

6-2003

An Analysis of the Proposed Doha Round Modalities

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Recommended Citation

Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute; Babcock, Bruce A.; Fabiosa, Jacinto F.; Matthey, Holger; Isik, Murat; Tokgoz, Simla; Elobeid, Amani E.; Hart, Chad E.; Fuller, Frank H.; and Meyer, Seth, "An Analysis of the Proposed Doha Round Modalities" (2003). *CARD Staff Reports*. 6.

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Abstract

The Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture (URAA) provided a continuing mandate for progressive reforms to liberalize world agricultural markets. A new round of negotiation was put into motion in early 2000 and later formalized in what is now called the Doha Round. The Doha Round negotiation follows the same principle laid out in the URAA, with the introduction of three reform anchors: market access, export competition, and reduction of domestic support. This paper specifies the new schedule of commitments for each member country under the proposed modalities and assesses the potential market impacts of these changes for world agricultural markets. We specifically focus on grains, oilseeds, sugar, cotton, livestock, poultry, and dairy markets.

Disciplines

Agricultural and Resource Economics | Agricultural Economics | Economic Policy | International Economics
| International Trade Law

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Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI)
Iowa State University

Staff Report 03-SR 98
June 2003

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Material in this publication is based upon work supported by the Cooperative State Research Education and Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, under Agreement No. 96-34149-2533.

Any opinions, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the view of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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Executive Summary

The Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture (URAA) provided a continuing mandate for progressive reforms to liberalize world agricultural markets. A new round of negotiation was put into motion in early 2000 and later formalized in what is now called the Doha Round. The Doha Round negotiation follows the same principle laid out in the URAA, with the introduction of three reform anchors: market access, export competition, and reduction of domestic support. This paper specifies the new schedule of commitments for each member country under the proposed modalities and assesses the potential market impacts of these changes for world agricultural markets. We specifically focus on grains, oilseeds, sugar, cotton, livestock, poultry, and dairy markets.

Data on bound tariffs (tariffs, out-quota, in-quota, and other tariffs), tariff rate quotas (TRQs), and export subsidy limits were collected from official country schedules posted on the World Trade Organization (WTO) website. Applied tariffs were collected from the TRAINS (Trade Analysis and Information System) data base of the United Nations (UN) Conference on Trade and Development. Supply and utilization data were collected from the Foreign Agriculture Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Food and Agriculture Organization (UN) data bases. World prices were used to derive reference prices needed to convert specific tariffs into their ad valorem equivalents and in deriving weights to aggregate measures of protection over commodities and countries. Certain assumptions about the changes in trade and agricultural policies and how these changes are implemented are made in the analysis.

Overall, the modalities offer larger cuts in tariffs and domestic support, larger TRQ expansion, and elimination of export subsidies. The rate used to derive the TRQ from base consumption doubles from 5% to 10% for developed countries, and increases from 5% to 6.6% for developing countries. The actual increase in the TRQ quantity may be larger, since the higher rates are applied on a larger consumption base. In-quota rates were not reduced in the Uruguay Round but are subject to reduction in the Doha Round for products

with fill rates of less than 65% over the last three years. Reduction rates in amber box domestic support are three times larger for both developed and developing countries but are applied to the smaller final bound domestic support limit. Domestic support under the blue box category is to be reduced by 50% for developed and 33% for developing countries. The export subsidies are completely eliminated in the current round.

We analyze the market access of the member countries in terms of tariffs and TRQs. For grains, the weighted average bound tariff rates for imports are 84% for wheat, 72% for rice, 112% for corn, and 95% for barley. Bound tariff rates for oilseed commodities vary between 16% and 52% for soybeans, between 8% and 19% for rapeseeds, and between 6% and 93% for sunflower. The bound tariff rate for sugar is 87% and it is 70% for cotton. The average duties for beef, poultry, and pork are 43%, 50%, and 97%, respectively. The tariff rates for dairy products (butter, cheese, non-fat dry [NFD], and whole milk powder [WMP]) range from 42% to 59%. Applied rates are much smaller than the bound tariff rates for most of the commodities. Tariff reform in the Doha Round generates significant reductions in the bound tariff, (ranging between 17 and 23 percentage points across all commodities) but the magnitude of the impact on trade remains uncertain. Because the bound rates under the modalities proposal are still higher than the applied rates, it is unlikely that the tariff reductions will translate into significant trade expansion.

There are only a few member countries that have TRQ commitments in agricultural commodities. Out of the 131 reporting member countries, only 17 have TRQ commitments in wheat, 20 have them in corn, and 12 have them in barley. The total change in TRQ levels for these commodities represents only 2%, 6%, and 2% of the world trade, respectively. For soybeans, TRQ imports represent 2% of total imports. The increase in the soybean TRQ represents 0.1% of the soybean imports. Six countries in the sunflower market have TRQs, representing only 1.5% of total imports. Only 25 countries have TRQ commitments in beef, 22 have them in pork, and 25 have them in poultry. The increase in the beef TRQ represents 25% of base period total imports. For pork, the increase in TRQ represents 60% of total pork imports, and for broiler imports, it represents 26%. There are only 21 countries that had TRQ commitments in dairy

products. The increase in TRQ expansion that may lead to expansion of imports represents only 7%, 19%, 2%, and 0.01% of the total world imports for butter, cheese, NFD, and WMP, respectively.

A small number of developed countries, such as the European Union and the United States, subsidize their exports of agricultural products. Eleven countries use export subsidies for wheat, 8 use subsidies for corn, and 7 use subsidies for barley. The proportion of the subsidized export limit to the total trade is around 37%, 9%, and 19% for these commodities, respectively. Export subsidy commitments are significant in the soybean oil market, representing about 8% of world trade. Export subsidies could be used on 31% of the world rapeseed exports and on 10% of the total rapeseed oil exports. Exports subsidies are not used for rapeseed meal at all. Subsidized exports account for 23% of world beef trade, for 26% of world pork trade, and for 14% of world broiler trade. There are a few countries subsidizing their exports of dairy products. The total subsidized export limits for butter, cheese, NFD, and WMP are about 41%, 15%, 22%, and 65% of total world exports.

There were 30 countries that had base period Aggregate Measure of Support (AMS) values exceeding the *de minimis* levels. Thus, only these 30 countries (out of the entire membership of the WTO) faced the prospect of cutting domestic support programs. Given the Doha modalities and the 2003 FAPRI baseline, we have projected AMS and blue box spending for the United States, European Union, and Japan through 2010 given the current policy structure. *De minimis* reductions keep the United States below the limit, although a reduction in the size of *de minimis* exceptions begins to show by 2010. Given current policies, the projections show that the European Union will exceed its AMS limit in 2010. Also, Japan's blue box spending will exceed its limit. On the basis of past AMS reports, at least 11 other countries (Argentina, Cyprus, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Norway, Slovak Republic, South Korea, Switzerland, Thailand, and Tunisia) also could face difficulties in meeting the limits under the Harbinson draft. The ability of these countries to meet the requirements will depend on several factors, with the most important being the ability to shift some agricultural support to WTO exempt status.

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AN ANALYSIS OF THE PROPOSED DOHA ROUND MODALITIES

Introduction

The current Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture (URAA) was finalized during the Uruguay Round negotiations (1986-1994) of the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade). Implementation of the reforms began in 1995. The URAA included Article 20, which provided a continuing mandate for progressive reforms to liberalize the world agricultural market. Toward this end, the World Trade Organization (WTO) put into motion a new round of negotiations starting in 2000, which was later formalized in what is now called the Doha Round. Aiming to deepen the liberalization process started in the Uruguay Round, the new Doha Round has reached the next level in its ambitious timeline—that of finalizing formulas and other modalities for commitments of WTO member countries.

The objectives of this paper are to specify the new schedule of commitments for each member country under the proposed modalities, and to assess the potential market impacts of these changes.

Following a brief introduction, a summary of the modalities proposal, and a description of the methodology of this study, the information in the subsequent sections is organized by commodity group. Within each commodity section, the impact of the Doha Round modalities is discussed first in policy instrument terms, followed by country-specific impacts for selected countries that are significant players in the respective commodity markets. Because domestic support pertains to the whole agricultural sector rather than to specific commodities, this information is given in a separate, and final, section. The complete schedule of new commitments for member countries is in the appendix. Tariff, tariff rate quota, and export subsidy commitments are organized by commodity, and are arranged similarly to their order in the text of the paper.

Proposed Doha Modalities

The URAA introduced three reform anchors designed to liberalize the agricultural sector, namely, market access, export competition, and reduction of domestic support. Also, the URAA afforded differential treatments to developing countries through more modest reforms and longer implementation periods. The Doha Round negotiation follows the same principle laid out in the URAA, requiring reforms in the same three areas and providing differential treatment to developing and least-developed countries. Table 1 summarizes and compares the general rules of reform for the Uruguay Round and the Doha Round under the current version of the modalities. Overall, the modalities offer larger cuts in tariff and domestic support, bigger tariff rate quota (TRQ) expansion, and elimination of export subsidies. On tariffs, although cuts in the Doha Round are deeper, 40%–60% versus 36% for developed countries, and 25%–40% versus 24% for developing countries, the tariff percentage points reduction can be larger in the previous round because the new and higher rate of reduction is applied on the smaller, final bound rates.¹ In the Uruguay Round, the TRQ was used to ensure market access for countries that converted non-tariff barriers into tariff equivalents and whose imports were less than 5% of base consumption. The rate used to derive the TRQ from base consumption doubles for developed countries from 5% to 10% and increases from 5% to 6.6% for developing countries. The actual increase in TRQ quantity may even be bigger, because the higher rates are applied on a larger consumption base (consumption in the 1986–88 old base period compared to the 1999–2001 base consumption). In-quota rates were not reduced in the Uruguay Round but are subject to reduction in the Doha Round for products with fill rates that are less than 65% over the last three years. Also, tropical products and their substitutes are given free in-quota access in the modalities. Reduction rates in amber box domestic support are three times larger for both developed and developing countries but are applied to the smaller final-bound domestic support limit. Domestic support under the blue box category is to be reduced from the level in the most recent notification by 50% for developed countries and by 33% for developing countries. The export subsidy is not only reduced, it is completely eliminated in the current round.

The special safeguard provision is eliminated for developed countries, and a new safeguard mechanism is planned for developing countries. Least-developed countries are exempt from tariff reduction, TRQ expansion, elimination of export subsidies, and reduction of domestic support. With respect to the implementation period of the various reforms, the Doha Round is generally one year shorter (five years versus six) for developed countries, and there is no change for developing countries (at ten years).

The modalities open up several areas, giving member countries an opportunity to strategize in order to moderate the impacts of the reforms on their most vulnerable and important sectors. Developing countries can declare special products for food security, rural development, and livelihood concerns. The number of products countries can claim under a “strategic products” or SP category is not yet fixed. SP products are subject to more modest reform rates and/or full exemption. For example, SP products are only required to reduce tariffs by 10% and are not subject to expansion of TRQ. Table 2 lists all WTO member countries with their development status classification. In the case of tariffs, countries can apply different rates of reduction for different commodities within a tariff bracket provided that tariff rates of each commodity are reduced by a rate not lower than the given minimum, and that the average reduction for all commodities in the same bracket is as stipulated in the modalities. On TRQs, developed countries can substitute rates of TRQ expansion between commodities. That is, 25% of a TRQ can be limited to expand to only 8% (5% for developing countries), as long as another 25% of a TRQ is expanded to 12% (8% for developing countries). On subsidized exports, developed and developing countries can choose a set of commodities that accounts for at least 50% of the countries’ subsidized exports to be eliminated in a shorter period (5 and 10 years, respectively), and the subsidy limit of the remaining set of commodities is eliminated over a longer period (9 and 12 years). Finally, on domestic support, countries have all the flexibility of the current mix of commodity-policy instruments in order to meet their new limits.

Methodology

Data

The analysis covers all of the 131 current members of the WTO (see Table 2 for a list). Data on bound tariff (including tariff, out-quota, in-quota, and other tariff categories), TRQ, and export subsidy limits were collected from official country schedules posted on the WTO web site. Because tariffs could vary within each major Harmonized System (HS) tariff line item, tariffs of specific line item(s) were selected to represent the product closest to the form that is modeled in the FAPRI world model, and which likely may be the form of the product that is widely traded. Table 3 gives the HS number of the selected tariff line items for all the commodities. Applied tariffs were collected from the TRAINS (Trade Analysis and Information System) data base of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), accessed on the United Nations web site. The applied tariff represents a weighted average of a selected product group for all trading partners. With the exception of a few countries, the tariff year of the data collected was 2000/2001.

Supply and utilization data were collected from the Foreign Agriculture Service (FAS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and from the the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) data bases. The former data base was used as the primary source and supplemented by the latter if variables were not available. Supply and use (S&U) data were used to derive several parameters needed to implement the Doha modalities, such as the base consumption to estimate the new TRQ level, the actual TRQ fill rate to assess whether reduction of the in-quota rate is necessary, the actual export subsidy utilization, as well as in deriving weights to aggregate measures of protection over commodities and countries.

World prices were used to derive reference prices needed to convert specific tariffs into their ad valorem equivalents and to derive weights to aggregate measures of protection over commodities and countries. These world prices are used in the FAPRI world model. Exchange rates were taken from the International Financial Statistics data base.

Assumptions

Because of the remaining ambiguities in the Doha modalities, certain assumptions in terms of the changes in trade and agricultural policies, and how these changes are implemented, are made in the analysis. Specifically, strategic decisions that countries can make in formulating their new schedule of commitment that both meets the required reform and alleviates adverse impacts on its most vulnerable sectors are ignored in this analysis since this would require local ranking of commodities according to importance to particular countries.

For example, the first of these assumptions is on the declaration of special products by developing countries. Under the Doha modalities, developing countries can claim special product treatment for some of their commodities, on the grounds of food security, rural development, and/or livelihood concerns, that are then afforded more lenient reform disciplines. As it is not clear which commodities these countries might claim under this category, none of the commodities examined in this paper is classified as an SP product. An alternative assumption would have been to use as SP products the same list of products from the Uruguay Round schedule of commitments with the special safeguard provision. To the extent that countries can claim SP status for some of the products in this analysis, the impacts discussed later in the paper would be overestimated.

Also, the average rate of reduction for each tariff level bracket is uniformly applied to all commodities even if countries are allowed to impose differential reduction rates, as long as this meets the minimum reduction for each commodity and the average rate for all the commodities in the same tariff bracket. Similarly, an average rate of TRQ expansion is uniformly applied even if countries are allowed to impose differential expansion rates. And since export subsidies are completely eliminated, with the length of the implementation period as the only point of difference, no classification is attempted on which commodities fall into the shorter (or longer) period of elimination.

The reported base domestic consumption, production, export, and import data are calculated as the average of the period 1999–2001, or the average of the most recent three years of available data.

Since the rules governing tariff reduction are all based on an ad valorem tariff, it was necessary to derive an ad valorem equivalent if country tariffs are expressed as specific tariffs. This was computed by expressing the specific tariff as a percentage of its comparable reference price. The reference price used is calculated as the average of a chosen world price over the last five years with the minimum and maximum prices removed. It should be noted that the derivation of comparable border prices does not account for transportation and quality differentials. Moreover, simple conversion factors are used to express world prices in a form comparable to those of specific duties. These simplifying assumptions may over (under) estimate the specific tariff when expressed in an ad valorem equivalent. Table 4 gives the reference prices used in this analysis. Also, if the bound tariff rates are specified as the maximum of the ad valorem and specific duty, the higher bound tariff expressed in ad valorem terms is chosen.

The WTO classification of countries into developed and developing status is adopted. It should be noted that this classification was mainly based on own-country declarations upon countries' accession to the WTO and was not determined on the basis of some standards, such as per capita income. On the other hand, the list of countries under the LDC status is taken from the United Nations, and is based more on development parameters.

If a country's export subsidy limit is given on aggregate commodities (e.g., meat), allocation of the subsidy limit was broken into specific commodities in proportion to the export share of that commodity in a given country.

The Doha modalities are silent on the rule governing reduction of the in-quota tariff when the TRQ fill rate is below 65% over the last three years. This analysis assumed that the in-quota tariff is reduced by the same rule that is used in the out-quota tariff.

Limits on export subsidy outlays are all expressed in million U.S. dollars. Those in local currency are converted by their 2000 exchange rate for developed countries, and by their (projected) 2004 exchange rate for developing countries.

Finally, the analysis that follows is static. That is, the likely interactions of the reforms of the different policy instruments are not fully accounted for. A good example is in the TRQ reform.² The trade impact potential of the TRQ expansion is only counted in cases in which

the new TRQ level exceeds the base period imports and the base imports are larger than the original TRQ. The latter requirement ensures that in-quota rates are not so prohibitive that they constrain the trade impact of the expanded TRQ level, while the former ensures that the new TRQ level is not redundant. This interpretation does not consider the reduction of the out- and in-quota tariffs, or price changes resulting from all the reforms.

Caveats in Comparing Bound and Applied Duties

The assessment of the impact of tariff reductions in the Doha Round is primarily based on a comparison of the bound and applied tariff rates. Although potentially informative, the comparison comes with a note of caution. First, the coverage of tariff line items included in the bound and applied tariff may differ. This will be a major concern only in countries where there is wide variability in tariff rates within a general tariff line category. Second, the applied tariff may include trade within regional trade agreements (e.g., NAFTA) that is charged minimal or zero tariffs. This will reflect the prevalence of bilateral or regional arrangements that provide better market access than what is suggested in official WTO schedules. Third, the applied tariff may include in-quota rates. Also, it should be noted that the mean levels of the bound and applied tariff may be computed with different sets of countries, depending on the availability of applied tariff data.

Impacts on Food Crops: Wheat

Market Access

Tariff

Table 5 gives the summary tariff information for the food and feed crops. Based on bound tariff rates, wheat has a high protection rate of 65% on average. If countries' relative shares of imports are taken into consideration, the weighted average is around 84.2% due to the high protection in some major importers. Applied rates are much smaller, at an average of 8.9% for all countries. The weighted average of applied rates is a bit higher, at 11.5%. Under the revised Doha modalities, the weighted bound rates decline by 36.2 percentage points to 48% for wheat. Although this reduction may seem high, it is not expected to increase the trade volume, as applied rates are still lower than the new Doha modalities tariff rates.

When the bound tariff rates are compared with respect to the status of the countries, we see that developed countries impose the highest bound tariff rates, at a weighted average of 155%. For least-developed countries, the weighted average is 113.5%, whereas for developing countries this rate is only 59.2%. However, the applied rates that actually affect the trade flows show a different picture. The weighted average for wheat in developed countries is 7%, whereas the developing countries actually impose an average of 13.7% and least-developed countries impose an average of 5.7%.

If countries are grouped according to regions, Western Hemisphere countries impose the highest weighted applied tariff rate at 16.9%, followed closely by European countries at 13.6%. Industrialized countries impose a nearly 0% applied rate for wheat. Doha modalities are not expected to cause a significant increase in wheat trade, as the countries that would reduce bound tariff rates the most are already imposing very low applied tariffs.

Tariff Rate Quota

Out of 131 countries, only 17 have TRQ commitments for wheat. Of these 17, only 12 have imported more than or equal to their TRQ commitment levels. TRQ commitments for wheat expand significantly at an average of 1,850% under the Doha modalities. This high

rate is because of the high increase in Morocco, which is an outlier. Without Morocco, the average is around 179%. However, based on 1999–2001 data, the total change in TRQ levels represents only 1.9% of all world wheat trade. The trade expansion potential of the Doha proposal on TRQ commitments represents roughly 1.17% of world wheat trade. If these countries, China, for instance, increase their imports in line with the increase in TRQ levels, then a considerable expansion in world wheat trade might be possible.

In-Quota Tariff

For wheat, the average in-quota tariff rate is around 52.1%. The reduction under the Doha modalities is very minimal for wheat—less than 1%. As applied tariff rates are much smaller than the new in-quota rates, Doha modalities reductions in in-quota tariff rates are not expected to bring about much change in wheat trade.

Export Competition

Eleven countries use export subsidies for wheat. For some of these countries, export subsidies were allocated to grain crops. In the analysis, these export subsidies are allocated to specific commodities, such as wheat, according to the relative export share of these commodities. For wheat, the proportion of the subsidized export limit to the total volume of trade is around 37.4%. The Doha modalities suggest elimination of export subsidies. This change benefits countries that export without reliance on export subsidies, because of their competitive edge, and impedes the exports of countries that rely only on export subsidies, because they cannot provide a competitive price or better quality. Some of the countries that declare an export subsidy in fact do not export, so elimination of export subsidies would not change these countries' export levels.

Major Players in Wheat

Canada

Canada could subsidize 8.85 mmt of wheat, which is roughly 50% of Canada's total wheat exports (but no subsidized exports were reported in 1999). Under the Doha modalities, this quantity is eliminated and thus may decrease Canadian exports.

European Union

The European Union has an option to subsidize up to 13.43 mmt of wheat exports but used only 70% of this option in 2000. Elimination of the export subsidy may decrease EU exports, as the export subsidy quantity is nearly 91% of total EU wheat exports.

United States

The United States could subsidize up to 14.52 mmt of wheat exports, which is about 50% of total wheat exports. However, the U.S. has not used this option in 2000. This quantity is eliminated under the Doha modalities, thus possibly decreasing exports.

China

China has a high bound rate of 65%, which decreases under Doha to 42.2%. The reported applied rate is the rate before China's accession to the WTO in 2000. China's TRQ commitments expand under Doha, and the in-quota rate decreases from 1% to 0.75%. The decrease in in-quota rates could increase China's wheat imports.

Japan

The bound tariff rate is high at 375.5%, and it decreases under Doha to 150.2%. But, the applied rate in Japan is low at 6.4%. As imports are higher than the TRQ commitment and the in-quota rate is 0%, no change is expected in Japan's import level.

Mexico

The bound tariff rate and applied tariff rate is 67%. Under the Doha modalities the bound rate decreases to 43.5%. This is not expected to lead to an increase in Mexico's imports, as Mexico imports wheat mostly from the United States and Canada at a 0% tariff rate through the NAFTA agreement.

Impacts on Food Crops: Rice

Market Access

Tariff

Rice is one of the most important food grains in the world, accounting for more than 20% of global calories consumed. Despite this fact, global rice trade from 1997 to 2002 accounted for only 6.5% of world consumption, compared to wheat trade at 18.3%, corn at 11.9%, and soybeans at 34.5%. The thinness of trade for rice is primarily a result of a variety of protectionist mechanisms in major rice producing and consuming countries to achieve national policy objectives for domestic food security, producer prices, and farm incomes.

Trade liberalization is having a profound impact on the international rice market because of the very fact that rice trade has been highly protected in both industrialized and developing nations. The relatively modest terms of the URAA have contributed to a 65% increase in the average level of global rice trade since the implementation of the URAA compared to the eight-year period prior to 1995. Compared to rice trade in the 1970s and 1980s, post-Uruguay Round trade has essentially doubled in volume and as a share of consumption. Nevertheless, rice remains, with sugar and dairy products, one of the most protected food commodities in world trade.

Bound duties for milled rice average 62.1% for WTO members. As a group, least-developed countries have the highest average bound rate at 75.8%, followed by developing countries at 60.6% and developed countries at 46.2%. Weighting tariff rates by trade volumes increases the average bound tariff rate for all three major groups by 9 to 18 percentage points, but the relative ranking remains unchanged. Comparisons of bound rates, however, can be deceiving. For example, Bangladesh, one of the largest importers in the least-developed category, has a bound rate of 200%. The actual tariff rate currently applied in Bangladesh is 22.5%. Although applied rates are available for less than half of the 30 least-developed WTO members, the bound rate for those countries is more than six times greater than the applied rate on average.

Implementation of the tariff reduction proposal in the Doha modalities will lower average bound rates by 20.7 percentage points on a trade-weighted basis. Despite these seemingly dramatic cutbacks in trade barriers, the impacts on actual trade will be limited to a number of countries with minor to moderate rice imports. The majority of the major rice importing countries either have high bound tariff rates or TRQs. Applied rates in many of these countries are lower than the final tariff.

While the trade response may be less than desired by U.S. trade negotiators, the substantial drop in bound tariffs is significant because a number of the countries that would see a reduction in tariff rates are located in the Western Hemisphere. Roughly 50% of U.S. rice exports is shipped to countries in Central and South America, and lowering barriers to U.S. rice exports in this region likely would have a greater impact on U.S. producers than would reductions in more distant markets.

Tariff Rate Quota

Following the URAA, 17 countries have TRQs for rice. With a few exceptions, the TRQs for rice are concentrated in East Asian and Central American countries. Rice consumption per capita is significantly lower in Central America than in Asia, so it is not surprising that the average quota level for Central American countries is 19.6 tmt, while the average quota for Asian countries (excluding China) is 262.2 tmt. TRQs in Central America account for 8% of domestic consumption on average, and actual imports average more than three times the quota level. Asian TRQs account for 5% of domestic consumption on average. Quota fill rates for Asian countries are less than 100% for all countries except Indonesia and the Philippines. Japan imports more than 95% of its TRQ, and Korean imports have averaged 68% of their minimum access commitment in recent years. The lowest fill rates are in China and Thailand, both of which are major rice exporters.

Expansion of quota levels under the Doha proposal would provide the greatest increase in quota volume. The largest growth in quota levels takes place in China, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand. Over-quota imports in recent years for both Indonesia and the Philippines have exceeded the proposed increase in the quota volumes for these countries, so the quota expansion will not generate additional trade. Likewise, China and Thailand are not likely to import even their current quota volumes in the

foreseeable future, barring a severe drought or disaster leading to crop losses. Thus, the actual increase in trade as a result of the TRQ proposals will be minimal. Some growth in imports is likely for Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, but the total expansion would reach only 220 tmt under the Doha proposal.

In-Quota Tariff

In-quota tariff rates for Central American countries averages 40%. Among Asian countries, only Indonesia and the Philippines have substantial in-quota tariffs. Given the historical fill rates for TRQs in these countries, the Doha proposal would not result in any in-quota tariff reduction for rice. Only China and Thailand would reduce their in-quota rates, by 0.25 and 9 percentage points.

Export Competition

Six countries have bound commitments to reduce export subsidies on rice. Of these six, only the United States, Uruguay, and the European Union are significant rice exporters. Export subsidies under the Export Enhancement Program have not been used for U.S. rice exports since 1996. The export regime for rice in the EU is based on Uruguay Round agreement commitments, which limit refunds to 133,400 mt of milled rice equivalent and a subsidy expenditure of not more than €36.8 million (U.S.\$39.4 million). Export refunds are set by rice type and by destination. In 2003, export subsidies range from €111 to €165 per mt (U.S.\$119 to \$177 per mt). Uruguay's maximum export subsidy quantity is 45.7 tmt, which is only 6% of Uruguay's average exports in recent years. Other exporters, such as India and Egypt, use export subsidies periodically to reduce stocks, but neither of these countries has committed to reducing its subsidy activities through the WTO. Therefore, setting current export subsidy commitments to zero would have a negligible impact on rice trade.

Major Players in Rice

United States

The United States is the world's fourth largest rice exporter. Exports account for nearly 45% of U.S. rice utilization. Under the 2002 farm bill, the U.S. government provides price support through a market loan rate of \$143 per mt of paddy rice. An average payment of \$73 per mt has been paid for the 2002 crop. U.S. rice imports are subject to tariffs of \$14 per mt for milled (6.8% ad valorem for parboiled), \$21 per mt for brown (\$8.30 per mt for basmati brown), and \$18 per mt for paddy rice. In 2002 10% of exports, 380 tmt, were funded by government programs, all food aid shipments.

China

As the largest rice producing and consuming country, China accounts for nearly one-third of the global rice economy.

The rice TRQ negotiated by China was initially 2.66 mmt in 2002, equally divided between long grain and medium-short grain or other rice. Only 10% of the long grain TRQ and 50% of medium-short grain TRQ are designated for private firms. Nearly all rice imports into China are fragrant jasmine rice primarily from Thailand. However, domestic production of fragrant rice is increasing and displacing imports. In all likelihood, without a significant weather event, China is not expected to fill the rice TRQ. In-quota tariffs are 1% for grains (including milled rice) and no more than 10% for partially process grain products (Lohmar et al.2002).

China is a significant exporter of low-quality long grain with principal markets in Cote d'Ivoire, Indonesia, and Cuba. Medium-grain rice is exported competitively into Russia, Japan, South Korea, and North Korea. While most rice exports are made by COFCO, the state trading agency, it is not believed that export subsidies are necessary for China's rice export shipments.

India

As the second largest producer, consumer, and exporter of rice, India plays an important role in the global rice economy as a major supplier of low-quality long-grain

rice and also for fragrant basmati rice. Rice is viewed as a strategic commodity in India with regard to food security. Consequently, the government actively intervenes in the market through grain procurement, price supports, and export subsidies. Since April 2001, however, the government has actively subsidized rice exports at a rate of 50% of procurement prices, underselling Vietnam, Thailand, and Pakistan in low-quality long-grain markets by \$15 to \$20 per mt (Beeghly 2002b).

Commitments on rice import tariffs under the URAA for India are bound at 0%. Until May 1997, all rice was imported through the Food Corporation of India. Under an agreement to privatize rice trade, the government negotiated higher import tariffs that became effective April 2000. Current tariffs on paddy, brown, and broken rice are 80% and milled rice is 70%.

Indonesia

The third largest rice producing and consuming nation, Indonesia also is the largest rice importer. In late 1998, Indonesia agreed to liberalize rice trade to private traders. Following its financial collapse and political instability, Indonesia's government sought to stabilize and support producer rice prices through the imposition of a specific rice tariff of Rp 430/kg (equivalent to a 25% tariff). Non-tariff barriers including periodic import bans, a 2002 requirement for an import license, and redlining have resulted in an additional 75% tariff equivalent, such that the effective rate of protection for rice in Indonesia is currently at 100%.

Bangladesh

Bangladesh is the fourth largest rice producing and consuming nation. It is also a significant but highly variable rice import market. In 1998, Bangladesh was the world's second largest importer at 2.5 mmt, but since 1998 it has only imported an average of 500 tmt annually. Bangladesh has experimented with a rice import tariff policy over the past several years. In 2000, Bangladesh imposed an import tariff of 5%. In 2001 the tariff rate was raised to 25%, an additional 10% regulatory duty was added mid-year, plus an advance income tax of 3% and a development surcharge of 2.5% was added. Substantial rice smuggling from India resulted in a withdrawal of the 10% regulatory duty and a

reduction in the Letter of Credit margins from 100% to 25% in 2002. Import restrictions that remain in 2003 include a tariff of 22.5%, an advance income tax of 3%, and a development surcharge of 3.5% (Beeghly 2002a).

Vietnam

Vietnam produces the fifth largest rice crop and is also the fifth largest rice consuming nation. In the mid-1990s, Vietnam became the world's second largest rice exporter. No significant production support policies or export subsidy programs are used by Vietnam. Vietnam exports both high- and low-quality long-grain rice. Important export destinations include Iraq, Indonesia, Cuba, Malaysia, and several African countries. Rice exports and prices are under the control of the Ministry of Trade and Vietnam's Food Association (Vinafood) (Young et al. 2002).

Thailand

Thailand has been the world's leading exporter for the past several decades. Private export companies supply world markets with a wide range in quality of long-grain rice, including the fragrant jasmine rice. The primary government rice policy is the paddy mortgage scheme which is a loan program operated under the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives. In 2002 loan prices were in excess of market prices by \$8 to \$10 per mt (a 10% price support). Nearly one-third of the Thai crop was pledged to the loan price support program. The government-procured rice is milled and then exported through government-to-government arrangements (House 2002).

Japan

Japan's rice economy is supported by high prices paid by consumers. Japan controls rice imports through a TRQ with a prohibitive over-quota tariff. As the traditional staple food, rice in Japan dominates the agricultural policy of the government. Over the past five years, Japan has introduced reforms in its domestic rice policy, freeing up wholesale and retail markets from government supervision and licensing requirements. In 1998, the government adopted the Rice Farming Income Stabilization Program. If the current year price falls below a seven-year moving average standard rice price, producers are paid

80% of the difference between the current year price and the standard price calculation. Payments are made from the Rice Farming Income Stabilization Fund, of which 25% comes from contributions from rice producers and 75% is from the government. Participation is voluntary, but to participate for full benefits, producers must enroll in the Production Adjustment Promotion Program, which diverts land from rice to other crops (wheat, barley, soybeans, forages, vegetables, and fruits). Since payments in the Rice Farming Income Stabilization Fund are tied to diversion, Japan claims “blue box” treatment (Fakuda, Dyck, and Stout 2003).

Under the minimum access agreement in the URAA, Japan, under a TRQ, now imports 682 tmt annually, 7.2% of domestic consumption in the base period 1986–88. In-quota purchases are controlled exclusively by the Food Agency, for which a markup of up to ¥292/kg (U.S.\$2.41/kg in 2001) is allowed. The Food Agency resells this rice into Japan’s domestic market or donates to food assistance programs. Over-quota tariffs are ¥341/kg, or U.S.\$2,842 per mt in 2003.

South Korea

South Korea protected its rice sector with an import ban until 1995, when it agreed to a minimum access import commitment un the Uruguay Round agreement. In 2004, the final year of commitment, South Korea will import 205 tmt, 4% of domestic consumption in the 1986–88 base period. In April 2002, the South Korean government released “A Comprehensive Plan on the Rice Industry” to cope with the structural problem of oversupply and to prepare for future restructuring. This program will be similar to Japan’s income stabilization program and is claimed under “blue box” WTO status. In 2003, the government has announced plans to pay producers to keep rice land fallow, 3 million won per ha (U.S.\$2.531 per ha), on 27,500 ha or 2.6% of South Korea’s total rice area (Brehm 2002).

The import regime is guided by the URAA minimum market access agreement. Permitted imports under this quota agreement are also assessed a 5% import tariff. Purchases are strictly controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture and have typically been low-quality grains made available through controlled channels to end users.

European Union

Under the URAA, the EU agreed to convert variable levies to fixed tariffs and reduce them by 26% by 2000. Current tariff levels are €211 per mt for paddy, €264 per mt for brown rice, and €416 per mt for milled rice. The tariff escalation by degree of milling makes the tariff on milled rice prohibitive. A variety of tariff concessions and preferences exist for EU rice imports. Preferences are given to a quota of 110 tmt from ACP /OCT countries with a 35% reduction off normal tariff levels for ACP and a zero duty for OCT countries. Beginning in 2006, tariffs on imports from the 48 least-developed countries will be progressively reduced to zero by 2009 under the “Everything but Arms” agreement negotiated in 2001 (Commission of the European Communities 2002).

Impacts on Feed Crops: Corn

Market Access

Tariff

Corn has high bound tariff rates at an average of 64.8%, and when countries' import shares are taken into consideration, this rate increases to 111.5% because of the high protections of major importers such as the EU, Japan, and Mexico. However, applied tariff rates are drastically smaller at 9.8%, and the weighted applied tariff rate is 12.7%. Under the Doha modalities, the weighted bound tariff rate declines by 49.4 percentage points to 62.1%, but this decrease is not expected to change trade volume significantly, as applied rates are much lower than the new bound rates.

When the status of the included countries is considered, we see that developed countries have the least amount of protection for corn with respect to weighted bound tariff averages at 76.6%, and developing countries have the highest weighted bound tariff rate at 136.4%. When weighted applied rates are considered, least-developed countries have the lowest protection at 3.2%, developed countries have a 4.9% rate, and developing countries have the highest rate at 19.6%.

In terms of regional distribution, Asian and Western Hemisphere countries have the highest bound rates at 136.9% and 122.6% respectively. For weighted applied rates, countries of the Western Hemisphere have the highest rate at 33.5%, and industrialized countries have the lowest rate at 0%.

Tariff Rate Quota

Only 20 countries have TRQ commitments for corn, and of these, only 12 have filled their quota levels. As TRQs for corn expand significantly under the Doha modalities, imports of corn may increase if countries follow the change in their TRQs. It is important to note that the total change in TRQ represents only 5.5% of world corn trade. The trade expansion potential of the Doha proposal on TRQ commitments represents around 2.5% of world corn trade. If these countries reflect the change in their TRQ levels in their imports, then a significant expansion in world corn trade is possible.

In-Quota Tariff

The average in-quota tariff for corn is 57.6%; under the Doha modalities this rate drops to 54.1%. It should also be noted that applied rates are much lower than the new in-quota rates, so a significant change in trade volume is not expected through this channel.

Export Competition

Eight countries use export subsidies for corn. The ratio of the subsidized export limit to the world corn trade is around 8.6%. Elimination of export subsidies may decrease these countries' imports if their producers relied on export subsidies to be competitive in the world market.

Major Players in Corn

United States

The export subsidy commitment is around 921 tmt, which makes up 1.9% of total U.S. exports. Elimination of the export subsidy may affect U.S. exports, but to a limited extent. In the year 2000, the U.S. did not use this option.

Argentina

Argentina did not declare any export subsidy, so no significant change in exports is expected.

Mexico

The bound tariff rate decreases to 74.6% under Doha from 194%. The in-quota rate of 50% does not change under the Doha modalities. Mexico imports mostly from the United States and Canada with a 0% tariff, so no change in Mexican imports is expected.

Japan

Although there will be a big reduction in the bound tariff rate, the applied rate is low at 7.5%. Combined with the fact that there is no TRQ commitment, Japanese imports are not expected to change dramatically.

Impacts on Feed Crops: Barley

Market Access

Tariff

The average bound tariff rate for barley is 65%, and the weighted average is higher at 95.6%, as barley also is highly protected by major importers like Japan. When actual applied rates are considered, the simple average is 7.5% and the weighted average is 29.4%. This makes barley the most protected commodity in terms of weighted applied rates. Under the Doha modalities, the weighted bound tariff rate decreases by 48.6 percentage points to 47%. As applied rates are much lower than the new bound rates, a big shift in world barley trade is not expected. With respect to the status of the countries, developed countries have the highest weighted bound tariff rates at 159.7%. But for applied tariffs the picture is different, as developing countries protect barley the most, with a weighted applied rate of 49.9%. In terms of regions, Asia has the highest weighted applied and bound rates at 50.4% and 133.2% respectively. Industrialized countries and the Middle East impose the least amount of protection.

Tariff Rate Quota

Only 12 countries have TRQ commitments, and of these only four have filled their quotas. The ratio of total changes in TRQs to the world barley trade is only 1.9%. The trade expansion potential of the Doha proposal on TRQ commitments represents roughly 0.03% of world barley trade. Thus, world barley trade is expected to increase very little through this channel.

In-Quota Tariff

The average in-quota rate for all countries is 54.3%; this rate decreases to 33.2% under Doha. However, this rate is still higher than the average applied tariff rate and thus the decrease is not expected to change any trade patterns.

Export Competition

Seven countries have export subsidies for barley and the proportion of the subsidized export limit to the total volume of trade is 19%. Nearly 74% of export subsidies for barley are used by the EU. Elimination of export subsidies under the Doha modalities is expected to affect world barley trade.

Major Players in Barley

European Union

Export subsidies for barley are around 7.08 mmt, or 98% of total EU exports. However, in the year 2000, the EU used roughly 65% of this amount.

Canada

Canada's export subsidy commitment is 1.80 mmt, which exceeds its exports of barley. But Canada has not used any export subsidy in the year 1999.

Japan

The bound tariff rate is 328%, which decreases to 131% under Doha, but the applied rate is 0%. Japan's import level is very close to its TRQ commitment, and the in-quota rate is 0% as well. It is highly probable that imports will not change under Doha.

China

The bound tariff rate is 3%, which decreases to 2.2% under Doha. Imports are expected to increase under the Doha modalities. The applied tariff rate is reported as 91.2% but this was before China's accession to the WTO.

Impacts on Feed Crops: Rye, Oats, and Sorghum

Market Access

Tariff

The bound tariff rate for rye is 65.2% with respect to the relative import shares of all countries, and under the Doha modalities this rate decreases to 30.2%. Weighted applied rates are 7.2% on average, so no change in imports is expected for rye. Developed countries impose the highest bound rate for rye, but when it comes to actually applying it; least-developed countries impose the highest rate.

For oats, the weighted bound rate is 5.3% on average, which decreases to 3.2% under Doha. As applied rates are 0.6% on average, the trade volume for world oats is not expected to change. In terms of the status of countries, least-developed countries have the highest bound tariff rates, but developing countries have the highest applied rates.

For sorghum, the average bound rate is 33.5%, which decreases to 22.9% under Doha. As the average applied tariff rate is 5.4%, no significant change in trade volume is expected. For sorghum, least-developed countries have the highest bound tariff rates, and developing countries have the highest applied tariff rates.

Tariff Rate Quota

Eleven countries have TRQ commitments for rye but only two import more than their TRQ levels. Total change in TRQ levels represents 24% of world rye trade. Five countries have TRQ commitments for oats, of which three fill their quotas. The total change in TRQ levels is roughly 2.2% of world oats trade, so a trade increase is possible but would be small in volume. Ten countries have TRQ commitments for sorghum, whereas only three import above this level. The total change in TRQ levels represents 0.01% of world sorghum trade, so no significant change is expected in trade volume.

In-Quota Tariff

The average of in-quota tariffs for rye is 64.4%, and under the Doha modalities this decreases to 62.9%. For oats, the average of in-quota tariffs is 70.8%, which decreases to

70.7% under Doha, and for sorghum, the average of in-quota tariffs is 82.1%, which decreases to 58.6%. For all these commodities, as the applied rates are much smaller, a change in trade volume is not expected through this channel.

Export Competition

Three countries use export subsidy for oats, and the total export subsidy commitment exceeds the total volume of world trade. Thus, elimination of export subsidies under the Doha modalities will affect world oats trade significantly, with a considerable reduction in supply. The only export subsidy commitment for rye is by the European Union and it exceeds the world rye trade volume. The EU used roughly 65% of this amount in the year 2000. Elimination of export subsidies under Doha will affect EU exports and the world market supply. Three countries use export subsidies for sorghum, and this makes up 2.5% of the total trade volume. Elimination of export subsidies under Doha is not expected to change trade patterns significantly.

Impacts on Soybeans and Products

Market Access

Tariff

Table 6 gives the summary tariff information for the oilseed complex. Despite ongoing trade liberalization efforts in agriculture, the soybean sector in many countries is still controlled by high import duties (i.e., WTO bound tariff and out-quota tariff rates of the URAA). Soybean oil has the highest duty at 52.3%, followed by soybeans and soybean meal at 46.0%. When weighted by the level of imports, the average duty for soybeans and soybean meal drop significantly to 27.0% and 16.0%, respectively, with many high-duty countries having small imports because of the lack of effective demand (low-income countries) and/or constrained demand because of high prices induced by the high level of duty. In contrast, the weighted average duty for soybean oil remains close to the simple average at 51.5%, primarily driven by high tariffs in least-developed countries.

Under the Doha modalities, the tariff is reduced by 10.6 percentage points for soybeans, by 12.7 percentage points for soybean meal, and by 17.2 percentage points for soybean oil. The proposed Doha modalities reduce the tariffs on soybeans less than those on meal and oil. This is caused by the progressive reduction scheme of this proposal, with a special rule on the reduction of escalating tariffs in product chains.

However, in terms of effective impacts, because the new bound rates under the Doha proposal are still higher than the applied rates, it is unlikely that the new reduction commitments will translate into any significant effects on trade. For soybeans, the new bound rate at 35.4% is much higher than the applied rate of 4.8%. The average bound rate is 33.3% compared to 4.2% in soybean meal, and 35.1% compared to 17.3% in soybean oil. Since the reductions are based on the bound rates, no effective impact is expected.

In general, developed countries have lower bound rates compared to developing countries in the soybean complex (3.7% compared to 47.7% in soybeans, 19.9% compared to 41.9% in soybean meal, and 25.9% compared to 50.2% in soybean oil).

Developed countries also have lower applied rates compared to developing countries for soybeans and soybean oil. For soybean meal, the bound tariff rates are almost identical.

In terms of regional distribution, the highest duty for soybeans is reported in Africa at 68.1%, and the lowest duty is for industrialized countries at 0.2%. The other regions, in descending order of their duty rates, are the Western Hemisphere at 55.3%, Asia at 52.4%, the Middle East at 26.3%, and Europe at 7.0%. For soybean meal, African countries also report the highest duty at 68.6%, with industrialized countries having the lowest duty at 1.1%. The duty rates for the other regions are 50.1% for the Western Hemisphere, 40.7% for Asia, 25.6% for the Middle East, and 24.0% for Europe. In the case of soybean oil, countries in Africa report the highest duty rate at 72.1%, with the Middle East having the lowest duty rate at 26.6%. The duty rates for the other regions are 69.3% for the Western Hemisphere, 39.4% for Asia, and 26.9% for Europe.

Tariff Rate Quota

In the URAA, the TRQ was used to ensure market access for countries that converted non-tariff barriers into tariff equivalents and whose imports were less than 3% of base consumption. Only four countries had TRQ commitments in soybeans, three had commitments in soybean meal, and eight had commitments in soybean oil.

For soybeans, TRQ imports represent 2.1% of total imports. Based on 1999–2001 data, all of the TRQs were overfilled by large margins. South Africa is required to expand its quota by 27.4 tmt, and Venezuela, by 13.7 tmt, based on their 1999–2001 consumptions.

Three countries have a TRQ for soybean meal covering 0.1% of world imports. They all import above the quota level by very large margins. Again, South Africa needs to expand its quota according to the Doha modalities.

Eight countries use a TRQ for soybean oil, covering 63.4% of world imports. Except for China, which fills its quota by only 9.4%, all the quotas are significantly overfilled. Poland, Thailand, and Venezuela are required to increase their import quota commitments by a total of 32 tmt, which corresponds to 0.6% of world soybean oil trade.

The potential for actual trade expansion is very small for soybeans under the modalities proposal. The increase in soybean TRQ represents 0.1% of total soybean

imports for the base period. For soybean meal, the increase in TRQ represents 0.1% of total soybean meal imports, and it is 0.6% of total soybean oil imports. The effective impacts of trade expansion are even less. When the base period import level is below the old TRQ, it is likely that either the in-quota rate is already prohibitive and/or domestic prices are below the landed world price, preventing the increase in the TRQ level from translating into an effective expansion of imports. Also, when the base period import level is larger than the new TRQ, then the impact will act as a substitution between in-quota and out-quota imports without necessarily increasing the level of imports. Only under the condition that base period imports are higher than the old TRQ and the new TRQ is higher than the base period imports will there be an effective expansion of imports. For soybeans and soybean meal, the increase in TRQ has no effect on trade. For soybean oil, the larger TRQ in Thailand, when fully filled, would lead to an expansion of imports by 10,000 mt. This would more than double Thailand's soybean oil imports.

There is greater potential for expansion in imports if all WTO member countries that have not committed to a TRQ would adopt a TRQ following the rules under the modalities proposal. Assuming that all of these countries established a TRQ and fully filled it, this would create 6.8 mmt of additional soybean trade (13.8% of base period imports), 4.0 mmt of additional soybean meal trade (11.8% of base period imports), and 1.0 mmt of additional soybean oil trade (18.0% of base period imports).

Summing the implied and actual TRQs as proposed by the Doha modalities, 29.8% of soybeans, 28.2% of soybean meal, and 94.1% of soybean oil base period trade would be covered by TRQs. Note that the coverage in soybean oil is due to the large Chinese quota, which in the base period has been filled only at a very low rate.

In-Quota Tariff

Only small portions of the world trade in soybeans and soybean meal are controlled by TRQs and their respective in-quota rates. Their reduction will not have any significant impact on world imports.

In the soybean oil market, the total TRQ commitments correspond to about 63% of the total market. The average in-quota rate is 13.3% for soybeans, 23.9% for soybean meal, and 19.1% for soybean oil. The in-quota rates for soybeans are on average 147.9

percentage points above the bound rates, 32.4% for soybean meal, and 58.0% for soybean oil. China is an exception; its in- and out-quota rates for soybean oil are identical. Because of the low fill rate, the Doha modalities require China to lower its in-quota rates from 9% to 6.8%.

The weighted average in-quota rates are 9.1% for soybeans, 26.0% for soybean meal, and 22.4% for soybean oil. These rates are below the weighted average applied rates for soybeans and soybean oil but are above the applied rates for soybean meal.

The Doha modalities rule on in-quota tariffs would stimulate Chinese soybean oil imports only.

Export Competition

South Africa could subsidize 34.1% of its soybean exports, but has not used this option in 2001. In the soybean meal market, only Uruguay has a commitment to export a small amount with subsidies, but no subsidized exports were reported in 2000.

Export subsidy commitments are more significant in the soybean oil market, as two of the largest exporters, the United States and Brazil, could use them. Brazil could subsidize about one-third of the 1.4 mt it exports while the United States could provide subsidies to 13.2% of its 800 tmt soybean oil exports. Combined, these commitment levels represent about 7.8% of world trade. Neither the U.S. nor Brazil has reported subsidized soybean oil exports in their most recent reports to the WTO (U.S. 2000, Brazil 1998). The proposed Doha modalities reduce the export subsidies to zero.

Major Players in Soybeans and Products

China

China is one of the most important importers of soybeans. It currently has a low 3% bound rate, so the tariff reduction proposal in the Doha modalities is likely to induce major import increases. Soybean meal is traded both ways, with a growing export emphasis. Imports come in at a 5% bound tariff, which is applied. China has committed to a large soybean oil import quota, yet it is still below the 10% limit of the Doha modalities. However, the TRQ has only a 9.4% fill rate. As a result, in-quota tariffs will

have to be reduced and the quota expanded under the Doha modalities. China does not use any export subsidies.

European Union

The European Union is the largest importer of soybeans and soybean meal in the world. It imports both commodities without tariffs. Soybean oil imports from outside the European Union are very small. A 6.4% tariff is levied on imports. The applied rate is below that, but the Doha proposal calls for a reduction of the tariff below the applied rate. No TRQs or export subsidies are used in the soybean sector.

United States

The United States is the most important exporter of soybeans and a leading product exporter. Imports are insignificant for all three commodities. The United States provides subsidies to 13.2% of its 800 tmt soybean oil exports. The Doha proposal would reduce the subsidized exports to 0.

Brazil

Brazil is the second most important soybean exporter and a large seller of soybean meal and oil. Imports of soybeans and products are very small. The applied tariffs for all commodities are below the proposed rates for all three trade liberalization proposals. No import incentives are expected. Brazil currently exports 32.0% of its soybean oil with subsidies. These subsidies will have to be cut to 0 under the Doha modalities.

Impacts on Rapeseed and Products

Market Access

Tariff

Market access to the rapeseed and rapeseed product market is controlled by tariffs. Rapeseed oil has the highest duty at 51.3%, followed by rapeseed meal at 47.6%, and then rapeseed at 46.3%. When weighted by the level of imports, the average duties drop significantly, rapeseeds to 19.3%, rapeseed meal to 7.5%, and rapeseed oil to 14.8%, with many high-duty countries having small imports either because of lack of effective demand (low-income countries) and/or constrained demand because of high prices induced by the high level of duty.

Reductions in tariffs under the Doha modalities are 10.6 percentage points for rapeseeds, 13.2 percentage points for rapeseed meal, and 16.0 percentage points for rapeseed oil. The proposed Doha modalities reduce the tariffs on rapeseed less than those on meal and oil. This is caused by the progressive reduction scheme of this proposal, with a special rule on the reduction of escalating tariffs in product chains.

Applied rates are notably higher for rapeseed oil at 15.6% than for rapeseed seeds (3.4%) and meal (1.4%). Using a weighted average for the world rapeseed and products tariffs, the proposed tariffs for rapeseed and rapeseed oil fall under the currently applied rates, suggesting that an incentive for trade expansion will be generated for these commodities. For rapeseed meal, the applied tariffs remain below the proposed rates, and thus no trade stimulation is expected. For rapeseed, the proposed bound rate falls below the applied rate only for developing countries, suggesting a trade-stimulating effect on these countries. For rapeseed oil, the effect would be limited to developing and developed countries.

Tariff Rate Quota

There are only four countries in the rapeseed market that have committed to TRQs, representing 0.3% of total imports. The Czech Republic and South Africa do not fill their

commitment. Slovakia overfills its quota, but given its current imports and required quota expansion under the Doha modalities, more rapeseed imports are expected.

Three countries have a TRQ for rapeseed meal (1.3% of world imports). No information about these countries' current imports is available.

