



**Committee on Agriculture
Special Session
Sub-Committee on Cotton**

COTTON

BACKGROUND PAPER BY THE SECRETARIAT¹

Revision

1. The Ministerial Decision on Cotton of 7 December 2013 (document WT/MIN(13)/41 and WT/L/916) adopted by Ministers at the 9th WTO Ministerial Conference in Bali states, *inter alia* that:

"5. In this context, we therefore undertake to enhance transparency and monitoring in relation to the trade-related aspects of cotton. To this end, we agree to hold a dedicated discussion on a bi-annual basis in the context of the Committee on Agriculture in Special Session to examine relevant trade-related developments across the three pillars of Market Access, Domestic Support and Export Competition in relation to cotton.

6. The dedicated discussions shall be undertaken on the basis of factual information and data compiled by the WTO Secretariat from Members' notifications, complemented, as appropriate, by relevant information provided by Members to the WTO Secretariat.

7. The dedicated discussions shall in particular consider all forms of export subsidies for cotton and all export measures with equivalent effect, domestic support for cotton and tariff measures and non-tariff measures applied to cotton exports from LDCs in markets of interest to them."

2. As a result, four dedicated discussions on cotton were held in 2014 and 2015².
3. The Ministerial Decision on Cotton of 19 December 2015 (document WT/MIN(15)/46 and WT/L/981) adopted by Ministers at the 10th WTO Ministerial Conference in Nairobi states, *inter alia* that:

"14. We undertake to continue holding Dedicated Discussions on cotton on a bi-annual basis, as indicated in paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of the Bali Ministerial Decision on Cotton (WT/MIN(13)/41 and WT/L/916), including in particular to examine relevant trade-related developments across the three pillars of Market Access, Domestic Support, and Export Competition in relation to cotton.

15. We undertake to regularly monitor the implementation by Members of paragraphs 2 to 4 during these Dedicated Discussions on cotton, based on relevant Members' notifications to the WTO, complemented as necessary by Members' replies to specific requests for information from the WTO Secretariat."

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 and obligations under the WTO. It has been prepared for information only and is not intended to provide any authoritative or official legal interpretation of the provisions of the WTO Agreements in general or in relation to any measure listed in this document.

² June 2014, November 2014, July 2015 and November 2015.

4. The Nairobi Ministerial Decision on Cotton also states that:

"6. The Dedicated Discussions on cotton referred to in paragraph 14 of this Decision shall continue to address the following specific elements, based on factual information and data compiled by the WTO Secretariat from Members' notifications, complemented, as appropriate, by relevant information provided by Members to the WTO Secretariat:

- (a) identification and examination of market access barriers, including tariff and non-tariff barriers for the entry of cotton produced and exported by cotton-producing LDCs;*
- (b) reviews of market access improvements and of any market access measures undertaken by Members, including the identification of access barriers to cotton produced and exported by cotton-producing LDCs in markets of interest to them; and*
- (c) examination of possible additional measures for progressive and predictable improvements in market access, in particular the elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers to cotton produced and exported by cotton-producing LDCs."*

5. The fifth, sixth and seventh dedicated discussions on cotton were held on 1 July 2016, 23 November 2016, and 24 July 2017 respectively.
6. As requested by the Nairobi Ministerial Decision, and based on the approach resulting from the Bali Ministerial Decision, the WTO Secretariat has prepared, in advance of the eighth dedicated discussion on cotton, a revised compilation of factual information and data available from Members' notifications and other submissions, on Market Access, Domestic Support and Export Competition in relation to cotton, received up to 15 October 2017.
7. Further to Members' requests at the second dedicated discussion, this revised background paper also includes (i) Members' responses to the questionnaire on cotton policy developments circulated on 10 October 2017; and (ii) relevant information on cotton markets and policies from Trade Policy Review reports circulated up to 15 October 2017, for the 32 Members identified in paragraphs 12 and 13 of this paper.³
8. The paper is organized in three parts, namely:
 - Export Subsidies⁴;
 - Domestic Support; and
 - Market Access.
9. The factual information and data contained in this paper have been compiled from:
 - Members' schedules and notifications in the Market Access (MA), Domestic Support (DS) and Export Subsidies (ES) series under the Committee on Agriculture;
 - Tariff data available in the WTO Integrated Database (IDB) and Consolidated Tariff Schedules Database (CTS); as well as
 - Non-tariff measures available in the WTO Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal (I-TIP) Goods Database.
10. The specific sources of information for each of the areas covered are described under the relevant parts of the paper.
11. With regards to Export Subsidies and Domestic Support (Part one and two of the paper), factual information and data were collected for all WTO Members with relevant commitments or who have reported measures benefitting cotton in their relevant notifications.

³ This information is presented in Annexes 4 and 5.

