



**Committee on Agriculture
Special Session**

**TARIFF QUOTA ADMINISTRATION METHODS AND FILL RATES
2002-2011**

BACKGROUND PAPER BY THE SECRETARIAT¹

Revision

1. At the meeting of the Committee on Agriculture Special Session on 16 November 2012 Members endorsed the proposal for the Secretariat to provide a background paper on tariff quotas, administration methods and associated fill rates. The original request for this Secretariat paper is contained in the G-20 non-paper "Request of Studies on Tariff Rate Quota Administration and on Export Competition".²
2. The paper presents information on the application of tariff quota administration by WTO Members and the associated fill rates, and includes attachments. The information contained in this paper has been compiled from various sources, including Members' Schedules, Table MA:1 and MA:2 notifications, responses to relevant questions raised during the Committee on Agriculture review process, and other relevant documents submitted by Members. The paper also builds on and updates information contained in documents TN/AG/S/5, TN/AG/S/20 and TN/AG/S/22.
3. The paper is organized as follows. The first section describes the core data on agricultural tariff quotas that are used in this paper. The second section provides definitions for the various tariff quota administration categories and explains the categorization method and fill rate calculations. Section three summarizes information on tariff quota imports, administration methods and fill rates and the status of compliance with MA:1 notifications. Annex A contains a table with simple average fill rates by Member and by administration method for the period 2002-2011. Two attachments (available separately in excel format) provide the yearly data for notified imports, administration methods and fill rates disaggregated at the tariff quota level. In addition, Members will have on-line access to the core data that forms the basis for this paper.

¹ This document has been prepared under the Secretariat's own responsibility and is without prejudice to the positions of Members or to their rights or obligations under the WTO.

² JOB/AG/21.

1 DATA

1.1. This paper reports data on agriculture tariff quotas during the period 2002-2011. Each tariff quota is characterized by the scheduled tariff quota commitment, the annual imports and the associated administration method. As principal point of reference, the tariff quotas set out in Part I, Section I-B of Members' Schedules (or, in the case of Brazil and the United States, Part I, Section I A) are used. The paper also takes into account modifications of schedules via technical rectifications, Article XXVIII negotiations or Article XXIV:6 negotiations.

1.2. The total number of tariff quotas varies from year to year during this period for several reasons (see Table 1). Two of the countries that acceded to the WTO during this period have scheduled tariff quotas commitments.³ In addition, nine WTO Members with scheduled tariff quotas have joined the European Union.⁴ In the annexed data imports and administration methods are reported for these Members until the year of their accession to the EU. Finally, during this period three Members have eliminated or introduced tariff quotas through article XXVIII negotiations or as foreseen in the schedules included in their accession protocol.⁵

1.3. One case exists where a Member notified to the Regular Committee on Agriculture the intended elimination of tariff quotas through Article XXVIII negotiations and at the time of the issuing of this paper these changes had not been included in the certified schedules. In these cases, the data reported here reflect the scheduled information and additional information is captured in the corresponding country notes.⁶

1.4. In the case of the EU, the certified Schedule for the EC-15 is used as the point of reference. The EU has also notified imports for 26 tariff quotas that are not currently identified in their certified schedule.⁷ Paragraphs 3.10. and 3.11. of this paper provide more details regarding the information provided by the EU to the Regular Committee on Agriculture for these tariff quotas.

1.5. Two Members have tariff quotas for which the scheduled quantity commitment is zero.⁸ In these cases the scheduled tariff quotas are listed with their notified administration methods, but no corresponding data for fill rates exists.

1.6. The fill rate data reported here is calculated from information provided by Members before 1 December 2012 in Table MA:2 notifications and in some cases provided by Members directly to the Regular Committee on Agriculture. In most cases Members notify data for notified quantities and imports at the tariff quota level of disaggregation and the notified quantities are usually the same as the Members' scheduled commitments. In a small number of cases, when Members notify aggregated data for tariff quotas, the notified quantities differ from the commitments in Members' schedules.⁹ Often in these cases the notified quantity is the sum of the scheduled commitment for more than one tariff quota. The calculation of fill rates reflects the structure of the information provided by Members (see paragraph 2.6. for description of fill rate calculation).

³ Ukraine and Viet Nam.

⁴ Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia.

