

**Committee on Agriculture
Special Session**

CHANGES IN TARIFF QUOTA ADMINISTRATION AND FILL RATES

Background Paper by the Secretariat

1. At the second Special Session of the Committee on Agriculture on 29-30 June 2000, it was agreed that the Secretariat would provide information concerning the "changes in tariff quota administration methods and fill rates" (paragraph 7(f) of G/AG/NG/2). The present background paper responds to this request. The paper is based on the Table MA:1 and MA:2 notifications received by the Secretariat up to 24 October 2000. In July 2000, all Members concerned were invited to check the accuracy of the information contained in document G/AG/NG/S/8 and, to the extent possible, supply any missing import data. The comments received have been taken into consideration in this paper.

2. The categories of "principal administration methods" and "additional conditions" used by the Secretariat in compiling the information in this paper are the same as those used in Tables 1 and 2 of document G/AG/NG/S/8. A detailed description is reproduced in **Annex 1**. Throughout this paper, "-" has been used to signify "zero" and a blank indicates that data are not available.

3. On the basis of notified information, as a first step those tariff quotas which have been subject to *at least* one change in the principal administration method being applied to them during the period 1995-1999 have been identified. **Annex 2** provides a listing of these 108 tariff quotas, sorted by Member, together with the product description and the corresponding fill rates where import data are available. This sample of tariff quotas represents approximately 8 per cent of the total number of tariff quotas identified in document G/AG/NG/S/8. **Table 1** below gives an overview of the annual distribution of principal administration methods over time for this sample.

Table 1: Use of principal administration methods, 1995-99
(number of tariff quotas included in the sample)

Principal administration method	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
AT Applied tariffs	49	36	38	26	20
FC First-come, first-served	1	3	1	1	-
LD Licences on demand	13	22	25	25	32
AU Auctioning	2	-	8	10	10
HI Historical importers	6	20	25	35	35
ST State trading	3	3	1	-	1
PG Producer groups	2	2	1	1	1
OT Other	5	6	-	-	-
MX Mixed methods	4	6	9	10	9
NS Non-specified	23	10	-	-	-
Total sample	108	108	108	108	108

4. It is important to note that, in some instances, the notified changes were not substantial enough to warrant a reclassification of the *principal* administration method being implemented. For this reason, the tariff quotas which were subject to this type of change are not captured in this sample even though the notified changes may have affected the fill rates.

5. Considering the sample of tariff quotas identified in Table 1 as well as the information provided in Annex 2, the following trends can be highlighted:

- The use of the "*applied tariffs*" (AT) method, which was the most frequently used method in the early years of implementation, has registered the most notable decline over time. By 1999, Guatemala, Philippines, South Africa, Tunisia and Venezuela had switched to alternative regimes to manage the majority, if not all, of the tariff quotas contained in this sample.
- The decline in the AT method has been matched by a corresponding increase in absolute terms in the use of "*historical importers*" (HI). By 1999, Ecuador, Philippines, South Africa, and Tunisia preferred the HI method to administer some of their tariff quotas, essentially in replacement of the AT method.
- The "*licences on demand*" (LD) method has also been on the rise. In 1999 it became the second most frequently selected method after "*historical importers*". For two thirds of the cases involved, this trend reflects the change over from the AT method (Venezuela, South Africa, Poland, and Guatemala). The remaining cases concern tariff quotas previously administered in a variety of other ways by Hungary, Korea and Thailand.
- By 1997, the use of "*non-specified*" (NS) methods was discontinued in all observed cases. This reflects the gradual phasing in of new tariff quotas by acceding Members (Ecuador in 1996, Panama in 1997) and the introduction of specified administration methods by Romania and Hungary.

6. **Table 2** below shows the number of cases where the principal administration method applied in 1999 differs from that applied in 1995 (any intermediate changes in 1996, 1997 or 1998 are not taken into account).

