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The value of agricultural tariff rate quotas to developing countries

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1 Introduction

The use of tariff rate quotas (TRQs) was legitimised ~~and introduced~~ as a market access instrument in the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture (AoA). The motivation behind this instrument was to guarantee minimum levels of market access and to safeguard current levels of access in the face of the high MFN tariffs resulting from tariffication. 1371 TRQs have been notified by 37 countries to the WTO as a result of the Uruguay Round (G/AG/NG/5/7). However, various problems have been identified in the implementation of TRQs (de Gorter and Sheldon, 2000; Skully, 2001). A majority of TRQs are not being filled and thus minimum access commitments are not being met (G/AG/NG/5/7). While there may be market explanations for this lack of demand, there is widespread agreement that quota underfill is in part attributable to the administrative methods employed to implement TRQs. TRQs also generate rents, and the allocation procedures to distribute those rents distort trade and can be subject to political influence (Abbott and Morse, 1999; Abbott, 2001). Thus, whether and in what ways TRQ access should be extended is a subject of some interest in the current negotiations (Matthews and Laroche Dupraz, 2001).

The purpose of this paper is to estimate the value of current TRQ market access to developing countries as a contribution to this debate. The value consists in the new market access which TRQs created (and the export surplus gained on these additional exports) plus the size of quota rents generated which accrue to developing countries. As there is widespread agreement that little new market access was created by TRQs, which were mainly used to maintain existing trade flows, often originating in preferential agreements, this paper concentrates on estimating the value of rents accruing to developing countries. The results are interesting for at least two reasons.

First, because rents accrue as a result of differences between out-of-quota (MFN) tariffs and in-quota tariffs, they indicate the size of potential losses to developing countries arising from the reduction of MFN tariffs. These losses must be offset against the gains which would be obtained from easier access to export markets arising from MFN tariff reductions. Second, the scale of rents accruing to developing countries helps to quantify their possible gains from a further expansion of TRQs in the current Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations. In a previous article, the

current authors observed that many developing countries are seeking expanded TRQ access in this Round, and in some cases have suggested discriminatory management of TRQs to favour particular groups of countries, e.g. Small Island Developing States (Matthews and Laroche Dupraz, 2001). That article argued that developing countries would be ill-advised to put their limited negotiating capacity behind efforts to improve TRQ access rather than maximising the size of MFN tariff reductions. This article provides quantitative evidence on the importance of existing TRQs to developing countries which allows these arguments to be more critically evaluated.

The article has both methodological and empirical objectives. In Section 2, graphical analysis is used to identify the potential nature of the trading gains from TRQ access under a variety of assumptions regarding the binding nature of the TRQ and the competitiveness of the developing country supplier. This analysis extends the traditional analysis of TRQs by considering not just non-infinitely-elastic supply but also multiple sources of supply with different cost functions. Section 3 applies this analysis to quantify the value of TRQ access to the EU market. A number of different indicators are defined, including the value of the preference margin, the value of rents created, the value of rents appropriated by exporters, and the welfare gain of the rents appropriated by exporters. In each case, the size of these indicators and their distribution of commodity sector and by exporter grouping is quantified and discussed. Section 4 summarises our conclusions and possible directions for further work.

2 Graphical analysis of TRQ effects

This section presents a graphical analysis of the welfare impact of TRQs for exporting countries. It extends the conventional analysis not only by assuming less-than-infinitely elastic supply curves but by explicitly taking multiple sources of supply into account, where these export supply sources have different underlying costs of production. Three situations are considered:

- TRQs are reserved to preferred suppliers, and preferred suppliers are more competitive than others
- TRQs are reserved to preferred suppliers, but preferred suppliers are less competitive than others

- TRQs are open to all suppliers.

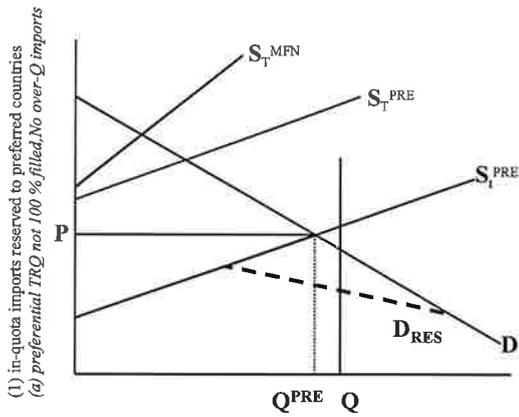
In each situation, the impact of TRQs will depend on whether they are binding or not, and whether there are in addition over-quota imports or not. A total of eleven different cases are identified. The focus is on the export surplus and level of rents created in each case. For ease of presentation, it is assumed that any rents created are appropriated by the exporting country. In practice, whether this occurs or not will depend on the way in which the TRQ scheme is managed. We distinguish between two concepts, the preference margin (strictly, the unit preference margin) and the quota rent (strictly, the unit quota rent). The unit preference margin is defined as the difference between the out-of-quota tariff (T) and the in-quota tariff (t). The unit quota rent, where it exists, is the difference between the domestic market price in the importing country (P) and the supply price of the exporting country (p'). The results are summarised in Table 1. There are three key insights from the analysis. First, quota rents are zero where the TRQ is not binding (fill rate less than 100%). Second, only in exceptional circumstances is the quota rent likely to be the same as the preferential margin, and in the majority of cases it is considerably less. Where a quota rent exists, it will be the smaller, the higher the costs of production of preferred suppliers relative to other suppliers. Third, there is one particular case in which the unit quota rent may exceed the unit preference margin but this particular case does not appear to exist in the EU experience which we now come to analyse.

Table 1. Relationship between the unit preferential margin and unit quota rent in different situations

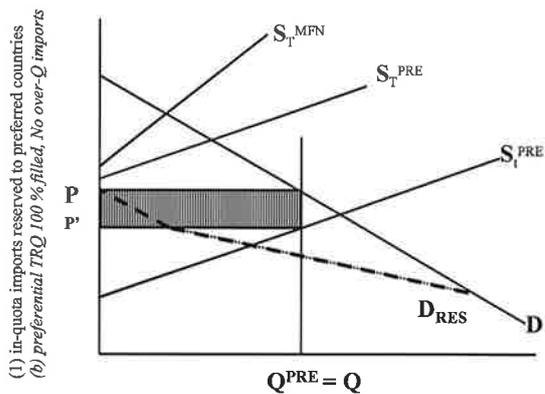
	Rent	Preference margin ($T - t$)
(1) TRQ imports reserved to preferred countries		
(A) Preferred suppliers are more competitive		
a) Preferential TRQ not 100% filled, no over-Q supply	0	No beneficiary
b) Preferential TRQ 100% filled, no over-Q supply	$(P - p') <<$	$(T - t)$
c) Preferential TRQ 100% filled, no MFN supply	$(P - p') >=$	$(T - t)$
d) Preferential TRQ 100% filled, positive MFN supply	$(P - p') <$	$(T - t)$
(B) Preferred suppliers are less competitive		
a) Preferential TRQ not 100% filled, no MFN supply	0	No beneficiary
b) Preferential TRQ 100% filled, no MFN supply (no over-Q supply)	$(P - p') <$	$(T - t)$
c) Preferential TRQ not 100% filled, positive MFN supply	0	No beneficiary
d) Preferential TRQ 100% filled, positive MFN supply	$(P - p') <$	$(T - t)$
(2) No specific allocation of TRQ		
a) TRQ not 100% filled	0	No beneficiary
b) TRQ 100% filled, no over-Q supply	$(P - p') <<$	$(T - t)$
c) TRQ 100% filled, positive over-Q supply	$(P - p') <=$	$(T - t)$

TRQs and rent creation

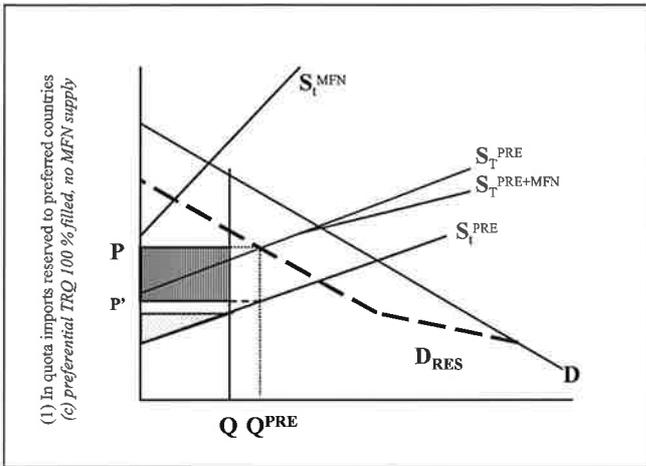
(1) in-quota imports reserved to preferred countries
 A : Preferred supplies are more competitive



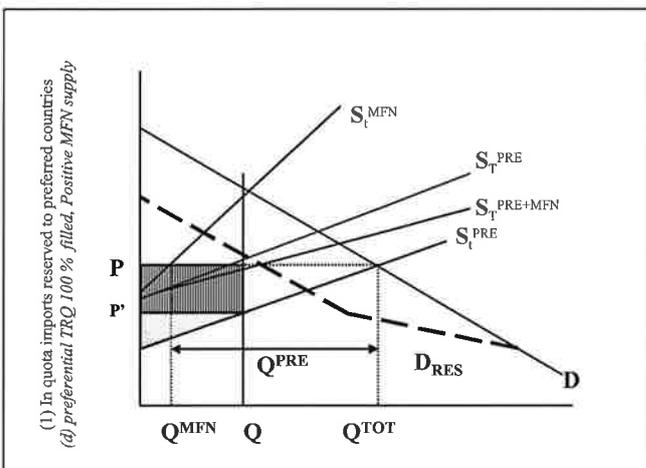
- (1) in-quota imports reserved to preferred countries
 (a) preferential TRQ not 100 % filled, No over-Q supply
- The import price P is determined by the intersection between D and S_I^{PRE}
 - At this price, preferential TRQ is not entirely filled by S_I^{PRE}
 - No over-quota supply
 - No quota rent
 - Due to the reduced tariff they enjoy, preferred suppliers benefit from an export surplus (dotted area) which would be smaller in the absence of the additional market access facilitated by the TRQ.