⁵ See Attachment 1: Canada (CANQ022), China (CHNQ005, CHNQ006 and CHNQ007), Moldova (MDAQ001, MDAQ002, MDAQ003), and Chinese Taipei (CHTQ001, CHTQ002, CHTQ003, CHTQ004, CHTQ021).

⁶ See Attachment 1: Brazil (BRAQ002).

⁷ G/AG/N/EEC/62.

⁸ See Attachment 1: Venezuela (VENQ028) and Morocco (MARQ011, MARQ013 and MARQ014).

⁹ For details, see Attachment 1: Bulgaria (BGRQ009, BGRQ010, BGRQ011, BGRQ012), China (CHNQ003, CHNQ004), Colombia (COLQ001, COLQ003, COLQ004, COLQ012, COLQ015, COLQ016, COLQ017, COLQ028, COLQ046, COLQ057, COLQ058, COLQ059, COLQ060, COLQ061, COLQ062, COLQ063, COLQ064, COLQ065, COLQ066, COLQ067), European Union (EECQ35, EECQ36), Guatemala (GTMQ008, GTMQ009), Iceland (ISLQ057, ISLQ083), Morocco (MARQ017, MARQ18, MARQ19), Norway (NORQ052, NORQ053, NORQ061, NORQ062, NORQ080, NORQ082, NORQ091, NORQ092, NORQ093, NORQ095, NORQ096, NORQ097, NORQ106, NORQ107, NORQ109, NORQ110, NORQ194, NORQ198), and Switzerland (CHEQ023, CHEQ024, CHEQ025).

Table 1: Total number of scheduled TRQs by year and Member

Member	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Barbados	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Brazil	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bulgaria	73	73	73	73	73	Accession EU in 2007				
Canada	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	22
Chile	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
China	10	10	10	10	7	7	7	7	7	7
Colombia	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
Costa Rica	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Croatia	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Czech Republic	24	24	24	Accession EU in 2004						
Dominican Republic	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Ecuador	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
El Salvador	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
European Union	88	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
Guatemala	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Hungary	70	70	70	Accession EU in 2004						
Iceland	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
India	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Indonesia	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Israel	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Japan	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Korea, Republic of	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
Latvia	4	4	4	Accession EU in 2004						
Lithuania	4	4	4	Accession EU in 2004						
Malaysia	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Mexico	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Moldova								3	3	3
Morocco	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
New Zealand	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Nicaragua	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Norway	232	232	232	232	232	232	232	232	232	232
Panama	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Philippines	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Poland	109	109	109	Accession EU in 2004						
Romania	12	12	12	12	12	Accession EU in 2007				
Slovak Republic	24	24	24	Accession EU in 2004						
Slovenia	20	20	20	Accession EU in 2004						
South Africa	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
Switzerland	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Chinese Taipei	22	22	22	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Thailand	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	WTO Membership on 4 April 2003	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tunisia	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Ukraine	WTO Membership on 16 May 2008						1	1	1	1
United States of America	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
Viet Nam	WTO Membership on 11 January 2007					3	3	3	3	3
Total Number of Scheduled Tariff Quotas	1,430	1,434	1,434	1,174	1,171	1,089	1,090	1,093	1,093	1,094

1.7. Data on administration method also reflects information provided to the Secretariat until 1 December 2012. Members provide details on administration methods primarily through Table MA:1 notifications. Periodically MA:2 notifications and reports of the review process in the Committee on Agriculture also contain relevant information and this information is taken into account where appropriate. When questions and answers from the Committee on Agriculture indicate that a tariff quota administration method has been changed, the date for the change is assumed to be the year of relevant notification or the year that is specified in the response given in the Committee report.

2 METHOD

2.1. In order to enable comparison across various administration methods, the Secretariat coded each tariff quota by category of administration method. The categories used in this study have been the basis for several earlier background papers by the Secretariat.¹⁰ The Secretariat originally derived these categories of principal administration methods and categories of additional conditions following an examination of Table MA:1 notifications and the summary reports of the Committee on Agriculture.