Table 2: Changes in principal administration methods between 1995 and 1999 (number of cases)

From 1995	to 1999										Total number of changes
	AT	FC	LD	AU	HI	ST	PG	OT	MX	NS	
AT	-	-	21	-	19	-	-	-	6	-	46
FC	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
LD	6	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	1	-	13
AU	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
HI	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
ST	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
PG	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
OT	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
MX	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
NS	7	-	2	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	23
Total number of changes	17	-	32	10	33	1	1	-	8	-	102

7. Annex 3 summarizes Members' annual shifts towards alternative administration regimes. It appears that the majority of changes took place during the first four years of implementation. The trend away from the AT method is particularly pronounced from 1995 to 1996, from 1997 to 1998 and, to a lesser extent, from 1998 to 1999. Annex 3 also provides more detailed information on the convergence of Members' use of the LD and HI methods.

8. A proper examination of the effects of such variations on the level of tariff quota utilization (e.g. fill rates) essentially depends on the availability of data on imports under tariff quotas, which in turn, have to be submitted by Members (Table MA:2 notification). As can be seen from the tariff quota sample compiled in Annex 2, import data covering the entire implementation period 1995-99 are currently available for 9 tariff quotas only. However, for a substantial number of other cases, import data are available for some of the years during that period.

9. Where import data are available, a total number of 68 changes to alternative principal administration methods has been observed in any of the years between 1995 and 1999. The changes in fill rates following the changes in principal administration methods are summarized in **Table 3**. It should be noted that the information contained in Table 3 only captures the changes in the levels of tariff quota fill in the first year of using the new principal administration method. Information on tariff quota fill in the following years is provided in Annex 2.

Table 3: Changes in fill rates following changes in principal administration methods
(number of cases)

Change in principal administration method		Change in fill rates in the first year of change in the principal administration method			
From	To	No change	Increase	Decrease	Total
AT	LD	6	2	2	10
	HI	4	2	4	10
FC	AU	-	-	1	1
LD	AT	5	-	-	5
	FC	1	-	-	1
	HI	1	-	3	4
	PG	1	-	-	1
AU	AT	2	-	4	6
	LD	2	-	-	2
HI	AT	2	1	2	5
	LD	2	1	-	3
	OT	1	-	-	1
	MX	1	-	-	1
ST	LD	1	1	-	2
	PG	2	-	-	2
PG	LD	1	-	1	2
	ST	1	-	-	1
	MX	1	-	-	1
OT	HI	1	3	2	6
MX	AT	-	-	1	1
	LD	2	-	-	2
NS	LD	1	-	-	1
Total number of observations		38	10	20	68

10. Table 3 shows, *inter alia*, that:

- Overall, shifts to alternative methods of administration have resulted in changes in the levels of tariff quota fill in less than half of the observed cases. Lower levels resulted in 30 per cent and higher levels in 15 per cent of the total number of cases.
- The available data suggest that 41 per cent of the shifts to the **AT** method (i.e. 7 out of 17 cases) resulted in lower fill rates. The fill rate increased in one case only.
- Changes to the **LD** method did not result in any change in the fill rate in two-thirds of the 22 cases. While 18 per cent of the changes to the LD method have seemingly induced an improvement in the level of tariff quota utilization, fill rates declined in 14 per cent of the cases.
- Around 45 per cent of the observed changes to the **HI** method (i.e. 9 out of 20 cases) seem to have dampened the fill rates while 25 per cent (i.e. 5 cases) have resulted in higher fill rates.

11. Several factors should be taken into account in order to avoid misinterpreting the above findings. Among these, the most obvious is the absence of sufficient data on imports under tariff quotas. The 68 observations available may not constitute a representative sample of the behaviour of fill rates when the tariff quotas are subject to shifts to specific principal administration methods. Moreover, the establishment of a causal link between specific administration regimes and the corresponding fill rates remains a debatable matter. A host of exogenous factors may cause fill rates to vary, such as supply and demand factors, fluctuating domestic or international prices, or the 1997-98 financial crises (see also paragraph 15 below).