- (1) In quota imports reserved to preferred countries
 (b) preferential TRQ 100 % filled, No over quota supply
- D_{RES} presents an angle at level of price where S_I^{PRE} reaches the quota Q
 - The import price P is determined by the intersection between D and S_I^{PRE} limited by Q
 - TRQ entirely filled by S_I^{PRE}
 - Preferred suppliers benefit from a quota rent $(P - P') \cdot Q$ (lined area).
 - Due to the reduced tariff they enjoy, preferred suppliers benefit from an export surplus (dotted area) which would be smaller in absence of the tariff quota .



- (1) In quota imports reserved to preferred countries
(c) preferential TRQ 100% filled, No MFN supply
- D_{RES} presents an angle at level of price where S_i^{PRE} reaches the quota Q .
 - The import price P is determined by the intersection between D_{RES} and $S_T^{MFN+PRE}$
 - At this price S_i^{PRE} is limited by Q ; the TRQ is entirely filled by S_i^{PRE} and S_T^{PRE} offers ($Q^{PRE} - Q$)
 - Preferred suppliers benefit from a quota rent $(P - P') * Q$ (lined area)
 - Due to the reduced tariff they enjoy, preferred suppliers benefit from an export surplus (dotted area) which would be smaller in absence of the tariff quota.
 - S_T^{MFN} is not competitive enough to enter the market at price P and $Q^{MFN} = 0$. Then, $(P - P') = (T - t)$.



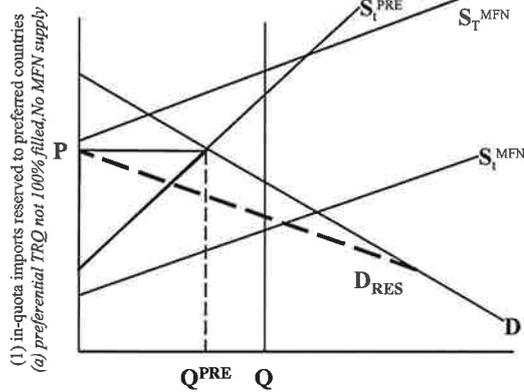
- (1) In quota imports reserved to preferred countries
(d) preferential TRQ 100% filled, Positive MFN supply
- D_{RES} presents an angle at level of price where S_i^{PRE} reaches the quota Q .
 - The import price P is determined by the intersection between D_{RES} and $S_T^{MFN+PRE}$
 - At this price S_i^{PRE} is limited by Q ; the TRQ is entirely filled by S_i^{PRE} and S_T^{PRE} offers ($Q^{PRE} - Q$); $Q^{TOT} = Q^{PRE} + Q^{MFN}$
 - Preferred suppliers benefit from a quota rent $(P - P') * Q$ (red area)
 - Due to the reduced tariff they enjoy, preferred suppliers benefit from an export surplus (yellow area) which would be smaller in absence of the tariff quota.

(1) In quota imports reserved to preferred countries
A : Preferred supplies are more competitive
Conclusions

- If preferential TRQ is entirely filled, there is a quota rent for preferred suppliers, whether MFN supply is positive or not (cases b, c, d).
- In general case, the rent unit value $(P - P')$ is smaller than the preference margin $(T - t)$, except in the case where there is an over Q supply from preferred countries but not from MFN countries (case c).
- If preferential TRQ is not entirely filled, no rent is created
- In all cases, due to the reduced tariff they enjoy, preferred suppliers receive an export surplus which would have been smaller in absence of TRQ.

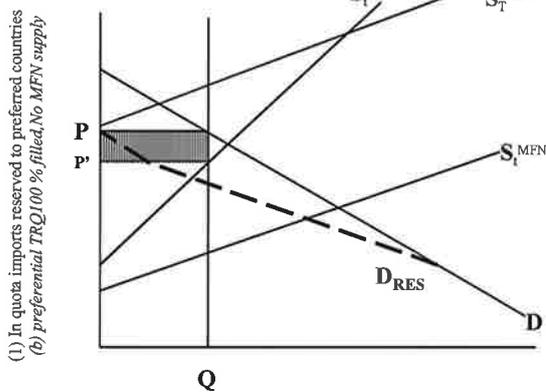
TRQs and rent creation

(1) in-quota imports reserved to preferred countries
 B : Preferred supplies are less competitive



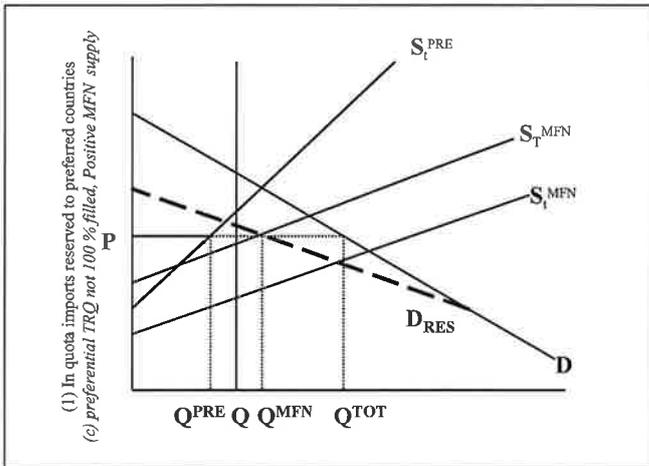
(1) in-quota imports reserved to preferred countries
 (a) preferential TRQ not 100% filled, No MFN supply

- The import price P is determined by the intersection between D and S_i^{MFN}
- At this price, preferential TRQ is not entirely filled by S_i^{PRE}
- No over-quota supply
- No quota rent
- An export surplus for S_i^{PRE} (dotted area)

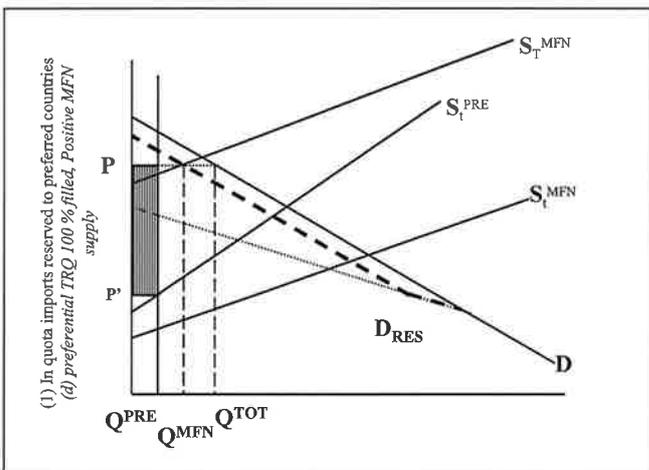


(1) In quota imports reserved to preferred countries
 (b) preferential TRQ 100% filled, No MFN supply

- D_{RES} presents an angle at level of price where S_i^{PRE} reaches the quota Q
- The import price P is determined by the intersection between D and S_i^{MFN} limited by Q
- TRQ entirely filled by S_i^{PRE}
- Preferred suppliers benefit from a quota rent $(P-P') \cdot Q$ (lined area) and from an export surplus (dotted area) where the quota rent is less than the preference margin $(T-t)$.



- (1) In quota imports reserved to preferred countries
(c) preferential TRQ not 100% filled, Positive MFN supply
- The import price P is determined by the intersection of D_{RES} and S_T^{MFN}
 - At this price S_i^{PRE} offers $Q^{PRE} < Q$; the TRQ is not entirely filled and S_T^{MFN} offers Q^{MFN} ; $Q^{TOT} = Q^{PRE} + Q^{MFN}$
 - No quota rent for preferred suppliers, just an export surplus (dotted area)



- (1) In quota imports reserved to preferred countries
(d) preferential TRQ 100% filled, Positive MFN supply
- D_{RES} presents an angle at level of price where S_i^{PRE} reached the quota $Q = Q^{PRE}$
 - The import price P is determined by the intersection between D_{RES} and S_T^{MFN}
 - At this price S_i^{PRE} offers $Q^{PRE} = Q$; the TRQ is entirely filled and S_T^{MFN} offers Q^{MFN} ; $Q^{TOT} = Q^{PRE} + Q^{MFN}$
 - TRQ entirely filled by S_i^{PRE}
 - Preferred suppliers benefit from a quota rent $(P - P') * Q$ (lined area) which is less than the preference margin (T-t)

(1) In quota imports reserved to preferred countries
B : Preferred supplies are less competitive
Conclusions

- If preferential TRQ is entirely filled, there is a quota rent for preferred suppliers, whether MFN supply is positive or not (cases b, d).
- If preferential TRQ is not entirely filled, no rent is created; preferred suppliers receive an export surplus which would not have occurred without TRQ (cases a, c).

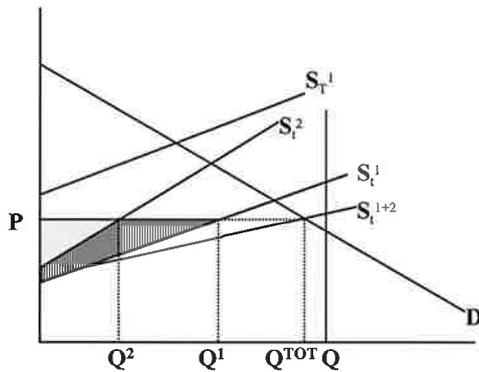
TRQs and rent creation

(2) No specific allocation of TRQ

We differentiate 2 supplies, S^1 and S^2 , which present differences of competitiveness. We suppose that S^1 is more competitive than S^2 .

(for example, in several cases, S^1 represent the supply of developed countries and S^2 represents the supply of developing countries).

