATHER OF A KIND USED IN MACHINERY OR MECHANICAL APPLIANCES OR FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES	1964	1	9	57	166	114	149	> 10	Reported Bolivian market and declining LAFTA market do not justify further consideration.
		1965	6	13	65	145	126	442		
		1966	8	21	182	199	140	672		
		1967	10	29	28	71	137	393		
		1968	7	27						
42.05	OTHER ARTICLES OF LEATHER OR OF COMPOSITION LEATHER	1964	3	14	4	-	8	40	> 10	Market reported for LAFTA/BOLIVIA for this NABALALC classification is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	1	2	2	-	1	16		
		1966	-	1	2	-	3	17		
		1967	4	1	2	4	5	41		
		1968	2	3						
42.06	ARTICLES MADE FROM GUT, FROM GOLDBEATER'S SKIN, FROM BLADDERS OR FROM TENDONS.	1964	NR	NA	140	28	-	180	> 10	Market reported for LAFTA/BOLIVIA for this NABALALC classification is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965		7	71	58	1	236		
		1966		-	59	81	1	482		
		1967		NA	63	55	1	476		
		1968		NA						
43.02	FURSKINS, TANNED OR DRESSED, INCLUDING FURSKINS ASSEMBLED IN PLATES, CROSSSES AND SIMILAR FORMS; PIECES OR CUTTINGS, OF FURSKIN, INCLUDING HEADS, PAWS, TAILS AND THE LIKE (NOT BEING FABRICATED)	1964	6	1	-	-	54	83	> 10	Market reported for LAFTA/BOLIVIA for this NABALALC classification is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	NA	1	-	-	56	87		
		1966	NA	-	-	-	50	70		
		1967	NA	1	-	-	63	107		
		1968	1	-						
43.03	ARTICLES OF FURSKIN	1964	2	2	7	1	-	20	> 10	Market reported for LAFTA/BOLIVIA for this NABALALC classification is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	1	1	1	-	3	159		
		1966	7	2	5	2	6	81		
		1967	6	3	1	-	1	56		
		1968	11	6						
43.04	ARTIFICIAL FUR AND ARTICLES MADE THEREOF	1964	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	> 10	Market reported for LAFTA/BOLIVIA for this NABALALC classification is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965			-	-	-	1		
		1966			-	-	-	-		
		1967			-	16	-	26		

<u>NAB/LALC No</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA</u> <u>F.O.B</u>	<u>ECUADOR</u> <u>F.O.B</u>	<u>COLOMBIA</u>	<u>CHILE</u>	<u>PERU</u>	<u>TOTAL LAFTA</u> <u>WITHOUT</u> <u>BOV.- EC.</u>	<u>LAFTA</u> <u>3</u> <u>1967</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
50.01	SILK-WORM COCOONS SUITABLE FOR REELING	1964			-	31	-	31	> 10	Market reported for LAFTA market is insufficient to justify further consideration. No Bolivian imports reported.
		1965			-	-	-	-		
		1966			-	1	-	1		
		1967			-	-	-	-		
50.02	RAW SILK (NOT THROWN)	1964			-	-	-	21	> 10	Market reported for LAFTA market is insufficient to justify further consideration. No Bolivian imports reported.
		1965			-	-	-	35		
		1966			-	-	-	87		
		1967			-	-	-	131		
50.03	SILK WASTE (INCLUDING COCOONS UNSUITABLE FOR REELING, SILK NOILS AND PULLED OR CANNETED RAGS)	1964			-	558	1	564	> 10	Apparent demand artificially caused by Chilean imports.
		1965			-	753	-	759		
		1966			-	1109	-	1138		
		1967			-	-	-	2		
50.04	SILK YARN, OTHER THAN YARN OF NOIL OR OTHER WASTE SILK, NOT PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE.	1964	NR	NR	-	84	3	664	18	Market reported for LAFTA market is insufficient to justify further consideration. No Bolivian imports reported.
		1965			-	-	13	641		
		1966			-	-	17	392		
		1967			-	12	-	152		
50.05	YARN SPUN FROM SILK WASTE OTHER THAN NOIL, NOT PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	1964	NR	NR	1	-	-	170	> 10	Market reported for LAFTA market is insufficient to justify further consideration. No Bolivian imports reported.
		1965			-	-	-	163		
		1966			-	-	1	414		
		1967			-	8	-	425		
50.06	YARN SPUN FROM NOIL SILK, NOT PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	1964	NR	NR	-	NR	NR	NR		Reported LAFTA market is insufficient to justify further consideration. No LAFTA or Bolivian import statistics.
		1965								
		1966								
		1967								
50.07	SILK YARN AND YARN SPUN FROM NOIL OR OTHER WASTE SILK, PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	1964	5	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	> 10	Reported Bolivian market is insufficient to justify further consideration. No LAFTA import statistics.
		1965	5	1						
		1966	4	-						
		1967	8	NA						
		1968	1	3						

NABALALC No	DESCRIPTION	YEAR	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	CHILE	PERU	TOTAL LAFTA	LAFTA	COMMENTS		
			F.O.B	F.O.B				WITHOUT	%			
							BOL.- EC.	1957				
50.08	SILK-WORM GUT; IMITATION CATEGUT OF SILK	1964	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	>10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.		
		1965	NA	1	7	-	-	63				
		1966	1	1	13	-	-	51				
		1967	NA	2	19	1	-	66				
		1968	NA	NA								
50.09	WOVEN FABRICS OF SILK OR OF WASTE SILK OTHER THAN NOIL	1964	13	11	-	113	54	377	>10	Reported Bolivian mar- ket is insufficient to justify further consi- deration.		
		1965	2	5	1	106	50	1343				
		1966	4	11	-	74	159	742				
		1967	7	11	-	-	24	641				
		1968	2	10								
50.10	WOVEN FABRICS OF NOIL SILK	1964	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	>10	Market reported for LAFTA market is insufficient to justify further considera- tion. No Bolivian imports reported.		
		1965			-	-	6	17				
		1966			-	-	3	8				
		1967			-	-	2	5				
51.04	WOVEN FABRICS OF MAN-MADE FIBRES (CONTINUOUS), IN- CLUDING WOVEN FABRICS OF NCHOPIL OR STRIP OF HEAD- ING No.51.01 or 51.02.	A. OF SYNTHETIC FIBRES										
		1964	6	18	90	4	-	238	>10	Reserve for further consideration.		
		1965	224	653	2724	1	8	3385				
		1966	520	688	4414	-	25	5000				
		1967	536	808	3109	565	27	4578				
		1968	614	626								
		B. OF REGENERATED FIBRES										
		1964	35	40	1	1	19	562	>10	Reserve for further consideration.		
		1965	607	415	1412	-	56	1553				
		1966	647	426	1859	-	20	2120				
		1967	584	577	851	1317	35	2441				
		1968	187	444								
		52.01	METALLISED YARN, BEING TEXTILE YARN SPUN WITH METAL OR COVERED WITH METAL BY ANY PROCESS	1964	4	NA	-	-	3	252	LAFTA 11	Reported Bolivian mar- ket is insufficient to justify further consi- deration.
				1965	1	NA	1	-	13	1144	Chile 100	
1966	15			2	17	-	12	273				
1967	10			2	3	12	27	1321				
1968	7			1								

NABALIC No	DESCRIPTION	YEAR	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	CHILE	PERU	TOTAL LAFTA	LAFTA	COMMENTS	
			F.O.B	F.O.B				WITHOUT	%		
								BOL. - EC.	1967		
52.02	WOVEN FABRICS OF METAL	1964	2	NA	-	-	1	20	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.	
	THREAD OR OF METALLISED	1965	1	NA	1	-	2	21			
	YARN, OF A KIND USED IN AR-	1966	1	NA	1	-	7	27			
	TICLES OF APPAREL, AS FUR-	1967	NA	5	10	3	1	30			
	NISHING FABRICS OR THE	1968	1	2							
	LIKE										
53.05	SHEEP'S OR LAMBS' WOOL OR									Reserve for further consideration.	
	OTHER ANIMAL HAIR (FINE										
	OR COARSE) CARDED OR COM-										
	BED										
	A. WOOL AND OTHER ANIMAL	1964	NR	NR	252	30	358	1093	Lafta		75
	HAIR, CARDED OR COMBED	1965			71	52	355	961	Colombia		100
	OTHER THAN WOOL TOPS	1966			113	69	2	492	Chile		91
		1967			15	292	-	485			
	B. WOOL TOPS	1964	NR	NR	-	4141	-	4394	Lafta		96
		1965			-	3732	-	3972	Chile		100
	1966			-	5509	-	5704				
	1967			-	6766	-	7092				
53.06	YARN OF CARDED SHEEP'S GR	1964	NA	NR	-	25	-	59	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.	
	LAMBS' WOOL (WOOLLEN YARN),	1965	5		-	15	11	34			
	NOT PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	1966	NA		-	10	22	34			
		1967	6		-	-	18	21			
53.07	YARN OF COMBED SHEEP'S OR	1964	111	14	-	-	1	1	26	Reserve for further consideration.	
	LAMBS' WOOL (WORSTED YARN),	1965	255	2	3	-	8	23			
	NOT PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	1966	232	2	-	-	5	37			
		1967	44	3	-	2	8	33			
		1968	81	4							
53.08	YARN OF FINE ANIMAL HAIR	1964	2	NR	-	-	-	141	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.	
	(CARDED OR COMBED), NOT	1965	-		4	-	1	157			
	PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	1966	NA		9	-	8	119			
		1967	NA		3	-	2	190			
		1968	NA								
53.09	YARN OF HORSEHAIR OR OF	1964	NR	NR	106	-	-	106	> 10	Reported LAFTA market is insufficient to justify further consideration. No Bolivian imports reported.	
	OTHER COARSE ANIMAL HAIR,	1965			32	-	1	33			
	NOT PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	1966			-	-	4	10			
		1967			-	-	1	1			

NABALALC No	DESCRIPTION	YEAR	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	CHILE	PERU	TOTAL LAFTA	LAFTA	COMMENTS
			F.O.B	F.O.B				WITHOUT BOL. - EC.	% 1967	
53.10	YARN OF SHEEP'S OR LAMBS' WOL, OF HORSEHAIR OR OF OTHER ANIMAL HAIR (FINE OR COARSE), PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	1964	24	26	-	-	22	23	>10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	23	22	-	-	12	73		
		1966	11	16	-	-	12	103		
		1967	13	16	-	55	24	181		
		1968	18	25						
53.11	WOVEN FABRICS OF SHEEP'S OR LAMBS' WOOL OR OF FINE ANIMAL HAIR	1964	320	294	23	255	210	996	>10	Reserve for further consideration.
		1965	537	774	18	174	315	907		
		1966	493	716	3	207	758	1415		
		1967	390	588	19	324	692	1558		
		1968	125	718						
53.12	WOVEN FABRICS OF COARSE ANIMAL HAIR OTHER THAN HORSEHAIR	1964	-	-	3	1	-	4	>10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	1	1	-	-	92	93		
		1966	2	-	-	1	84	90		
		1967	1	1	-	-	91	95		
		1968	NA	2						
53.13	WOVEN FABRICS OF HORSE-HAIR	1964	NR	NR	-	-	43	48	>10	Reported LAFTA market is insufficient to justify further consideration. No Bolivian imports reported.
		1965			-	-	12	15		
		1966			-	2	33	35		
		1967			-	-	41	41		
54.01	FLAX, RAW OR PROCESSED BUT NOT SPUN; FLAX TOP AND WASTE (INCLUDING PULLED OR GARNETTED RAGS)	1964	NR	NR	61	-	1	1588	>10	Reported Bolivian market is insufficient to justify further consideration. Bolivian production of flax unknown.
		1965			5	-	9	629		
		1966			18	-	11	786		
		1967			21	-	3	1200		
54.02	RAMIE, RAW OR PROCESSED BUT NOT SPUN; RAMIE NOILS AND WASTE (INCLUDING PULLED OR GARNETTED RAGS)	1964	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	>10	Reported LAFTA market is insufficient to justify further consideration. No Bolivian imports reported.
		1965			-	-	-	43		
		1966			-	-	-	31		
		1967			-	-	-	2		
54.03	FLAX OR RAMIE YARN, NOT PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	1964	8	15	51	5	-	256	>10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	7	16	13	9	23	64		
		1966	13	24	40	27	15	133		
		1967	13	18	98	7	16	168		
		1968	11	21						