12. To complement the information on Members' choices of principal administration methods, **Annex 4** gives a compilation of Members' varying recourse to "additional conditions" in managing their tariff quotas. The corresponding fill rates have been indicated where import data are available. This second sample comprises 36 tariff quotas and accounts for 3 per cent of the total number of tariff quotas identified in document G/AG/NG/S/8. Except for 6 cases, the tariff quotas identified in this specific sample are also included in the sample presented in Annex 2.¹

13. **Annex 5** provides an overview of the annual distribution of the additional conditions for these 36 tariff quotas. Perhaps the most notable development is the marked increase in the recourse to "limits on tariff quota shares". By 1999, the 25 cases where no additional conditions were registered in 1995 have either become subject to "limits on tariff quota shares" (80 per cent of the 25 cases) or to "past trading performance" requirements. These cases involve some of the tariff quotas implemented by Guatemala, Hungary, Poland, South Africa, Thailand and Venezuela. The 8 cases where "no other conditions" were maintained in 1999 reflect the removal of previous eligibility conditions required by Hungary, Indonesia, South Africa, Switzerland and Thailand to manage some of their tariff quotas.

14. As shown in Annexes 4 and 5, the introduction or removal of additional conditions has not systematically led to a decrease or an increase in tariff quota utilization. In this connection, the exercise undertaken in Table 3 has been repeated to further test the potential for additional conditions to influence the behaviour of tariff quota utilization. For this purpose, all cases where additional conditions have been applied were filtered from the 68 observations used in Table 3. As evident from **Annex 6**, the results for this reduced sample are similar to the findings noted in paragraph 10 above.

15. Finally, a study of Table MA:1 notifications reveals that, where notified "fine-tuning" has not resulted in a reclassification of the additional condition for the purposes of document G/AG/NG/S/8,

¹ The 6 tariff quotas concerned are referenced 298 (EC-15); 387, 397, 421, 455 (Hungary); 1063 (Poland) in Annex 4. With respect to these 6 tariff quotas, there was no change in the principal administration method in the relevant years.

the corresponding fill rate has nevertheless experienced some variation in certain instances. Such fine-tuning would include, *inter alia*, the effects of further reductions of quantity limits on tariff quota shares per importer's application or the modification of the profile of eligible "established importers". The fluctuations in fill rates arising from such subtle, albeit important, changes are not captured in the present study.

Annex 1

Table 1: Categories of principal administration methods

Code	Description
AT	- "applied tariffs": No shares are allocated to importers. Imports of the products concerned are allowed into the territory of the Member in unlimited quantities at the in-quota tariff rate or below.
FC	- "first-come, first-served": No shares are allocated to importers. Imports are permitted entry at the in-quota tariff rates until such a time as the tariff quota is filled; then the higher tariff automatically applies. The physical importation of the good determines the order and hence the applicable tariff.
LD	- "licences on demand": Importers' shares are generally allocated, or licences issued, in relation to quantities demanded and often prior to the commencement of the period during which the physical importation is to take place. This includes methods involving licences issued on a first-come, first-served basis and those systems where licence requests are reduced pro rata where they exceed available quantities.
AU	- "auctioning": Importers' shares are allocated, or licences issued, largely on the basis of an auctioning or competitive bid system.
HI	- "historical importers": Importers' shares are allocated, or licences issued, principally in relation to past imports of the product concerned.
ST	- "imports undertaken by state trading entities": Import shares are allocated entirely or mainly to a state trading entity which imports (or has direct control of imports undertaken by intermediaries) the product concerned.
PG	- "producer groups or associations": Import shares are allocated entirely or mainly to a producer group or association which imports (or has direct control of imports undertaken by the relevant Member) the product concerned.
OT	- "other": Administration methods which do not clearly fall within any of the above categories.
MX	- "mixed allocation methods": Administration methods involving a combination of the methods as set out above with no one method being dominant.
NS	- "non-specified": Tariff quotas for which no administration method has been notified.