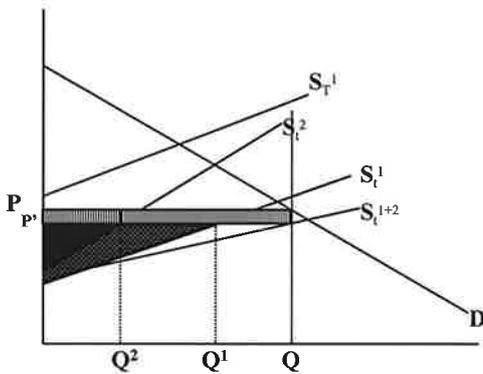
(2) No specific allocation of TRQ
(a) TRQ not 100% filled



(2) No specific allocation of TRQ
(a) TRQ not 100% filled

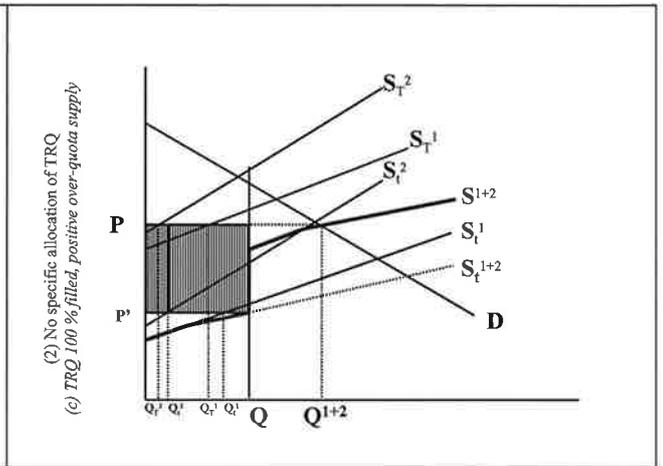
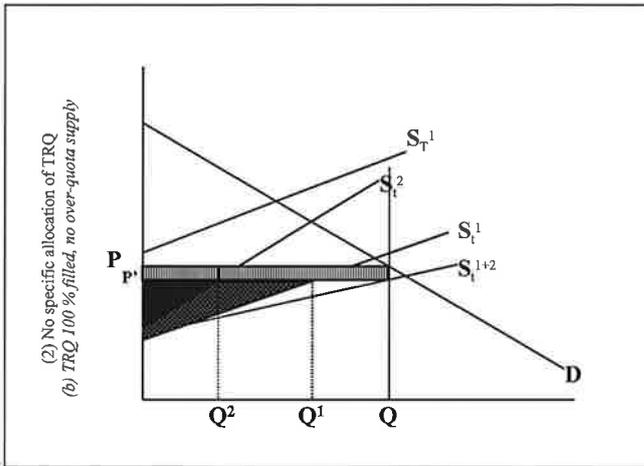
- The import price P is determined by the intersection between D and S^{1+2}
- S^{1+2} is not limited by Q ; the TRQ is not entirely filled
- Q_1^1 and Q_2^2 are determined according to the respective competitiveness of S^1 and S^2
- No quota rent
- Due to the reduced tariff they enjoy, in- Q suppliers benefit from an export surplus (dotted and lined areas) which would be smaller in absence of the tariff quota.

(2) No specific allocation of TRQ
(b) TRQ 100% filled, no over-quota supply



(2) No specific allocation of TRQ
(b) TRQ 100% filled, no over-quota supply

- The import price P is determined by the intersection between D and Q
- S^{1+2} is limited by Q ; the TRQ is entirely filled
- Q_1^1 and Q_2^2 are determined according to the respective competitiveness of S^1 and S^2
- S^1 and S^2 benefit from quota rents (lined areas). The unit value of quota rent is $(P - P')$.
- Due to the reduced tariff they enjoy, in- Q suppliers benefit from an export surplus (yellow areas) which would be smaller in absence of the tariff quota.



(2) No specific allocation of TRQ
(c) TRQ 100% filled, positive over-quota supply

- S_t^{1+2} presents i) a first angle at the price level where S_t^2 enters the market, ii) a second angle at the price level where the TRQ is entirely filled, iii) a third angle at the price level where S_t^1 enters the market and iv) a fourth angle at the level of price where S_t^2 enters the market
- The import price P is determined by the intersection between D and S_t^{1+2}
- S_t^{1+2} is limited by Q ; the TRQ is entirely filled
- Q_t^1 and Q_t^2 are determined according to the respective competitiveness of S_t^1 and S_t^2
- S_t^1 and S_t^2 benefit from quota rents (lined areas). The unit value of quota rent is $(P - P')$
- Due to the reduced tariff they enjoy, in- Q suppliers benefit from an export surplus which would be smaller in absence of the tariff quota.

(2) No specific allocation of TRQ
Conclusions

- If preferential TRQ is entirely filled, there is a quota rent for in- Q suppliers (cases b, c, d).
- If TRQ is not entirely filled, no rent is created (case a)
- In all cases, due to the reduced tariff they enjoy, in- Q suppliers receive an export surplus which would have been smaller in absence of TRQ.

3 TRQ gains in the EU market

The EU has opened 87 separate TRQs arising from the AoA; a description of these TRQs can be found in Matthews and Laroche Dupraz (2002).² EU TRQs are usually defined at the HS8 digit level of the Harmonised System tariff classification.

Table 2 shows the importance of EU trade under these TRQs, in value terms during the period 1997-99, categorised by major commodity groupings. Data on the size of TRQs and the amount of trade under TRQs is supplied by the EU in volume terms based on licence data in its annual returns to the WTO, but these data do not indicate from where imports imported under TRQs originate. To derive the value estimates in

Table 2, two important assumptions are made. The first is that TRQ trade is shared among exporting countries in the same proportion as their shares of the corresponding HS8 tariff line to which the TRQ applies. An exception is made for current access TRQs where bilateral allocations are made to specific countries. It is assumed that these bilateral allocations are first filled before the proportionate rule is applied. Second, it is assumed that the unit value of HS8 trade to which a TRQ applies can also be used to value trade within the TRQ. These assumptions imply that imports entering the EU market under TRQs are broadly representative, in terms of source and quality, of all imports under a HS8 tariff line.^{3 4}

Three indicators of the importance of TRQ trade in total EU agricultural imports are shown in Table 2.⁵ The first is the actual value of imports in the HS8 tariff lines where TRQs have been opened and their importance relative to total

² The quota for rum and taffia, which was added in July 1997 resulting from an agreement between the EU and the USA on spirituous beverages, has not yet been included in this analysis.

³ To the extent that TRQ rents accrue to exporters, the unit value of TRQ imports should be higher than the unit value of non-TRQ HS8 imports by the value of the unit rent which accrues to exporters. As TRQ imports cannot be separately distinguished from non-TRQ imports, the average value of HS8 imports to which this situation applies will be slightly raised, and thus the size of the unit preference margin (defined below) will be under-estimated. The importance of this error will depend on the relative shares of TRQ and non-TRQ imports in individual tariff lines, and in the size of the unit quota rent which the exporter can appropriate.

⁴ A third, more technical assumption is required in some limited cases to apportion TRQ volumes which straddle HS8 tariff lines to those individual tariff lines. This was done on the basis of the relative size of the overall trade in each of the HS8 tariff lines affected.

⁵ Agricultural imports are defined as the sum of HS Chapters 1 to 24 less fish and fish products (Chapter 03). The Agreement on Agriculture in addition covers a small number of additional products in HS Chapters 25 and above which are not included in

Table 2 (see Annex 1, AoA).

imports (shown in Column 3). The drawback of this measure is that, for some of these tariff lines, considerable trade takes place outside the TRQ so that it exaggerates the importance of TRQ trade. A second indicator estimates the potential value of TRQ trade. This is done by multiplying the eligible or maximum TRQ quantities by the unit value of trade in the HS8 tariff line to which they apply (Column 4). The third indicator is similar to the second one, except that notified imports under each TRQ are used instead of the eligible TRQ volumes to measure the actual value of trade (Column 6). The difference between actual and potential imports can be defined as the fill rate (shown in Column 8).

Compared to a total value of EU agricultural imports of ECU 51.3 billion over these years, ECU 8.7 billion were in HS8 tariff lines for which TRQs were opened. The potential value of trade under these TRQs was ECU 6.1 billion, but the actual value averaged ECU 4.9 billion, or a fill rate, defined in value terms, of just over 80%. TRQ trade is most important in the fruit and vegetables sector (reflecting the importance of the banana TRQs allocated to Latin American suppliers), closely followed by the live animals and meat sector and then sugar. TRQs are not significant for trade in tropical products, oils and oilseeds or processed foods nor, except to a very limited extent, for trade in cereals and milling products or dairy products. Actual TRQ trade accounted for just under 10% of all EU food and agricultural imports during this three-year period.

In the context of this paper, what is interesting is the extent to which developing countries have been able to make use of the EU's TRQs. Table 3 shows the distribution of TRQ trade between regions based on the assumptions specified above. Globally, developing countries account for 62% of TRQ trade by value and developed countries for the remaining 38%. This is close to the proportions provided by each region in total EU agricultural imports. In absolute terms, TRQs are most important for developing countries in the fruit and vegetable, meat and sugar sectors. Developing countries make little use of TRQs in the dairy, cereal or processed foods sectors. In regional terms, the value of TRQ trade is most important for Latin American countries, followed by the non-LDC ACP countries (whose TRQ trade is accounted for almost entirely by the beef and sugar protocols under the Lome Convention). It is noteworthy that the least developed countries obtain almost no benefit from TRQs because their exports are concentrated in agricultural products which have low or zero MFN tariffs.

To calculate the rents accruing to developing countries on TRQ trade, the first step is to calculate the preference margin. The results are shown in Table 4, and an example of how the calculation is performed is shown for bananas in Table 5. What is striking is that the estimated preference margin of ECU 4.0 billion is not that much smaller than the value of actual TRQ trade of ECU 4.9 billion in those years; in fact, for some important commodities, the preference margin actually exceeds the value of trade, as the banana example in Table 5 illustrates. The key reason for this is that the unit price received by the exporting countries is smaller than the unit preference margin. The graphical analysis in the previous section showed that rents must exist if the TRQ is binding, as is the case with bananas. Thus these data provide *prima facie* evidence that banana exporters are unable to appropriate the full value of the TRQ rent which arises.