NABALALC No	DESCRIPTION	YEAR	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	CHILE	PERU	TOTAL LAFTA	LAFTA	COMMENTS	
			F.O.B	F.O.B				WITHOUT BOL.- EC.	% 1967		
54.04	FLAX OR RAMIE YARN, PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	1964	-	NR	7	-	-	28	>10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.	
		1965	2		1	-	1	21			
		1966	2		-	-	3	13			
		1967	1		-	3	1	27			
		1968	-								
54.05	WOVEN FABRICS OF FLAX OR OF RAMIE	1964	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	>10	Reported LAFTA market is insufficient to justify further consideration.	
		1965									
		1966									
		1967									
55.01	COTTON, NOT CARDED OR COMBED	1964	NR	NR	2061	19056	1	31766	Lafta 93	Reported for market reference only, not included in consumer goods and light industrial products sector.	
		1965			5593	21656	-	44709	Colombia 77		
		1966			420	17945	-	34826	Chile 91		
		1967			458	21609	-	29257			
55.02	COTTON LINTERS	1964	NR	NR	-	14	-	68	Lafta 93	Reported for market reference only, not included in consumer goods and light industrial products sector.	
		1965			-	45	8	63	Chile 99		
		1966			-	81	1	83			
		1967			-	104	-	111			
55.03	COTTON WASTE (INCLUDING PULLED OR GARNETTED RAGS), NOT CARDED OR COMBED	1964	NR	NR	-	16	22	38	>10	Reported for market reference only, not included in consumer goods and light industrial products sector.	
		1965			1	19	20	831			
		1966			-	16	14	427			
		1967			-	24	16	472			
55.04	COTTON, CARDED OR COMBED	1964	NR	NR	-	-	1	2	>10	Reported for market reference only, not included in consumer goods and light industrial products sector.	
		1965			-	-	-	3			
		1966			-	-	4	4			
		1967			-	-	1	1			
55.05	COTTON YARN, NOT PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE									Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.	
		A. UNBLEACHED, NOT MERCERISED	1964	13	23	1	1	4	181		>10
			1965	1	78	11	-	12	315		
			1966	6	4	-	-	20	237		
			1967	2	5	-	2	24	125		
	1968	10	5								

NADALALC No	DESCRIPTION	YEAR	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	CHILE	PERU	TOTAL LAFTA	LAFTA	COMMENTS
			F.O.B	F.O.B				WITHOUT BOL.- EC.	% 1957	
55.05 (con't)	B. OTHER	1964	46	33	3	62	30	172	> 10	Reported/LAFTA/Bolivian market is insufficient to justify further consideration
		1965	23	26	-	17	36	68		
		1966	57	24	-	21	21	214		
		1967	56	16	9	2	32	215		
		1968	9	21						
55.06	COTTON YARN, PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	1964	173	270	2	-	122	220	> 10	Reported LAFTA/Bolivian market is insufficient to justify further consideration
		1965	142	306	1	-	83	220		
		1966	144	184	1	-	134	275		
		1967	120	229	-	9	176	328		
		1968	78	191						
55.07	COTTON GAUZE A. UNBLEACHED, NOT MERCERISED	1964	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	1	NA	-	-	-	-		
		1966	1	NA	-	-	-	1		
		1967	NA	3	-	-	-	-		
		1968	NA	17						
	B. OTHER	1964	NA	4	-	-	-	10	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	12	36	-	-	24	35		
		1966	12	40	-	-	20	24		
		1967	12	30	-	3	23	36		
		1968	1	5						
55.08	TERRY TOWELLING AND SI- MILAR TERRY FABRICS, OF COTTON A. UNBLEACHED, NOT MERCERISED	1964	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	> 10	Reported LAFTA market is insufficient to justify further consideration. No Bolivian imports reported.
		1965			-	-	-	-		
		1966			-	-	-	-		
		1967			1	-	-	1		
		1968								

NARALALC No	DESCRIPTION	YEAR	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	CHILE	PERU	TOTAL LAFTA	LAFTA	COMMENTS	
			F.O.B	F.O.B				WITHOUT	%		
								BOL. - EC.	1957		
55.08 (con't)	B. OTHER	1964	NA	3	-	2	25	27	> 10		
		1965	2	1	-	1	39	45			
		1966	1	NA	-	-	10	12			
		1967	1	2	-	1	4	7			
		1968	3	4							
55.09	OTHER WOVEN FABRICS OF COTTON										
	A. UNELEACHED, NOT MERCERISED	1964	-	NA	3	31	20	57	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.	
		1965	15	71	4	29	-	34			
		1966	14	47	6	22	-	28			
		1967	14	69	3	20	-	23			
		1968	14	52							
	B. OTHER	1964	83	132	15	382	1443	3809	> 10	Reserve for further consideration.	
		1965	960	2134	67	173	2433	2981			
		1966	710	1992	84	186	2413	4003			
		1967	790	1643	113	242	2855	4600			
		1968	507	1303							
56.03	WASTE (INCLUDING YARN; WASTE AND PULLED OR GARNETTED RAGS) OF MAN-MADE FIBRES (CONTINUOUS OR DISCONTINUOUS), NOT CARDED, COMBED OR OTHERWISE PREPARED FOR SPINNING	1964	NR	NR	1	-	828	846	> 10	Reported LAFTA market is insufficient to justify further consideration.	
		1965			10	-	34	95			
		1966			-	-	19	46			
		1967			-	6	39	72			
56.04	MAN-MADE FIBRES (DISCONTINUOUS OR WASTE), CARDED, COMBED OR OTHERWISE PREPARED FOR SPINNING										
	A. SYNTHETIC FIBRES	1964			177	-	-	452	> 10	Reserve for further consideration.	
		1965			50	-	4020	4393			
		1966			4	-	6249	7330			
		1967			2	136	5054	8723			

NABALALC No.	DESCRIPTION	YEAR	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	CHILE	PERU	TOTAL LAFTA	LAFTA	COMMENTS			
			F.O.B	F.O.B				WITHOUT BOL.- EC.	% 1967				
56.04 (con't)	B. REGENERATED FIBRES	1964			-	-	-	24	> 10	Reported LAFTA market is insufficient to justify further consideration.			
		1965			9	-	131	193					
		1966			1	-	76	99					
		1967			1	-	33	74					
56.05	YARN OF MAN-MADE FIBRES (DISCONTINUOUS OR WASTE), NOT PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	A. OF SYNTHETIC FIBRES	1964	1	5	6	-	-	6	> 10	Bolivia accounts for a significant portion of imports by the Andean subregion. It is anticipated that in the near future the existing textile industry will begin to spin this type of yarn.		
			1965	105	59	12	-	170	233				
		1966	278	8	1	-	203	244					
		1967	469	16	1	119	224	392					
		1968	1064	25									
		B. OF REGENERATED FIBRES	1964	145	13	1	-	-	160	> 10			
			1965	226	19	3	-	49	84				
			1966	223	24	1	-	61	79				
			1967	144	3	-	2	28	50				
			1968	191	-								
		56.06	YARN OF MAN-MADE FIBRES (DISCONTINUOUS OR WASTE), PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	A. OF SYNTHETIC FIBRES	1964	See 56.05		-	-	-		> 10	Reported LAFTA market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
					1965			-	-	3		9	
					1966			-	-	9		15	
1967						-	-	1	9				
B. OF REGENERATED FIBRES	1964			See 56.05		-	-	47	47	> 10	Reported LAFTA market is insufficient to justify further consideration.		
	1965					-	-	1	1				
	1966					-	-	6	7				
	1967					-	-	8	10				

<u>HABALALC No</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA</u> <u>F.O.B.</u>	<u>ECUADOR</u> <u>F.O.B.</u>	<u>COLOMBIA</u>	<u>CHILE</u>	<u>PERU</u>	<u>TOTAL LAFTA</u> <u>WITHOUT</u> <u>BOL. - EC.</u>	<u>LAFTA</u> <u>%</u> <u>1967</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
56.07	WOVEN FABRICS OF MAN-MADE FIBRES (DISCONTINUOUS OR WASTE)									
	A. OF SYNTHETIC FIBRES	1964	16	24	3	-	-	3	>10	Reserve for further consideration.
		1965	127	174	1	-	-	117		
		1966	253	613	-	-	-	164		
		1967	324	514	-	-	-	200		
		1968	257	673						
	B. OF REGENERATED FIBRES	1964	37	134	1	-	338	375	>10	Reserve for further consideration.
		1965	658	178	-	-	474	505		
		1966	443	340	-	-	831	969		
		1967	210	395	-	-	1066	1198		
		1968	183	241						
57.01	TRUE HEMP (CANNABIS SATIVA), RAW OR PROCESSED BUT NOT SPUN; TOW AND WASTE OF TRUE HEMP (INCLUDING PULLED OR GARNETTED RAGS OR ROPES)	1964			-	1	2	239	>10	Listed for reference; not included in consumer goods and light industrial products sector.
		1965			-	1	11	272		
		1966			-	2	6	81		
		1967			-	2	8	104		
57.02	MANILA HEMP (AEACA) (MUSA TEXTILIS), RAW OR PROCESSED BUT NOT SPUN; TOW AND WASTE OF MANILA HEMP (INCLUDING PULLED OR GARNETTED RAGS OR ROPES)	1964			-	-	-	6	>10	Listed for reference; not included in consumer goods and light industrial products sector.
		1965			-	-	574	578		
		1966			-	13	270	489		
		1967			-	-	228	311		
57.03	JUTE, RAW OR PROCESSED BUT NOT SPUN; TOW AND WASTE OF JUTE (INCLUDING PULLED OR GARNETTED RAGS OR ROPES)	1964			-	181	148	2471	34	Listed for reference; not included in consumer goods and light industrial products sector.
		1965			-	164	94	3057		
		1966			-	177	654	3165		
		1967			-	233	1288	3973		

<u>NABALALC No</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA</u> <u>F.O.B</u>	<u>ECUADOR</u> <u>F.O.B</u>	<u>COLOMBIA</u>	<u>CHILE</u>	<u>PERU</u>	<u>TOTAL LAFTA</u> <u>WITHOUT</u> <u>BOL.-- EC.</u>	<u>LAFTA</u> <u>%</u> <u>1967</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
57.04	OTHER VEGETABLE EXTILE FIBRES, RAW OR PROCESSED BUT NOT SPUN; WASTE OF SUCH FIBRES (INCLUDING PULPED OR GARNETTED RAGS OR ROPES)									
	A. SISAL AND OTHER FIBRES OF THE AGAVE FAMILY AND WASTE OF SUCH FIBRES	1964 1965 1966 1967			- - 115 -	113 128 180 61	385 196 177 147	1759 1244 763 610	Lafta Chile Peru 93 100 96	Listed for reference; not included in con- sumer goods and light industrial products sector.
	B. OTHER	1964 1965 1966 1967			- 1 - -	2 2 13 2	- 4 1 -	629 31 35 41	40	Listed for reference; not included in con- sumer goods and light industrial products sector.
57.05	YARN OF TRUE HEMP	1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	1 5 2 1 3	15 12 15 8 4	- - 8 1	- - - 1 1	40 22 17 11	45 37 27 16	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further con- sideration.
57.06	YARN OF JUTE	1964 1965 1966 1967	NR NR	NR NR	10 - 8 4	23 - - 2	3 2 3 3	510 658 812 1053	> 10	Reported LAFTA market is insufficient to jus- tify further considera- tion. No Bolivian im- ports reported.
57.07	YARN OF OTHER VEGETABLE TEXTILE FIBRES	1964 1965 1966 1967	NR NR	NR NR	13 - - 2	- - 1 5	4 1 1 1	37 6 2 10	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
57.08	PAPER YARN	1964 1965 1966 1967	NR NR	NR NR	- - - -	1 - - -	13 - 2 7	15 3 11 10	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.