Table 2: Categories of additional conditions

Code	Description
d	- "domestic purchase requirement": An additional condition requiring the purchase or absorption of domestic production of the product concerned in order to be eligible to secure a share of the tariff quota.
l	- "limits on tariff quota shares per allocation": An additional condition involving the specification of a maximum share or quantity of the tariff quota for each importer or shipment.
x	- "export certificates": An additional condition requiring the submission of an export certificate or licence issued by the exporting country concerned in order to be eligible to secure a share of the tariff quota.
h	- "past trading performance": An additional condition limiting eligibility to secure a share of the tariff quota to established importers of the product concerned although allocations are not made in proportion to past trade shares.
o	- "no other conditions": None of the above were identified.

Annex 2 – Changes in principal administration methods and evolution of fill rates, 1995-99 *

REF	DESCRIPTION (Original language only)		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Canada							
115	Chicken, live, meat and products	REGIME	HI	MX	MX	MX	MX
		FILL (%)	100	100	100	100	
Ecuador							
253	Pavos enteros frescos o refrigerados	REGIME		AT	AT	AU	AU
254	Trozos y despojos congelados	REGIME		AT	AT	AU	AU
255	Trigo (todas las partidas)	REGIME		AT	AT	HI	HI
256	Las demás, cebada, excepto para siembra y malta sin tostar	REGIME		AT	AT	HI	HI
257	Maiz, los demás (duro)	REGIME		AT	AT	HI	HI
258	Sorgo	REGIME	Accession in 1996	AT	AT	HI	HI
259	Almidon de trigo	REGIME		AT	AT	AU	AU
260	Almidon de maiz	REGIME		AT	AT	AU	AU
261	Torta de soya	REGIME		AT	AT	HI	HI
262	Torta de colza	REGIME		AT	AT	HI	HI
263	Leche en polvo	REGIME		AT	AT	AU	AU
264	Glucosa	REGIME		AT	AT	AU	AU

REF	DESCRIPTION (Original language only)		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
265	Glucosa con fructosa	REGIME		AT	AT	AU	AU
266	Glucosa syrup	REGIME		AT	AT	AU	AU
Guatemala							
365	Carne ... bovina, fresca o refrigerada	REGIME	AT	AT	AT	AT	LD
		FILL (%)	35	63	34	100	100
366	Carne ... porcina, fresca, refrigerada, congelada	REGIME	AT	AT	AT	AT	LD
		FILL (%)	100	88	100	100	
367	Carne y despojos comestibles de aves ...	REGIME	AT	LD	LD	LD	LD
		FILL (%)	77	53	100	100	100
371	Manzanas, peras y membrillos, frescos	REGIME	AT	AT	AT	LD	LD
		FILL (%)	100	100	100	100	100
372	Trigo y mocaño o tranquillón	REGIME	AT	LD	LD	LD	LD
		FILL (%)	0	36	100	100	100
373	Los demás, trigo ...	REGIME	AT	LD	LD	LD	LD
		FILL (%)	100	100	100	100	100
374	Maiz	REGIME	AT	LD	LD	LD	LD
		FILL (%)	100	100	100	100	100
375	Arroz	REGIME	AT	LD	LD	LD	LD
		FILL (%)	100	100	100	100	100
377	Harina de trigo y morcajo o tranquillón	REGIME	AT	LD	LD	LD	LD
		FILL (%)	1	4	24	0	29
Hungary							
431	Locust beans, seaweeds ..., sugar beet and sugar cane, ...	REGIME	NS	NS	LD	LD	LD
		FILL (%)		0	0	0	0
442	Vegetables preserved by vinegar	REGIME	NS	LD	LD	LD	LD
		FILL (%)		100	100	95	31
Indonesia							
547	Milk and cream of fat and its products	REGIME	LD	LD	LD	AT	AT
		FILL (%)	100	100	100	100	100