Eight countries use a TRQ for rapeseed oil, covering 102.1% of world imports. China, El Salvador, and South Africa do not fill their quotas; all other countries significantly overfill their established quotas. The Czech Republic, Hungary, and Slovakia are required by the Doha modalities to expand their quotas, inducing an effective expansion of their rapeseed oil imports in the case of the Czech Republic and Slovakia. None of the other proposed TRQ expansions is expected to stimulate actual imports.

There is greater potential for expansion in imports if all WTO member countries that have not committed to a TRQ would adopt a TRQ following the rules under the modalities proposal. If all of these countries established a TRQ and fully filled it, it would create 596.2 tmt of additional rapeseed trade (8.1% of base period imports), 875.1 tmt of additional rapeseed meal trade (37.5% of base period imports), and 451 tmt of additional rapeseed oil trade (36.3% of base period imports).

Summing the implied and actual TRQs as proposed by the modalities, 43.0% of rapeseed, 76.3% of rapeseed meal, and 165.4% of rapeseed oil trade in the base period would be covered by TRQs. Note that the coverage in rapeseed oil is due to the large Chinese quota, which in the base period has been filled only at a very low rate.

In-Quota Tariff

The shares of rapeseed and rapeseed meal trade driven by quotas with in-quota tariff rates are only 0.3% and 1.3% respectively, so that their reduction will not have any significant impact on imports.

All current trade in rapeseed oil could be covered under a TRQ. However, this large TRQ volume is caused by the Chinese TRQ limit of 1.2 mmt, which has been filled less than 5% in the base period. The in-quota rates for rapeseed oil are on average 33.8 percentage points below the bound rates. China is an exception; its in- and out-quota rates are identical. Because of their low fill rates, the Doha modalities require China and South

Africa to lower their in-quota rates. As a result, China should reach a higher fill rate of its TRQ. The weighted average in-quota rates are 19.9% for soybeans, and 15.9% for soybean oil. These rates are below the weighted average applied rates for soybeans and soybean oil. The Doha modalities effectively lower the rates in rapeseed oil in China and South Africa, resulting in higher imports.

Export Competition

Export subsidies could be used on 31.1% of world rapeseed exports. Canada has the option to export a large portion of its rapeseed with subsidies. The European Union and Slovakia also have committed to these subsidies but on a much smaller scale. They did not utilize export subsidies on rapeseed. Poland has the opportunity to export all its rapeseed with subsidies but does not exhaust its limits. In 2001 only 5,300 mt of subsidized exports were reported.

Export subsidy commitments are not significant in the rapeseed oil market because they cover only 10.3% of total world exports. Canada and three Eastern European countries could use them. Canada's commitments cover 14.1% of its rapeseed oil exports, but no subsidies were used in marketing year 1999/2000. Export subsidies are not used at all for rapeseed meal.

Major Players in Rapeseed and Products

Canada

Canada is the main exporter of rapeseed, while its imports are insignificant. Canada exports a large portion of its rapeseed with subsidies. Total subsidized oilseed exports are 1.8 mmt, most of it rapeseed. The subsidies total \$25.7 million. More than 1 mmt of rapeseed meal is exported annually without subsidies.

Rapeseed oil could be exported with subsidies. A total of 93 tmt of vegetable oil exports could be subsidized, and rapeseed oil takes the largest portion of that. Canada has committed \$1.5 million on these subsidies. The Doha modalities call for the complete cancellation of this type of support.

European Union

Rapeseed is imported into the European Union without a tariff, so no additional imports are expected from the tariff reduction proposals. The European Union subsidizes about 10% of its rapeseed exports for a total of \$19.0 million. Rapeseed meal enters the European Union without a tariff as well. There is no TRQ and no subsidized exports of rapeseed meal.

Rapeseed oil is traded both ways by the European Union, but mainly it is exported. The bound rate for imports is 6.4%, the applied rate, 6.2%. The trade proposal would lower the bound rate below the current applied tariff, stimulating imports into the European Union. Rapeseed oil exports are not subsidized and no TRQ has been established.

China

China is a large importer of rapeseed. The bound rate is 9%. The Doha modalities proposal would lead to a lower applied rate, stimulating the import of rapeseed into China. There is no TRQ and exports are unsubsidized. China is a net exporter of rapeseed meal; imports are small and they are assessed a 5% tariff. Exports are not subsidized, and no TRQ has been established.

China imports large quantities of rapeseed oil. A TRQ has been established at 9% tariff. The TRQ has been filled only partially, so the in-quota rate must be reduced under the Doha modalities.

Impacts on Sunflowers and Products

Market Access

Tariff

Despite ongoing trade liberalization efforts in agriculture, the sunflower sector in many countries is still controlled by high import duties (i.e., a WTO bound tariff and out-quota tariff rates of the URAA). Sunflower oil has the highest duty at 56.3%, followed by sunflowers at 49.6%, and then sunflower meal at 48.8%. When weighted by the level of imports, the average duties for sunflowers and sunflower meal drop significantly to 9.2% and 5.6%, respectively, with many high-duty countries having small imports because of the lack of effective demand (low-income countries) and/or constrained demand because of high prices induced by the high level of duty. In contrast, the weighted average duty for sunflower oil increases to 93.1%, primarily driven by high tariffs in developing countries.

Reductions in the tariffs under the Doha modalities are 12.0 percentage points for sunflowers, 13.3 percentage points for sunflower meal, and 18.3 percentage points for sunflower oil. The proposed Doha modalities reduce the tariffs on sunflowers less than those on meal and oil. This is caused by the progressive reduction scheme of this proposal with a special rule on the reduction of escalating tariffs in product chains.

However, in terms of effective impacts, because the new bound rates under the Doha proposal are still higher than the applied rates, it is unlikely that the new reduction commitments will translate into any significant impacts on trade. For sunflowers, the new bound rate of 37.6% is much higher than the applied rate of 5.9%. The average bound rate is 35.5% compared to 2.5% in sunflower meal, and 38.0% compared to 16.0% in sunflower oil. Since the reductions are based on the bound rates, no effective impact is expected.

In general, developed countries have lower bound rates compared to developing countries in sunflower seeds and products (21.0% compared to 47.7% in sunflowers, 31.0% compared to 44.0% in sunflower meal, and 24.8% compared to 56.6% in sunflower oil). Developed countries also have lower applied rates compared to developing countries for

sunflowers and products. Sunflower seeds and meal imports are dominated by developed countries, which have lower rates than developing countries. Developing countries import 70% of sunflower oil at a weighted average bound rate of 120.7%.

In terms of regional distribution, the highest duty for sunflower seeds is reported in Africa at 70.3%, with industrialized countries having the lowest duty at 0.2%. The other regions, in descending order of their duty rates, are the Western Hemisphere at 57.1%, Asia at 39.4%, the Middle East at 38.0%, and Europe at 28.4%. For sunflower meal, African countries also report the highest duty at 68.6%, with industrialized countries having the lowest duty at 0.8%. The duty rates for the other regions are 57.0% for the Western Hemisphere, 35.8% for Asia, 26.3% for the Middle East, and 34.6% for Europe. In the case of sunflower oil, countries in Africa report the highest duty rate at 71.5%, while industrialized countries have the lowest duty rate at 3.9%. The duty rates for the other regions are 75.9% for the Western Hemisphere, 49.1% for Asia, 33.3% for the Middle East, and 29.8% for Europe.

Tariff Rate Quota

There are six countries in the sunflower market that have committed to TRQs, representing only 1.5% of total imports. Bulgaria and South Africa do not fill their commitment; the others overfill their quotas by more than twice the commitment volume. The quotas of the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and South Africa are expanded under the Doha modalities, but only in Slovakia's case is this expected to create an increase in imports, by 12%.

South Africa and Venezuela have a TRQ for sunflower meal (1.1% of world imports). South Africa is required under the Doha modalities to expand its quotas. The quota expansion is expected to stimulate actual imports.

Eleven countries use a TRQ for sunflower oil, but this constitutes only 4.1% of world imports. El Salvador and Iceland do not fill their quotas; all the countries significantly overfill the established commitments. Hungary, Slovakia, and South Africa are required by the Doha modalities to expand their quotas based on their domestic consumption in the base period relative to their TRQ commitments. Because of the

already overfilled quotas, only Hungary has the potential for actual import expansion based on a quota increase.

There is greater potential for expansion in imports if all WTO member countries that have not committed to a TRQ would adopt a TRQ following the rules under the modalities proposal. If all of these countries established a TRQ and fully filled it, it would create 709.5 tmt of additional sunflower trade (26.7% of base period imports), 162.87 tmt of additional sunflower meal trade (7.2% of base period imports), and 106.5 tmt of additional sunflower oil trade (6.5% of base period imports).

Summing the implied and actual TRQs as proposed by the modalities, 56.9% of sunflower seed, 31.1% of sunflower meal, and 32.9% of sunflower oil trade in the base period would be covered by TRQs.

In-Quota Tariff

Only small portions of the world trade in sunflower seeds, meal, and oil are controlled by TRQs and their respective in-quota rates. Their reduction will not have any significant impact on world imports. The average in-quota rate is 14.1% for sunflowers, 23.3% for sunflower meal, and 18.8% for sunflower oil. The in-quota rates for sunflowers are on average 35.6 percentage points above the bound rates, 53.0% for sunflower meal, and 53.7 for sunflower oil.

The weighted average in-quota rates are 11.4% for sunflowers, 6.6% for sunflower meal, and 21.5% for sunflower oil.

None of the in-quota rates in the sunflower complex is expected to be reduced according to the requirements of the modalities.

Export Competition

Export subsidy commitments cover 6.3% of world sunflower exports. Hungary could export 40.2% of its sunflower seed with subsidies, and South Africa could export 34.5%. Romania and Slovakia also committed to these subsidies but on a much smaller scale. None of these countries actually exported any sunflower seed with subsidies in the most recent years reported to the WTO. Exports subsidies are not used at all for sunflower meal.

Export subsidies are important in the sunflower oil market because 18.2% of total world exports could be exported with subsidies. However, none of the six countries that reported annual commitments to export subsidies has utilized this option.

Major Players in Sunflower and Products

Argentina

Argentina is the main exporter of sunflowers, while its imports are insignificant. Argentina does not export any of its sunflower seeds with subsidies. More than 1.5 mmt of sunflower meal and 1.2 mmt of sunflower oil are exported annually without subsidies.

European Union

Sunflower seed is imported into the European Union without a tariff, so no additional imports are expected from the tariff reduction proposals. The European Union does not subsidize its sunflower exports

Sunflower meal enters the European Union without a tariff as well. There is no TRQ and no subsidized exports of sunflower meal.

Sunflower oil is traded both ways by the European Union at almost the same volume. The bound rate for imports is 6.4% while the applied rate is 5.6%. The Doha modalities proposal would lower the bound rate to 3.8%, which is below the current applied tariff, stimulating imports into the European Union. Sunflower oil exports are not subsidized and no TRQ has been established.

It should be noted that two of the most important players in the sunflower sector, Russia and the Ukraine, are not members of the WTO and their trading behavior is not included in this study. Both countries have export duties to keep the raw product available for domestic processing and export of processed products.

Impacts on Peanuts and Products

Market Access

Tariff

Despite ongoing trade liberalization efforts in agriculture, the peanut sector in many countries is still controlled by high import duties (i.e., a WTO bound tariff and out-quota tariff rates of the URAA). Peanut oil has the highest duty at 54.4%, followed by peanuts at 52.5%, and then peanut meal at 48.8%. When weighted by the level of imports, the average duty for peanut oil and meal drop significantly to 13.2% and 3.7%, respectively, with many high-duty countries having small imports because of the lack of effective demand (low-income countries) and/or constrained demand because of high prices induced by the high level of duty. In contrast, the weighted average duty for peanuts remains closer to the simple average at 26.9%, primarily driven by high tariffs in least-developed countries.

Reductions in tariffs under the Doha modalities are 13.2 percentage points for peanuts, 13.4 percentage points for peanut meal, and 17.2 percentage points for peanut oil. The proposed Doha modalities reduce the tariffs on raw product less than those on meal and oil. This is caused by the progressive reduction scheme of this proposal, with a special rule on the reduction of escalating tariffs in product chains.

However, in terms of effective impacts, because the new bound rates under the Doha proposal are still higher than the applied rates, it is unlikely that the new reduction commitments will translate into any significant impacts on trade. For peanuts, the new bound rate at 39.3% is much higher than the applied rate of 10.1%. The average bound rate is 35.4% compared to 2.2% in peanut meal, and 37.2% compared to 13.2% in peanut oil. Since the reductions are based on the bound rates, no effective impact is expected.

In general, developed countries have lower bound rates compared to developing countries in the peanut complex (22.3% compared to 52.2% in peanuts, 28.1% compared to 44.6% in peanut meal, and 35.5% compared to 51.2% in peanut oil). Developed

countries also have lower applied rates compared to developing countries for peanuts, meal, and oil.

In terms of regional distribution, the highest duty for peanuts is reported in Africa at 71.3%, with the lowest duty being Europe at 11.6%. The other regions, in descending order of their duty rates, are the Western Hemisphere at 63.1%, Asia at 55.9%, the Middle East at 42.1%, and industrialized countries at 33.8%. For peanut meal, African countries also report the highest duty at 70.3%, with industrialized countries having the lowest duty at 0.5%. The duty rates for the other regions are 55.4% for the Western Hemisphere, 35.7% for Asia, 26.3% for the Middle East, and 33.9% for Europe. In the case of peanut oil, countries in Africa report the highest duty rate at 70.3%, with the industrialized countries having the lowest duty rate at 4.6%. The duty rates for the other regions are 68.7% for the Western Hemisphere, 64.5% for Asia, 28.5% for the Middle East, and 18.6% for Europe.

Tariff Rate Quota

Only six countries had TRQ commitments in peanuts, two had commitments in peanut meal, and three had commitments in peanut oil. For peanuts, TRQ imports represent 11.5% of total imports. Based on 1999–2001 data, most of the TRQs were overfilled by large margins. South Africa and the United States are required to expand their quotas, by 5.4 tmt and 92.5 tmt, respectively, based on their 1999–2001 consumption levels.

Two countries have a TRQ for peanut meal, accounting for 10.0% of world imports. Fill rates are low, and quota expansions are required according to the modalities rules. No trade expansions are expected.

Three countries use a TRQ for peanut oil, accounting for 8.6% of world imports. El Salvador, Venezuela, and South Africa committed to TRQs. No data about the actual imports of these countries is available.

The potential for actual trade expansion is very small for peanuts under the modalities proposal. The increase in the peanut TRQ represents 7.7% of total peanut imports in the base period. For peanut meal and oil, no increases in TRQ are expected. The effective impacts for likely trade expansion are even less. When the base period

import level is below the old TRQ, it is likely that either the in-quota rate is already prohibitive and/or domestic prices are below the landed world price, preventing the increase in the TRQ level from translating into an effective expansion of imports. Also, when the base period import level is larger than the new TRQ, then the impact will act as a substitution between in-quota and out-quota imports without necessarily increasing the level of imports. Only under the condition that base period imports are higher than the old TRQ and the new TRQ is higher than the base period imports will there be an effective expansion of imports. For peanut meal and oil the increase in TRQ has no effect on trade. For peanuts, the larger TRQ in South Africa and the United States, when fully filled, would lead to an expansion of imports by 60 tmt.

There is greater potential for expansion in imports if all WTO member countries that have not committed to a TRQ would adopt a TRQ following the rules under the modalities proposal. If all of these countries established a TRQ and fully filled it, it would create 97.9 tmt of additional peanut trade (7.7% of base period imports), 341.8 tmt of additional peanut meal trade (140.47% of base period imports), and 250.9 tmt of additional peanut oil trade (112.9% of base period imports).

Summing the implied and actual TRQs as proposed by the modalities, 168.1% of peanuts, 161.2% of peanut meal, and 139.8% of peanut oil trade in the base period would be covered by TRQs. Note that the coverage in peanut oil is due to the thin international market compared to domestic consumption in large producer countries such as India and China.

In-Quota Tariff

About 11% of the world peanut trade is controlled by TRQs and the respective in-quota rates. These rates are on average 15.7%, which is 81.7% below the out-of quota rate. The fill rates of all countries with complete data are above the 65% fill rate thrash hold, so no reductions are expected.

In the peanut meal market, Venezuela and South Africa have committed to TRQs. The total TRQ commitments correspond to about 10% of the total market. The average in-quota rate for peanut meal is 23.3%, on average 53.9 percentage points below the

bound rates. Because of low fill rates, South Africa is required to lower its in-quota rate. No import data are available for Venezuela.

In the peanut oil market, El Salvador, Venezuela, and South Africa have committed to TRQs. The total TRQ commitments correspond to about 8.6% of the total market. The average in-quota rate for peanut oil is 23.3%, on average 61.6 percentage points below the bound rates. No import or consumption data are available for these three countries.

Export Competition

South Africa could export 25.3% of its peanuts with subsidies. The absolute amount of this export commitment is about 10,000 mt. In the peanut meal market, only Brazil has reported export subsidy commitments. The limit for these exports is far above base period actual exports.

Brazil could subsidize about one-third of the 1.3 tmt it exports, but this option has not been used in 1998. The proposed Doha modalities reduce the export subsidies to zero.

Major Players in Peanut and Products

China

China is one of the most important exporters of peanuts, while its imports are zero. Exports are small, compared to production. Only 505 tmt were exported during the base period, compared to 13.8 million tons produced per year. Peanut meal also is solely exported. The export share is small, with only 19.7 tmt out of a 2.6 million ton production sold internationally. Peanut oil is imported and exported at a low rate. Consumption and domestic production are about 2 million tons per year, while exports are only 14 tmt. Peanut oil has no TRQ, unlike other vegetable oils.

European Union

The European Union is the largest importer of peanuts, meal, and oil in the world. It imports 389 tmt of peanuts and 159 tmt of meal without tariffs. Peanut oil imports from outside the European Union are 144 tmt. A 6.4% tariff is levied on imports. The applied

rate is below that, but the modalities proposal calls for a reduction of the tariff below the applied rate. No TRQs or export subsidies are used in the peanut sector.

United States

The United States is the most important exporter of peanuts and a small product exporter. Imports are relevant for peanuts and peanut oil. The United States provides 57.2 tmt of TRQ tariff free, mainly to Argentina and Mexico. The Doha modalities would require an expansion to 150 tmt. No export subsidies are used to support peanuts or peanut products.

Senegal

Senegal exports a large portion of its peanut meal and oil production. About 50% of WTO peanut meal trade and 45% of the peanut oil trade originate there. The country does not subsidize its exports. As an LDC, it would benefit from the liberalization of imports into high-value industrialized markets.

Impacts on Palm Oil and Products

Market Access

Tariff

Despite ongoing trade liberalization efforts in agriculture, the palm sector in many countries is still controlled by high import duties (i.e., a WTO bound tariff and out-quota tariff rates of the URAA). Palm oil has the highest duty at 55.7%, followed by palm kernel meal at 50.4%, and then palm kernel oil at 50.1%.

When weighted by the level of imports, the average duty for palm kernel meal and oil drop significantly to 1.4% and 27.4%, respectively, with many high-duty countries having small imports either because of the lack of effective demand (low-income countries) and/or constrained demand because of high prices induced by the high level of duty. In contrast, the weighted average duty for palm oil increases to 103.3%, primarily driven by high tariffs in developing countries.

Reductions in tariffs under the Doha modalities are 13.1 percentage points for palm kernel meal, 14.9 percentage points for palm kernel oil, and 19.1 percentage points for palm oil.

However, in terms of effective impacts, because the new bound rates under the Doha proposal are still higher than the applied rates, it is unlikely that the new reduction commitments will translate into any significant impacts on trade. For palm kernel meal, the new bound rate at 37.3% is much higher than the applied rate of 1.0%. The average bound rate is 35.2% compared to 5.3% in palm kernel oil, and 36.6% compared to 11.5% in palm oil. Since the reductions are based on the bound rates, no effective impact is expected.

For palm kernel meal, where they have almost the entire volume of imports, developed countries have higher bound rates at 45.9% compared to developing countries at 43.2%. In palm kernel oil and palm oil the relation is reversed: 18.9% compared to 48.2% in palm kernel oil, and 20.2% compared to 56.8% in palm oil. Developed countries have lower applied rates compared to developing countries for the entire palm sector.

In terms of regional distribution, the highest duty for palm kernel meal is reported in

Africa at 66.1%, while industrialized countries have the lowest duty at 0.9%. The other regions, in descending order of their duty rates, are the Western Hemisphere at 55.3%, Europe at 48.4 %, Asia at 37.1 %, and the Middle East at 26.5%. For palm kernel oil, African countries also report the highest duty at 69.6%, while industrialized countries have the lowest duty at 1.3%. The duty rates for the other regions are 61.6% for the Western Hemisphere, 53.8% for Asia, 26.4% for the Middle East, and 17.0% for Europe. In the case of palm oil, countries in the Western Hemisphere region report the highest duty rate at 77.3%, with Europe having the lowest duty rate at 21.3%. The duty rates for the other regions are 73.3% for Africa, 52.9% for Asia, and 26.4% for the Middle East.

Tariff Rate Quota

Only two countries have TRQ commitments in palm kernel meal, three have commitments in palm kernel oil, and seven have commitments in palm oil.

For palm kernel meal, TRQ imports represent 0.8% of total imports. Based on 1999–2001 data, none of the TRQs was filled. Neither South Africa nor Venezuela is required to expand its quota based on their 1999–2001 consumptions.

Three countries have a TRQ for palm kernel oil accounting for 1.8% of world imports. South Africa imports above the quota level by very large margins. No quota expansions are required.

Seven countries use a TRQ for palm oil, accounting for 23.5% of world imports. Except for China, which fills its quota by only 50.5%, all the quotas are significantly overfilled. Four countries are required to increase their import quota commitments by a total of 28.8 tmt, which corresponds to 0.2% of world palm oil trade.

The potential for actual trade expansion is very small for palm oil and products under the modalities proposal. The increase in palm oil TRQ represents 0.2% of base period total palm oil imports. For palm kernel meal and oil, no increases in their TRQs are required. The effective impacts for likely trade expansion are even less. When the base period import level is below the old TRQ, it is likely that either the in-quota rate is already prohibitive and/or domestic prices are below the landed world price, preventing the increase in the TRQ level from translating into an effective expansion of imports. Also, when the base period import level is larger than the new TRQ then the impact will act as a substitution between in-quota

and out-quota imports without necessarily increasing the level of imports. Only under the condition that base period imports are higher than the old TRQ and the new TRQ is higher than the base period imports will there be an effective expansion of imports. For the palm sector the increase in TRQ has no effect on trade.

There is greater potential for expansion in imports if all WTO member countries that have not committed to a TRQ would adopt a TRQ following the rules under the modalities proposal. If all of these countries established a TRQ and fully filled it, it would create 52.6 tmt of additional palm kernel meal trade (1.8% of base period imports), 59.74 tmt of additional palm kernel oil trade (5.4% of base period imports), and 328.3 tmt of additional palm oil trade (2.4% of base period imports).

Summing the implied and actual TRQs as proposed by the modalities, 11.30% of palm kernel meal, 20.7% of palm kernel oil, and 34.0% of palm oil base period trade would be covered by TRQs. Note that the coverage in palm oil is due to the large Chinese quota, which in the base period has been filled only at a very low rate.

In-Quota Tariff

Only small portions of the world trade in palm kernel meal and oil are controlled by TRQs and their respective in-quota rates. Their reduction will not have any significant impact on world imports.

In the palm oil market, the total TRQ commitments correspond to about 23.5% of the total market. The average in-quota rate is 23.3% for palm kernel meal, 25.4% for palm kernel oil, and 18.7% for palm oil. The in-quota rates for palm kernel meal are on average 53.0 percentage points above the bound rates, 40.2% for palm kernel oil and 76.1% for palm oil. China is an exception; its in- and out-quota rates for palm oil are identical. Because of the low fill rate, the Doha modalities require China to lower its in-quota rates from 9% to 6.75%.

The weighted average in-quota rates are 6.6% for palm kernel meal, 16.4% for palm kernel oil, and 10.6% for palm oil. These rates are below the weighted average applied rates for palm oil but above the applied rates for palm kernel meal and oil.

The modalities rule on in-quota tariffs would stimulate imports for all products in the palm sector by lowering in-quota tariffs in various countries.

Export Competition

No export subsidies were reported for palm kernel meal, oil, or palm oil.

Major Players in Palm Oil and Products

China

China is one of the most important importers of palm oil. It has currently a 9% bound rate, which the tariff reduction proposal lowers to 6.75%. The applied rate is listed at 30%, but after China's accession to the WTO this was lowered to the bound rate. There is a TRQ in effect at the same tariff rate. It has a limit of 3.2 million tons but has been filled only by 50.5%, and therefore the in-quota tariff will have to be lowered to 6.75%. China does not trade any significant amounts of palm kernel meal or oil.

European Union

The European Union is the largest importer of palm kernel meal and oil and palm oil in the world. It imports the meal without tariff. A 3.2% tariff is levied on imports of palm kernel oil. The modalities reduce that enough to induce actual import increases. For palm oil the bound rate is 3.8%. The applied rate also is above the Doha rate, stimulating imports. No TRQs or export subsidies are used in the palm sector.

India

India is another large importer of palm oil. Its bound rate is 300%, with an applied rate of 100%. The reduction mandated by the Doha proposal is not binding and will not lead to additional imports.

Malaysia

Malaysia is the largest exporter of palm oil in the world. Almost three-quarters of all palm oil shipments originate there. As a developing country that depends heavily on its agricultural products exports, Malaysia would benefit greatly from lower tariffs in the palm sector, which would allow further expansion of its exports.

Impacts on the Cotton Sector

Market Access

Tariff

Table 7 gives the summary tariff information for cotton and sugar. Cotton differs from many other agricultural products in that its primary purpose is not for edible consumption. Raw cotton lint also requires significant additional processing to become a finished good for consumer consumption. The textile industry is seen as a primary industrial sector for development in many countries, and the restrictions on raw cotton imports are few and generally in place for countries that provide additional support to their producers who feed their textile sector. In contrast to the raw cotton sector, trade in yarns, fabrics, and made-up items historically have been highly restricted.

Textile goods are among the most restricted goods in trade and one of the most hard fought in terms of negotiations. Historically most restrictions on the trade of textile goods have been bilateral, with developed nations entering into individual agreements with countries on specific textile products.

The Multifibre Arrangement (MFA) and its various updates began in 1974 with rules and quotas that were a significant departure from general GATT rules of nondiscrimination, as the quotas were bilateral in nature. There were three distinct periods of the MFA in which additional countries and quotas were established. In 1995, the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) was reached and was designed to transition the bilateral textile quotas to general GATT rules. The transition is supposed to be completed by 2005 but progress has been slow, and it still remains to be seen if all the commitments to reductions in barriers are met.

The vast majority of trade barriers distorting the market for raw cotton is not on the cotton itself and is beyond the scope of this analysis. While the various Doha proposals will have an impact on trade in raw cotton, the fulfillment of agreements on yarn, fabric, and finished goods will overwhelm any perceived impacts.

The average bound tariff for cotton at 41.21% is expected to decline to 34.73% under the Doha modalities; however, the applied rates are still much lower. Developed countries show lower bound rates compared to developing countries, but the relationship is reversed for applied rates. Africa had the highest tariff at 71.52%, while Europe reported the lowest at 4.60%.

Tariff Rate Quota

TRQs on raw cotton (HS5201) are limited to a handful of countries, and the primary TRQ of interest is the one implemented by China. China maintains an in-quota tariff rate of 1% on the first 894,000 mt, with the over-quota tariff rate being 76%. This out-quota tariff rate is to be reduced to 40% by 2004. The tariff-fill rate has been below 100% and thus might be considered irrelevant; however, complaints about the allocation of the quota between government and purchasing agencies has arisen. In addition, complaints have been voiced over the lack of transparency in the system of importation within quota. Although the cotton TRQ increases by 108,000 mt from the United States only, the impact on trade expansion is limited.

Export Competition

Export subsidies, as with many policies concerning raw cotton, are limited. Brazil, Israel, and Colombia have export subsidies that are to be eliminated under current agreements. None of these countries is currently a player in world cotton trade, and only Brazil has potential in this regard. The Step 2 programs in the United States are controversial certificate programs that have been challenged under WTO rules.

Major Players in Cotton

United States

The United States is a substantial cotton exporter, with a tariff rate quota on cotton imports. Increases in the quota and decreases in the in-quota and the out-quota tariff rate are unlikely to have a substantial impact on the importation of cotton. However,

challenges to current U.S. farm programs under WTO rules, including Step 2 payments and other certificate issues, if successful, will have a greater impact.

China

China is the world's largest cotton producer and consumer. While the fill rate of its TRQ has been less than 100%, it has not been without controversy. The allocation of the quota between governmental agencies and private organizations has been criticized. The transparency of importation within quota has also been questioned. Consequently, we would expect a quota-fill rate of less than 100%; however, if implementation of the commitments was closer to the spirit of the agreement, quota-fill rates would approach 100%, while the out-quota tariff would remain prohibitive. The Doha tariff reduction would reduce the current over-quota tariff rate to 30%, which likely would remain prohibitive, while the in-quota rate would reduce only slightly from 1% to 0.75%.

India

India maintains a fairly low 10% applied tariff on imported cotton. India has historically remained a minimal importer, occasionally dipping into the world market when prices are depressed. While one of the world's largest cotton producers and consumers, India's potential as a significant cotton market for U.S. exports remains questionable. India's cotton yields remain one-third that of many major cotton producers, and the supply response to increased domestic demand is likely to dampen potential imports.

Australia

With significant cotton production and a limited milling industry, Australia's raw cotton market is largely undistorted by government trade and production policies. The government maintains only a token Aus\$0.02 per pound importation tariff. Without a sizable milling industry and ample domestic production, import restrictions on cotton have a negligible impact on trade.

Mexico

Mexico, which currently has a bound rate of 55% on raw cotton imports, will see that barrier fall to 34% under the Doha modalities. Imports have been significant. However, the advantage in the trade of finished textile goods that Mexico enjoys under NAFTA will fade as commitments to the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing are met. Imports of raw cotton for the production of textile goods to be re-exported to the United States are therefore likely to decline, and so too the need for cotton imports. The reduction of import tariffs is unlikely to change this momentum.

Impacts on the Sugar Sector

Market Access

Tariff

Sugar bound tariff rates for all countries average about 93.4%, indicating a high protection rate for sugar.³ When considering the relative shares of imports for all countries, the weighted average is 104.7%, which further demonstrates the high protection imposed by major sugar importers. Applied rates are relatively smaller, with a simple average of 26.6% and a weighted average of 23.8% for all countries. Under the revised Doha modalities, the weighted bound rates decline by 46.9 percentage points to 57.8% for sugar. Since applied rates are significantly lower than the bound rates under the Doha modalities, the reductions are not expected to significantly impact the volume of trade.

The bound tariff rates are highest in developed countries, where the weighted average for bound rates is 174.3%. This is followed by the rates for least-developed countries, with a weighted average of 104.8%. Developing countries have the lowest bound rates, with a weighted average of only 67.9%. As with the averages for all countries, the weighted average of applied rates by status is considerably lower. The weighted average for sugar in developed, developing, and least-developed countries is 41.4%, 15.7%, and 11.5% respectively.

In regional terms, Europe has the highest weighted bound tariff rate at 142.2%, followed by the African countries at 116.2%. The weighted average bound rate for industrialized countries is 106.2%. The Middle East and the Western Hemisphere have the lowest weighted bound rates at 15.9% and 65.9% respectively. The weighted average applied rates range between 2.6% in the Middle East and 101.8% in the industrialized countries. The United States is the only country in the industrialized region that imposes a tariff on sugar (205.7% for beet sugar and 195% for cane sugar applied on imports in excess of the TRQ). In this case, the weighted applied rate is higher than the reductions under the Doha modalities. However, since the applied tariff rates in most countries are already lower on average than the Doha reductions, sugar trade is not expected to increase significantly under the Doha modalities.

Tariff Rate Quota

Out of 131 countries, only 22 have TRQ commitments for sugar. Ten countries had imported more than or equal to their TRQ commitment levels. TRQ commitments for sugar expand significantly for most of these countries under Doha modalities, particularly for Barbados, Morocco, Nicaragua, and Venezuela. Without these four countries, the average expansion is around 97%. However, based on 1999–2001 data, the total change in TRQ levels represents only 2.7% of all world sugar trade. For countries that have not filled their quota levels, the possible expansion in trade is around 1% of world sugar trade. If these countries increase their imports in line with the increase in TRQ levels, a considerable expansion in world sugar trade might be possible (provided that the base period imports are greater than the old TRQ and the new TRQ is greater than the base period imports).

In-Quota Tariff

The average in-quota tariff rate for sugar is about 35.2%. The reductions under the Doha modalities average about 7%. In countries where the applied tariff rates are much smaller than the new in-quota rates, Doha proposal reductions in in-quota tariff rates are not expected to bring much change in sugar trade.

Export Competition

Twelve countries use export subsidies for sugar. The proportion of the subsidized export limits to the total volume of trade is around 14.8% (29.7% for the total volume of exports for the 12 countries). The Doha modalities require an elimination of export subsidies. This change will benefit low-cost producers and will hinder countries that cannot compete in the world market without subsidies. For countries that are not net-exporters of sugar but do have an export subsidy, the elimination of these export subsidies under Doha will not change their volume of exports. Some countries do not fully utilize their export subsidy limits and so the elimination of their export subsidies may not lead to a reduction in actual exports.

Major Players in Sugar

Brazil

Brazil is the world's largest exporter of sugar. The export subsidy commitment for Brazil is 1.66 mmt. The export subsidy is roughly 18% of Brazil's total exports. Under the Doha modalities, this quantity is eliminated. However, this may not necessarily decrease Brazilian exports of sugar, as Brazil did not subsidize exports after 1997, and the country remains one of the most efficient producers of sugar cane. Brazil's bound rate is reduced under the Doha modalities from 35% to 24.5%.

European Union

The European Union has a specific bound tariff of €339/mt or 189.5%, which is reduced to 75.8% under the Doha modalities.⁴ The export subsidy limit for the European Union is 1.28 mmt (in white sugar equivalent). The elimination of the export subsidy may decrease EU exports, as the export subsidy quantity is nearly 21% of total sugar exports in this region, and the European Union is a high-cost producer of sugar beets and sugarcane. In 2000–01, the European Union's subsidized exports equaled 882,200 mt (in white sugar equivalent), which was below the commitment level. The region's TRQ commitment increased under the Doha modalities from 1.30 mmt to 1.44 mmt while the base period imports (1999–2001) averaged 1.83 mmt. In this case, where the base period import level is greater than the new TRQ, the European Union may substitute between in-quota and out-quota imports without increasing the level of total imports.

Mexico

The export subsidy commitment for Mexico is 1.39 mmt, which is about 293.3% of total sugar exports. This implies that Mexico is not filling its export subsidy limits. In fact, Mexico's subsidized exports in 1997 were 241,700 mt, well below the year's commitment level of 1.45 mmt, and in 2001 Mexico's exports were not fully subsidized. Thus an elimination of the export subsidy quantity under Doha may not have an impact on total Mexican sugar exports.

Thailand

Under the Doha modalities, Thailand's bound rate is reduced from 94% to 84.6%. Applied rates for sugar are not available for Thailand. Thailand does not have an export subsidy commitment. The country's TRQ commitment is expanded to 13,760 mt from 13,105 mt and in-quota rates are reduced from 65% to 42.25% under Doha.

Australia

Australia's bound rate decreases under the Doha modalities from 23.5% to 11.75%. Australia does not have an export subsidy commitment or a TRQ commitment.

Japan

Japan has a high bound rate of 71.8 yen/kg, or 345%, which decreases under Doha to 138%. The applied rate for Japan is 0%. Japan does not have a TRQ commitment.

United States

The United States is currently one of the top five importers of sugar. The U.S. bound rate for cane sugar is 195% (or 33.87¢/kg in specific terms), which is reduced under the Doha modalities to 78%. In the case of beet sugar, the specific bound tariff is 34.74¢/kg or 205.7%, which is reduced to 82.3% under Doha.

The U.S. TRQ commitment for raw cane sugar is 1.1 mmt and the in-quota tariff rate is 8.3% for raw sugar with polarization of less than 99.5 degrees (the specific in-quota tariff is 1.46¢/kg less 0.02¢/kg for each degree under 100 degrees but not less than 0.94¢/kg). The TRQ levels and in-quota rate for the United States do not change under the Doha modalities.

Indonesia

Indonesia is among the highest importers of sugar. The bound tariff rate is high at 95% and it decreases under Doha to 61.75%. The applied tariff for Indonesia is 40%, well below the reduction under the Doha modalities. Indonesia does not have a TRQ commitment.

Impacts on the Livestock and Poultry Sector

Market Access

Tariff

Even after the reductions mandated in the URAA, the livestock and poultry sectors in many countries still maintain high import duties (i.e., WTO bound tariff and out-quota tariff rates). Poultry has the highest duty at 82.46%, followed by pork at 78.69%, and then beef at 69.82% (see Table 8). When weighted by the level of imports, the average duty for beef and poultry drop significantly to 42.54% and 50.21%, respectively, with many high-duty countries having small imports because of the lack of effective demand (low-income countries) and/or constrained demand because of high prices induced by the high level of duty. In contrast, the weighted average duty for pork is even higher than the simple average at 96.56%, primarily driven by Japan's "gate-price" policy and its dominance in the import market.

Tariff reform in the Doha Round involves significant reductions in tariffs, but the magnitude of its impacts on trade remains uncertain. Reductions in tariffs under the Doha modalities is 20.93 percentage points in beef, 23.79 percentage points in pork, and 25.15 percentage points in poultry. However, because the new bound rates under the modalities proposal are still higher than the applied rates, it is unlikely that the new reduction commitments will translate into any significant impacts on trade. The new beef bound rate at 48.89% is much higher compared to the applied rate of 19.53%. In pork, it is 54.90% compared to 18.64%, and in poultry it is 57.32% compared to 22.93%.

In general, developed countries have higher bound rates compared to developing countries in all meats (95.56% compared to 60.85% in beef, 102.12% compared to 69.72% in pork, and 95.86% compared to 77.49% in poultry). However, with the exception of beef, developed countries have lower applied rates compared to developing countries and even least-developed countries.

In terms of regional distribution, the highest duty for beef is reported in European countries at 99.12%, with the lowest duty in industrialized countries at 31.84%. The other

regions, in descending order of their duty rates, are Africa at 79.67%, the Western Hemisphere at 63.21%, Asia at 50.19%, and the Middle East at 36.64%. The regions with the highest and lowest duty are the same in pork. European countries report the highest duty at 103.83%, with the lowest duty in industrialized countries at 10.87%. The duty rates for the other regions are 96.88% for the Middle East, 75.87% for Asia, 75.08% for Africa, and 72.28% for the Western Hemisphere. In the case of poultry, countries in the Western Hemisphere region report the highest duty rate at 88.56%, with the Middle East having the lowest duty rate at 52.52%. The duty rates for the other regions are 86.13% for Africa, 85.85% for Asia, 77.58% for Europe, and 70.61% for industrialized countries.

Tariff Rate Quota

Only 25 countries have TRQ commitments in beef, 22 have commitments in pork, and 25 have commitments in poultry. Based on 1999–2001 data, not all of the 22–25 countries filled their TRQs. In beef, only 9 out of 25 countries had 100% or more fill rates. It was 12 of 22 in pork, and 13 of 25 in poultry. The TRQ regime in the Doha modalities offers significant expansion in TRQs. The increase in the beef TRQ represents 24.59% of base-period total beef imports. For pork, the increase in the TRQ represents 60.44% of total pork imports, and it is 25.96% of total broiler imports. However, the effective impacts for likely trade expansion are much smaller. When the base period import level is below the old TRQ, it is likely that either the in-quota rate is already prohibitive and/or domestic prices are already below the landed world price, making imports unattractive regardless of the level of the new TRQ. Also, when the import level is larger than the new TRQ in the base period, then the TRQ is redundant. This leads to a substitution between in-quota and out-quota imports without necessarily increasing the level of total imports. Only under the condition that base period imports are higher than the old TRQ and the new TRQ is higher than the base period imports will there be an expected expansion of imports. For beef, the increase in TRQ expansion that may lead to an effective expansion of imports represents only 6.04% of world imports in the base period. It is only 2.2% in pork and 11.18% in poultry.

There is greater potential for expansion in imports if all WTO member countries adopt a TRQ following the rules under the modalities proposal. If this were the case, beef

trade would expand by 1.28 mmt (25% of base period imports), pork by 3.44 mmt (109% of base period imports), and poultry by 1.93 mmt (47% of base period imports).

In-Quota Tariff

In-quota rates are still high in the livestock and poultry sectors. This may explain the underfill in many countries with TRQ commitments. The average in-quota rate is 34.64% for beef, 59.27% for pork, and 58.48% for poultry. The weighted average in-quota rates are 11.28% for beef, 32.72% for pork, and 36.79% for poultry. Most of these rates are even higher than the applied rates, making any possible trade expansion from in-quota rate reform minimal at most.

Under the proposal, the in-quota reduction is modest at 8.56 percentage points for beef, 4.51 percentage points for pork, and 13.84 percentage points in poultry.

Export Competition

For beef, the total cut in subsidized exports amounts to 1.13 mmt, which represents 22.52% of world beef trade. For pork it is 0.81 mmt, representing 25.61% of world pork trade, and for broiler poultry it is 0.59 mmt, representing 14.37% of world broiler trade. World prices of these commodities increase as less excess supply reaches the world market when export subsidies are eliminated. In effect, supplies from high-cost exporters are substituted with supplies from low-cost producers.

Of the 15 countries with limits in subsidized exports in beef, 5 have exports in excess of the limit. In the case of pork, it is 6 of 12 countries, and 6 of 13 in broiler poultry. It should be noted that a reduction in the export subsidy may not directly translate into an equal reduction in exports because some of the subsidy is not fully utilized. This is true for countries whose exports are lower than the limit. But even countries with exports in excess of their limits may not fully utilize their limits because of their ability to export to some markets without subsidy. See details in the subsequent section on major players.

The European Union's limit on subsidized exports accounts for 72.14% of total limits in beef, 54.79% of total limits in pork, and 48.10% of total limits in poultry.

Major Players in Beef

United States

The United States is a large importer of beef, with a bound duty of 26.40%. Under the Doha modalities, it will have to reduce its duty in beef by 13.20 percentage points.

The U.S. TRQ under the modalities increases by 576 tmt, from 657 tmt to 1.23 mmt, which represents 46.33% of the total increase in the beef TRQ. The United States also is committed to adding 20 tmt each for Argentina and Uruguay when they can meet U.S. export requirements for uncooked beef. The U.S. in-quota rate is 1.78%, but imports from NAFTA member countries already enter duty free (representing 34% of total imports). An applied duty is not available. But a close approximation is around 5.34%. However, even with a low in-quota rate of 0% to 1.78%, this expanded TRQ may not translate effectively to new beef imports in the United States because its current access already exceeds the new TRQ level.

Relative to its base beef export level of 1.08 mmt, reform in export competition may not impact U.S. beef exports significantly since the U.S. limit in subsidized exports is only 18 tmt. In 2000, the United States did not subsidize any of its 767 tmt of beef exports.

Japan

Japan is another large beef importer. It can raise its duty in beef to 50% when its safeguard is triggered, when year-to-year imports increase by more than 17%. Otherwise, Japan imposes a duty of 38.50%, the same level reported as an applied tariff. Based on the higher rate, Japan has to reduce its import duty by 25% under the modalities, but the effective reduction may be only 13.5 percentage points based on the level of applied tariff.

Mexico

Under the WTO, Mexico's duty in beef is bound at 31.5%. It will have to reduce its duties by 13.50 percentage points. However, most of Mexico's beef imports come from its NAFTA partners, the United States and Canada, which are already allowed free access

to the Mexican market. Based on its reported applied tariff, the effective reduction may be only 8.9 percentage points.

European Union

The European Union's bound duty in beef is a combined ad valorem and specific duty estimated to be equivalent to 106.33%.⁵ This duty will be significantly reduced, by 68.80 percentage points.

Under the modalities, the European Union expands its TRQ by 544 tmt, an increase from 161 to 705 tmt, representing 43.73% of the increase in the total TRQ in beef. Unlike the U.S. case, this TRQ reform may translate into an effective trade expansion because current access in the European Union exceeded the old TRQ level at an in-quota rate of 20%, but this is still lower than the new TRQ level.

The European Union's maximum limit in subsidized exports of 822 tmt represents 72.14% of total subsidized exports in beef. As the European Union's subsidized exports are eliminated, there will be a downward pressure on the domestic beef price while there will be an upward pressure on the world beef price. In 2000, the European Union utilized only 58% of its maximum limit in subsidized exports.

Canada

Canada's duty structure in beef follows that of the United States. Canada must reduce its duty by 13.25 percentage points. Like the rest of the NAFTA member countries, Canada allows free entry for intra-NAFTA imports.

Canada's TRQ expands by 22 tmt, but even at a zero in-quota rate, this reform may not translate into any expansion in trade because Canada's current access is almost three times larger than the new TRQ.

South Korea

Through the Balance-of-Payments Committee negotiations, South Korea maintained quantitative restrictions beyond its tariff quota. This was liberalized on January 1, 2001. Korea's beef imports are now governed by a tariff-only regime with a bound rate of 40.10%, to be reduced by 12 percentage points. With an applied rate of 30%, the

effective reduction in the tariff rate is likely to be only 2 percentage points. South Korea's discriminatory retail meat distribution practices were also declared WTO-inconsistent.

Technically, South Korea does not have a TRQ because it fully liberalized its beef import regime into a tariff-only regime on January 1, 2001. Even with a TRQ reform under the Doha Round, there will be no impact on South Korea because its quota was already in excess of 6.6% of base consumption.

Egypt

Egypt already maintains a low duty on beef imports at a 5% bound rate. The Doha Round reduction is modest, at 1.25 percentage points.

Philippines

The Philippines is increasingly becoming a major importer of beef, with a bound rate of 40%. Under the modalities, the country will have to reduce its duties by 12 percentage points. However, effective reduction may be minimal since its new bound rate for both out- and in-quota tariffs is much higher than the applied rate of 10%.

Also, TRQ reform may not affect the Philippines significantly. Its current access at an in-quota rate of 30% is much larger than the new TRQ level of 21.6 tmt.

Taiwan

Taiwan joined the WTO in 2002. Its domestic demand is primarily supplied by imports. Domestic supply comes mostly from the dairy sector. The ad valorem equivalent of its specific duty is 12.35% with a reduction of 4.9 percentage points.

China

China joined the WTO in December 2001. Prior to its accession, its meat sector was protected by import licenses, strict quarantine regulations, and high duties. At the time of its accession, China committed to a tariff-only regime at a bound rate of 12%. Under the proposal, China will have to reduce its tariff by 3 percentage points. An applied tariff in China of 39% is the rate prior to its accession.

China did not have a TRQ commitment when it acceded in 2001. With its current low market access in beef imports, it is one of the countries that may have a large impact

if it is required to have at least a 6.6% (346 tmt) market access through a TRQ. Hong Kong (China) imports beef duty free.

Brazil

Brazil's bound tariff is 55% with a reduction of 16.5 percentage points under the proposal. However, as a member of the MERCUSOL, Brazil's intra-MERCUSOL trade has a zero tariff rate. Brazil's applied tariff is only 14.3%.

Brazil does not have a TRQ commitment. Its current market access is way below the 6.6% rate of consumption (399 tmt) required for a developing country with a TRQ. Its low imports, however, may not be due to high protection since intra-MERCUSOL trade already has a zero tariff. Also, Brazil has a limit on subsidized exports of 92 tmt, but in 1998 it did not utilize any subsidized exports.

South Africa

The South African beef market may be significantly affected by the Doha reforms. South Africa's bound tariff of 60% is reduced by 30 percentage points. Its TRQ commitment expands by 38 tmt and may translate into expansion of imports since its current access is above the old TRQ at the in-quota rate of 12% but is below the new TRQ level. In 2001, South Africa exported without any subsidy.

Central European Countries

The Czech Republic, Hungary, and Slovakia have an aggregate export subsidy limit of 161 tmt, most of it not utilized because of fiscal constraints. The countries' total export in the base period was only 10 tmt. Elimination of this limit will not affect these countries or the world beef market.

Major Players in Pork

United States

The United States does not impose any duty on pork imports,⁶ it has no TRQ commitment, and it has a very small export subsidy limit, which was not utilized at all in 2000.

Japan

Japan is the largest importer of pork in the world. Before the URAA in 1995, Japan protected its pork sector with a price band. The mean of the price band reflects Japan's cost of production, including remunerative margin. This regime was protected at the border by a "gate price" tied to the mean of the price band, where imports were allowed to enter at the gate price. At the URAA, Japan was allowed to maintain its gate price but this was decoupled from the price band and was subjected to reduction commitments. The application of Japan's specific duty, however, makes the gate price behave like a variable levy because it is applied progressively up to the point where the landed price of imports (i.e., CIF plus specific duty) is equal to the gate price. If the import price (i.e., CIF) is above the gate price, only a minimal ad valorem rate is imposed. The ad valorem equivalent of Japan's specific duty is estimated at 205.26%.⁷ However, because the duty is computed on a container basis, traders can strategize on their product composition so that the resulting CIF of the entire load approaches the gate price or only slightly above it, thus avoiding high duties. Hence, a reduction based on the bound duty overestimates the impact in Japan. Japan's applied rate of 3.58% may represent only the tariff imposed on imports with CIF in excess of the gate price.

Mexico

Mexico has free access for in-quota pork imports coming from NAFTA member countries. The NAFTA out-quota rate of 20% also was eliminated in 2003, but the bound rate for non-NAFTA suppliers is 45%. Even with a new lower bound rate of 31.5%, the Doha Round tariff reform is not expected to have a significant impact. Also, Mexico's implied TRQ of 81 tmt is smaller than the NAFTA TRQ of 94 tmt.

European Union

The European Union's pork sector will be significantly affected by the Doha Round reforms through the three areas of discipline. Its bound tariff is reduced while its in-quota rate remains unchanged. However, this change amounts to a tariff-only regime since the out- and in-quota rates converge at 22.94%. Also, the potential impact of the TRQ may be large. The pork TRQ increases by 1.54 mmt, from 75.6 tmt to 1.62 mmt. In the past,

the TRQ was close to being filled (at a 72% fill rate), suggesting that the out-quota rate may be prohibitive. With the reduction in the out-quota rate, imports might become attractive. The European Union is able to export without subsidy. In 2000, out of a maximum limit of 444 tmt, the European Union subsidized only 129 tmt. The rest of its 1.54 mmt of exports were not subsidized.

Canada

Canada does not impose any duty on pork imports.

South Korea

The Doha Round impact on Korea's pork sector is mostly through the tariff reform. Since July 1997, Korea has had a tariff-only regime in pork. From the bound of 25%, it drops to 17.5% (7.5 percentage points reduction). Technically, it does not have a TRQ. But given that a new TRQ is valid, its effective impact is minimal since its current access is larger than the new TRQ.

China

China's pork tariff is reduced by 3 percentage points under the reforms, from a bound rate of 12% to a new rate of 9%. China's pork imports are low, partly because of the dominance of backyard producers that can deliver pork to the market at a low price, and also because of reported non-tariff barriers. At 6.6% of base consumption, China's implied TRQ is 2.68 mmt.

Taiwan

Taiwan's pork tariff is reduced by 5 percentage points, from 12.5% to 5%. Its new TRQ of 97 tmt may translate into trade expansion, as its current access is at only 51 tmt.

Major Players in Broiler Poultry

United States

The United States is the largest exporter of broilers in the world. It imposes only a minimal tariff of 6.9% on its small amount of imports.⁸ Under the Doha Round, this tariff is reduced by 2.7 percentage points, to 4.1%. At 10% of base consumption, the U.S.

implied TRQ is 1.14 mmt, representing 43% of total implied TRQ. This TRQ, if required, would not have significant impacts on trade expansion since the United States is a low-cost exporter of broilers. The United States has a small limit on subsidized exports at 28 tmt. Only 11.5 tmt (less than half) were utilized in 2000, while the rest of its 2.52 mmt of exports were unsubsidized.

Japan

Japan has a small tariff on broiler imports at 8.5%, to be reduced to 5.1%, and its applied tariff is 7.8%. An effective reduction of 2.7 percentage points is expected. Japan's current access is already almost four times larger than 10% of its base consumption.