NABALALC No	DESCRIPTION	YEAR	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	CHILE	PERU	TOTAL LAFTA		LAFTA % 1967	COMMENTS
			F.O.B.	F.O.B.				WITHOUT B.M.	EC.		
57.09	WOVEN FABRICS OF TRUE HEMP	1964	NR	NR	-	4	-	4	> 10	Reported LAFTA market is insufficient to jus- tify further considera- tion. No Bolivian im- ports reported.	
		1965			-	-	1	1			
		1966			-	2	2	6			
		1967			-	-	1	2			
57.10	WOVEN FABRICS OF JUTE	1964	23	108	1	34	78	32861	51	Eliminated due to an in- sufficient Bolivian mar- ket and decreasing LAFTA Market.	
		1965	34	32	8	50	75	25514			
		1966	43	46	11	56	118	9518			
		1967	12	28	-	37	67	7515			
		1968	8	35							
57.11	WOVEN FABRICS OF OTHER VEGETABLE TEXTILE FIBRES	1964	NR	NR	1	2	1	23	84	Reported LAFTA market is insufficient to jus- tify further considera- tion. No Bolivian im- ports reported.	
		1965			1	18	7	69			
		1966			-	7	16	27			
		1967			-	-	2	10			
57.12	WOVEN FABRICS OF PAPER YARN	1964	NR	NR	-	-	8	12	> 10	Reported LAFTA market is insufficient to jus- tify further considera- tion. No Bolivian im- ports reported.	
		1965			-	4	10	19			
		1966			-	1	11	26			
		1967			-	1	12	22			
58.01	CARPETS, CARPETING AND RUGS, KNOTTED (MADE UP OR NOT)	1964	28	9	24	2	20	111	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.	
		1965	38	8	8	4	19	119			
		1966	43	8	5	5	12	133			
		1967	42	77	10	31	48	249			
		1968	21	48							
58.02	OTHER CARPETS, CARPETING, RUGS, MATS AND MATTING, AND "KELLEN", "SCHMACKS" AND "KARAMANIE" RUGS AND THE LIKE (MADE UP OR NOT)	1964	Included in 58.01		8	114	60	312	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.	
		1965			3	130	70	321			
		1966			5	115	110	351			
		1967			5	59	187	418			
58.03	TAPESTRIES, HAND-MADE, OF THE TYPE GOBBLINS, FLANDERS, AUBUSSON, BEAUVAIS ETC. AND NEEDLE-WORKED TAPESTRIES (FOR EXAMPLE, PETIT POINT AND CROSS STITCH) MADE IN PANELS ETC. BY HAND.	1964	NR	NR	10	-	1	10	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.	
		1965			7	-	2	61			
		1966			8	1	3	89			
		1967			9	-	1	45			

NABALALC No	DESCRIPTION	YEAR	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	CHILE	PERU	TOTAL LAFTA	LAFTA	COMMENTS
			F.O.B	F.O.B				WITHOUT ECL.- EC.	% 1967	
56.04	WOVEN FIBRE FABRICS AND CHEMICAL FABRICS (OTHER THAN TERRY TOWELLING OR SIMILAR TERRY FABRICS OF COTTON FALLING WITHIN HEADING No. 55.08 AND FA- BRICS FALLING WITHIN HEADING No. 58.05) A. OF COTTON B. OF SILK C. OF WOOL D. OF SYNTHETIC FIBRES E. OF REGENERATED FIBRES F. OTHER	1964	7	1	-	31	273	478	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	114	46	2	13	280	470		
		1966	18	28	-	16	225	357		
		1967	19	27	-	27	191	350		
		1968	8	91						
		1964	NR	NR	-	-	-	1	> 10	
		1965			-	-	-	-		
		1966			2	-	1	2		
		1967			-	-	1	1		
		1964	3	NA	2	3	NR	NR	> 10	
		1965	3	11	-	16				
		1966	NA	NA	-	19				
		1967	5	1						
		1968	NA	NA						
		1964	129	12	-	-	-	-	> 10	
		1965	56	-	-	-	2	2		
		1966	11	44	-	-	4	4		
		1967	76	4	-	3	1	22		
		1968	14	3						
		1964	3	2	-	-	8	12	> 10	
		1965	173	9	-	-	6	6		
		1966	58	8	-	-	14	14		
		1967	195	4	-	2	14	14		
		1968	17	7						
1964	NR	NR	-	-	4	4	> 10			
1965			-	-	4	15				
1966			-	-	3	25				
1967			-	7	4	40				

HABALALC No	DESCRIPTION	YEAR	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	CHILE	PERU	TOTAL LAFTA	LAFTA	COMMENTS
			F.O.B	F.O.B				WITHOUT BOL. - EC.	% 1957	
58.05	NARROW WOVEN FABRICS, AND NARROW FABRICS (BOLDUC) CONSISTING OF WARP WITH- OUT WEFT ASSEMBLED BY MEANS OF AN ADHESIVE, OTHER THAN GOODS FALLING WITHIN HEADING No. 58.06	1964	15	7	1	40	247	538	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1955	7	88	-	34	126	405		
		1966	27	41	4	41	94	429		
		1967	12	44	-	70	83	450		
		1968	12	56						
58.06	WOVEN LABELS, BADGES ETC., NOT EMBROIDERED, IN THE PIECE, IN STRIPS OR CUT TO SHAPE OR SIZE	1964	4	2	8	-	-	17	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1955	7	3	1	-	10	13		
		1966	7	5	-	1	6	12		
		1967	7	2	-	-	4	29		
58.07	CHENILLE YARN, GIMPED YARN (OTHER THAN METALLISED YARN OF HEADING No. 52.01 AND GIMPED HORSEHAIR YARN); BRAIDS AND ORNAMENTAL TRIMMINGS IN THE PIECE, TAS- SELS, POMPONS AND THE LIKE	1964	3	1	8	63	72	650	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1955	3	2	15	63	47	577		
		1966	9	5	13	60	76	531		
		1967	15	3	7	1	35	569		
		1968	6	3						
58.08	TULLE AND OTHER NET FABRICS (BUT NOT INCLUDING WOVEN, KNITTED OR CROCHETED FAB- RICS), FLAT	1964	3	13	1	1	13	38	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1955	12	63	-	-	24	62		
		1966	21	40	-	1	21	72		
		1967	6	25	1	2	11	72		
		1968	3	21						
58.09	TULLE AND OTHER NET FABRICS (BUT NOT INCLUDING WOVEN, KNITTED OR CROCHETED FAB- RICS), FIGURED; HAND OR MECHANICALLY MADE LACE, IN THE PIECE, IN STRIPS OR IN MOTIFS	1964	Included in 58.08		26	4	59	198	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1955			6	6	81	124		
		1966			24	3	161	230		
		1967			1	15	164	238		
58.10	EMBROIDERY, IN THE PIECE, IN STRIPS OR IN MOTIFS	1964	163	267	4	21	34	134	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1955	126	338	1	11	253	319		
		1966	149	203	3	14	221	378		
		1967	255	169	-	49	156	374		
		1968	109	98						

NABALALC No.	DESCRIPTION	YEAR	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	CHILE	PERU	TOTAL LAFTA	LAFTA	COMMENTS
			F.O.B.	F.O.B.				WITHOUT	%	
							BOL.- EC.	1957		
59.01	WADDING AND ARTICLES OF WADDING; TEXTILE FLOCK AND DUST AND MILL NEFC	1964	62	8	157	-	22	272	> 10	Reserved for further consideration
		1965	74	13	38	-	21	165		
		1966	108	13	46	-	56	225		
		1967	107	11	69	8	800	1316		
		1968	92	12						
59.02	FELT AND ARTICLES OF FELT, WHETHER OR NOT IMPREGNATED OR COATED	1964	NA	1	59	12	22	802	> 10	Reported Bolivian market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	17	2	59	9	115	1052		
		1966	2	4	50	25	93	735		
		1967	46	11	26	14	62	997		
		1968	12	7						
59.03	BONDED FIBRE FABRICS AND ARTICLES OF BONDED FIBRE FABRICS, WHETHER OR NOT IMPREGNATED OR COATED	1964	-	NA	-	5	-	5	> 10	Reported LAFTA/Bolivian market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	5	16	3	-	26	30		
		1966	15	12	-	-	34	34		
		1967	8	11	-	1	65	80		
		1968	10	8						
59.04	TWINE, CORDAGE, ROPES AND CABLES, PLAITED OR NOT	1964	12	17	54	2977	2526	5625	> 10	Reserved for further consideration
		1965	11	42	58	3031	2337	5492		
		1966	16	43	80	2638	1736	4550		
		1967	41	147	61	455	1440	2087		
		1968	20	94						
59.05	NETS AND NETTING MADE OF TWINE, CORDAGE OR ROPE, AND MADE UP FISHING NETS OF YARN, TWINE, CORDAGE OR ROPE	1964	NA	4	73	1	2395	2469	> 10	Reserved for further consideration
		1965	1	24	16	1	5147	5214		
		1966	-	52	27	-	3300	3441		
		1967	-	75	82	757	1150	2055		
		1968	NA	115						
59.06	OTHER ARTICLES MADE FROM YARN, TWINE, CORDAGE, ROPE OR CABLES, OTHER THAN TEXTILE FABRICS AND ARTICLES MADE FROM SUCH FABRICS	1964	-	2	-	-	11	17	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	-	3	1	1	10	12		
		1966	NA	2	-	-	13	24		
		1967	NA	-	-	4	10	119		
		1968	1	2						

NABALALC No.	DESCRIPTION	YEAR	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	CHILE	PERU	TOTAL LAFTA	LAFTA	COMMENTS
			F.O.B.	F.O.B.				WITHOUT BOL.-EC.	% 1957	
59.07	TEXTILE FABRICS COATED WITH GUM OR AMYLACEOUS SUBSTANCES, OF A KIND USED FOR THE OUTER COVERS OF BOOKS AND THE LIKE; TRACING CLOTH; PREPARED PAINTING CANVAS; BUCKRAM AND SIMILAR WOVEN FABRICS FOR HAT FOUNDATIONS AND SIMILAR USES	1964	4	2	11	2	69	252	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	4	3	5	4	59	175		
		1966	24	1	9	12	66	226		
		1967	6	2	4	4	40	207		
		1968	6	5						
59.08	TEXTILE FABRICS IMPREGNATED OR COATED WITH PREPARATIONS OF CELLULOSE DERIVATIVES OR OF OTHER ARTIFICIAL PLASTIC MATERIALS	1964	125	193	1	4	186	227	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1965	146	125	1	11	423	535		
		1966	46	123	19	2	373	478		
		1967	179	157	3	13	248	373		
		1968	43	109						
59.09	TEXTILE FABRICS COATED OR IMPREGNATED WITH OIL OR PREPARATIONS WITH A BASIS OF DRYING OIL	1964	10	2	19	34	310	673	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	14	9	3	25	174	490		
		1966	32	5	5	35	110	452		
		1967	17	4	5	49	174	568		
		1968	19	5						
59.10	LINOLEUM AND MATERIALS PREPARED ON A TEXTILE BASE IN A SIMILAR MANNER TO LINOLEUM, WHETHER OR NOT CUT TO SHAPE OR OF A KIND USED AS FLOOR COVERINGS; FLOOR COVERINGS CONSISTING OF A COATING APPLIED ON A TEXTILE BASE, CUT TO SHAPE OR NOT	1964	3	3	1	40	34	595	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	22	2	-	27	52	285		
		1966	8	5	-	14	42	314		
		1967	8	2	1	46	22	289		
		1968	24	1						
59.11	RUBBERISED TEXTILE FABRICS, OTHER THAN RUBBERISED KNITTED OR CROCHETED GOODS	1964	30	79	3445	14	255	3784	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	26	85	82	39	153	338		
		1966	20	118	70	35	141	305		
		1967	28	175	26	15	195	536		
		1968	12	109						

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<u>NABALALC No.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA</u> <u>F.O.B.</u>	<u>ECUADOR</u> <u>F.O.B.</u>	<u>COLOMBIA</u>	<u>CHILE</u>	<u>PERU</u>	<u>TOTAL LAFTA</u> <u>WITHOUT</u> <u>BO. - EC.</u>	<u>LAFTA</u> <u>%</u> <u>1967</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
59.12	TEXTILE FABRICS OTHERWISE IMPREGNATED OR COATED; PAINTED CANVAS BEING THEATRICAL SCENERY, STUDIO BACK-CLOTHS OR THE LIKE	1964	-	8	-	2	9	70	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	NA	23	-	3	112	220		
		1966	21	5	3	5	66	194		
		1967	14	11	20	2	69	338		
		1968	17	5						
59.13	ELASTIC FABRICS AND TRIM- MINGS (OTHER THAN KNITTED OR CROCHETED GOODS) CONSISTING OF TEXTILE MATERIALS COMBINED WITH RUBBER THREADS	1964	6	44	1	2	134	391	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	16	73	1	1	50	261		
		1966	5	71	11	1	72	464		
		1967	13	45	-	2	55	339		
		1968	7	47						
59.14	WICKS, OF WOVEN, PLATED OR KNITTED TEXTILE MATERIALS, FOR LAMP, STOVES, LIGHTERS, CANDLES AND THE LIKE; TUBULAR KNITTED GAS-MANTLE FABRIC AND INCANDESCENT GAS MANTLES	1964	26	35	22	22	99	340	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	43	51	15	55	99	253		
		1966	36	42	3	37	78	227		
		1967	41	67	16	48	100	241		
		1968	58	85						
59.15	TEXTILE HOSEPIPING AND SIMILAR TUBING, WITH OR WITHOUT LINING, ARMOUR OR ACCESSORIES OF OTHER MATERIALS	1964	2	2	69	22	58	304	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	1	4	37	9	101	243		
		1966	2	11	64	14	87	527		
		1967	6	4	105	69	118	496		
		1968	NA	1						
59.16	TRANSMISSION, CONVEYOR OR ELEVATOR BELTS OR BELTING, OF TEXTILE MATE- RIAL, WHETHER OR NOT STRENGTHENED WITH METAL OR OTHER MATERIAL	1964	2	8	99	530	19	836	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1965	-	-	53	606	43	1116		
		1966	1	3	217	733	79	1341		
		1967	-	7	129	51	63	754		
		1968	3	1						
59.17	TEXTILE FABRICS AND TEXTILE ARTICLES, OF A KIND COMMONLY USED IN MACHINERY OR PLANT	1964	See 59.14		808	500	459	3137	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1965			566	493	457	3155		
		1966			708	237	692	3482		
		1967			557	898	730	4392		