2.2. In line with past practice, the Secretariat used a two-step process to categorize the administration methods. First, the Secretariat used the information included in Table MA:1 notifications and the summary reports of the Committee on Agriculture to categorise each tariff quota according to the descriptions of principal administration method set out in Table 2. As a second step, the Secretariat analysed the information to determine if the administration of the tariff quota included any of the additional conditions set out in Table 3. The assigned administration methods and additional conditions should generally be considered as indicative and may not perfectly match the description of the category concerned. In situations where Members had not provided new information on administration methods, either through notifications or in Committee meetings, between 1 March 2006 (the date of the most recent Secretariat paper on tariff quota administration TN/AG/S/22) and 1 December 2011, it is assumed that their tariff quota administration methods are unchanged.

Table 2: Categories of Principal Tariff Quota Administration Methods

Code	Description
AT	Applied Tariffs: No shares are allocated to importers. Imports of the product concerned are allowed into the territory of the Member in unlimited quantities at the in-quota tariff rate or below.
AU	Auctioning: Importers' shares are allocated, or licences issued, largely on the basis of an auctioning or competitive bid system.
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 out-of-quota tariff automatically applies. The physical importation of the good determines the order and hence the applicable tariff.
HI	Historical Importers: Importers' shares are allocated, or licences issued, principally in relation to past imports of the product concerned.
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.
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: No administration method has been notified.
OT	Other: Administration methods that do not clearly fall within any other category.
PG	Producer Groups or Associations: Import shares are allocated entirely or mainly to a producer group or association that imports (or has direct control of imports undertaken by the relevant Member) 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.

2.3. The additional conditions outlined in Table 3 relate to which entities are eligible to participate under the relevant principal allocation methods set out in Table 2. For example, the category "Past Trading Performance" refers to the situation where licences are issued on demand and only

¹⁰ See, for example, G/AG/NG/S/8/Rev.1 and TN/AG/S/22.

traditional importers of the products concerned are eligible to apply for licences. The conditions may also relate to other conditions which have to be met in order to be eligible for an import licence. For example, the category "Export Certificate" may refer to situations where exporting country must submit a certificate of origin in order to secure a share of the tariff quota.

Table 3: Categories of Additional Conditions Inherent in the Administration of Tariff Quotas

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.
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.
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.
o	None of the Specified Additional Conditions: None of the other additional conditions were identified.
x	Export Certificates: An additional condition requiring the submission of an export certificate, certificate of authenticity, certificate of origin, or any kind of export documentation issued by the exporting country concerned in order to be eligible to secure a share of the tariff quota.

2.4. This paper uses the categories of additional conditions that have been used in previous tariff quota administration papers in order to maintain consistency. Table 3 does not represent an exhaustive list of additional conditions which may apply to tariff quotas listed in this paper. The category "None of the Specified Additional Conditions" captures those situations where the other listed categories are not applicable to particular tariff quotas. This category, thus, includes both tariff quotas with administration methods that do not include additional conditions, as well as tariff quotas with administration methods that are not listed in Table 3. More than one additional condition may apply to a particular tariff quota. In this case the code is a combination of the letter codes contained in Table 3.

2.5. Throughout the paper, the following symbols have been used in the tables:

Symbol	Description	Explanation
n.a.	Not applicable	The tariff quota was not applicable during the year in question (e.g. due to the phase out of a quota or accession to the EU).
...	Not available	The import data relating to the tariff quota in question had not been notified to the Secretariat by 30 November 2012.
0	Zero	"0" is included in tables summarising simple average fill rates and may indicate a low fill rate that was rounded to zero.
	Blank	An empty cell in a two or three-dimensional tabulation indicates that the combination in question (e.g. Member/administration method) was not identified.

2.6. Fill rates are calculated from the data provided in Table MA:2 notifications as the ratio of tariff quota imports to notified quantity of tariff quota. In this paper, the fill rates are adjusted for cases where notified imports are greater than tariff quota quantities by setting a maximum of 100% tariff quota fill. For most cases the "notified quantity" of tariff quota is the same as the scheduled "final quantity" of tariff quota commitments, however for those tariff quotas notified in aggregate the notified quantity differs from the final quantity scheduled at the tariff quota level.

3 OVERVIEW OF TARIFF QUOTA DATA (2002-2011)

3.1. The following section provides summary information for tariff quota administration methods, imports, fill rates and the status of notifications related to tariff quotas. Attachments 1 and 2 include information reported by tariff quota. In addition, as noted above, the core data, including the full time series 1995-2011, upon which these summary tables are based will be available to Members on-line.