The preference margin represents the absolute maximum potential rent which can be extracted on existing TRQ trade.⁶ Thus it is worth analysing the potential beneficiaries in more detail. Fruit, vegetables and nuts (46.9%), live animals and meat (27.2%) and sugar (12.8%) are the main contributors to the preference margin. Globally, developing countries appear to be the principal potential beneficiaries, accounting for 73% of the total, while developed countries could benefit from the remaining 27%. Among developing countries, Latin American countries would be the largest potential beneficiaries, with 50.5% of the global preference margin, explained by their strong position in the fruit and vegetables and meat sectors. Next in line are the non-LDC ACP countries with 11.1% of the preference margin, but their position is explained totally by their exports of sugar under the Lomé Convention. 10.2% of the global preference margin is attributed to Asian non-LDC countries, concentrated on the fruit and vegetables sector. Other developing countries obtain almost no potential benefit from the operation of TRQs.

The factors influencing the change in the preference margin over the 1997-99 period are shown in Table 6. Logically, the preference margin is the product of the TRQ

⁶ With 100% fill rates, and using the actual TRQ volumes rather than the notified TRQ imports, would give slightly higher estimates of the preference margin. For the three individual years 1997, 1998 and 1999, the potential preference margin would have amounted to ECU 5.4 billion, 4.9 billion and 4.4 billion, respectively, compared to the actual preference margin of ECU 4.4 billion, 4.3 billion and 3.7 billion calculated on the basis of notified imports.

volume, the fill rate and the unit preference margin. Overall, the value of the preference margin has been falling, from ECU 4.4 billion to ECU 3.7 billion. TRQ volumes have, if anything, slightly increased over this period, particularly for meat and dairy products. Fill rates show more volatility. There are many instances where fill rates have fallen, but on average they have increased slightly over the period. Thus the main contributor to the fall in the value of the preference margin is the fall in the unit preference margin, i.e. the difference between the out-of-quota MFN rate and the in-quota rate. This follows directly from the AoA commitments under which MFN tariff bindings are being gradually reduced by an average of 36% over the six-year period 1995-2000. Because this commitment does not apply to the TRQ in-quota rates, the unit value of the preference margin declines.

The preference margin overstates the actual rent created because it makes no allowance for whether a TRQ is binding or not. Where a TRQ is not binding, no rent is created. To allow for statistical and marketing problems, a TRQ is treated as binding if the fill rate exceeds 90%. Based on this rule, the distribution of created rent is shown by commodity sector in Figure 1 and by exporter region in Table 7. The value of rent created by EU TRQs is shown as ECU 2.7 billion, or 67.5% of the value of the preference margin. Most rent is created in the fruit and vegetables sector, followed by live animals and meat and then sugar. For all products together, the share of rent created on exports from developed countries falls to 11.3% (compared to a preference margin share of 27%). The implication is that TRQs are more frequently binding on exports from developing countries than from developed countries. Within the group of developing countries, rent is also more concentrated than the preference margin. 70% of the rent is created on exports from Latin American countries (compared to 50.5% of the preference margin). The share of the rent created by exports from the non-LDC ACP countries increases to 16.4%, compared to 11% for the preference margin. The non-LDC Asian countries now join the other developing country regions whose exports do not create any significant rents.

The final step in estimating the value of EU TRQs to developing countries is to assign these created rents either to importers or to exporters. The division of rents depends on the arrangements made to administer the quotas. These arrangements are

specified in the EC returns to the WTO Committee on Agriculture.⁷ The division of rents proposed for alternative administrative arrangements is an elaboration of a scheme initially suggested by Elbehri et al. (1999), and is shown in Table 8.⁸ Based on these rules, the value of the rents estimated to accrue to developing countries is shown in Table 10. Two observations can be made about this table. First, the value of TRQ rents appropriated by exporters is only 43% of the rents created and only 29% of the value of the preference margin. Second, rents appropriated by exporters are even more concentrated than either rents created or the preference margin. Fully 92% of the exporter-appropriated rents are gained by developing countries, with a value of ECU 1.1 billion. Nearly all of this is accounted for by just two commodity sectors, fruits and vegetables and sugar. Furthermore, 78% accrue to Latin American exporters with a further 19% accruing to the non-LDC ACP group (arising entirely from their Lomé Convention sugar quotas).

The final step in the argument is to consider the sustainability of the trade positions which have emerged under the EU's TRQs. The empirical analysis to this point has implicitly assumed that different countries have similar cost structures and that all export at the average EU unit import price. In fact, there is evidence that exporters taking advantage of TRQs have very different cost structures. As shown in Section 2, this has an important implications for the evaluation of the rents appropriated by exporters. For high-cost exporters, TRQs may be a way of opening market access rather than creating rents. These countries may not be competitive in the absence of the preferential access provided behind high MFN tariffs. The 'rents' appropriated by these countries may simply be absorbed by higher production costs, and the value of TRQ access may be confined to the export surplus value created on these exports. For low-cost exporters, on the other hand, the rents represent an additional transfer to the export surplus earned on their TRQ exports.

⁷ WTO, 14 June 2001, Committee on Agriculture, Addenda to table MA:1 Notifications : General Council Decision, WT/L/384 [G/AG/N/EEC/1, EEC/3, EEC/14 & EEC/15].

⁸ These divisions are subjective and subject to further analysis. For purposes of discussion, we have included Table 9 which shows the rent allocation rule used for each of the individual EU TRQs. Currently, for example, the rents created on the sugar TRQ are divided 50:50 between importer and exporter although CAP rules might indicate that the exporting country can appropriate 100% of the rent.

To gain an indication of the competitive position of TRQ exporters, the FAOSTAT database has been used to calculate for each exporting country and each product the unit export price, defined as the export value divided by the export volume. Each country's unit export price is then compared to the world unit export price for that product (calculated by the same method, and using an average of the 1997-99 period) to determine if the country is a high-cost or low-cost producer of that commodity. Countries are grouped into the regional groupings used in the other tables in this paper and average export prices for broad sectoral commodity groups calculated for each country.⁹ The results are presented in Table 11.

Despite the computational caveats, a number of clear messages emerge from the table. In each case, Latin American unit export prices are below world unit export prices. Latin American countries are clearly competitive exporters to the world market. The rents identified as accruing to them in Table 10 are probably actual rents and they would be in a position to maintain these export flows were trade liberalisation to take place.

On the contrary, for the ACP countries export unit prices for those products where they apparently enjoy a rent transfer (sugar and meat in particular) are above the world unit export prices for those products. It seems reasonable to assume that the rent transfers to these countries are absorbed by higher production costs and thus do not represent a net welfare gain to these economies.¹⁰ The removal of the specific bilateral TRQs from which many of these countries benefit would probably have negative effects on their ability to retain their market shares.

⁹ Measurement problems arise in this exercise. The FAOSTAT product classification corresponds approximately but not exactly with the HS4 classification, and the FAOSTAT country classification does not correspond exactly to the EU's COMEXT trade database. In aggregating countries and products into groups, not all countries export each product and the product composition of a region's exports may be different. The figures shown in Table 11 should be taken as indicative of the relative competitiveness of each region in producing the products shown in the table.

¹⁰ Note that we are using the unit export prices of ACP countries to the world market and not just to the EU in Table 11. It is possible that EU export prices are inflated by the rent transfer, and thus the higher export prices on EU exports would not necessarily imply low competitiveness (see footnote 3). While the use of unit export prices on world exports is intended to mitigate this effect, the exports of many ACP countries are highly concentrated on the EU market, so contamination from this rent transfer effect cannot be ruled out.

Finally, for Asian countries, their export unit values are in general below world unit export values, except for the product group where they are supposed to benefit from a rent (cereals and milling products). The same remarks apply to these countries as to the ACP group.

4 Conclusions

The justification for TRQs in the AoA was that they maintained or created market access in the face of very high MFN tariffs created by tariffication. But TRQs also create rents, and in many cases it is the rent element which becomes the most significant benefit of TRQ access.

The purpose of this paper was to provide a rigorous exposition of rent transfers under TRQs in a world with multiple sources of supply. This analysis enabled us to identify the circumstances under which rents are created and appropriated by developing countries. This analysis was then applied to quantifying the rent transfers created by the EU's TRQ arrangements. Around 10 per cent of the EU's agricultural imports by value enter under TRQ arrangements, and developing countries account for over 60% of these imports. The preference margin on these TRQ imports amounted to ECU 4.0 billion over the period 1997-99, although this value was falling as the tariff reductions mandated under the AoA took effect. This preference margin translates into rent creation only if the TRQ is binding; rent creation was estimated at ECU 2.7 billion over the same period. However, the majority of this rent was appropriated by import agents as a result of the way TRQs are administered in the EU. Only ECU 1.2 billion was appropriated by exporting countries, almost entirely by developing country exporters (ECU 1.1 billion of the total).

Most of this rent transfer accrued to Latin American exporters of fruits and vegetables, while nearly all the remainder accrued to ACP sugar exporters. EU TRQs are irrelevant to least developed countries and to the countries of the Middle East and the Maghreb. They are of limited significance to Asian and ACP non-LDC countries, but these countries do not appear to be competitive enough to benefit from an actual rent transfer in the context of binding TRQs. Instead, the main function of their TRQ

access appears to be to secure a market foothold which otherwise they would have difficulty in maintaining.

The results are relevant to the debate on extending TRQs in the Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations and to their use as a development instrument. Latin American suppliers of fruits and vegetables (and bananas are the main product in this group) appear to be able to appropriate significant rents from TRQ access, and this might encourage them to seek extensions of this access in the current negotiations. However, their very competitiveness which enables them to appropriate rents means that they would also benefit from further MFN tariff reductions. The fact that TRQ preferences by definition will be temporary as their value will be eroded by successive rounds of MFN tariff reductions argues against spending their limited negotiating capacity in that direction.

The argument for the ACP and, to a lesser extent, Asian economies is slightly different. Extending TRQ access for these countries has the danger that building up markets whose value depends on continued protection would encourage resources in these countries into sectors which are not sustainable in the longer-run. On the other hand, these countries are vulnerable to moves either to reduce or eliminate their preferences or to multilateralise those TRQ quotas from which they currently benefit.

The work in this paper is preliminary and will be further developed in the light of comments at the Workshop. There are a number of possible developments. One would be to distinguish between the importance of current access and minimum access TRQs in contributing to the various rent transfer indicators used in this paper (preference margin, rent creation, rent appropriation). It might be possible to get better information on the distribution of rents between exporters and importers through further discussions with traders or those administering the license arrangements. Another development would be to try to make some estimate of the importance of the export surplus element of TRQ exports relative to the rent transfer element. This would require some assumption on the export supply elasticity of preferred suppliers. While it would be desirable to extend the analysis to other developed countries with significant TRQs, the substantial data work involved may mean this is not possible in the time frame. It is also intended to reduce the emphasis on technical calculation currently in the paper and to develop more the policy implications of the analysis for developing country negotiators.