NABALALC No.	DESCRIPTION	YEAR	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	CHILE	PERU	TOTAL LAFTA	LAFTA	COMMENTS	
			F.O.B.	F.O.B.				WITHOUT	%		
								BOL. - EC.	1967		
60.01	KNITTED OR CROCHETED	1964	59	147	1	11	126	299	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.	
	FABRIC, NOT ELASTIC	1965	82	227	-	26	49	939			
	NOR RUBBERISED	1966	77	156	6	22	79	953			
		1967	103	275	1	11	111	1143			
		1968	66	252							
60.02	GLOVES, MITTENS AND MITTS,	1964	1	NA	6	2	6	16	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.	
	KNITTED OR CROCHETED, NOT	1965	13	1	1	1	4	24			
	ELASTIC NOR RUBBERISED	1966	17	-	1	1	4	18			
		1967	12	2	1	1	5	16			
		1968	4	1							
60.03	STOCKINGS, UNDER STOCKINGS	1964	70	31	57	21	83	760	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.	
	SOCKS, ANKLE-SOCKS,	1965	145	27	8	20	38	1017			
	SOCKETTES AND THE LIKE,	1966	172	17	27	15	38	920			
	KNITTED OR CROCHETED, NOT	1967	136	9	33	11	54	836			
	ELASTIC NOR RUBBERISED	1968	41	17							
60.04	UNDER GARMENTS, KNITTED	1964	119	15	1	71	22	96	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.	
	OR CROCHETED, NOT ELASTIC	1965	144	22	1	94	14	241			
	NOR RUBBERISED	1966	113	38	2	79	23	352			
		1967	81	15	1	73	30	462			
		1968	34	24							
60.05	CUTR GARMENTS AND OTHER	1964	207	22	27	-	135	1435	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.	
	ARTICLES, KNITTED OR	1965	343	37	3	-	136	604			
	CROCHETED, NOT ELASTIC NOR	1966	233	10	3	-	162	672			
	RUBBERISED	1967	265	12	1	192	176	1230			
		1968	214	20							
60.06	KNITTED OR CROCHETED	1964	NA	-	205	4	15	338	>	Reported market insufficient to justify further consideration	
	FABRIC AND ARTICLES THERE-	1965	19	5	13	10	119	450			
	OF, ELASTIC OR RUBBERISED	1966	13	5	15	8	135	403			
	(INCLUDING ELASTIC KNEE-	1967	10	6	13	8	141	333			
	CAPS AND ELASTIC STOCKINGS)	1968	5	4							

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<u>NABALALC No.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA</u> <u>F.O.B.</u>	<u>ECUADOR</u> <u>F.O.B.</u>	<u>COLOMBIA</u>	<u>CHILE</u>	<u>PERU</u>	<u>TOTAL LAFTA</u> <u>WITHOUT</u> <u>BOL. - EC.</u>	<u>LAFTA</u> <u>%</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
61.01	MEN'S AND BOY'S OUTER GARMENTS	1964	250	23	218	2162	334	6059	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1965	263	17	57	1686	403	5374		
		1966	361	35	93	1434	648	5912		
		1967	106	6	38	609	626	4629		
		1968	107	8						
61.02	WOMEN'S, GIRLS' AND INFANTS' OUTER GARMENTS	1964	205	18	698	870	260	1998	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1965	140	12	129	520	380	2931		
		1966	112	21	414	728	203	4341		
		1967	115	3	395	349	673	5601		
		1968	118	9						
61.03	MEN'S AND BOYS' UNDER GARMENTS, INCLUDING COLLARS, SHIRT FRONTS AND CUFFS	1964	52	22	426	261	173	1794	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1965	61	29	96	152	28	654		
		1966	47	45	211	268	33	1305		
		1967	42	9	181	356	122	1672		
		1968	11	9						
61.04	WOMEN'S, GIRLS' AND INFANTS' UNDER GARMENTS	1964	85	1	996	-	189	1889	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1965	63	14	116	-	266	808		
		1966	41	25	417	-	375	1266		
		1967	99	14	366	116	303	1578		
		1968								
61.05	HANDKERCHIEFS	1964	19	66	41	29	252	433	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1965	77	78	10	44	314	587		
		1966	115	77	5	38	266	557		
		1967	93	41	7	70	160	407		
		1968	41	45						
61.06	SHAWLS, SCARVES, MUFFLERS MANTILLAS, VEILS AND THE LIKE	1964	21	12	93	19	43	375	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further con- sideration.
		1965	57	19	7	18	92	589		
		1966	57	22	39	18	71	394		
		1967	96	13	19	22	40	277		
		1968	27	5						

NABALALC No.	DESCRIPTION	YEAR	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	CHILE	PERU	TOTAL LAFTA	LAFTA	COMMENTS
			F.O.B.	F.O.B.				WITHOUT BOL. - EC.	1967	
61.07	TIES, BOW TIES AND CRAVATAS	1964	Included in 61.06		35	7	-	101	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965			2	2	34	96		
		1966			5	2	66	138		
		1967			7	2	55	162		
61.08	COLLARS, TUCKERS, FAL- LALS, BODICE-FRONTIS, JABOTS, CUFFS, FLOUNCES, YOKES AND SIMILAR ACCE- SSORIES AND TRIMMINGS FOR WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' GAR- MENTS	1964	Included in 61.06		-	-	1	9	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965			1	-	1	16		
		1966			-	-	3	4		
		1967			-	-	3	5		
61.09	CORSETS, CORSET-BELTS, SUSPENDER-BELTS, BRAS- SIERES, FRACES, SUSPEND- ERS, GARTERS AND THE LIKE (INCLUDING SUCH ARTICLES OF KNITTED OR CROCHETED FABRIC), WHETHER OR NOT ELASTIC	1964	84	36	171	14	22	369	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	94	22	17	14	46	243		
		1966	44	19	65	17	63	290		
		1967	71	19	41	29	50	477		
61.10	GLOVES, MITTENS, MITTS, STOCKINGS, SOCKS AND SOCKETTES, NOT BEING KNIT- TED OR CROCHETED GOODS	1964	3	2	-	47	4	107	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration
		1965	12	-	1	59	44	153		
		1966	9	NA	2	56	76	186		
		1967	6	1	-	10	95	312		
61.11	MADE UP ACCESSORIES FOR ARTICLES OF APPAREL (FOR EXAMPLE, DRESS SHIELDS, SHOULDER AND OTHER PADS, BELTS, MUFFS, SLEEVE PRO- TECTORS, POCKETS)	1964	1	3	-	27	13	109	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	3	NA	1	18	9	41		
		1966	3	5	-	9	11	35		
		1967	10	-	7	13	10	69		
1968	2	NA								

<u>NABALALC No.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA</u> <u>F.O.B.</u>	<u>ECUADOR</u> <u>F.O.B.</u>	<u>COLOMBIA</u>	<u>CHILE</u>	<u>PERU</u>	<u>TOTAL LAFTA</u> <u>WITHOUT</u> <u>BOL. - EC.</u>	<u>LAFTA</u> <u>%</u> <u>1967</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
62.01	TRAVELLING RUGS AND BLANKETS 1. OF WOOL	1964	2	1	17	20	1	62	>10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	1	1	2	32	2	52		
		1966	4	1	1	48	1	67		
		1967	3	NA	1	4	1	28		
		1968	-	-						
	2. OF COTTON	1964	1	7	6	8	45	163	>10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	1	2	1	22	1	23		
		1966	-	3	1	14	1	17		
		1967	1	3	1	3	1	6		
		1968	1	1						
	3. OTHERS	1964	12	NA	-	15	2	103	>10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	NA	1	1	3	2	232		
		1966	1	NA	-	1	2	223		
		1967	NA	NA	1	1	17	226		
		1968	NA	-						
62.02	BED LINEN, TABLE LINEN, TOILET LINEN AND KITCHEN LINEN; CURTAINS AND OTHER FURNISHING ARTICLES	1964	4	1	370	153	130	1236	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1965	8	12	85	145	232	1649		
		1966	19	20	153	157	363	1979		
		1967	20	22	108	321	232	1974		
		1968	10	11						
62.03	SACKS AND BAGS, OF A KIND USED FOR THE PACKING OF GOODS	1964	708	71	-	3832	4465	8513	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1965	1010	44	-	4236	6352	10872		
		1966	1071	9	-	5282	5180	10833		
		1967	1045	14	1	3779	6380	10577		
		1968	910	18						
62.04	TARPAULINS, SAILS, AW- NINGS, SUNBLINDS, TENTS AND CAMPING GOODS	1964	32	2	1	-	13	114	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	8	9	2	-	27	53		
		1966	45	11	-	-	46	92		
		1967	65	12	-	53	80	173		
		1968	13	12						
62.05	OTHER-MADE UP TEXTILE ARTICLES (INCLUDING DRESS PATTERNS	1964	7	7	49	18	49	573	> 10	Reported LAFTA/Bolivian market is insufficient to justify further consideration
		1965	4	47	7	9	61	379		
		1966	8	48	18	17	42	149		
		1967	2	56	4	15	39	184		
		1968	58	37						

NABALALC No.	DESCRIPTION	YEAR	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	CHILE	PERU	TOTAL LAFTA		COMMENTS
			F.O.B.	F.O.B.				WITHOUT	LAFTA	
								BOL. - EC.	% 1967	
63.01	CLOTHING, CLOTHING ACCESSORIES, TRAVELLING RUGS AND BLANKETS, HOUSEHOLD LINEN AND FURNISHING ARTICLES (OTHER THAN ARTICLES FALLING WITHIN HEADING No. 53.01, 53.02 OR 53.03), OF TEXTILE MATERIALS, FOOTWEAR AND HEADGEAR OF ANY MATERIAL, SHOWING SIGNS OF APPRECIABLE WEAR AND IMPORTED IN BULK, BALES SACKS OR SIMILAR BULK PACKINGS	1964	NR	NR	-	-	-	1603	> 10	Reported for market reference only, not a portion of consumer goods and light industry sector.
		1965						2237		
		1966			1			1640		
		1967				59	1	1605		
		1968								
63.02	USED OR NEW RAGS, SCRAP TWINE, CORDAGE, ROPE AND CABLES AND WORN OUT ARTICLES OR TWINE, CORDAGE, ROPE OR CABLES	1964	NR	NR	1	35	44	159	> 10	Reported for market reference only, not a portion of consumer goods and light industry sector.
		1965			-	31	71	257		
		1966			1	40	82	160		
		1967			-	5	187	290		
		1968								
64.01	FOOTWEAR WITH OUTER SOLES AND UPPERS OF RUBBER OR ARTIFICIAL PLASTIC MATERIAL	1964	6	4	14	47	111	458	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1965	92	7	5	33	29	458		
		1966	63	1	17	58	62	564		
		1967	128	1	27	89	42	634		
		1968	14	1						
64.02	FOOTWEAR WITH OUTER SOLES OF LEATHER OR COMPOSITION LEATHER; FOOTWEAR (OTHER THAN FOOTWEAR FALLING WITHIN HEADING No. 64.01) WITH OUTER SOLES OF RUBBER OR ARTIFICIAL PLASTIC MATERIAL	1964	67	3	132	842	95	1747	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1965	125	3	29	520	97	1414		
		1966	95	5	44	158	127	1290		
		1967	144	11	60	192	133	1247		
		1968	77	11						

NABALALC No.	DESCRIPTION	YEAR	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	CHILE	PERU	TOTAL LAFTA	LAFTA	COMMENTS
			F.O.B.	F.O.B.				WITHOUT	3	
								BOL. - Ex.	1967	
64.03	FOOTWEAR WITH OUTER SOLES OF WOOD OR CORK	1964	NA	NR	2	-	2	4	> 10	Reported LAFTA market is insufficient to justify further consideration. No Bolivian imports reported.
		1965	1		-	-	2	7		
		1966	NA		-	-	1	4		
		1967	-		-	1	1	4		
		1968	NA							
64.04	FOOTWEAR WITH OUTER SOLES OF OTHER MATERIALS	1964	NR	NR	60	1	12	343	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965			-	-	13	38		
		1966			-	-	14	48		
		1967			4	2	9	46		
		1968								
64.05	PARTS OF FOOTWEAR (INCLUDING UPPERS, IN-SOLES AND SCREW-ON HEELS) OF ANY MATERIAL EXCEPT METAL	1964	64	13	1	-	70	169	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	64	10	-	-	37	96		
		1966	73	7	-	-	26	85		
		1967	66	10	1	2	19	70		
		1968	68	14						
64.06	GAITERS, SPATS, LEGGINGS, PUTTEES, CRICKET PADS, SHIN-GUARDS AND SIMILAR ARTICLES, AND PARTS THEREOF	1964	NR	NR	-	-	-	17	> 10	Reported LAFTA market is insufficient to justify further consideration. No Bolivian imports reported.
		1965			1	1	1	7		
		1966			-	1	1	6		
		1967			-	1	1	7		
		1968								
65.01	HAT-FORMS, HAT BODIES AND HOODS OF FELT, NEITHER BLOCKED TO SHAPE NOR WITH MADE BRIMS; PLATEAUX AND MANCHONS (INCLUDING SLIT MANCHONS), OF FELT	1964	8	53	-	-	1	2	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	9	31	-	-	1	1		
		1966	15	46	-	-	-	1		
		1967	15	75	-	-	-	1		
		1968	9	84						
65.02	HAT-SHAPES, PLAITED OR MADE FROM PLAITED OR OTHER STRIPS OF ANY MATERIAL, NEITHER BLOCKED TO SHAPE NOR WITH MADE BRIMS	1964	NR	NR	-	-	1	67	Lafta 97	Reported LAFTA market is insufficient to justify further consideration. No Bolivian imports reported.
		1965			-	-	1	109	Chile 87	
		1966			-	8	1	116		
		1967			-	18	-	118		
		1968								