⁴ With regards to the disciplines and commitments contained in the Ministerial Decision on Export Competition (WT/MIN(15)/45-WT/L/980 adopted on 19 December 2015), referred to in paragraph 9 of the Nairobi Ministerial Decision on Cotton, Members can also refer to the Secretariat background paper on export subsidies, export credits and export credit guarantees or insurance programmes, international food aid, and agricultural exporting STEs (document G/AG/W/125/Rev.7, G/AG/W/125/Rev.7/Add.1, G/AG/W/125/Rev.7/Add.2, G/AG/W/125/Rev.7/Add.3 and G/AG/W/125/Rev.7/Add.4 dated 27 September 2017).

12. With regards to Market Access (Part three of the paper), and based on previous practice, the list of markets of interest to LDCs was established by collecting market access data for WTO Members that are either: (i) classified as developed economies for the purpose of the WTO Secretariat note on the "Participation of Developing Economies in the Global Trading System"⁵; (ii) amongst the top 20 cotton importing countries in quantity for the period 2010-2012; or (iii) amongst the top 20 cotton importing countries in quantity from LDCs for the period 2010-2012.⁶
13. As a result, market access data are provided, in accordance with the Bali and Nairobi Ministerial Decisions on Cotton, for the following 32 Members:⁷ Australia; Bahrain, Kingdom of; Bangladesh; Brazil; Canada; China; Colombia; Egypt; the European Union; Hong Kong, China; Iceland; India; Indonesia; Japan; Kenya; Korea, Republic of; Malaysia; Mauritius; Mexico; Morocco; New Zealand; Norway; Pakistan; Peru; Russian Federation; South Africa; Switzerland; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; Turkey; the United States of America and Viet Nam.
14. Unless otherwise indicated, the term "cotton" in this paper refers to the products covered by the Harmonized System nomenclature (HS) headings 52.01, 52.02 and 52.03.

⁵ Document WT/COMTD/W/212, Appendix 7 with the European Union counted as one and Switzerland and Liechtenstein also counted as one.

⁶ The top 20 cotton importing countries were identified using COMTRADE data processed by the WTO Secretariat, and supplemented by data from the International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC).

⁷ In the absence of significant change in the list of Members when using the period 2013-2014, the list used in document TN/AG/GEN/34 has been kept unchanged for the sake of comparability.

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1 EXPORT SUBSIDIES

1.1. Part One provides information on the use of export subsidies for cotton by Members. It is divided into two sections:

- Section 1.1 provides information on export subsidy reduction commitments, both in terms of budgetary outlay and quantity; and
- Section 1.2 provides information on notified export subsidy budgetary outlays and quantities.

1.2. As noted earlier, with regards to the disciplines and commitments contained in the Nairobi Ministerial Decision on Export Competition (WT/MIN(15)/45-WT/L/980 adopted on 19 December 2015) referred to in paragraph 9 of the Nairobi Ministerial Decision on Cotton, Members can also refer to the Secretariat background paper on export subsidies, export credits and export credit guarantees or insurance programmes, international food aid, and agricultural exporting STEs (documents G/AG/W/125/Rev.7, G/AG/W/125/Rev.7/Add.1, G/AG/W/125/Rev.7/Add.2, G/AG/W/125/Rev.7/Add.3, G/AG/W/125/Rev.7/Add.4 dated 27 September 2017). It can be noted in that regard that: (i) China listed in its reply to the questionnaire on export competition circulated to WTO Members on 31 October 2016, four agricultural exporting State Trading Enterprises for cotton; and (ii) the United States and Japan respectively identified in their latest replies cotton and HS5202-5203 in the list of products covered by their export financing programmes.

1.1 EXPORT SUBSIDY COMMITMENTS

1.3. This section lists export subsidy reduction commitments for cotton by Member and by implementation year⁸, as specified in Members' schedules. The tables show, for each Member concerned, the annual and final bound export subsidy budgetary outlay and quantity commitments. The following column headings are used:

XSID	The number identifying export subsidy commitments for each Member in the CTS, in the same sequential order as scheduled. The seven-character code is comprised of the three-letter WTO Member code, followed by "X" for "export subsidy", followed by the three-digit sequential identifier;
Product	The product or group of products as specified in the Member's schedule ⁹ ;
Tariff Line(s)	The tariff item number(s) as specified in the Member's schedule reproduced in the CTS using the HS 2002 nomenclature; and
1995...	Budgetary outlay and quantity commitments for each implementation year.

1.4. For each Member, the currency/quantity unit and the type of year (i.e. calendar, financial, fiscal or marketing year) are indicated as specified in that Member's schedule.

⁸ Throughout this paper, the term "implementation year" refers to the relevant calendar, financial, fiscal or marketing year as specified by individual Members.