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Table 2. Relative importance of TRQ products and TRQ imports by main commodity, average 1997-99

	Total imports	of which : imports of HS8 products covered by TRQs	As per cent of total	Potential value of TRQ imports	As per cent of total imports	Actual value of TRQ imports	As per cent of total imports	Ratio of actual to potential TRQ imports, i.e. fill rate
	(1)	(2)	(3) = (2) / (1) %	(4)	(5) = (4) / (1) %	(6)	(7) = (6) / (1) %	(8) = (6) / (4) %
	mECU	mECU		mECU		mECU		
Live animals and meat	4,011	2,060	51.4	1,844	46.0	1,462	36.4	79.3
Dairy	999	547	54.7	502	50.2	357	35.7	71.2
Fruit, vegetable and nuts	11,296	3,108	27.5	2,372	21.0	1,977	17.5	83.3
Tropical products	8,176	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	...
Cereals and milling products	1,587	1,325	83.5	460	29.0	358	22.6	77.9
Oils and Oilseeds	7,890	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	...
Sugar and confectionery	1,117	717	64.2	718	64.3	718	64.3	100.0
Other processed foods and drink	16,198	946	5.8	230	1.4	57	0.3	24.6
Total	51,275	8,703	17.0	6,125	11.9	4,928	9.6	80.5

Table 3. Usage of EU TRQs by country grouping, average 1997-99, mECU

	Live animals and meat	Dairy	Fruit, vegetables and nuts	Cereals and milling products	Sugar	Other processed foods	Total
Total	1,512	356	1,977	292	718	56	4,911
Total LDC non ACP	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total LDC ACP	1	2	0	3	47	0	54
Total ACP non LDC	104	1	13	6	529	0	654
Total non LDC Asia	12	6	298	20	11	2	348
Total non LDC Latin America	474	2	1,247	116	110	4	1,954
Total non LDC Maghreb, Middle East	1	4	20	0	3	0	27
Total developing countries	593	16	1,578	145	701	6	3,038
Total developed or in	919	341	398	147	17	51	1,874

Table 4. Preference margin on EU TRQ trade, average 1997-99, mECU

	Live animals and meat	Dairy	Fruit, vegetables and nuts	Cereals and milling products	Sugar	Other processed foods	Total
Total LDC non ACP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Total LDC ACP	1.1	1.0	0.3	3.6	34.1	0.0	40.0
Total ACP non LDC	59.1	1.0	3.1	1.8	381.1	0.0	446.0
Total non LDC Asia	6.0	1.7	380.9	16.1	8.2	0.0	413.0
Total non LDC Latin America	342.9	1.0	1,483.2	130.3	79.8	0.2	2,037.4
Total non LDC Maghreb, Middle East	0.5	1.2	3.5	0.5	1.3	0.1	7.1
Total developing countries	409.7	5.8	1,871.0	152.3	505.1	0.3	2,944.1
Total developed or in transition countries	688.7	188.1	20.6	142.3	12.3	39.4	1,091.3
Total	1,098.3	193.9	1,891.6	294.5	517.4	39.7	4,035.5

Note: LDC = Least developed country

Table 5. Example of preference margin calculation : Fresh bananas, other than plantains, 1997

Row	Variable	Value
1	TRQ HS8 digit number	08030019
2	TRQ quantity 1997 (tonnes)	2,200,000
3	Notified 1997 TRQ imports	2,200,000
4	Unit value of HS8 imports (ecu/t)	551
5	Potential value of in-quota imports (1000 ecus) (= 2*4)	1,212,680
6	Actual value of in-quota imports (1000 ecus) (=3*4)	1,212,680
7	1997 ad valorem in quota tariff (%)	-
8	1997 specific in quota tariff (ecu/t)	75
9	1997 ad valorem over quota tariff (%)	-
10	1997 specific over quota tariff (ecu/t)	782
11	Ad valorem preference margin (%) (=9-7)	-
12	Specific preference margin (ecu/t) (=10-8)	707
13	Potential preference margin (1000 ecus) (=5*11 + 2*12)	1,555,400
14	Actual preference margin (1000 ecus) (=6*11 + 3*12)	1,555,400

Table 6. Preference margin indicators, 1997-99

HS2 codes groups	Short Title	1997 Calculated actual pref. margin (mECU)	1998 Calculated actual pref. margin (mECU)	1999 Calculated actual pref. Margin (mECU)	1997 Potential average preference margin (ECU/t)	1998 Potential average preference margin (ECU/t)	1999 Potential average preference margin (ECU/t)	1997 Fill rate	1998 Fill rate	1999 Fill rate	1997 TRQ volumes (tonnes)	1998 TRQ volumes (tonnes)	1999 TRQ volumes (tonnes)
01+02+05	Live animals and meat	1,284.6	1,065.5	944.9	295	253	217	87.5%	78.6%	76.3%	535,221	547,017	559,973
04	Dairy	243.0	230.6	108.2	102	86	72	68.0%	66.8%	40.1%	261,761	296,025	330,289
06+07+08+13+14 (2003 included)	Fruit, vegetables and nuts	2,062.7	1,865.0	1,856.3	25	23	21	59.4%	53.2%	65.4%	9,880,950	9,880,950	9,880,950
10+11	Cereals and milling products	295.0	323.1	265.5	13	12	11	69.5%	83.2%	76.4%	3,276,950	3,286,800	3,276,300
17	Sugar	549.8	513.0	489.4	38	37	35	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	1,437,399	1,394,667	1,394,667
16+19+20+21+22+23+24 (2003 excluded)	Other processed foods	5.0	2.1	2.7	107	96	88	19.7%	10.4%	16.7%	615,120	616,940	618,760
35	Egg albumin	1.5	1.4	1.5	35	32	33	45.6%	40.2%	37.3%	9,280	10,835	12,390
	Total	4,441.7	4,000.7	3,668.4	28	25	23	64.7%	62.9%	68.6%	16,016,681	16,033,234	16,073,329

Figure 1. Assessed rent versus preference margin by commodity sector, average 1997-99, mECU

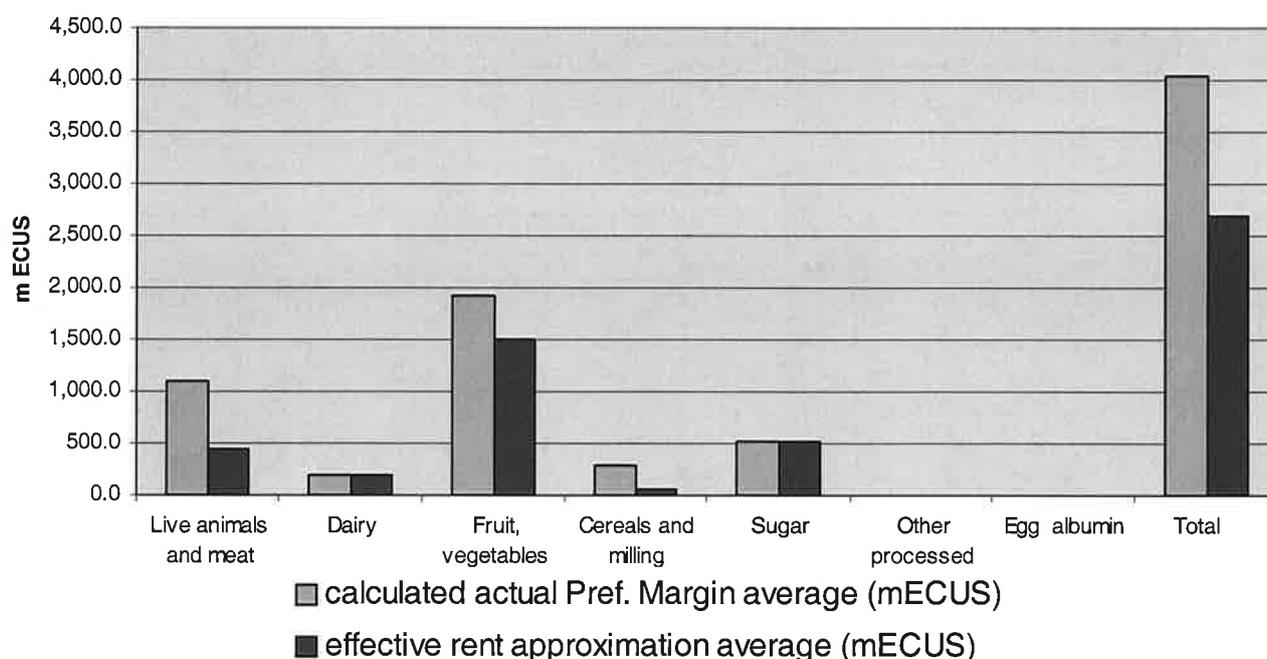


Table 7. Rent created in EU TRQs, average 1997-99, mECU

	Live animals and meat	Dairy	Fruit, vegetables and nuts	Cereals and milling products	Sugar	Other processed foods	Total
Total LDC non ACP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Total LDC ACP	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	34.1	0.0	36.3
Total ACP non LDC	59.0	1.0	0.0	1.5	381.1	0.0	442.6
Total non LDC Asia	2.3	1.1	0.2	15.5	8.2	0.0	27.3
Total non LDC Latin America	317.7	0.8	1,480.7	5.8	79.8	0.0	1,884.8
Total non LDC Maghreb, Middle East	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.0	3.5
Total developing countries	380.4	4.9	1,481.4	23.3	505.1	0.0	2,395.1
Total developed or in transition countries	69.4	183.9	10.8	27.7	12.3	0.0	304.1
Total	449.8	188.8	1,492.2	51.0	517.4	0.0	2,699.2