3.1 TARIFF QUOTA ADMINISTRATION SUMMARY STATISTICS

3.2. Table 4 provides summary information on principal methods of tariff quota administration. Between 2002 and 2011, the "applied tariff" was the predominant method used by WTO Members to administer tariff quotas. While the absolute number of quotas that were administered using this method decreased during this time period, the proportion of tariff quotas administered with this method remained relatively constant. This is due to the fact that the total number of tariff quotas also decreased during this time period. Similar to the data for 1995-2002 reported in TN/AG/S/22, "license on demand" and "first-come, first-served" are the second and third most widely used principal means of administering tariff quotas, respectively. Over the ten years relevant for this paper, these categories made up at least 70% of the annual number of tariff quotas each year.

Table 4: Number of Tariff Quotas by Principal Administration Method, 2002-2011

Administration Method	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Applied Tariffs	602	605	605	538	537	498	498	497	497	476
<i>% of total scheduled tariff quotas</i>	<i>42.1</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>45.8</i>	<i>45.9</i>	<i>45.7</i>	<i>45.7</i>	<i>45.6</i>	<i>45.6</i>	<i>43.6</i>
First-Come, First-Served	170	170	170	122	122	76	76	79	81	81
<i>% of total scheduled tariff quotas</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.2</i>
Licences On Demand	347	358	351	226	225	225	226	226	227	226
<i>% of total scheduled tariff quotas</i>	<i>24.3</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>24.5</i>	<i>19.3</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>20.7</i>
Auctioning	94	84	84	71	71	73	73	73	73	94
<i>% of total scheduled tariff quotas</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>8.6</i>
Historical Importers	105	105	105	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
<i>% of total scheduled tariff quotas</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>8.2</i>
Imports Undertaken By State Trading Entities	26	27	28	26	27	26	26	26	26	27
<i>% of total scheduled tariff quotas</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.5</i>
Producer Groups Or Associations	8	7	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
<i>% of total scheduled tariff quotas</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>
Other	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>% of total scheduled tariff quotas</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>
Mixed Allocation Methods	68	68	75	87	84	83	82	83	83	84
<i>% of total scheduled tariff quotas</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>7.7</i>
Non-Specified	5	5	5	5	5	8	9	9	6	6
<i>% of total scheduled tariff quotas</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>
Total Number of Scheduled Tariff Quotas	1,430	1,434	1,434	1,174	1,171	1,089	1,090	1,093	1,093	1,094

3.3. Table 5 provides details on the distribution of the additional conditions associated with tariff quota administration. Most tariff quotas do not have any of the additional conditions identified in Table 3 associated with their administration. The downward trend in the number of tariff quotas that have additional conditions associated with their administration method, identified in TN/AG/S/22, continued during this time period. Over the period 2002-2011, there was a 45% reduction in the total number of tariff quotas affected by additional administration conditions. Part of this reduction can be explained by the fact that several WTO Members that implemented their tariff quota administration with additional conditions joined the EU during this period.

Table 5: Number of Tariff Quotas with Additional Conditions in Connection with Principal Administration Methods, 2002-2011

Additional Condition	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Domestic Purchase Requirement	43	43	43	12	12	11	11	11	11	12
Limits On Tariff Quota Shares Per Allocation	98	67	65	20	22	22	20	20	20	20
Export Certificates	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Past Trading Performance	72	72	72	68	68	68	68	69	72	70
Domestic Purchase Requirement + Limits On Tariff Quota Shares Per Allocation	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Domestic Purchase Requirement + Past Trading Performance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Limits On Tariff Quota Shares Per Allocation + Export Certificates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Export Certificates + Past Trading Performance	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Total Number of Tariff Quotas with Additional Conditions	245	214	212	130	132	131	129	130	133	132
Number of Tariff Quotas with No Identified Additional Conditions	1,185	1,220	1,222	1,044	1,039	958	961	963	960	962
Tariff Quotas with Additional Conditions as a Percentage of Scheduled Tariff Quotas (%)	17.1	14.9	14.8	11.1	11.3	12.0	11.8	11.9	12.2	12.1

3.2 IMPORTS UNDER TARIFF QUOTAS

3.4. Table 6 summarizes the number of tariff quotas per year for which information on imports had not been received during the relevant period for each category of tariff administration. Notification practices differ with respect to tariff quotas that are administered using the "applied tariff" method. In some cases, Members do not report imports indicating that they do not consider these to be quotas in operation. In other cases Members report total imports in this category and these may be less or more than the scheduled final quantity tariff quota commitment. Attachment 1 includes data from Table MA:2 notifications including notified quantities and imports for each tariff quota.