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<u>NABAL/LC No.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA</u> <u>F.O.B.</u>	<u>ECUADOR</u> <u>F.O.B.</u>	<u>COLOMBIA</u>	<u>CHILE</u>	<u>PERU</u>	<u>TOTAL LAFTA</u> <u>WITHOUT</u> <u>BOL. - EC.</u>	<u>LAFTA</u> <u>%</u> <u>1967</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
65.03	FELT HATS AND OTHER	1964	53	8	18	2	9	50	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
	FELT HEADGEAR, BEING	1965	57	19	-	-	6	47		
	HEADGEAR MADE FROM THE	1966	58	10	-	-	11	55		
	FELT HOODS AND PLATEAUX	1967	107	7	2	2	14	58		
	FALLING WITHIN HEADING	1968	77	14						
	No. 65.01, WHETHER OR NOT LINED OR TRIMMED									
65.04	HATS OR OTHER HEADGEAR,	1964	NR	NR	9	23	9	254	> 10	Reported LAFTA market is insufficient to justify further consideration. No Bolivian imports reported.
	PLAITED OR MADE FROM	1965			2	9	12	213		
	PLAITED OR OTHER STRIPS	1966			1	18	11	202		
	OF ANY MATERIAL, WHETHER	1967			3	2	10	186		
	OR NOT LINED OR TRIMMED	1968								
65.05	HATS AND OTHER HEADGEAR	1964	NA	NR	3	11	15	107	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
	(INCLUDING HAIR NETS),	1965	1		-	2	27	256		
	KNITTED OR CROCHETED, OR	1966	2		-	8	13	64		
	MADE UP FROM LACE, FELT	1967	NA		-	13	18	72		
	OR OTHER TEXTILE FABRIC	1968	NA							
	IN THE PIECE (BUT NOT FROM STRIPS), WHETHER OR NOT LINED OR TRIMMED									
65.06	OTHER HEADGEAR, WHETHER	1964	21	6	7	84	111	267	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
	OR NOT LINED OR TRIMMED	1965	12	3	5	43	135	230		
		1966	25	2	17	70	132	264		
		1967	19	8	42	36	124	284		
		1968	4	4						
65.07	HEAD-BANDS, LININGS,	1964	5	-	-	-	8	23	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
	COVERS, HAT FOUNDATIONS,	1965	29	4	-	1	12	20		
	HAT FRAMES (INCLUDING	1966	19	1	-	1	16	19		
	SPRING FRAMES FOR OPERA	1967	17	3	1	8	24	34		
	HATS), PEAKS AND CHINSTRAPS,	1968	18	1						
	FOR HEADGEAR									

<u>NABALALC No.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA</u> <u>F.O.B.</u>	<u>ECUADOR</u> <u>F.O.B.</u>	<u>COLOMBIA</u>	<u>CHILE</u>	<u>PERU</u>	<u>TOTAL LAFTA</u> <u>WITHOUT</u> <u>BOL. - EC.</u>	<u>LAFTA</u> <u>%</u> <u>1967</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
66.01	UMBRELLAS AND SUNSHADES (INCLUDING WALKING-STICK UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLA TENTS, AND GARDEN AND SIMILAR UMBRELLAS)	1964	4	2	79	52	23	286	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	8	2	12	85	33	358		
		1966	13	4	38	60	30	317		
		1967	8	3	30	9	39	332		
		1968	14	3						
66.02	WALKING-STICKS (INCLUDING CLIMBING-STICKS AND SEAT- STICKS), CANES, WHIPS, RIDING-CROPS AND THE LIKE	1964	NR	NR	-	1	1	2	> 10	Reported LAFTA market is in- sufficient to justify further consideration. No Bolivian imports reported.
		1965			-	1	1	3		
		1966			-	1	1	7		
		1967			-	-	1	3		
		1968								
66.03	PARTS, FITTINGS, TRIM- MINGS AND ACCESSORIES OF ARTICLES FALLING WITHIN HEADING No. 66.01 or 66.02	1964	NR	1	16	37	-	223	> 10	Reported LAFTA market is in- sufficient to justify further consideration. No Bolivian imports reported.
		1965		1	9	108	1	367		
		1966		NA	12	117	-	349		
		1967		NA	8	119	1	301		
		1968		2						
67.01	SKINS AND OTHER PARTS OF BIRDS WITH THEIR FEATHERS OR DOWN, FEATHERS, PARTS OF FEATHERS, DOWN, AND ARTICLES THEREOF, (OTHER THAN GOODS FALLING WITHIN HEADING No. 05.07 AND WORKED QUILLS AND SCAPES)	1964	NR	NA	-	-	1	4	> 10	Reported LAFTA market is in- sufficient to justify further consideration. No Bolivian imports reported.
		1965	NR	NA	-	-	1	11		
		1966		NA	-	-	1	9		
		1967		NA	-	-	1	17		
		1968		1	-	-	-	-		
67.02	ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, FOLIAGE OR FRUIT AND PARTS THEREOF; ARTICLES MADE OF ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, FOLIAGE OR FRUIT	1964	-	2	15	1	16	56	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	1	3	1	-	14	52		
		1966	-	1	5	1	16	72		
		1967	1	2	2	6	16	99		
		1968	1	1						
67.03	HUMAN HAIR, DRESSED, THIN- NED, BLEACHED OR OTHERWISE WORKED; WOOL OR OTHER ANIMAL HAIR PREPARED FOR USE IN MAKING WIGS AND THE LIKE	1964	-	-	1	-	-	1	> 10	Reported LAFTA market is in- sufficient to justify further consideration. No Bolivian imports reported.
		1965	-	-	-	-	-	1		
		1966	NR	NR	-	-	1	12		
		1967	-	-	-	-	-	11		
		1968	-	-	-	-	-	-		

<u>NABALALC No.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA</u> <u>F.O.B.</u>	<u>ECUADOR</u> <u>F.O.B.</u>	<u>COLOMBIA</u>	<u>CHILE</u>	<u>PERU</u>	<u>TOTAL LAFTA</u> <u>WITHOUT</u> <u>BOL. - EC.</u>	<u>LAFTA</u> <u>%</u> <u>1967</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>		
67.04	WIGS, FALSE BEARDS, HAIR	1964	-	-	-	-	7	10	> 10	Reported LAFTA market is insufficient to justify further consideration. No Bolivian imports reported.		
	PADS, CURLS, SWITCHES AND	1965	-	-	-	-	13	21				
	TIE LIKE, OF HUMAN OR	1966	NR	NR	-	-	29	173				
	ANIMAL HAIR OR OF TEX-	1967	-	-	1	-	13	136				
	TILES; OTHER ARTICLES OF	1968	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	HUMAN HAIR (INCLUDING HAIR NETS)											
67.05	FANS AND HAND SCREENS,	1964	-	NA	5	-	3	31	> 10	Reported LAFTA market is insufficient to justify further consideration. No Bolivian imports reported.		
	NON-MECHANICAL, OF ANY	1965	NR	NA	1	-	2	66				
	MATERIAL; FRAMES AND	1966	-	-	-	-	2	141				
	HANDLES THEREOF AND PARTS	1967	-	1	1	-	3	64				
	OF SUCH FRAMES AND HANDLES,	1968	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	OF ANY MATERIAL											
71.01	PEARLS, UNWORKED OR WORKED,	1964	7	94	10	-	22	233	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.		
	BUT NOT MOUNTED, SET OR	1965	6	53	-	-	19	219				
	STRUNG (EXCEPT UNGRADED	1966	9	41	3	-	15	309				
	PEARLS TEMPORARILY STRUNG	1967	10	45	1	-	107	310				
	FOR CONVENIENCE OF TRANS-	1968	12	24	-	-	-	-				
	PORT)											
71.02	PRECIOUS AND SEMI-PRECIOUS	1964	-	-	-	1	-	309	> 10	Reported LAFTA market is insufficient to justify further consideration. No Bolivian imports reported.		
	STONES, UNWORKED, CUT OR	1965	NR	-	-	39	113	468				
	OTHERWISE WORKED, BUT NOT	1966	-	-	-	37	142	491				
	MOUNTED, SET OR STRUNG (EX-	1968	-	-	1	1	548	765				
	CEPT UNGRADED STONES TEMPOR-	1968	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	ARILY STRUNG FOR CONVENIENCE											
	OF TRANSPORT)											
	(INDUSTRIAL DIAMONDS)											
	(DIAMONDS OTHER THAN IN-	1964	-	12	3	-	1	541			> 10	Reported LAFTA market is insufficient to justify further consideration. No Bolivian imports reported.
	DUSTRIAL DIAMONDS)	1965	NR	4	-	-	-	566				
		1966	-	-	-	-	-	1135				
	1967	-	2	-	-	-	558					
	1968	-	5	-	-	-	-					
(OTHER)	1964	1	20	-	-	4	182	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.			
	1965	3	24	1	-	13	238					
	1966	4	21	-	1	32	900					
	1967	4	42	-	1	-	170					
	1968	5	35	-	-	-	-					

<u>NABALALC No.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA</u> <u>F.O.B.</u>	<u>ECUADOR</u> <u>F.O.B.</u>	<u>COLOMBIA</u>	<u>CHILE</u>	<u>PERU</u>	<u>TOTAL LAFTA</u> <u>WITHOUT</u> <u>BOL. - EC.</u>	<u>LAFTA</u> <u>%</u> <u>1967</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
71.03	SYNTHETIC OR RECON- STRUCTED PRECIOUS OR SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES, UNWORKED, CUT OR OTHER- WISE WORKED, BUT NOT MOUNTED, SET OR STRUNG (EXCEPT UNGRADED STONES TEMPORARILY STRUNG FOR CONVENIENCE OF TRANS- PORT)	1964	14	64	-	2	-	51	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	32	76	5	1	1	83		
		1966	34	84	-	1	2	337		
		1967	56	91	-	1	4	250		
		1968	18	82	-	-	-	-		
71.04	DUST AND POWDER OF NAT- URAL OR SYNTHETIC PRE- CIOUS OR SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES	1964	-	-	-	-	-	29	> 10	Reported LAFTA market is in- sufficient to justify further consideration. No Bolivian imports reported.
		1965	-	-	-	-	1	37		
		1966	-	-	-	2	98	209		
		1967	-	-	-	2	22	155		
		1968	-	-	-	-	-	-		
71.05	SILVER, INCLUDING SILVER GILT AND PLATINUM-PLATED SILVER, UNWROUGHT OR SEMI- MANUFACTURED	1964	2	1	84	26	7	2285	LAFTA 50 CHILE 11	Reported Bolivian market is in- sufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	2	1	94	7	12	1194		
		1966	1	86	79	40	11	1617		
		1967	4	1	12	19	13	1563		
		1968	1	41	-	-	-	-		
71.06	ROLLED SILVER, UNWORKED OR SEMI-MANUFACTURED	1964	-	-	-	-	-	2	> 10	Reported LAFTA market is in- sufficient to justify further consideration. No Bolivian imports reported.
		1965	-	-	1	-	1	3		
		1966	NR	NR	1	-	1	26		
		1967	-	-	-	-	1	28		
		1968	-	-	-	-	-	-		
71.09	PLATINUM AND OTHER METALS OF THE PLATINUM GROUP, UNWROUGHT OR SEMI- MANUFACTURED	1964	NA	-	3	9	23	2100	> 10	Reported Bolivian market is in- sufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	NA	2	2	8	8	315		
		1966	NA	NA	2	36	29	862		
		1967	125	5	-	32	37	1072		
		1968	1	-	-	-	-	-		