China

China is an importer of low-quality broiler non-muscle parts and an exporter of muscle parts. It imposes a duty of 10% on broiler imports, lower than either its beef or pork tariffs. China must reduce its tariff by 2.5 percentage points, to 7.5%. Prior to accession, China imposed a 20% tariff on poultry imports. At 6.6% of base consumption, China's current access is already 1.7 times larger than its implied TRQ.

European Union

The European Union is both a large exporter and importer of broilers and has a high tariff of 78.94%. This rate will have to be reduced by 39.47 percentage points. Such a reduction may not have significant trade impacts, as its applied rate is only 6.4%. Recently, the European Union corrected some misinterpretation of its product classification that allowed poultry imports at a very low tariff. The larger impact on trade may be the expansion of its TRQ from 29 to 625 tmt, which is charged at a 39.47% in-quota rate. However, the magnitude of the impact is still uncertain since it may depend on whether the existing in-quota rate is prohibitive or not, and what portion of the imports was driven by the misclassification of products. As is the case with pork, the European Union is able to export poultry without a subsidy, but in 2000 it used 260 tmt of its 286 tmt subsidized export limit.

South Korea

South Korea liberalized its poultry imports into a tariff-only regime in July 1997. Its bound tariff of 20% must be reduced by 5 percentage points, to 15%. This reform will have effective impacts on its imports. As with beef and pork, the effect of the TRQ on poultry expansion is uncertain. Technically, South Korea does not have a TRQ. Moreover, the tariff reform will make its TRQ irrelevant. Even if South Korea submits to the TRQ rule in the Doha Round, the impact will be minimal since its current access is already larger than any new TRQ.

Mexico

The impact of the Doha Round on Mexico's poultry sector is overshadowed by Mexico's NAFTA reforms. For example, Mexico's prohibitive out-quota rate of 260%, which must be reduced by 104 percentage points with the Doha reforms, is made redundant with the country's full liberalization in 2003. Moreover, Mexico's expanded TRQ at a 50% in-quota rate is made insignificant compared with its NAFTA TRQ at a zero in-quota rate. Moreover, the government of Mexico in the past has regularly adjusted upwards its NAFTA TRQ to avoid imposing high tariff on imports.

Canada

Canada has a supply management regime in its poultry sector. To sustain this program, its poultry sector is highly protected at the border with a small TRQ and a prohibitive out-quota rate of 249%. This will have to be reduced by 149.4 percentage points, to 99.6% in the modalities. Though the reduction is large, the new bound tariff may still be too prohibitive to generate significant expansion in trade. Canada's general in-quota rate is 5.4%, leading to a new TRQ of 89 tmt. However, NAFTA has a TRQ equivalent to 7.5% of previous production at a 0% in-quota tariff, which may crowd non-NAFTA suppliers out of the Canadian market.

Impacts on Dairy: Butter, Cheese, Nonfat Dry Milk, and Whole Milk Powder

Market Access

Tariff

Table 9 gives a summary of tariff information for dairy products. It shows that the simple averages of bound out-quota tariff rates of the 131 WTO countries vary between 70% and 85% for four dairy products (butter, cheese, nonfat dry milk [NFD], and whole milk powder [WMP]). The import weighted averages of the tariff rates for butter, cheese, NFD, and WMP range from 56% to 79%. Developed countries have higher bound tariffs than do developing countries. The simple averages of tariff rates vary between 64% and 80% for developing countries, and they vary between 97% and 200% for developed countries. On the other hand, the import weighted averages range from 39% to 75% for developing countries and from 26% to 135% for developed countries. Given the number of dairy products, individual product lines were chosen to represent the dairy product groups. For example, the tariff information for cheese in the United States and European Union is based on the tariff rates for cheddar cheese. Specialized product lines may well have different responses than those indicated here. Differentiation of products is dependent on the product breakdown from USDA's Production, Supply, and Distribution data set. Also, figures for other dairy products have been included in the WMP figures.

In terms of regional classification of countries, the highest simple-average bound duties for dairy products are reported in European countries at between 89% and 143%, with the lowest duty being in Middle Eastern countries at between 44% and 58%. The bound rates vary between 68% and 105% for industrialized countries, between 80% and 86% for Africa, between 64% and 71% for the Western Hemisphere, and between 37% and 74% for Asia.

Iceland and Norway have high tariff rates for dairy products. The bound tariff rates of Iceland range between 488% and 573%, while Norway's tariff rates vary between 227% and 392% for the four dairy products. Most of the developing countries have rates higher than or equal to 100% for dairy products. These countries include Romania, Israel,

Bangladesh, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Colombia, Kenya, Kuwait, and Pakistan. Countries that have bound rates between 50% and 100% include Venezuela, South Africa, Cameroon, Nicaragua, Brazil, and Costa Rica. Countries that have bound tariff rates less than 20% include Malaysia, Armenia, United Arab Emirates, New Zealand, Albania, and Taiwan.

The Doha modalities proposal reduces the bound rates of dairy products to between 21% and 30%. It is important to note that the bound rates are not always applied. Thus, it is important to compare the applied tariff rates to the bound rates as well as to the rates under the modalities in order to ascertain the potential impacts of the modalities on dairy product trade.

The applied tariff rates are much lower than the bound tariff rates. The simple averages of the applied tariffs of the WTO countries are 23%, 20%, 19%, and 22% for butter, cheese, NFD, and WMP, respectively. The import-weighted averages of the applied tariffs for these commodities are 15%, 18%, 10%, and 17%, respectively. The simple averages of applied tariff rates vary between 12% and 23% for developing countries, and they vary between 7% and 17% for developed countries for the four dairy products. The applied tariff rates are lower than the rates proposed by the modalities for some countries.

Tariff Rate Quota

Only 28 countries have TRQ commitments in dairy products (Switzerland and Liechtenstein have combined TRQ commitments). We have listed both preferential and non-preferential TRQ commitments. For example, the European Union has a TRQ of 76.7 tmt for butter from New Zealand and a TRQ of 10 tmt for butter from the rest of the world. Not all of the countries filled their TRQs in the recent period. For butter, only 9 of 17 countries had 100% fill rates. For cheese, 14 of 20 had 100% fill rates; for NFD, 14 of 22; and for WMP and other dairy products, 9 of 18. The total TRQs for butter, cheese, NFD, and WMP are 166, 764, 517, and 224 tmt, which is currently about 102%, 115%, 297%, and 215% of the total import levels of the countries with TRQs, respectively. The potential of the modalities proposal for expanding trade is significant for only a small number of countries.

The increase in butter, cheese, NFD, and WMP TRQs represents 91%, 113%, 32%, and 8% of the total imports of the countries with TRQs, respectively. However, the

effective impacts for likely trade expansion are much smaller. When the base period import level is below the current TRQ, it is likely that either the in-quota rate is already prohibitive and/or domestic prices are below the landed world price, preventing the increase in the TRQ levels from translating into an effective expansion of imports.

When the base period import level is larger than the TRQ level under the modalities, then the impact is that substitutions occur between in-quota and out-quota imports without necessarily increasing the level of imports. An effective expansion of imports is expected only if the imports are higher than the current TRQ and the proposed TRQ is higher than the base-period imports. The increase in TRQ expansion that may lead to expansion of imports represents 59%, 93%, 7%, and 1% of the total imports of the countries with TRQs for butter, cheese, NFD, and WMP, respectively. These also correspond to 19%, 57%, 1%, and 0.1% of the total world imports for the four dairy products, respectively.

In-Quota Tariff

The average in-quota tariff rates are 34%, 37%, 39%, and 32% for butter, cheese, NFD, and WMP, respectively. Developing countries have higher in-quota tariffs than do developed countries. The simple averages of tariff rates for the four dairy products vary between 49% and 60% for developing countries, and they vary between 21% and 31% for developed countries. Since in-quota tariff rates are relatively high for dairy products, many of the countries with TRQ commitments have not filled their TRQs. Under the Doha modalities, only in-quota rates with a fill rate below 65% are reduced. This represents only modest reductions in in-quota rates at 4, 6, 1, and 4 percentage points for butter, cheese, NFD, and WMP, respectively.

Export Competition

A few countries subsidize the exports of dairy products, namely, the European Union, the United States, Canada, the Czech Republic, Norway, Romania, and Switzerland. The total subsidized export limits for butter, cheese, NFD, and WMP and other dairy products are currently about 519 tmt, 512 tmt, 571 tmt, and 1.072 mmt, respectively, which are 71%, 43%, 45%, and 75% of the total exports of WTO member countries. The European Union

has the largest share of the total subsidized exports. The EU's shares of total subsidized export limits are 77%, 63%, 48%, and 89% for butter, cheese, NFD, and WMP, respectively. The modalities aim at eliminating export subsidies.

Major Players in Dairy Markets

United States

The U.S. bound rates vary between 56% and 113% for the four dairy products, with 113% being applied for butter. Under the modalities, the U.S. must reduce its duty by 68, 31, 28, and 32 percentage points for butter, cheese, NFD, and WMP, respectively. The U.S. TRQ under the modalities increases from 7.0 to 58.6 tmt for butter, from 135.0 to 379.7 tmt for cheese, and from 5.3 to 37.8 tmt for NFD. The expanded TRQs may directly translate into expanded dairy product imports in the United States since the country's current access will exceed the TRQ levels under the modalities.

The export subsidy limits are 21, 3, and 68.2 tmt for butter, cheese, and NFD, respectively. The average exports are 2, 46, and 152 tmt for these products, respectively. The reform in export competition may affect the U.S. NFD exports significantly since the United States' limit in subsidized NFD exports is about 50% of its export levels. In 2000, the United States provided no export subsidy support for butter but provided \$1.8 million and \$6.7 million in export subsidies for cheese and NFD, respectively. The quantity of subsidized exports was 3 tmt and 68.2 tmt for these products.

European Union

The EU bound rates vary between 74% and 135% for the four dairy products. Under the modalities, the European Union must reduce its duties by 81, 41, 37, and 37 percentage points for butter, cheese, NFD, and WMP, respectively. TRQs under the modalities increase from 86.7 to 162.3 tmt for butter, from 119.3 to 566.9 tmt for cheese, and from 69 to 90.7 tmt for NFD. These expanded TRQs may directly translate into expanded dairy product imports in the European Union since the EU's current access does not exceed the TRQ levels under the modalities.

The EU export subsidy limits are 399, 321, 273, and 958 tmt for butter, cheese, NFD, and WMP, respectively. The average exports are 168 tmt, 419 tmt, 257 tmt, and 530 tmt for these products, respectively. The reform in export competition may affect EU dairy exports significantly. In marketing year 2000/01, the European Union provided \$309 million in export subsidies for butter, \$217 million for cheese, and \$23.9 million for NFD exports. The quantity of subsidized exports was 197.2 tmt, 304.6 tmt, and 128.0 tmt for butter, cheese, and NFD, respectively.

New Zealand

New Zealand is one of the major exporters of dairy products. The New Zealand bound tariff rates vary between 6% and 13% for butter, cheese, NFD, and WMP. However, the applied tariff rates are zero for all the dairy products except butter, which has a 0.3% tariff. New Zealand does not have a tariff rate quota and does not subsidize exports.

Australia

Australia had applied tariffs for dairy products and subsidized dairy product exports until 2000. Starting in 2000, there has been no border protection policy for dairy product imports in Australia. Dairy product exports also have not been subsidized since 2000.

Japan

Japan is one of the major importers of dairy products, especially cheese. Japanese bound rates for dairy products vary between 30% and 634%, with 634% being applied for butter. Under the modalities, Japan must reduce its import duties by 380, 15, 146, and 195 percentage points for butter, cheese, NFD, and WMP, respectively. Japan's TRQ for butter under the modalities increases from 1.9 to 8.6 tmt.

China

China joined the WTO in December 2001. At accession, China committed to a tariff-only regime at a bound rate of 40% to 76% for dairy products. Under the modalities proposal, China must reduce its tariffs by 12, 12, 27, and 27 percentage points for butter, cheese, NFD, and WMP, respectively.

Domestic Support

The domestic support reductions were computed for a base period (1986–88). Developed countries were to reduce their Aggregate Measurement of Support (AMS) by 20% during the implementation period. Developing countries faced 13% reductions. The reductions, however, are not across-the-board cuts; only certain programs are targeted for reduction based on their impacts on trade. All domestic support programs are classified by their commodity coverage and their trade impacts. Programs or policies that have a minimal impact on trade are classified as “green box” or exempt support. Programs such as research, food security, and income assistance are in the green box. Green box support is not limited by the current agriculture agreement. Programs that provide direct payments to agricultural producers but that also limit agricultural production are classified as “blue box.” Blue box support is also not limited under the current agreement. All other support programs are classified as “amber box,” typically referred to as AMS. These programs are considered to be trade distorting and are limited under the current agreement.

Domestic Support Limits under the URAA

Within the amber box, support is divided into commodity-specific and non-commodity-specific groups. The non-commodity-specific support (the definition of which is still a source of some contention) is not specifically tied to a certain commodity. Once the AMS is classified, the values are compared against minimum values, called *de minimis* values. The *de minimis* rule states that, for developed (developing) countries, AMS values below 5% (10%) of the commodity’s value of production for commodity-specific support and AMS values below 5% (10%) of the country’s overall value of agricultural production for non-commodity-specific support are exempted from the URAA domestic support limits.

There were 30 countries that had base-period AMS values exceeding the *de minimis* levels. Thus, only these 30 countries (out of the entire membership of the WTO) faced the prospect of cutting domestic support programs. Table 10 lists the 30 countries and

documents the allowed AMS values for 1995–2001. Table 11 reports actual AMS levels for 1995–2001. In five cases (Argentina 1995, Hungary 1998, and Iceland 1998, 1999, and 2000), countries exceeded their commitment levels; however, if inflation is factored in, then the countries did not exceed the levels. The use of WTO-limited domestic support programs varies by country. Over the reporting period, New Zealand has not utilized any of their domestic support limit. Canada has restructured programs so that their AMS has fallen to 15%, on average, of their allowable amount. The average AMS level for Australia is 27% of the limit. The United States utilized 43% of its limit (through 1999; the 2000 and 2001 figures are expected to be higher). The average AMS levels for Japan, the European Union, and South Korea were 50%, 67%, and 90% of their respective limits. As these numbers show, the participating countries have reduced their spending on programs that are classified as trade distorting and these reductions have met or exceeded the requirements of the URAA

Domestic Support Limits under the Doha Modalities

The first draft of the agriculture modalities (often referred to as the Harbinson draft) was released and revised earlier this year. The draft was written in an attempt to find an acceptable compromise among the various proposals sent in by member countries. As the draft now stands, AMS limits would continue to decline, the *de minimis* exceptions would decline, and blue box spending would be limited. The initial AMS limit under the new agreement would be the final AMS limit under the current agreement. The AMS limits for developed countries would be reduced by 60% over the 2006–10 period (a 12% reduction in each year). For developing countries, the reduction would be 40% over 10 years (a 4% reduction in each year). Table 12 shows the proposed AMS limits for the member countries over the 2006–10 period. Also, AMS levels for individual commodities shall not exceed their 1999–2001 average AMS values. Inflation may be accounted for in the AMS reports by using a national currency, a foreign currency, and/or a basket of currencies to value AMS. *De minimis* values are maintained for developing countries and are lowered to 2.5% (0.5% each year) for developed countries. Starting in 2006, blue box spending would be limited to either the most recent notified level or the

1999–2001 average level. By 2010, the blue box spending limit is reduced to one-half of the initial level. Given the Harbinson draft and the 2003 FAPRI baseline, we have projected AMS and blue box spending for the United States, the European Union, and Japan through 2010 given the current policy structure. For the blue box spending limit, we have assumed the limit is set at the 1999–2001 average level of support reported in the blue box for each member.

United States

Table 13 displays the projections for the United States. Permitted AMS falls to just under \$8 billion in 2010. Total AMS before deductions is nearly \$17 billion for 2004, falling to roughly \$12 billion by 2010. *De minimis* reductions keep the United States below the limit, although a reduction in the size of *de minimis* exceptions becomes apparent by 2010. Since the United States did not have any blue box programs during the 1999–2001 period, it cannot claim any blue box programs during the projection period.

European Union

The projections for the European Union are given in Table 14. The European Union's permitted AMS falls from €67 billion to €27 billion. Given current policies, the projections show that the EU would exceed its AMS limit in 2010. Permitted blue box spending (starting in 2006) is nearly €19 billion in 2006 and falls to €10.5 billion by 2010. Projected expenditures on blue box programs are much greater, roughly €25 billion. Given current policies, the European Union is projected to need to reduce expenditures in order to meet the requirements of the Harbinson draft. Changes proposed during the European Union's mid-term review of the Common Agricultural Policy would alleviate some of these pressures, especially concerning blue box spending.

Japan

The Japanese projections are given in Table 15. Permitted AMS is reduced to 1.5 trillion yen in 2010. Projected AMS remains well below these limits. The estimate for the 2006 blue box spending limit is 120 billion yen. This limit falls to 70 billion yen in 2010.

Our projections show that Japan's blue box spending will exceed the limits. Thus, changes may be required in Japan's blue box programs to meet the requirement of the Harbinson draft.

Baseline Assumptions

The FAPRI baseline is based on normal weather and market conditions, so unexpected, and possibly adverse, events can drastically affect the spending levels on agricultural programs in the United States, European Union, and Japan. Such events could create problems in meeting any future WTO agriculture agreement. The United States, European Union, and Japan are not alone in their possible need to reduce agricultural support in order to meet any future agreement. On the basis of past AMS reports, at least 11 other countries (Argentina, Cyprus, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Norway, Slovak Republic, South Korea, Switzerland, Thailand, and Tunisia) also could face difficulties in meeting the limits under the Harbinson draft. The ability of these countries to meet the requirements will depend on several factors, with the most important being the ability to shift some agricultural support to WTO exempt status.

TABLE 1. Reforms under the Uruguay and Doha Rounds

Reforms	Uruguay	Doha
Base Period	86 – 88	91 – 01
Market Access		
Tariff		
Developed		
Average rate of reduction (%)	36	40 – 60
Minimum per tariff line (%)	15	25 – 45
Implementation period (years)	6	5
Developing		
Average rate of reduction	24	25 – 40
Minimum per tariff line	10	15 – 30
Implementation period	10	10
TRQ		
Developed		
TRQ level (% of base consumption)	3 – 5	10
Implementation period	6	5
Developing		
TRQ level	3 – 5	6.6
Implementation period	10	10
Export Competition		
Developed		
Outlay Limit		
Reduction	36	100
Implementation period	6	5 - 9
Quantity Limit		
Reduction	21	100
Implementation period	6	5 - 9
Developing		
Outlay Limit		
Reduction	24	100
Implementation period	10	10 – 12
Quantity Limit		
Reduction	14	100
Implementation period	10	10 – 12
Domestic Support (Amber)		
Developed		
Reduction	20	60
Implementation period	6	5
Developing		
Reduction	13	40
Implementation period	10	10

TABLE 2. Classification of WTO member countries according to region and status

Region	Status	Countries
Africa	Developed	South Africa
	Developing	Botswana, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Swaziland, The Gambia, Tunisia, Zimbabwe
	Least Developed	Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia
Asia	Developed	Hong Kong, Japan, Taiwan
	Developing	Brunei Darussalam, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Korea, Macau, Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand
	Least Developed	Bangladesh, Maldives, Myanmar, Solomon Islands
Europe	Developed	Czech Republic, European Union, Hungary, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Poland, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Switzerland
	Developing	Albania, Armenia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, FYR Macedonia, Georgia, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, Romania, Turkey
Industrialized Countries	Developed	Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United States
Middle East	Developing	Bahrain, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates
Western Hemisphere	Developing	Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela
	Least Developed	Haiti

TABLE 3. Harmonized System code and description for selected tariff lines

	HS Code	Description
Food-Feed Crops		
Wheat	1001.90	Wheat and Meslin-Other
Rice	1006.30.00	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed
Corn	1005.90	Maize-Other
Sorghum	1007	Sorghum
Barley	1003	Barley
Oats	1004	Oats
Rye	1002	Rye
Oilseeds		
Soybean	1201.00.90	Soya beans, whether or not broken:-Other
Soybean Meal	2304.00.00	Oil-cake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soya-bean oil
Soybean Oil	1507.10.90	Soya-bean oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified:-Crude oil, whether or not degummed:--Other
Rapeseed	1205.00.90	Rape or colza seeds, whether or not broken:-Other
Rapeseed Meal	2306.40.00	Oil-cake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of vegetable fats or oils, other than those of heading No 2304 or 2305:-Of rape or colza seeds
Rapeseed Oil	1514.10.90	Rape, colza or mustard oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified:-Crude oil:--Other
Sunflower Seed	1206.00.90	Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken:-Other
Sunflower Meal	2306.30.00	Oil-cake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of vegetable fats or oils, other than those of heading No 2304 or 2305:-Of sunflower seeds
Sunflower Oil	1512.11.91	Sunflower-seed, safflower or cotton-seed oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified:--Crude oil:---Sunflower-seed oil
Peanuts	1202.10.90	Ground-nuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked, whether or not shelled or broken: -In shell:-Other
Peanut Meal	2305.00.00	Oil-cake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of ground-nut oil
Peanut Oil	1508.10.90	Ground-nut oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified:-Crude oil:--Other

TABLE 3. Continued

	HS Code	Description
Palm Kernel Meal	2306.60.00	Oil-cake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of vegetable fats or oils, other than those of heading No 2304 or 2305:-Of palm nuts or kernels
Palm Kernel Oil	1513.21.11	Palm kernel or babassu oil and fractions thereof:--Crude oil:--Palm kernel oil
Palm Oil	1511.10.90	Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified:-Crude oil:--Other
Other Crops		
Sugar	1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form: raw sugar not containing added flavoring or coloring matter.
	1701.11	Cane sugar
	1701.12	Beet sugar
Cotton	5201.00.00	Cotton not carded or combed
Livestock		
Beef	0201.10.00	Meat of Bovine Carcasses and half-carcasses
Pork	0203.11.00	Meat of Swine Carcasses and half-carcasses
Poultry	0207.00	Meat and Edible Offal, of the Poultry of 0105, Fresh, Chilled or Frozen:
Dairy		
Butte	0405.00	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk: butter
Cheese	0406.90	Cheese and curd: other cheese
NFD	0402.10	In powder, granules or other solid forms, of a fat content, by weight, not exceeding 15%
WMP	0402.21	In powder, granules or other solid forms, of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 15%, not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter

TABLE 4. Reference prices

	U.S.\$ per MT
Food and Feed Crops	
Wheat US Gulf Price	122
Thai 100% B Grade	206
Corn US Gulf Price	91
Sorghum US Gulf Price	92
Barley EU FOB Price	104
Oats CBoT nearby futures, Canada	98
Rye Farm price, Canada	72
Oilseeds	
Soybean Rotterdam Price (C.I.F., EU)	212
Soybean Meal Rotterdam Price CIF Arg. 44/45%	179
Soy bean Oil Rotterdam Price (F.O.B., EU)	417
Rapeseed Hamburg Price (C.I.F., EU)	216
Rapeseed Meal Hamburg Price (F.O.B., EU)	128
Rapeseed Oil Hamburg Price (F.O.B., EU)	435
Sunflower Seed Price, EU, cif, Lower Rhine	254
Sunflower Meal Price 37/38% AR/UR, cif, Rot.	107
Sun flower Oil Price, EU, fob, N.W. Eur. Ports	525
Peanuts Price: US Runners 40/50, CIF Rotterdam	851
Peanut Meal Price: 48/50% CIF Rotterdam	127
Peanut Oil Price: CIF Rotterdam	743
Palm Kernel Meal Price, CIF Rotterdam, 21/23% Malaysia	68
Palm Kernel Oil Price, CIF Rotterdam, Mal.	469
Palm Oil Crude Price, CIF N.W. Europe	403
Other Crops	
FOB Caribbean Sugar Price	174
Cotton A-index Price	1241
Livestock	
Nebraska Direct Fed Steer Price	2480
Barrow and Gilt Price	1140
U.S. 12-City Price	1270
Dairy	
Butter Price N. Europe	1361
Cheese Price N. Europe	1977
NFD Price N. Europe	1552
WMP Price N. Europe	1705

TABLE 5A. Summary tariff information for food and feed crops by development status

Country	Commodity	Simple Average				Weighted Average			
		Uruguay Bound	Other	Applied	Doha Bound	Uruguay Bound	Other	Applied	Doha Bound
		(Percent)							
All Countries	Barley	65.0	14.3	7.5	46.5	95.6	1.1	29.4	47.0
	Corn	64.8	14.8	9.8	46.9	111.5	1.0	12.7	62.1
	Oats	54.7	14.7	4.4	41.2	5.3	0.1	0.64	3.2
	Rye	57.3	14.5	3.4	42.1	65.2	0.0	7.24	30.2
	Sorghum	53.4	14.5	4.1	41.3	33.5	0.1	5.4	22.9
	Wheat	65.0	14.2	8.9	46.0	84.2	4.1	11.5	48.0
	Rice	62.1	24.1	17.4	46.0	72.0	56.9	23.1	51.3
Developed	Barley	67.3	0.3	6.0	28.4	159.7	0.2	1.9	65.3
	Corn	56.1	1.2	6.3	23.1	76.6	0.3	4.87	30.8
	Oats	36.0	0.3	4.0	15.9	2.5	0.0	0.1	1.2
	Rye	53.7	0.0	6.7	22.3	73.0	0.0	6.8	29.8
	Sorghum	18.9	0.2	0.8	8.0	7.7	0.0	1.2	3.7
	Wheat	76.1	0.0	7.8	32.6	155.2	0.0	7.1	65.0
	Rice	46.2	60.6	4.6	27.9	58.4	135.0	2.0	35.2
Developing	Barley	59.2	11.4	9.4	38.6	55.9	1.7	49.9	35.5
	Corn	59.5	12.5	12.2	38.6	136.4	0.8	19.6	83.2
	Oats	50.3	11.8	5.1	33.4	39.3	0.4	7.8	27.1
	Rye	51.0	11.6	3.3	33.7	48.5	0.0	8.0	31.0
	Sorghum	49.5	11.7	5.7	32.6	44.5	0.0	7.3	31.1
	Wheat	58.1	11.6	10.4	38.0	59.2	3.8	13.7	38.0
	Rice	60.6	11.8	21.8	39.2	69.8	35.6	29.4	44.1
Least Developed	Barley	77.5	30.7	1.8	77.5	145.4	14.9	0.0	145.4
	Corn	81.9	29.1	4.2	81.9	123.6	28.2	3.2	123.6
	Oats	76.5	31.0	2.1	76.5	94.5	2.1	0.3	94.5
	Rye	74.0	30.0	1.1	74.0	40.7	2.2	13.9	40.7
	Sorghum	81.9	29.9	1.0	81.9	81.3	60.2	0.0	81.3
	Wheat	74.1	29.1	4.3	74.1	113.5	26.9	5.7	113.5
	Rice	75.8	36.4	11.6	75.8	93.7	52.6	17.2	93.7

TABLE 5B. Summary tariff information for food and feed crops by region

Country	Commodity	Simple Average				Weighted Average			
		Uruguay Bound	Other	Applied	Doha Bound	Uruguay Bound	Other	Applied	Doha Bound
		(Percent)							
Africa	Barley	76.5	40.1	4.4	67.4	90.5	4.5	12.9	58.7
Asia	Barley	65.2	0.0	8.3	43.8	133.2	0.0	50.4	55.4
Europe	Barley	71.2	2.1	14.0	37.6	98.3	2.1	10.9	53.2
Industrialized Countries	Barley	10.2	0.0	0.1	5.2	5.4	0.0	0.0	2.8
Middle East	Barley	31.6	1.9	1.3	21.3	33.7	1.3	0.0	22.1
Western Hemisphere	Barley	63.5	7.1	6.9	42.0	83.6	0.0	26.9	53.8
Africa	Corn	75.1	39.3	7.4	67.7	82.1	14.8	13.0	61.2
Asia	Corn	58.8	0.5	11.1	41.7	136.9	0.0	5.0	72.6
Europe	Corn	63.7	2.1	11.1	32.0	115.3	1.7	14.9	56.3
Industrialized Countries	Corn	6.3	0.0	0.0	3.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.3
Middle East	Corn	27.3	1.9	2.5	18.7	12.0	0.3	1.5	8.5
Western Hemisphere	Corn	75.3	9.3	12.6	49.6	122.6	0.4	33.5	75.3
Africa	Oats	74.2	40.7	3.0	65.7	39.6	6.3	0.4	23.7
Asia	Oats	37.1	0.0	3.6	30.1	10.4	0.0	1.1	6.8
Europe	Oats	54.5	2.2	9.7	29.8	50.1	0.0	2.2	23.0
Industrialized Countries	Oats	6.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Middle East	Oats	29.4	1.9	5.0	20.3	24.9	0.3	0.9	17.8
Western Hemisphere	Oats	56.6	7.1	3.0	37.9	43.9	0.1	9.2	30.4
Africa	Rye	70.3	39.4	0.2	62.8	120.6	0.0	0.0	75.2
Asia	Rye	36.9	0.0	1.7	30.1	5.9	0.0	2.8	4.1
Europe	Rye	73.5	2.2	11.1	38.0	145.7	0.0	14.7	64.7
Industrialized Countries	Rye	9.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	10.3	0.0	0.0	5.1
Middle East	Rye	30.0	1.9	1.3	20.8	38.0	0.0	0.0	26.6
Western Hemisphere	Rye	57.0	7.1	2.7	38.2	26.0	0.0	8.5	18.2
Africa	Sorghum	78.5	39.6	4.3	69.5	55.3	21.9	4.4	42.2
Asia	Sorghum	33.6	0.0	2.1	28.0	3.5	0.0	1.1	2.1
Europe	Sorghum	32.2	2.1	3.5	17.9	67.1	0.0	3.3	26.9
Industrialized Countries	Sorghum	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6

TABLE 5B. Continued

Country	Commodity	Simple Average				Weighted Average			
		Uruguay Bound	Other	Applied	Doha Bound	Uruguay Bound	Other	Applied	Doha Bound
Middle East	Sorghum	25.6	1.9	1.3	17.7	7.6	0.0	0.0	5.7
Western Hemisphere	Sorghum	65.5	7.2	6.5	43.9	45.2	0.0	7.4	31.6
Africa	Wheat	76.2	39.1	6.5	66.9	114.4	26.1	10.3	74.6
Asia	Wheat	55.0	0.0	15.5	36.1	118.8	0.0	9.8	60.0
Europe	Wheat	73.2	2.1	12.9	39.0	88.2	1.6	13.6	46.0
Industrialized Countries	Wheat	21.4	0.0	0.3	10.8	8.4	0.0	0.1	4.4
Middle East	Wheat	37.5	1.9	1.3	24.3	25.3	0.3	0.1	16.1
Western Hemisphere	Wheat	65.2	7.1	6.0	43.0	63.4	0.6	16.9	42.3
Africa	Rice	69.5	45.4	16.3	61.8	58.9	98.4	30.9	44.5
Asia	Rice	41.9	49.7	23.5	32.7	89.2	69.7	21.4	65.0
Europe	Rice	75.6	0.0	8.4	46.6	135.4	0.0	23.6	82.4
Industrialized Countries	Rice	2.2	0.0	1.7	1.7	3.9	0.0	3.4	2.9
Middle East	Rice	25.3	2.3	3.1	17.5	23.3	2.0	2.9	16.2
Western Hemisphere	Rice	72.9	7.2	24.8	47.8	55.3	2.3	20.3	39.0

TABLE 6A. Summary tariff information for oilseed complex by development status

Country	Commodity	Simple Average			Weighted Average				
		Uruguay Bound	Other	Applied	Doha Bound	Uruguay Bound	Other	Applied	Doha Bound
					(Percent)				
All Countries	Soybeans	46.0	15.8	4.8	35.4	27.0	0.1	27.9	17.1
	Soybean Meal	46.0	15.6	4.2	33.3	16.0	0.2	2.3	9.8
	Soybean Oil	52.3	16.4	17.3	35.1	51.5	4.7	25.9	37.0
	Rapeseed	46.3	15.2	3.4	35.7	19.3	0.1	13.2	15.2
	Rapeseed Meal	47.6	15.5	1.4	34.4	7.5	0.0	1.8	4.5
	Rapeseed Oil	51.3	16.4	15.6	35.3	14.8	2.1	25.9	10.2
	Sunflower Seed	49.6	15.3	5.9	37.6	9.2	0.2	2.5	5.7
	Sunflower Meal	48.8	15.6	2.5	35.5	5.6	0.2	1.2	3.5
	Sunflower Oil	56.3	16.4	16.0	38.0	93.1	0.4	30.6	54.8
	Peanuts	52.5	14.3	10.1	39.3	26.9	0.7	3.6	15.6
	Peanut Meal	48.8	15.5	2.2	35.4	3.7	0.0	2.5	2.6
	Peanut Oil	54.4	16.4	13.2	37.2	13.2	7.2	5.9	7.6
	Palm Kernel Meal	50.4	15.5	1.0	37.3	1.4	0.0	0.4	1.0
	Palm Kernel Oil	50.1	16.3	5.3	35.2	27.4	0.6	12.2	16.3
	Palm Oil	55.7	16.5	11.5	36.6	103.3	2.7	35.4	63.8
Developed	Soybeans	3.7	0.0	0.8	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Soybean Meal	19.9	0.0	4.6	8.3	2.2	0.0	0.5	1.0
	Soybean Oil	25.9	0.0	6.6	10.0	30.8	0.0	6.4	13.7
	Rapeseed	17.6	0.0	5.2	8.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.3
	Rapeseed Meal	26.6	0.0	1.0	11.1	4.0	0.0	0.2	1.8
	Rapeseed Oil	27.6	0.2	14.4	10.7	7.7	0.2	11.0	3.9
	Sunflower Seed	21.0	0.0	4.3	9.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.6
	Sunflower Meal	31.0	0.0	1.4	12.8	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.5
	Sunflower Oil	24.8	0.0	9.0	10.1	27.5	0.0	8.1	12.3
	Peanuts	22.3	0.0	1.0	9.5	20.3	0.0	0.8	8.2
	Peanut Meal	28.1	0.0	0.5	11.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Peanut Oil	35.5	0.0	6.9	14.2	11.2	0.0	2.6	5.3
	Palm Kernel Meal	45.9	0.0	0.4	18.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Palm Kernel Oil	18.9	0.0	2.4	7.6	6.7	0.0	5.1	3.5
	Palm Oil	20.2	0.0	4.3	8.2	9.8	0.0	4.8	5.1

TABLE 6A. Continued

Country	Commodity	Simple Average				Weighted Average				
		Uruguay Bound	Other	Applied	Doha Bound	Uruguay Bound	Other	Applied	Doha Bound	
Developing	Soybeans	47.7	12.4	6.0	31.3	51.9	0.2	54.0	33.1	
	Soybean Meal	41.9	11.7	4.5	25.7	37.0	0.4	5.3	23.2	
	Soybean Oil	50.2	13.1	19.8	28.5	38.3	1.2	30.0	22.1	
	Rapeseed	43.4	11.5	3.8	28.7	26.2	0.0	26.2	18.0	
	Rapeseed Meal	42.9	11.6	1.9	26.5	24.1	0.0	5.3	17.6	
	Rapeseed Oil	48.2	13.1	15.9	28.6	19.9	2.4	37.8	13.5	
	Sunflower Seed	47.7	11.5	6.9	31.4	46.0	1.0	15.4	29.8	
	Sunflower Meal	44.0	11.7	3.3	27.7	22.4	0.7	5.1	14.2	
	Sunflower Oil	56.6	13.1	17.4	32.6	120.7	0.6	40.2	72.5	
	Peanuts	52.2	10.1	12.6	34.1	35.2	0.0	7.7	24.5	
	Peanut Meal	44.6	11.6	2.3	28.4	11.9	0.0	7.9	8.5	
	Peanut Oil	51.2	13.1	14.7	30.4	10.0	0.0	75.0	7.5	
	Palm Kernel Meal	43.2	11.6	1.3	28.5	13.6	0.0	4.2	9.4	
	Palm Kernel Oil	48.2	13.1	6.3	28.8	83.7	0.0	27.9	50.7	
	Palm Oil	56.8	13.1	12.0	32.5	140.8	3.1	48.1	84.6	
	Least Developed	Soybeans	66.7	34.5	3.6	66.7	67.5	4.0	10.0	67.5
		Soybean Meal	73.0	35.6	2.5	69.1	198.1	2.6	0.1	198.1
Soybean Oil		74.2	35.6	16.3	68.2	145.9	29.3	14.5	143.9	
Rapeseed		71.7	34.6	0.3	71.7	200.0	2.5	5.0	200.0	
Rapeseed Meal		73.1	35.6	0.0	70.1					
Rapeseed Oil		74.2	35.1	15.2	68.6	79.3	26.5	9.9	74.7	
Sunflower Seed		71.7	35.1	3.3	71.7	200.0	2.5	0.0	200.0	
Sunflower Meal		73.1	35.6	0.3	70.7					
Sunflower Oil		74.2	35.6	16.3	69.6	58.3	4.7	20.9	57.4	
Peanuts		71.7	34.6	7.6	71.7	91.0	43.2	0.0	91.0	
Peanut Meal		73.0	35.6	3.6	69.0					
Peanut Oil		74.8	35.6	12.6	70.0	91.8	282.4	20.0	90.7	
Palm Kernel Meal		73.1	35.6	0.0	73.1					
Palm Kernel Oil		74.2	35.1	4.0	69.1	113.6	249.7	25.0	113.6	
Palm Oil		73.9	35.9	15.5	65.1	111.6	11.1	24.2	103.8	

Table 6B. Summary tariff information for oilseed complex by region

Country	Commodity	Simple Average				Weighted Average			
		Uruguay Bound	Other	Applied	Doha Bound	Uruguay Bound	Other	Applied	Doha Bound
		(Percent)							
Africa	Soybeans	68.1	44.2	4.6	60.0	87.7	5.9	9.8	55.0
Asia	Soybeans	52.4	0.0	11.3	36.3	38.5	0.0	55.2	23.8
Europe	Soybeans	7.0	0.0	1.6	4.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5
Industrialized Countries	Soybeans	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Middle East	Soybeans	26.3	1.9	2.2	18.1	19.7	0.0	0.4	14.0
Western Hemisphere	Soybeans	55.3	8.7	4.4	36.7	48.9	0.6	5.4	33.3
Africa	Soybean Meal	68.6	45.1	4.0	57.0	37.3	5.9	9.9	21.8
Asia	Soybean Meal	40.7	0.2	3.9	30.2	34.4	0.0	1.8	21.6
Europe	Soybean Meal	24.0	0.0	4.3	12.5	2.5	0.0	0.5	1.3
Industrialized Countries	Soybean Meal	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Middle East	Soybean Meal	25.6	2.3	4.0	14.3	10.1	0.0	4.8	7.5
Western Hemisphere	Soybean Meal	50.1	6.7	4.8	31.1	48.9	0.2	10.4	29.9
Africa	Soybean Oil	72.1	44.8	16.9	56.5	45.6	32.0	12.9	29.6
Asia	Soybean Oil	39.4	0.2	16.5	29.3	64.7	0.4	37.6	51.3
Europe	Soybean Oil	26.9	0.0	9.1	12.9	32.2	0.0	10.5	15.4
Industrialized Countries	Soybean Oil	6.4	0.0	3.2	3.4	6.8	0.0	3.1	3.7
Middle East	Soybean Oil	26.6	2.3	5.8	13.7	14.7	0.0	9.7	8.0
Western Hemisphere	Soybean Oil	69.3	10.7	27.4	39.2	46.7	0.9	14.5	27.7
Africa	Rapeseed	69.3	44.2	1.5	60.5	156.6	7.4	7.2	93.9
Asia	Rapeseed	38.6	0.2	7.4	31.2	21.1	0.1	18.5	17.3
Europe	Rapeseed	17.0	0.0	4.2	9.2	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.8
Industrialized Countries	Rapeseed	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.8
Middle East	Rapeseed	27.3	2.3	1.0	18.7				
Western Hemisphere	Rapeseed	56.7	6.2	2.6	37.4	36.0	0.0	0.0	25.2
Africa	Rapeseed Meal	67.8	44.8	0.0	57.0	33.0	0.0		16.2
Asia	Rapeseed Meal	36.6	0.2	3.3	29.3	18.2	0.0	3.8	13.4
Europe	Rapeseed Meal	28.7	0.0	1.8	14.2	8.1	0.0	0.2	3.3
Industrialized Countries	Rapeseed Meal	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.8
Middle East	Rapeseed Meal	25.8	2.3	1.0	15.0				
Western Hemisphere	Rapeseed Meal	56.7	6.7	1.4	34.9	44.6	0.0	17.6	31.2
Africa	Rapeseed Oil	71.0	44.8	20.3	57.6	39.3	28.3	26.7	30.5

TABLE 6B. Continued

Country	Commodity	Simple Average				Weighted Average			
		Uruguay Bound	Other	Applied	Doha Bound	Uruguay Bound	Other	Applied	Doha Bound
Asia	Rapeseed Oil	37.4	0.3	16.1	28.6	24.8	0.5	34.9	19.2
Europe	Rapeseed Oil	28.8	0.0	13.1	13.5	20.4	0.0	19.7	8.2
Industrialized Countries	Rapeseed Oil	2.9	0.0	5.3	1.7	5.6	0.0	9.2	3.4
Middle East	Rapeseed Oil	26.6	2.3	4.0	15.3	34.7	0.0	4.9	24.3
Western Hemisphere	Rapeseed Oil	67.0	10.2	15.9	38.7	3.9	0.0	10.4	2.7
Africa	Sunflower Seed	70.3	44.2	5.1	61.1	134.5	7.1	9.4	80.5
Asia	Sunflower Seed	39.4	0.2	9.2	31.6	52.1	0.0	5.3	34.6
Europe	Sunflower Seed	28.4	0.0	7.9	15.7	4.7	0.0	2.5	2.9
Industrialized Countries	Sunflower Seed	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Middle East	Sunflower Seed	38.0	2.3	5.7	25.6	114.0	0.0	0.0	74.1
Western Hemisphere	Sunflower Seed	57.1	6.7	3.8	37.6	35.5	0.0	1.3	24.8
Africa	Sunflower Meal	68.6	45.1	1.6	58.5	46.6	7.0	6.6	22.0
Asia	Sunflower Meal	35.8	0.2	1.4	28.5	9.0	0.0	10.0	6.8
Europe	Sunflower Meal	34.6	0.0	3.5	17.3	1.6	0.0	0.3	1.1
Industrialized Countries	Sunflower Meal	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.6	0.0	0.0	2.2
Middle East	Sunflower Meal	26.3	2.3	3.0	15.4	24.0	0.0	0.3	16.7
Western Hemisphere	Sunflower Meal	57.0	6.7	3.5	35.9	49.6	0.0	8.3	29.0
Africa	Sunflower Oil	71.5	44.8	16.5	57.2	54.8	6.1	11.2	30.7
Asia	Sunflower Oil	49.1	0.2	20.7	35.2	242.6	0.0	79.8	145.7
Europe	Sunflower Oil	29.8	0.0	11.0	15.1	24.5	0.0	12.4	12.6
Industrialized Countries	Sunflower Oil	3.9	0.0	4.8	2.3	6.5	0.0	7.0	3.9
Middle East	Sunflower Oil	33.3	2.3	5.6	19.4	18.5	0.0	8.5	10.3
Western Hemisphere	Sunflower Oil	75.9	10.7	19.2	43.2	58.0	0.0	10.3	33.8
Africa	Peanuts	71.3	39.4	5.8	61.7	82.9	26.6	0.0	69.4
Asia	Peanuts	55.9	0.2	14.6	40.0	23.8	0.0	7.7	16.6
Europe	Peanuts	11.6	0.0	6.2	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Industrialized Countries	Peanuts	33.8	0.0	1.7	13.7	71.0	0.0	0.3	28.4
Middle East	Peanuts	42.1	1.9	14.0	28.4				
Western Hemisphere	Peanuts	63.1	8.7	14.1	41.1	44.1	0.0	0.1	30.9
Africa	Peanut Meal	70.3	44.8	2.5	58.5	33.0	0.0	0.0	16.5
Asia	Peanut Meal	35.7	0.2	3.1	28.4	10.2	0.0	7.5	7.3
Europe	Peanut Meal	33.9	0.0	0.6	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

TABLE 6B. Continued

Country	Commodity	Simple Average				Weighted Average			
		Uruguay Bound	Other	Applied	Doha Bound	Uruguay Bound	Other	Applied	Doha Bound
Industrialized Countries	Peanut Meal	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3				
Middle East	Peanut Meal	26.3	2.3	3.0	18.1				
Western Hemisphere	Peanut Meal	55.4	6.7	2.8	34.6				
Africa	Peanut Oil	70.3	44.8	14.4	58.3	91.8	282.4	20.0	90.7
Asia	Peanut Oil	64.5	0.2	17.7	41.6	8.5	0.0	18.1	4.3
Europe	Peanut Oil	18.6	0.0	7.0	9.9	11.9	0.0	2.9	5.6
Industrialized Countries	Peanut Oil	4.6	0.0	4.7	2.7	10.1	0.0		6.1
Middle East	Peanut Oil	28.5	2.3	3.5	16.9				
Western Hemisphere	Peanut Oil	68.7	10.7	16.4	38.9				
Africa	Palm Kernel Meal	66.1	44.8	0.3	58.8	32.9	0.0	6.6	16.4
Asia	Palm Kernel Meal	37.1	0.2	1.1	30.2	12.1	0.0	4.6	8.3
Europe	Palm Kernel Meal	48.4	0.0	0.0	23.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Industrialized Countries	Palm Kernel Meal	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Middle East	Palm Kernel Meal	26.5	2.3	1.0	18.3				
Western Hemisphere	Palm Kernel Meal	55.3	6.7	2.3	36.6	25.0	0.0	5.0	17.5
Africa	Palm Kernel Oil	69.6	44.8	4.6	57.0	82.0	16.6	0.0	43.9
Asia	Palm Kernel Oil	53.8	0.2	8.8	38.0	96.7	0.0	30.5	59.0
Europe	Palm Kernel Oil	17.0	0.0	2.5	8.6	3.7	0.0	5.7	2.1
Industrialized Countries	Palm Kernel Oil	1.3	0.0	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	3.4	0.2
Middle East	Palm Kernel Oil	26.4	2.3	3.9	15.1	20.0	0.0	10.5	10.5
Western Hemisphere	Palm Kernel Oil	61.6	10.2	6.5	36.2	12.5	0.2	10.1	6.5
Africa	Palm Oil	73.3	45.0	15.0	55.7	82.8	34.9	15.2	43.6
Asia	Palm Oil	52.9	0.2	14.8	36.9	149.3	0.1	50.1	93.3
Europe	Palm Oil	21.3	0.0	4.2	10.8	6.4	0.0	6.1	4.0
Industrialized Countries	Palm Oil	1.3	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Middle East	Palm Oil	26.4	2.3	8.7	15.1	18.0	0.2	9.0	10.3
Western Hemisphere	Palm Oil	77.3	10.7	13.3	43.0	30.5	1.8	11.7	16.8

TABLE 7. Summary tariff information for sugar and cotton by development status and region

Country	Commodity	Simple Average				Weighted Average			
		Uruguay Bound	Other	Applied	Doha Bound	Uruguay Bound	Other	Applied	Doha Bound
					(Percent)				
All Countries	Sugar	93.4	14.0	26.6	65.3	104.7	5.8	23.8	57.8
	Cotton	41.2	77.5	11.5	34.7	70.4	29.1	11.4	53.1
Developed	Sugar	114.3	0.3	33.9	47.3	174.3	0.0	41.4	70.2
	Cotton	6.5	1.6	13.9	3.9	38.8	1.6	67.5	23.3
Developing	Sugar	94.6	11.2	26.7	64.9	67.9	7.1	15.7	46.9
	Cotton	43.3	15.0	5.4	32.5	70.0		9.0	52.5
Least Developed	Sugar	77.3	30.2	18.1	77.3	104.8	23.5	11.5	104.8
	Cotton	73.5	100.5	21.5	73.5	197.2	51.4		197.2
Africa	Sugar	88.1	35.3	21.3	77.6	116.2	32.7	12.7	90.7
Asia	Sugar	76.4	0.2	23.0	49.4	110.5	0.1	15.2	60.0
Europe	Sugar	157.8	3.0	27.0	86.1	142.2	5.1	11.1	64.9
Industrialized Countries	Sugar	57.3	0.0	48.8	24.0	106.2	0.0	101.8	43.3
Middle East	Sugar	24.3	2.3	3.5	16.7	15.9	0.6	2.6	11.5
Western Hemisphere	Sugar	85.0	10.3	33.7	62.5	65.9	5.7	17.3	50.5
Africa	Cotton	71.5	100.5	38.1	64.6	70.8	51.4	71.3	53.8
Asia	Cotton	28.5		3.7	21.4	85.1		9.1	63.8
Europe	Cotton	4.6			3.5	40.0			30.0
Industrialized Countries	Cotton	7.6	1.6	12.9	4.6	4.6	1.6	25.9	2.8
Middle East	Cotton	26.3	15.0	5.0	19.7	2.3		5.0	1.8
Western Hemisphere	Cotton	48.2		8.1	36.2	38.6		7.5	28.9

TABLE 8. Summary tariff information for livestock and poultry by development status and region

Country	Commodity	Simple Average				Weighted Average			
		Uruguay Bound	Other	Applied	Doha Bound	Uruguay Bound	Other	Applied	Doha Bound
		(Percent)							
All Countries	Beef	69.8	14.1	19.5	48.9	42.5	20.8	24.0	22.3
	Pork	78.7	14.1	18.6	54.9	96.6	41.3	8.3	42.1
	Poultry	82.5	14.1	22.9	57.3	50.2	32.2	25.7	29.5
Developed	Beef	95.6	0	25.3	40.5	43.8	0	25.7	20.5
	Pork	102.1	0	9.7	42.5	109.4	0	4.0	44.1
	Poultry	95.9	0	13.1	41.0	39.0	0	6.1	18.5
Developing	Beef	60.9	8.5	20.0	39.8	39.0	9.2	19.6	26.9
	Pork	69.7	8.5	22.9	45.1	53.3	47.0	22.9	35.3
	Poultry	77.5	8.5	26.7	49.7	60.8	43.4	47.3	38.7
Least Developed	Beef	79.2	38.0	13.2	79.2	60.9	69.2	25.4	60.9
	Pork	89.2	38.0	10.6	89.2	49.3	20.2	17.0	49.3
	Poultry	88.2	38.0	16.6	88.2	43.4	16.9	20.1	43.4
Africa	Beef	79.7	41.9	24.3	67.6	56.3	73.7	35.7	33.4
Asia	Beef	50.2	0.2	20.4	40.8	41.9	1.0	32.2	23.0
Europe	Beef	99.1	0	19.6	50.1	119.9	0	16.0	67.4
Industrialized	Beef	31.8	0	18.3	13.8	42.7	0	20.3	19.2
Middle East	Beef	36.6	1.9	5.6	23.6	11.1	15.0	5.1	7.6
Western Hemisphere	Beef	63.2	4.7	16.7	42.0	47.0	3.4	22.7	32.7
Africa	Pork	75.1	41.9	14.1	64.9	42.4	95.8	9.3	25.5
Asia	Pork	75.9	0.2	16.6	60.4	136.7	1.1	6.5	55.9
Europe	Pork	103.8	0	17.9	51.8	129.3	0	31.9	67.9
Industrialized	Pork	10.9	0	0.2	5.6	4.3	0	0.0	2.2
Middle East	Pork	96.9	1.9	18.8	60.1	134.1	0	5.0	81.8
Western Hemisphere	Pork	72.3	4.7	27.4	47.5	45.8	16.4	20.6	32.0
Africa	Poultry	86.1	41.9	22.5	73.8	66.9	59.8	11.3	46.0
Asia	Poultry	85.9	0.2	19.9	62.7	9.6	1.0	11.2	6.5
Europe	Poultry	77.6	0	22.3	39.2	54.8	0	22.9	32.2
Industrialized	Poultry	70.6	0	2.9	30.5	108.9	0	5.2	50.0
Middle East	Poultry	52.5	1.9	22.2	34.2	34.3	15.0	5.5	23.4
Western Hemisphere	Poultry	88.6	4.7	28.0	56.5	164.5	12.1	117.6	100.6

TABLE 9. Summary tariff information for dairy by development status and region

Country	Commodity	Simple Average				Weighted Average			
		Uruguay Bound	Other	Applied	Doha Bound	Uruguay Bound	Other	Applied	Doha Bound
		(Percent)							
All Countries	Butter	84.7	14.6	22.5	54.6	73.2	2.2	14.7	36.5
	Cheese	70.4	14.6	20.1	48.9	55.6	1.1	17.7	29.7
	NFD	82.8	14.6	18.5	55.7	79.1	9.0	9.6	48.9
	WMP	80.7	14.6	21.6	54.1	58.8	9.2	17.4	39.5
Developed	Butter	199.7	0.0	16.9	81.3	134.8	0.0	11.5	54.1
	Cheese	96.6	0.0	11.6	41.0	63.2	0.0	12.2	30.1
	NFD	114.0	0.0	6.5	47.9	86.9	0.0	14.3	37.6
	WMP	125.3	0.0	17.0	52.6	25.8	0.0	9.7	12.2
Developing	Butter	64.8	12.9	13.0	42.3	39.2	2.5	15.9	26.4
	Cheese	64.2	12.9	16.2	41.8	42.0	2.4	27.7	28.6
	NFD	80.4	12.9	12.4	51.3	75.3	8.2	12.0	46.9
	WMP	74.5	12.9	23.2	47.6	59.5	9.0	17.8	38.2
Least Developed	Butter	76.2	29.3	8.2	76.2	58.8	65.2	17.5	58.8
	Cheese	76.6	29.3	12.7	76.6	73.3	66.4	20.3	73.3
	NFD	76.4	29.3	9.7	76.4	107.2	45.3	27.7	107.2
	WMP	76.4	29.3	19.1	76.4	112.9	30.8	29.1	112.9
Africa	Butter	80.3	40.5	10.0	69.2	55.4	26.4	25.2	37.8
Asia	Butter	74.2	0.1	12.9	45.7	45.4	0.0	12.8	29.3
Europe	Butter	143.2	0.0	20.7	68.4	95.1	0.0	45.2	42.1
Industrialized	Butter	104.8	0.0	3.5	42.3	152.5	0.0	5.4	61.0
Middle East	Butter	44.0	2.3	1.3	28.5	21.2	0.9	5.0	15.1
Western Hemisphere	Butter	64.5	9.6	12.3	43.0	46.7	1.3	14.2	32.1
Africa	Cheese	86.1	40.5	14.3	72.3	88.4	26.4	29.9	57.0
Asia	Cheese	37.2	0.1	16.5	29.5	29.6	0.0	19.5	16.7
Europe	Cheese	89.3	0.0	17.5	46.2	64.5	0.0	14.5	33.2
Industrialized	Cheese	89.3	0.0	2.4	38.8	77.4	0.0	8.1	36.1
Middle East	Cheese	57.5	2.3	7.2	37.0	35.8	2.8	14.5	24.4
Western Hemisphere	Cheese	64.0	9.6	15.6	42.6	52.1	4.2	38.4	35.7

TABLE 9. Continued

Country	Commodity	Simple Average				Weighted Average			
		Uruguay Bound	Other	Applied	Doha Bound	Uruguay Bound	Other	Applied	Doha Bound
Africa	NFD	83.3	40.5	9.6	70.8	98.2	72.0	17.1	65.4
Asia	NFD	69.3	0.1	8.6	45.8	89.5	0.1	10.2	54.8
Europe	NFD	129.3	0.0	10.1	68.9	59.3	0.0	19.8	32.4
Industrialized	NFD	68.0	0.0	1.2	29.3	79.7	0.0	1.3	34.6
Middle East	NFD	46.5	2.3	4.4	30.2	23.0	1.1	9.1	15.6
Western Hemisphere	NFD	71.2	9.6	18.1	46.6	79.6	1.4	16.0	50.0
Africa	WMP	81.9	40.5	19.0	69.8	98.2	71.5	15.6	65.4
Asia	WMP	62.7	0.1	18.7	41.0	49.9	0.1	17.3	36.7
Europe	WMP	122.0	0.0	28.1	63.8	47.4	0.0	48.1	26.0
Industrialized	WMP	80.3	0.0	1.7	34.4	75.4	0.0	1.5	32.5
Middle East	WMP	53.1	2.3	12.0	34.1	13.1	0.1	16.8	9.3
Western Hemisphere	WMP	71.2	9.6	26.1	46.6	68.3	1.1	17.2	44.2

TABLE 10. Total Aggregate Measurement of Support (AMS) commitments by country, 1995–2001

Country	Currency	Total AMS Commitment							
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
Argentina	US\$ million	85	84	83	82	81	80	80	
Australia	AU\$ million	570	551	531	511	492	472	472	
Brazil	US\$ million	1039	1025	1011	997	983	969	969	
Bulgaria	€ million	n.a.	650	635	520	520	520	520	
Canada	Can\$ million	5197	5017	4838	4659	4480	4301	4301	
Colombia	US\$ million	392	387	382	377	371	366	366	
Costa Rica	US\$ million	18	18	18	17	17	17	17	
Cyprus	£C million	58	57	56	55	55	54	54	
Czech Republic	Kč billion	16	16	15	15	14	14	14	
European Union	€ billion	79	76	74	72	69	67	67	
Hungary	Ft billion	41	39	38	37	35	34	34	
Iceland	SDR million	157	152	146	141	136	131	131	
Israel	US\$ million	645	637	628	620	611	603	603	
Japan	¥ billion	4801	4635	4470	4304	4138	3972	3972	
Jordan	J Dinar million	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	2	
Korea	W billion	2183	2106	2029	1952	1875	1798	1798	
Mexico	Mex\$ 1991 billion	29	28	28	27	27	27	27	
Morocco	DH million	779	769	758	748	737	727	727	
New Zealand	NZ\$ million	348	336	324	312	300	288	288	
Norway	NOK billion	14	13	13	12	12	11	11	
Papua New Guinea	US\$ million	39	38	38	37	37	37	37	
Poland	US\$ million	4022	3883	3745	3606	3457	3316	3316	
Slovak Republic	Sk billion	12	12	11	11	11	10	10	
Slovenia	€ million	75	72	70	67	64	61	61	
South Africa	R million	2435	2351	2267	2183	2099	2015	2015	
Switzerland	Sw F million	5143	4966	4789	4611	4434	4257	4257	
Thailand	B billion	22	22	21	21	21	20	20	
Tunisia	D million	67	67	66	65	64	63	63	
United States	US\$ billion	23	22	21	21	20	19	19	
Venezuela	US\$ million	1287	1270	1252	1235	1218	1201	1201	

Note: n.a. – not available or not reported.