Table 6: Number of scheduled tariff quotas without notified imports, by administration method and year

Administration Method	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Applied Tariffs	426	427	424	299	301	288	289	363	364	413
<i>% of tariff quotas without notified imports</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>49</i>
First-Come, First-Served	6	12	14	13	13	13	27	33	52	55
<i>% of tariff quotas without notified imports</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>
Licences On Demand	65	65	125	57	58	58	62	122	171	209
<i>% of tariff quotas without notified imports</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>25</i>
Auctioning	9	8	8	9	8	6	7	9	13	15
<i>% of tariff quotas without notified imports</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
Historical Importers	22	23	23	17	17	30	30	41	58	68
<i>% of tariff quotas without notified imports</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>
Imports Undertaken By State Trading Entities	6	4	3	4	4	5	5	5	17	24
<i>% of tariff quotas without notified imports</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Producer Groups Or Associations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7
<i>% of tariff quotas without notified imports</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>
Other	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
<i>% of tariff quotas without notified imports</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Mixed Allocation Methods	2	5	5	8	7	7	7	24	38	48
<i>% of tariff quotas without notified imports</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
Non-Specified	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	1	1
<i>% of tariff quotas without notified imports</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Total scheduled tariff quotas without notified imports	538	546	604	409	410	412	433	603	719	843
<i>% of scheduled tariff quotas (table 4)</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>77</i>

3.3 TARIFF QUOTA ADMINISTRATION AND TARIFF QUOTA FILL

3.5. Previous Secretariat papers have noted that fill rates should be understood to be broad indicators and that they have inherent weaknesses. They do not differentiate tariff quotas on the basis of the size or economic importance. Also, fill rates do not distinguish between low valued products and those recorded for high-valued products since the calculation for fill rate is based on volume, rather than value, measures. In addition, simple average annual fill rates are influenced by the changing number of applicable tariff quotas each year. Since fill rates are based on notified information notification rates will also influence the calculations. During the period 2002-2009 data was available for 61% of scheduled tariff quotas. In contrast, for the period 2010-2011 the number of tariff quotas for which fill rate can be calculated drops to about 30%.

3.6. Table 7 summarizes simple average fill rates by administration method by year. During the period 2002-2011, tariff quotas were, on average, 61% filled. Since the number of tariff quotas included in each of these simple average calculations varies widely, this table should be read in conjunction with table 4. For example the category "other" which has high simple average annual fill rates include less than 1% of the total scheduled quotas.

3.7. This paper also provides more detailed information on administration and fill rates. First, Annex A presents disaggregated data on the average yearly fill rate by Member, by principle administration method. Second, Attachment 2 presents the administration methods and fill rates at the tariff quota level.

Table 7: Simple average fill rates by tariff quota administration method and year (%)

Administration Method	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Simple Average Fill Rate 2002-2011
Applied Tariffs	69	66	67	63	63	69	69	73	72	73	68
First-Come, First-Served	50	49	46	49	48	58	39	40	28	27	43
Licences On Demand	54	52	53	55	60	57	58	56	59	86	59
Auctioning	51	56	48	59	64	63	61	57	62	64	59
Historical Importers	64	58	61	63	63	63	61	58	44	32	57
Imports Undertaken By State Trading Entities	73	66	76	75	71	74	73	69	54		70
Producer Groups Or Associations	75	60	68	47	63	60	62	56	75		63
Other	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mixed Allocation Methods	61	66	67	66	67	66	63	69	64	60	65
Non-Specified	44	43	45	45	45	49	57	49	46	46	47
Annual Simple Average Fill Rate Over All Tariff Quotas	64	62	63	62	64	66	64	63	60	61	

3.4 COMPLIANCE WITH TABLE MA:1 NOTIFICATIONS

3.8. WTO Members are required to notify their tariff quota administration methods using Table MA:1 notifications at the time of the first opening of the scheduled tariff quotas. Members should notify subsequent changes to the notified administration method in an ad hoc manner when the changes are made.

