

MARKET ACCESS – MAIN NEGOTIATING POSITIONS

TARIFFS			
Item / Parameter	Modalities	Proponents	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Product coverage 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> All agricultural products as per annex I of the Agreement on Agriculture Positive list indicating the products that will be subject to reduction commitments All agricultural products, allowing for exceptions for staple crops / non-exported staple crops Recently acceding Members should be exempted from reduction commitments 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cairns Group, United States, European Union Cuba, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Kenya, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Zimbabwe (GDCs). Indonesia, Switzerland China and other new Members of the WTO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the pros and cons of positive and negative list? - Criteria for defining food security and staple crops
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Base rates 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Final Bound rates resulting from the Uruguay Round and other bound rates as reflected in Members' Schedules Final bound rates, inclusive of a down payment 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> European Union, Multifunctionality Group 	

	<p>of 50 per cent during the first year of implementation</p> <p>3) Final bound rates resulting from the Uruguay Round; increased low bound tariffs</p> <p>4) Applied rates or bound rates in year 2000, whichever is lower</p>	<p>2) Cairns Group</p> <p>3) GDCs</p> <p>4) United States</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction method 	<p>1) <u>Harmonisation of tariff levels</u></p> <p>a) Only for developed countries</p> <p>b) Equal treatment for Developed and Developing countries</p> <p>c) S&D: Higher harmonised level for developing countries</p> <p>2) <u>Swiss formula</u></p> <p>a) Only for developed countries</p> <p>b) Equal treatment for developed and developing countries</p> <p>c) S&D: different (higher) coefficients for developing countries</p> <p>3) <u>Uruguay Round formula</u></p> <p>a) Developed countries below harmonised level / Developing countries for products under the positive list</p> <p>b) Equal Treatment for developed and developing countries (with lower average reduction target for developing countries)</p>	<p>a) GDCs, Cairns Group</p> <p>b) United States</p> <p>c) Philippines, Cairns Group¹</p> <p>a) GDC</p> <p>b) United States</p> <p>c) Cairns Group, Philippines</p> <p>a) GDC</p> <p>b) European Union, Multifunctionality Group</p>	<p>- How would different formulas be applied to developed and developing countries? If not, what approach would best address the concerns and interests of developing countries?</p>

¹ Harmonisation of tariff above 250 per cent to a maximum of 125 per cent for developing countries. Developed countries' tariffs should be harmonised at 25 per cent.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction target 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <u>Harmonisation of tariff levels</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Only for developed countries at 12 per cent / 25 per cent b) Equal treatment for Developed and Developing countries at 25 per cent c) S&D: Higher harmonised level for developing countries, level no specified as yet / 125 per cent for tariffs over 250 per cent. 2) <u>Swiss formula</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) 25 coefficient for developed countries b) 25 coefficient for developed <u>and</u> developing countries c) S&D: higher coefficient for developing countries at a level no specified as yet / with a coefficient of 50 for tariffs between 0 and 50 per cent for developing countries² 3) <u>Uruguay Round formula</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Developed countries for tariff below 12 per cent: average reduction of 50 per cent with a minimum reduction per tariff line at a level no specified as yet. For developing countries average reduction of 25 per cent with a minimum reduction per tariff line of 10 per cent (products under the positive list) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) GDCs / Cairns Group b) United States c) Philippines / Cairns Group <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Cairns Group b) United States c) Philippines / Cairns Group <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) GDCs b) European Union, Multifunctionality Group 	
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² Tariffs between 50 per cent and 125 per cent should be reduced by 50 per cent over the implementation period.

	b) Same formula approach for developed and developing countries: no reduction targets specified as yet (lower average reduction for developing countries??)		
• Other commitments	<p>1) Tariff structure</p> <p>a) Only <i>ad valorem</i> tariffs</p> <p>b) Either <i>ad valorem</i> <u>or</u> specific tariffs</p> <p>c) No commitments on complex tariffs</p>	<p>a) Cairns Group, Costa Rica, Philippines, GDCs, China</p> <p>b) United States</p> <p>c) European Union, Multifunctionality Group</p>	
	<p>2) Recognition of geographical indication for agricultural products</p> <p>3) Review of precautionary principle and food labelling</p>	<p>2) European Union, Multifunctionality Group</p> <p>3) European Union, Multifunctionality Group</p>	
• Implementation period and staging of further commitments	<p>1) Three years for developed countries / six years for developing countries</p> <p>2) Five years for developed countries / ten years for developing countries</p> <p>3) Five years for developed countries / nine years for developing countries</p> <p>4) Longer implementation periods for developing countries</p>	<p>1) Philippines</p> <p>2) GDCs</p> <p>3) Cairns Group</p> <p>4) United States ?? and European Union ??</p>	

TARIFFS RATE QUOTAS

Item / Parameter	Modalities	Proponents	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Base for further commitments 	1) Final bound levels resulting from the Uruguay Round	1) Cairns Group, Philippines, GDCs, United States, European Union, Multifunctionality Group	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tariff quota volume 	1) Expansion of TRQ volume <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) By adding 20 per cent of <u>current</u> domestic consumption (14 per cent for developing countries) b) By adding 4 per cent of domestic consumption every year of the implementation period from Uruguay Round levels c) By adding 1 per cent of domestic consumption every year from Uruguay Round levels <u>only for developed countries</u> 2) No commitments with regard to quota expansion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Cairns Group, Philippines b) United States c) GDCs 2) European Union, Multifunctionality Group	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-quota tariff 	1) Elimination (reduction for developing countries) of in quota tariffs; 50 per cent down payment for developed countries 2) Elimination of in-quota tariffs for developed countries, no further reduction commitments for developing countries	1) Cairns Group, Philippines 2) GDCs	

	3) Elimination of in-quota tariffs	1) United States	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation period and staging of further commitments 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Three years for developed countries / six years for developing countries Five years for developed countries / ten years for developing countries Five years for developed countries / nine years for developing countries Longer implementation periods for developing countries 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Philippines GDCs Cairns Group United States ?? and European Union ?? 	



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