REF	DESCRIPTION (Original language only)		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Korea							
639	Artificial honey	REGIME	AU	LD	LD	LD	LD
		FILL (%)	0	0	0	0	
647	White silk	REGIME	MX	MX	MX	AT	AT
		FILL (%)	100	100	97	49	
Malaysia							
668	Wheat or meslin flour	REGIME	LD	LD	AT	AT	AT
		FILL (%)	19				
670	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	REGIME	HI	LD	HI	HI	HI
		FILL (%)	100	100	100	100	
Panama							
942	Carne de cerdo	REGIME			AU	AT	AT
		FILL (%)			100	0	0
943	Carne de gallo o gallinas	REGIME			AU	AT	AT
		FILL (%)			0	0	0
955	Papas	REGIME			AU	AT	AT
		FILL (%)			100	0	0
956	Porotos	REGIME			AU	AT	AT
		FILL (%)			100	0	0
959	Tomates	REGIME			AU	AT	AT
		FILL (%)			0	0	0
960	Tomates, los demás	REGIME			AU	AT	AT
		FILL (%)			100	0	0
Philippines							
962	Cattle	REGIME	AT	HI	AT	AT	AT
		FILL (%)	100	100	100	100	
963	Live swine	REGIME	AT	HI	AT	HI	HI
		FILL (%)	95	89	0	39	
964	Live goat	REGIME	AT	HI	AT	HI	HI
		FILL (%)	0	0	0	0	

REF	DESCRIPTION (Original language only)		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
965	Live poultry	REGIME	AT	HI	AT	HI	HI
		FILL (%)	36	29	0	14	
966	Beef	REGIME	HI	HI	HI	AT	AT
		FILL (%)	1	52	9	100	
967	Pork	REGIME	OT	OT	HI	HI	HI
		FILL (%)	3	8	21	16	
968	Goat meat	REGIME	OT	OT	HI	HI	HI
		FILL (%)	0	0	0	0	
969	Poultry meat	REGIME	OT	OT	HI	HI	HI
		FILL (%)	10	6	10	16	
970	Potatoes	REGIME	OT	OT	HI	HI	HI
		FILL (%)	15	100	2	7	
971	Coffee	REGIME	OT	OT	HI	HI	HI
		FILL (%)	100	21	100	100	
972	Corn	REGIME	HI	OT	HI	HI	HI
		FILL (%)	100	100	99	100	
Poland							
984	Live poultry (ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls)	REGIME	AT	LD	LD	LD	LD
		FILL (%)		100	85	68	58
994	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk.	REGIME	AT	AT	AT	AT	LD
		FILL (%)					9
998	Bird's eggs ... egg yolks ... albumins ... and derivatives	REGIME	AT	LD	LD	LD	LD
1000	Potatoes, fresh or chilled...	REGIME	AT	AT	MX	MX	MX
1001	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled.	REGIME	AT	AT	MX	MX	LD
1013	Tomatoes prepared/preserved otherwise than by vinegar	REGIME	MX	MX	LD	MX	MX
		FILL (%)			99		
1020	Apples, pears and quinces, fresh	REGIME	AT	AT	MX	MX	MX

REF	DESCRIPTION (Original language only)		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1030	Wheat and meslin: durum wheat	REGIME	AT	AT	AT	AT	LD
		FILL (%)					13
1037	Starches; inulin.	REGIME	AT	AT	LD	LD	LD
		FILL (%)			89	99	100
1038	Linseed ...Rape/colza seeds ... Other oilseeds/oleaginous fruits... Oilcake and other solid residues	REGIME	AT	AT	AT	AT	LD
		FILL (%)					0
1039	Hop cones, fresh or dried, ... Lupulin	REGIME	AT	MX	MX	MX	MX
1043	Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane ..; ...	REGIME	AT	AT	MX	MX	MX
		FILL (%)					0
1047	Food preparations nes	REGIME	AT	AT	MX	MX	MX
1054	Cut flowers and flower buds, suitable for bouquets/ornamental purposes ...	REGIME	AT	AT	MX	MX	MX
1060	Malt, whether or not roasted	REGIME	AT	AT	AT	AT	LD
		FILL (%)					100
Romania							
1087	Potatoes for seeding	REGIME	AT	NS	AT	AT	AT
		FILL (%)			0		
1092	Vermouth	REGIME	NS	NS	AT	AT	AT
		FILL (%)			3		
1093	Undenatured ethyl alcohol (>=80% vol)	REGIME	AT	NS	AT	AT	AT
		FILL (%)			0		
South Africa							
1140	Meat of bovine animals	REGIME	LD	LD	HI	HI	HI
		FILL (%)	100	100	96	93	
1142	Meat of sheep	REGIME	LD	LD	HI	HI	HI
		FILL (%)	100	100	94	97	
1147	Buttermilk and yoghurt	REGIME	AT	AT	AT	HI	HI
		FILL (%)	100	100	100	100	