Table 8. Division of rents by TRQ import arrangement

	Import arrangement	% rent for importers	% rent for exporters
a	No specific allocation to supplying countries, only import licences required.	100%	0%
b	No specific allocation to supplying countries, no import licences, documents for release for free circulation required.	50%	50%
c	No specific allocation to supplying countries, import licences + certificate of authenticity required.	50%	50%
d	No specific allocation to supplying countries, no import licences, certificates of authenticity issued by exporting country required.	0%	100%
e	Specific allocation to supplying countries, only import licences required	50%	50%
f	Specific allocation to supplying countries, import licences + certificate of authenticity (or IMA1) required	50%	50%
g	Specific allocation to supplying countries, import licences + export licences or document required	50%	50%

Table 9. Rent allocation rule used for individual EU TRQs

Type	TRQID	TRQDescription	TRQHSno	Type	Share of rent for importers	Share of rent for exporters
CA	EEC1	Heifers and cows (other than for slaughter) of the following mountain breeds - Simmental and Pinzgau	01029005	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC1	Heifers and cows (other than for slaughter) of the following mountain breeds - Simmental and Pinzgau	01029029	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC1	Heifers and cows (other than for slaughter) of the following mountain breeds - Simmental and Pinzgau	01029049	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC1	Heifers and cows (other than for slaughter) of the following mountain breeds - Simmental and Pinzgau	01029059	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC1	Heifers and cows (other than for slaughter) of the following mountain breeds - Simmental and Pinzgau	01029069	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC2	Bulls, cows and heifers of mountain breeds (other than for slaughter) of the following mountain breeds - Simmental, Schwyz and Fribourg...	01029005	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC2	Bulls, cows and heifers of mountain breeds (other than for slaughter) of the following mountain breeds - Simmental, Schwyz and Fribourg...	01029029	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC2	Bulls, cows and heifers of mountain breeds (other than for slaughter) of the following mountain breeds - Simmental, Schwyz and Fribourg...	01029049	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC2	Bulls, cows and heifers of mountain breeds (other than for slaughter) of the following mountain breeds - Simmental, Schwyz and Fribourg...	01029059	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC2	Bulls, cows and heifers of mountain breeds (other than for slaughter) of the following mountain breeds - Simmental, Schwyz and Fribourg...	01029069	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC2	Bulls, cows and heifers of mountain breeds (other than for slaughter) of the following mountain breeds - Simmental, Schwyz and Fribourg...	01029079	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC3	Live young male bovine animals of weight not exceeding 300 kg intended for fattening	01029005	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC3	Live young male bovine animals of weight not exceeding 300 kg intended for fattening	01029029	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC3	Live young male bovine animals of weight not exceeding 300 kg intended for fattening	01029049	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC4	Meat of bovine animals, fresh chilled or frozen (high quality) codes 0201.10.00 to 0201.30.00	02011000	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC4	Meat of bovine animals, fresh chilled or frozen (high quality) codes 0201.10.00 to 0201.30.00	02011050	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC4	Meat of bovine animals, fresh chilled or frozen (high quality) codes 0201.10.00 to 0201.30.00	02012015	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC4	Meat of bovine animals, fresh chilled or frozen (high quality) codes 0201.10.00 to 0201.30.00	02012035	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC4	Meat of bovine animals, fresh chilled or frozen (high quality) codes 0201.10.00 to 0201.30.00	02012055	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC4	Meat of bovine animals, fresh chilled or frozen (high quality) codes 0201.10.00 to 0201.30.00	02012090	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC4	Meat of bovine animals, fresh chilled or frozen (high quality) codes 0201.10.00 to 0201.30.00	02013000	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC4	Meat of bovine animals, fresh chilled or frozen (high quality) codes 0201.10.00 to 0201.30.00	02021000	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC4	Meat of bovine animals, fresh chilled or frozen (high quality) codes 0201.10.00 to 0201.30.00	02022010	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC4	Meat of bovine animals, fresh chilled or frozen (high quality) codes 0201.10.00 to 0201.30.00	02022030	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC4	Meat of bovine animals, fresh chilled or frozen (high quality) codes 0201.10.00 to 0201.30.00	02022050	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC4	Meat of bovine animals, fresh chilled or frozen (high quality) codes 0201.10.00 to 0201.30.00	02022090	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC4	Meat of bovine animals, fresh chilled or frozen (high quality) codes 0201.10.00 to 0201.30.00	02023010	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC4	Meat of bovine animals, fresh chilled or frozen	02023050	f	50%	50%

Type	TRQID	TRQDescription	TRQHSno	Type	Share of rent for importers	Share of rent for exporters
		(high quality) codes 0201.10.00 to 0201.30.00				
CA	EEC4	Meat of bovine animals, fresh chilled or frozen (high quality) codes 0201.10.00 to 0201.30.00	02023090	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC4	Meat of bovine animals, fresh chilled or frozen (high quality) codes 0201.10.00 to 0201.30.00	02061095	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC4	Meat of bovine animals, fresh chilled or frozen (high quality) codes 0201.10.00 to 0201.30.00	02062991	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC5	Meat of bovine animals, frozen (thick and thin skirt)	02022010	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC5	Meat of bovine animals, frozen (thick and thin skirt)	02022030	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC5	Meat of bovine animals, frozen (thick and thin skirt)	02022050	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC5	Meat of bovine animals, frozen (thick and thin skirt)	02022090	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC5	Meat of bovine animals, frozen (thick and thin skirt)	02023010	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC5	Meat of bovine animals, frozen (thick and thin skirt)	02023050	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC5	Meat of bovine animals, frozen (thick and thin skirt)	02023090	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC5	Meat of bovine animals, frozen (thick and thin skirt)	02062991	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC6	Boneless buffalo meat, frozen	02023090	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC7	Unseparated quarters or separated forquarters of bovine animals, frozen	02022030	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC7	Forquarters, whole or cut into a maximum of five pieces, each quarter being in a single block : compensated quarters in two blocks, one of which contains the forquarter, whole or cut into a maximum of five pieces, and the other, the hindquarter, excluding	02023010	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC7	Crop, chuck and blade and brisket	02023050	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC7	Other	02023090	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC7	Thick skirt and thin skirt, frozen	02062991	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC8	Edible offal (thin skirt (whole))	02062991	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC9	Live sheep and goats	01041030	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC9	Live sheep and goats	01041080	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC9	Live sheep and goats	01042090	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC10	Live sheep and goats	01041030	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC10	Live sheep and goats	01041080	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC10	Live sheep and goats	01042090	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC10	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen subject to particular provisions	02041000	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC10	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen subject to particular provisions	02042100	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC10	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen subject to particular provisions	02042210	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC10	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen subject to particular provisions	02042230	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC10	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen subject to particular provisions	02042270	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC10	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen subject to particular provisions	02042300	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC10	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen subject to particular provisions	02043000	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC10	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen subject to particular provisions	02044100	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC10	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen subject to particular provisions	02044210	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC10	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen subject to particular provisions	02044230	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC10	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen subject to particular provisions	02044270	f	50%	50%

Type	TRQID	TRQDescription	TRQHSno	Type	Share of rent for importers	Share of rent for exporters
CA	EEC10	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen subject to particular provisions	02044300	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC10	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen subject to particular provisions	02045011	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC10	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen subject to particular provisions	02045013	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC10	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen subject to particular provisions	02045015	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC10	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen subject to particular provisions	02045019	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC10	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen subject to particular provisions	02045031	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC10	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen subject to particular provisions	02045039	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC10	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen subject to particular provisions	02045051	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC10	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen subject to particular provisions	02045053	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC10	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen subject to particular provisions	02045055	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC10	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen subject to particular provisions	02045059	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC10	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen subject to particular provisions	02045071	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC11	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen	02041000	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC11	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen	02042100	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC11	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen	02042210	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC11	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen	02042230	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC11	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen	02042270	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC11	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen	02042300	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC11	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen	02043000	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC11	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen	02044100	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC11	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen	02044210	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC11	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen	02044230	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC11	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen	02044270	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC11	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen	02044300	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC11	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen	02045011	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC11	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen	02045013	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC11	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen	02045015	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC11	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen	02045019	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC11	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen	02045031	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC11	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen	02045039	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC11	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen	02045051	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC11	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen	02045053	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC11	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen	02045055	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC11	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen	02045059	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC11	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen	02045071	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC11	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen	02045079	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC12	Butter, at least six weak old, of a fat content by weight of not less than 80% but less than 82%, manufactured directly from milk or cream	04051011	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC12	Butter, at least six weak old, of a fat content by weight of not less than 80% but less than 82%, manufactured directly from milk or cream	04051019	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC13	Cheese for processing	04069001	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC14	Whole Cheddar cheeses (of the conventional flat cylindrical shape of a net weight of not less than 33 kg but not more than 44 kg and cheeses of the conventional flat cylindrical shape or cheeses in	04069021	f	50%	50%