<u>NABALALC No.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA</u> <u>F.O.B.</u>	<u>EUADOR</u> <u>I.O.B.</u>	<u>COLOMBIA</u>	<u>CHILE</u>	<u>PERU</u>	<u>TOTAL LAFTA</u> <u>WITHOUT</u> <u>BOL. - EC.</u>	<u>LAFTA</u> <u>1967</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
71.10	ROLLED PLATINUM OR OTHER PLATINUM GROUP METALS, ON BASE METAL OR PRECIOUS METAL, UNWORKED OR SEMI- MANUFACTURED	1964	-	-	-	-	-	50	> 10	Reported LAFTA market is in- sufficient to justify further consideration. No Bolivian imports reported.
		1965	NR	IR	-	-	-	2		
		1966	-	-	-	-	1	2		
		1967	-	-	-	-	-	13		
		1968	-	-	-	-	-	-		
71.11	GOLDSMITHS', SILVER- SMITHS' AND JEWELLERS' SWEEPINGS, RESIDUES, LEBELS, AND OTHER WASTE AND SCRAP, OF PRECIOUS METAL	1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	> 10	Reported LAFTA market is in- sufficient to justify further consideration. No Bolivian imports reported.
		1965	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		1966	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		1967	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		1968	-	-	-	-	-	-		
71.12	ARTICLES OF JEWELLERY AND PARTS THEREOF, OR PRECIOUS METAL OR ROLLED PRECIOUS METAL	1964	8	-	5	1	62	207	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	8	-	3	-	31	387		
		1966	8	-	10	1	41	741		
		1967	12	-	11	1	41	327		
		1968	16	-	-	-	-	-		
71.13	ARTICLES OF GOLDSMITHS' OR SILVERSMITHS' WARES AND PARTS THEREOF, OF PRECIOUS METAL OR ROLLED PRECIOUS METAL, OTHER THAN GOODS FALLING WITHIN HEADING No. 71.12	1964	6	-	3	13	34	109	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	4	-	3	9	7	52		
		1966	3	-	3	23	4	43		
		1967	232	-	2	4	17	36		
		1968	1	-	-	-	-	-		
71.14	OTHER ARTICLES OF PRECIOUS METAL OR ROLLED PRECIOUS METAL	1964	-	-	163	-	3	354	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	-	-	56	-	24	275		
		1966	-	-	54	-	8	453		
		1967	-	-	107	14	23	412		
		1968	-	-	-	-	-	-		

<u>NABALALC No.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA</u> <u>F.O.B.</u>	<u>ECUADOR</u> <u>F.O.B.</u>	<u>COLOMBIA</u>	<u>CHILE</u>	<u>PERU</u>	<u>TOTAL LAFTA</u> <u>WITHOUT</u> <u>BOL. - EC.</u>	<u>LAFTA</u> <u>%</u> <u>1967</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
71.15	ARTICLES CONSISTING OF, OR INCORPORATING, PEARLS, PRECIOUS OR SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES (NATURAL, SYNTHETIC OR RECONSTRUCTED)	1964	1	-	-	-	5	5	> 10	Reported LAFTA market is in- sufficient to justify further consideration. No Bolivian imports reported.
		1965	-	NA	-	-	8	12		
		1966	NR	NA	-	-	16	22		
		1967	-	1	-	-	11	26		
		1968								
71.16	IMITATION JEWELRY	1964	105	30	73	3	117	894	> 10	Reported LAFTA market is in- sufficient to justify further consideration; Bolivian market extremely diffuse.
		1965	95	69	15	2	51	325		
		1966	104	69	19	2	71	259		
		1967	124	96	22	2	107	580		
		1968	75	100						
72.01	COINS	1964							> 10	No Bolivian/LAFTA imports reported.
		1965								
		1966								
		1967								
87.09	MOTOR-CYCLES, AUTO-CYCLES FITTED WITH AN AUXILIARY MOTOR, WITH OR WITHOUT SIDE-CARS; SIDE-CARS OF ALL KINDS	1964	9	72	47	9	879	1680	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1965	462	206	76	10	1497	2232		
		1966	218	176	21	5	1617	2509		
		1967	192	151	63	8	1754	1776		
		1968	194	168	-	-	-	-		
87.10	CYCLES (INCLUDING DEL- IVERY TRICYCLES), NOT MOTORISED	1964	229	102	3	52	1160	1419	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1965	334	97	2	51	1231	1495		
		1966	347	46	6	53	1333	1536		
		1967	299	62	4	79	1145	1460		
		1968	266	108	-	-	-	-		
90.07	PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS; PHOTOGRAPHIC FLASHLIGHT APPARATUS	1964	71	48	188	47	414	4586	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1965	104	45	43	79	393	4688		
		1966	100	25	63	46	578	6801		
		1967	108	23	96	241	489	6455		
		1968	81	22	-	-	-	-		

<u>NABALAC No.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA</u> F.O.B.	<u>ECUADOR</u> F.O.B.	<u>COLOMBIA</u>	<u>CHILE</u>	<u>PERU</u>	<u>TOTAL LAFTA</u> <u>WITHOUT</u> <u>BOG. - EC.</u>	<u>LAFTA</u> <u>%</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
90.08	CINEMATOGRAPHIC CAMERAS, PROJECTORS, SOUND RE- CORDERS AND SOUND REPRO- DUCERS; ANY COMBINATION OF THESE ARTICLES	1954	31	31	137	173	340	2209	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1955	28	31	91	134	222	2117		
		1956	29	18	56	242	273	3247		
		1957	35	52	185	60	273	3249		
90.09	IMAGE PROJECTORS (OTHER THAN CINEMATOGRAPHIC PROJECTORS); PHOTOGRA- PHIC (EXCEPT CINEMATO- GRAPHIC) ENLARGERS AND REDUCERS	1954	2	56	1596	288	382	3393	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1955	4	189	244	306	832	2856		
		1956	7	22	93	396	1077	2651		
		1957	15	39	163	233	817	1876		
91.01	POCKET-WATCHES, WRIST- WATCHES AND OTHER WATCHES, INCLUDING STOP-WATCHES	1954	517	523	332	346	519	12947	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1955	637	474	76	260	1140	12144		
		1956	692	498	450	270	1244	16834		
		1957	853	621	109	511	1323	14069		
91.02	CLOCKS WITH WATCH MOV- EMENTS (EXCLUDING CLOCKS OF HEADING No. 91.03)	1954	Grouped	1	1	83	0	694	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1955	with 91.01	1	70	127	10	669		
		1956		-	35	263	14	686		
		1957		-	43	81	25	457		
91.03	INSTRUMENT PANEL CLOCKS AND CLOCKS OF A SIMILAR TYPE, FOR VEHICLES, AIR- CRAFT OR VESSELS	1954	NR		1	6	0	7	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1955		-	2	3	4	32		
		1956		1	7	3	4	155		
		1957			1	3	8	113		
1958										

<u>NABALALC No.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA</u> <u>F.O.B.</u>	<u>ECUADOR</u> <u>F.O.B.</u>	<u>COLOMBIA</u>	<u>CHILE</u>	<u>PERU</u>	<u>TOTAL LAFTA</u> <u>WITHOUT</u> <u>BOL. - EC.</u>	<u>LAFTA</u> <u>%</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
91.04	OTHER CLOCKS	1964	26	60	261	20	322	853	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1965	51	29	13	31	292	613		
		1966	74	27	7	16	432	1032		
		1967	63	38	11	240	417	1374		
		1968	51	29						
91.05	TIME OF DAY RECORDING APPARATUS; APPARATUS WITH CLOCK OR WATCH MOVEMENT (INCLUDING SECONDARY MOVEMENT) OR WITH SYNCHRONOUS MOTOR, FOR MEASURING, RECORDING OR OTHERWISE INDICATING INTERVALS OF TIME	1964	3	5	31	5	64	309	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1965	8	22	22	6	98	563		
		1966	4	9	5	13	125	895		
		1967	16	10	12	105	150	1140		
		1968	16	14						
91.06	TIME SWITCHES WITH CLOCK OR WATCH MOVEMENT (INCLUDING SECONDARY MOVEMENT) OR WITH SYNCHRONOUS MOTOR	1964	NR	1	22	6	0	48	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1965		5	4	6	29	349		
		1966		1	53	6	43	520		
		1967		-	60	207	37	1020		
		1968								
91.07	WATCH MOVEMENTS (INCLUDING STOP-WATCH MOVEMENTS), ASSEMBLED	1964	NR	9	1	37	599	1227	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965		9	0	39	43	355		
		1966		12	5	75	47	761		
		1967		5	1	13	62	537		
		1968		6						
91.08	CLOCK MOVEMENTS, ASSEMBLED	1964	NR		0	4	0	16	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965			11	6	11	48		
		1966		1	24	7	10	120		
		1967			25	2	2	124		
		1968		1						

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<u>NABALALC No.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA</u>	<u>ECUADOR</u>	<u>COLOMBIA</u>	<u>CHILE</u>	<u>PERU</u>	<u>TOTAL LAFTA</u>	<u>LAFTA</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
			<u>F.O.B.</u>	<u>F.O.B.</u>					<u>WITHOUT</u>	
								<u>BOL. - EC.</u>	<u>1957</u>	
91.09	WATCH CASES AND PARTS OF WATCH CASES, INCLUDING BLANKS THEREOF	1954	NR	-	1	1	0	378	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1955		3	0	2	20	122		
		1956		1	2	7	12	165		
		1957		3	0	2	23	145		
		1958		1						
91.10	CLOCK CASES AND CASES OF A SIMILAR TYPE FOR OTHER GOODS OF THIS CHAPTER, AND PARTS THEREOF	1964	NR		0	0	0	86	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1955			0	0	1	32		
		1956			0	0	5	43		
		1957			1	0	1	29		
		1968								
91.11	OTHER CLOCK AND WATCH PARTS	1954	4	19	28	0	16	623	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1955	5	13	11	0	42	529		
		1956	13	16	52	0	60	719		
		1957	6	17	56	58	58	875		
		1968		19						
92.01	PIANOS (INCLUDING AUTO- MATIC PIANOS, WHETHER OR NOT WITH KEYBOARDS); HARPSICHORDS AND OTHER KEYBOARD STRINGED INS- TRUMENTS; HARPS BUT NOT INCLUDING AEOLIAN HARPS	1964	2	9	38	14	63	365	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1955	4	8	43	12	87	345		
		1956	5	2	17	19	97	266		
		1957	-	12	44	23	75	427		
		1958	8	20						
92.02	OTHER STRING MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS	1964	1	-	9	35	16	150	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1955	2	NA	18	49	20	278		
		1956	3	1	11	52	39	293		
		1957		1	16	79	32	269		
		1968		2						

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<u>NABALALC No.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA</u>	<u>ECUADOR</u>	<u>COLOMBIA</u>	<u>CHILE</u>	<u>PERU</u>	<u>TOTAL LAFTA</u>	<u>LAFTA</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
			<u>F.O.B.</u>	<u>F.O.B.</u>				<u>WITHOUT</u>	<u>%</u>	
								<u>BOL. - EC.</u>	<u>1967</u>	
92.03	PIPE AND REED ORGANS, INCLUDING HARMONIUMS AND THE LIKE	1964	-	10	22	14	20	390	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	11	4	1	9	12	105		
		1966	3	2	-	36	17	103		
		1967	1	2	15	4	4	74		
		1968	1	2						
92.04	ACCORDIONS, CONCERTINAS AND SIMILAR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; MOUTH ORGANS	1964	41	20	84	67	151	566	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	43	22	16	83	115	608		
		1966	49	9	5	162	189	639		
		1967	69	18	18	161	198	713		
		1968	41	14						
92.05	OTHER WIND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS	1964	6	4	25	19	46	281	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	12	6	8	64	105	385		
		1966	6	4	10	34	110	345		
		1967	17	4	19	51	103	377		
		1968	10	7						
92.06	PERCUSSION MUSICAL IN- STRUMENTS (FOR EXAMPLE, DRUMS, XYLOPHONES, CYMBALS, CASTANETS)	1964	1	-	5	5	9	67	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	-	NA	1	6	8	115		
		1966	3	4	1	12	20	166		
		1967	9	13	2	11	25	229		
		1968	7	20						
92.07	ELECTRO-MAGNETIC, ELECTROSTATIC, ELEC- TRONIC AND SIMILAR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS (FOR EXAMPLE, PIANOS, ORGANS, ACCORDIONS)	1964	1	1	2	1	-	3	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	14	10	1	1	31	208		
		1966	4	6	1	17	104	349		
		1967	13	18	7	55	33	550		
		1968	38	62						