TABLE 11. Total Aggregate Measurement of Support (AMS) by country, 1995–2001

Country	Currency	Reported AMS						
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Argentina	US\$ million	123	84	83	81	80	n.a.	n.a.
Australia	AUS\$ million	152	144	132	120	62	214	n.a.
Brazil	US\$ million	295	363	307	83	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bulgaria	€ million	n.a.	n.a.	5	14	10	n.a.	n.a.
Canada	Can\$ million	777	619	522	790	939	n.a.	n.a.
Colombia	US\$ million	58	4	14	10	7	n.a.	n.a.
Costa Rica	US\$ million	0	0	0	0	2	n.a.	n.a.
Cyprus	£C million	37	36	26	22	29	23	n.a.
Czech Republic	Kč billion	1	2	1	1	4	5	5
European Union	€ billion	50	51	50	47	48	n.a.	n.a.
Hungary	Ft billion	21	11	12	98	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iceland	SDR million	124	108	109	250	135	134	n.a.
Israel	US\$ million	461	501	524	412	257	325	n.a.
Japan	¥ billion	3508	3330	3171	767	748	n.a.	n.a.
Jordan	J Dinar million	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.
Korea	W billion	2075	1967	1937	1563	1552	1691	n.a.
Mexico	Mex\$ 1991 billion	1	1	3	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Morocco	DH million	94	250	91	126	180	155	n.a.
New Zealand	NZ\$ million	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	NOK billion	10	11	11	11	11	10	11
Papua New Guinea	US\$ million	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Poland	US\$ million	255	227	296	301	237	336	n.a.
Slovak Republic	Sk billion	7	7	8	7	7	8	8
Slovenia	€ million	70	69	69	65	55	16	14
South Africa	R million	1640	1938	2198	820	790	439	n.a.
Switzerland	Sw F million	4287	3663	3445	3273	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Thailand	B billion	16	13	17	16	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tunisia	D million	59	51	53	61	29	0	n.a.
United States	US\$ billion	6	6	6	10	17	n.a.	n.a.
Venezuela	US\$ million	542	331	457	211	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: n.a. – not available or not reported.

TABLE 12. Total Aggregate Measurement of Support (AMS) commitments by country, 2002–2010

Country	Currency	Total AMS Commitment								
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Argentina	US\$ million	80	80	80	80	77	74	70	67	64
Australia	AU\$ million	472	472	472	472	415	359	302	245	189
Brazil	US\$ million	969	969	969	969	930	891	853	814	775
Bulgaria	€ million	520	520	520	520	499	478	458	437	416
Canada	Can\$ million	4301	4301	4301	4301	3785	3269	2753	2237	1720
Colombia	US\$ million	366	366	366	366	351	337	322	307	293
Costa Rica	US\$ million	17	17	17	17	16	16	15	14	14
Cyprus	£C million	54	54	54	54	52	50	48	45	43
Czech Republic	Kč billion	14	14	14	14	12	11	9	7	6
European Union	€ billion	67	67	67	67	59	51	43	35	27
Hungary	Ft billion	34	34	34	34	30	26	22	18	14
Iceland	SDR million	131	131	131	131	115	100	84	68	52
Israel	US\$ million	603	603	603	603	579	555	531	507	482
Japan	¥ billion	3972	3972	3972	3972	3495	3019	2542	2065	1589
Jordan	J Dinar million	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Korea	W billion	1798	1798	1798	1798	1726	1654	1582	1510	1438
Mexico	Mex\$ 1991 billion	27	27	27	27	26	25	24	23	22
Morocco	DH million	727	727	727	727	698	669	640	611	582
New Zealand	NZ\$ million	288	288	288	288	253	219	184	150	115
Norway	NOK billion	11	11	11	11	10	8	7	6	4
Papua New Guinea	US\$ million	37	37	37	37	36	34	33	31	30
Poland	US\$ million	3316	3316	3316	3316	2918	2520	2122	1724	1326
Slovak Republic	Sk billion	10	10	10	10	9	8	6	5	4
Slovenia	€ million	61	61	61	61	54	46	39	32	24
South Africa	R million	2015	2015	2015	2015	1773	1531	1290	1048	806
Switzerland	Sw F million	4257	4257	4257	4257	3746	3235	2724	2214	1703
Thailand	B billion	20	20	20	20	19	18	18	17	16
Tunisia	D million	63	63	63	63	60	58	55	53	50
United States	US\$ billion	19	19	19	19	17	15	12	10	8
Venezuela	US\$ million	1201	1201	1201	1201	1153	1105	1057	1009	961

Endnotes

1. The rate of tariff reduction in the Doha Round depends on the development status of the country and the level of its bound tariff. Developed countries with high duties had larger required cuts.
2. A separate regional trade agreement TRQ usually is not counted against the general TRQ, allowing TRQ expansion to have an effective impact even if current access is larger than the original TRQ, if a large share of its imports is from intra-RTA trade.
3. This is raw sugar from sugarcane or sugar beets that is chemically pure sucrose, is solid in form, and does not contain added flavoring or coloring. With the exception of the United States, the main HS code of 1701.11 for cane sugar and 1701.12 for beet sugar is used for countries with no further subheadings, and HS code 1701.11.10 and 1701.12.10 is used for countries with more than one subheading. In the case of the United States, sugar classified under “other sugar” uses HS code 1701.11.50 and 1701.12.50 for cane and beet sugar, respectively.
4. The specific bound tariff is converted to a bound rate by using a reference price based on certain assumptions. This estimated bound rate would be at the lower end of the range.
5. This number is sensitive to assumptions used in deriving a comparable reference price. It would be safe to assume that this number would be in the lower end of the range.
6. The United States has a bound rate of \$0.014/kg for hams, bone-in, and processed pork.
7. This number is also sensitive to assumptions used in deriving the reference price but may represent a lower bound.
8. Poultry cuts have a higher tariff.

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Table A.1. Tariff on Wheat

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Albania	5.0		0.0	5.0	3.8		1.3	
Angola	15.0		0.0		15.0		0.0	
Antigua and Barbuda	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Argentina	35.0		0.0	6.3	24.5		10.5	
Armenia	15.0		0.0	0.0	11.3		3.8	
Australia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Bahrain, Kingdom of	35.0		0.0	5.0	24.5		10.5	
Bangladesh	200.0		0.0	5.0	200.0		0.0	
Barbados	100.0		70.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Belize	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Benin	60.0		0.0	5.0	60.0		0.0	
Bolivia	40.0		0.0	10.0	28.0		12.0	
Botswana	20.0		0.0		15.0		5.0	
Brazil	55.0		0.0	6.3	38.5		16.5	
Brunei	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Bulgaria	50.0	15.0	0.0	31.3	35.0	11.3	15.0	3.8
Burkina Faso	100.0		50.0	5.0	100.0		0.0	
Burundi	100.0		30.0		100.0		0.0	
Cameroon	80.0		230.0	10.0	52.0		28.0	
Canada	76.5	1.0	0.0	1.3	38.3	1.0	38.3	0.0
Central African Republic	30.0		16.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Chad	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Chile	31.5		0.0	8.0	22.1		9.5	
China	65.0	1.0	0.0	114.0	42.3	0.8	22.8	0.3
Colombia	124.2	124.0	0.0	12.5	74.5	124.0	49.7	0.0
Congo	30.0		0.0	10.0	21.0		9.0	
Costa Rica	45.0		1.0	0.0	31.5		13.5	
Côte d'Ivoire	15.0		200.0		11.3		3.8	
Croatia	45.0		0.0	13.1	31.5		13.5	
Cuba	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Cyprus	66.6		0.0		43.3		23.3	
Czech	21.2		0.0		10.6		10.6	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.1		0.0		0.1		0.0	
Djibouti	40.0		100.0		40.0		0.0	
Dominica	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Dominican Republic	40.0		0.0	9.4	28.0		12.0	
Ecuador	19.0	19.0	0.0	8.5	14.3	19.0	4.8	0.0
Egypt	5.0		0.0		3.8		1.3	
El Salvador	30.0		0.0	0.0	21.0		9.0	
Estonia	32.0		0.0	0.0	22.4		9.6	
European Communities	75.2		0.0	12.8	37.6		37.6	
Fiji	40.0		0.0		28.0		12.0	
FYR Macedonia	75.0		0.0	20.0	48.8		26.3	
Gabon	60.0		200.0	10.0	42.0		18.0	
Georgia	12.0		0.0	12.0	9.0		3.0	
Ghana	40.0		15.0	20.0	28.0		12.0	
Grenada	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Guatemala	106.0	5.0	0.0	2.0	68.9	5.0	37.1	0.0
Guinea	40.0		0.0		40.0		0.0	
Guinea Bissau	40.0		25.0		40.0		0.0	
Guyana	100.0		40.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Haiti	0.0		16.0		0.0		0.0	
Honduras	35.0		3.0	1.0	24.5		10.5	
Hong Kong, China	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Hungary	32.0	10.0	0.0	37.9	16.0	10.0	16.0	0.0

Table A.1. Tariff on Wheat (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Iceland	175.0	180.0	0.0	27.5	70.0	180.0	105.0	0.0
India	100.0		0.0	100.0	65.0		35.0	
Indonesia	27.0		0.0	1.7	18.9		8.1	
Israel	128.0		0.0	0.0	76.8		51.2	
Jamaica	100.0		15.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Japan	375.5	0.0	0.0	6.4	150.2	0.0	225.3	0.0
Jordan	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Kenya	100.0		0.0	35.0	65.0		35.0	
Korea, Republic of	1.8		0.0	3.8	1.4		0.5	
Krgyz Republic	10.0		0.0		7.5		2.5	
Kuwait	100.0		15.0		65.0		35.0	
Latvia	0.0		0.0	15.2	0.0		0.0	
Lesotho	200.0		0.0		200.0		0.0	
Liechtenstein	0.0	1.8	0.0		0.0		0.0	
Lithuania	40.0		0.0	10.9	28.0		12.0	
Macau, China	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Madagascar	30.0		250.0	5.0	30.0		0.0	
Malawi	125.0		0.0	0.0	125.0		0.0	
Malaysia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Maldives	30.0		1.0	15.0	30.0		0.0	
Mali	60.0		50.0	5.0	60.0		0.0	
Malta	92.1		0.0	1.0	59.8		32.2	
Mauritania	75.0		15.0		75.0		0.0	
Mauritius	37.0		17.0	0.0	25.9		11.1	
Mexico	67.0	50.0	0.0	67.0	43.6	50.0	23.5	0.0
Moldova	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Mongolia	20.0		0.0		15.0		5.0	
Morocco	170.0	144.0	15.0		102.0	144.0	68.0	0.0
Mozambique	100.0		100.0		100.0		0.0	
Myanmar	22.0		0.0		22.0		0.0	
Namibia	72.0		0.6		46.8		25.2	
New Zealand	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Nicaragua	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Niger	200.0		50.0	5.0	200.0		0.0	
Nigeria	150.0		0.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	
Norway	346.8	347.2	0.0	0.0	138.7	347.2	208.1	0.0
Oman	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
Pakistan	150.0		0.0	5.0	90.0		60.0	
Panama	3.0		0.0	1.0	2.3		0.8	
Papua New Guinea	20.0		0.0	11.0	15.0		5.0	
Paraguay	35.0		0.0	6.0	24.5		10.5	
Peru	68.0		0.0	18.4	44.2		23.8	
Philippines	30.0		0.0	6.5	21.0		9.0	
Poland	140.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	56.0	0.0	84.0	0.0
Qatar	12.0		0.0		9.0		3.0	
Romania	240.0		50.0	19.5	144.0		96.0	
Rwanda	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	100.0		18.0		65.0		35.0	
Saint Lucia	100.0		0.0		65.0		35.0	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	100.0		0.0		65.0		35.0	
Senegal	30.0		150.0	5.0	30.0		0.0	
Sierra Leone	40.0		20.0		40.0		0.0	
Singapore	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Slovak Republic	21.2		0.0		10.6		10.6	
Slovenia	73.3	4.5	0.0	4.5	36.7	4.5	36.7	0.0
Solomon Islands	15.0		0.0	5.0	15.0		0.0	

Table A.1. Tariff on Wheat (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
South Africa	72.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	36.0	0.0	36.0	0.0
Sri Lanka	50.0		0.0	0.0	35.0		15.0	
Suriname	20.0		50.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Swaziland	72.0		0.6		46.8		25.2	
Switzerland	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
Taiwan	6.5		0.0	6.5	3.9		2.6	
Tanzania	120.0		0.0	12.5	120.0		0.0	
Thailand	27.0		0.0	0.0	18.9		8.1	
The Gambia	110.0		10.0		110.0		0.0	
Togo	80.0		3.0	5.0	80.0		0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	100.0		15.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Tunisia	100.0	17.0	0.0	19.0	65.0	17.0	35.0	0.0
Turkey	180.0		0.0	27.5	108.0		72.0	
Uganda	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
United Arab Emirates	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
United States of America	2.2		0.0	0.0	1.3		0.9	
Uruguay	35.0		0.0	0.0	24.5		10.5	
Venezuela	117.9		0.0	11.0	76.6		41.3	
Zambia	45.0		0.0	5.0	45.0		0.0	
Zimbabwe	150.0		15.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	

Table A.2. Tariff Rate Quota in Wheat

Country	Uruguay Round TRQ		Doha Round TRQ		
	Import/TRQ	Level	Level	Expansion	Impact
	Percent	Thousand Metric Tons			
Bulgaria	35.1	150.0	170.7	20.7	0.0
Canada	107.3	226.9	773.2	546.3	529.9
China	7.9	9636.0	9636.0	0.0	0.0
Colombia	168.5	692.1	692.1	0.0	0.0
Ecuador	99.0	480.0	480.0	0.0	0.0
Guatemala	271.5	160.0	160.0	0.0	0.0
Hungary	136.4	48.6	274.8	226.2	208.5
Iceland	187.5	7.1			0.0
Japan	102.7	5740.0	5740.0	0.0	0.0
Liechtenstein		70.0			
Mexico	490.6	604.6	604.6	0.0	0.0
Morocco	208443.2	1.6	392.5	391.0	0.0
Norway	95.1	239.8	239.8	0.0	0.0
Poland	163.3	280.0	969.4	689.4	512.1
Slovenia	125.8	80.0	80.0	0.0	0.0
South Africa	587.1	108.3	266.7	158.5	0.0
Tunisia	224.6	600.0	600.0	0.0	0.0
Total		19125.0	21079.9	2032.1	1250.5

Note: For Iceland and Liechtenstein, the Doha TRQ commitment levels were not calculated due to lack of Consumption data.

Table A.3. Export Subsidy in Wheat

Country	Export/Limit	Uruguay Round Maximum Limit	
		Expenditure	Level
	Percent	Million Dollar	Thousand Metric Tons
Bulgaria	485.4	2.2	116.8
Canada	198.6	133.6	8851.8
Czech	833.3	3.5	59.9
European Communities	109.5	1046.8	13436.4
Hungary	104.8	4.7	1141.0
Mexico	166.2	9.0	332.1
Romania	385.1	0.0	158.4
Slovak Republic	147.4	2.5	67.8
South Africa	45.2	10.0	502.3
Turkey	304.4	27.4	493.8
United States of America	194.4	363.8	14522.1
Total		1603.4	39682.4

Table A.4. Tariff on Rice

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Albania	5.0		0.0	5.0	3.8		1.3	
Angola	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Antigua and Barbuda	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Argentina	35.0		3.0	11.5	24.5		10.5	
Armenia	15.0		0.0	0.0	11.3		3.8	
Australia	1.0		0.0	0.0	0.8		0.3	
Bahrain, Kingdom of	35.0		0.0		24.5		10.5	
Bangladesh	200.0		2.5	22.5	200.0		0.0	
Barbados	100.0		70.0	25.0	65.0		35.0	
Belize	110.0		0.0	25.0	71.5		38.5	
Benin	60.0		19.0	10.0	60.0		0.0	
Bolivia	40.0		0.0	10.0	28.0		12.0	
Botswana	20.0		0.0		15.0		5.0	
Brazil	55.0		0.0	12.1	38.5		16.5	
Brunei	50.0		0.0	0.0	35.0		15.0	
Bulgaria	15.0		0.0	15.1	11.3		3.8	
Burkina Faso	100.0		50.0		100.0		0.0	
Burundi	100.0		30.0		100.0		0.0	
Cameron	80.0		230.0		52.0		28.0	
Canada	1.1		0.0	0.0	0.8		0.3	
Central African Republic	30.0		16.0	20.0	30.0		0.0	
Chad	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Chile	25.0		0.0	8.0	17.5		7.5	
China	65.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	42.3	0.8	22.8	0.3
Colombia	189.0	80.0	0.0	41.0	113.4	80.0	75.6	0.0
Congo	30.0		0.0		21.0		9.0	
Costa Rica	35.0	35.0	1.0	35.0	24.5	35.0	10.5	0.0
Côte d'Ivoire	15.0		200.0	12.0	11.3		3.8	
Croatia	2.0		0.0	2.0	1.5		0.5	
Cuba	40.0		0.0	20.0	28.0		12.0	
Cyprus	337.5		0.0		202.5		135.0	
Czech	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Djibouti	40.0		100.0		40.0		0.0	
Dominica	150.0		0.0	25.0	90.0		60.0	
Dominican Republic	40.0		0.0	20.0	28.0		12.0	
Ecuador	67.5		0.0	18.5	43.9		23.6	
Egypt	20.0		0.0		15.0		5.0	
El Salvador	40.0		0.0	40.0	28.0		12.0	
Estonia	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
European Communities	195.8		0.0		117.5		78.3	
Fiji	40.0		0.0		28.0		12.0	
FYR Macedonia	35.0		0.0		24.5		10.5	
Gabon	60.0		200.0	20.0	42.0		18.0	
Georgia	10.0		0.0	12.0	7.5		2.5	
Ghana	99.0		0.0	15.9	64.4		34.7	
Grenada	25.0		0.0	25.0	17.5		7.5	
Guatemala	90.0	30.0	0.0	20.0	58.5	30.0	31.5	0.0
Guinea	40.0		0.0		40.0		0.0	
Guinea Bissau	40.0		25.0		40.0		0.0	
Guyana	100.0		40.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Haiti	50.0		16.0		50.0		0.0	
Honduras	35.0		3.0	45.0	24.5		10.5	
Hong Kong, China	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Hungary	39.6	25.0	0.0	51.2	25.7	25.0	13.9	0.0

Table A.4. Tariff on Rice (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Iceland	175.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	105.0	0.0	70.0	0.0
India	0.0		0.0	78.8	0.0		0.0	
Indonesia	160.0	90.0	0.0	21.0	96.0	90.0	64.0	0.0
Israel	7.6		0.0	4.4	5.7		1.9	
Jamaica	100.0		15.0		65.0		35.0	
Japan	0.0	0.0	695.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jordan	5.0		0.0	5.0	3.8		1.3	
Kenya	100.0		0.0	35.0	65.0		35.0	
Korea, Republic of	0.0	5.0	0.0		0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Krgyz Republic	10.0		0.0		7.5		2.5	
Kuwait	100.0		15.0		65.0		35.0	
Latvia	63.9		0.0	0.5	41.5		22.4	
Lesotho	200.0		0.0		200.0		0.0	
Liechtenstein	103.9		0.0		62.3		41.6	
Lithuania	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
Macao, China	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Madagascar	30.0		250.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Malawi	125.0		0.0	0.0	125.0		0.0	
Malaysia	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Maldives	30.0		1.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Mali	60.0		50.0	10.0	60.0		0.0	
Malta	395.3		0.0	0.0	237.2		158.1	
Mauritania	75.0		15.0		75.0		0.0	
Mauritius	37.0		17.0	15.0	25.9		11.1	
Mexico	45.0		0.0	20.0	31.5		13.5	
Moldova	5.0		0.0	5.0	3.8		1.3	
Mongolia	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
Morocco	195.0	177.0	15.0		117.0	177.0	78.0	0.0
Mozambique	100.0		300.0		100.0		0.0	
Myanmar	10.0		0.0		10.0		0.0	
Namibia	5.0		0.0		3.8		1.3	
New Zealand	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Nicaragua	60.0	40.0	0.0	55.0	42.0	40.0	18.0	0.0
Niger	50.0		50.0	10.0	50.0		0.0	
Nigeria	150.0		80.0	100.0	90.0		60.0	
Norway	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Oman	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
Pakistan	100.0		0.0	25.0	65.0		35.0	
Panama	90.0	15.0	0.0	97.2	58.5	15.0	31.5	0.0
Papua New Guinea	20.0		0.0	4.2	15.0		5.0	
Paraguay	35.0		0.0	11.5	24.5		10.5	
Peru	68.0		0.0	25.0	44.2		23.8	
Philippines	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poland	204.2	15.0	0.0	1.5	122.5	15.0	81.7	0.0
Qatar	15.0		3.0		11.3		3.8	
Romania	120.0		0.5	12.7	78.0		42.0	
Rwanda	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	50.0		18.0		35.0		15.0	
Saint Lucia	130.0		0.0		78.0		52.0	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	130.0		0.0		78.0		52.0	
Senegal	30.0		150.0	12.7	30.0		0.0	
Sierra Leone	40.0		0.0	32.0	40.0		0.0	
Singapore	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Slovak Republic	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Slovenia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Solomon Islands	80.0		0.0	25.0	80.0		0.0	

Table A.4. Tariff on Rice (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
South Africa	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Sri Lanka	50.0		0.0	35.2	35.0		15.0	
Suriname	20.0		50.0	24.8	15.0		5.0	
Swaziland	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Switzerland	103.9		0.0	0.0	62.3		41.6	
Taiwan	0.0	0.0	395.7		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tanzania	120.0		0.0	24.9	120.0		0.0	
Thailand	52.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	36.4	21.0	15.6	9.0
The Gambia	110.0		10.0		110.0		0.0	
Togo	80.0		7.2	10.0	80.0		0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	100.0		15.0	24.9	65.0		35.0	
Tunisia	60.0		0.0	27.0	42.0		18.0	
Turkey	45.0		0.0	45.5	31.5		13.5	
Uganda	80.0		0.0	14.9	80.0		0.0	
United Arab Emirates	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
United States of America	6.8		0.0	6.8	5.1		1.7	
Uruguay	55.0		0.0	11.5	38.5		16.5	
Venezuela	122.0	40.0	0.0	19.0	73.2	40.0	48.8	0.0
Zambia	125.0		0.0	5.0	125.0		0.0	
Zimbabwe	25.0		0.0	0.0	17.5		7.5	

Table A.5. Tariff Rate Quota in Rice

Country	Uruguay Round TRQ		Doha Round TRQ		
	Import/TRQ	Level	Level	Expansion	Impact
	Percent	Thousand Metric Tons			
China	4.3	5320.0	8205.6	2885.6	0.0
Colombia	114.6	75.1	107.4	32.3	21.3
Costa Rica	542.3	9.1	15.5	6.4	0.0
Guatemala	190.3	14.0	14.0	0.0	0.0
Hungary	234.1	19.4	19.4	0.0	0.0
Iceland	181.8	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Indonesia	3212.0	70.0	2328.7	2258.7	80.3
Japan	96.1	682.0	795.0	113.0	0.0
Korea, Republic of	68.5	205.2	313.6	108.4	0.0
Morocco	23236.1	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.1
Nicaragua	458.3	11.0	12.9	2.0	0.0
Panama	72.7	8.5	8.7	0.2	0.0
Philippines	319.1	238.9	582.5	343.6	0.0
Poland	78.5	120.0	120.0	0.0	0.0
Taiwan	8.1	127.4	127.4	0.0	0.0
Thailand	0.3	249.8	627.2	377.5	0.0
Venezuela	688.8	0.0	27.9	27.9	27.7
Total		7150.9	13308.3	6157.4	129.4

Table A.6. Export Subsidy in Rice

Country	Export/Limit	Uruguay Round Maximum Limit	
		Expenditure	Level
	Percent	Million Dollar	Thousand Metric Tons
Colombia	0.4	89.9	16.3
European Communities	225.8	36.5	145.1
Indonesia	1.0	21.5	257.8
United States of America	6939.7	2.4	38.6
Uruguay	1641.9	1.1	45.7
Venezuela	3799.0	0.2	1.1
Total		151.7	504.5

Table A.7. Tariff on Corn

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Albania	5.0		0.0	5.0	3.8		1.3	
Angola	55.0		0.0		55.0		0.0	
Antigua and Barbuda	100.0		0.0	20.0	65.0		35.0	
Argentina	3.8		3.0	3.4	2.9		1.0	
Armenia	15.0		0.0	0.0	11.3		3.8	
Australia	1.0		0.0	0.0	0.6		0.4	
Bahrain, Kingdom of	35.0		0.0	5.0	24.5		10.5	
Bangladesh	200.0		0.0	0.0	200.0		0.0	
Barbados	100.0		70.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Belize	110.0		0.0	30.8	71.5		38.5	
Benin	60.0		0.0	5.0	60.0		0.0	
Bolivia	40.0		0.0	10.0	28.0		12.0	
Botswana	33.0		6.0		23.1		9.9	
Brazil	55.0		0.0	10.4	38.5		16.5	
Brunei	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Bulgaria	12.5	5.0	0.0	11.1	9.4	5.0	3.1	0.0
Burkina Faso	100.0		50.0	5.0	100.0		0.0	
Burundi	100.0		30.0		100.0		0.0	
Cameroon	80.0		230.0	0.0	52.0		28.0	
Canada	1.5		0.0	0.0	0.9		0.6	
Central African Republic	30.0		16.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Chad	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Chile	25.0		0.0	8.0	17.5		7.5	
China	65.0	1.0	0.0	56.9	42.3	0.8	22.8	0.3
Colombia	193.9	194.0	0.0	14.9	116.3	194.0	77.6	0.0
Congo	30.0		0.0	0.0	21.0		9.0	
Costa Rica	45.0	15.0	1.0	9.2	31.5	15.0	13.5	0.0
Côte d'Ivoire	15.0		200.0		11.3		3.8	
Croatia	16.0		0.0	19.0	12.0		4.0	
Cuba	40.0		0.0	9.2	28.0		12.0	
Cyprus	78.2		0.0		50.8		27.4	
Czech	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	20.0		0.0		20.0		0.0	
Djibouti	40.0		100.0		40.0		0.0	
Dominica	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Dominican Republic	40.0		0.0	5.0	28.0		12.0	
Ecuador	25.0	25.0	0.0	16.9	17.5	25.0	7.5	0.0
Egypt	5.0		0.0		3.8		1.3	
El Salvador	40.0	40.0	0.0	10.8	28.0	40.0	12.0	0.0
Estonia	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
European Communities	100.0		0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	60.0	0.0
Fiji	40.0		0.0		28.0		12.0	
FYR Macedonia	0.0		0.0	14.7	0.0		0.0	
Gabon	60.0		200.0	30.0	42.0		18.0	
Georgia	12.0		0.0	12.0	9.0		3.0	
Ghana	40.0		0.0	20.0	28.0		12.0	
Grenada	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Guatemala	75.0	30.0	0.0	23.6	48.8	30.0	26.3	0.0
Guinea	40.0		0.0		40.0		0.0	
Guinea Bissau	40.0		25.0		40.0		0.0	
Guyana	100.0		40.0	30.0	65.0		35.0	
Haiti	50.0		16.0		50.0		0.0	
Honduras	35.0		3.0	18.7	24.5		10.5	
Hong Kong, China	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Hungary	32.0	3.0	0.0	35.1	16.0	1.8	16.0	1.2

Table A.7. Tariff on Corn (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Iceland	175.0	180.0	0.0	27.5	70.0	180.0	105.0	0.0
India	0.0		0.0	61.2	0.0		0.0	
Indonesia	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Israel	38.0		0.0	0.0	26.6		11.4	
Jamaica	80.0		80.0	0.0	52.0		28.0	
Japan	107.9		0.0	7.6	43.1		64.7	
Jordan	5.0		0.0	5.0	3.8		1.3	
Kenya	100.0		0.0	34.6	65.0		35.0	
Korea, Republic of	328.0	3.0	0.0	2.7	196.8	3.0	131.2	0.0
Krgyz Republic	10.0		0.0		7.5		2.5	
Kuwait	100.0		15.0		65.0		35.0	
Latvia	0.0		0.0	0.5	0.0		0.0	
Lesotho	200.0		0.0		200.0		0.0	
Liechtenstein	0.0	1.4	0.0		0.0		0.0	
Lithuania	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
Macau, China	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Madagascar	30.0		250.0	5.0	30.0		0.0	
Malawi	125.0		0.0	0.0	125.0		0.0	
Malaysia	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
Maldives	30.0		1.0	15.0	30.0		0.0	
Mali	60.0		50.0	0.0	60.0		0.0	
Malta	63.2		0.0	0.0	41.1		22.1	
Mauritania	75.0		15.0		75.0		0.0	
Mauritius	37.0		0.0	15.0	25.9		11.1	
Mexico	194.0	50.0	0.0	74.7	116.4	50.0	77.6	0.0
Moldova	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Mongolia	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
Morocco	122.0	122.0	7.5		73.2	122.0	48.8	0.0
Mozambique	100.0		100.0		100.0		0.0	
Myanmar	10.0		0.0		10.0		0.0	
Namibia	50.0		0.6		35.0		15.0	
New Zealand	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Nicaragua	60.0	40.0	0.0	12.9	42.0	28.0	18.0	12.0
Niger	200.0		50.0	5.0	200.0		0.0	
Nigeria	150.0		0.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	
Norway	342.9	343.2	0.0	0.0	137.2	343.2	205.7	0.0
Oman	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Pakistan	150.0		0.0	5.2	90.0		60.0	
Panama	99.0	15.0	0.0	7.9	64.4	15.0	34.7	0.0
Papua New Guinea	20.0		0.0	11.0	15.0		5.0	
Paraguay	35.0		0.0	2.9	24.5		10.5	
Peru	68.0		0.0	14.5	44.2		23.8	
Philippines	50.0		0.0	33.8	35.0		15.0	
Poland	114.9		0.0	16.2	46.0		69.0	
Qatar	10.0		0.0		7.5		2.5	
Romania	240.0		50.0	17.9	144.0		96.0	
Rwanda	80.0		0.0	5.0	80.0		0.0	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	100.0		18.0		65.0		35.0	
Saint Lucia	100.0		0.0		65.0		35.0	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	100.0		0.0		65.0		35.0	
Senegal	30.0		150.0	5.0	30.0		0.0	
Sierra Leone	40.0		20.0		40.0		0.0	
Singapore	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Slovak Republic	17.0		0.0		8.5		8.5	
Slovenia	94.6	7.7	0.0	7.7	37.8	7.7	56.7	0.0
Solomon Islands	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	

Table A.7. Tariff on Corn (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
South Africa	50.0	0.0	22.5	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0
Sri Lanka	50.0		0.0	5.0	35.0		15.0	
Suriname	20.0		50.0	5.0	15.0		5.0	
Swaziland	50.0		22.5		35.0		15.0	
Switzerland	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.6
Taiwan	0.0		0.0	1.0	0.0		0.0	
Tanzania	120.0		0.0	15.8	120.0		0.0	
Thailand	73.0	20.0	9.9	0.0	47.5	20.0	25.6	0.0
The Gambia	110.0		10.0		110.0		0.0	
Togo	80.0		3.0	5.0	80.0		0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	100.0		15.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Tunisia	17.0		0.0	17.0	12.8		4.3	
Turkey	180.0		0.0	55.9	108.0		72.0	
Uganda	80.0		0.0	4.8	80.0		0.0	
United Arab Emirates	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
United States of America	2.3		0.0	0.0	1.4		0.9	
Uruguay	55.0		0.0	0.0	38.5		16.5	
Venezuela	121.5		0.0	14.8	72.9		48.6	
Zambia	125.0		0.0	5.0	125.0		0.0	
Zimbabwe	150.0		15.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	

Table A.8. Tariff Rate Quota in Corn

Country	Uruguay Round TRQ		Doha Round TRQ		
	Import/TRQ	Level	Level	Expansion	Impact
	Percent	Thousand Metric Tons			
Bulgaria	66.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
China	1.0	7200.0	7876.0	676.0	0.0
Colombia	7348.7	25.2	191.3	166.0	0.0
Costa Rica	808.0	63.0	63.0	0.0	0.0
Ecuador	1141.7	19.7	38.0	18.3	0.0
El Salvador	1363.0	28.3	64.6	36.3	0.0
European Communities	135.1	2000.0	4016.7	2016.7	1315.7
Guatemala	618.0	88.7	110.9	22.2	0.0
Hungary	1.9	222.9	475.0	252.0	0.0
Iceland	1166.6	1.7			0.0
Korea, Republic of	142.3	6102.1	6102.1	0.0	0.0
Liechtenstein		70.0			
Mexico	198.1	2501.0	2501.0	0.0	0.0
Morocco	411448.1	0.2	65.6	65.4	0.0
Nicaragua	0.4	19320.0	19320.0	0.0	0.0
Norway	214.4	21.3	21.3	0.0	0.0
Panama	177.6	150.0	150.0	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	191.4	120.0	120.0	0.0	0.0
South Africa	148.1	269.0	810.3	541.3	412.0
Thailand	318.1	54.7	286.6	231.9	112.6
Total		38357.7	42312.1	4026.1	1840.2

For Iceland and Liechtenstein, the Doha TRQ commitment levels were not calculated due to lack of Consumption data.

Table A.9. Export Subsidy in Corn

Country	Export/Limit	Uruguay Round Maximum Limit	
		Expenditure	Level
	Percent	Million Dollar	Thousand Metric Tons
Canada	62.0	5.1	361.0
Hungary	1070.7	0.5	164.0
Mexico	1.0	102.9	2520.0
Romania	280.4	0.0	77.4
Slovak Republic	145.8	1.5	41.2
South Africa	88.2	10.6	1475.1
United States of America	5300.6	27.2	921.2
Venezuela	1.1	0.1	0.7
Total		147.9	5560.6

Table A.10. Tariff on Barley

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Albania	5.0		0.0	5.0	3.8		1.3	
Angola	55.0		0.0		55.0		0.0	
Antigua and Barbuda	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Argentina	35.0		0.0	9.4	24.5		10.5	
Armenia	15.0		0.0	0.0	11.3		3.8	
Australia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Bahrain, Kingdom of	35.0		0.0	5.0	24.5		10.5	
Bangladesh	200.0		0.0	0.0	200.0		0.0	
Barbados	100.0		70.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Belize	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Benin	60.0		0.0	0.0	60.0		0.0	
Bolivia	40.0		0.0	10.0	28.0		12.0	
Botswana	21.0		0.0		14.7		6.3	
Brazil	55.0		0.0	9.4	38.5		16.5	
Brunei	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Bulgaria	25.0	15.0	0.0	13.2	17.5	15.0	7.5	0.0
Burkina Faso	100.0		50.0	0.0	100.0		0.0	
Burundi	100.0		30.0		100.0		0.0	
Cameroon	80.0		230.0	0.0	52.0		28.0	
Canada	21.3	0.6	0.0	0.6	10.7	0.4	10.7	0.3
Central African Republic	30.0		16.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Chad	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Chile	25.0		0.0	8.0	17.5		7.5	
China	3.0		0.0	91.2	2.3		0.8	
Colombia	144.0	144.0	0.0	10.0	86.4	144.0	57.6	0.0
Congo	30.0		0.0	0.0	21.0		9.0	
Costa Rica	5.0		1.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
Côte d'Ivoire	15.0		200.0		11.3		3.8	
Croatia	23.0		0.0	10.0	16.1		6.9	
Cuba	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Cyprus	170.0		0.0		102.0		68.0	
Czech	21.2		0.0		10.6		10.6	
Democratic Republic of the Congo								
Djibouti	40.0		100.0		40.0		0.0	
Dominica	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Dominican Republic	40.0		0.0	10.0	28.0		12.0	
Ecuador	25.0		0.0	11.0	17.5		7.5	
Egypt	10.0		0.0		7.5		2.5	
El Salvador	25.0		0.0	0.0	17.5		7.5	
Estonia	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
European Communities	85.3		0.0	0.0	42.7		42.7	
Fiji	40.0		0.0		28.0		12.0	
FYR Macedonia	10.0		0.0	15.0	7.5		2.5	
Gabon	60.0		200.0	0.0	42.0		18.0	
Georgia	12.0		0.0	12.0	9.0		3.0	
Ghana	99.0		0.0	20.0	64.4		34.7	
Grenada	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Guatemala	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Guinea	40.0		0.0		40.0		0.0	
Guinea Bissau	40.0		25.0		40.0		0.0	
Guyana	100.0		40.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Haiti	10.0		16.0		10.0		0.0	
Honduras	35.0		3.0	1.0	24.5		10.5	
Hong Kong, China	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Hungary	32.8	3.0	0.0	33.8	16.4	1.8	16.4	1.2

Table A.10. Tariff on Barley (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Iceland	175.0	180.0	0.0	27.5	70.0	72.0	105.0	108.0
India	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Indonesia	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Israel	76.0		0.0	0.0	49.4		26.6	
Jamaica	100.0		15.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Japan	328.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	131.3	0.0	197.0	0.0
Jordan	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Kenya	100.0		0.0	35.0	65.0		35.0	
Korea, Republic of	299.7	20.0	0.0	17.5	179.8	20.0	119.9	0.0
Krgyz Republic	10.0		0.0		7.5		2.5	
Kuwait	100.0		15.0		65.0		35.0	
Latvia	0.0		0.0	25.3	0.0		0.0	
Lesotho	200.0		0.0		200.0		0.0	
Liechtenstein	0.0	2.0	0.0		0.0		0.0	
Lithuania	40.0		0.0	30.0	28.0		12.0	
Macau, China	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Madagascar	30.0		250.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Malawi	50.0		20.0	0.0	50.0		0.0	
Malaysia	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
Maldives	30.0		1.0	15.0	30.0		0.0	
Mali	60.0		50.0	0.0	60.0		0.0	
Malta	67.2		0.0	0.0	43.7		23.5	
Mauritania	75.0		15.0		75.0		0.0	
Mauritius	122.0		17.0	15.0	73.2		48.8	
Mexico	115.2		0.0	82.0	74.9		40.3	
Moldova	10.0		0.0	15.0	7.5		2.5	
Mongolia	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
Morocco	113.0		7.5		73.5		39.6	
Mozambique	100.0		100.0		100.0		0.0	
Myanmar	10.0		0.0		10.0		0.0	
Namibia	41.0		0.0		28.7		12.3	
New Zealand	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.0		2.0	
Nicaragua	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Niger	200.0		50.0	0.0	200.0		0.0	
Nigeria	150.0		0.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	
Norway	318.0	318.0	0.0	0.0	127.2	127.2	190.8	190.8
Oman	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
Pakistan	100.0		0.0	5.0	65.0		35.0	
Panama	3.0		0.0	1.0	2.3		0.8	
Papua New Guinea	45.0		0.0	0.0	31.5		13.5	
Paraguay	35.0		0.0	9.0	24.5		10.5	
Peru	30.0		0.0	14.5	21.0		9.0	
Philippines	30.0		0.0	10.0	21.0		9.0	
Poland	136.3	0.0	0.0	19.8	54.5	0.0	81.8	0.0
Qatar	12.0		0.0		9.0		3.0	
Romania	240.0		50.0	25.0	144.0		96.0	
Rwanda	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	100.0		18.0		65.0		35.0	
Saint Lucia	100.0		0.0		65.0		35.0	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	100.0		0.0		65.0		35.0	
Senegal	30.0		150.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Sierra Leone	40.0		20.0		40.0		0.0	
Singapore	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Slovak Republic	21.2		0.0		10.6		10.6	
Slovenia		7.7	0.0	6.4				
Solomon Islands	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	

Table A.10. Tariff on Barley (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
South Africa	41.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	20.5	0.0	20.5	0.0
Sri Lanka	50.0		0.0	10.0	35.0		15.0	
Suriname	20.0		50.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Swaziland	41.0		0.0		28.7		12.3	
Switzerland	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Taiwan	1.0		0.0	1.5	0.6		0.4	
Tanzania	120.0		0.0	12.5	120.0		0.0	
Thailand	27.0		0.0	0.0	18.9		8.1	
The Gambia	110.0		10.0		110.0		0.0	
Togo	80.0		3.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	100.0		15.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Tunisia	75.0		0.0	17.0	48.8		26.3	
Turkey	180.0		0.0	42.5	108.0		72.0	
Uganda	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
United Arab Emirates	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
United States of America	1.2		0.0	0.0	0.7		0.5	
Uruguay	55.0		0.0	9.3	38.5		16.5	
Venezuela	114.0		0.0	10.0	74.1		39.9	
Zambia	45.0		0.0	5.0	45.0		0.0	
Zimbabwe	150.0		15.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	

Table A.11. Tariff Rate Quota in Barley

Country	Uruguay Round TRQ		Doha Round TRQ		
	Import/TRQ	Level	Level	Expansion	Impact
	Percent	Thousand Metric Tons			
Bulgaria	140.0	10.0	31.9	21.9	17.9
Canada	14.3	399.0	1110.6	711.6	0.0
Colombia	158.8	90.1	90.1	0.0	0.0
Hungary	58.4	109.1	109.1	0.0	0.0
Iceland	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	
Japan	108.7	1369.0	1369.0	0.0	0.0
Korea, Republic of	414.2	23.6	32.8	9.3	0.0
Liechtenstein		70.0			
Norway	19.4	58.5	65.0	6.5	0.0
Poland	100.0	201.7	346.7	145.0	0.0
Slovenia	81.0	70.0	70.0	0.0	0.0
South Africa	957.5	14.6	26.0	11.5	0.0
Total		2416.0	3251.7	905.8	17.9

For Iceland, Liechtenstein and Republic of Korea, the Doha TRQ commitment levels were not calculated due to lack of Consumption data.

Table A.12. Export Subsidy in Barley

Country	Export/Limit	Uruguay Round Maximum Limit	
		Expenditure	Level
	Percent	Million Dollar	Thousand Metric Tons
Canada	88.7	25.8	1808.0
Czech	1318.1	0.3	5.6
European Communities	102.1	592.9	7080.0
Romania	379.8	0.0	54.5
South Africa	0.0	0.0	6.4
Turkey	242.3	4.7	113.1
United States of America	155.8	15.5	524.3
Total		639.3	9591.9

Table A.13. Tariff on Sorghum

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Albania	5.0		0.0	5.0	3.8		1.3	
Angola	55.0		0.0		55.0		0.0	
Antigua and Barbuda	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Argentina	3.8		3.0	5.3	2.9		1.0	
Armenia	15.0		0.0	0.0	11.3		3.8	
Australia	1.0		0.0	0.0	0.6		0.4	
Bahrain, Kingdom of	35.0		0.0	5.0	24.5		10.5	
Bangladesh	200.0		0.0	0.0	200.0		0.0	
Barbados	100.0		70.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Belize	100.0		0.0	20.0	65.0		35.0	
Benin	60.0		0.0	0.0	60.0		0.0	
Bolivia	40.0		0.0	10.0	28.0		12.0	
Botswana	33.0		3.8		23.1		9.9	
Brazil	55.0		0.0	5.3	38.5		16.5	
Brunei	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Bulgaria	15.0		0.0	11.5	11.3		3.8	
Burkina Faso	100.0		100.0	0.0	100.0		0.0	
Burundi	100.0		30.0		100.0		0.0	
Cameroon	80.0		230.0	0.0	52.0		28.0	
Canada	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Central African Republic	30.0		16.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Chad	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Chile	25.0		0.0	8.0	17.5		7.5	
China	2.0		0.0	1.4	1.5		0.5	
Colombia	132.3	132.0	0.0	10.0	79.4	79.2	52.9	52.8
Congo	30.0		0.0	0.0	21.0		9.0	
Costa Rica	45.0		1.0	7.0	31.5		13.5	
Côte d'Ivoire	15.0		200.0		11.3		3.8	
Croatia	5.0		0.0	5.0	3.8		1.3	
Cuba	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Cyprus	79.5		0.0		51.7		27.8	
Czech	17.0		0.0		8.5		8.5	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	20.0		0.0		20.0		0.0	
Djibouti	40.0		100.0		40.0		0.0	
Dominica	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Dominican Republic	40.0		0.0	5.0	28.0		12.0	
Ecuador	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	17.5	7.5	7.5
Egypt	10.0		0.0		7.5		2.5	
El Salvador	40.0		0.0	7.5	28.0		12.0	
Estonia	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
European Communities	98.5		0.0	4.8	39.4	0.0	59.1	0.0
Fiji	40.0		0.0		28.0		12.0	
FYR Macedonia	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
Gabon	0.0		200.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Georgia	12.0		0.0	12.0	9.0		3.0	
Ghana	99.0		0.0	20.0	64.4		34.7	
Grenada	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Guatemala	90.0	45.0	0.0	10.0	58.5	31.5	31.5	13.5
Guinea	40.0		0.0		40.0		0.0	
Guinea Bissau	40.0		0.0		40.0		0.0	
Guyana	100.0		40.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Haiti	50.0		16.0		50.0		0.0	
Honduras	35.0		3.0	10.5	24.5		10.5	
Hong Kong, China	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Hungary	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	

Table A.13. Tariff on Sorghum (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Iceland	175.0		0.0	0.0	70.0		105.0	
India	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Indonesia	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Israel	7.6		0.0	0.0	5.7		1.9	
Jamaica	100.0		15.0	20.0	65.0		35.0	
Japan	3.0		0.0	1.0	1.8		1.2	
Jordan	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Kenya	100.0		0.0	15.0	65.0		35.0	
Korea, Republic of	9.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	6.8	3.0	2.3	0.0
Krgyz Republic	5.0		0.0		3.8		1.3	
Kuwait	100.0		15.0		65.0		35.0	
Latvia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Lesotho	200.0		0.0		200.0		0.0	
Liechtenstein	1.3	2.4	0.0		0.8		0.5	
Lithuania	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Macau, China	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Madagascar	30.0		250.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Malawi	125.0		0.0	0.0	125.0		0.0	
Malaysia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Maldives	30.0		1.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Mali	60.0		50.0	0.0	60.0		0.0	
Malta	66.1		0.0	0.0	43.0		23.1	
Mauritania	75.0		15.0		75.0		0.0	
Mauritius	122.0		17.0	15.0	73.2		48.8	
Mexico	45.0		0.0	7.5	31.5		13.5	
Moldova	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
Mongolia								
Morocco	165.0	165.0	15.0		99.0	99.0	66.0	66.0
Mozambique	100.0		100.0		100.0		0.0	
Myanmar	10.0		0.0		10.0		0.0	
Namibia	33.0		0.8		23.1		9.9	
New Zealand	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Nicaragua	60.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	42.0	28.0	18.0	12.0
Niger	200.0		50.0	5.0	200.0		0.0	
Nigeria	150.0		0.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	
Norway	0.0	327.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	327.0	0.0	0.0
Oman	15.0		0.0	0.0	11.3		3.8	
Pakistan	100.0		0.0	10.0	65.0		35.0	
Panama	25.0		0.0	7.5	17.5		7.5	
Papua New Guinea	45.0		0.0	11.0	31.5		13.5	
Paraguay	35.0		0.0	5.0	24.5		10.5	
Peru	68.0		0.0	14.5	44.2		23.8	
Philippines	40.0		0.0	10.0	28.0		12.0	
Poland	8.0		0.0	2.1	4.8		3.2	
Qatar	12.0		0.0		9.0		3.0	
Romania	18.0		50.0	0.0	13.5		4.5	
Rwanda	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	100.0		18.0		65.0		35.0	
Saint Lucia	100.0		0.0		65.0		35.0	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	100.0		0.0		65.0		35.0	
Senegal	30.0		150.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Sierra Leone	40.0		20.0		40.0		0.0	
Singapore	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Slovak Republic	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Slovenia			0.0	0.0				
Solomon Islands	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	

Table A.13. Tariff on Sorghum (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
South Africa	33.0	0.0	3.8	3.0	16.5	0.0	16.5	0.0
Sri Lanka	50.0		0.0	0.0	35.0		15.0	
Suriname	20.0		50.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Swaziland	33.0		3.8		23.1		9.9	
Switzerland	1.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.5	0.9
Taiwan	0.0		0.0	1.0	0.0		0.0	
Tanzania	120.0		0.0	12.5	120.0		0.0	
Thailand	27.0		0.0	0.0	18.9		8.1	
The Gambia	110.0		10.0		110.0		0.0	
Togo	80.0		3.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	100.0		15.0	20.0	65.0		35.0	
Tunisia	75.0		0.0	31.5	48.8		26.3	
Turkey	180.0		0.0	30.0	108.0		72.0	
Uganda	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
United Arab Emirates	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
United States of America	1.9		0.0	0.0	1.1		0.8	
Uruguay	35.0		0.0	0.3	24.5		10.5	
Venezuela	88.2		0.0	10.0	57.3		30.9	
Zambia	125.0		0.0	0.0	125.0		0.0	
Zimbabwe	150.0		15.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	

Table A.14. Tariff Rate Quota in Sorghum

Country	Uruguay Round TRQ		Doha Round TRQ		
	Import/TRQ	Level	Level	Expansion	Impact
	Percent	Thousand Metric Tons			
Colombia	12.7	29.0	29.0	0.0	0.0
Ecuador	0.0	12.3	12.3	0.0	0.0
European Communities	35.3	300.0	300.0	0.0	0.0
Guatemala	0.0	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0
Korea, Republic of	29197.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0
Liechtenstein		70.0			
Morocco	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	
Nicaragua	0.0	13800.0	13800.0	0.0	0.0
Norway	123.7	35.0	35.0	0.0	0.0
South Africa	135.8	21.1	22.3	1.2	0.0
Total		14272.0	14204.5	2.5	0.0

For Liechtenstein, the Doha TRQ commitment levels were not calculated due to lack of Consumption data.