⁹ In original language only.

1.1.1 Bound export subsidy commitments for cotton

Brazil

Budgetary outlays commitments in USD

XSID	Product	Tariff Line(s)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
BRAX013	Cotton	520100	208,534.1	203,406.2	198,278.3	193,150.4	188,022.6	182,894.7	177,766.8	172,638.9	167,511.0	162,383.1

Quantity commitments in tonnes

XSID	Product	Tariff Line(s)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
BRAX013	Cotton	520100	3,670.9	3,618.8	3,566.6	3,514.5	3,462.4	3,410.3	3,358.1	3,306.0	3,253.9	3,201.8

Colombia

Budgetary outlays commitments in USD

XSID	Product	Tariff Line(s)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
COLX018	ALGODON	5201, 5202, 5203	71,394,099	71,394,099	69,438,096	67,482,094	65,526,091	63,570,088	61,614,085	59,658,083	57,702,080	55,746,077

Quantity commitments in tonnes

XSID	Product	Tariff Line(s)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
COLX018	ALGODON	5201, 5202, 5203	38,588	38,588	37,978	37,368	36,759	36,149	35,539	34,929	34,320	33,710

Israel

Budgetary outlays commitments in thousand USD

XSID	Product	Tariff Line(s)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
ISRX006	Cotton		9,410	9,179	8,948	8,716	8,485	8,253	8,022	7,791	7,559	7,328

Quantity commitments in thousand tonnes

XSID	Product	Tariff Line(s)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
ISRX006	Cotton		47.1	46.4	45.8	45.1	44.4	43.8	43.1	42.4	41.8	41.1

South Africa

Budgetary outlays commitments in rand (calendar year)

XSID	Product	Tariff Line(s)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ZAFX062	Cotton	5201, 5202, 5203	4,157,081	3,891,736	3,626,390	3,361,045	3,095,699	2,830,353

Quantity commitments in tonne equivalent (calendar year)

XSID	Product	Tariff Line(s)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ZAFX062	Cotton	5201, 5202, 5203	4,600	4,433	4,266	4,100	3,933	3,766

1.2 NOTIFIED EXPORT SUBSIDIES

1.5. This section lists export subsidies for cotton notified by Members in Table ES:1 as well as export subsidies for cotton notified in Supporting Tables ES:2 by developing country Members who have taken recourse to Article 9.4 of the Agreement on Agriculture. This section includes notifications circulated by the Secretariat up to 15 October 2017.

1.6. The following column headings are used:

XSID The number identifying export subsidy commitments for each Member in the CTS, in the same sequential order as scheduled. The seven-character code is comprised of the three-letter WTO Member code, followed by "X" for "export subsidy", and by the three-digit sequential identifier. A blank indicates that no export subsidy reduction commitments are scheduled for the product in question;

Product The product or group of products as specified in the Member's schedule¹⁰ or in the Member's notification; and

1995... The notified budgetary outlay or quantity for each implementation year from 1995 up to the latest implementation year as indicated in the Member's most recent Table ES:1 notification. A blank indicates that no notification has been received for the year in question or that, for Members without scheduled export subsidy commitments for cotton, the notification does not mention cotton.

1.7. For each Member, the currency/quantity unit and the type of year (i.e. calendar, financial, fiscal or marketing year) are indicated as specified in that Member's schedule or in the Member's notification.

¹⁰ In original language only.

South Africa

Notified budgetary outlays in rand (calendar year)

XSID	Product	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
ZAFX062	Cotton	5,654 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notified quantities in tonnes (calendar year)

XSID	Product	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
ZAFX062	Cotton	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

United States of America

Notified budgetary outlays in thousand USD (fiscal year beginning 1 October-30 September)

XSID	Product	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Upland Cotton ³									203,595.4 ¹	276,500.0 ¹	266,943.5 ¹	9,353.0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notified quantities in thousand tonnes (1 July-30 June)

XSID	Product	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Upland Cotton ³									2,357.4	2,412.6	3,641.5	1,291.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1 Direct export subsidies (as indicated in Supporting Table ES:1).

2 Producer financed subsidies (as indicated in Supporting Table ES:1).

3 For U.S. notifications covering the implementation years 2003-2005, the following footnote was included: "The panel and Appellate Body reports in the dispute United States – Subsidies on Upland Cotton (DS267) found that certain payments to exporters under the Upland Cotton Domestic Marketing Certificate Program constituted export subsidies within the meaning of the Agreement on Agriculture. On 8 February 2006, the United States enacted legislation to repeal the programme at the end of the 2005 marketing year (i.e., 31 July 2006). Quantity and budgetary data are based on when payments were made." For U.S. notifications covering the implementation years 2006-2013, the following footnote was included: "The panel and Appellate Body reports in the dispute United States – Subsidies on Upland Cotton (DS267) found that certain payments to exporters under the Upland Cotton Domestic Marketing Certificate Program constituted export subsidies within the meaning of the Agreement on Agriculture. On 8 February 2006, the United States enacted legislation to repeal the program at the end of the 2005 marketing year (i.e., 31 July 2006). All cotton under the program was shipped by 31 July 2006; quantity and budgetary data are based on when payments were made."