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<u>NABALAC No.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA</u> <u>F.O.B.</u>	<u>ECUADOR</u> <u>F.O.B.</u>	<u>COLOMBIA</u>	<u>CHILE</u>	<u>PERU</u>	<u>TOTAL LAFTA</u> <u>WITHOUT</u> <u>BOL. - EC.</u>	<u>LAFTA</u> <u>%</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
92.08	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS NOT FALLING WITHIN ANY OTHER HEADING OF THIS CHAPTER (FOR EXAMPLE, FAIRGROUND ORGANS, MECHANICAL STREET ORGANS, MUSICAL BONES, MUSICAL SAWS); MECHANICAL SINGING BIRDS; DECOY CALLS AND EFFECTS OF ALL KINDS; MOUTH-BLOWN SOUND SIGNALLING INSTRUMENTS (FOR EXAMPLE, WHISTLES AND BOATSWAINS' PIPES)	1964	-	-	1	1	51	79	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	1	NA	1	3	34	175		
		1966	1	NA	2	3	31	209		
		1967	-	1	2	11	67	334		
		1968	1	-						
92.09	MUSICAL INSTRUMENT STRINGS	1964	5	1	1	31	9	165	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	7	3	6	26	9	127		
		1966	8	-	8	19	13	120		
		1967	7	2	12	19	17	154		
		1968	3	2						
92.10	PARTS AND ACCESSORIES OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS (OTHER THAN STRINGS), INCLUDING PERFORATED MUSIC ROLLS AND MECHANISMS FOR MUSICAL BOXES; METRONOMES, TUNING FORKS AND PITCH PIPES OF ALL KINDS	1964	1	2	22	10	13	616	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	-	4	10	7	19	873		
		1966	NA	4	6	22	31	745		
		1967	3	6	12	35	25	833		
		1968	2	5						
92.12	GRAMOPHONE RECORDS AND OTHER SOUND RECORDINGS; MATRICES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF RECORDS, PREPARED RECORD BLANKS, FILM FOR MECHANICAL SOUND RECORDING, PREPARED TAPES, WIRES, STRIPS AND LIKE ARTICLES OF A KIND COMMONLY USED FOR RECORDING SOUND	1964	19	35	113	36	424	1642	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1965	49	32	92	33	435	2465		
		1966	40	32	108	25	603	3715		
		1967	63	53	131	155	648	4801		
		1968	46	68						

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<u>NABU-ALC No.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA</u>	<u>ECUADOR</u>	<u>COLOMBIA</u>	<u>CHILE</u>	<u>PERU</u>	<u>TOTAL LAFTA</u>	<u>LAFTA</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
			<u>F.O.B.</u>	<u>F.O.B.</u>				<u>WITHOUT</u>	<u>%</u>	
								<u>BOL. - EC.</u>	<u>1967</u>	
94.01	CHAIRS AND OTHER SEATS, (OTHER THAN THOSE FALLING WITHIN HEADING No. 94.02), WHETHER OR NOT CONVERTIBLE INTO BEDS, AND PARTS THEREOF	1964	1	1	72	31	44	201	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	2	3	39	12	271	552		
		1966	2	4	23	44	134	341		
		1967	7	4	20	32	392	534		
		1968	5	4						
94.02	MEDICAL, DENTAL, SURGICAL OR VETERINARY FURNITURE (FOR EXAMPLE, OPERATING TABLES, HOSPITAL BEDS WITH MECHANICAL FITTINGS); DENTISTS' AND SIMILAR CHAIRS WITH MECHANICAL ELEVATING, ROTATING OR RECLINING MOVEMENTS; PARTS OF THE FOREGOING ARTICLES	1964	12	23	88	45	82	778	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1965	29	62	59	65	201	814		
		1966	73	37	73	63	1034	1759		
		1967	39	688	70	321	170	930		
		1968	26	50						
94.03	OTHER FURNITURE AND PARTS THEREOF	1964	9	25	338	403	406	2414	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration - diffuse product mix.
		1965	57	87	58	403	253	382		
		1966	125	60	66	246	389	1084		
		1967	137	530	43	269	607	1310		
		1968	66	133						
94.04	MATTRESS SUPPORTS, ARTI- CLES OF BEDDING OR SIMILAR FURNISHING FITTED WITH SPRINGS OR STUFFED WITH ANY MATERIAL, OR OF FOAM RUBBER, WHETHER OR NOT COVERED (FOR EXAMPLE, MAT- TRESSES, QUILTS, EIDER- DOWNS, CUSHIONS, POUFFES AND PILLOWS)	1964	NA	3	-	17	28	84	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	6	12	5	29	23	133		
		1966	16	11	7	27	24	155		
		1967	5	47	5	39	21	211		
		1968	10	21						

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<u>NABALALC No.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA</u>	<u>ECUADOR</u>	<u>COLOMBIA</u>	<u>CHILE</u>	<u>PERU</u>	<u>TOTAL LAFTA</u>	<u>LAFTA</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
			<u>F.O.B.</u>	<u>F.O.B.</u>				<u>WITHOUT</u>	<u>%</u>	
								<u>BOL. - EC.</u>	<u>1957</u>	
95.01	WORKED TORTOISE-SHELL AND ARTICLES OF TORTOISE-SHELL	1964	-	-	-	11	-	12	> 10	Reported LAFTA market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	-	-	-	1	-	4		
		1966	NR	NR	-	1	-	2		
		1967	-	-	-	-	-	3		
		1968								
95.02	WORKED MOTHER OF PEARL AND ARTICLES OF MOTHER OF PEARL	1964	-	-	-	-	-	1	> 10	Reported LAFTA market is insufficient to justify further consideration. No Bolivian imports reported.
		1965	NR	NR	-	-	1	2		
		1966	-	-	1	-	1	3		
		1967	-	-	-	-	1	3		
		1968								
95.03	WORKED IVORY AND ARTICLES OF IVORY	1964	NA	-	-	2	4	21	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	1	NR	-	1	5	24		
		1966	NA	-	-	1	2	26		
		1967	NA	-	1	-	4	37		
		1968								
95.04	WORKED BONE (EXCLUDING WHALEBONE) AND ARTICLES OF BONE (EXCLUDING WHALEBONE)	1964	-	-	-	2	-	3	> 10	Reported LAFTA market is insufficient to justify further consideration. No Bolivian imports reported.
		1965	-	-	1	1	1	2		
		1966	NR	NR	-	-	2	2		
		1967	-	-	-	2	-	3		
		1968								
95.05	WORKED HORN, CORAL (NATURAL OR AGGLOMER- ATED) OR OF OTHER ANIMAL CARVING MATERIAL	1964	-	NA	-	2	1	7	> 10	Reported LAFTA market is insufficient to justify further consideration. No Bolivian imports reported.
		1965	NR	-	1	-	1	13		
		1966	-	NA	-	-	1	10		
		1967	-	1	-	2	1	16		
		1968								

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NABALALC No.	DESCRIPTION	YEAR	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	CHILE	PERU	TOTAL LAFTA		LAFTA % 1957	COMMENTS
			F.O.B.	F.O.B.				WITHOUT BOL. - EC.			
95.06	WORKED VEGETABLE CARVING MATERIAL (FOR EXAMPLE, COROZO) AND ARTICLES OF VEGETABLE CARVING MATERIAL	1954	-	-	-	-	1	-	> 10	Reported LAFTA market is insufficient to justify further consideration. No Bolivian imports reported.	
		1955	NR	NR	1	-	1	3			
		1956	-	-	-	-	-	2			
		1957	-	-	1	-	-	1			
		1968									
95.07	WORKED JET (AND MINERAL SUBSTITUTES FOR JET), AMBER, MEERSCHAUM, AGGLOMERATED AMBER AND AGGLOMERATED MEERSCHAUM, AND ARTICLES OF THOSE SUBSTITUTES	1954	-	-	-	-	-	1	> 10	Reported LAFTA market is insufficient to justify further consideration. No Bolivian imports reported.	
		1955	NR	NR	-	-	-	1			
		1956	-	-	-	-	-	19			
		1957	-	-	-	-	-	14			
		1968									
95.08	MOULDED OR CARVED ARTICLES OF WAX, OF STEARIN, OF NATURAL RESINS (FOR EXAMPLE, COPAL OR ROSIN) OR OF MODELLING PASTES, AND OTHER MOULDED OR CARVED ARTICLES NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED; WORKED, UNHARDENED GELATIN (EXCEPT GELATIN FALLING WITHIN HEADING No. 35.03) AND ARTICLES OF UNHARDENED GELATIN	1964	NA	-	-	154	257	635	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.	
		1965	NA	-	170	163	258	1029			
		1955	NA	1	363	242	229	1813			
		1957	NA	1	294	277	358	2074			
		1968	1	1							
96.01	BROOMS AND BRUSHES, CONSISTING OF TWIGS OR OTHER VEGETABLE MATERIALS MERELY BOUND TOGETHER AND NOT MOUNTED IN A HEAD (FOR EXAMPLE, BESOMS AND WHISKS) WITH OR WITHOUT HANDLES	1954	9	39	1	-	2	4	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.	
		1955	27	30	-	-	5	6			
		1956	21	56	-	-	4	6			
		1957	26	55	-	4	5	10			
		1968	33	50							

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<u>NABALALC No.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA</u>	<u>ECUADOR</u>	<u>COLOMBIA</u>	<u>CHILE</u>	<u>PERU</u>	<u>TOTAL LAFTA</u>	<u>LAFTA</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
			<u>F.O.B.</u>	<u>F.O.B.</u>				<u>WITHOUT</u>	<u>%</u>	
								<u>BOL. - EC.</u>	<u>1957</u>	
96.02	OTHER BROOMS AND BRUSHES (INCLUDING BRUSHES OF A KIND USED AS PARTS OF MACHINES); PAINT ROLLERS; SQUEEGES (OTHER THAN ROLLER SQUEEGES) AND MOPS	1954	-	-	42	43	407	756	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1955	-	-	43	21	538	909		
		1956	-	-	27	32	556	1026		
		1957	-	-	38	98	552	1202		
		1968								
96.03	PREPARED KNOTS AND TUFTS FOR BROOM OR BRUSH MAKING	1954	-	-	-	-	-	2	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1955	-	-	-	-	2	6		
		1956	-	-	-	-	1	5		
		1957	-	-	-	1	1	5		
		1968								
96.04	FEATHER DUSTERS	1964	-	-	-	1	1	3	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	-	-	-	1	1	2		
		1966	-	-	-	2	2	4		
		1967	-	-	-	-	3	4		
		1968								
96.05	POWDER-PUFFS AND PADS AND PADS FOR APPLYING COSMETICS OR TOILET PREPARATIONS, OF ANY MATERIAL	1954	-	NA	-	-	13	13	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1955	NR	-	2	-	12	15		
		1956	-	NA	-	-	18	21		
		1957	-	2	-	-	20	24		
		1968		1						
96.06	HAND SIEVES AND HAND RID- DLES, OF ANY MATERIAL	1964	1	-	-	-	81	95	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	2	7	1	-	108	123		
		1966	2	7	-	-	90	118		
		1957	2	5	-	8	178	242		
		1968	4	9						

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<u>NABALALC No.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA</u> <u>F.O.B.</u>	<u>ECUADOR</u> <u>F.O.B.</u>	<u>COLOMBIA</u>	<u>CHILE</u>	<u>PERU</u>	<u>TOTAL LAFTA</u> <u>WITHOUT</u> <u>BOL. - EC.</u>	<u>LAFTA</u> <u>Σ</u> <u>1967</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
97.01	WHEELED TOYS DESIGNED TO BE RIDDEN BY CHILDREN (FOR EXAMPLE, TOY BYCYCLES AND TRICYCLES AND PEDAL MOTOR CARS); DOLLS' PRAMS AND DOLLS' PUSH CHAIRS	1964	349	14	6	116	179	-	v 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1965	343	50	0	89	182	-		
		1966	225	47	2	81	79	-		
		1967	232	62	2	11	94	-		
		1968		54						
97.02	DOLLS	1964	28	20	68	-	209	468	v 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1965	51	24	10	-	421	519		
		1966	27	16	16	-	464	670		
		1967	50	30	10	113	454	799		
		1968	33	27						
97.03	OTHER TOYS; WORKING MODELS OF A KIND USED FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES	1964	68	89	68	337	2013	3423	v 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1965	253	344	6	298	1916	3281		
		1966	242	355	15	489	2020	4035		
		1967	289	356	35	248	2602	5676		
		1968	232	361						
97.04	EQUIPMENT FOR PARLOUR, TABLE AND FUNFAIR GAMES FOR ADULTS OR CHILDREN (INCLUDING BILLIARD TABLES AND PINTABLES AND TABLE-TENNIS REQUISITES)	1964	5	20	19	32	102	937	v 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1965	39	49	14	11	74	458		
		1966	98	114	16	13	146	332		
		1967	89	74	17	44	69	634		
		1968	30	83						
97.05	CARNIVAL ARTICLES, ENTERTAINMENT ARTICLES (FOR EXAMPLE, CONJURING TRICKS AND NOVELTY JOKES); CHRISTMAS TREE DECORATIONS AND SIMILAR ARTICLES FOR CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES (FOR EXAMPLE ARTIFICIAL CHRISTMAS TREES, CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS, IMITATION YULE LOGS, NATIVITY SCENES AND FIGURES THEREFOR)	1964	7	12	10	-	124	205	v 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration. Also reviewed by Metalworking sector.
		1965	28	54	2	3	190	300		
		1966	26	46	2	1	202	320		
		1967	47	59	-	59	318	545		
		1968	28	71						