REF	DESCRIPTION (Original language only)		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1148	Whey	REGIME	AT	AT	AT	HI	HI
		FILL (%)	100	100	100	0	
1158	Dried beans	REGIME	LD	HI	HI	HI	HI
		FILL (%)	100	62	99	83	
1160	Grapes, dried	REGIME	LD	AT	AT	AT	AT
		FILL (%)	0	0	47	11	
1164	Wheat or wheat equivalent	REGIME	AT	AT	AT	AT	LD
		FILL (%)	100	100	100	100	
1168	Maize or maize equivalent	REGIME	AT	AT	AT	AT	LD
		FILL (%)	100	100	100	68	
1187	Wine and spirits	REGIME	AT	AT	AT	HI	HI
		FILL (%)	100	100	100	75	
1190	Oilcake	REGIME	LD	LD	AT	AT	AT
		FILL (%)	100	100	100	100	
Switzerland							
1200	Caseïnes	REGIME	LD	LD	LD	LD	AT
		FILL (%)	48	23	16	26	
1206	Pommes de terre, semence et ... (équivalents pdt)	REGIME	LD	LD	LD	LD	MX
		FILL (%)	100	72	91	100	
1215	Vin blanc en bouteilles	REGIME	LD	FC	AU	AU	AU
		FILL (%)	100	100	99	98	
1217	Vin blanc en vrac	REGIME	LD	FC	AU	AU	AU
		FILL (%)	100				
1220	Céréales secondaires ... alimentation humaine	REGIME	FC	FC	FC	FC	AT
		FILL (%)	92	82	85	68	
Thailand							
1221	Milk and cream, not concentrated,...	REGIME	ST	PG	LD	LD	LD
		FILL (%)	0	0	0	0	
1223	Potatoes, fresh or chilled	REGIME	ST	ST	ST	LD	LD
		FILL (%)	100	100	100	100	

REF	DESCRIPTION (Original language only)		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1227	Longans, dried	REGIME	AU	LD	LD	LD	LD
		FILL (%)	0	0	0	0	
1228	Coffee, ... husks and skins; substitutes ...	REGIME	ST	ST	LD	LD	LD
		FILL (%)	0	0	78	31	
1229	Tea	REGIME	HI	HI	HI	LD	LD
		FILL (%)	15	30	15	19	
1231	Maize, feedstuff	REGIME	LD	LD	LD	PG	PG
		FILL (%)	100	100	100	100	
1233	Soya beans, edible and inedible, ...	REGIME	HI	LD	AT	AT	AT
		FILL (%)	100	100	100	100	
1234	Copra	REGIME	MX	MX	LD	LD	LD
		FILL (%)	0	0	0	0	
1237	Palm oil and its fractions, ...	REGIME	PG	ST	PG	MX	ST
		FILL (%)	100	100	100	100	
1238	Cocount oil and its fractions, ...	REGIME	MX	MX	LD	LD	LD
		FILL (%)	0	0	0	0	
1239	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, ...	REGIME	PG	PG	LD	LD	LD
		FILL (%)	0	0	0	0	
1241	Soya bean cake	REGIME	LD	LD	AT	AT	AT
		FILL (%)	100	100	100	100	
Tunisia							
1244	Veaux et taurillons	REGIME	AT	HI	HI	HI	HI
		FILL (%)		22	42	0	
1245	Viandes bovines	REGIME	AT	HI	HI	HI	HI
		FILL (%)		26	74	0	
1246	Viandes ovines	REGIME	AT	HI	HI	HI	HI
		FILL (%)		34	77	0	
1247	Lait en poudre	REGIME	AT	HI	HI	HI	HI
		FILL (%)		48	43	29	
1248	Beurre	REGIME	AT	HI	HI	HI	HI
		FILL (%)		20	25	24	