Table A.15. Export Subsidy in Sorghum

Country	Export/Limit	Uruguay Round Maximum Limit	
		Expenditure	Level
	Percent	Million Dollar	Thousand Metric Tons
Mexico	0.0	13.3	431.0
South Africa	430.7	0.0	10.9
United States of America	5386.3	3.4	115.1
Total		16.7	557.0

Table A.16. Tariff on Oats (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Iceland	175.0	180.0	0.0	27.5	70.0		35.0	
India	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		0.0	
Indonesia	40.0		0.0	5.0	28.0		0.0	
Israel	38.0		0.0	0.0	26.6		0.0	
Jamaica	100.0		15.0	0.0	65.0		0.0	
Japan	8.5		0.0	0.0	5.1		0.0	
Jordan	10.0		0.0	10.0	7.5		0.0	
Kenya	100.0		0.0	15.0	65.0		0.0	
Korea, Republic of	9.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	6.8		0.0	
Krgyz Republic	10.0		0.0		7.5		23.9	
Kuwait	100.0		15.0		65.0		0.0	
Latvia	0.0		0.0	17.0	0.0		48.8	
Lesotho	200.0		0.0		200.0		13.5	
Liechtenstein	0.0	1.6	0.0		0.0		10.2	
Lithuania	40.0		0.0	28.2	28.0		0.0	
Macau, China	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Madagascar	30.0		250.0	5.0	30.0		9.9	
Malawi	50.0		20.0	0.0	50.0		3.0	
Malaysia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		12.0	
Maldives	30.0		1.0	15.0	30.0		0.0	
Mali	60.0		50.0	0.0	60.0		60.0	
Malta	68.4		0.0	0.0	44.5	233.0	139.9	0.0
Mauritania	75.0		15.0		75.0		35.0	
Mauritius	122.0		17.0	15.0	73.2		5.0	
Mexico	45.0		0.0	10.0	31.5		10.5	
Moldova	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		9.0	
Mongolia							9.0	
Morocco	34.0		15.0		23.8		19.0	
Mozambique	100.0		100.0		100.0		3.0	
Myanmar	10.0		0.0		10.0		42.0	
Namibia	33.0		0.8		23.1		0.0	
New Zealand	7.5		0.0	0.0	4.5		35.0	
Nicaragua	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		35.0	
Niger	200.0		50.0	0.0	200.0		35.0	
Nigeria	150.0		0.0	0.0	90.0		0.0	
Norway	233.2	233.0	0.0	0.0	93.3		0.0	
Oman	15.0		0.0	5.0	11.3		2.5	
Pakistan	100.0		0.0	5.0	65.0		10.6	
Panama	5.0		0.0	1.0	3.8		0.0	
Papua New Guinea	20.0		0.0	11.0	15.0		0.0	
Paraguay	35.0		0.0	5.0	24.5	0.0	16.5	0.0
Peru	30.0		0.0	18.5	21.0		15.0	
Philippines	30.0		0.0	10.0	21.0		5.0	
Poland	38.0		0.0	23.7	19.0		9.9	
Qatar	12.0		0.0		9.0	1.0	0.0	0.7
Romania	120.0		50.0	15.0	78.0		0.0	
Rwanda	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		8.1	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	100.0		18.0		65.0		0.0	
Saint Lucia	100.0		0.0		65.0		35.0	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	100.0		0.0		65.0		35.0	
Senegal	30.0		150.0	0.0	30.0		72.0	
Sierra Leone	40.0		20.0		40.0		0.0	
Singapore	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		3.8	
Slovak Republic	21.2		0.0		10.6		0.0	
Slovenia	0.0		0.0	5.0	0.0		16.5	
Solomon Islands	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		12.0	

Table A.16. Tariff on Oats (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
South Africa	33.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	16.5		0.0	
Sri Lanka	50.0		0.0	10.0	35.0		0.0	
Suriname	20.0		50.0	0.0	15.0		1.3	
Swaziland	33.0		5.5		23.1		3.8	
Switzerland	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0		22.1	
Taiwan	2.0		0.0	4.0	1.2		0.5	
Tanzania	120.0		0.0	12.5	120.0			
Thailand	27.0		0.0	0.0	18.9		0.0	
The Gambia	110.0		10.0		110.0		12.0	
Togo	80.0		3.0	0.0	80.0		3.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	100.0		15.0	0.0	65.0		2.5	
Tunisia	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		2.5	
Turkey	180.0		0.0	15.0	108.0		2.5	
Uganda	50.0		10.0	0.0	50.0		0.0	
United Arab Emirates	15.0		0.0		11.3		12.0	
United States of America	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		2.5	
Uruguay	55.0		0.0	0.0	38.5			
Venezuela	40.0		0.0	5.0	28.0		3.8	
Zambia	45.0		0.0	5.0	45.0		1.3	
Zimbabwe	150.0		15.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	

Table A.17. Tariff Rate Quota in Oats

Country	Uruguay Round TRQ		Doha Round TRQ		
	Import/TRQ	Level	Level	Expansion	Impact
	Percent	Thousand Metric Tons			
Iceland	103.1	0.2			
Korea, Republic of	3602.5	0.6			
Liechtenstein		70.0			
Norway	797.2	1.1	38.0	36.9	29
South Africa	218.2	7.3	7.3	0.0	0
Total		79.3	45.3	36.9	29.0

For Iceland, Liechtenstein and Republic of Korea, the Doha TRQ commitment levels were not calculated due to lack of Consumption data.

Table A.18. Export Subsidy in Oats

Country	Export/Limit	Uruguay Round Maximum Limit	
		Expenditure	Level
	Percent	Million Dollar	Thousand Metric Tons
Canada	98.7	19.1	1338.0
European Communities	73.6	62.6	747.0
South Africa	0.0	0.0	3.5
Total		81.6	2088.5

Table A.19. Tariff on Rye

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Albania	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
Angola	55.0		0.0		55.0		0.0	
Antigua and Barbuda	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Argentina	35.0		0.0	5.3	24.5		10.5	
Armenia	15.0		0.0	0.0	11.3		3.8	
Australia	1.0		0.0	0.0	0.6		0.4	
Bahrain, Kingdom of	35.0		0.0	0.0	24.5		10.5	
Bangladesh	200.0		0.0	0.0	200.0		0.0	
Barbados	100.0		70.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Belize	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Benin	60.0		0.0	0.0	60.0		0.0	
Bolivia	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Botswana	20.0		0.0		15.0		5.0	
Brazil	55.0		0.0	0.0	38.5		16.5	
Brunei	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Bulgaria	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Burkina Faso	100.0		50.0	0.0	100.0		0.0	
Burundi	100.0		30.0		100.0		0.0	
Cameroon	80.0		230.0	0.0	52.0		28.0	
Canada	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Central African Republic	30.0		16.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Chad	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Chile	25.0		0.0	8.0	17.5		7.5	
China	3.0		0.0	0.0	2.3		0.8	
Colombia	90.0		0.0	10.0	58.5		31.5	
Congo	30.0		0.0	0.0	21.0		9.0	
Costa Rica	45.0		1.0	0.0	31.5		13.5	
Côte d'Ivoire	15.0		200.0		11.3		3.8	
Croatia	25.0		0.0	12.5	17.5		7.5	
Cuba	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Cyprus	94.4		0.0		61.4		33.1	
Czech	21.2		0.0		10.6		10.6	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.1		0.0		0.1		0.0	
Djibouti	40.0		100.0		40.0		0.0	
Dominica	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Dominican Republic	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Ecuador	0.0	25.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	17.5	0.0	7.5
Egypt	10.0		0.0		7.5		2.5	
El Salvador	25.0		0.0	0.0	17.5		7.5	
Estonia	59.0		0.0	0.0	41.3		17.7	
European Communities	123.2		0.0	0.0	49.3		73.9	
Fiji	40.0		0.0		28.0		12.0	
FYR Macedonia	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
Gabon	60.0		200.0	0.0	42.0		18.0	
Georgia	12.0		0.0	12.0	9.0		3.0	
Ghana	99.0		0.0	0.0	64.4		34.7	
Grenada	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Guatemala	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Guinea	40.0		0.0		40.0		0.0	
Guinea Bissau	40.0		25.0		40.0		0.0	
Guyana	100.0		40.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Haiti	10.0		16.0		10.0		0.0	
Honduras	35.0		3.0	1.0	24.5		10.5	
Hong Kong, China	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Hungary	32.0	2.0	0.0	38.0	16.0	1.2	16.0	0.8

Table A.19. Tariff on Rye (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Iceland	175.0	180.0	0.0	27.5	70.0	180.0	105.0	0.0
India	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Indonesia	40.0		0.0	5.0	28.0		12.0	
Israel	38.0		0.0	0.0	26.6		11.4	
Jamaica	100.0		15.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Japan	4.2		0.0	2.8	2.5		1.7	
Jordan	15.0		0.0	0.0	11.3		3.8	
Kenya	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Korea, Republic of	9.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	6.8	3.0	2.3	0.0
Krgyz Republic	10.0		0.0		7.5		2.5	
Kuwait	100.0		15.0		65.0		35.0	
Latvia	0.0		0.0	17.0	0.0		0.0	
Lesotho	200.0		0.0		200.0		0.0	
Liechtenstein	0.0	3.0	0.0		0.0		0.0	
Lithuania	50.0		0.0	30.0	35.0		15.0	
Macau, China	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Madagascar	30.0		250.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Malawi	50.0		20.0	0.0	50.0		0.0	
Malaysia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Maldives	30.0		1.0	15.0	30.0		0.0	
Mali	60.0		50.0	0.0	60.0		0.0	
Malta	91.2		0.0	0.0	59.3		31.9	
Mauritania	75.0		15.0		75.0		0.0	
Mauritius	122.0		17.0	0.0	73.2		48.8	
Mexico	45.0	50.0	0.0	10.0	31.5	35.0	13.5	15.0
Moldova	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Mongolia								
Morocco	34.0	113.0	15.0		23.8	73.5	10.2	39.6
Mozambique	100.0		100.0		100.0		0.0	
Myanmar	10.0		0.0		10.0		0.0	
Namibia	21.0		0.0		14.7		6.3	
New Zealand	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Nicaragua	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Niger	200.0		50.0	0.0	200.0		0.0	
Nigeria	150.0		0.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	
Norway	347.2	347.0	0.0	0.0	138.9	347.0	208.3	0.0
Oman	15.0		0.0	5.0	11.3		3.8	
Pakistan	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Panama	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Papua New Guinea	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Paraguay	35.0		0.0	0.0	24.5		10.5	
Peru	30.0		0.0	18.5	21.0		9.0	
Philippines	30.0		0.0	0.0	21.0		9.0	
Poland	174.2	0.0	0.0	19.8	69.7	0.0	104.5	0.0
Qatar	12.0		0.0		9.0		3.0	
Romania	240.0		50.0	25.0	144.0		96.0	
Rwanda	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	100.0		18.0		65.0		35.0	
Saint Lucia	100.0		0.0		65.0		35.0	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	100.0		0.0		65.0		35.0	
Senegal	30.0		150.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Sierra Leone	40.0		20.0		40.0		0.0	
Singapore	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Slovak Republic	21.2		0.0		10.6		10.6	
Slovenia								
Solomon Islands	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	

Table A.19. Tariff on Rye (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
South Africa	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	10.5	0.0
Sri Lanka	50.0		0.0	0.0	35.0		15.0	
Suriname	20.0		50.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Swaziland	21.0		0.0		14.7		6.3	
Switzerland	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.2
Taiwan	2.0		0.0	5.0	1.2		0.8	
Tanzania	120.0		0.0	0.0	120.0		0.0	
Thailand	27.0		0.0	0.0	18.9		8.1	
The Gambia	110.0		10.0		110.0		0.0	
Togo	80.0		3.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	100.0		15.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Tunisia	75.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	48.8		26.3	
Turkey	180.0		0.0	30.0	108.0		72.0	
Uganda	50.0		10.0	0.0	50.0		0.0	
United Arab Emirates	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
United States of America	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Uruguay	35.0		0.0	0.0	24.5		10.5	
Venezuela	40.0		0.0	10.0	28.0		12.0	
Zambia	45.0		0.0	5.0	45.0		0.0	
Zimbabwe	150.0		15.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	

Table A.20. Tariff Rate Quota in Rye

Country	Uruguay Round TRQ		Doha Round TRQ		
	Import/TRQ	Level	Level	Expansion	Impact
	Percent	Thousand Metric Tons			
Ecuador	0.0	16.0	16.0	0.0	
Hungary	0.0	15.2	15.2	0.0	
Iceland	85.2	0.4			0.0
Korea, Republic of	16399.2	1.3	14.4	13.0	0.0
Liechtenstein		70.0			
Mexico	2.8	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.0
Morocco	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	
Norway	68.0	36.7	36.7	0.0	0.0
Poland	154.7	150.0	492.2	342.2	260.2
South Africa	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	
Tunisia		200.0			
Total		494.5	579.7	355.6	260.2

For Iceland, Liechtenstein and Tunisia, the Doha TRQ commitment levels were not calculated due to lack of Consumption data.

Table A.21. Export Subsidy in Rye

Country	Export/Limit	Uruguay Round Maximum Limit	
		Expenditure	Level
	Percent	Million Dollar	Thousand Metric Tons
European Communities	73.4	153.7	1835.0
Total		153.7	1835.0

Table A.22. Tariff on Soybean

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Albania	10.0		0.0	7.5	7.5		2.5	
Angola	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Antigua and Barbuda	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Argentina	35.0		3.0	5.3	24.5		10.5	
Armenia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Australia	1.0		0.0	0.0	0.6		0.4	
Bahrain, Kingdom of	35.0		0.0	5.0	24.5		10.5	
Bangladesh	50.0		0.0	5.0	50.0		0.0	
Barbados	100.0		70.0	5.0	65.0		35.0	
Belize	110.0		0.0	5.0	71.5		38.5	
Benin	60.0		0.0	10.0	60.0		0.0	
Bolivia	40.0		0.0	10.0	28.0		12.0	
Botswana	40.0		0.3		28.0		12.0	
Brazil	35.0		0.0	5.3	24.5		10.5	
Brunei	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Bulgaria	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Burkina Faso	100.0		50.0	0.0	100.0		0.0	
Burundi	100.0		30.0		100.0		0.0	
Cameroon	80.0		230.0	10.0	52.0		28.0	
Canada	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Central African Republic	30.0		16.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Chad	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Chile	31.5		0.0	8.0	22.1		9.5	
China	3.0		0.0	114.0	2.3		0.8	
Colombia	125.1		0.0	10.0	75.1		50.0	
Congo	30.0		0.0	10.0	21.0		9.0	
Costa Rica	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Côte d'Ivoire	15.0		200.0	0.0	11.3		3.8	
Croatia	0.0		0.0	5.0	0.0		0.0	
Cuba	40.0		0.0	4.0	28.0		12.0	
Cyprus	40.0		0.0		28.0		12.0	
Czech	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Djibouti	40.0		100.0		40.0		0.0	
Dominica	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Dominican Republic	40.0		0.0	3.0	28.0		12.0	
Ecuador	36.0		0.0	9.0	25.2		10.8	
Egypt	10.0		0.0	1.0	7.5		2.5	
El Salvador	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Estonia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
European Communities	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Fiji	40.0		0.0		28.0		12.0	
FYR Macedonia	0.0		0.0	7.0	0.0		0.0	
Gabon	60.0		200.0	10.0	42.0		18.0	
Georgia	0.0		0.0	12.0	0.0		0.0	
Ghana	0.0		0.0	10.0	0.0		0.0	
Grenada	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Guatemala	91.0		0.0	0.0	59.2		31.9	
Guinea	40.0		0.0		40.0		0.0	
Guinea Bissau	40.0		0.0	0.0	40.0		0.0	
Guyana	100.0		40.0	2.5	65.0		35.0	
Haiti	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Honduras	35.0		3.0	1.0	24.5		10.5	
Hong Kong, China	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Hungary	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	

Table A.22. Tariff on Soybean (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Iceland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Indonesia	27.0		0.0	0.0	18.9		8.1	
Israel	25.0		0.0	0.0	17.5		7.5	
Jamaica	100.0		80.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Japan	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Jordan	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Kenya	0.0		0.0	10.0	0.0		0.0	
Korea, Republic of	487.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	292.2	5.0	194.8	0.0
Krgyz Republic	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
Kuwait	100.0		15.0		65.0		35.0	
Latvia	0.0		0.0	0.5	0.0		0.0	
Lesotho	200.0		0.0		200.0		0.0	
Liechtenstein	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Lithuania	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
Macao, China	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Madagascar	30.0		250.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Malawi	125.0		0.0	0.0	125.0		0.0	
Malaysia	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Maldives	30.0		1.0	15.0	30.0		0.0	
Mali	60.0		50.0	0.0	60.0		0.0	
Malta	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Mauritania	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Mauritius	122.0		17.0	15.0	73.2		48.8	
Mexico	45.0		0.0	5.0	31.5		13.5	
Moldova	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
Mongolia	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Morocco	111.0		7.5		72.2		38.9	
Mozambique	100.0		300.0		100.0		0.0	
Myanmar	11.0		0.0		11.0		0.0	
Namibia	40.0		0.3		28.0		12.0	
New Zealand	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Nicaragua	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Niger	50.0		50.0	0.0	50.0		0.0	
Nigeria	150.0		80.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	
Norway	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Oman	15.0		0.0	5.0	11.3		3.8	
Pakistan	100.0		0.0	5.0	65.0		35.0	
Panama	0.0		0.0	7.5	0.0		0.0	
Papua New Guinea	45.0		0.0	11.0	31.5		13.5	
Paraguay	35.0		0.0	5.0	24.5		10.5	
Peru	30.0		0.0	12.0	21.0		9.0	
Philippines	9.0		0.0	3.0	6.8		2.3	
Poland	2.5		0.0	2.5	1.5		1.0	
Qatar	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Romania	25.0		0.5	0.0	17.5		7.5	
Rwanda	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	10.0		18.0		7.5		2.5	
Saint Lucia	100.0		0.0	15.0	65.0		35.0	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	100.0		0.0	2.5	65.0		35.0	
Senegal	30.0		150.0	10.0	30.0		0.0	
Sierra Leone	40.0		20.0		40.0		0.0	
Singapore	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Slovak Republic	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Slovenia	8.0		0.0	0.0	4.8		3.2	
Solomon Islands	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	

Table A.22. Tariff on Soybean (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
South Africa	40.0	8.0	0.3	10.0	20.0	8.0	20.0	0.0
Sri Lanka	50.0		0.0	25.0	35.0		15.0	
Suriname	20.0		50.0	2.5	15.0		5.0	
Swaziland	40.0		0.3		28.0		12.0	
Switzerland	14.9		0.0	0.0	8.9		6.0	
Taiwan	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Tanzania	120.0		0.0	25.0	120.0		0.0	
Thailand	80.0		0.0	20.5	52.0		28.0	
The Gambia	110.0		10.0		110.0		0.0	
Togo	80.0		7.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	100.0		15.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Tunisia	17.0		0.0	0.0	12.8		4.3	
Turkey	23.1		0.0	0.0	16.2		6.9	
Uganda	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
United Arab Emirates	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
United States of America	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Uruguay	35.0		0.0	5.3	24.5		10.5	
Venezuela	117.5	40.0	0.0	10.0	76.3	40.0	41.1	0.0
Zambia	125.0		0.0	0.0	125.0		0.0	
Zimbabwe	150.0		0.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	

Table A.23. Tariff Rate Quota in Soybean and Soybean Products

Country	Uruguay Round TRQ		Doha Round TRQ		
	Import/TRQ	Level	Level	Expansion	Impact
	Percent	Thousand Metric Tons			
Soybeans					
Iceland	155.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	
Korea, Republic of	143.1	1032.2	1032.2	0.0	
South Africa	5940.6	1.7	29.2	27.4	
Venezuela	117580.0	0.2	13.7	13.5	
Total		1034.2	1075.2	41.0	
Soybean Meal					
Ecuador	1074.5	17.0	17.0	0.0	
South Africa	1929.6	24.1	58.4	34.3	
Venezuela	94660.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	
Total		41.8	76.1	34.3	
Soybean Oil					
China	9.3	3587.0	3587.0	0.0	
El Salvador	293.7	9.0	9.0	0.0	
Iceland	354.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	
Nicaragua	3333.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	
Poland	230.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	
South Africa	1047.8	10.2	13.3	3.1	
Thailand	175.4	2.3	14.4	12.1	10.4
Venezuela	159950.8	0.1	16.3	16.2	
Total		3659.6	3691.0	31.4	10.4

Table A.24. Export Subsidy in Soybean and Soybean Products

Country	Export/Limit	Uruguay Round Maximum Limit	
		Expenditure	Level
	Percent	Million Dollar	Thousand Metric Tons
Soybeans			
South Africa	34.1	0.0	0.9
Soybean Meal			
Uruguay		0.1	2.3
Soybean Oil			
Brazil	32.0	4.3	462.2
United States of America	13.2	10.6	106.0
Total	45.3	14.9	568.2

Table A.25. Tariff on Soybean Meal

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Albania	5.0		0.0	5.0	3.8			1.3
Angola	55.0		0.1		38.5			16.5
Antigua and Barbuda	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0			35.0
Argentina	35.0		3.0	0.0	24.5			10.5
Armenia	15.0		0.0	0.0	11.3			3.8
Australia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0
Bahrain, Kingdom of	35.0		0.0	5.0	17.2			17.9
Bangladesh	200.0		2.5	0.0	200.0			0.0
Barbados	100.0		70.0	0.0	65.0			35.0
Belize	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0			35.0
Benin	60.0		0.0	10.0	60.0			0.0
Bolivia	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0			12.0
Botswana	33.0		0.0		16.2			16.8
Brazil	35.0		0.0	8.5	24.5			10.5
Brunei	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0			5.0
Bulgaria	15.0		0.0	0.0	11.3			3.8
Burkina Faso	100.0		50.0	0.0	100.0			0.0
Burundi	100.0		30.0		100.0			0.0
Cameroon	80.0		230.0	5.0	52.0			28.0
Canada	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0
Central African Republic	30.0		16.0	0.0	30.0			0.0
Chad	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0			0.0
Chile	31.5		0.0	8.0	15.4			16.1
China	5.0		0.0	5.0	3.8			1.3
Colombia	97.2		0.0	15.0	44.2			53.0
Congo	30.0		0.0	5.0	21.0			9.0
Costa Rica	5.0		0.0	4.5	3.8			1.3
Côte d'Ivoire	15.0		200.0	0.0	11.3			3.8
Croatia	0.0		0.0	5.0	0.0			0.0
Cuba	40.0		0.0	3.0	28.0			12.0
Cyprus	40.0		0.0		28.0			12.0
Czech	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	55.0		0.1		55.0			0.0
Djibouti	40.0		100.0		40.0			0.0
Dominica	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0			35.0
Dominican Republic	40.0		0.0	10.0	28.0			12.0
Ecuador	38.7	25.0	0.0	17.0	19.0	25.0		19.7 0.0
Egypt	10.0		0.0	5.0	7.5			2.5
El Salvador	20.0		0.0	2.5	15.0			5.0
Estonia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0
European Communities	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0
Fiji	40.0		0.0		28.0			12.0
FYR Macedonia	0.0		0.0	3.0	0.0			0.0
Gabon	60.0		200.0	5.0	42.0			18.0
Georgia	0.0		0.0	12.0	0.0			0.0
Ghana	40.0		15.0	10.0	28.0			12.0
Grenada	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0
Guatemala	40.0		0.0	5.0	28.0			12.0
Guinea	40.0		0.0		40.0			0.0
Guinea Bissau	40.0		0.0	0.0	40.0			0.0
Guyana	100.0		40.0	0.0	65.0			35.0
Haiti	0.0		16.0		0.0			0.0
Honduras	35.0		3.0	3.0	24.5			10.5
Hong Kong, China	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0
Hungary	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0

Table A.25. Tariff on Soybean Meal (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Iceland	0.0		0.0	55.0	0.0		0.0	
India	100.0		0.0	35.0	45.5		54.5	
Indonesia	30.0		0.0	0.0	21.0		9.0	
Israel	25.0		0.0	0.0	17.5		7.5	
Jamaica	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Japan	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Jordan	5.0		0.0	5.0	3.8		1.3	
Kenya	0.0		0.0	10.0	0.0		0.0	
Korea, Republic of	1.8		0.0	2.5	1.4		0.5	
Krgyz Republic	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Kuwait	100.0		15.0		45.5		54.5	
Latvia	0.0		0.0	0.5	0.0		0.0	
Lesotho	200.0		0.0		200.0		0.0	
Liechtenstein	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Lithuania	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Macao, China	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Madagascar	30.0		250.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Malawi	125.0		0.0	0.0	125.0		0.0	
Malaysia	10.0		0.0	0.0	5.3		4.8	
Maldives	30.0		1.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Mali	60.0		50.0	0.0	60.0		0.0	
Malta	127.6		0.0	0.0	76.6		51.0	
Mauritania	30.0		15.0		30.0		0.0	
Mauritius	122.0		17.0	0.0	51.2		70.8	
Mexico	22.5		0.0	18.0	15.8		6.8	
Moldova	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
Mongolia	15.0		0.0		7.9		7.1	
Morocco	86.0		15.0		55.9		30.1	
Mozambique	100.0		300.0		100.0		0.0	
Myanmar	20.0		0.0		14.0		6.0	
Namibia	33.0		0.0		23.1		9.9	
New Zealand	3.2		0.0	0.0	1.9		1.3	
Nicaragua	40.0		0.0	5.0	19.6		20.4	
Niger	50.0		50.0	0.0	35.0		15.0	
Nigeria	150.0		80.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	
Norway	172.4		0.0	0.0	69.0		103.4	
Oman	15.0		0.0	5.0	11.3		3.8	
Pakistan	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Panama	15.0		0.0	0.0	7.9		7.1	
Papua New Guinea	45.0		0.0	11.0	22.1		23.0	
Paraguay	35.0		0.0	8.0	17.2		17.9	
Peru	30.0		0.0	12.0	21.0		9.0	
Philippines	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
Poland	5.0		0.0	5.0	3.0		2.0	
Qatar	0.1		3.0		0.1		0.0	
Romania	25.0		0.5	5.0	17.5		7.5	
Rwanda	80.0		0.0	0.0	56.0		24.0	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	50.0		18.0		35.0		15.0	
Saint Lucia	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	100.0		0.0	0.0	45.5		54.5	
Senegal	30.0		150.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Sierra Leone	40.0		20.0		40.0		0.0	
Singapore	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Slovak Republic	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Slovenia	5.0		0.0	3.0	3.0		2.0	
Solomon Islands	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	

Table A.25. Tariff on Soybean Meal (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
South Africa	33.0	6.6	0.0	6.6	16.5	6.6	16.5	0.0
Sri Lanka	50.0		0.0	10.0	35.0		15.0	
Suriname	20.0		50.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Swaziland	33.0		0.0		23.1		9.9	
Switzerland	137.8		0.0	0.0	55.1		82.7	
Taiwan	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Tanzania	120.0		0.0	20.0	120.0		0.0	
Thailand	133.0		0.0	6.0	79.8		53.2	
The Gambia	110.0		10.0		77.0		33.0	
Togo	80.0		7.0	10.0	56.0		24.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	100.0		15.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Tunisia	17.0		0.0	17.0	12.8		4.3	
Turkey	13.5		0.0	2.0	10.1		3.4	
Uganda	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
United Arab Emirates	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
United States of America	2.5		0.0		1.5		1.0	
Uruguay	35.0		0.0	8.5	17.2		17.9	
Venezuela	97.2	40.0	0.0	15.0	63.2	40.0	34.0	0.0
Zambia	125.0		0.0	5.0	125.0		0.0	
Zimbabwe	150.0		0.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	

Table A.26. Tariff on Soybean Oil

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Albania	10.0		0.0	7.5	7.5		2.5	
Angola	55.0		0.1		38.5		16.5	
Antigua and Barbuda	100.0		0.0	30.0	45.5		54.5	
Argentina	35.0		3.0	13.8	17.2		17.9	
Armenia	15.0		0.0	10.0	11.3		3.8	
Australia	8.0		0.0	5.0	4.8		3.2	
Bahrain, Kingdom of	35.0		0.0	5.0	24.5		10.5	
Bangladesh	200.0		2.5	15.0	140.0		60.0	
Barbados	158.0		197.0	194.0	66.4		91.6	
Belize	100.0		0.0	25.5	65.0		35.0	
Benin	100.0		0.0	20.0	70.0		30.0	
Bolivia	40.0		0.0	10.0	28.0		12.0	
Botswana	81.0		0.0		36.9		44.1	
Brazil	35.0		0.0	12.5	24.5		10.5	
Brunei	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Bulgaria	10.0		0.0	0.5	7.5		2.5	
Burkina Faso	100.0		50.0	20.0	70.0		30.0	
Burundi	100.0		30.0		70.0		30.0	
Cameroon	80.0		230.0	30.0	52.0		28.0	
Canada	4.8		0.0	4.7	2.9		1.9	
Central African Republic	30.0		16.0	30.0	30.0		0.0	
Chad	80.0		0.0	0.0	56.0		24.0	
Chile	31.5		0.0	8.0	15.4		16.1	
China	9.0	9.0	0.0	121.6	6.8	6.8	2.3	2.3
Colombia	74.7		0.0	20.0	34.0		40.7	
Congo	30.0		0.0	30.0	21.0		9.0	
Costa Rica	25.0		0.0	14.0	12.3		12.8	
Côte d'Ivoire	15.0		200.0	20.0	7.9		7.1	
Croatia	10.0		0.0	20.0	7.5		2.5	
Cuba	40.0		0.0	10.9	28.0		12.0	
Cyprus	58.0		0.0		28.4		29.6	
Czech	0.0		0.0	0.2	0.0		0.0	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Djibouti	40.0		100.0		40.0		0.0	
Dominica	150.0		0.0	60.0	63.0		87.0	
Dominican Republic	40.0		0.0	10.5	28.0		12.0	
Ecuador	31.5		0.0	22.5	22.1		9.5	
Egypt	15.0		0.0	9.9	7.9		7.1	
El Salvador	88.0	20.0	0.0	8.6	40.0	20.0	48.0	0.0
Estonia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
European Communities	6.4		0.0	5.6	3.8		2.6	
Fiji	40.0		0.0		19.6		20.4	
FYR Macedonia	0.0		0.0	25.0	0.0		0.0	
Gabon	60.0		200.0	30.0	29.4		30.6	
Georgia	0.0		0.0	12.0	0.0		0.0	
Ghana	0.0		0.0	39.7	0.0		0.0	
Grenada	0.4		0.0	40.0	0.2		0.2	
Guatemala	232.0		0.0	0.9	97.4		134.6	
Guinea	40.0		0.0		40.0		0.0	
Guinea Bissau	40.0		0.0	20.0	40.0		0.0	
Guyana	100.0		40.0	40.0	45.5		54.5	
Haiti	0.2		16.0		0.2		0.0	
Honduras	35.0		3.0	8.5	24.5		10.5	
Hong Kong, China	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Hungary	39.1		0.0	37.8	13.7		25.4	

Table A.26. Tariff on Soybean Oil (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Iceland	107.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	7.0	77.0	0.0
India	45.0		0.0	45.0	22.1		23.0	
Indonesia	35.0		0.0	0.0	24.5		10.5	
Israel	28.0		0.0	4.0	13.7		14.3	
Jamaica	0.0		0.0	40.0	0.0		0.0	
Japan	25.7		0.0	0.0	9.0		16.7	
Jordan	5.0		0.0	10.3	2.6		2.4	
Kenya	0.0		0.0	5.4	0.0		0.0	
Korea, Republic of	5.4		0.0	7.6	4.1		1.4	
Krgyz Republic	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Kuwait	100.0		15.0		45.5		54.5	
Latvia	0.0		0.0	0.5	0.0		0.0	
Lesotho	200.0		0.0		140.0		60.0	
Liechtenstein	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Lithuania	5.0		0.0	0.0	2.6		2.4	
Macao, China	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Madagascar	30.0		250.0	13.0	30.0		0.0	
Malawi	125.0		0.0	0.0	87.5		37.5	
Malaysia	5.0		0.0	5.0	3.8		1.3	
Maldives	30.0		1.0	10.0	21.0		9.0	
Mali	60.0		50.0	20.0	60.0		0.0	
Malta	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Mauritania	30.0		15.0		21.0		9.0	
Mauritius	122.0		17.0	15.0	51.2		70.8	
Mexico	0.0		0.0	11.2	0.0		0.0	
Moldova	5.0		0.0	15.0	3.8		1.3	
Mongolia	15.0		0.0		7.9		7.1	
Morocco	34.0		15.0		23.8		10.2	
Mozambique	100.0		300.0		70.0		30.0	
Myanmar	16.5		0.0		11.6		5.0	
Namibia	81.0		0.0		36.9		44.1	
New Zealand	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Nicaragua	60.0	0.4	0.0	13.6	29.4	0.4	30.6	0.0
Niger	50.0		50.0	19.2	35.0		15.0	
Nigeria	150.0		80.0	30.0	63.0		87.0	
Norway	1.5		0.0	14.4	0.9		0.6	
Oman	15.0		0.0	0.0	11.3		3.8	
Pakistan	100.0		0.0	0.0	45.5		54.5	
Panama	20.0		0.0	6.9	10.5		9.5	
Papua New Guinea	11.0		0.0	0.0	5.8		5.2	
Paraguay	35.0		0.0	13.3	17.2		17.9	
Peru	30.0		0.0	12.0	21.0		9.0	
Philippines	18.0		0.0	7.0	13.5		4.5	
Poland	51.0	40.0	0.0	10.2	17.9	40.0	33.2	0.0
Qatar	0.2		3.0		0.1		0.0	
Romania	160.0		0.5	25.0	67.2		92.8	
Rwanda	80.0		0.0	15.0	56.0		24.0	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	176.0		18.0		73.9		102.1	
Saint Lucia	175.0		0.0	40.0	73.5		101.5	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	175.0		0.0	40.0	73.5		101.5	
Senegal	30.0		150.0	12.6	30.0		0.0	
Sierra Leone	40.0		20.0		28.0		12.0	
Singapore	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Slovak Republic	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Slovenia	7.7		0.0	5.2	4.6		3.1	
Solomon Islands	80.0		0.0	55.0	56.0		24.0	

Table A.26. Tariff on Soybean Oil (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
South Africa	81.0	16.2	0.0	10.0	28.4	16.2	52.7	0.0
Sri Lanka	50.0		0.0	25.0	24.5		25.5	
Suriname	20.0		50.0	40.0	15.0		5.0	
Swaziland	81.0		0.0		52.7		28.4	
Switzerland	110.0		0.0	0.0	30.8		79.2	
Taiwan	5.0		0.0	6.0	3.0		2.0	
Tanzania	120.0		0.0	10.2	84.0		36.0	
Thailand	146.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	61.3	20.0	84.7	0.0
The Gambia	110.0		10.0		77.0		33.0	
Togo	80.0		7.0	18.9	80.0		0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	100.0		15.0	40.0	65.0		35.0	
Tunisia	17.0		0.0	15.0	12.8		4.3	
Turkey	19.5		0.0	12.0	14.6		4.9	
Uganda	80.0		0.0	14.8	56.0		24.0	
United Arab Emirates	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
United States of America	19.1		0.0		9.6		9.6	
Uruguay	35.0		0.0	13.8	17.2		17.9	
Venezuela	74.7	40.0	0.0	20.0	34.0	40.0	40.7	0.0
Zambia	125.0		0.0	0.0	125.0		0.0	
Zimbabwe	150.0		0.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	

Table A.27. Tariff on Rapeseed

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Albania	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Angola	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Antigua and Barbuda	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Argentina	35.0		3.0	5.3	24.5		10.5	
Armenia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Australia	1.0		0.0	0.0	0.6		0.4	
Bahrain, Kingdom of	35.0		0.0	0.0	24.5		10.5	
Bangladesh	200.0		2.5	5.0	200.0		0.0	
Barbados	100.0		70.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Belize	100.0		0.0	2.5	65.0		35.0	
Benin	60.0		0.0	0.0	60.0		0.0	
Bolivia	40.0		0.0	10.0	28.0		12.0	
Botswana	40.0		0.0		28.0		12.0	
Brazil	35.0		0.0	5.3	24.5		10.5	
Brunei	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Bulgaria	10.0		0.0	6.0	7.5		2.5	
Burkina Faso	100.0		50.0	0.0	100.0		0.0	
Burundi	100.0		30.0		100.0		0.0	
Cameroon	80.0		230.0	0.0	52.0		28.0	
Canada	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Central African Republic	30.0		16.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Chad	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Chile	31.5		0.0	8.0	22.1		9.5	
China	9.0		0.0	40.0	6.8		2.3	
Colombia	142.8		0.0	10.0	85.7		57.1	
Congo	30.0		0.0	0.0	21.0		9.0	
Costa Rica	1.0		0.0	2.5	0.8		0.3	
Côte d'Ivoire	15.0		200.0	0.0	11.3		3.8	
Croatia	0.0		0.0	10.0	0.0		0.0	
Cuba	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Cyprus	40.0		0.0		28.0		12.0	
Czech	60.0	20.0	0.0	38.1	30.0	10.0	30.0	10.0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Djibouti	40.0		100.0		40.0		0.0	
Dominica	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Dominican Republic	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Ecuador	36.0		0.0	0.0	25.2		10.8	
Egypt	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
El Salvador	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Estonia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
European Communities	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Fiji	40.0		0.0		28.0		12.0	
FYR Macedonia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Gabon	60.0		200.0	0.0	42.0		18.0	
Georgia	0.0		0.0	12.0	0.0		0.0	
Ghana	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Grenada	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Guatemala	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Guinea	40.0		0.0		40.0		0.0	
Guinea Bissau	40.0		0.0	0.0	40.0		0.0	
Guyana	100.0		40.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Haiti	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Honduras	35.0		3.0	3.0	24.5		10.5	
Hong Kong, China	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Hungary	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	

Table A.27. Tariff on Rapeseed (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Iceland	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0
India	100.0		0.0	35.0	65.0			35.0
Indonesia	40.0		0.0	5.0	28.0			12.0
Israel	38.0		0.0	0.0	26.6			11.4
Jamaica	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0
Japan	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0
Jordan	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5			2.5
Kenya	0.0		0.0	15.0	0.0			0.0
Korea, Republic of	20.0		0.0	29.3	15.0			5.0
Krgyz Republic	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8			1.3
Kuwait	100.0		15.0		65.0			35.0
Latvia	0.0		0.0	0.5	0.0			0.0
Lesotho	200.0		0.0		200.0			0.0
Liechtenstein	0.0		0.0		0.0			0.0
Lithuania	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8			1.3
Macao, China	0.0		0.0		0.0			0.0
Madagascar	30.0		250.0	0.0	30.0			0.0
Malawi	125.0		0.0	0.0	125.0			0.0
Malaysia	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8			1.3
Maldives	30.0		1.0	0.0	30.0			0.0
Mali	60.0		50.0	0.0	60.0			0.0
Malta	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0			5.0
Mauritania	0.0		0.0		0.0			0.0
Mauritius	122.0		17.0	0.0	73.2			48.8
Mexico	36.0		0.0	0.0	25.2			10.8
Moldova	5.0		0.0	5.0	3.8			1.3
Mongolia	20.0		0.0		15.0			5.0
Morocco	158.0		7.5		94.8			63.2
Mozambique	100.0		300.0		100.0			0.0
Myanmar	11.0		0.0		11.0			0.0
Namibia	40.0				28.0			12.0
New Zealand	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0
Nicaragua	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0			12.0
Niger	50.0		50.0	0.0	50.0			0.0
Nigeria	150.0		80.0	0.0	90.0			60.0
Norway	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0
Oman	15.0		0.0	5.0	11.3			3.8
Pakistan	100.0		0.0	5.0	65.0			35.0
Panama	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0
Papua New Guinea	45.0		0.0	0.0	31.5			13.5
Paraguay	35.0		0.0	5.0	24.5			10.5
Peru	30.0		0.0	12.0	21.0			9.0
Philippines	40.0		0.0	3.0	28.0			12.0
Poland	27.0		0.0	21.0	13.5			13.5
Qatar	0.2		3.0		0.1			0.0
Romania	30.0		0.5	0.0	21.0			9.0
Rwanda	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0			0.0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	100.0		18.0		65.0			35.0
Saint Lucia	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0			35.0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0			35.0
Senegal	30.0		150.0	0.0	30.0			0.0
Sierra Leone	40.0		20.0		40.0			0.0
Singapore	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5			2.5
Slovak Republic	60.0	20.0	0.0		30.0	20.0		30.0 0.0
Slovenia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0
Solomon Islands	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0			0.0

Table A.27. Tariff on Rapeseed (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
South Africa	40.0	8.0	0.0	8.0	20.0	4.8	20.0	3.2
Sri Lanka	50.0		0.0	0.0	35.0		15.0	
Suriname	20.0		50.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Swaziland	40.0		0.0		28.0		12.0	
Switzerland	126.7		0.0	0.0	50.7		76.0	
Taiwan	0.0		0.0	11.3	0.0		0.0	
Tanzania	120.0		0.0	0.0	120.0		0.0	
Thailand	30.0		0.0	0.0	21.0		9.0	
The Gambia	110.0		10.0		110.0		0.0	
Togo	80.0		7.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	100.0		15.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Tunisia	17.0		0.0	17.0	12.8		4.3	
Turkey	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Uganda	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
United Arab Emirates	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
United States of America	2.7		0.0		1.6		1.1	
Uruguay	35.0		0.0	5.3	24.5		10.5	
Venezuela	123.3	20.0	0.0	10.0	74.0	15.0	49.3	5.0
Zambia	125.0		0.0	0.0	125.0		0.0	
Zimbabwe	150.0		0.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	

Table A.28. Tariff Rate Quota in Rapeseed and Rapeseed Products

Country	Uruguay Round TRQ		Doha Round TRQ		
	Import/TRQ	Level	Level	Expansion	Impact
	Percent	Thousand Metric Tons			
Rapeseed					
Czech	51.4	16.2	50.0	33.8	
South Africa	10.6	0.9	0.9	0.0	
Slovak Republic	124.2	4.0	15.4	11.4	10.4
Venezuela	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total		21.1	66.4	45.2	10.4
Rapeseed Meal					
Ecuador	0.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	
South Africa	0.0	24.1	24.1	0.0	
Venezuela	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total		30.1	30.1		
Rapeseed Oil					
China	4.7	1243.0	1243.0	0.0	
Czech	210.5	4.8	18.5	13.8	8.5
El Salvador	1.1	9.0	9.0	0.0	
Hungary	540.4	1.0	3.2	2.2	
Iceland	257.4	0.6	0.6	0.0	
Poland		0.0	32.6	32.6	19.3
South Africa	3.3	10.2	10.2	0.0	
Slovak Republic	340.4	1.5	5.5	4.1	0.5
Total		1269.9	1322.5	52.6	28.3

Table A.29. Export Subsidy in Rapeseed and Rapeseed Products

Country	Export/Limit	Uruguay Round Maximum Limit	
		Expenditure	Level
	Percent	Million Dollar	Thousand Metric Tons
Rapeseed			
Canada	46.0	25.7	1749.2
European Communities	10.4	19.0	79.3
Poland	192.3	22.0	417.2
Slovak Republic	3.6	0.6	2.0
Total		67.3	2247.7
Rapeseed Meal			
Canada	21.2	3.2	216.8
Rapeseed Oil			
Canada	14.1	1.5	92.8
Czech	28.8	0.8	7.2
Poland	275.5	12.3	30.3
Slovak Republic	24.0	0.3	2.0
Total		14.9	132.3

Table A.30. Tariff on Rapeseed Meal

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Albania	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
Angola	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Antigua and Barbuda	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Argentina	35.0		3.0	0.0	24.5		10.5	
Armenia	15.0		0.0	0.0	7.9		7.1	
Australia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Bahrain, Kingdom of	35.0		0.0	0.0	24.5		10.5	
Bangladesh	200.0		2.5	0.0	200.0		0.0	
Barbados	100.0		70.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Belize	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Benin	60.0		0.0	0.0	60.0		0.0	
Bolivia	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Botswana	33.0		0.0		23.1		9.9	
Brazil	35.0		0.0	8.5	24.5		10.5	
Brunei	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Bulgaria	15.0		0.0	0.0	7.9		7.1	
Burkina Faso	100.0		50.0	0.0	100.0		0.0	
Burundi	100.0		30.0		100.0		0.0	
Cameroon	80.0		230.0	0.0	52.0		28.0	
Canada	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Central African Republic	30.0		16.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Chad	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Chile	31.5		0.0	0.0	22.1		9.5	
China	5.0		0.0	5.0	3.8		1.3	
Colombia	130.6		0.0	0.0	78.4		52.2	
Congo	30.0		0.0	0.0	21.0		9.0	
Costa Rica	10.0		0.0	0.0	5.3		4.8	
Côte d'Ivoire	15.0		200.0	0.0	11.3		3.8	
Croatia	0.0		0.0	15.0	0.0		0.0	
Cuba	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Cyprus	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Czech	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Djibouti	40.0		100.0		40.0		0.0	
Dominica	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Dominican Republic	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Ecuador	38.7	25.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	17.5	19.7	7.5
Egypt	11.0		0.0	0.0	5.8		5.2	
El Salvador	25.0		0.0	0.0	12.3		12.8	
Estonia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
European Communities	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Fiji	40.0		0.0		28.0		12.0	
FYR Macedonia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Gabon	60.0		200.0	0.0	42.0		18.0	
Georgia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Ghana	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Grenada	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Guatemala	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Guinea	40.0		0.0		40.0		0.0	
Guinea Bissau	40.0		0.0	0.0	40.0		0.0	
Guyana	100.0		40.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Haiti	0.0		16.0		0.0		0.0	
Honduras	35.0		3.0	0.0	24.5		10.5	
Hong Kong, China	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Hungary	9.6		0.0	0.0	4.0		5.6	

Table A.30. Tariff on Rapeseed Meal (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Iceland	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
India	100.0		0.0	35.0	65.0		35.0	
Indonesia	40.0		0.0	5.0	28.0		12.0	
Israel	25.0		0.0	0.0	17.5		7.5	
Jamaica	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Japan	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Jordan	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
Kenya	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Korea, Republic of	20.0		0.0	5.0	15.0		5.0	
Krgyz Republic	10.0		0.0	0.0	5.3		4.8	
Kuwait	100.0		15.0		65.0		35.0	
Latvia	0.0		0.0	10.0	0.0		0.0	
Lesotho	200.0		0.0		200.0		0.0	
Liechtenstein	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Lithuania	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Macao, China	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Madagascar	30.0		250.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Malawi	125.0		0.0	0.0	125.0		0.0	
Malaysia	10.0		0.0	0.0	5.3		4.8	
Maldives	30.0		1.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Mali	60.0		50.0	0.0	60.0		0.0	
Malta	155.8		0.0	0.0	65.4		90.4	
Mauritania	30.0		15.0		21.0		9.0	
Mauritius	122.0		17.0	0.0	73.2		48.8	
Mexico	45.0		0.0	18.0	22.1		23.0	
Moldova	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
Mongolia	20.0		0.0		15.0		5.0	
Morocco	72.0		15.0		46.8		25.2	
Mozambique	100.0		300.0		100.0		0.0	
Myanmar	22.0		0.0		15.4		6.6	
Namibia	33.0		0.0		23.1		9.9	
New Zealand	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Nicaragua	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Niger	50.0		50.0	0.0	50.0		0.0	
Nigeria	150.0		80.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	
Norway	219.7		0.0	0.0	61.5		158.2	
Oman	15.0		0.0	5.0	11.3		3.8	
Pakistan	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Panama	10.0		0.0	0.0	5.3		4.8	
Papua New Guinea	45.0		0.0	0.0	31.5		13.5	
Paraguay	35.0		0.0	0.0	24.5		10.5	
Peru	30.0		0.0	0.0	21.0		9.0	
Philippines	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
Poland	19.0		0.0	10.0	9.5		9.5	
Qatar	0.1		3.0		0.1		0.0	
Romania	25.0		0.5	0.0	17.5		7.5	
Rwanda	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	100.0		18.0		65.0		35.0	
Saint Lucia	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Senegal	30.0		150.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Sierra Leone	40.0		20.0		40.0		0.0	
Singapore	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Slovak Republic	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Slovenia	5.0		0.0	5.0	2.1		2.9	
Solomon Islands	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	