3.9. The Secretariat regularly produces a document that summarizes the compliance of agriculture notification obligations that includes details of the notification record of WTO Members with respect to Table MA:1 and Table MA:2 notifications.¹¹ Since the data reported here do not cover 2012, the year of Russian accession, the table shows that for the relevant time period all

¹¹ See G/AG/GEN/86/Rev.12.

Members included in the table were in compliance with their "one-off" notification obligations for tariff quota administration for scheduled tariff quota commitments.¹²

3.10. In the case of the EU, a number of tariff quotas have been created as a result of EU enlargements during the period 2002-2011. In 2004 the EU informed the Committee regarding its intentions with respect to notifications following the enlargement of the EU from 15 to 25 member States on 1 May 2004.¹³ At that meeting, the EU stated that the new EU member States would, to some extent, continue to notify on their own behalf for the reporting periods up to and including 2003. For market access (except Table MA:1) and export subsidies, the EU intended to provide separate notifications for the reporting periods covering 1 January 2004 to 30 April 2004. For the reporting periods from 1 May 2004 onwards, the EU would provide merged EU-25 market access and export subsidy notifications. In 2009 the EU submitted a Table MA.2 notification with details of imports under these tariff quotas to the Regular Committee on Agriculture.¹⁴

3.11. The EU stated further that the Committee would be kept informed about arrangements concerning new and modified tariff quotas through the regular Table MA:1 notification. In addition to timely notification of individual arrangements, the EU intended to give an overall MA:1 update including addenda once the GATT Article XXIV:6 negotiations had been concluded.¹⁵

¹² Moldova completed Article XXVIII negotiations in 2009 that resulted in the creation of three tariff quotas in agriculture. Moldova has not submitted Table MA:1 or MA:2 notifications for these quotas. Since Moldova does not appear in the current version Secretariat's document summarizing notification compliance, a corrigendum of this document is foreseen.

¹³ G/AG/R/39, paragraph 19.

¹⁴ G/AG/N/EEC/62.

¹⁵ G/AG/R/39, paragraph 21.

Countries	AT	AU	FC	HI	LD	MX	NS	OT	PG	ST	Average
Canada											
2002	...		86	99	87	97		100		100	95
2003	...		63	98	73	98		100		100	89
2004	...		70	88	66	97		100		99	87
2005	...		58	80	74	96		100		100	85
2006	...		63	58	71	98		100		100	82
2007	...		68	70	68	98		100		99	84
2008	...		60	75	66	98		100		99	83
2009	...		56	77	75	98		100		100	84
2010	...		...	60	49	98		100		...	77
2011	...		...	...	...	...		...		...	...
Chile											
2002					100						100
2003					100						100
2004					100						100
2005					92						92
2006					0						0
2007					87						87
2008					38						38
2009					49						49
2010					0						0
2011					82						82
China											
2002					72	25					48
2003					62	37					49
2004					77	52					64
2005					87	42					65
2006					98	34					66
2007					100	30					65
2008					99	26					62
2009					100	30					65
2010					...	...					...
2011					...	...					...
Colombia											
2002	77				68			100			82
2003	67				65			100			77
2004	69				70			100			80
2005	67	100		62		73					76
2006	68	100		66		80					79
2007	69	100		75		100					86
2008	77	100		75		87					85
2009	74	100		75		100					87
2010	71	100		75		85					83
2011	...	...		...		...					...