REF	DESCRIPTION (Original language only)		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1249	Fromage	REGIME	AT	HI	HI	HI	HI
		FILL (%)		100	100	75	
1250	Haricots des espèces Vigna	REGIME	AT	HI	HI	HI	HI
		FILL (%)		100	0	0	
1251	Blé dur	REGIME	AT	HI	HI	HI	HI
		FILL (%)		83	100	100	
1252	Blé tendre	REGIME	AT	HI	HI	HI	HI
		FILL (%)		100	100	100	
1253	Orge	REGIME	AT	HI	HI	HI	HI
		FILL (%)		97	100	70	
1254	Sucres de canne ou de betterave	REGIME	AT	HI	HI	HI	HI
		FILL (%)		100	100	0	
1255	Amandes décortiquées	REGIME	AT	HI	HI	HI	HI
		FILL (%)		9	0	0	
1256	Tomates concentrées	REGIME	AT	HI	HI	HI	HI
		FILL (%)		0	0	0	
Venezuela							
1327	Maíz amarillo	REGIME	AT	AT	LD	LD	LD
		FILL (%)	100	100	100		
1330	Sorgo	REGIME	AT	AT	LD	LD	LD
		FILL (%)	0	7	0		

* For cross referencing purposes, the same tariff quota identification number (**REF**) that was assigned in G/AG/NG/S/7 and G/AG/NG/S/8 is used.

Note: This sample is composed of all the tariff quotas in respect of which *at least* one change in the "principal method of administration" has been observed during the implementation period 1995-99.

Annex 3

Changes in principal tariff quota administration methods, 1995-99 (number of cases)

[illegible]

Annex 4 - Changes in additional conditions and evolution of fill rates, 1995-99

REF	DESCRIPTION (Original language only)		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
EC-15							
298	Fresh bananas, other than plantains	ADC	x	x	x	x	xh
		FILL (%)	100	100	100	100	100
Guatemala							
367	Carne y despojos comestibles de aves ...	ADC	o	l	l	l	l
		FILL (%)	77	53	100	100	100
372	Trigo y mocaño o tranquillón	ADC	o	l	l	l	l
		FILL (%)	0	36	100	100	100
373	Los demás, trigo ...	ADC	o	l	l	l	l
		FILL (%)	100	100	100	100	100
374	Maiz	ADC	o	l	l	l	l
		FILL (%)	100	100	100	100	100
375	Arroz	ADC	o	l	l	l	l
		FILL (%)	100	100	100	100	100
377	Harina de trigo y morcaño o tranquillón	ADC	o	l	l	l	l
		FILL (%)	1	4	24	0	29
Hungary							
387	Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies	ADC	l	l	l	o	l
		FILL (%)	0	3	50	16	56
397	Eggs not in shell	ADC	l	l	l	o	o
		FILL (%)	50	0	0	0	0
455	Vermouth	ADC	l	l	l	o	o
		FILL (%)	100	83	0	100	0
421	Fruits, provisionally preserved	ADC	l	l	l	o	o
		FILL (%)	0	0	0	0	0
442	Vegetables preserved by vinegar	ADC	o	l	l	l	l
		FILL (%)		100	100	95	31