Table A.30. Tariff on Rapeseed Meal (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
South Africa	33.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	16.5	4.0	16.5	2.6
Sri Lanka	50.0		0.0	0.0	35.0		15.0	
Suriname	20.0		50.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Swaziland	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Switzerland	191.4		0.0	0.0	53.6		137.8	
Taiwan	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Tanzania	120.0		0.0	0.0	120.0		0.0	
Thailand	9.0		0.0	10.0	6.8		2.3	
The Gambia	110.0		10.0		110.0		0.0	
Togo	80.0		7.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	100.0		15.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Tunisia	75.0		0.0	0.0	34.1		40.9	
Turkey	13.5		0.0	0.0	7.1		6.4	
Uganda	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
United Arab Emirates	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
United States of America	1.3		0.0		0.8		0.5	
Uruguay	35.0		0.0	0.0	24.5		10.5	
Venezuela	119.7	40.0	0.0	15.0	77.8	19.6	41.9	20.4
Zambia	125.0		0.0	0.0	125.0		0.0	
Zimbabwe	150.0		0.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	

Table A.31. Tariff on Rapeseed Oil

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Albania	10.0		0.0	7.5	7.5		2.5	
Angola	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Antigua and Barbuda	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Argentina	35.0		3.0	12.5	24.5		10.5	
Armenia	15.0		0.0	10.0	7.9		7.1	
Australia	8.0		0.0	5.0	3.4		4.6	
Bahrain, Kingdom of	35.0		0.0	5.0	24.5		10.5	
Bangladesh	200.0		2.5	0.0	200.0		0.0	
Barbados	158.0		197.0	40.0	66.4		91.6	
Belize	100.0		0.0	25.0	65.0		35.0	
Benin	100.0		0.0	20.0	70.0		30.0	
Bolivia	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Botswana	67.0		0.0		30.5		36.5	
Brazil	35.0		0.0	12.5	24.5		10.5	
Brunei	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Bulgaria	10.0		0.0	5.0	7.5		2.5	
Burkina Faso	100.0		50.0	20.0	100.0		0.0	
Burundi	100.0		30.0		100.0		0.0	
Cameroon	80.0		230.0	30.0	52.0		28.0	
Canada	0.0		0.0	10.9	0.0		0.0	
Central African Republic	30.0		16.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Chad	80.0		0.0	30.0	80.0		0.0	
Chile	31.5		0.0	8.0	22.1		9.5	
China	9.0	9.0	0.0	100.0	6.8	6.8	2.3	2.3
Colombia	92.7		0.0	20.0	60.3		32.4	
Congo	30.0		0.0	30.0	21.0		9.0	
Costa Rica	45.0		0.0	14.0	22.1		23.0	
Côte d'Ivoire	15.0		200.0	20.0	11.3		3.8	
Croatia	10.0		0.0	20.0	5.3		4.8	
Cuba	40.0		0.0	20.0	28.0		12.0	
Cyprus	58.0		0.0		28.4		29.6	
Czech	24.8	20.0	0.0	26.9	12.4	20.0	12.4	0.0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Djibouti	40.0		100.0		40.0		0.0	
Dominica	150.0		0.0	0.0	63.0		87.0	
Dominican Republic	40.0		0.0	30.0	28.0		12.0	
Ecuador	31.5		0.0	22.5	22.1		9.5	
Egypt	15.0		0.0	0.0	7.9		7.1	
El Salvador	88.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	15.0	48.0	5.0
Estonia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
European Communities	6.4		0.0	6.2	2.7		3.7	
Fiji	40.0		0.0		28.0		12.0	
FYR Macedonia	0.0		0.0	10.0	0.0		0.0	
Gabon	60.0		200.0	30.0	42.0		18.0	
Georgia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Ghana	0.0		0.0	38.8	0.0		0.0	
Grenada	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Guatemala	10.0		0.0	10.9	7.5		2.5	
Guinea	40.0		0.0		40.0		0.0	
Guinea Bissau	40.0		0.0	0.0	40.0		0.0	
Guyana	100.0		40.0	40.0	65.0		35.0	
Haiti	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Honduras	35.0		3.0	15.0	24.5		10.5	
Hong Kong, China	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Hungary	39.1	8.0	0.0	38.6	13.7	8.0	25.4	0.0

Table A.31. Tariff on Rapeseed Oil (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Iceland	107.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	15.0	77.0	0.0
India	45.0		0.0	75.0	31.5		13.5	
Indonesia	40.0		0.0	5.0	28.0		12.0	
Israel	28.0		0.0	3.2	19.6		8.4	
Jamaica	0.0		0.0	40.0	0.0		0.0	
Japan	24.9		0.0	0.0	8.7		16.2	
Jordan	5.0		0.0	11.6	3.8		1.3	
Kenya	0.0		0.0	30.0	0.0		0.0	
Korea, Republic of	36.0		0.0	30.0	17.6		18.4	
Krgyz Republic	10.0		0.0	0.0	5.3		4.8	
Kuwait	100.0		15.0		65.0		35.0	
Latvia	0.0		0.0	0.5	0.0		0.0	
Lesotho	200.0		0.0		200.0		0.0	
Liechtenstein	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Lithuania	5.0		0.0	6.3	3.8		1.3	
Macao, China	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Madagascar	30.0		250.0	15.0	30.0		0.0	
Malawi	125.0		0.0	25.0	125.0		0.0	
Malaysia	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
Maldives	30.0		1.0	10.0	30.0		0.0	
Mali	60.0		50.0	20.0	60.0		0.0	
Malta	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Mauritania	30.0		15.0		21.0		9.0	
Mauritius	122.0		17.0	15.0	73.2		48.8	
Mexico	0.0		0.0	10.1	0.0		0.0	
Moldova	5.0		0.0	15.0	3.8		1.3	
Mongolia	20.0		0.0		15.0		5.0	
Morocco	34.0		15.0		23.8		10.2	
Mozambique	100.0		300.0		100.0		0.0	
Myanmar	16.5		0.0		11.6		5.0	
Namibia	67.0		0.0		30.5		36.5	
New Zealand	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Nicaragua	40.0		0.0	15.0	28.0		12.0	
Niger	50.0		50.0	20.0	50.0		0.0	
Nigeria	150.0		80.0	30.0	90.0		60.0	
Norway	14.5		0.0	14.4	6.1		8.4	
Oman	15.0		0.0	0.0	11.3		3.8	
Pakistan	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Panama	10.0		0.0	10.0	5.3		4.8	
Papua New Guinea	11.0		0.0	0.0	8.3		2.8	
Paraguay	35.0		0.0	0.0	24.5		10.5	
Peru	30.0		0.0	12.0	21.0		9.0	
Philippines	50.0		0.0	3.0	24.5		25.5	
Poland	86.0	45.0	0.0	86.0	30.1	45.0	55.9	0.0
Qatar	0.2		3.0		0.1		0.0	
Romania	160.0		0.5	24.1	67.2		92.8	
Rwanda	80.0		0.0	15.0	80.0		0.0	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	181.0		18.0		76.0		105.0	
Saint Lucia	175.0		0.0	40.0	73.5		101.5	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	175.0		0.0	0.0	73.5		101.5	
Senegal	30.0		150.0	20.0	30.0		0.0	
Sierra Leone	40.0		20.0		40.0		0.0	
Singapore	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Slovak Republic	0.0	20.0	0.0		0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	6.0		0.0	5.4	2.5		3.5	
Solomon Islands	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	

Table A.31. Tariff on Rapeseed Oil (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
South Africa	67.0	13.4	0.0	10.0	23.5	5.6	43.6	7.8
Sri Lanka	50.0		0.0	25.0	35.0		15.0	
Suriname	20.0		50.0	40.0	15.0		5.0	
Swaziland	67.0		0.0		30.5		36.5	
Switzerland	103.4		0.0	0.0	41.3		62.0	
Taiwan	4.0		4.0	12.0	1.7		2.3	
Tanzania	120.0		0.0	25.0	120.0		0.0	
Thailand	31.2		0.0	30.0	15.3		15.9	
The Gambia	110.0		10.0		110.0		0.0	
Togo	80.0		7.0	13.9	80.0		0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	100.0		15.0	40.0	65.0		35.0	
Tunisia	30.0		0.0	29.0	14.7		15.3	
Turkey	0.0		0.0	12.5	0.0		0.0	
Uganda	80.0		0.0	15.0	80.0		0.0	
United Arab Emirates	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
United States of America	6.4		0.0		2.7		3.7	
Uruguay	35.0		0.0	0.0	24.5		10.5	
Venezuela	109.8		0.0	0.0	71.4		38.4	
Zambia	125.0		0.0	24.8	125.0		0.0	
Zimbabwe	150.0		0.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	

Table A.32. Tariff on Sunflower Seed

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Albania	10.0		0.0	8.3	7.5		2.5	
Angola	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Antigua and Barbuda	100.0		0.0	2.5	65.0		35.0	
Argentina	35.0		3.0	5.3	24.5		10.5	
Armenia	15.0		0.0	10.0	11.3		3.8	
Australia	1.0		0.0	0.0	0.6		0.4	
Bahrain, Kingdom of	35.0		0.0	5.0	24.5		10.5	
Bangladesh	200.0		2.5	0.0	200.0		0.0	
Barbados	100.0		70.0	5.0	65.0		35.0	
Belize	100.0		0.0	2.5	65.0		35.0	
Benin	60.0		0.0	0.0	60.0		0.0	
Bolivia	40.0		0.0	10.0	28.0		12.0	
Botswana	20.0		0.0		15.0		5.0	
Brazil	35.0		0.0	5.3	24.5		10.5	
Brunei	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Bulgaria	50.0	15.0	0.0	7.8	35.0	11.3	15.0	3.8
Burkina Faso	100.0		50.0	0.0	100.0		0.0	
Burundi	100.0		30.0		100.0		0.0	
Cameroon	80.0		230.0	0.0	52.0		28.0	
Canada	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Central African Republic	30.0		16.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Chad	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Chile	31.5		0.0	8.0	22.1		9.5	
China	15.0		0.0	7.5	11.3		3.8	
Colombia	153.0		0.0	10.0	91.8		61.2	
Congo	30.0		0.0	0.0	21.0		9.0	
Costa Rica	1.0		0.0	0.0	0.8		0.3	
Côte d'Ivoire	15.0		200.0	0.0	11.3		3.8	
Croatia	10.0		0.0	10.0	7.5		2.5	
Cuba	40.0		0.0	4.0	28.0		12.0	
Cyprus	40.0		0.0		28.0		12.0	
Czech	40.0	10.0	0.0	31.5	20.0	10.0	20.0	0.0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Djibouti	40.0		100.0		40.0		0.0	
Dominica	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Dominican Republic	40.0		0.0	5.0	28.0		12.0	
Ecuador	36.0		0.0	9.0	25.2		10.8	
Egypt	5.0		0.0	1.0	3.8		1.3	
El Salvador	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Estonia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
European Communities	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Fiji	40.0		0.0		28.0		12.0	
FYR Macedonia	0.0		0.0	25.0	0.0		0.0	
Gabon	60.0		200.0	0.0	42.0		18.0	
Georgia	0.0		0.0	12.0	0.0		0.0	
Ghana	0.0		0.0	10.0	0.0		0.0	
Grenada	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Guatemala	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Guinea	40.0		0.0		40.0		0.0	
Guinea Bissau	40.0		0.0	0.0	40.0		0.0	
Guyana	100.0		40.0	2.5	65.0		35.0	
Haiti	0.0		16.0		0.0		0.0	
Honduras	35.0		3.0	1.0	24.5		10.5	
Hong Kong, China	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Hungary	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	

Table A.32. Tariff on Sunflower Seed (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Iceland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	100.0		0.0	35.0	65.0		35.0	
Indonesia	40.0		0.0	5.0	28.0		12.0	
Israel	114.0		0.0	0.0	74.1		39.9	
Jamaica	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Japan	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Jordan	20.0		0.0	17.5	15.0		5.0	
Kenya	0.0		0.0	10.0	0.0		0.0	
Korea, Republic of	36.0		0.0	25.0	25.2		10.8	
Krgyz Republic	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
Kuwait	100.0		15.0		65.0		35.0	
Latvia	0.0		0.0	0.5	0.0		0.0	
Lesotho	200.0		0.0		200.0		0.0	
Liechtenstein	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Lithuania	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
Macao, China	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Madagascar	30.0		250.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Malawi	125.0		0.0	0.0	125.0		0.0	
Malaysia	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
Maldives	30.0		1.0	15.0	30.0		0.0	
Mali	60.0		50.0	0.0	60.0		0.0	
Malta	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Mauritania	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Mauritius	122.0		17.0	15.0	73.2		48.8	
Mexico	36.0		0.0	0.0	25.2		10.8	
Moldova	15.0		0.0	10.0	11.3		3.8	
Mongolia	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Morocco	139.0		7.5		83.4		55.6	
Mozambique	100.0		300.0		100.0		0.0	
Myanmar	11.0		0.0		11.0		0.0	
Namibia	47.0		0.2		32.9		14.1	
New Zealand	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Nicaragua	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Niger	50.0		50.0	5.0	50.0		0.0	
Nigeria	150.0		80.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	
Norway	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Oman	15.0		0.0	5.0	11.3		3.8	
Pakistan	100.0		0.0	5.0	65.0		35.0	
Panama	0.0		0.0	7.5	0.0		0.0	
Papua New Guinea	45.0		0.0	0.0	31.5		13.5	
Paraguay	35.0		0.0	5.0	24.5		10.5	
Peru	30.0		0.0	12.0	21.0		9.0	
Philippines	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Poland	9.0		0.0	9.0	5.4		3.6	
Qatar	0.2		3.0		0.1		0.0	
Romania	160.0		0.5	30.0	96.0		64.0	
Rwanda	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	100.0		18.0		65.0		35.0	
Saint Lucia	100.0		0.0	2.5	65.0		35.0	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	100.0		0.0	2.5	65.0		35.0	
Senegal	30.0		150.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Sierra Leone	40.0		20.0		40.0		0.0	
Singapore	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Slovak Republic	40.0	10.0	0.0		20.0	10.0	20.0	0.0
Slovenia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Solomon Islands	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	

Table A.32. Tariff on Sunflower Seed (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
South Africa	47.0	9.4	0.2	9.4	23.5	5.6	23.5	3.8
Sri Lanka	50.0		0.0	10.0	35.0		15.0	
Suriname	20.0		50.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Swaziland	47.0		0.2		32.9		14.1	
Switzerland	240.5		0.0	0.0	96.2		144.3	
Taiwan	0.0		0.0	15.0	0.0		0.0	
Tanzania	120.0		0.0	25.0	120.0		0.0	
Thailand	44.0		0.0	47.5	30.8		13.2	
The Gambia	110.0		10.0		110.0		0.0	
Togo	80.0		7.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	100.0		15.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Tunisia	75.0		0.0	43.0	48.8		26.3	
Turkey	23.1		0.0	19.0	16.2		6.9	
Uganda	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
United Arab Emirates	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
United States of America	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Uruguay	35.0		0.0	5.3	24.5		10.5	
Venezuela	123.3	40.0	0.0	10.0	74.0	28.0	49.3	12.0
Zambia	125.0		0.0	15.0	125.0		0.0	
Zimbabwe	150.0		0.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	

Table A.33. Tariff Rate Quota in Sunflower and Sunflower Products

Country	Uruguay Round TRQ		Doha Round TRQ		
	Import/TRQ	Level	Level	Expansion	Impact
	Percent	Thousand Metric Tons			
Sunflower Seed					
Bulgaria	28.3	20.0	20.0	0.0	
Czech	293.9	1.7	3.1	1.4	
Iceland	201.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	
South Africa	20.7	14.5	72.8	58.3	
Slovak Republic	247.5	2.0	5.6	3.6	0.6
Total		38.3	101.5	63.3	
Sunflower Meal					
South Africa	107.7	24.1	33.4	9.3	7.4
Venezuela	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total		24.1	33.4	9.3	
Sunflower Oil					
Bulgaria	115.7	5.8	5.8	0.0	
Czech	194.7	7.7	7.7	0.0	
El Salvador	77.7	9.0	9.0	0.0	
Guatemala	13520.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	
Hungary	576.9	2.6	15.3	12.7	0.3
Iceland	48.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	
Nicaragua	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	
Poland	127.8	30.0	30.0	0.0	
South Africa	759.6	10.2	34.7	24.6	
Slovak Republic	146.2	1.1	1.5	0.4	
Venezuela	13411.4	0.2	1.6	1.4	
Total		67.5	106.6	39.1	

Table A.34. Export Subsidy in Sunflower and Sunflower Products

Country	Export/Limit	Uruguay Round Maximum Limit	
		Expenditure	Level
	Percent	Million Dollar	Thousand Metric Tons
Sunflower Seed			
Hungary	40.2	0.8	71.0
Romania	1.7	0.0	2.8
South Africa	34.5	0.3	12.5
Slovak Republic	2.7	0.6	2.0
Total		1.6	88.3
Sunflower Oil			
Brazil	32.0	0.0	2.1
Hungary	219.0	2.6	146.0
Romania	142.7	0.0	85.6
Slovak Republic	27.3	0.3	2.0
Turkey	102.3	2.4	62.1
United States of America	14.4	3.5	35.3
Total		8.8	333.1

Table A.35. Tariff on Sunflower Meal

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Albania	5.0		0.0	5.0	3.8		1.3	
Angola	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Antigua and Barbuda	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Argentina	35.0		3.0	0.0	24.5		10.5	
Armenia	15.0		0.0	0.0	11.3		3.8	
Australia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Bahrain, Kingdom of	35.0		0.0	5.0	24.5		10.5	
Bangladesh	200.0		2.5	0.0	200.0		0.0	
Barbados	100.0		70.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Belize	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Benin	60.0		0.0	0.0	60.0		0.0	
Bolivia	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Botswana	33.0		0.0		16.2		16.8	
Brazil	35.0		0.0	8.5	24.5		10.5	
Brunei	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Bulgaria	40.0		0.0	12.0	28.0		12.0	
Burkina Faso	100.0		50.0	0.0	100.0		0.0	
Burundi	100.0		30.0		100.0		0.0	
Cameroon	80.0		230.0	0.0	52.0		28.0	
Canada	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Central African Republic	30.0		16.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Chad	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Chile	31.5		0.0	8.0	22.1		9.5	
China	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
Colombia	129.6		0.0	15.0	77.8		51.8	
Congo	30.0		0.0	0.0	21.0		9.0	
Costa Rica	10.0		0.0	0.0	5.3		4.8	
Côte d'Ivoire	15.0		200.0	0.0	11.3		3.8	
Croatia	15.0		0.0	15.0	7.9		7.1	
Cuba	40.0		0.0	3.0	28.0		12.0	
Cyprus	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Czech	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Djibouti	40.0		100.0		40.0		0.0	
Dominica	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Dominican Republic	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Ecuador	38.7		0.0	17.0	19.0		19.7	
Egypt	10.0		0.0	5.0	5.3		4.8	
El Salvador	25.0		0.0	0.0	12.3		12.8	
Estonia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
European Communities	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Fiji	40.0		0.0		28.0		12.0	
FYR Macedonia	0.0		0.0	5.0	0.0		0.0	
Gabon	60.0		200.0	0.0	42.0		18.0	
Georgia	0.0		0.0	12.0	0.0		0.0	
Ghana	40.0		15.0	0.0	19.6		20.4	
Grenada	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Guatemala	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Guinea	40.0		0.0		40.0		0.0	
Guinea Bissau	40.0		0.0	0.0	40.0		0.0	
Guyana	100.0		40.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Haiti	0.0		16.0		0.0		0.0	
Honduras	35.0		3.0	0.0	24.5		10.5	
Hong Kong, China	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Hungary	9.6		0.0	0.0	4.0		5.6	

Table A.35. Tariff on Sunflower Meal (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Iceland	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0
India	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Indonesia	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Israel	25.0		0.0	0.0	17.5		7.5	
Jamaica	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Japan	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Jordan	10.0		0.0	5.0	7.5		2.5	
Kenya	0.0		0.0	15.0	0.0		0.0	
Korea, Republic of	6.6		0.0	5.0	5.0		1.7	
Krgyz Republic	10.0		0.0	0.0	5.3		4.8	
Kuwait	100.0		15.0		65.0		35.0	
Latvia	0.0		0.0	0.5	0.0		0.0	
Lesotho	200.0		0.0		200.0		0.0	
Liechtenstein	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Lithuania	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Macao, China	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Madagascar	30.0		250.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Malawi	125.0		0.0	0.0	125.0		0.0	
Malaysia	10.0		0.0	0.0	5.3		4.8	
Maldives	30.0		1.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Mali	60.0		50.0	0.0	60.0		0.0	
Malta	174.9		0.0	0.0	73.5		101.4	
Mauritania	30.0		15.0		21.0		9.0	
Mauritius	122.0		17.0	15.0	73.2		48.8	
Mexico	45.0		0.0	18.0	22.1		23.0	
Moldova	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Mongolia	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Morocco	62.0		15.0		40.3		21.7	
Mozambique	100.0		300.0		100.0		0.0	
Myanmar	22.0		0.0		15.4		6.6	
Namibia	33.0		0.0		23.1		9.9	
New Zealand	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Nicaragua	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Niger	50.0		50.0	0.0	50.0		0.0	
Nigeria	150.0		80.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	
Norway	263.1		0.0	0.0	73.7		189.4	
Oman	15.0		0.0	0.0	11.3		3.8	
Pakistan	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Panama	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Papua New Guinea	45.0		0.0	0.0	31.5		13.5	
Paraguay	35.0		0.0	0.0	24.5		10.5	
Peru	30.0		0.0	12.0	21.0		9.0	
Philippines	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Poland	19.0		0.0	10.0	6.7		12.4	
Qatar	0.1		3.0		0.1		0.0	
Romania	25.0		0.5	10.0	17.5		7.5	
Rwanda	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	100.0		18.0		65.0		35.0	
Saint Lucia	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Senegal	30.0		150.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Sierra Leone	40.0		20.0		40.0		0.0	
Singapore	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Slovak Republic	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Slovenia	0.0		0.0	5.0	0.0		0.0	
Solomon Islands	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	

Table A.35. Tariff on Sunflower Meal (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
South Africa	33.0	6.6	0.0	6.6	16.5	6.6	16.5	0.0
Sri Lanka	50.0		0.0	10.0	35.0		15.0	
Suriname	20.0		50.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Swaziland	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Switzerland	229.3		0.0	0.0	91.7		137.6	
Taiwan	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Tanzania	120.0		0.0	0.0	120.0		0.0	
Thailand	9.0		0.0	10.0	6.8		2.3	
The Gambia	110.0		10.0		110.0		0.0	
Togo	80.0		7.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	100.0		15.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Tunisia	75.0		0.0	0.0	48.8		26.3	
Turkey	13.5		0.0	2.0	10.1		3.4	
Uganda	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
United Arab Emirates	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
United States of America	4.2		0.0		1.8		2.4	
Uruguay	35.0		0.0	8.5	24.5		10.5	
Venezuela	119.7	40.0	0.0	15.0	77.8	28.0	41.9	12.0
Zambia	125.0		0.0	5.0	125.0		0.0	
Zimbabwe	150.0		0.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	

Table A.36. Tariff on Sunflower Oil

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Albania	5.0		0.0	8.1	3.8		1.3	
Angola	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Antigua and Barbuda	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Argentina	35.0		3.0	12.7	24.5		10.5	
Armenia	15.0		0.0	10.0	11.3		3.8	
Australia	8.0		0.0	5.0	3.4		4.6	
Bahrain, Kingdom of	35.0		0.0	5.0	24.5		10.5	
Bangladesh	200.0		2.5	32.3	200.0		0.0	
Barbados	158.0		197.0	40.0	66.4		91.6	
Belize	100.0		0.0	25.0	65.0		35.0	
Benin	100.0		0.0	20.0	70.0		30.0	
Bolivia	40.0		0.0	10.0	28.0		12.0	
Botswana	61.0		0.0		27.8		33.2	
Brazil	35.0		0.0	13.2	24.5		10.5	
Brunei	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Bulgaria	25.0	15.0	0.0	11.6	17.5	15.0	7.5	0.0
Burkina Faso	100.0		50.0	20.0	100.0		0.0	
Burundi	100.0		30.0		100.0		0.0	
Cameroon	80.0		230.0	30.0	52.0		28.0	
Canada	4.8		0.0	9.3	2.0		2.8	
Central African Republic	30.0		16.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Chad	80.0		0.0	30.0	80.0		0.0	
Chile	31.5		0.0	8.0	22.1		9.5	
China	9.0		0.0	85.4	6.8		2.3	
Colombia	168.9		0.0	20.0	70.9		97.9	
Congo	30.0		0.0	30.0	21.0		9.0	
Costa Rica	30.0		0.0	12.8	14.7		15.3	
Côte d'Ivoire	15.0		200.0	19.5	11.3		3.8	
Croatia	18.0		0.0	20.0	9.5		8.6	
Cuba	40.0		0.0	5.0	28.0		12.0	
Cyprus	56.0		0.0		27.4		28.6	
Czech	20.0	18.0	0.0	22.8	10.0	18.0	10.0	0.0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Djibouti	40.0		100.0		40.0		0.0	
Dominica	150.0		0.0	60.0	63.0		87.0	
Dominican Republic	40.0		0.0	10.5	28.0		12.0	
Ecuador	31.5		0.0	22.5	22.1		9.5	
Egypt	15.0		0.0	8.7	7.9		7.1	
El Salvador	88.0	20.0	0.0	14.3	40.0	20.0	48.0	0.0
Estonia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
European Communities	6.4		0.0	5.6	2.7		3.7	
Fiji	40.0		0.0		28.0		12.0	
FYR Macedonia	0.0		0.0	11.3	0.0		0.0	
Gabon	60.0		200.0	30.0	42.0		18.0	
Georgia	0.0		0.0	12.0	0.0		0.0	
Ghana	0.0		0.0	20.0	0.0		0.0	
Grenada	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Guatemala	232.0	20.0	0.0	0.8	97.4	20.0	134.6	0.0
Guinea	40.0		0.0		40.0		0.0	
Guinea Bissau	40.0		0.0	0.0	40.0		0.0	
Guyana	100.0		40.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Haiti	0.0		16.0		0.0		0.0	
Honduras	35.0		3.0	7.8	24.5		10.5	
Hong Kong, China	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Hungary	39.1	8.0	0.0	33.6	13.7	8.0	25.4	0.0

Table A.36. Tariff on Sunflower Oil (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Iceland	107.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	6.3	77.0	8.7
India	300.0		0.0	100.0	126.0		174.0	
Indonesia	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Israel	76.0		0.0	3.8	49.4		26.6	
Jamaica	0.0		0.0	40.0	0.0		0.0	
Japan	16.3		0.0	0.0	5.7		10.6	
Jordan	10.0		0.0	10.7	7.5		2.5	
Kenya	0.0		0.0	5.2	0.0		0.0	
Korea, Republic of	18.0		0.0	8.7	13.5		4.5	
Krgyz Republic	10.0		0.0	0.0	5.3		4.8	
Kuwait	100.0		15.0		65.0		35.0	
Latvia	0.0		0.0	1.2	0.0		0.0	
Lesotho	200.0		0.0		200.0		0.0	
Liechtenstein	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Lithuania	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
Macao, China	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Madagascar	30.0		250.0	15.0	30.0		0.0	
Malawi	125.0		0.0	0.0	125.0		0.0	
Malaysia	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
Maldives	30.0		1.0	10.0	30.0		0.0	
Mali	60.0		50.0	20.0	60.0		0.0	
Malta	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Mauritania	30.0		15.0		21.0		9.0	
Mauritius	122.0		17.0	15.0	73.2		48.8	
Mexico	0.0		0.0	10.2	0.0		0.0	
Moldova	15.0		0.0	15.0	11.3		3.8	
Mongolia	15.0		0.0		7.9		7.1	
Morocco	34.0		15.0		23.8		10.2	
Mozambique	100.0		300.0		100.0		0.0	
Myanmar	16.5		0.0		11.6		5.0	
Namibia	61.0		0.0		27.8		33.2	
New Zealand	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Nicaragua	60.0	0.4	0.0	15.0	29.4	0.3	30.6	0.1
Niger	50.0		50.0	20.0	50.0		0.0	
Nigeria	150.0		80.0	30.0	90.0		60.0	
Norway	1.1		0.0	14.4	0.5		0.7	
Oman	15.0		0.0	0.0	11.3		3.8	
Pakistan	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Panama	10.0		0.0	28.3	5.3		4.8	
Papua New Guinea	45.0		0.0	0.0	31.5		13.5	
Paraguay	35.0		0.0	13.3	24.5		10.5	
Peru	30.0		0.0	12.0	21.0		9.0	
Philippines	50.0		0.0	9.9	24.5		25.5	
Poland	51.0	40.0	0.0	13.2	17.9	40.0	33.2	0.0
Qatar	0.2		3.0		0.1		0.0	
Romania	180.0		0.5	34.3	75.6		104.4	
Rwanda	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	179.0		18.0		75.2		103.8	
Saint Lucia	175.0		0.0	40.0	73.5		101.5	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	175.0		0.0	40.0	73.5		101.5	
Senegal	30.0		150.0	19.8	30.0		0.0	
Sierra Leone	40.0		20.0		40.0		0.0	
Singapore	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Slovak Republic	20.0	18.0	0.0		10.0	18.0	10.0	0.0
Slovenia	12.0		0.0	5.6	5.0		7.0	
Solomon Islands	80.0		0.0	55.0	80.0		0.0	

Table A.36. Tariff on Sunflower Oil (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
South Africa	61.0	12.2	0.0	10.0	21.4	12.2	39.7	0.0
Sri Lanka	50.0		0.0	25.0	35.0		15.0	
Suriname	20.0		50.0	40.0	15.0		5.0	
Swaziland	61.0		0.0		27.8		33.2	
Switzerland	87.9		0.0	0.0	44.0		44.0	
Taiwan	5.0		0.0	15.7	2.1		2.9	
Tanzania	120.0		0.0	11.5	120.0		0.0	
Thailand	30.5		0.0	30.0	21.3		9.1	
The Gambia	110.0		10.0		110.0		0.0	
Togo	80.0		7.0	17.3	80.0		0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	100.0		15.0	40.0	65.0		35.0	
Tunisia	75.0		0.0	43.0	48.8		26.3	
Turkey	22.5		0.0	24.2	15.8		6.8	
Uganda	80.0		0.0	7.9	80.0		0.0	
United Arab Emirates	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
United States of America	6.6		0.0		2.8		3.9	
Uruguay	35.0		0.0	13.5	24.5		10.5	
Venezuela	94.5	40.0	0.0	20.0	61.4	40.0	33.1	0.0
Zambia	125.0		0.0	15.0	125.0		0.0	
Zimbabwe	150.0		0.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	

Table A.37. Tariff on Peanuts

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Albania	10.0		0.0	9.9	7.5		2.5	
Angola	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Antigua and Barbuda	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Argentina	35.0		3.0	6.3	24.5		10.5	
Armenia	15.0		0.0	0.0	11.3		3.8	
Australia	5.0		0.0	5.0	3.0		2.0	
Bahrain, Kingdom of	35.0		0.0	5.0	24.5		10.5	
Bangladesh	200.0		2.5	25.0	200.0		0.0	
Barbados	100.0		70.0	40.0	65.0		35.0	
Belize	110.0		0.0	33.1	71.5		38.5	
Benin	60.0		0.0	0.0	60.0		0.0	
Bolivia	40.0		0.0	10.0	28.0		12.0	
Botswana	20.0		0.0		15.0		5.0	
Brazil	0.0		0.0	6.4	0.0		0.0	
Brunei	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Bulgaria	55.0		0.0	40.0	38.5		16.5	
Burkina Faso	100.0		50.0	0.0	100.0		0.0	
Burundi	100.0		30.0		100.0		0.0	
Cameroon	80.0		230.0	0.0	52.0		28.0	
Canada	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Central African Republic	30.0		16.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Chad	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Chile	31.5		0.0	8.0	22.1		9.5	
China	15.0		0.0	9.9	11.3		3.8	
Colombia	142.5		0.0	15.0	85.5		57.0	
Congo	30.0		0.0	0.0	21.0		9.0	
Costa Rica	1.0		0.0	4.5	0.8		0.3	
Côte d'Ivoire	4.0		0.0	0.0	3.0		1.0	
Croatia	0.0		0.0	5.0	0.0		0.0	
Cuba	40.0		0.0	10.0	28.0		12.0	
Cyprus	87.0		0.0		56.6		30.5	
Czech	0.0		0.0	1.2	0.0		0.0	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Djibouti	40.0		100.0		40.0		0.0	
Dominica	100.0		0.0	40.0	65.0		35.0	
Dominican Republic	40.0		0.0	5.0	28.0		12.0	
Ecuador	36.0		0.0	15.5	25.2		10.8	
Egypt	40.0		0.0	30.0	28.0		12.0	
El Salvador	30.0		0.0	5.0	21.0		9.0	
Estonia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
European Communities	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Fiji	40.0		0.0		28.0		12.0	
FYR Macedonia	0.0		0.0	7.0	0.0		0.0	
Gabon	60.0		200.0	0.0	42.0		18.0	
Georgia	12.0		0.0	12.0	9.0		3.0	
Ghana	0.0		0.0	10.0	0.0		0.0	
Grenada	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Guatemala	40.0		0.0	5.0	28.0		12.0	
Guinea	40.0		0.0		40.0		0.0	
Guinea Bissau	40.0		0.0	0.0	40.0		0.0	
Guyana	100.0		40.0	30.0	65.0		35.0	
Haiti	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Honduras	35.0		3.0	7.5	24.5		10.5	
Hong Kong, China	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Hungary	8.5		0.0	4.1	5.1		3.4	

Table A.37. Tariff on Peanuts (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Iceland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	100.0		0.0	35.0	65.0		35.0	
Indonesia	40.0		0.0	5.0	28.0		12.0	
Israel	102.0		0.0	0.0	66.3		35.7	
Jamaica	100.0		80.0	13.4	65.0		35.0	
Japan	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jordan	30.0		0.0	30.0	21.0		9.0	
Kenya	0.0		0.0	10.0	0.0		0.0	
Korea, Republic of	230.5	40.0	0.0	40.0	138.3	40.0	92.2	0.0
Krgyz Republic	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Kuwait	100.0		15.0		65.0		35.0	
Latvia	0.0		0.0	0.5	0.0		0.0	
Lesotho	200.0		0.0		200.0		0.0	
Liechtenstein	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Lithuania	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Macao, China	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Madagascar	30.0		250.0	10.0	30.0		0.0	
Malawi	125.0		0.0	0.0	125.0		0.0	
Malaysia	30.9		0.0	5.0	21.6		9.3	
Maldives	30.0		1.0	15.0	30.0		0.0	
Mali	60.0		50.0	0.0	60.0		0.0	
Malta	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Mauritania	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Mauritius	82.0		17.0	15.0	53.3		28.7	
Mexico	45.0		0.0	0.0	31.5		13.5	
Moldova	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Mongolia	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Morocco	34.0		15.0		23.8		10.2	
Mozambique	100.0		300.0		100.0		0.0	
Myanmar	11.0		0.0		11.0		0.0	
Namibia	70.0		0.0		45.5		24.5	
New Zealand	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Nicaragua	60.0		0.0	2.5	42.0		18.0	
Niger	50.0		50.0	5.0	50.0		0.0	
Nigeria	150.0		80.0	25.0	90.0		60.0	
Norway	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Oman	15.0		0.0	5.0	11.3		3.8	
Pakistan	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Panama	5.0		0.0	2.6	3.8		1.3	
Papua New Guinea	45.0		0.0	0.0	31.5		13.5	
Paraguay	35.0		0.0	6.0	24.5		10.5	
Peru	30.0		0.0	12.0	21.0		9.0	
Philippines	40.0		0.0	15.0	28.0		12.0	
Poland	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Qatar	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Romania	25.0		0.5	24.2	17.5		7.5	
Rwanda	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	130.0		18.0		78.0		52.0	
Saint Lucia	130.0		0.0	39.8	78.0		52.0	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	130.0		0.0	39.6	78.0		52.0	
Senegal	30.0		150.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Sierra Leone	40.0		20.0		40.0		0.0	
Singapore	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Slovak Republic	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Slovenia	2.0		0.0	0.0	1.2		0.8	
Solomon Islands	80.0		0.0	35.0	80.0		0.0	

Table A.37. Tariff on Peanuts (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
South Africa	70.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	35.0	14.0	35.0	0.0
Sri Lanka	50.0		0.0	25.0	35.0		15.0	
Suriname	20.0		50.0	20.0	15.0		5.0	
Swaziland	70.0		0.0		45.5		24.5	
Switzerland	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Taiwan	152.2		0.0	0.0	60.9		91.3	
Tanzania	120.0		0.0	25.0	120.0		0.0	
Thailand	34.4		0.0	47.5	24.1		10.3	
The Gambia	110.0		10.0		110.0		0.0	
Togo	80.0		7.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	100.0		15.0	27.2	65.0		35.0	
Tunisia	200.0		0.0	28.6	120.0		80.0	
Turkey	23.1		0.0	33.4	16.2		6.9	
Uganda	80.0		0.0	7.0	80.0		0.0	
United Arab Emirates	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
United States of America	163.8	0.0	0.0		65.5	0.0	98.3	0.0
Uruguay	35.0		0.0	6.4	24.5		10.5	
Venezuela	119.7	40.0	0.0	13.4	77.8	28.0	41.9	12.0
Zambia	125.0		0.0	15.0	125.0		0.0	
Zimbabwe	150.0		0.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	

Table A.38. Tariff Rate Quota in Peanut and Peanut Products

Country	Uruguay Round TRQ		Doha Round TRQ		
	Import/TRQ	Level	Level	Expansion	Impact
	Percent	Thousand Metric Tons			
Peanut					
Iceland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Japan	134.2	75.0	75.0	0.0	
Korea, Republic of	67.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	
South Africa	156.0	7.9	13.3	5.4	1.0
United States of America	158.6	57.2	149.7	92.6	59.1
Total		145.0	243.0	97.9	
Peanut Meal					
South Africa	6.9	24.1	24.1	0.0	
Venezuela	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	
Total		24.4	24.4	0.0	
Peanut Oil					
El Salvador	0.0	9.0	9.0	0.0	
South Africa	0.0	10.2	10.2	0.0	
Venezuela	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total		19.1	19.1	0.0	

Table A.39. Export Subsidy in Peanut and Peanut Products

Country	Export/Limit	Uruguay Round Maximum Limit	
		Expenditure	Level
		Percent	Thousand Metric Tons
Peanut			
South Africa	25.3	0.2	9.1
Peanut Meal			
Brazil	6317.3	0.2	63.2
Peanut Oil			
Brazil	32.0	0.0	0.4

Table A.40. Tariff on Peanut Meal

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Albania	10.0		0.0	10.0	7.5		2.5	
Angola	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Antigua and Barbuda	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Argentina	35.0		3.0	8.5	24.5		10.5	
Armenia	15.0		0.0	0.0	11.3		3.8	
Australia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Bahrain, Kingdom of	35.0		0.0	5.0	24.5		10.5	
Bangladesh	200.0		2.5	0.0	200.0		0.0	
Barbados	100.0		70.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Belize	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Benin	60.0		0.0	10.0	60.0		0.0	
Bolivia	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Botswana	33.0		0.0		16.2		16.8	
Brazil	35.0		0.0	8.5	17.2		17.9	
Brunei	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Bulgaria	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Burkina Faso	100.0		50.0	0.0	100.0		0.0	
Burundi	100.0		30.0		100.0		0.0	
Cameroon	80.0		230.0	0.0	52.0		28.0	
Canada	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Central African Republic	30.0		16.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Chad	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Chile	31.5		0.0	8.0	22.1		9.5	
China	5.0		0.0	5.0	3.8		1.3	
Colombia	90.0		0.0	0.0	58.5		31.5	
Congo	30.0		0.0	0.0	21.0		9.0	
Costa Rica	10.0		0.0	0.0	5.3		4.8	
Côte d'Ivoire	15.0		200.0	0.0	7.9		7.1	
Croatia	2.0		0.0	0.0	1.1		1.0	
Cuba	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Cyprus	40.0		0.0		28.0		12.0	
Czech	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Djibouti	40.0		100.0		40.0		0.0	
Dominica	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Dominican Republic	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Ecuador	25.0		0.0	17.0	17.5		7.5	
Egypt	10.0		0.0	5.0	7.5		2.5	
El Salvador	25.0		0.0	5.0	17.5		7.5	
Estonia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
European Communities	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Fiji	40.0		0.0		28.0		12.0	
FYR Macedonia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Gabon	60.0		200.0	0.0	42.0		18.0	
Georgia	12.0		0.0	0.0	9.0		3.0	
Ghana	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Grenada	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Guatemala	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Guinea	40.0		0.0		40.0		0.0	
Guinea Bissau	40.0		0.0	0.0	40.0		0.0	
Guyana	100.0		40.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Haiti	0.0		16.0		0.0		0.0	
Honduras	35.0		3.0	5.0	24.5		10.5	
Hong Kong, China	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Hungary	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	

Table A.40. Tariff on Peanut Meal (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Iceland	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0
India	100.0		0.0	35.0	65.0		35.0	
Indonesia	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Israel	25.0		0.0	0.0	17.5		7.5	
Jamaica	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Japan	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Jordan	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Kenya	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Korea, Republic of	6.6		0.0	0.0	5.0		1.7	
Krgyz Republic	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Kuwait	100.0		15.0		65.0		35.0	
Latvia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Lesotho	200.0		0.0		200.0		0.0	
Liechtenstein	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Lithuania	10.0		0.0	0.0	5.3		4.8	
Macao, China	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Madagascar	30.0		250.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Malawi	125.0		0.0	0.0	125.0		0.0	
Malaysia	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Maldives	30.0		1.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Mali	60.0		50.0	0.0	60.0		0.0	
Malta	155.9		0.0	0.0	65.5		90.4	
Mauritania	30.0		15.0		21.0		9.0	
Mauritius	122.0		17.0	0.0	51.2		70.8	
Mexico	45.0		0.0	18.0	31.5		13.5	
Moldova	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Mongolia	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Morocco	62.0		15.0		28.2		33.8	
Mozambique	100.0		300.0		100.0		0.0	
Myanmar	20.0		0.0		14.0		6.0	
Namibia	33.0		0.0		23.1		9.9	
New Zealand	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Nicaragua	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Niger	50.0		50.0	10.0	50.0		0.0	
Nigeria	150.0		80.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	
Norway	252.6		0.0	0.0	70.7		181.8	
Oman	15.0		0.0	5.0	11.3		3.8	
Pakistan	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Panama	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Papua New Guinea	45.0		0.0	0.0	31.5		13.5	
Paraguay	35.0		0.0	0.0	24.5		10.5	
Peru	30.0		0.0	0.0	21.0		9.0	
Philippines	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Poland	5.0		0.0	0.0	2.1		2.9	
Qatar	0.1		3.0		0.1		0.1	
Romania	25.0		0.5	0.0	17.5		7.5	
Rwanda	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	100.0		18.0		65.0		35.0	
Saint Lucia	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Senegal	30.0		150.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Sierra Leone	40.0		20.0		40.0		0.0	
Singapore	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Slovak Republic	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Slovenia	0.0		0.0	3.0	0.0		0.0	
Solomon Islands	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	

Table A.40. Tariff on Peanut Meal (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
South Africa	33.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	16.5	4.0	16.5	2.6
Sri Lanka	50.0		0.0	0.0	35.0		15.0	
Suriname	20.0		50.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Swaziland	33.0		0.0		23.1		9.9	
Switzerland	213.4		0.0	0.0	59.8		153.6	
Taiwan	0.0		0.0	5.0	0.0		0.0	
Tanzania	120.0		0.0	20.0	120.0		0.0	
Thailand	9.0		0.0	10.0	6.8		2.3	
The Gambia	110.0		10.0		110.0		0.0	
Togo	80.0		7.0	10.0	80.0		0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	100.0		15.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Tunisia	150.0		0.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	
Turkey	13.5		0.0	0.0	10.1		3.4	
Uganda	80.0		0.0	15.0	80.0		0.0	
United Arab Emirates	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
United States of America	2.5		0.0		1.5		1.0	
Uruguay	35.0		0.0	0.0	24.5		10.5	
Venezuela	121.5	40.0	0.0	15.0	51.0	28.0	70.5	12.0
Zambia	125.0		0.0	0.0	125.0		0.0	
Zimbabwe	150.0		0.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	

Table A.41. Tariff on Peanut Oil

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Albania	10.0		0.0	7.5	7.5		2.5	
Angola	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Antigua and Barbuda	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Argentina	35.0		3.0	14.3	24.5		10.5	
Armenia	15.0		0.0	10.0	11.3		3.8	
Australia	8.0		0.0	5.0	3.4		4.6	
Bahrain, Kingdom of	35.0		0.0	5.0	24.5		10.5	
Bangladesh	200.0		2.5	37.5	200.0		0.0	
Barbados	158.0		197.0	40.0	66.4		91.6	
Belize	100.0		0.0	25.0	65.0		35.0	
Benin	100.0		0.0	20.0	70.0		30.0	
Bolivia	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Botswana	49.0		0.0		24.0		25.0	
Brazil	35.0		0.0	14.5	17.2		17.9	
Brunei	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Bulgaria	25.0		0.0	25.0	17.5		7.5	
Burkina Faso	100.0		50.0	20.0	100.0		0.0	
Burundi	100.0		30.0		100.0		0.0	
Cameroon	80.0		230.0	30.0	52.0		28.0	
Canada	4.8		0.0	9.2	2.0		2.8	
Central African Republic	30.0		16.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Chad	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Chile	31.5		0.0	8.0	22.1		9.5	
China	10.0		0.0	75.0	7.5		2.5	
Colombia	155.1		0.0	20.0	65.1		90.0	
Congo	30.0		0.0	30.0	21.0		9.0	
Costa Rica	45.0		0.0	9.0	22.1		23.0	
Côte d'Ivoire	15.0		200.0	20.0	7.9		7.1	
Croatia	0.0		0.0	5.0	0.0		0.0	
Cuba	40.0		0.0	20.0	28.0		12.0	
Cyprus	49.0		0.0		34.3		14.7	
Czech	0.0		0.0	1.3	0.0		0.0	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Djibouti	40.0		100.0		40.0		0.0	
Dominica	150.0		0.0	60.0	63.0		87.0	
Dominican Republic	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Ecuador	31.5		0.0	0.0	22.1		9.5	
Egypt	20.0		0.0	12.5	15.0		5.0	
El Salvador	88.0	20.0	0.0	4.4	40.0	15.0	48.0	5.0
Estonia	15.0		0.0	0.0	7.9		7.1	
European Communities	6.4		0.0	3.2	2.7		3.7	
Fiji	40.0		0.0		28.0		12.0	
FYR Macedonia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Gabon	60.0		200.0	30.0	42.0		18.0	
Georgia	12.0		0.0	12.0	9.0		3.0	
Ghana	0.0		0.0	30.0	0.0		0.0	
Grenada	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Guatemala	10.0		0.0	0.3	7.5		2.5	
Guinea	40.0		0.0		40.0		0.0	
Guinea Bissau	40.0		0.0	0.0	40.0		0.0	
Guyana	100.0		40.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Haiti	0.1		16.0		0.1		0.0	
Honduras	35.0		3.0	15.0	24.5		10.5	
Hong Kong, China	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Hungary	6.8		0.0	0.0	4.1		2.7	

Table A.41. Tariff on Peanut Oil (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Iceland	107.0		0.0	0.0	30.0		77.0	
India	300.0		0.0	100.0	126.0		174.0	
Indonesia	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Israel	28.0		0.0	0.0	19.6		8.4	
Jamaica	0.0		0.0	40.0	0.0		0.0	
Japan	11.6		0.0	0.0	4.9		6.7	
Jordan	15.0		0.0	0.0	11.3		3.8	
Kenya	0.0		0.0	30.0	0.0		0.0	
Korea, Republic of	27.0		0.0	28.8	18.9		8.1	
Krgyz Republic	15.0		0.0	0.0	7.9		7.1	
Kuwait	100.0		15.0		65.0		35.0	
Latvia	0.0		0.0	0.5	0.0		0.0	
Lesotho	200.0		0.0		200.0		0.0	
Liechtenstein	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Lithuania	10.0		0.0	0.0	5.3		4.8	
Macao, China	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Madagascar	30.0		250.0	15.0	30.0		0.0	
Malawi	125.0		0.0	0.0	125.0		0.0	
Malaysia	16.9		0.0	5.0	12.6		4.2	
Maldives	30.0		1.0	10.0	30.0		0.0	
Mali	60.0		50.0	20.0	60.0		0.0	
Malta	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Mauritania	30.0		15.0		21.0		9.0	
Mauritius	122.0		17.0	15.0	51.2		70.8	
Mexico	0.0		0.0	19.2	0.0		0.0	
Moldova	15.0		0.0	15.0	7.9		7.1	
Mongolia	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Morocco	34.0		15.0		23.8		10.2	
Mozambique	100.0		300.0		100.0		0.0	
Myanmar	32.5		0.0		22.8		9.8	
Namibia	49.0		0.0		34.3		14.7	
New Zealand	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Nicaragua	40.0		0.0	15.0	28.0		12.0	
Niger	50.0		50.0	18.3	50.0		0.0	
Nigeria	150.0		80.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	
Norway	0.5		0.0	14.4	0.2		0.3	
Oman	15.0		0.0	0.0	11.3		3.8	
Pakistan	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Panama	0.0		0.0	10.0	0.0		0.0	
Papua New Guinea	45.0		0.0	0.0	31.5		13.5	
Paraguay	35.0		0.0	14.0	24.5		10.5	
Peru	30.0		0.0	12.0	21.0		9.0	
Philippines	40.0		0.0	3.0	28.0		12.0	
Poland	25.0		0.0	25.0	8.8		16.3	
Qatar	0.2		3.0		0.1		0.1	
Romania	25.0		0.5	25.0	17.5		7.5	
Rwanda	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	177.0		18.0		74.3		102.7	
Saint Lucia	175.0		0.0	40.0	73.5		101.5	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	175.0		0.0	40.0	73.5		101.5	
Senegal	30.0		150.0	20.0	30.0		0.0	
Sierra Leone	40.0		20.0		40.0		0.0	
Singapore	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Slovak Republic	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Slovenia	2.0		0.0	0.0	1.2		0.8	
Solomon Islands	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	

Table A.41. Tariff on Peanut Oil (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Sri Lanka	50.0		0.0	25.0	24.5		24.5	
South Africa	49.0	9.8	0.0	9.8	35.0	5.9	15.0	3.9
Suriname	20.0		50.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Swaziland	49.0		0.0		34.3		14.7	
Switzerland	69.0		0.0	0.0	24.1		44.8	
Taiwan	338.0		0.0	35.0	94.6		243.4	
Tanzania	120.0		0.0	16.7	120.0		0.0	
Thailand	27.0		0.0	0.0	18.9		8.1	
The Gambia	110.0		10.0		110.0		0.0	
Togo	80.0		7.0	20.0	80.0		0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	100.0		15.0	40.0	65.0		35.0	
Tunisia	75.0		0.0	0.0	48.8		26.3	
Turkey	19.5		0.0	9.6	14.6		4.9	
Uganda	80.0		0.0	15.0	80.0		0.0	
United Arab Emirates	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
United States of America	10.1		0.0		6.1		4.0	
Uruguay	35.0		0.0	12.5	24.5		10.5	
Venezuela	117.6	40.0	0.0	20.0	76.4	28.0	41.2	12.0
Zambia	125.0		0.0	15.0	125.0		0.0	
Zimbabwe	150.0		0.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	