Countries	AT	AU	FC	HI	LD	MX	NS	OT	PG	ST	Average
Costa Rica											
2002	...	33									33
2003	...					31					31
2004	...					18					18
2005	...					8					8
2006	...					16					16
2007	...					17					17
2008	...					16					16
2009	...					17					17
2010	...					12					12
2011	...					19					19
Croatia											
2002					80						80
2003					80						80
2004					89						89
2005					89						89
2006					79						79
2007					78						78
2008					89						89
2009					78						78
2010					72						72
2011				
Czech Republic											
2002			57								57
2003			61								61
2004			47								47
Dominican Republic											
2002					57						57
2003					61						61
2004					70						70
2005					77						77
2006					86						86
2007					72						72
2008					84						84
2009				
2010				
2011				
Ecuador											
2002				21							21
2003				7							7
2004				0							0
2005				0							0
2006				0							0
2007				0							0
2008				0							0
2009				0							0
2010				0							0
2011				0							0

Countries	AT	AU	FC	HI	LD	MX	NS	OT	PG	ST	Average
India											
2002							...			...	...
2003	0									34	17
2004	0									14	7
2005	0									23	12
2006	0									32	16
2007	0									0	0
2008	0									1	1
2009	30									3	17
2010	...									...	...
2011	...									...	...
Indonesia											
2002	...									...	...
2003	...									...	...
2004	...									...	...
2005	...									...	...
2006	...									...	...
2007	...									...	...
2008	...									...	...
2009	...									...	...
2010	...									...	...
2011	...									...	...
Israel											
2002	50			100	100	100		100			90
2003	50			100	100	100		100			90
2004	50			100	100	100		100			90
2005	53			100	100	100		100			91
2006	51			100	100	100		100			90
2007	51			100	100	100		100			90
2008	85			100	100	100		100			97
2009	50			100	100	100		100			90
2010	50			100	100	100		100			90
2011	50			100	100	100		100			90
Japan											
2002					59	20		...		96	58
2003					60	11		...		97	56
2004					60	5		...		99	55
2005					55	1		...		97	51
2006					59	1		...		99	53
2007					57	0		...		94	62
2008					58			...		95	84
2009					55			...		97	83
2010					54			...		97	83
2011					...			...		...	...

Countries	AT	AU	FC	HI	LD	MX	NS	OT	PG	ST	Average
Korea, Republic of											
2002	65	29		84	39	71			66	79	62
2003	59	52		82	45	89			41	86	65
2004	54	43		85	38	92			69	100	69
2005	53	45		83	43	84			27	98	62
2006	40	68		85	43	86			31	98	64
2007	40	47		84	45	78			32	97	61
2008	27	39		83	42	71			33	96	56
2009	26	16		80	44	77			29	86	51
2010	...	...		...	...	...			...	...	...
2011	...	...		...	...	...			...	...	...
Latvia											
2002					0						0
2003					0						0
2004					0						0
Lithuania											
2002				0							0
2003				8							8
2004				8							8
Malaysia											
2002	...			...	...						...
2003	...			...	...						...
2004	...			...	...						...
2005	...			...	...						...
2006	...			...	...						...
2007	...			...	...						...
2008	...			...	...						...
2009	...			...	...						...
2010	...			...	...						...
2011	...			...	...						...
Mexico											
2002	...			100							100
2003	...			100							100
2004	...			100							100
2005	...			100							100
2006	...			100							100
2007	...			100							100
2008	...			100							100
2009	...			100							100
2010	...			100							100
2011	...			...							...
Moldova											
2002											
2003											
2004											
2005											
2006											
2007											
2008											
2009							...				...
2010							...				...
2011							...				...

Countries	AT	AU	FC	HI	LD	MX	NS	OT	PG	ST	Average
Morocco											
2002			70								70
2003			69								69
2004			70								70
2005			77								77
2006			81								81
2007			80								80
2008			0								0
2009			0								0
2010			0								0
2011			0								0
New Zealand											
2002	55										55
2003	77										77
2004	71										71
2005	83										83
2006	80										80
2007	85										85
2008	88										88
2009	81										81
2010	82										82
2011	79										79
Nicaragua											
2002	90			...							90
2003	98			...							98
2004	95			...							95
2005	100			...							100
2006	94			...							94
2007	91			...							91
2008	66			...							66
2009	78			...							78
2010	87			...							87
2011	81			...							81
Norway											
2002	...	30		98	34						54
2003	...	43		95	23						54
2004	...	42		93	26						54
2005	65	51		94	14						56
2006	63	56		93	37						62
2007	63	51		93	14						55
2008	75	52		95	17						60
2009	97	42		82	14						59
2010	85	36		91	23						59
2011	100	54		93	20						67