REF	DESCRIPTION (Original language only)		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Indonesia							
547	Milk and cream of fat and its products	ADC	d	d	d	o	o
		FILL (%)	100	100	100	100	100
Poland							
1039	Hop cones, fresh or dried, ... Lupulin	ADC	o	1	1	1	1
984	Live poultry (ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls)	ADC	o	1	1	1	1
		FILL (%)		100	85	68	58
998	Bird's eggs ... egg yolks ... albumins ... and derivatives	ADC	o	1	1	1	1
1063	Vegetable soaps and extracts; pectic substances, ...	ADC	o	1	1	1	1
		FILL (%)		97	45	16	11
1020	Apples, pears and quinces, fresh	ADC	o	o	1	1	1
1037	Starches; inulin.	ADC	o	o	1	1	1
		FILL (%)			89	99	100
1043	Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane ..;	ADC	o	o	1	1	1
		FILL (%)					0
1047	Food preparations nes	ADC	o	o	1	1	1
1054	Cut flowers and flower buds, suitable for bouquets/ornamental purposes ...	ADC	o	o	1	1	1
1001	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled.	ADC	o	o	1	1	1
1030	Wheat and meslin: durum wheat	ADC	o	o	o	o	1
		FILL (%)					13
994	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk.	ADC	o	o	o	o	1
		FILL (%)					9
1038	Linseed ...Rape/colza seeds ... Other oilseeds/oleaginous fruits... Oilcake and other	ADC	o	o	o	o	1
		FILL (%)					0

REF	DESCRIPTION (Original language only)		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
South Africa							
1190	Oilcake	ADC	h	o	o	o	o
		FILL (%)	100	100	100	100	
1164	Wheat or wheat equivalent	ADC	o	o	o	o	h
		FILL (%)	100	100	100	100	
1168	Maize or maize equivalent	ADC	o	o	o	o	h
		FILL (%)	100	100	100	68	
Switzerland							
1206	Pommes de terre, semence et ... (équivalents pdt)	ADC	d	d	d	d	dl
		FILL (%)	100	72	91	100	
1200	Caseïnes	ADC	d	d	d	d	o
		FILL (%)	48	23	16	26	
Thailand							
1231	Maize, feedstuff	ADC	h	h	h	o	o
		FILL (%)	100	100	100	100	
1241	Soya bean cake	ADC	h	h	o	o	o
		FILL (%)	100	100	100	100	
1229	Tea	ADC	o	o	o	h	h
		FILL (%)	15	30	15	19	
Venezuela							
1330	Sorgo	ADC	o	o	h	h	h
		FILL (%)	0	7	0		
1327	Maíz amarillo	ADC	o	o	h	h	h
		FILL (%)	100	100	100		

Note: This sample is composed of all the tariff quotas in respect of which *at least* one change in the "additional condition" has been observed during the implementation period 1995-99.

Annex 5

Members' use of additional conditions, 1995-99 (number of tariff quotas)

Additional conditions		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
d	domestic purchase requirements	3	3	3	2	-
l	limits on tariff quota shares	4	15	21	17	21
x	export certificates	1	1	1	1	-
h	past trading performance	3	2	3	3	5
xh	export certificates + past trading performance	-	-	-	-	1
dl	domestic purchase requirements + limits on tariff quota shares	-	-	-	-	1
o	no other conditions	25	15	8	13	8
Number of tariff quotas included in the sample		36	36	36	36	36

Note: The data relate to all the tariff quotas in respect of which :

- switches between types of "additional conditions" have been observed during the implementation period 1995-99, and
- fill rates are available.

Annex 6

Effects of changes in principal administration methods on fill rates
where no additional conditions are applied (number of cases)

Change in principal administration method		Direction of change in the rate of fill in the first year of change in principal administration method			
From	To	No change	Increase	Decrease	Total
AT	LD	2	-	-	2
	HI	4	2	4	10
FC	AU	-	-	1	1
LD	AT	3	-	-	3
	FC	1	-	-	1
	HI	1	-	3	4
AU	AT	2	-	4	6
	LD	2	-	-	2
HI	AT	2	1	2	5
	LD	2	-	-	2
	OT	1	-	-	1
	MX	1	-	-	1
ST	LD	1	1	-	2
	PG	2	-	-	2
PG	LD	1	-	1	2
	ST	1	-	-	1
	MX	1	-	-	1
OT	HI	1	3	2	6
MX	AT	-	-	1	1
	LD	2	-	-	2
NS	LD	1	-	-	1
Total number of observations		31	7	18	56

Note: The above data have been compiled according to the following selection criteria :

- changes in the "principal method of administration" have been observed in the period 1995-99, and
- no other "additional conditions" are applied, and
- fill rates are available.