Table A.42. Tariff on Palm Kernel Meal

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Albania	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
Angola	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Antigua and Barbuda	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Argentina	35.0		3.0	0.0	24.5		10.5	
Armenia	15.0		0.0	0.0	11.3		3.8	
Australia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Bahrain, Kingdom of	35.0		0.0	5.0	24.5		10.5	
Bangladesh	200.0		2.5	0.0	200.0		0.0	
Barbados	100.0		70.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Belize	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Benin	60.0		0.0	0.0	60.0		0.0	
Bolivia	40.0		0.0	10.0	28.0		12.0	
Botswana	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Brazil	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Brunei	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Bulgaria	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Burkina Faso	100.0		50.0	0.0	100.0		0.0	
Burundi	100.0		30.0		100.0		0.0	
Cameroon	80.0		230.0	0.0	52.0		28.0	
Canada	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Central African Republic	30.0		16.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Chad	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Chile	31.5		0.0	0.0	22.1		9.5	
China	5.0		0.0	5.0	3.8		1.3	
Colombia	131.6		0.0	15.0	79.0		52.6	
Congo	30.0		0.0	0.0	21.0		9.0	
Costa Rica	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Côte d'Ivoire	15.0		200.0	0.0	11.3		3.8	
Croatia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Cuba	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Cyprus	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Czech	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Djibouti	40.0		100.0		40.0		0.0	
Dominica	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Dominican Republic	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Ecuador	25.0		0.0	0.0	17.5		7.5	
Egypt	12.0		0.0	0.0	9.0		3.0	
El Salvador	25.0		0.0	5.0	17.5		7.5	
Estonia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
European Communities	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Fiji	40.0		0.0		28.0		12.0	
FYR Macedonia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Gabon	60.0		200.0	0.0	42.0		18.0	
Georgia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Ghana	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Grenada	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Guatemala	40.0		0.0	5.0	28.0		12.0	
Guinea	40.0		0.0		40.0		0.0	
Guinea Bissau	40.0		0.0	0.0	40.0		0.0	
Guyana	100.0		40.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Haiti	0.0		16.0		0.0		0.0	
Honduras	35.0		3.0	0.0	24.5		10.5	
Hong Kong, China	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Hungary	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	

Table A.42. Tariff on Palm Kernel Meal (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Iceland	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0
India	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Indonesia	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Israel	25.0		0.0	0.0	17.5		7.5	
Jamaica	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Japan	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Jordan	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Kenya	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Korea, Republic of	5.0		0.0	5.0	3.8		1.3	
Krgyz Republic	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Kuwait	100.0		15.0		65.0		35.0	
Latvia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Lesotho	200.0		0.0		200.0		0.0	
Liechtenstein	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Lithuania	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Macao, China	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Madagascar	30.0		250.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Malawi	125.0		0.0	0.0	125.0		0.0	
Malaysia	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Maldives	30.0		1.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Mali	60.0		50.0	0.0	60.0		0.0	
Malta	245.7		0.0	0.0	147.4		98.3	
Mauritania	30.0		15.0		30.0		0.0	
Mauritius	122.0		17.0	0.0	73.2		48.8	
Mexico	36.0		0.0	18.0	25.2		10.8	
Moldova	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Mongolia	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Morocco	34.0		15.0		23.8		10.2	
Mozambique	100.0		300.0		100.0		0.0	
Myanmar	22.0		0.0		22.0		0.0	
Namibia	33.0		0.0		23.1		9.9	
New Zealand	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Nicaragua	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Niger	50.0		50.0	0.0	50.0		0.0	
Nigeria	150.0		80.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	
Norway	433.3		0.0	0.0	173.3		260.0	
Oman	15.0		0.0	0.0	11.3		3.8	
Pakistan	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Panama	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Papua New Guinea	45.0		0.0	0.0	31.5		13.5	
Paraguay	35.0		0.0	0.0	24.5		10.5	
Peru	30.0		0.0	0.0	21.0		9.0	
Philippines	50.0		0.0	0.0	35.0		15.0	
Poland	19.0		0.0	0.0	9.5		9.5	
Qatar	0.1		3.0		0.1		0.0	
Romania	25.0		0.5	0.0	17.5		7.5	
Rwanda	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	100.0		18.0		65.0		35.0	
Saint Lucia	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Senegal	30.0		150.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Sierra Leone	40.0		20.0		40.0		0.0	
Singapore	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Slovak Republic	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Slovenia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Solomon Islands	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	

Table A.42. Tariff on Palm Kernel Meal (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
South Africa	33.0	6.6	0.0	6.6	16.5	4.0	16.5	2.6
Sri Lanka	50.0		0.0	0.0	35.0		15.0	
Suriname	20.0		50.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Swaziland	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Switzerland	336.0		0.0	0.0	134.4		201.6	
Taiwan	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Tanzania	120.0		0.0	0.0	120.0		0.0	
Thailand	9.0		0.0	10.0	6.8		2.3	
The Gambia	110.0		10.0		110.0		0.0	
Togo	80.0		7.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	100.0		15.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Tunisia	75.0		0.0	0.0	48.8		26.3	
Turkey	13.5		0.0	0.0	10.1		3.4	
Uganda	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
United Arab Emirates	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
United States of America	4.7		0.0		2.8		1.9	
Uruguay	35.0		0.0	0.0	24.5		10.5	
Venezuela	119.7	40.0	0.0	15.0	77.8	28.0	41.9	12.0
Zambia	125.0		0.0	0.0	125.0		0.0	
Zimbabwe	150.0		0.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	

Table A.43. Tariff Rate Quota in Palm Kernel and Palm Products

Country	Uruguay Round TRQ		Doha Round TRQ		
	Import/TRQ	Level	Level	Expansion	Impact
	Percent	Thousand Metric Tons			
Palm Kernel Meal					
South Africa	10.2	24.1	24.1	0.0	
Venezuela	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total		24.1	24.1	0.0	
Palm Kernel Oil					
El Salvador	18.4	9.0	9.0	0.0	
South Africa	297.9	10.2	10.2	0.0	
Venezuela	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	
Total		19.7	19.7	0.0	
Palm Oil					
China	50.5	3168.0	3168.0	0.0	
El Salvador	468.4	9.0	9.0	0.0	
Guatemala	5411.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	
Iceland	6766.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Nicaragua	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	
South Africa	2966.5	10.2	30.2	20.0	
Venezuela	6101.2	0.2	5.7	5.5	
Total		3,188.2	3,213.7	25.5	

Table A.44. Export Subsidy in Palm Oil

Country	Export/Limit	Uruguay Round Maximum Limit	
		Expenditure	Level
	Percent	Million Dollar	Thousand Metric Tons
Palm Oil			
Brazil	32.0	0.1	9.9

Table A.45. Tariff on Palm Kernel Oil

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Albania	5.0		0.0	7.5	3.8		1.3	
Angola	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Antigua and Barbuda	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Argentina	35.0		3.0	12.5	24.5		10.5	
Armenia	15.0		0.0	10.0	11.3		3.8	
Australia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Bahrain, Kingdom of	35.0		0.0	0.0	24.5		10.5	
Bangladesh	200.0		2.5	25.0	200.0		0.0	
Barbados	158.0		197.0	40.0	66.4		91.6	
Belize	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Benin	100.0		0.0	0.0	70.0		30.0	
Bolivia	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Botswana	81.0		0.0		36.9		44.1	
Brazil	35.0		0.0	12.5	17.2		17.9	
Brunei	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Bulgaria	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Burkina Faso	100.0		50.0	0.0	100.0		0.0	
Burundi	100.0		30.0		100.0		0.0	
Cameroon	80.0		230.0	0.0	52.0		28.0	
Canada	6.4		0.0	6.0	2.7		3.7	
Central African Republic	30.0		16.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Chad	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Chile	31.5		0.0	0.0	22.1		9.5	
China	9.0		0.0	10.0	4.7		4.3	
Colombia	0.0		0.0	20.0	0.0		0.0	
Congo	30.0		0.0	0.0	21.0		9.0	
Costa Rica	45.0		0.0	5.0	22.1		23.0	
Côte d'Ivoire	15.0		200.0	0.0	11.3		3.8	
Croatia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Cuba	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Cyprus	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Czech	0.0		0.0	0.9	0.0		0.0	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Djibouti	40.0		100.0		40.0		0.0	
Dominica	150.0		0.0	60.0	63.0		87.0	
Dominican Republic	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Ecuador	31.5		0.0	19.8	15.4		16.1	
Egypt	20.0		0.0	10.5	10.5		9.5	
El Salvador	88.0	20.0	0.0	5.0	40.0	15.0	48.0	5.0
Estonia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
European Communities	3.2		0.0	5.8	1.3		1.9	
Fiji	40.0		0.0		28.0		12.0	
FYR Macedonia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Gabon	60.0		200.0	0.0	42.0		18.0	
Georgia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Ghana	0.0		0.0	30.0	0.0		0.0	
Grenada	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Guatemala	40.0		0.0	5.0	28.0		12.0	
Guinea	40.0		0.0		40.0		0.0	
Guinea Bissau	40.0		0.0	0.0	40.0		0.0	
Guyana	100.0		40.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Haiti	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Honduras	35.0		3.0	0.0	24.5		10.5	
Hong Kong, China	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Hungary	5.1		0.0	6.5	2.2		3.0	

Table A.45. Tariff on Palm Kernel Oil (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Iceland	107.0		0.0	0.0	30.0		77.0	
India	300.0		0.0	100.0	126.0		174.0	
Indonesia	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Israel	21.0		0.0	4.0	14.7		6.3	
Jamaica	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Japan	4.0		0.0	1.3	1.7		2.3	
Jordan	5.0		0.0	5.0	3.8		1.3	
Kenya	0.0		0.0	22.5	0.0		0.0	
Korea, Republic of	27.0		0.0	6.5	13.2		13.8	
Krgyz Republic	15.0		0.0	0.0	7.9		7.1	
Kuwait	100.0		15.0		65.0		35.0	
Latvia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Lesotho	200.0		0.0		200.0		0.0	
Liechtenstein	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Lithuania	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Macao, China	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Madagascar	30.0		250.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Malawi	125.0		0.0	0.0	125.0		0.0	
Malaysia	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Maldives	30.0		1.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Mali	60.0		50.0	0.0	60.0		0.0	
Malta	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Mauritania	30.0		15.0		30.0		0.0	
Mauritius	122.0		17.0	0.0	73.2		48.8	
Mexico	0.0		0.0	10.0	0.0		0.0	
Moldova	10.0		0.0	10.0	7.5		2.5	
Mongolia	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Morocco	34.0		15.0		23.8		10.2	
Mozambique	100.0		300.0		100.0		0.0	
Myanmar	16.5		0.0		16.5		0.0	
Namibia	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
New Zealand	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Nicaragua	40.0		0.0	5.0	28.0		12.0	
Niger	50.0		50.0	7.5	50.0		0.0	
Nigeria	150.0		80.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	
Norway	0.8		0.0	0.0	0.5		0.3	
Oman	15.0		0.0	0.0	11.3		3.8	
Pakistan	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Panama	20.0		0.0	0.0	10.5		9.5	
Papua New Guinea	55.0		0.0	0.0	27.0		28.1	
Paraguay	35.0		0.0	0.0	24.5		10.5	
Peru	30.0		0.0	0.0	21.0		9.0	
Philippines	50.0		0.0	15.0	35.0		15.0	
Poland	25.0		0.0	15.0	8.8		16.3	
Qatar	0.2		3.0		0.1		0.1	
Romania	25.0		0.5	0.0	17.5		7.5	
Rwanda	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	180.0		18.0		75.6		104.4	
Saint Lucia	175.0		0.0	0.0	73.5		101.5	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	175.0		0.0	0.0	73.5		101.5	
Senegal	30.0		150.0	7.5	30.0		0.0	
Sierra Leone	40.0		20.0		40.0		0.0	
Singapore	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Slovak Republic	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Slovenia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Solomon Islands	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	

Table A.45. Tariff on Palm Kernel Oil (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
South Africa	81.0	16.2	0.0	0.0	28.4	16.2	52.7	0.0
Sri Lanka	50.0		0.0	0.0	35.0		15.0	
Suriname	20.0		50.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Swaziland	81.0		0.0		36.9		44.1	
Switzerland	107.2		0.0	0.0	42.9		64.3	
Taiwan	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Tanzania	120.0		0.0	10.0	120.0		0.0	
Thailand	143.0		0.0	0.0	60.1		82.9	
The Gambia	110.0		10.0		110.0		0.0	
Togo	80.0		7.0	7.5	80.0		0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	100.0		15.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Tunisia	0.0		0.0	20.0	0.0		0.0	
Turkey	19.5		0.0	0.0	10.2		9.3	
Uganda	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
United Arab Emirates	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
United States of America	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Uruguay	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Venezuela	27.9	40.0	0.0	0.0	19.5	28.0	8.4	12.0
Zambia	125.0		0.0	15.0	125.0		0.0	
Zimbabwe	150.0		0.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	

Table A.46. Tariff on Palm Oil

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Albania	10.0		0.0	8.5	5.3			4.8
Angola	55.0		0.1		55.0			0.0
Antigua and Barbuda	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0			35.0
Argentina	35.0		3.0	12.5	24.5			10.5
Armenia	15.0		0.0	10.0	11.3			3.8
Australia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0
Bahrain, Kingdom of	35.0		0.0	20.0	24.5			10.5
Bangladesh	200.0		2.5	28.1	200.0			0.0
Barbados	158.0		197.0	40.0	66.4			91.6
Belize	100.0		0.0	15.0	65.0			35.0
Benin	100.0		0.0	20.0	70.0			30.0
Bolivia	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0			12.0
Botswana	81.0		0.0		36.9			44.1
Brazil	35.0		0.0	12.5	17.2			17.9
Brunei	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0
Bulgaria	25.0		0.0	0.0	17.5			7.5
Burkina Faso	100.0		50.0	0.0	100.0			0.0
Burundi	100.0		30.0		100.0			0.0
Cameroon	80.0		230.0	30.0	52.0			28.0
Canada	6.4		0.0	3.7	2.7			3.7
Central African Republic	30.0		16.0	0.0	30.0			0.0
Chad	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0			0.0
Chile	31.5		0.0	8.0	22.1			9.5
China	9.0	9.0	0.0	30.0	4.7	6.8	4.3	2.3
Colombia	199.2		0.0	20.0	83.7		115.5	
Congo	30.0		0.0	30.0	21.0		9.0	
Costa Rica	45.0		0.0	15.0	22.1		23.0	
Côte d'Ivoire	15.0		200.0	20.0	11.3		3.8	
Croatia	0.0		0.0	5.0	0.0		0.0	
Cuba	40.0		0.0	20.0	28.0		12.0	
Cyprus	59.0		0.0		28.9		30.1	
Czech	0.0		0.0	6.0	0.0		0.0	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Djibouti	40.0		100.0		40.0		0.0	
Dominica	150.0		0.0	0.0	63.0		87.0	
Dominican Republic	40.0		0.0	17.1	28.0		12.0	
Ecuador	31.5		0.0	22.5	15.4		16.1	
Egypt	20.0		0.0	8.8	10.5		9.5	
El Salvador	88.0	20.0	0.0	7.9	40.0	20.0	48.0	0.0
Estonia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
European Communities	3.8		0.0	5.5	1.6		2.2	
Fiji	40.0		0.0		28.0		12.0	
FYR Macedonia	0.0		0.0	2.0	0.0		0.0	
Gabon	60.0		200.0	0.0	42.0		18.0	
Georgia	0.0		0.0	12.0	0.0		0.0	
Ghana	0.0		0.0	20.0	0.0		0.0	
Grenada	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Guatemala	231.0	30.0	0.0	8.8	97.0	30.0	134.0	0.0
Guinea	40.0		0.0		40.0		0.0	
Guinea Bissau	40.0		0.0	0.0	40.0		0.0	
Guyana	100.0		40.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Haiti	0.0		16.0		0.0		0.0	
Honduras	35.0		3.0	9.3	24.5		10.5	
Hong Kong, China	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Hungary	6.8		0.0	7.4	2.9		3.9	

Table A.46. Tariff on Palm Oil (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Iceland	107.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	15.0	77.0	0.0
India	300.0		0.0	100.0	126.0		174.0	
Indonesia	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Israel	21.0		0.0	3.9	14.7		6.3	
Jamaica	0.0		0.0	21.0	0.0		0.0	
Japan	3.5		0.0	3.0	1.5		2.0	
Jordan	5.0		0.0	10.9	3.8		1.3	
Kenya	0.0		0.0	2.1	0.0		0.0	
Korea, Republic of	27.0		0.0	2.0	13.2		13.8	
Krgyz Republic	15.0		0.0	0.0	7.9		7.1	
Kuwait	100.0		15.0		65.0		35.0	
Latvia	0.0		0.0	0.5	0.0		0.0	
Lesotho	200.0		0.0		200.0		0.0	
Liechtenstein	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Lithuania	15.0		0.0	0.0	7.9		7.1	
Macao, China	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Madagascar	30.0		250.0	15.0	30.0		0.0	
Malawi	125.0		0.0	25.0	125.0		0.0	
Malaysia	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Maldives	30.0		1.0	10.0	30.0		0.0	
Mali	60.0		50.0	20.0	60.0		0.0	
Malta	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Mauritania	30.0		15.0		30.0		0.0	
Mauritius	122.0		17.0	15.0	73.2		48.8	
Mexico	0.0		0.0	10.8	0.0		0.0	
Moldova	15.0		0.0	0.0	7.9		7.1	
Mongolia	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Morocco	34.0		15.0		23.8		10.2	
Mozambique	100.0		300.0		100.0		0.0	
Myanmar	16.5		0.0		16.5		0.0	
Namibia	81.0		0.0		36.9		44.1	
New Zealand	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Nicaragua	60.0	0.4	0.0	11.4	29.4	0.3	30.6	0.1
Niger	50.0		50.0	19.5	50.0		0.0	
Nigeria	150.0		80.0	30.0	90.0		60.0	
Norway	0.0		0.0	6.6	0.0		0.0	
Oman	15.0		0.0	0.0	11.3		3.8	
Pakistan	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Panama	20.0		0.0	20.0	10.5		9.5	
Papua New Guinea	55.0		0.0	0.0	27.0		28.1	
Paraguay	35.0		0.0	0.0	24.5		10.5	
Peru	30.0		0.0	12.0	21.0		9.0	
Philippines	50.0		0.0	15.0	35.0		15.0	
Poland	25.0		0.0	20.3	8.8		16.3	
Qatar	0.2		3.0		0.1		0.1	
Romania	25.0		0.5	0.0	17.5		7.5	
Rwanda	80.0		0.0	15.0	80.0		0.0	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	178.0		18.0		74.8		103.2	
Saint Lucia	175.0		0.0	22.5	73.5		101.5	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	175.0		0.0	0.0	73.5		101.5	
Senegal	30.0		150.0	14.4	30.0		0.0	
Sierra Leone	40.0		20.0		40.0		0.0	
Singapore	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Slovak Republic	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Slovenia	2.0		0.0	0.0	0.8		1.2	
Solomon Islands	80.0		0.0	55.0	80.0		0.0	

Table A.46. Tariff on Palm Oil (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
South Africa	81.0	16.2	0.0	10.0	28.4	16.2	52.7	0.0
Sri Lanka	50.0		0.0	20.1	35.0		15.0	
Suriname	20.0		50.0	40.0	15.0		5.0	
Swaziland	81.0		0.0		36.9		44.1	
Switzerland	127.5		0.0	0.0	51.0		76.5	
Taiwan	0.0		0.0	2.5	0.0		0.0	
Tanzania	120.0		0.0	17.1	120.0		0.0	
Thailand	143.0		0.0	0.0	60.1		82.9	
The Gambia	110.0		10.0		110.0		0.0	
Togo	80.0		7.0	18.2	80.0		0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	100.0		15.0	20.0	65.0		35.0	
Tunisia	75.0		0.0	20.2	48.8		26.3	
Turkey	19.5		0.0	8.1	10.2		9.3	
Uganda	70.0		10.0	7.2	70.0		0.0	
United Arab Emirates	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
United States of America	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Uruguay	35.0		0.0	12.5	24.5		10.5	
Venezuela	87.3	40.0	0.0	20.0	56.7	40.0	30.6	0.0
Zambia	125.0		0.0	15.0	125.0		0.0	
Zimbabwe	150.0		0.0	27.5	90.0		60.0	

Table A.47. Tariff on Cotton

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Angola	55.0				55.0			
Antigua and Barbuda								
Argentina				7.5				
Armenia								
Australia	0.2		1.6		0.1		0.1	
Bahrain								
Bangladesh								
Barbados								
Belize								
Benin								
Bolivia								
Botswana	20.0				15.0		5.0	
Brazil	55.0			8.8	41.3		13.8	
Brunei Darussalam	20.0				15.0		5.0	
Bulgaria								
Burkina Faso	50.0				50.0			
Burundi	30.0				30.0			
Cameroon	230.0				172.5		57.5	
Canada								
Central African Republic	16.0				16.0			
Chad								
Chile								
China*	40.0	1.0			30.0	0.8	10.0	0.3
Colombia	99.0				74.3		24.8	
Congo								
Costa Rica	45.0				33.8		11.3	
Côte d'Ivoire								
Croatia								
Cuba								
Cyprus	40.0				30.0		10.0	
Czech Republic								
Democratic Republic of Congo								
Djibouti								
Dominica								
Dominican Republic								
Ecuador								
Egypt	5.0			5.0	3.8		1.3	
El Salvador	40.0				30.0		10.0	
Estonia								
European Union								
Fiji								
FYR Macedonia								
Gabon								
Georgia								
Ghana								
Grenada								
Guatemala	40.0				30.0		10.0	
Guinea								
Guinea Bissau	25.0				25.0			

Table A.47. Tariff on Cotton (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Haiti								
Honduras								
Hong Kong								
Hungary								
Iceland								
India	100.0			10.0	75.0		25.0	
Indonesia	27.0				20.3		6.8	
Israel								
Jamaica								
Japan								
Jordan								
Kenya								
Korea (Republic of)	2.0				1.5		0.5	
Kuwait	100.0		15.0		75.0		25.0	
Kyrgyz Republic								
Latvia								
Lesotho	200.0				200.0			
Liechtenstein								
Lithuania								
Macau								
Madagascar	30.0		250.0		30.0			
Malawi								
Malaysia								
Maldives								
Mali	60.0		50.0		60.0			
Malta								
Mauritania								
Mauritius								
Mexico	45.0				33.8		11.3	
Moldova								
Mongolia								
Morocco	19.0				14.3		4.8	
Mozambique	100.0		100.0		100.0			
Myanmar								
Namibia	60.0				45.0		15.0	
New Zealand								
Nicaragua								
Niger	200.0		50.0		200.0			
Nigeria								
Norway								
Oman								
Pakistan (from ISU doc)	100.0				75.0		25.0	
Panama								
Papua New Guinea								
Paraguay	35.0				26.3		8.8	
Peru								
Philippines	10.0			1.0	7.5		2.5	
Poland								
Qatar	0.2				0.1		0.0	

Table A.47. Tariff on Cotton (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Rwanda	80.0				80.0			
Saint Kitts and Nevis								
Saint Lucia								
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines								
Senegal	30.0		150.0	23.0	30.0			
Sierra Leone								
Singapore	10.0				7.5		2.5	
Slovak Republic								
Slovenia								
Solomon Islands								
South Africa	60.0			71.3	36.0		24.0	
Sri Lanka								
Suriname								
Swaziland	60.0				45.0		15.0	
Switzerland								
Taiwan								
Tanzania								
Thailand	4.5				3.4		1.1	
The Gambia	35.0				26.3		8.8	
Togo	80.0		3.0		80.0			
Trinidad and Tobago								
Tunisia	62.0				46.5		15.5	
Turkey	6.0				4.5		1.5	
Uganda								
United Arab Emirates								
United States	30.4	3.6		25.9	18.3	2.2	12.2	1.5
Uruguay	35.0				26.3		8.8	
Venezuela	40.0				30.0		10.0	
Zambia								
Zimbabwe				20.0				

Table A.48. Tariff Rate Quota in Cotton

Country	Uruguay Round TRQ		Doha Round TRQ		
	Import/TRQ	Level	Level	Expansion	Impact
	Percent	Thousand Metric Tons			
China	7.1	820.0	820.0	0.0	0.0
South Africa	280.1	17.1	17.1	0.0	0.0
United States	11.2	86.5	194.3	107.8	0.0
Total		923.6	1031.4	107.8	0.0

Table A.49. Export Subsidy in Cotton

Country	Export/Limit	Uruguay Round Maximum Limit	
		Expenditure	Level
	Percent	Million Dollar	Thousand Metric Tons
Colombia	0.0	55.7	34.3
Brazil	2197.5	0.2	3.3
Israel	47.9	7.3	42.4
Total		63.2	80.0

Table A.50. Tariff on Sugar

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Albania	5.0			5.0	3.8			1.3
Angola	55.0		0.1		55.0			0.0
Antigua and Barbuda	100.0			40.0	65.0			35.0
Argentina	35.0		3.0	22.5	24.5			10.5
Armenia	15.0			10.0	11.3			3.8
Australia	23.5			0.0	11.8			11.8
Bahrain, Kingdom of	35.0			5.0	24.5			10.5
Bangladesh	200.0		2.5	25.0	200.0			0.0
Barbados	122.0	0.0	170.0	40.0	109.8	0.0		12.2 0.0
Belize	110.0			40.0	71.5			38.5
Benin	60.0		19.0	20.0	60.0			0.0
Bolivia	40.0			10.0	28.0			12.0
Botswana	105.0				94.5			10.5
Brazil	35.0				24.5			10.5
Brunei	50.0			0.0	35.0			15.0
Bulgaria	45.7			50.0	32.0			13.7
Burkina Faso	100.0		50.0	20.0	100.0			0.0
Burundi	100.0				100.0			0.0
Cameron	80.0			30.0	52.0			28.0
Canada	10.6			0.0	6.4			4.2
Central African Republic	30.0		16.0	30.0	30.0			0.0
Chad	80.0			30.0	80.0			0.0
Chile	31.5			8.0	22.1			9.5
China	50.0			90.0	35.0			15.0
Colombia	117.0	80.0		20.0	105.3	52.0		11.7 28.0
Congo	30.0			30.0	21.0			9.0
Costa Rica	45.0	45.0	1.0	48.0	40.5	31.5		4.5 13.5
Côte d'Ivoire	15.0		200.0	20.0	11.3			3.8
Croatia	124.6			20.0	74.8			49.8
Cuba	40.0			10.0	28.0			12.0
Cyprus	130.0				78.0			52.0
Czech	59.5			67.5	29.8			29.8
Democratic Republic of the Congo	55.0		0.1		55.0			0.0
Djibouti	40.0		100.0		40.0			0.0
Dominica	150.0			40.0	90.0			60.0
Dominican Republic	40.0			15.0	28.0			12.0
Ecuador	45.0			19.8	31.5			13.5
Egypt	20.0			7.5	15.0			5.0
El Salvador	70.0	40.0		40.0	63.0	28.0		7.0 12.0
Estonia	40.0			0.0	28.0			12.0
European Communities	189.5	0.0			75.8	0.0		113.7 0.0
Fiji	40.0				28.0			12.0
FYR Macedonia	2.0			10.0	1.5			0.5
Gabon	60.0		200.0	30.0	42.0			18.0
Georgia	12.0			12.0	9.0			3.0
Ghana	99.0			10.0	64.4			34.7
Grenada	100.0			40.0	65.0			35.0
Guatemala	160.0			20.0	144.0			16.0
Guinea	40.0		23.0		40.0			0.0
Guinea Bissau	40.0		25.0	20.0	40.0			0.0
Guyana	100.0		40.0	40.0	65.0			35.0
Haiti	40.0		16.0		40.0			0.0
Honduras	35.0		3.0	40.0	24.5			10.5

Table A.50. Tariff on Sugar (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Hong Kong, China	0.0			0.0	0.0			0.0
Hungary	68.0		5.0	74.0	34.0			34.0
Iceland	175.0			0.0	70.0			105.0
India	150.0			60.0	90.0			60.0
Indonesia	95.0			0.0	61.8			33.3
Israel	4.0			0.0	3.0			1.0
Jamaica	100.0		15.0	40.0	65.0			35.0
Japan	345.0			0.0	138.0			207.0
Jordan	5.0			5.0	3.8			1.3
Kenya	100.0			27.5	65.0			35.0
Korea, Republic of	18.0			3.0	13.5			4.5
Krgyz Republic	10.0			0.0	7.5			2.5
Kuwait	100.0		15.0		65.0			35.0
Latvia				0.0				
Lesotho	200.0				200.0			0.0
Liechtenstein	221.9				88.8			133.1
Lithuania	195.7				117.4			78.3
Macao, China	0.0				0.0			0.0
Madagascar	30.0		250.0	15.0	30.0			0.0
Malawi	125.0			25.0	125.0			0.0
Malaysia	17.0			0.0	12.8			4.3
Maldives	30.0		1.0	0.0	30.0			0.0
Mali	60.0		50.0	20.0	60.0			0.0
Malta	1647.2			0.0	988.3			658.9
Mauritania	50.0		15.0	5.0	50.0			0.0
Mauritius	122.0		17.0	15.0	73.2			48.8
Mexico	207.2	50.0		0.0	186.5	35.0		20.7
Moldova	10.0			15.0	7.5			2.5
Mongolia	20.0				15.0			5.0
Morocco	168.0	168.0	15.0	35.0	151.2	168.0		16.8
Mozambique	100.0		100.0	7.5	100.0			0.0
Myanmar	14.2				14.2			0.0
Namibia	105.0				94.5			10.5
New Zealand	0.0			0.0	0.0			0.0
Nicaragua	100.0	60.0		55.0	90.0	42.0		10.0
Niger	200.0		50.0	20.0	200.0			0.0
Nigeria	150.0		80.0		90.0			60.0
Norway	99.0			0.0	39.6			59.4
Oman	15.0			0.0	11.3			3.8
Pakistan	150.0			20.0	90.0			60.0
Panama	144.0			152.0	86.4			57.6
Papua New Guinea	150.0			85.0	90.0			60.0
Paraguay	35.0			30.0	24.5			10.5
Peru	68.0			14.5	44.2			23.8
Philippines	50.0	50.0		57.5	45.0	50.0		5.0
Poland	96.0	40.0			38.4	20.0		57.6
Qatar	0.2		3.0		0.2			0.1
Romania	180.0		50.0	35.0	108.0			72.0
Rwanda	80.0			25.0	80.0			0.0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	130.0		18.0	40.0	78.0			52.0
Saint Lucia	130.0			40.0	78.0			52.0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	130.0			40.0	78.0			52.0
Senegal	30.0		150.0	20.0	30.0			0.0
Sierra Leone	40.0		20.0		40.0			0.0

Table A.50. Tariff on Sugar (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Singapore	10.0			0.0	7.5			2.5
Slovak Republic	59.5				29.8			29.8
Slovenia	45.0			45.0	22.5			22.5
Solomon Islands	5.0			2.0	5.0			0.0
South Africa	105.0	0.0			42.0	0.0		63.0 0.0
Sri Lanka	50.0				35.0			15.0
Suriname	20.0		50.0	40.0	15.0			5.0
Swaziland	105.0				94.5			10.5
Switzerland	221.9				88.8			133.1
Taiwan	143.0			25.0	57.2			85.8
Tanzania	120.0				120.0			0.0
Thailand	94.0	65.0			84.6	42.3		9.4 22.8
The Gambia	110.0		10.0		110.0			0.0
Togo	80.0		7.0	20.0	80.0			0.0
Trinidad and Tobago	100.0		15.0	40.0	65.0			35.0
Tunisia	100.0			15.0	90.0			10.0
Turkey	135.0		19.0	142.5	81.0			54.0
Uganda	80.0			15.0	80.0			0.0
United Arab Emirates	15.0				11.3			3.8
United States of America	195 ¹	8.3 ²		195 ³	78			117
Uruguay	35.0			5.0	24.5			10.5
Venezuela	105.3	40.0		20.0	94.8	40.0		10.5 0.0
Zambia	125.0			25.0	125.0			0.0
Zimbabwe	150.0		15.0	25.0	60.0			90.0

1. The specific bound rate for cane sugar is 33.87¢/kg or 195%. The tariff for beet sugar is 35.74¢/kg or 205.7%, to be reduced to 82.3% under Doha.

2. The in-quota tariff for cane sugar is 1.46¢/lb and for beet sugar is 3.66¢/lb for sugar with polarization of less than 99.5 degrees.

3. The applied tariff is the duty applied on imports in excess of the TRQ.

Table A.51. Tariff Rate Quota in Sugar

Country	Uruguay Round TRQ		Doha Round TRQ		
	Import/TRQ	Level	Level	Expansion	Impact
	Percent	Thousand Metric Tons			
Barbados	591553.2	0.0	1.2	1.2	
Bulgaria	98.4	250.0	250.0	0.0	
China	45.9	1680.0	1680.0	0.0	
Colombia	24.4	57.3	86.6	29.3	
Costa Rica	0.0	7.7	14.1	6.4	
Croatia	89.6	15.0	15.0	0.0	
El Salvador	0.0	6.5	14.5	8.1	
European Union	140.3	1304.7	1439.8	135.1	
Guatemala	0.0	8.6	30.1	21.5	
Lithuania	166.7	7.0	7.7	0.7	
Mexico	0.0	183.8	295.4	111.6	
Morocco	196593.0	0.3	66.9	66.6	
Nicaragua	0.0	0.0	11.8	11.8	
Philippines	582.9	64.1	126.7	62.7	
South Africa	256.3	62.0	144.1	82.1	
Taiwan	288.1	120.0	120.0	0.0	
Thailand	0.0	13.8	114.4	100.6	
Tunisia	345.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	
United States	136.3	1117.2	1117.2		
Venezuela	187355.3	0.1	53.4	53.3	
Total		4998.1	5689.0	690.9	

Table A.52. Export Subsidy in Sugar

Country	Export/Limit	Uruguay Round Maximum Limit	
		Expenditure	Level
	Percent	Million Dollar	Thousand Metric Tons
Brazil	554.7	51.5	1667.6
Colombia	429.9	16.1	223.6
Czech Republic	1251.7	1.7	4.9
European Union ¹	471.6	457.9	1277.4
Hungary	160.4	0.5	32.0
Mexico	34.1	495.8	1393.3
New Zealand		0.0	0.0
Poland	431.7	32.0	104.4
Romania	0.0	0.0	151.1
Slovak Republic	427.4	1.1	3.9
South Africa	203.4	8.2	702.2
Switzerland ²		68.0	
Total		1132.8	5560.4

1. In white sugar equivalent

2. For processed products including sugar

Table A.53. Tariff on Beef

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Albania	10.0		0.0	10.0	7.5		2.5	
Angola	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Antigua and Barbuda	100.0		0.0	30.0	65.0		35.0	
Argentina	35.0		3.0	6.2	24.5		10.5	
Armenia	15.0		0.0	10.0	11.3		3.8	
Australia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Bahrain, Kingdom of	35.0		0.0		24.5		10.5	
Bangladesh	200.0		2.5	25.0	200.0		0.0	
Barbados	100.0		70.0	40.0	65.0		35.0	
Belize	110.0		0.0	40.0	71.5		38.5	
Benin	60.0		19.0	20.0	60.0		0.0	
Bolivia	40.0		0.0	10.0	28.0		12.0	
Botswana	60.0	12.0	0.0		42.0	9.0	18.0	3.0
Brazil	55.0		0.0	14.3	38.5		16.5	
Brunei	35.0		0.0	0.0	24.5		10.5	
Bulgaria	97.2	10.0	0.0	0.0	63.2	7.5	34.0	2.5
Burkina Faso	100.0		50.0	0.0	100.0		0.0	
Burundi	100.0		30.0		100.0		0.0	
Cameron	80.0		230.0	20.0	52.0		28.0	
Canada	26.5	0.0	0.0	12.0	13.3	0.0	13.3	0.0
Central African Republic	30.0		16.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Chad	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Chile	25.0		0.0	8.0	17.5		7.5	
China	12.0		0.0	39.0	9.0		3.0	
Colombia	108.0	80.0	0.0	20.0	70.2	52.0	37.8	28.0
Congo	30.0		0.0	20.0	21.0		9.0	
Costa Rica	45.0		1.0	14.0	31.5		13.5	
Côte d'Ivoire	4.0		0.0	20.0	3.0		1.0	
Croatia	49.3	15.0	0.0	25.0	34.5	11.3	14.8	3.8
Cuba	40.0		0.0	10.0	28.0		12.0	
Cyprus	25.0		0.0		17.5		7.5	
Czech	34.0	30.0	0.0	36.6	17.0	15.0	17.0	15.0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Djibouti	40.0		100.0		40.0		0.0	
Dominica	100.0		0.0	5.0	65.0		35.0	
Dominican Republic	40.0		0.0	25.0	28.0		12.0	
Ecuador	20.0		0.0	20.0	15.0		5.0	
Egypt	5.0		0.0	5.0	3.8		1.3	
El Salvador	79.0	40.0	0.0	15.0	51.4	40.0	27.7	0.0
Estonia	29.0		0.0	0.0	20.3		8.7	
European Communities	106.3	20.0	0.0	74.0	42.5	20.0	63.8	0.0
Fiji	40.0		0.0		28.0		12.0	
FYR Macedonia	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
Gabon	60.0		200.0	20.0	42.0	0.0	18.0	
Georgia	12.0		0.0	12.0	9.0		3.0	
Ghana	99.0		0.0	20.0	64.4		34.7	
Grenada	25.0		0.0	30.0	17.5		7.5	
Guatemala	63.0	30.0	0.0	15.0	41.0	30.0	22.1	0.0
Guinea	40.0		23.0	20.0	40.0		0.0	
Guinea Bissau	40.0		25.0		40.0		0.0	
Guyana	100.0		40.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Haiti	20.0		16.0		20.0		0.0	
Honduras	35.0		3.0	15.0	24.5		10.5	
Hong Kong, China	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Hungary	71.7	25.0	0.0	89.7	35.9	12.5	35.9	12.5

Table A.53. Tariff on Beef (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Iceland	304.0		0.0	30.0	121.6		182.4	
India	100.0		0.0	35.0	65.0		35.0	
Indonesia	50.0		0.0	5.0	35.0		15.0	
Israel	128.0	120.0	0.0	0.0	76.8	78.0	51.2	42.0
Jamaica	80.0		0.0	40.0	52.0		28.0	
Japan	50.0		0.0	38.5	25.0		25.0	
Jordan	5.0		0.0	17.4	3.8		1.3	
Kenya	100.0		0.0	35.0	65.0		35.0	
Korea, Republic of	40.0	41.6	0.0	30.0	28.0	41.6	12.0	0.0
Krgyz Republic	10.0		0.0		7.5		2.5	
Kuwait	100.0		15.0		65.0		35.0	
Latvia	40.0		0.0	30.0	28.0		12.0	
Lesotho	200.0		0.0		200.0		0.0	
Liechtenstein	193.0		0.0		77.2		115.8	
Lithuania	38.0	10.0	0.0		26.6	10.0	11.4	0.0
Macao, China	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Madagascar	30.0		250.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Malawi	125.0		0.0	0.0	125.0		0.0	
Malaysia	15.0		0.0	0.0	11.3		3.8	
Maldives	30.0		1.0	15.0	30.0		0.0	
Mali	60.0		50.0	0.0	60.0		0.0	
Malta	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Mauritania	50.0		15.0		50.0		0.0	
Mauritius	37.0		17.0	0.0	25.9		11.1	
Mexico	45.0		0.0	25.0	31.5		13.5	
Moldova	20.0		0.0	15.0	15.0		5.0	
Mongolia	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
Morocco	239.0	82.5	15.0	292.0	143.4	53.6	95.6	28.9
Mozambique	100.0		300.0	30.0	100.0		0.0	
Myanmar	165.0		0.0		165.0		0.0	
Namibia	69.0		0.0		44.9		24.2	
New Zealand	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Nicaragua	60.0	40.0	0.0	3.3	42.0	28.0	18.0	12.0
Niger	50.0		50.0	20.0	50.0		0.0	
Nigeria	150.0		80.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	
Norway	344.0	34.0	0.0	0.0	137.6	17.0	206.4	17.0
Oman	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
Pakistan	100.0		0.0	10.0	65.0		35.0	
Panama	30.0	15.0	0.0	30.0	21.0	11.3	9.0	3.8
Papua New Guinea	20.0		0.0	30.0	15.0		5.0	
Paraguay	35.0		0.0	13.8	24.5		10.5	
Peru	30.0		0.0	30.0	21.0		9.0	
Philippines	40.0	30.0	0.0	10.0	28.0	30.0	12.0	0.0
Poland	179.5	30.0	0.0	45.0	71.8	15.0	107.7	15.0
Qatar	0.2		0.0		0.1		0.0	
Romania	315.0	115.0	0.0	40.0	189.0	115.0	126.0	0.0
Rwanda	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	113.0		0.0	5.0	73.5		39.6	
Saint Lucia	130.0		0.0	0.0	78.0		52.0	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	130.0		0.0	5.0	78.0		52.0	
Senegal	30.0		150.0	20.0	30.0		0.0	
Sierra Leone	40.0		20.0		40.0		0.0	
Singapore	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Slovak Republic	34.0	30.0	0.0		17.0	15.0	17.0	15.0
Slovenia	85.3	15.2	0.0	9.0	42.7	7.6	42.7	7.6
Solomon Islands	80.0		0.0	25.0	80.0		0.0	

Table A.53. Tariff on Beef (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
South Africa	60.0	12.0	0.0	40.0	30.0	12.0	30.0	0.0
Sri Lanka	50.0		0.0	25.0	35.0		15.0	
Suriname	50.0		0.0	0.0	35.0		15.0	
Swaziland	69.0		0.0		44.9		24.2	
Switzerland	193.0		0.0	0.0	77.2		115.8	
TaiWan	12.3		0.0		7.4		4.9	
Tanzania	120.0		0.0	25.0	120.0		0.0	
Thailand	50.0		0.0	60.0	35.0		15.0	
The Gambia	110.0		10.0		110.0		0.0	
Togo	80.0		3.0	20.0	80.0		0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	100.0		15.0	15.0	65.0		35.0	
Tunisia	100.0	27.0	0.0	27.0	65.0	18.9	35.0	8.1
Turkey	225.0		0.0	0.0	135.0		90.0	
Uganda	80.0		10.0	6.0	80.0		0.0	
United Arab Emirates	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
United States of America	26.4	1.8	0.0	5.3	13.2	1.8	13.2	0.0
Uruguay	55.0		3.0	14.5	38.5		16.5	
Venezuela	25.0		0.0	20.0	17.5		7.5	
Zambia	125.0		0.0	25.0	125.0		0.0	
Zimbabwe	150.0		15.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	

Table A.54. Tariff Rate Quota in Beef

Country	Uruguay Round TRQ		Doha Round TRQ		
	Import/TRQ	Level	Level	Expansion	Impact
	Percent	Thousand Metric Tons			
Botswana	0.3	26.3	26.3	0.0	
Bulgaria	48.4	31.0	31.0	0.0	
Canada	356.0	76.4	98.5	22.1	
Colombia	5.8	29.0	43.8	14.9	
Croatia	51.4	1.5	1.8	0.3	
Czech	24.0	11.1	21.1	10.0	
El Salvador	1452.3	1.0	2.3	1.3	
European Communities	267.3	161.1	705.0	544.0	274.5
Guatemala	334.4	1.6	3.4	1.8	
Hungary	7.1	13.6	13.6	0.0	
Israel	9.0	37.3	37.3	0.0	
Korea, Republic of	120.3	225.0	225.0	0.0	
Lithuania	180.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0
Morocco	0.1	5.0	9.2	4.2	
Nicaragua	0.0	3.5	3.5	0.0	
Norway	21.8	1.2	8.8	7.6	
Philippines	1910.7	5.6	21.6	16.0	
Poland	3.6	36.9	36.9	0.0	
Slovak Republic	14.7	3.7	4.6	0.9	
Slovenia	26.7	1.6	3.9	2.3	
South Africa	128.2	26.3	64.5	38.3	30.9
Tunisia	16.9	8.0	8.0	0.0	
United States of America	208.8	656.6	1232.9	576.2	
Total		1363.1	2606.9	1243.8	305.4

Table A.55. Export Subsidy in Beef

Country	Export/Limit	Uruguay Round Maximum Limit	
		Expenditure	Level
	Percent	Million Dollar	Thousand Metric Tons
Bulgaria	0.0	0.8	2.1
Brazil	618.9	4.3	91.8
Colombia	35.6	4.5	8.4
Cyprus	0.6	0.1	0.2
Czech	8.0	8.0	49.8
European Communities	74.1	1155.0	821.7
Hungary	7.1	7.2	83.0
Norway	178.7	4.0	1.5
Poland	244.3	32.6	13.8
Romania		0.0	
Slovak Republic	0.1	4.0	28.4
South Africa	116.0	0.9	12.6
Switzerland	53.1	8.8	7.5
Turkey	0.0	0.1	0.5
United States of America	6142.1	22.8	17.6
Total		1253.1	1139.0

Table A.56. Tariff on Pork

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Albania	10.0		0.0	10.0	7.5		2.5	
Angola	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Antigua and Barbuda	100.0		0.0	30.0	65.0		35.0	
Argentina	35.0		3.0	2.0	24.5		10.5	
Armenia	15.0		0.0	10.0	11.3		3.8	
Australia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Bahrain, Kingdom of	35.0		0.0		24.5		10.5	
Bangladesh	200.0		2.5	25.0	200.0		0.0	
Barbados	254.0	184.0	70.0	207.0	152.4	184.0	101.6	0.0
Belize	110.0		0.0	40.0	71.5		38.5	
Benin	60.0		19.0	0.0	60.0		0.0	
Bolivia	40.0		0.0	10.0	28.0		12.0	
Botswana	37.0	7.4	0.0		25.9	5.6	11.1	1.9
Brazil	55.0		0.0	12.5	38.5		16.5	
Brunei	35.0		0.0	0.0	24.5		10.5	
Bulgaria	120.0	66.1	0.0	38.0	78.0	66.1	42.0	0.0
Burkina Faso	100.0		50.0	0.0	100.0		0.0	
Burundi	100.0		30.0		100.0		0.0	
Cameron	80.0		230.0	20.0	52.0		28.0	
Canada	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Central African Republic	30.0		16.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Chad	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Chile	25.0		0.0	8.0	17.5		7.5	
China	12.0		0.0	20.0	9.0		3.0	
Colombia	108.0	80.0	0.0	20.0	70.2	52.0	37.8	28.0
Congo	30.0		0.0	20.0	21.0		9.0	
Costa Rica	46.0	45.0	1.0	47.9	32.2	31.5	13.8	13.5
Côte d'Ivoire	15.0		0.0	20.0	11.3		3.8	
Croatia	43.7	10.0	0.0	25.0	30.6	10.0	13.1	0.0
Cuba	40.0		0.0	10.0	28.0		12.0	
Cyprus	30.0		0.0		21.0		9.0	
Czech	38.5	30.0	0.0	40.9	19.3	30.0	19.3	0.0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Djibouti	40.0		100.0		40.0		0.0	
Dominica	150.0		0.0	30.0	90.0		60.0	
Dominican Republic	40.0		0.0	25.0	28.0		12.0	
Ecuador	45.0		0.0	22.5	31.5		13.5	
Egypt	80.0		0.0	40.0	52.0		28.0	
El Salvador	40.0		0.0	40.0	28.0		12.0	
Estonia	33.0		0.0	0.0	23.1		9.9	
European Communities	45.9	22.9	0.0	0.0	22.9	22.9	22.9	0.0
Fiji	40.0		0.0		28.0		12.0	
FYR Macedonia	5.0		0.0		3.8		1.3	
Gabon	60.0		200.0	20.0	42.0	0.0	18.0	
Georgia	12.0		0.0	12.0	9.0		3.0	
Ghana	99.0		0.0	20.0	64.4		34.7	
Grenada	100.0		0.0	30.0	65.0		35.0	
Guatemala	59.0	45.0	0.0	15.0	41.3	45.0	17.7	0.0
Guinea	40.0		23.0	20.0	40.0		0.0	
Guinea Bissau	40.0		25.0		40.0		0.0	
Guyana	100.0		40.0	40.0	65.0		35.0	
Haiti	20.0		16.0		20.0		0.0	
Honduras	35.0		3.0	15.0	24.5		10.5	
Hong Kong, China	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Hungary	51.9	25.0	0.0	56.5	26.0	25.0	26.0	0.0

Table A.56. Tariff on Pork (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Iceland	457.0		0.0	0.0	182.8		274.2	
India	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Indonesia	50.0		0.0	5.0	35.0		15.0	
Israel	128.0		0.0	0.0	76.8		51.2	
Jamaica	80.0		0.0	40.0	52.0		28.0	
Japan	205.3		0.0	3.6	82.1		123.2	
Jordan	30.0		0.0	30.0	21.0		9.0	
Kenya	100.0		0.0	35.0	65.0		35.0	
Korea, Republic of	25.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	17.5	25.0	7.5	0.0
Krgyz Republic	10.0		0.0		7.5		2.5	
Kuwait	100.0		15.0		65.0		35.0	
Latvia	36.0		0.0	39.1	25.2		10.8	
Lesotho	200.0		0.0		200.0		0.0	
Liechtenstein	193.1		0.0		77.2		115.8	
Lithuania	30.0		0.0		21.0		9.0	
Macao, China	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Madagascar	30.0		250.0	5.0	30.0		0.0	
Malawi	125.0		0.0	0.0	125.0		0.0	
Malaysia	138.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	83.2	65.0	55.4	35.0
Maldives	300.0		1.0	35.0	300.0		0.0	
Mali	60.0		50.0	0.0	60.0		0.0	
Malta	40.0		0.0	0.0	28.0		12.0	
Mauritania	50.0		15.0		50.0		0.0	
Mauritius	122.0		17.0	13.1	73.2		48.8	
Mexico	45.0		0.0	20.0	31.5		13.5	
Moldova	20.0		0.0	15.0	15.0		5.0	
Mongolia	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
Morocco	49.0		15.0	54.5	34.3		14.7	
Mozambique	100.0		300.0	18.8	100.0		0.0	
Myanmar	165.0		0.0		165.0		0.0	
Namibia	37.0		0.0		25.9		11.1	
New Zealand	8.5		0.0	1.0	5.1		3.4	
Nicaragua	60.0		0.0	13.7	42.0		18.0	
Niger	50.0		50.0	20.0	50.0		0.0	
Nigeria	150.0		80.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	
Norway	363.0	363.0	0.0	0.0	145.2	363.0	217.8	0.0
Oman	200.0		0.0	5.0	120.0		80.0	
Pakistan	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Panama	60.0	15.0	0.0	54.8	42.0	15.0	18.0	0.0
Papua New Guinea	45.0		0.0	40.0	31.5		13.5	
Paraguay	35.0		0.0	12.0	24.5		10.5	
Peru	30.0		0.0	30.0	21.0		9.0	
Philippines	40.0	30.0	0.0	45.0	28.0	21.0	12.0	9.0
Poland	152.7	30.0	0.0	19.0	61.1	30.0	91.6	0.0
Qatar	2.0		0.0		1.5		0.5	
Romania	333.0	115.0	0.0	45.0	199.8	115.0	133.2	0.0
Rwanda	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	118.0		0.0	5.0	76.7		41.3	
Saint Lucia	130.0		0.0	0.0	78.0		52.0	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	130.0		0.0	5.0	78.0		52.0	
Senegal	30.0		150.0	20.0	30.0		0.0	
Sierra Leone	40.0		20.0		40.0		0.0	
Singapore	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Slovak Republic	38.5	30.0	0.0		19.3	30.0	19.3	0.0
Slovenia	41.4	20.7	0.0	10.9	20.7	20.7	20.7	0.0
Solomon Islands	110.0		0.0	0.0	110.0		0.0	

Table A.56. Tariff on Pork (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
South Africa	37.0	7.4	0.0	7.6	18.5	7.4	18.5	0.0
Sri Lanka	50.0		0.0	25.0	35.0		15.0	
Suriname	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Swaziland	37.0		0.0		25.9		11.1	
Switzerland	193.1		0.0	0.0	77.2		115.8	
TaiWan	12.5	12.5	0.0	15.0	7.5	12.5	5.0	0.0
Tanzania	120.0		0.0	25.0	120.0		0.0	
Thailand	40.0		0.0	60.0	28.0		12.0	
The Gambia	110.0		10.0		110.0		0.0	
Togo	80.0		3.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	100.0		15.0	40.0	65.0		35.0	
Tunisia	120.0		0.0	43.0	78.0		42.0	
Turkey	225.0		0.0	0.0	135.0		90.0	
Uganda	80.0		10.0	8.3	80.0		0.0	
United Arab Emirates	200.0		0.0		120.0		80.0	
United States of America	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Uruguay	55.0		3.0	3.0	38.5		16.5	
Venezuela	48.0	40.0	0.0	20.0	33.6	28.0	14.4	12.0
Zambia	125.0		0.0	25.0	125.0		0.0	
Zimbabwe	150.0		15.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	