Countries	AT	AU	FC	HI	LD	MX	NS	OT	PG	ST	Average
Panama											
2002	55	45									50
2003	61	51									56
2004	78	46									62
2005	70	47									59
2006	65	53									59
2007	61	57									59
2008	48	57									52
2009	49	53									51
2010	56	77									67
2011	46	60									53
Philippines											
2002	78			63						100	80
2003	67			52						100	73
2004	100			55						100	85
2005	...			...						...	...
2006	...			...						...	...
2007	...			...						...	...
2008	...			...						...	...
2009	...			...						...	...
2010	...			...						...	...
2011	...			...						...	...
Poland											
2002	0				23	21					15
2003	1				21	23					15
2004	0				18	11					10
Romania											
2002	...				0						0
2003	...										...
2004	...										...
2005	...										...
2006	...										...
Slovak Republic											
2002			33								33
2003			36								36
2004			26								26
Slovenia											
2002		31			54						43
2003	74	32			65						57
2004	31	2			0						11
South Africa											
2002	66			79	58						68
2003	71			95	68						78
2004	73			84	66						75
2005	71			99	58						76
2006	78			93	73						81
2007	78			94	62						78
2008	77			93	65						78
2009	...			...	...						...
2010	...			...	...						...
2011	...			...	...						...

Countries	AT	AU	FC	HI	LD	MX	NS	OT	PG	ST	Average
Switzerland											
2002	81	91		100	77	97					89
2003	77	100		100	77	96					90
2004	78	94		100	76	95					89
2005	80	100		100	78	98					91
2006	85	98		100	83	95					92
2007	86	100		100	87	93					93
2008	86	100		100	90	98					95
2009	86	100		100	87	100					95
2010	81	93		100	91	98					93
2011	87	77		100	88	97					90
Chinese Taipei											
2002		61			75	78					71
2003		54			74	100					76
2004		35				78					57
2005		34			100	65					66
2006		42			98	67					69
2007		43				68					56
2008		41				68					55
2009		34				73					54
2010		40				50					45
2011		47				68					58
Thailand											
2002					32				80	21	44
2003					31				75	11	39
2004					33				67	39	46
2005					31				67	26	41
2006					40				86	16	48
2007	100				28				81	21	58
2008	100				39				83	20	61
2009	0				35				75	21	33
2010	0				33				75	20	32
2011	...				...				...	...	...
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia											
2003					100						100
2004					100						100
2005					25						25
2006					13						13
2007					45						45
2008					34						34
2009			27								27
2010					26						26
2011					62						62

ATTACHMENTS

In the attached information, the tariff quotas are presented by Member in alphabetical order as they appear in the official list of WTO Members.

ATTACHMENT 1: NOTIFIED QUANTITIES AND IMPORTS (2002-2011)

TQID: indicates the number of the tariff quota for each Member in the same order as in the relevant schedules. This number can be used to see the different number of tariff quotas for each Member. The seven-character code is comprised of the three-letter WTO Member code, followed by "Q" for "quota", followed by the three-digit number representing the tariff quota's place in the relevant Schedule.

UNITS: indicates units for each tariff quota as notified by relevant WTO Member.

NOTIFIED QUANTITY: indicates the notified tariff quota quantity for each of the implementation years, 2002-2011. This normally corresponds to scheduled tariff quota commitments. In cases where Members have notified aggregated quotas the number reflects the notified quantities specified in the notifications.

IMPORTS: in-quota imports as notified by relevant WTO Members for each of the implementation years, 2002-2011.

ATTACHMENT 2: ADMINISTRATION METHODS AND FILL RATES (2002-2011)

TQID: indicates the number of the tariff quota for each Member in the same order as in the relevant schedules. This number can be used to see the different number of tariff quotas for each Member. The seven-character code is comprised of the three-letter WTO Member code, followed by "Q" for "quota", followed by the three-digit number representing the tariff quota's place in the relevant Schedule.

REG: a code indicating the principal administration method in the implementation years, 2002-2011 respectively (for the code descriptions see **Table 2** of this paper).

ADC: a code indicating any additional condition in the implementation years, 2002-2011 (for the code descriptions see **Table 3** of this paper).

FILL RATES: Tariff quota fill rates (in %) are listed for each of the implementation years, 2002-2011. The fill rates are adjusted for cases where notified imports are greater than tariff quota quantities by setting a maximum of 100% tariff quota fill.