Type	TRQID	TRQDescription	TRQHSno	Type	Share of rent for importers	Share of rent for exporters
		parallelepiped shape, of a weight of 10 kg or more) of				
CA	EEC15	Cheddar made from unpasteurised milk, of a fat content of 50 % or more, by weight, in dry mater, matured for at least nine months, of a free-at-frontier value per 100 kg/net ...	04069021	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC16	Cucumbers, fresh or chilled (1.11 to 15.5)	07070005	b	50%	50%
CA	EEC17	Manioc (casava)	07141010	g	50%	50%
CA	EEC17	Manioc (casava)	07141091	g	50%	50%
CA	EEC17	Manioc (casava)	07141099	g	50%	50%
CA	EEC18	Manioc (casava), other than pellets...	07141091	g	50%	50%
CA	EEC18	Manioc (casava), other than pellets...	07141099	g	50%	50%
CA	EEC18	Arrowroot, salep and similar roots and tubers with high starch content	07149011	g	50%	50%
CA	EEC18	Arrowroot, salep and similar roots and tubers with high starch content	07149019	g	50%	50%
CA	EEC19	Sweet potatoes other than for human consumption	07142090	e	50%	50%
CA	EEC20	Sweet potatoes other than for human consumption (for China)	07142090	g	50%	50%
CA	EEC21	Fresh bananas, other than plantains	08030019	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC22	High quality oranges February to April	08051010	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC22	High quality oranges February to April	08051030	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC22	High quality oranges	08051050	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC23	Minneolas	08052090	d	0%	100%
CA	EEC24	Lemons	08053010	d	0%	100%
CA	EEC25	Table grapes, fresh (21.7 to 31.10)	08061010	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC26	Apples, fresh (1.4 to 31.7)	08081020	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC26	Apples, fresh (1.4 to 31.7)	08081050	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC26	Apples, fresh (1.4 to 31.7)	08081090	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC27	Pears, fresh, other than peery pears in bulk (1.8 to 31.12)	08082050	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC28	Apricots, fresh (1.8 to 31.5)	08091000	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC29	Apricots, fresh (other than 1.8 to 31.5)	08091000	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC30	Cherries, fresh, other than sour cherries (21.5 to 15.7)	08092095	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC31	Maize	10059000	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC32	Grain sorghum	10070090	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC33	Broken rice, intended for the production of foodstuffs...	10064000	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC34	Millet	10082000	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC35	Manioc starch (manufacture of food preparations)	11081400	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC36	Manioc starch (manufacture of medicaments)	11081400	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC37	Cane or beet sugar	1701	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC38	Raw cane sugar, for refining	17011110	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC38	Raw cane sugar, for refining	17011190	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC38	Raw cane sugar, for refining	17011210	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC38	Raw cane sugar, for refining	17011290	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC38	Raw cane sugar, for refining	17019100	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC38	Raw cane sugar, for refining	17019950	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC39	Chemically pure fructose	17025000	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC40	Mushrooms of the genus Agaricus, prepared or preserved	20031020	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC40	Mushrooms of the genus Agaricus, prepared or preserved	20031030	f	50%	50%
CA	EEC40	Mushrooms of the genus Agaricus, provisionally preserved	07119040	f	50%	50%

Type	TRQID	TRQDescription	TRQHSno	Type	Share of rent for importers	Share of rent for exporters
CA	EEC41	Bran, sharps and other residues whether or not in the form of pellets derived from the sifting, milling or other working of cereals	23023010	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC41	Bran, sharps and other residues whether or not in the form of pellets derived from the sifting, milling or other working of cereals	23023090	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC41	Bran, sharps and other residues whether or not in the form of pellets derived from the sifting, milling or other working of cereals	23024010	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC41	Bran, sharps and other residues whether or not in the form of pellets derived from the sifting, milling or other working of cereals	23024090	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC42	Preparation consisting of a mixture of mlat sprouts and of barley screenings before the malting process (possibly including other seeds) with barley cleanings after the malting process, and containing, by weight, 15,5% or more of protein	23099031	b	50%	50%
CA	EEC42	Preparation consisting of a mixture of mlat sprouts and of barley screenings before the malting process (possibly including other seeds) with barley cleanings after the malting process, and containing, by weight, 15,5% or more of protein and not more tha	23099041	b	50%	50%
CA	EEC43	Preparation consisting of a mixture of mlat sprouts and of barley screenings before the malting process (possibly including other seeds) with barley cleanings after the malting process, and containing, by weight, 12,5% or more of protein	23099031	b	50%	50%
CA	EEC43	Preparation consisting of a mixture of mlat sprouts and of barley screenings before the malting process (possibly including other seeds) with barley cleanings after the malting process, and containing, by weight, 12,5% or more of protein and not more tha	23099041	b	50%	50%
CA	EEC44	Preparation of a kind used in animal feeding and other	23099031	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC44	Preparation of a kind used in animal feeding and other	23099041	a	100%	0%
CA	EEC44	Preparation of a kind used in animal feeding and other	23099051	a	100%	0%
NT	EEC45	Potatoes, fresh or chilled: new: (1.1 to 15.5)	07019051	a	100%	0%
NT	EEC46	Carrots and turnips, fresh or chilled	07061000	a	100%	0%
NT	EEC47	Other vegetables,... sweet peppers	07096010	a	100%	0%
NT	EEC48	Dried onions	07122000	b	50%	50%
NT	EEC49	Almonds, other than bitter	08021190	b	50%	50%
NT	EEC49	Almonds, other than bitter	08021290	b	50%	50%
NT	EEC50	Frozen concentrated orange juice, without added sugar, having a degree of concentration not exceeding 50° Brix, in containers of two litres or less, not containing blood orange concentrate	20091199	d	0%	100%
MA	EEC51	Boneless 'high quality' meat, fresh or chilled, answering the following definition : special or good-quality beef cuts obtained from exclusively pasture-grazed animals, aged between 22 and 24 months, having two permanent incisors and presenting a slaught	02013000	c	50%	50%
MA	EEC51	Boneless 'high quality' meat, fresh or chilled, answering the following definition : special or good-quality beef cuts obtained from exclusively pasture-grazed animals, aged between 22 and 24 months, having two permanent incisors and presenting a slaught	02061095	c	50%	50%
MA	EEC52	Boneless 'high quality' meat, fresh, chilled or frozen, answering the following definition : beef cuts obtained from steers (novilhos) or heifers (novilhas) aged between 20 and 24 months, witch have been exclusively pasture grazed, have lost	02013000	c	50%	50%

Type	TRQID	TRQDescription	TRQHSno	Type	Share of rent for importers	Share of rent for exporters
		their central				
MA	EEC52	Boneless 'high quality' meat, fresh, chilled or frozen, answering the following definition : beef cuts obtained from steers (novilhos) or heifers (novilhas) aged between 20 and 24 months,witch have been exclusively pasture grazed, have lost their central	02023090	c	50%	50%
MA	EEC52	Boneless 'high quality' meat, fresh, chilled or frozen, answering the following definition : beef cuts obtained from steers (novilhos) or heifers (novilhas) aged between 20 and 24 months,witch have been exclusively pasture grazed, have lost their central	02061095	c	50%	50%
MA	EEC52	Boneless 'high quality' meat, fresh, chilled or frozen, answering the following definition : beef cuts obtained from steers (novilhos) or heifers (novilhas) aged between 20 and 24 months,witch have been exclusively pasture grazed, have lost their central	02062991	c	50%	50%
MA	EEC53	Boneless 'high quality' meat, fresh, chilled or frozen, answering the following definition : special or good-quality beef cuts obtained from exclusively pasture-grazed animals, presenting a slaughther liveweight not exceeding 460 kg, reffered to as 'speci	02013000	c	50%	50%
MA	EEC53	Boneless 'high quality' meat, fresh, chilled or frozen, answering the following definition : special or good-quality beef cuts obtained from exclusively pasture-grazed animals, presenting a slaughther liveweight not exceeding 460 kg, reffered to as 'speci	02023090	c	50%	50%
MA	EEC53	Boneless 'high quality' meat, fresh, chilled or frozen, answering the following definition : special or good-quality beef cuts obtained from exclusively pasture-grazed animals, presenting a slaughther liveweight not exceeding 460 kg, reffered to as 'speci	02061095	c	50%	50%
MA	EEC53	Boneless 'high quality' meat, fresh, chilled or frozen, answering the following definition : special or good-quality beef cuts obtained from exclusively pasture-grazed animals, presenting a slaughther liveweight not exceeding 460 kg, reffered to as 'speci	02062991	c	50%	50%
MA	EEC54	Boneless 'high quality' meat, fresh, chilled or frozen, answering the following definition :selected chilled or frozen premium beef cuts derived from exclusively pasture-grazed bovine animals which do not have more than four 'permanet incisor teeth in wea	02012090	c	50%	50%
MA	EEC54	Boneless 'high quality' meat, fresh, chilled or frozen, answering the following definition :selected chilled or frozen premium beef cuts derived from exclusively pasture-grazed bovine animals which do not have more than four 'permanet incisor teeth in wea	02023000	c	50%	50%
MA	EEC54	Boneless 'high quality' meat, fresh, chilled or frozen, answering the following definition :selected chilled or frozen premium beef cuts derived from exclusively pasture-grazed bovine animals which do not have more than four 'permanet incisor teeth in wea	02022090	c	50%	50%
MA	EEC54	Boneless 'high quality' meat, fresh, chilled or frozen, answering the following definition :selected chilled or frozen premium beef cuts derived from exclusively pasture-grazed bovine animals which do not have more than four 'permanet incisor teeth in wea	02023010	c	50%	50%
MA	EEC54	Boneless 'high quality' meat, fresh, chilled or frozen, answering the following definition :selected	02023050	c	50%	50%

Type	TRQID	TRQDescription	TRQHSno	Type	Share of rent for importers	Share of rent for exporters
		chilled or frozen premium beef cuts derived from exclusively pasture-grazed bovine animals which do not have more than four 'permanet incisor teeth in wea				
MA	EEC54	Boneless 'high quality' meat, fresh, chilled or frozen, answering the following definition :selected chilled or frozen premium beef cuts derived from exclusively pasture-grazed bovine animals which do not have more than four 'permanet incisor teeth in wea	02023090	c	50%	50%
MA	EEC54	Boneless 'high quality' meat, fresh, chilled or frozen, answering the following definition :selected chilled or frozen premium beef cuts derived from exclusively pasture-grazed bovine animals which do not have more than four 'permanet incisor teeth in wea	02061095	c	50%	50%
MA	EEC54	Boneless 'high quality' meat, fresh, chilled or frozen, answering the following definition :selected chilled or frozen premium beef cuts derived from exclusively pasture-grazed bovine animals which do not have more than four 'permanet incisor teeth in wea	02062991	c	50%	50%
MA	EEC55	Carcases and half carcasses of domestic swine, fresh, chilled or frozen	02031110	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC55	Carcases and half carcasses of domestic swine, fresh, chilled or frozen	02032110	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC56	- Cuts of domestic swine, fresh, (...excluding tenderloin...)	02031211	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC56	- Cuts of domestic swine, fresh, (...excluding tenderloin...)	02031219	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC56	- Cuts of domestic swine, fresh, (...excluding tenderloin...)	02031911	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC56	- Cuts of domestic swine, fresh, (...excluding tenderloin...)	02031913	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC56	- Cuts of domestic swine, fresh, (...excluding tenderloin...)	02031915	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC56	- Cuts of domestic swine, fresh, (...excluding tenderloin...)	02031955	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC56	- Cuts of domestic swine, fresh, (...excluding tenderloin...)	02031959	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC56	- Cuts of domestic swine, fresh, (...excluding tenderloin...)	02032211	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC56	- Cuts of domestic swine, fresh, (...excluding tenderloin...)	02032219	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC56	- Cuts of domestic swine, fresh, (...excluding tenderloin...)	02032911	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC56	- Cuts of domestic swine, fresh, (...excluding tenderloin...)	02032913	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC56	- Cuts of domestic swine, fresh, (...excluding tenderloin...)	02032915	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC56	- Cuts of domestic swine, fresh, (...excluding tenderloin...)	02032959	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC56	- Cuts of domestic swine, fresh, (...excluding tenderloin...)	02032955	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC57	Loins of domestic swine and cutshereof with bone in, fresh or chilled	02031913	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC57	Bellies (streaky) of domestic swine and cuts thereof, frozen	02032915	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC58	Boneless loins and hams of domestic swine, fresh, chilled or frozen	02031955	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC58	Boneless loins and hams of domestic swine, fresh, chilled or frozen	02032955	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC59	Tenderloins of domestic swine, fresh, chilled or frozen fresh or chilled	02031955	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC59	Tenderloins of domestic swine, fresh, chilled or frozen fresh or chilled	02032955	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC60	Sausages, dry or for spreading, uncooked	16010091	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC60	other	16010099	a	100%	0%