Table A.57. Tariff Rate Quota in Pork

Country	Uruguay Round TRQ		Doha Round TRQ		
	Import/TRQ	Level	Level	Expansion	Impact
	Percent	Thousand Metric Tons			
Barbados	162.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	
Botswana	1.8	4.7	4.7	0.0	
Bulgaria	1449.3	0.9	13.9	13.0	1.5
Colombia	2.5	4.7	5.7	1.0	
Costa Rica	43.1	0.6	2.1	1.5	
Croatia	294.4	1.0	6.6	5.6	3.7
Czech	94.4	24.7	62.3	37.6	
European Communities	72.1	75.6	1620.4	1544.8	
Guatemala	146.9	0.5	1.7	1.2	0.9
Hungary	155.7	19.9	37.9	18.0	6.9
Korea, Republic of	826.3	18.3	70.4	52.1	
Malaysia	16.7	4.6	16.6	12.0	
Norway	77.1	1.4	10.4	9.0	
Philippines	35.8	54.0	68.2	14.2	
Poland	69.7	59.8	150.1	90.4	
Slovak Republic	102.1	9.8	18.9	9.1	8.9
Slovenia	373.8	2.3	7.0	4.7	
South Africa	220.4	4.7	12.5	7.8	2.2
TaiWan	333.3	15.4	96.6	81.2	45.3
Venezuela	6.6	0.9	7.7	6.8	
Total		304.0	2214.3	1910.2	69.5

Table A.58. Export Subsidy in Pork

Country	Export/Limit	Uruguay Round Maximum Limit	
		Expenditure	Level
	Percent	Million Dollar	Thousand Metric Tons
Bulgaria	183.5	0.4	0.5
Cyprus	82.2	0.3	0.9
Czech	105.6	1.9	10.1
European Communities	305.0	176.2	443.5
Hungary	103.7	13.5	126.0
Norway	86.6	9.9	3.8
Poland	50.3	158.2	66.9
Romania	0.2	0.0	147.3
Slovak Republic	5.5	0.7	4.7
South Africa	63.9	0.1	1.6
Switzerland	106.2	4.4	3.8
United States of America	157974.7	0.5	0.4
Total		366.1	809.4

Table A.59. Tariff on Poultry

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Albania	10.0		0.0	10.7	7.5		2.5	
Angola	15.0		0.1		15.0		0.0	
Antigua and Barbuda	100.0		0.0	15.7	65.0		35.0	
Argentina	26.6		3.0	0.5	18.6		8.0	
Armenia	15.0		0.0	10.0	11.3		3.8	
Australia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Bahrain, Kingdom of	35.0		0.0	5.0	24.5		10.5	
Bangladesh	200.0		2.5	25.0	200.0		0.0	
Barbados	254.0	184.0	70.0	102.3	152.4	184.0	101.6	0.0
Belize	110.0		0.0	40.0	71.5		38.5	
Benin	60.0		19.0	20.0	60.0		0.0	
Bolivia	40.0		0.0	10.0	28.0		12.0	
Botswana	82.0	16.4	0.0		53.3	12.3	28.7	4.1
Brazil	35.0		0.0	12.5	24.5		10.5	
Brunei	35.0		0.0	0.0	24.5		10.5	
Bulgaria	96.0	55.0	0.0	38.8	62.4	55.0	33.6	0.0
Burkina Faso	100.0		50.0	20.0	100.0		0.0	
Burundi	100.0		30.0		100.0		0.0	
Cameron	80.0		230.0	20.0	52.0		28.0	
Canada	249.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	99.6	5.4	149.4	0.0
Central African Republic	30.0		16.0	0.0	30.0		0.0	
Chad	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Chile	25.0		0.0	8.0	17.5		7.5	
China	10.0		0.0	20.0	7.5		2.5	
Colombia	113.0	80.0	0.0	20.0	73.5	80.0	39.6	0.0
Congo	30.0		0.0	20.0	21.0		9.0	
Costa Rica	46.0	45.0	1.0	41.0	32.2	31.5	13.8	13.5
Côte d'Ivoire	15.0		0.0	20.0	11.3		3.8	
Croatia	36.0		0.0	20.0	25.2		10.8	
Cuba	40.0		0.0	10.0	28.0		12.0	
Cyprus	30.0		0.0		21.0		9.0	
Czech	43.0	24.0	0.0	42.6	21.5	24.0	21.5	0.0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Djibouti	40.0		100.0		40.0		0.0	
Dominica	150.0		0.0	20.0	90.0		60.0	
Dominican Republic	40.0		0.0	25.0	28.0		12.0	
Ecuador	45.0	30.0	0.0	22.5	31.5	21.0	13.5	9.0
Egypt	60.0		0.0	80.0	42.0		18.0	
El Salvador	164.4	40.0	0.0	13.7	98.6	40.0	65.8	0.0
Estonia	48.0		0.0		33.6		14.4	
European Communities	78.9	39.5	0.0	6.4	39.5	39.5	39.5	0.0
Fiji	40.0		0.0		28.0		12.0	
FYR Macedonia	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
Gabon	60.0		200.0	20.0	42.0	0.0	18.0	
Georgia	12.0		0.0	12.0	9.0		3.0	
Ghana	99.0		0.0		64.4		34.7	
Grenada	100.0		0.0	15.4	65.0		35.0	
Guatemala	257.0	45.0	0.0	11.7	154.2	45.0	102.8	0.0
Guinea	40.0		23.0		40.0		0.0	
Guinea Bissau	40.0		25.0		40.0		0.0	
Guyana	100.0		40.0	20.5	65.0		35.0	
Haiti	20.0		16.0		20.0		0.0	
Honduras	35.0		3.0	32.8	24.5		10.5	
Hong Kong, China	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Hungary	39.0	35.0	0.0	49.9	19.5	35.0	19.5	0.0

Table A.59. Tariff on Poultry (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Iceland	397.0		0.0	27.2	158.8		238.2	
India	100.0		0.0	35.0	65.0		35.0	
Indonesia	50.0		0.0	5.0	35.0		15.0	
Israel	170.0		0.0	0.0	102.0		68.0	
Jamaica	80.0		0.0	26.5	52.0		28.0	
Japan	8.5		0.0	7.8	5.1		3.4	
Jordan	25.0		0.0	25.8	17.5		7.5	
Kenya	100.0		0.0	35.0	65.0		35.0	
Korea, Republic of	20.0	20.0	0.0	24.3	15.0	20.0	5.0	0.0
Krgyz Republic	10.0		0.0		7.5		2.5	
Kuwait	100.0		15.0		65.0		35.0	
Latvia	50.0		0.0	30.0	35.0		15.0	
Lesotho	200.0		0.0		200.0		0.0	
Liechtenstein	155.3		0.0		62.1		93.2	
Lithuania	50.0		0.0		35.0		15.0	
Macao, China	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Madagascar	30.0		250.0		30.0		0.0	
Malawi	125.0		0.0	10.0	125.0		0.0	
Malaysia	56.7	55.0	0.0	0.0	39.7	55.0	17.0	0.0
Maldives	30.0		1.0	15.0	30.0		0.0	
Mali	60.0		50.0	20.0	60.0		0.0	
Malta	36.0		0.0	0.7	25.2		10.8	
Mauritania	50.0		15.0		50.0		0.0	
Mauritius	122.0		17.0		73.2		48.8	
Mexico	260.0	50.0	0.0	207.3	156.0	50.0	104.0	0.0
Moldova	20.0		0.0	15.0	15.0		5.0	
Mongolia	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
Morocco	116.0	62.5	15.0	131.5	75.4	40.6	40.6	21.9
Mozambique	100.0		300.0	30.0	100.0		0.0	
Myanmar	165.0		0.0		165.0		0.0	
Namibia	82.0		0.0		53.3		28.7	
New Zealand	18.2		0.0	5.0	9.1		9.1	
Nicaragua	60.0	60.0	0.0	22.3	42.0	60.0	18.0	0.0
Niger	50.0		50.0	20.0	50.0		0.0	
Nigeria	150.0		80.0		90.0		60.0	
Norway	313.0	425.0	0.0	0.0	125.2	170.0	187.8	255.0
Oman	15.0		0.0	0.0	11.3		3.8	
Pakistan	100.0		0.0	30.0	65.0		35.0	
Panama	30.0	15.0	0.0	15.5	21.0	11.3	9.0	3.8
Papua New Guinea	784.6		0.0	0.0	470.8		313.8	
Paraguay	35.0		0.0	12.0	24.5		10.5	
Peru	30.0		0.0	30.0	21.0		9.0	
Philippines	40.0	40.0	0.0	49.7	28.0	28.0	12.0	12.0
Poland	76.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	38.0	15.0	38.0	15.0
Qatar	0.2		0.0		0.1		0.0	
Romania	96.0		0.0	45.0	62.4		33.6	
Rwanda	80.0		0.0	0.0	80.0		0.0	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	58.0		0.0	5.0	40.6		17.4	
Saint Lucia	130.0		0.0	40.0	78.0		52.0	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	130.0		0.0	5.0	78.0		52.0	
Senegal	330.0		150.0	20.0	330.0		0.0	
Sierra Leone	40.0		20.0		40.0		0.0	
Singapore	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Slovak Republic	43.0	24.0	0.0		21.5	24.0	21.5	0.0
Slovenia	26.4		0.0	12.8	13.2		13.2	
Solomon Islands	110.0		0.0		110.0		0.0	

Table A.59. Tariff on Poultry (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
South Africa	82.0	16.4	0.0	2.9	41.0	16.4	41.0	0.0
Sri Lanka	50.0		0.0	25.0	35.0		15.0	
Suriname	20.0		0.0	10.3	15.0		5.0	
Swaziland	82.0		0.0		53.3		28.7	
Switzerland	155.3		0.0	0.0	62.1		93.2	
TaiWan	34.0	25.0	0.0	41.7	17.0	25.0	17.0	0.0
Tanzania	120.0		0.0	25.0	120.0		0.0	
Thailand	30.0		0.0	60.0	21.0		9.0	
The Gambia	110.0		10.0		110.0		0.0	
Togo	80.0		3.0	20.0	80.0		0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	110.0		15.0	40.0	71.5		38.5	
Tunisia	75.0		0.0	43.0	48.8		26.3	
Turkey	90.0		0.0	63.8	58.5		31.5	
Uganda	60.0		10.0	14.9	60.0		0.0	
United Arab Emirates	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
United States of America	6.9		0.0		4.1		2.8	
Uruguay	55.0		3.0	12.5	38.5		16.5	
Venezuela	135.0	40.0	0.0	20.0	81.0	28.0	54.0	12.0
Zambia	125.0		0.0	25.0	125.0		0.0	
Zimbabwe	150.0		15.0	0.0	90.0		60.0	

Table A.60. Tariff Rate Quota in Poultry

Country	Uruguay Round TRQ		Doha Round TRQ		
	Import/TRQ	Level	Level	Expansion	Impact
	Percent	Thousand Metric Tons			
Barbados	3340.1	0.1	0.9	0.8	
Botswana	0.7	29.0	29.0	0.0	
Bulgaria	560.0	2.5	7.2	4.7	
Canada	170.7	39.8	89.5	49.6	21.5
Colombia	120.7	9.9	40.2	30.2	28.2
Costa Rica	1.6	1.9	4.7	2.8	
Czech	269.2	3.5	20.6	17.1	11.3
Ecuador	7.6	2.8	9.5	6.8	
El Salvador	77.9	1.1	3.0	1.9	
European Communities	1051.7	29.0	625.4	596.4	320.4
Guatemala	168.3	7.0	10.0	3.0	
Hungary	99.2	11.4	18.1	6.7	
Korea, Republic of	1010.3	6.5	30.6	24.1	
Malaysia	452.7	6.6	52.0	45.4	22.3
Mexico	527.8	40.5	141.4	100.8	
Morocco	3.9	6.4	16.8	10.4	
Nicaragua	99.0	1.9	3.2	1.3	
Norway	10.5	0.7	3.2	2.5	
Panama	13.7	0.8	5.4	4.6	
Philippines	59.6	23.5	36.2	12.7	
Poland	46.7	20.0	38.6	18.6	
Slovak Republic	166.5	3.6	8.5	4.9	2.5
South Africa	248.0	29.0	76.8	47.7	4.8
TaiWan	317.3	3.7	63.3	59.7	51.7
Venezuela	0.0	3.4	24.5	21.1	
Total		284.6	1358.5	1073.8	462.5

Table A.61. Export Subsidy in Poultry

Country	Export/Limit	Uruguay Round Maximum Limit	
		Expenditure	Level
	Percent	Million Dollar	Thousand Metric Tons
Bulgaria	96.3	11.8	6.2
Brazil	1141.4	3.7	84.2
Cyprus	72.9	0.1	0.4
Czech	17.9	6.1	22.8
European Communities	261.5	83.6	286.0
Hungary	34.5	12.5	111.0
Norway	71.4	0.1	0.0
Poland	115.4	9.6	13.0
Romania	2.3	0.0	28.5
Slovak Republic	33.9	2.5	11.0
South Africa	790.3	0.1	1.3
Turkey	231.9	0.4	2.1
United States of America	8135.1	14.6	28.0
Total		144.9	594.6

Table A.62. Tariff on Butter

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Albania	10.0		0.0		7.5		2.5	
Angola	55.0		0.0		55.0		0.0	
Antigua and Barbuda	100.0		0.0		65.0		35.0	
Argentina	35.0		3.0	17.5	24.5		10.5	
Armenia	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
Australia	1.0		0.0	0.0	0.6		0.4	
Bahrain	35.0		0.0		24.5		10.5	
Bangladesh	200.0		2.0		200.0		0.0	
Barbados	100.0		170.0		65.0		35.0	
Belize	100.0		6.0	9.7	65.0		35.0	
Benin	60.0		19.0	19.3	60.0		0.0	
Bolivia	40.0		0.0	10.0	28.0		12.0	
Botswana	20.0		0.0		15.0		5.0	
Brazil	55.0		0.0	18.5	38.5		16.5	
Brunei Darussalam	20.0		0.0		15.0		5.0	
Bulgaria	50.0		0.0	69.3	35.0		15.0	
Burkina Faso	100.0		50.0	20.0	100.0		0.0	
Burundi	100.0		30.0		100.0		0.0	
Cameroon	80.0		230.0	30.0	52.0		28.0	
Canada	299.0	63.0	0.0	6.8	119.6	63.0	179.4	0.0
Central African Republic	30.0		16.0		30.0		0.0	
Chad	80.0		0.0	30.0	80.0		0.0	
Chile	32.0		0.0	8.0	22.4		9.6	
China	40.0		0.0	36.7	28.0		12.0	
Colombia	115.0	110.0	0.0	20.0	74.8	110.0	40.3	0.0
Congo	30.0		0.0	30.0	21.0		9.0	
Costa Rica	94.7	55.0	1.0	40.1	61.6	55.0	33.1	0.0
Côte d'Ivoire	15.0		200.0	18.4	11.3		3.8	
Croatia	25.0		0.0	20.0	17.5		7.5	
Cuba	40.0		0.0	30.0	28.0		12.0	
Cyprus	63.0		0.0		41.0		22.1	
Czech Republic	68.0	5.0	0.0	71.6	34.0	3.0	34.0	2.0
Democratic Republic of Congo	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Djibouti	40.0		100.0		40.0		0.0	
Dominica	100.0		0.0	9.5	65.0		35.0	
Dominican Republic	40.0		0.0		28.0		12.0	
Ecuador	30.0		0.0	22.5	21.0		9.0	
Egypt	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
El Salvador	30.0		0.0	22.8	21.0		9.0	
Estonia	35.0		0.0		24.5		10.5	
European Union	135.0	66.3	0.0		54.0	66.3	81.0	0.0
Fiji	40.0		0.0		28.0		12.0	
FYR Macedonia	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
Gabon	60.0		200.0	30.0	42.0		18.0	
Georgia	35.0		0.0	12.0	24.5		10.5	
Ghana	99.0		15.0		64.4		34.7	
Grenada	100.0		0.0	10.0	65.0		35.0	
Guatemala	103.0		0.0	11.3	67.0		36.1	
Guinea	40.0		23.0		40.0		0.0	
Guinea Bissau	40.0		25.0	20.0	40.0		0.0	
Guyana	100.0		40.0		65.0		35.0	
Haiti	16.0		16.0		16.0		0.0	
Honduras	35.0		3.0	10.3	24.5		10.5	
Hong Kong	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Hungary	102.0	60.0	0.0	130.3	40.8	60.0	61.2	0.0

Table A.62. Tariff on Butter (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Iceland	573.0	0.0	0.0		229.2	0.0	343.8	0.0
India	40.0		0.0	35.7	28.0		12.0	
Indonesia	210.0		0.0	5.0	126.0		84.0	
Israel	162.0		0.0		97.2		64.8	
Jamaica	100.0		15.0	8.5	65.0		35.0	
Japan	634.0	35.0	0.0	35.0	253.6	17.5	380.4	17.5
Jordan	5.0		0.0	5.0	3.8		1.3	
Kenya	100.0		0.0	35.0	65.0		35.0	
Korea	89.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	57.9	40.0	31.2	0.0
Kuwait	100.0		15.0		65.0		35.0	
Kyrgyz Republic	10.0		0.0		7.5		2.5	
Latvia	0.0		0.0	36.0	0.0		0.0	
Lesotho	200.0		0.0		200.0		0.0	
Liechtenstein	95.4	1.7	0.0		38.2	1.7	57.2	0.0
Lithuania	40.0		0.0	47.3	28.0		12.0	
Macau	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Madagascar	250.0		0.0		250.0		0.0	
Malawi	125.0		0.0		125.0		0.0	
Malaysia	5.0		0.0	4.3	3.8		1.3	
Maldives	31.0		0.0	10.0	31.0		0.0	
Mali	60.0		50.0	20.0	60.0		0.0	
Malta	396.0		0.0	2.5	237.6		158.4	
Mauritania	50.0		15.0		50.0		0.0	
Mauritius	37.0		17.0		25.9		11.1	
Mexico	38.0		0.0	10.7	26.6		11.4	
Moldova	20.0		0.0	15.0	15.0		5.0	
Mongolia	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
Morocco	34.0		7.5		23.8		10.2	
Mozambique	100.0		300.0		100.0		0.0	
Myanmar	38.5		0.0		38.5		0.0	
Namibia	79.0		0.0		51.4		27.7	
New Zealand	6.0		0.0	0.3	3.6		2.4	
Nicaragua	75.0		0.0	10.9	48.8		26.3	
Niger	50.0		50.0	17.9	50.0		0.0	
Nigeria	150.0		80.0		90.0		60.0	
Norway	343.0	25.2	0.0		137.2	12.6	205.8	12.6
Oman	5.0		0.0	5.0	3.8		1.3	
Pakistan	100.0		0.0	30.0	65.0		35.0	
Panama	20.0		0.0	25.5	15.0		5.0	
Papua New Guinea	11.0		0.0	11.0	8.3		2.8	
Paraguay	35.0		0.0	18.0	24.5		10.5	
Peru	68.0		0.0	25.0	44.2		23.8	
Philippines	40.0		0.0	4.8	28.0		12.0	
Poland	165.0	40.0	0.0	30.2	66.0	20.0	99.0	20.0
Qatar	15.0		3.0		11.3		3.8	
Romania	200.0		0.5	45.0	120.0		80.0	
Rwanda	80.0		0.0		80.0		0.0	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	18.0		0.0		13.5		4.5	
Saint Lucia	100.0		0.0		65.0		35.0	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	100.0		0.0		65.0		35.0	
Senegal	30.0		150.0	17.5	30.0		0.0	
Sierra Leone	40.0		20.0		40.0		0.0	
Singapore	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Slovak Republic	68.0	32.0	0.0		34.0	16.0	34.0	16.0
Slovenia	139.0	30.0	0.0	10.9	55.6	30.0	83.4	0.0
Solomon Islands	10.0		0.0		10.0		0.0	

Table A.62. Tariff on Butter (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
South Africa	79.0	0.0	0.0		39.5	0.0	39.5	0.0
Sri Lanka	66.0		0.0	25.0	42.9		23.1	
Suriname	20.0		50.0	10.0	15.0		5.0	
Swaziland	79.0		0.0		51.4		27.7	
Switzerland	762.0	1.5	0.0		304.8	0.9	457.2	0.6
Taiwan	12.5		0.0	12.7	7.5		5.0	
Tanzania	120.0		0.0	25.0	120.0		0.0	
Thailand	20.0		0.0	33.2	15.0		5.0	
The Gambia	110.0		10.0		71.5		38.5	
Togo	80.0		3.0	17.6	80.0		0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	100.0		3.0	8.3	65.0		35.0	
Tunisia	100.0		0.0	31.0	65.0		35.0	
Turkey	180.0		0.0	70.0	108.0		72.0	
Uganda	80.0		10.0	14.9	80.0		0.0	
United Arab Emirates	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
United States	113.0	9.0	0.0	6.7	45.2	9.0	67.8	0.0
Uruguay	55.0		0.0	15.4	38.5		16.5	
Venezuela	70.0	30.0	0.0	20.0	45.5	27.0	24.5	3.0
Zambia	125.0		0.0	25.0	125.0		0.0	
Zimbabwe	150.0		0.0		90.0		60.0	

Table A.63. Tariff Rate Quota in Butter

Country	Uruguay Round TRQ		Doha Round TRQ		
	Import/TRQ	Level	Level	Expansion	Impact
	Percent	Thousand Metric Tons			
Canada	479.1	3.3	8.1	4.9	0.0
Costa Rica	150.8	0.1	1.2	1.1	1.0
Colombia	404.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1
Czech Republic	47.8	2.8	4.3	1.6	0.0
European Union	123.5	86.7	162.3	75.7	55.3
Hungary	333.1	0.2	1.2	1.1	0.7
Iceland	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Japan	0.0	1.9	8.6	6.7	0.0
Korea	233.1	0.4	3.6	3.2	2.6
Norway	32.9	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.0
Poland	43.4	16.9	17.1	0.2	0.0
South Africa	41.3	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.0
Slovak Republic	191.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Slovenia	255.1	1.2	1.4	0.3	0.0
Switzerland	4.0	41.8	41.8	0.0	0.0
United States	320.0	7.0	58.6	51.6	36.3
Venezuela	50.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Total		166.1	313.8	147.8	96.1

Table A.64. Export Subsidy in Butter

Country	Export/Limit	Uruguay Round Maximum Limit	
		Expenditure	Level
	Percent	Million Dollar	Thousand Metric Tons
Australia	323.6	8.2	38.8
Canada	352.4	7.8	3.5
Czech Republic	72.8	42.6	33.0
European Union	42.0	873.5	399.3
Norway	58.5	7.2	5.9
Romania	0.0	0.0	14.8
Slovak Republic	186.3	0.0	1.2
South Africa	189.0	0.1	1.0
United States	9.5	30.5	21.1
Total		969.9	518.6

Table A.65. Tariff on Cheese

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Albania	10.0		0.0	10.5	7.5		2.5	
Angola	55.0		0.0		55.0		0.0	
Antigua and Barbuda	100.0		0.0	5.0	65.0		35.0	
Argentina	35.0		3.0	16.6	24.5		10.5	
Armenia	15.0		0.0	10.0	11.3		3.8	
Australia	36.0	33.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	33.0	18.0	0.0
Bahrain	35.0		0.0	5.0	24.5		10.5	
Bangladesh	200.0		2.0	37.5	200.0		0.0	
Barbados	100.0		170.0	5.0	65.0		35.0	
Belize	100.0		6.0	5.0	65.0		35.0	
Benin	60.0		19.0	20.0	60.0		0.0	
Bolivia	40.0		0.0	10.0	28.0		12.0	
Botswana	20.0		0.0		15.0		5.0	
Brazil	55.0		0.0	22.4	38.5		16.5	
Brunei Darussalam	20.0		0.0	0.0	15.0		5.0	
Bulgaria	30.0		0.0	31.5	21.0		9.0	
Burkina Faso	100.0		50.0	20.0	100.0		0.0	
Burundi	100.0		30.0		100.0		0.0	
Cameroon	80.0		230.0	30.0	52.0		28.0	
Canada	246.0	12.3	0.0		98.4	12.3	147.6	0.0
Central African Republic	30.0		16.0	30.0	30.0		0.0	
Chad	80.0		0.0	30.0	80.0		0.0	
Chile	32.0		0.0	8.0	22.4		9.6	
China	40.0		0.0	43.5	28.0		12.0	
Colombia	141.0	141.0	0.0	20.0	84.6	141.0	56.4	0.0
Congo	30.0		0.0	30.0	21.0		9.0	
Costa Rica	50.0	35.0	1.0	48.8	35.0	35.0	15.0	0.0
Côte d'Ivoire	15.0		200.0	20.0	11.3		3.8	
Croatia	30.0		0.0	20.0	21.0		9.0	
Cuba	40.0		0.0	30.0	28.0		12.0	
Cyprus	112.7		0.0		73.3		39.4	
Czech Republic	9.0		0.0	9.1	5.4		3.6	
Democratic Republic of Congo	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Djibouti	40.0		100.0		40.0		0.0	
Dominica	100.0		0.0	5.0	65.0		35.0	
Dominican Republic	40.0		0.0	35.0	28.0		12.0	
Ecuador	25.0	25.0	0.0	21.9	17.5	17.5	7.5	7.5
Egypt	20.0		0.0	20.0	15.0		5.0	
El Salvadore	40.0	20.0	0.0	28.8	28.0	20.0	12.0	0.0
Estonia	35.0		0.0	0.0	24.5		10.5	
European Union	82.0	10.1	0.0	7.7	41.0	10.1	41.0	0.0
Fiji	40.0		0.0		28.0		12.0	
FYR Macedonia	25.0		0.0		17.5		7.5	
Gabon	60.0		200.0	30.0	42.0		18.0	
Georgia	35.0		0.0	12.0	24.5		10.5	
Ghana	99.0		15.0	20.4	64.4		34.7	
Grenada	100.0		0.0	5.0	65.0		35.0	
Guatemala	103.0		0.0	11.0	67.0		36.1	
Guinea	40.0		23.0		40.0		0.0	
Guinea Bissau	40.0		25.0	20.0	40.0		0.0	
Guyana	100.0		40.0	5.0	65.0		35.0	
Haiti	16.0		16.0		16.0		0.0	
Honduras	35.0		3.0	19.0	24.5		10.5	
Hong Kong	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Hungary	53.0	50.0	0.0	79.8	26.5	50.0	26.5	0.0

Table A.65. Tariff on Cheese (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Iceland	491.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	196.4	0.0	294.6	0.0
India	40.0		0.0	37.1	28.0		12.0	
Indonesia	40.0		0.0	5.0	28.0		12.0	
Israel	250.0	150.0	0.0	12.6	150.0	90.0	100.0	60.0
Jamaica	100.0		15.0	5.0	65.0		35.0	
Japan	30.0		0.0	18.6	15.0		15.0	
Jordan	20.0		0.0	14.9	15.0		5.0	
Kenya	100.0		0.0	35.0	65.0		35.0	
Korea	36.0		0.0	38.9	25.2		10.8	
Kuwait	100.0		15.0		65.0		35.0	
Kyrgyz Republic	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Latvia	0.0		0.0	36.0	0.0		0.0	
Lesotho	200.0		0.0		200.0		0.0	
Liechtenstein	11.1	5.2	0.0		6.7	5.2	4.4	0.0
Lithuania	33.0		0.0	30.0	23.1		9.9	
Macau	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Madagascar	250.0		0.0	10.0	250.0		0.0	
Malawi	125.0		0.0		125.0		0.0	
Malaysia	10.0		0.0	9.8	7.5		2.5	
Maldives	31.0		0.0	10.0	31.0		0.0	
Mali	60.0		50.0	20.0	60.0		0.0	
Malta	285.0		0.0	0.0	171.0		114.0	
Mauritania	50.0		15.0		50.0		0.0	
Mauritius	122.0		17.0	40.0	73.2		48.8	
Mexico	45.0	35.0	0.0	63.8	31.5	35.0	13.5	0.0
Moldova	25.0		0.0	15.0	17.5		7.5	
Mongolia	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
Morocco	34.0		7.5		23.8		10.2	
Mozambique	100.0		300.0		100.0		0.0	
Myanmar	30.0		0.0		30.0		0.0	
Namibia	95.0		0.0		61.8		33.3	
New Zealand	13.0		0.0	0.0	7.8		5.2	
Nicaragua	75.0		0.0	12.0	48.8		26.3	
Niger	50.0		50.0	20.0	50.0		0.0	
Nigeria	150.0		80.0		90.0		60.0	
Norway	227.0	0.0	0.0		90.8	0.0	136.2	0.0
Oman	5.0		0.0	5.0	3.8		1.3	
Pakistan	100.0		0.0	30.0	65.0		35.0	
Panama	40.0	15.0	0.0	26.9	28.0	15.0	12.0	0.0
Papua New Guinea	11.0		0.0	11.0	8.3		2.8	
Paraguay	35.0		0.0	18.0	24.5		10.5	
Peru	30.0		0.0	25.0	21.0		9.0	
Philippines	35.0		0.0	4.7	24.5		10.5	
Poland	160.0	35.0	0.0	34.0	64.0	35.0	96.0	0.0
Qatar	15.0		3.0		11.3		3.8	
Romania	270.0	110.0	0.5	45.0	162.0	71.5	108.0	38.5
Rwanda	80.0		0.0	25.0	80.0		0.0	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	18.0		0.0		13.5		4.5	
Saint Lucia	100.0		0.0		65.0		35.0	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	100.0		0.0		65.0		35.0	
Senegal	30.0		150.0	20.0	30.0		0.0	
Sierra Leone	40.0		20.0		40.0		0.0	
Singapore	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Slovak Republic	5.0		0.0		3.0		2.0	
Slovenia	83.0		0.0	9.0	41.5		41.5	
Solomon Islands	30.0		0.0	20.0	30.0		0.0	

Table A.65. Tariff on Cheese (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
South Africa	95.0	0.0	0.0		38.0	0.0	57.0	0.0
Sri Lanka	66.0		0.0	25.0	42.9		23.1	
Suriname	20.0		50.0	5.0	15.0		5.0	
Swaziland	95.0		0.0		61.8		33.3	
Switzerland	130.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	52.0	6.7	78.0	4.5
Taiwan	5.0		0.0	11.7	3.0		2.0	
Tanzania	120.0		0.0	25.0	120.0		0.0	
Thailand	30.0		0.0	60.0	21.0		9.0	
The Gambia	110.0		10.0		71.5		38.5	
Togo	80.0		3.0	20.0	80.0		0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	100.0		3.0	5.0	65.0		35.0	
Tunisia	200.0	27.0	0.0	27.0	120.0	27.0	80.0	0.0
Turkey	45.0		0.0	71.7	31.5		13.5	
Uganda	80.0		10.0	14.9	80.0		0.0	
United Arab Emirates	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
United States	62.0	12.0	0.0	9.8	31.0	12.0	31.0	0.0
Uruguay	35.0		0.0	16.6	24.5		10.5	
Venezuela	98.0	40.0	0.0	20.0	63.7	40.0	34.3	0.0
Zambia	125.0		0.0	25.0	125.0		0.0	
Zimbabwe	150.0		0.0	40.0	90.0		60.0	

Table A.66. Tariff Rate Quota in Cheese

Country	Uruguay Round TRQ		Doha Round TRQ		
	Import/TRQ	Level	Level	Expansion	Impact
	Percent	Thousand Metric Tons			
Australia	330.4	11.5	19.9	8.4	0.0
Canada	132.3	20.4	33.4	13.0	6.4
Colombia	273.7	0.1	3.3	3.2	3.0
Costa Rica	2005.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0
Ecuador	18.4	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
El Salvadore	949.9	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
European Union	126.9	119.3	566.9	447.6	415.5
Hungary	826.0	1.2	9.1	7.9	0.0
Iceland	230.8	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3
Israel	63.4	1.2	6.5	5.3	0.0
Mexico	582.8	9.4	12.2	2.8	0.0
Norway	127.9	2.5	6.6	4.1	3.4
Panama	123.7	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Poland	73.3	5.0	14.6	9.6	0.0
Romania	0.0	2.6	6.0	3.4	0.0
South Africa	150.6	2.0	3.8	1.8	0.8
Switzerland	4.0	443.3	443.3	0.0	0.0
Tunisia	85.7	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
United States	143.0	135.0	379.7	244.7	186.7
Venezuela	108.4	3.7	4.3	0.6	0.3
Total		763.8	1517.1	753.3	616.5

Table A.67. Export Subsidy in Cheese

Country	Export/Limit	Uruguay Round Maximum Limit	
		Expenditure	Level
	Percent	Million Dollar	Thousand Metric Tons
Australia	407.5	12.4	49.9
Canada	227.9	11.4	9.1
Czech Republic	114.0	1.6	17.0
European Union	130.5	314.9	321.3
Hungary	881.9	0.1	2.0
Norway	126.5	33.3	16.2
Romania	0.0	0.0	11.4
Slovak Republic	186.3	0.1	5.9
South Africa	670.5	0.0	0.2
Switzerland	51.7	193.7	76.1
United States	1522.2	3.6	3.0
Total		571.2	512.1

Table A.68. Tariff on NFD

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Albania	10.0		0.0	10.0	7.5		2.5	
Angola	55.0		0.0		55.0		0.0	
Antigua and Barbuda	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Argentina	35.0		3.0	13.0	24.5		10.5	
Armenia	15.0		0.0	10.0	11.3		3.8	
Australia	1.0		0.0	0.0	0.6		0.4	
Bahrain	35.0		0.0	5.0	24.5		10.5	
Bangladesh	200.0		2.0	37.5	200.0		0.0	
Barbados	141.0	141.0	170.0	159.0	84.6	141.0	56.4	0.0
Belize	100.0		6.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Benin	60.0		19.0	20.0	60.0		0.0	
Bolivia	40.0		0.0	10.0	28.0		12.0	
Botswana	20.0		0.0		15.0		5.0	
Brazil	32.0		0.0	15.5	22.4		9.6	
Brunei Darussalam	50.0		0.0	0.0	35.0		15.0	
Bulgaria	50.0		0.0	25.0	35.0		15.0	
Burkina Faso	100.0		50.0	20.0	100.0		0.0	
Burundi	100.0		30.0		100.0		0.0	
Cameroon	80.0		230.0	20.0	52.0		28.0	
Canada	202.0	16.1	0.0	4.8	80.8	16.1	121.2	0.0
Central African Republic	30.0		16.0	20.0	30.0		0.0	
Chad	80.0		0.0		80.0		0.0	
Chile	32.0		0.0	8.0	22.4		9.6	
China	76.0		0.0	23.0	49.4		26.6	
Colombia	151.0	151.0	0.0	15.0	90.6	151.0	60.4	0.0
Congo	30.0		0.0	20.0	21.0		9.0	
Costa Rica	94.7	30.0	1.0		61.6	30.0	33.1	0.0
Côte d'Ivoire	6.0		200.0	20.0	4.5		1.5	
Croatia	44.0		0.0	17.5	30.8		13.2	
Cuba	40.0		0.0	10.0	28.0		12.0	
Cyprus	115.1		0.0		74.8		40.3	
Czech Republic	37.0		0.0	31.0	18.5		18.5	
Democratic Republic of Congo	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Djibouti	50.0		100.0		50.0		0.0	
Dominica	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Dominican Republic	40.0		0.0	20.0	28.0		12.0	
Ecuador	72.0	45.0	0.0		46.8	45.0	25.2	0.0
Egypt	5.0		0.0		3.8		1.3	
El Salvadore	45.1	40.0	0.0	40.0	31.6	40.0	13.5	0.0
Estonia	30.0		0.0	0.0	21.0		9.0	
European Union	74.0	29.2	0.0		37.0	29.2	37.0	0.0
Fiji	46.0		0.0		32.2		13.8	
FYR Macedonia	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
Gabon	60.0		200.0	20.0	42.0		18.0	
Georgia	30.0		0.0	12.0	21.0		9.0	
Ghana	40.0		15.0	40.0	28.0		12.0	
Grenada	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Guatemala	20.0		0.0	15.0	15.0		5.0	
Guinea	40.0		23.0		40.0		0.0	
Guinea Bissau	40.0		25.0	20.0	40.0		0.0	
Guyana	100.0		40.0		65.0		35.0	
Haiti	16.0		16.0		16.0		0.0	
Honduras	35.0		3.0	20.0	24.5		10.5	
Hong Kong	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Hungary	51.0		0.0		25.5		25.5	

Table A.68. Tariff on NFD (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Iceland	488.0		0.0		195.2		292.8	
India	0.0	15.0	0.0	35.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0
Indonesia	210.0		0.0	5.0	126.0		84.0	
Israel	162.0		0.0		97.2		64.8	
Jamaica	100.0		15.0	75.0	65.0		35.0	
Japan	243.0	15.0	0.0		97.2	9.0	145.8	6.0
Jordan	35.0		0.0	30.0	24.5		10.5	
Kenya	100.0		0.0	35.0	65.0		35.0	
Korea	176.0	20.0	0.0		105.6	20.0	70.4	0.0
Kuwait	100.0		15.0		65.0		35.0	
Kyrgyz Republic	10.0		0.0		7.5		2.5	
Latvia	0.0		0.0	30.0	0.0		0.0	
Lesotho	200.0		0.0		200.0		0.0	
Liechtenstein	33.1	13.9	0.0		16.6	13.9	16.6	0.0
Lithuania	30.0		0.0	22.0	21.0		9.0	
Macau	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Madagascar	250.0		0.0	5.0	250.0		0.0	
Malawi	125.0		0.0		125.0		0.0	
Malaysia	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Maldives	31.0		0.0	10.0	31.0		0.0	
Mali	60.0		50.0	20.0	60.0		0.0	
Malta	961.0		0.0	0.0	576.6		384.4	
Mauritania	50.0		15.0		50.0		0.0	
Mauritius	122.0		17.0	0.0	73.2		48.8	
Mexico	125.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	75.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
Moldova	25.0		0.0	15.0	17.5		7.5	
Mongolia	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
Morocco	87.0		7.5		56.6		30.5	
Mozambique	100.0		300.0		100.0		0.0	
Myanmar	35.0		0.0		35.0		0.0	
Namibia	96.0		0.0		62.4		33.6	
New Zealand	13.0		0.0	0.0	7.8		5.2	
Nicaragua	75.0		0.0		48.8		26.3	
Niger	50.0		50.0	20.0	50.0		0.0	
Nigeria	150.0		80.0		90.0		60.0	
Norway	392.0	22.9	0.0		156.8	11.5	235.2	11.5
Oman	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
Pakistan	100.0		0.0		65.0		35.0	
Panama	110.0	15.0	0.0	64.0	71.5	15.0	38.5	0.0
Papua New Guinea	11.0		0.0	11.0	8.3		2.8	
Paraguay	35.0		0.0	15.0	24.5		10.5	
Peru	68.0		0.0	25.0	44.2		23.8	
Philippines	18.0		0.0	3.0	13.5		4.5	
Poland	114.0	40.0	0.0	38.0	45.6	40.0	68.4	0.0
Qatar	15.0		3.0		11.3		3.8	
Romania	248.0	100.0	0.5	35.0	148.8	100.0	99.2	0.0
Rwanda	80.0		0.0		80.0		0.0	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	18.0		0.0		13.5		4.5	
Saint Lucia	100.0		0.0		65.0		35.0	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	100.0		0.0		65.0		35.0	
Senegal	30.0		150.0	20.0	30.0		0.0	
Sierra Leone	40.0		20.0		40.0		0.0	
Singapore	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Slovak Republic	37.0	30.0	0.0		18.5	30.0	18.5	0.0
Slovenia	72.0		0.0	7.7	36.0		36.0	
Solomon Islands	10.0		0.0	5.0	10.0		0.0	

Table A.68. Tariff on NFD (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
South Africa	96.0		0.0	0.0	38.4		57.6	
Sri Lanka	66.0		0.0	25.0	42.9		23.1	
Suriname	20.0		50.0	10.0	15.0		5.0	
Swaziland	96.0		0.0		62.4		33.6	
Switzerland	131.0	34.2	0.0		52.4	34.2	78.6	0.0
Taiwan	12.5		0.0	35.0	7.5		5.0	
Tanzania	120.0		0.0	25.0	120.0		0.0	
Thailand	216.0	20.0	0.0		129.6	20.0	86.4	0.0
The Gambia	110.0		10.0		71.5		38.5	
Togo	80.0		3.0	20.0	80.0		0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	100.0		3.0	40.0	65.0		35.0	
Tunisia	90.0		0.0		58.5		31.5	
Turkey	180.0		0.0		108.0		72.0	
Uganda	80.0		10.0	14.6	80.0		0.0	
United Arab Emirates	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
United States	56.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	28.0	2.1	28.0	0.0
Uruguay	35.0		0.0		24.5		10.5	
Venezuela	100.0	40.0	0.0	15.0	65.0	40.0	35.0	0.0
Zambia	125.0		0.0	25.0	125.0		0.0	
Zimbabwe	150.0		0.0		90.0		60.0	

Table A.69. Tariff Rate Quota in NFD

Country	Uruguay Round TRQ		Doha Round TRQ		
	Import/TRQ	Level	Level	Expansion	Impact
	Percent	Thousand Metric Tons			
Barbados	187.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Colombia	117.8	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Costa Rica	82.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Czech Republic	29.7	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Ecuador	66.1	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
El Salvadore	3720.7	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.0
European Union	112.6	69.0	90.7	21.7	13.0
Hungary	1.8	125.4	125.4	0.0	0.0
Israel	297.7	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Japan	39.4	137.1	137.1	0.0	0.0
Korea	354.6	1.0	1.4	0.4	0.0
Mexico	140.0	90.5	90.5	0.0	0.0
Norway	6.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.0
Panama	278.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Poland	233.3	4.4	4.6	0.2	0.0
Romania	490.2	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Slovak Republic	265.2	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.0
South Africa	168.5	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Thailand	105.5	55.0	55.0	0.0	0.0
Tunisia	26.2	13.7	13.7	0.0	0.0
United States	69.2	5.3	37.8	32.5	0.0
Venezuela	6000.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0
Total		517.0	573.4	56.4	13.0

Table A.70. Export Subsidy in NFD

Country	Export/Limit	Uruguay Round Maximum Limit	
		Expenditure	Level
	(Percent)	Million Dollar	Thousand Metric Tons
Australia	353.6	13.5	67.6
Canada	88.2	21.9	45.0
Czech Republic	73.9	44.0	66.9
European Union	94.2	254.2	272.5
Poland	252.3	0.4	34.9
Slovak Republic	72.2	0.1	11.4
South Africa	641.8	0.1	1.9
Switzerland	51.7	6.6	2.6
United States	222.4	82.5	68.2
Total		423.3	570.9

Table A.71. Tariff on WMP

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Albania	10.0		0.0	10.0	7.5		2.5	
Angola	55.0		0.0		55.0		0.0	
Antigua and Barbuda	100.0		0.0		65.0		35.0	
Argentina	35.0		3.0	14.2	24.5		10.5	
Armenia	15.0		0.0	10.0	11.3		3.8	
Australia	1.0		0.0	0.0	0.6		0.4	
Bahrain	35.0		0.0	5.0	24.5		10.5	
Bangladesh	200.0		2.0	37.5	200.0		0.0	
Barbados	141.0		170.0	159.0	84.6		56.4	
Belize	100.0		6.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Benin	60.0		19.0	20.0	60.0		0.0	
Bolivia	40.0		0.0	10.0	28.0		12.0	
Botswana	20.0		0.0		15.0		5.0	
Brazil	32.0		0.0	15.2	22.4		9.6	
Brunei Darussalam	20.0		0.0		15.0		5.0	
Bulgaria	30.0		0.0	25.0	21.0		9.0	
Burkina Faso	100.0		50.0	20.0	100.0		0.0	
Burundi	100.0		30.0		100.0		0.0	
Cameroon	80.0		230.0	20.0	52.0		28.0	
Canada	243.0	15.4	0.0	6.8	97.2	15.4	145.8	0.0
Central African Republic	30.0		16.0	20.0	30.0		0.0	
Chad	80.0		0.0	20.0	80.0		0.0	
Chile	32.0		0.0	8.0	22.4		9.6	
China	76.0		0.0	25.0	49.4		26.6	
Colombia	151.0		0.0	15.0	90.6		60.4	
Congo	30.0		0.0	20.0	21.0		9.0	
Costa Rica	94.7		1.0	72.0	61.6		33.1	
Côte d'Ivoire	6.0		200.0	20.0	4.5		1.5	
Croatia	15.0		0.0	18.0	11.3		3.8	
Cuba	40.0		0.0	10.0	28.0		12.0	
Cyprus	111.2		0.0		72.3		38.9	
Czech Republic	37.0		0.0	26.7	18.5		18.5	
Democratic Republic of Congo	55.0		0.1		55.0		0.0	
Djibouti	50.0		100.0		50.0		0.0	
Dominica	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Dominican Republic	40.0		0.0	20.0	28.0		12.0	
Ecuador	72.0		0.0	17.0	46.8		25.2	
Egypt	5.0		0.0	25.0	3.8		1.3	
El Salvador	45.1		0.0	40.0	31.6		13.5	
Estonia	30.0		0.0	0.0	21.0		9.0	
European Union	74.0		0.0		37.0		37.0	
Fiji	46.0		0.0		32.2		13.8	
FYR Macedonia	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
Gabon	60.0		200.0	20.0	42.0		18.0	
Georgia	30.0		0.0	12.0	21.0		9.0	
Ghana	0.0		15.0	40.0	0.0		0.0	
Grenada	100.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		35.0	
Guatemala	20.0		0.0	15.0	15.0		5.0	
Guinea	40.0		23.0		40.0		0.0	
Guinea Bissau	40.0		25.0		40.0		0.0	
Guyana	100.0		40.0		65.0		35.0	
Haiti	16.0		16.0		16.0		0.0	
Honduras	35.0		3.0	20.0	24.5		10.5	
Hong Kong	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Hungary	51.0		0.0	65.6	25.5		25.5	

Table A.71. Tariff on WMP (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
Iceland	498.0		0.0	30.0	199.2		298.8	
India	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Indonesia	210.0		0.0	5.0	126.0		84.0	
Israel	215.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	129.0	100.0	86.0	0.0
Jamaica	100.0		15.0	75.0	65.0		35.0	
Japan	325.0	29.5	0.0	23.8	130.0	14.8	195.0	14.8
Jordan	35.0		0.0	30.0	24.5		10.5	
Kenya	100.0		0.0	35.0	65.0		35.0	
Korea	176.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	105.6	40.0	70.4	0.0
Kuwait	100.0		15.0		65.0		35.0	
Kyrgyz Republic	10.0		0.0		7.5		2.5	
Latvia	0.0		0.0	30.0	0.0		0.0	
Lesotho	200.0		0.0		200.0		0.0	
Liechtenstein	34.6	13.3	0.0		17.3	13.3	17.3	0.0
Lithuania	30.0		0.0	22.5	21.0		9.0	
Macau	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Madagascar	250.0		0.0	5.0	250.0		0.0	
Malawi	125.0		0.0		125.0		0.0	
Malaysia	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
Maldives	31.0		0.0		31.0		0.0	
Mali	60.0		50.0	20.0	60.0		0.0	
Malta	879.0		0.0	0.0	527.4		351.6	
Mauritania	50.0		15.0		50.0		0.0	
Mauritius	122.0		17.0	0.0	73.2		48.8	
Mexico	125.0		0.0	10.0	75.0		50.0	
Moldova	25.0		0.0	15.0	17.5		7.5	
Mongolia	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
Morocco	87.0		7.5		56.6		30.5	
Mozambique	100.0		300.0		100.0		0.0	
Myanmar	35.0		0.0		35.0		0.0	
Namibia	96.0		0.0		62.4		33.6	
New Zealand	13.0		0.0	0.0	7.8		5.2	
Nicaragua	75.0		0.0	14.1	48.8		26.3	
Niger	50.0		50.0	20.0	50.0		0.0	
Nigeria	150.0		80.0		90.0		60.0	
Norway	339.0	23.9	0.0		135.6	12.0	203.4	12.0
Oman	5.0		0.0	0.0	3.8		1.3	
Pakistan	100.0		0.0	30.0	65.0		35.0	
Panama	110.0	15.0	0.0	33.3	71.5	15.0	38.5	0.0
Papua New Guinea	11.0		0.0	25.5	8.3		2.8	
Paraguay	35.0		0.0	14.7	24.5		10.5	
Peru	68.0		0.0	25.0	44.2		23.8	
Philippines	25.0		0.0	3.0	17.5		7.5	
Poland	104.0		0.0	38.5	41.6		62.4	
Qatar	15.0		3.0		11.3		3.8	
Romania	128.0		0.5	35.0	76.8		51.2	
Rwanda	80.0		0.0		80.0		0.0	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	18.0		0.0		13.5		4.5	
Saint Lucia	100.0		0.0		65.0		35.0	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	100.0		0.0		65.0		35.0	
Senegal	30.0		150.0	20.0	30.0		0.0	
Sierra Leone	40.0		20.0		40.0		0.0	
Singapore	10.0		0.0	0.0	7.5		2.5	
Slovak Republic	37.0		0.0		18.5		18.5	
Slovenia	84.0	39.0	0.0	9.0	42.0	39.0	42.0	0.0
Solomon Islands	10.0		0.0	5.0	10.0		0.0	

Table A.71. Tariff on WMP (Continued)

Country	Uruguay Round			Applied	Doha Round		Reduction	
	Tariff	In-Quota	Other		Tariff	In-Quota	Tariff	In-Quota
	Percent				Percentage Points			
South Africa	96.0		0.0	0.0	38.4		57.6	
Sri Lanka	66.0		0.0	25.0	42.9		23.1	
Suriname	20.0		50.0	10.0	15.0		5.0	
Swaziland	96.0		0.0		62.4		33.6	
Switzerland	243.0	33.8	0.0		97.2	16.9	145.8	16.9
Taiwan	12.5		0.0	20.0	7.5		5.0	
Tanzania	120.0		0.0	25.0	120.0		0.0	
Thailand	5.0		0.0	40.0	3.8		1.3	
The Gambia	110.0		10.0		71.5		38.5	
Togo	80.0		3.0	20.0	80.0		0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	100.0		3.0	40.0	65.0		35.0	
Tunisia	72.0		0.0		46.8		25.2	
Turkey	180.0		0.0	130.0	108.0		72.0	
Uganda	80.0		10.0	10.5	80.0		0.0	
United Arab Emirates	15.0		0.0		11.3		3.8	
United States	64.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	32.0	4.0	32.0	0.0
Uruguay	35.0		0.0		24.5		10.5	
Venezuela	100.0	40.0	0.0	15.0	65.0	40.0	35.0	0.0
Zambia	125.0		0.0	25.0	125.0		0.0	
Zimbabwe	150.0		0.0		90.0		60.0	

Table A.72. Tariff Rate Quota in WMP and Other Dairy Products

Country	Uruguay Round TRQ		Doha Round TRQ		
	Import/TRQ	Level	Level	Expansion	Impact
	Percent	Thousand Metric Tons			
Czech Republic	29.7	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Ecuador	66.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
El Salvadore	3720.7	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.0
Hungary	1.8	55.6	55.6	0.0	0.0
Israel	1217.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Japan	39.4	0.1	5.2	5.1	0.0
Korea	162.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Mexico	140.0	29.5	29.5	0.0	0.0
Norway	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Panama	101.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Poland	233.3	0.6	2.7	2.2	1.4
Slovak Republic	265.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	240.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
South Africa	168.5	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Switzerland	4.0	41.8	41.8	0.0	0.0
Tunisia	26.2	10.3	10.3	0.0	0.0
United States	98.0	3.4	3.8	0.4	0.0
Venezuela	88.1	76.0	76.0	0.0	0.0
Total		223.6	232.1	8.5	1.4

Table A.73. Export Subsidy in WMP and Other Dairy Products

Country	Export/Limit	Uruguay Round Maximum Limit	
		Expenditure	Level
	Percent	Million Dollar	Thousand Metric Tons
Australia	257.2	15.9	63.6
Canada	16.5	15.8	30.3
Czech Republic	141.8	0.9	12.0
European Union	55.4	643.0	958.1
Poland	252.3	0.0	2.1
Slovak Republic	72.2	0.0	3.6
South Africa	641.8	0.1	1.5
United States	21111.1	0.0	0.0
Total		675.9	1071.3