<u>NABALAC No.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA</u>	<u>ECUADOR</u>	<u>COLOMBIA</u>	<u>CHILE</u>	<u>PERU</u>	<u>TOTAL LAFTA</u>	<u>LAFTA</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
			<u>F.O.B.</u>	<u>F.O.B.</u>					<u>WITHOUT</u>	
								<u>BOL. - EC.</u>	<u>1967</u>	
97.06	APPLIANCES, APPARATUS, AC-	1964	-	30	117	90	150	1675	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
	CESSORIES AND REQUISITES	1965	-	67	43	134	241	1364		
	FOR GYMNASTICS OR ATHLETICS,	1966	-	36	42	145	307	1426		
	OR FOR SPORTS AND OUTDOOR	1967	-	45	31	203	294	1892		
	GAMES (OTHER THAN ARTICLES	1968	-	34						
FALLING WITHIN HEADING No. 97.04.										
97.07	FISH-HOOKS, LINE FISHING	1964	-	28	69	2479	62	2838	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration. Also reviewed by Metalworking sector.
	RODS AND TACKLE; FISH LAND-	1965	-	3	35	2282	42	2714		
	ING NETS AND BUTTERFLY NETS	1966	-	10	16	1469	61	2097		
	DECOY "BIRDS", LARK MIRRORS	1967	-	6	34	110	39	1619		
	AND SIMILAR HUNTING OR	1968	-	4						
SHOOTING REQUISITES										
97.08	ROUNDABOUTS, SWINGS,	1964	-	NR	-	-	1	896	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration. Also reviewed by Metalworking sector.
	SHOOTING GALLERIES AND	1965	NR	-	3	-	1	44		
	OTHER FAIRGROUND AMUSE-	1966	-	-	1	-	3	18		
	MENTS; TRAVELLING CIRCUSES,	1967	-	-	3	-	7	79		
	TRAVELLING MENAGERIES AND	1968	-	-						
TRAVELLING THEATRES										
98.01	BUTTONS AND BUTTON MOULDS,	1964	11	28	34	19	434	551	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
	STUDS, CUFF-LINKS, AND	1965	47	78	38	46	386	551		
	PRESS-FASTENERS, INCLUDING	1966	56	58	6	24	432	588		
	SNAP-FASTENERS AND PRESS-	1967	40	49	13	20	402	633		
	STUDS; BLANKS AND PARTS OF	1968	30	39						
SUCH ARTICLES										

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NABALALC No.	DESCRIPTION	YEAR	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	CHILE	PERU	TOTAL LAFTA	LAFTA	COMMENTS
			F.O.B.	F.O.B.				WITHOUT	%	
							BCL. - EC.	1967		
98.02	SLIDE FASTENERS AND PARTS THEREOF	1964	6	1	4	11	61	113	> 10	Market insufficient to justify further consideration
		1965	50	80	5	2	80	120		
		1966	81	51	2	2	112	192		
		1967	79	26	4	80	151	343		
		1968	51	35						
98.03	FOUNTAIN PENS, STYLOGRAPH PENS AND PENCILS (INCLUDING BALL POINT PENS AND PENCILS) AND OTHER PENS, PEN-HOLDERS, PENCIL-HOLDERS AND SIMILAR HOLDERS, PROPELLING PENCILS AND SLIDING PENCILS; PARTS AND FITTINGS THEREOF, OTHER THAN THOSE FALLING WITHIN HEADING No. 98.04 or 98.05	1964	90	255	230	73	563	1702	> 10	Reserved for further consideration
		1965	143	193	193	61	634	1489		
		1966	250	246	228	42	747	1954		
		1967	255	249	211	304	746	2256		
		1968	183	376						
98.04	PEN NIBS AND NIB POINTS	1964	2	1	8	4	29	150	> 10	Reported market insufficient to justify further consideration
		1965	2	2	11	4	24	238		
		1966	6	3	12	7	34	270		
		1967	4	1	38	5	24	331		
		1968	5	6						
98.05	PENCILS (OTHER THAN PENCILS OF HEADING No. 98.03), PENCIL LEADS, SLATE PENCILS, CRAYONS AND PASTELS, DRAWING CHARCOALS AND WRITING AND DRAWING CHALKS; TAILORS' AND BILLIARDS CHALKS	1964	58	148	226	59	504	1035	> 10	Wood pencils are being considered as part of the forest products opportunity survey; the other products covered by this category are too diverse to justify a minimum economic scale of plant.
		1965	61	109	143	28	574	1125		
		1966	88	122	305	48	642	1472		
		1967	107	56	220	52	653	1419		
		1968	86	132						
98.06	SLATES AND BOARDS, WITH WRITING OR DRAWING SURFACES WHETHER FRAMED OR NOT	1964	NA	1	-	1	15	30	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	NA	NA	1	1	10	35		
		1966	NA	NA	1	1	11	22		
		1967	-	1	-	1	8	18		
		1968	7	NA	-	-				

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NABALALC No.	DESCRIPTION	YEAR	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	CHILE	PERU	TOTAL LAFTA	LAFTA	COMMENTS
			F.O.B.	F.O.B.				WITHOUT BOL. - EC.	% 1957	
98.07	DATE, SEALING AND SIMILAR	1964	-	10	36	41	34	145	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
	STAMPS, DESIGNED FOR	1965	-	37	11	41	58	173		
	OPERATING IN THE HAND;	1966	-	28	20	56	52	228		
	HAND-OPERATED COMPOSING	1967	-	31	39	25	64	250		
	STICKS AND HAND PRINTING	1968	-	19						
	SETS INCORPORATING SUCH COMPOSING STICKS									
98.08	TYPewriter AND SIMILAR	1964	3	120	3	21	215	234	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
	RIBBONS, WHETHER OR NOT ON	1965	15	38	4	24	256	380		
	SPOOLS; INK-PADS, WITH OR	1966	23	34	15	25	265	446		
	WITHOUT BOXES	1967	22	36	19	37	264	541		
		1968	21	43						
98.09	SEALING WAX (INCLUDING	1964	1	2	2	1	26	50	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
	BOTTLE-SEALING WAX) IN	1965	1	2	3	1	23	57		
	STICKS, CAKES OR SIMILAR	1966	1	1	1	1	23	57		
	FORMS; COPYING PASTES WITH	1967	1	2	1	2	21	77		
	A BASIS OF GELATIN, WHETHER	1968	-	1						
	OR NOT ON A PAPER OR TEXTILE BACKING									
98.10	MECHANICAL LIGHTERS AND	1964	-	2	97	18	42	1462	> 10	Reported Bolivian market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
	SIMILAR LIGHTERS, INCLUDING	1965	7	4	4	19	59	1060		
	CHEMICAL AND ELECTRICAL	1966	18	7	11	21	78	1602		
	LIGHTERS, AND PARTS THEREOF,	1967	28	11	13	23	111	1523		
	EXCLUDING FLINTS AND WICKS	1968	3	14						
98.11	SMOKING PIPES; PIPE BOWLS,	1964	1	1	2	2	11	25	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
	STEMS AND OTHER PARTS OF	1965	2	1	1	2	14	44		
	SMOKING PIPES (INCLUDING	1966	2	1	1	1	15	48		
	ROUGHLY SHAPED BLOCKS OF	1967	3	2	1	2	16	100		
	WOOD OR ROOT); CIGAR AND	1968	9	1						
	CIGARETTE HOLDERS AND PARTS THEREOF									

<u>NABALALC No.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOLIVIA</u> <u>F.O.E.</u>	<u>ECUADOR</u> <u>F.O.B.</u>	<u>COLOMBIA</u>	<u>CHILE</u>	<u>PERU</u>	<u>TOTAL LAFTA</u> <u>WITHOUT</u> <u>BOL. - EC.</u>	<u>LAFTA</u> <u>%</u> <u>1967</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
98.12	COMBS, HAIR-SLIDES AND THE LIKE	1964	4	18	-	-	55	57	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	9	21	-	-	63	83		
		1966	12	30	-	-	84	110		
		1967	10	29	-	1	65	100		
		1968	2	21	-	-	-	-		
98.13	CORSET BUSKS AND SIMILAR SUPPORTS FOR ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES	1964	NA	1	-	3	7	10	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	NA	3	-	4	6	13		
		1966	NA	NA	-	2	12	15		
		1967	1	-	-	3	8	14		
		1968	NA	-	-	-	-	-		
98.14	SCENT AND SIMILAR SPRAYS OF A KIND USED FOR TOILET PURPOSES, AND MOUNTS AND HEADS THEREFOR	1964	NA	2	-	-	65	65	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	1	1	-	-	24	40		
		1966	2	5	-	-	32	50		
		1967	1	6	-	3	38	60		
		1968	1	5	-	-	-	-		
98.15	VACUUM FLASKS AND OTHER VACUUM VESSELS, COMPLETE WITH CASES; PARTS THEREOF, OTHER THAN GLASS LINERS	1964	8	2	-	48	474	717	> 10	Reserved for further consideration.
		1965	9	13	44	78	450	756		
		1966	12	7	272	36	347	814		
		1967	45	18	65	42	763	1081		
		1968	19	12	-	-	-	-		
98.16	TAILORS' DUMMIES AND OTHER LAY FIGURES; AUTOMATA AND OTHER ANIMATED DISPLAYS OF A KIND USED FOR SHOP WINDOW DRESSING	1964	-	1	-	-	-	-	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	-	2	-	-	8	16		
		1966	-	NA	-	-	16	22		
		1967	2	2	-	-	22	38		
		1968	NA	3	-	-	-	-		
99.01	PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND PASTELS, EXECUTED ENTIRELY BY HAND (OTHER THAN INDUS- TRIAL DRAWINGS FALLING WITHIN HEADING No. 49.06 AND OTHER HAND-PAINTED OR HAND- DECORATED MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	1964	4	1	5	13	29	442	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	1	1	4	24	95	678		
		1966	6	2	8	54	41	734		
		1967	2	2	1	5	24	385		
		1968	1	2	-	-	-	-		

FABALALC No.	DESCRIPTION	YEAR	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	CHILE	PERU	TOTAL LAFTA	LAFEA	COMMENTS
			F.O.B.	F.C.B.					WITHIN BOL. - EC.	
99.02	ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS, PRINTS AND LITOGRAPHS	1964	-	-	1	-	-	1	> 10	Reported LAFTA market is insufficient to justify further consideration. No Bolivian imports reported.
		1965	NR	NR	1	-	2	4		
		1966	-	-	2	-	4	7		
		1967	-	-	1	1	1	6		
		1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
99.03	ORIGINAL SCULPTURES AND STATUARY, IN ANY MATERIAL	1964	NA	2	4	7	-	40	> 10	Reported LAFTA/Bolivian market is insufficient to justify further consideration
		1965	NA	6	1	1	46	87		
		1966	6	NA	-	1	6	138		
		1967	NA	1	1	1	3	52		
		1968	NA	1	-	-	-	-	-	
99.04	POSTAGE, REVENUE AND SIMILAR STAMPS (INCLUDING STAMP-POSTMARKS AND FRANKED ENVELOPES, LETTER-CARDS AND THE LIKE), USED, OR IF UNUSED NOT OF CURRENT OR NEW ISSUE IN THE COUNTRY TO WHICH THEY ARE DESTINED.	1964	-	13	-	-	-	8	> 10	Reported LAFTA market is insufficient to justify further consideration. No Bolivian imports reported.
		1965	-	15	1	-	1	5		
		1966	-	NA	-	-	4	7		
		1967	NR	1	-	2	1	18		
		1968	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	
99.05	COLLECTIONS AND COLLECTORS' PIECES OF ZOOLOGICAL, BOTANICAL, MINERALOGICAL, ANATOMICAL, HISTORICAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, PALEONTOLOGICAL, ETHNOGRAPHIC OR NUMISMATIC INTEREST	1964	1	-	1	-	4	971	> 10	Reported LAFTA/BOLIVIAN market is insufficient to justify further consideration.
		1965	NA	-	1	-	2	144		
		1966	NA	NR	2	1	7	98		
		1967	NA	-	-	1	4	99		
		1968	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	
99.06	ANTIQUES OF AN AGE EXCEEDING ONE HUNDRED YEARS	1964	-	-	-	-	-	54	> 10	Reported LAFTA market is insufficient to justify further consideration. No Bolivian imports reported.
		1965	NR	NA	-	-	6	84		
		1966	-	1	1	1	16	103		
		1967	-	NA	-	-	19	68		
		1968	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	

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