Type	TRQID	TRQDescription	TRQHSno	Type	Share of rent for importers	Share of rent for exporters
MA	EEC61	Preserved meat of domestic swine	16024110	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC61	Preserved meat of domestic swine	16024210	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC61	Preserved meat of domestic swine	16024911	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC61	Preserved meat of domestic swine	16024913	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC61	Preserved meat of domestic swine	16024915	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC61	Preserved meat of domestic swine	16024919	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC61	Preserved meat of domestic swine	16024930	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC61	Preserved meat of domestic swine	16024950	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC62	Chicken carcasses, fresh, chilled or frozen	02071110	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC62	Chicken carcasses, fresh, chilled or frozen	02071130	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC62	Chicken carcasses, fresh, chilled or frozen	02071190	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC62	Chicken carcasses, fresh, chilled or frozen	02071210	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC62	Chicken carcasses, fresh, chilled or frozen	02071290	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC63	Chicken cuts, fresh, chilled or frozen	02071310	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC63	Chicken cuts, fresh, chilled or frozen	02071320	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC63	Chicken cuts, fresh, chilled or frozen	02071330	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC63	Chicken cuts, fresh, chilled or frozen	02071340	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC63	Chicken cuts, fresh, chilled or frozen	02071350	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC63	Chicken cuts, fresh, chilled or frozen	02071360	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC63	Chicken cuts, fresh, chilled or frozen	02071370	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC63	Chicken cuts, fresh, chilled or frozen	02071420	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC63	Chicken cuts, fresh, chilled or frozen	02071430	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC63	Chicken cuts, fresh, chilled or frozen	02071440	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC63	Chicken cuts, fresh, chilled or frozen	02071460	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC64	Cuts of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, frozen	02071410	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC64	Cuts of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, frozen	02071450	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC64	Cuts of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, frozen	02071470	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC65	Boneless cuts of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, frozen	02071410	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC66	Turkey meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	02072410	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC66	Turkey meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	02072490	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC66	Turkey meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	02072510	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC66	Turkey meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	02072590	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC66	Turkey meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	02072610	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC66	Turkey meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	02072620	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC66	Turkey meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	02072630	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC66	Turkey meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	02072640	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC66	Turkey meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	02072650	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC66	Turkey meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	02072660	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC66	Turkey meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	02072670	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC66	Turkey meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	02072680	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC66	Turkey meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	02072730	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC66	Turkey meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	02072740	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC66	Turkey meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	02072750	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC66	Turkey meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	02072760	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC66	Turkey meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	02072770	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC67	Cuts of turkeys, frozen (boneless, halves or quarters, other)	02072710	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC67	Cuts of turkeys, frozen (boneless, halves or quarters, other)	02072720	a	100%	0%

Type	TRQID	TRQDescription	TRQHSno	Type	Share of rent for importers	Share of rent for exporters
MA	EEC67	Cuts of turkeys, frozen (boneless, halves or quarters, other)	02072780	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC68	Poultry eggs for consumption, in shell	04070030	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC69	Eggs yolks and bird eggs not in shell	04081180	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC69	Eggs yolks and bird eggs not in shell	04081981	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC69	Eggs yolks and bird eggs not in shell	04081989	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC69	Birds' eggs, not in shell	04089180	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC69	Birds' eggs, not in shell	04089980	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC70	Egg albumin	35021190	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC70	Egg albumin	35021990	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC71	Skimmed milk powder	04021019	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC72	Butter	04051011	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC72	Butter	04051019	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC72	Butter	04051030	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC72	Butter	04051050	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC72	Butter	04051090	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC72	Butter	04059010	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC72	Butter	04059090	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC73	Processed Emmentaler	04063010	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC73	Emmentaler	04069013	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC74	Processed Gruyere	04063010	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC74	Gruyere, Sbrinz	04069015	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC75	Cheddar	04069021	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC76	Cheese for processing	04069001	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC77	Pizza cheese, frozen, cut into pieces each weighing not more than 1g, in containers with a net content of 5 kg or more, of a water content, by weight, in the dry matter of 38% or more	04061020	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC77	Pizza cheese, frozen, cut into pieces each weighing not more than 1g, in containers with a net content of 5 kg or more, of a water content, by weight, in the dry matter of 38% or more	04061080	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Fresh cheese including whey cheese, ans curd, other than pizza cheese	04061020	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Fresh cheese including whey cheese, ans curd, other than pizza cheese	04061080	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Other grated or powdered cheese	04062090	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Other processed cheese	04063031	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Other processed cheese	04063039	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Other processed cheese	04063090	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Blue-veined cheese	04064010	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Blue-veined cheese	04064050	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Blue-veined cheese	04064090	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Bergkäse and Appenzell	04069017	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Fromage fribourgeois, vacherin Mont d'or and Tête de moine	04069018	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Edam	04069023	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Tilsit	04069025	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Butterkäse	04069027	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Kashkaval	04069029	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Feta	04069031	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Feta	04069033	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Kefalotyri	04069035	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Kefalotyri	04069037	a	100%	0%

Type	TRQID	TRQDescription	TRQHSno	Type	Share of rent for importers	Share of rent for exporters
MA	EEC78	Jarlsberg	04069039	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Cheese of sheep's milk or buffalo milk	04069050	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Grana Padano, Parmigiano Reggiano	04069061	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Fiore Sardo, Pecorino	04069063	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Other	04069069	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Provolone	04069073	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Asiago, Caciocavallo, Montasio, Ragusano	04069075	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Danbo, Fontal, Fontina, Fynbo, Havati, Maribo, Samsø	04069076	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Gouda	04069078	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Esrom, Italico, Kernhem, Saint Nectaire, Saint Paulin, Taleggio	04069079	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Cantal, Cheshire, Wensleydale, Lancashire, Double Gloucester, Blarney, Colby, Monterey	04069081	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Camembert	04069082	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Brie	04069084	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Kefalograviera, Kasserì	04069085	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Exceeding 47% but not exceeding 52%	04069086	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Exceeding 52% but not exceeding 62%	04069087	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Exceeding 62% but not exceeding 72%	04069088	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Exceeding 72%	04069093	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC78	Other	04069099	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC79	Durum wheat (with a minimum vitreous kernel content of 73%)	10011000	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC79	Quality wheat	10019099	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC80	Durum wheat (with a minimum vitreous kernel content of 73%)	10011000	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC81	Oats having the following specifications : a minimum test weight of 55 kg per hl, a maximum moisture of 12%, a maximum admixture (e.g. foreign seeds) of 2%	10040000	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC82	Maize	10059000	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC83	Husked (brown) rice CODES 1006.30.21 to 1006.30.98	100620	e	50%	50%
MA	EEC84	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice CODES 1006.20.11 to 1006.30.98	100630	e	50%	50%
MA	EEC85	Worked oats, other than kibbled	11042298	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC86	Grape juice (including grape must) : of a density exceeding 1,33g/cm ³ at 20°C : of a value not exceeding 22eCU per 100kg net weight	20096011	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC86	Other, of a density not exceeding 18 ECU/100kg net weight	20096019	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC86	Concentrated, of a value exceeding 18 ECU:100kg net weight	20096051	a	100%	0%
MA	EEC86	Other	20096090	a	100%	0%

Table 10. Value of rent accruing to developing countries on EU TRQ trade, average 1997-99, mECU

Rent (allocated)	Live animals and meat	Dairy	Fruit, vegetables and nuts	Cereals and milling products	Sugar	Other processed foods	Total
Total LDC non ACP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3

Total LDC ACP	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	17.0	0.0	17.5
Total ACP non LDC	16.7	0.2	0.0	0.7	190.6	0.0	208.2
Total non LDC Asia	0.1	0.0	0.1	7.7	4.1	0.0	12.0
Total non LDC Latin America	57.7	0.3	740.3	2.9	39.9	0.0	841.1
Total non LDC Maghreb, Middle East	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
Total developing countries	74.6	1.0	740.6	11.6	251.9	0.0	1,079.7
Total developed or in transition countries	18.7	55.9	5.3	6.8	5.7	0.0	92.5
Total	93.3	56.9	745.9	18.4	257.7	0.0	1,172.2

Table 11. Average export prices, \$/t, average 1997-1999

	Live animals and meat (1)	Dairy	Fruit, vegetables and nuts	Cereals and milling products	Sugar	Other processed foods
LDC non ACP	6,080	1,215	362	175	362	81
LDC ACP	2,177	1,066	462	166	364	74
ACP non LDC	2,451	1,170	506	173	371	238
non LDC Asia	1,886	1,201	271	254	249	500
non LDC Latin America	1,806	1,417	339	138	214	514
non LDC Maghreb, Middle East	1,745	1,415	379	268	269	1,045
Total developing countries	1,857	1,330	343	197	243	471
Developed or in transition countries	1,630	1,632	532	136	287	538
World	1,836	1,514	443	157	287	667

Note: Live animals are not taken into account because prices are not in the same unit : \$/head instead of \$:t

Source: FAOSTAT