1.2.2 Notified budgetary outlays and quantities for cotton (Supporting Table ES:2)

India

Notified budgetary outlays in million USD (marketing year)

XSID	Product	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Raw cotton (Full pressed bales)										0.089 ¹	1.21 ¹				

Notified quantities in tonnes (marketing year)

XSID	Product	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Raw cotton (Full pressed bales)										2,542	40,392				

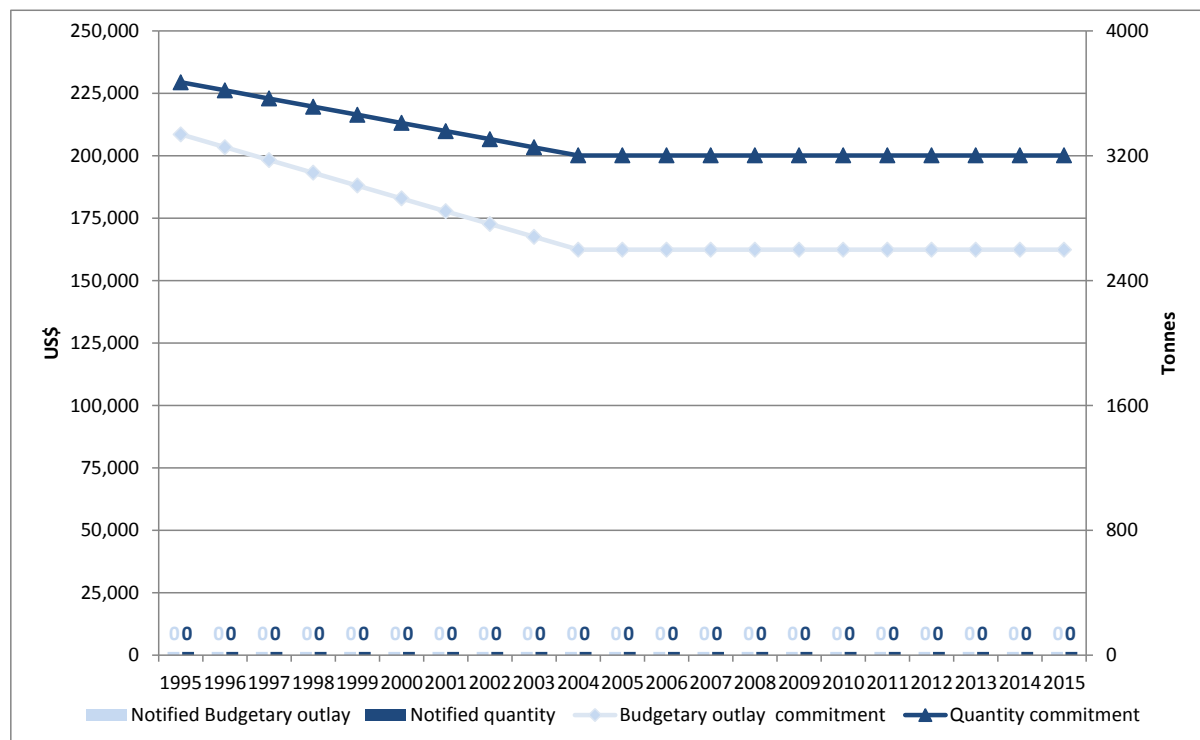
1 International Air Freight Assistance in terms of Article 9.1 (d) (as indicated in the footnote in India's Supporting Table ES:2 for implementation years 2004 and 2005).

Charts on scheduled and notified export subsidy budgetary outlays and quantities¹¹

1.8. Based on the information presented in sections 1.1 and 1.2 above, the charts in this section show, by Member and by year, the export subsidy budgetary outlays and quantities notified in Table ES:1 and Supporting Tables ES:2, and the corresponding commitment levels where they exist.

1.9. In all charts, export subsidy budgetary outlays notified and budgetary outlay commitments are plotted on the left axis and export subsidy quantities notified and quantity commitments are plotted on the right axis.

Chart 1.1: Brazil



¹¹ Chart 34 of the Secretariat background document G/AG/W/125/Rev.6 shows the sum of the export subsidy budgetary outlays notified (Table ES:1) and scheduled by all Members for cotton, for the period 1995-2015.

Chart 1.2: Colombia

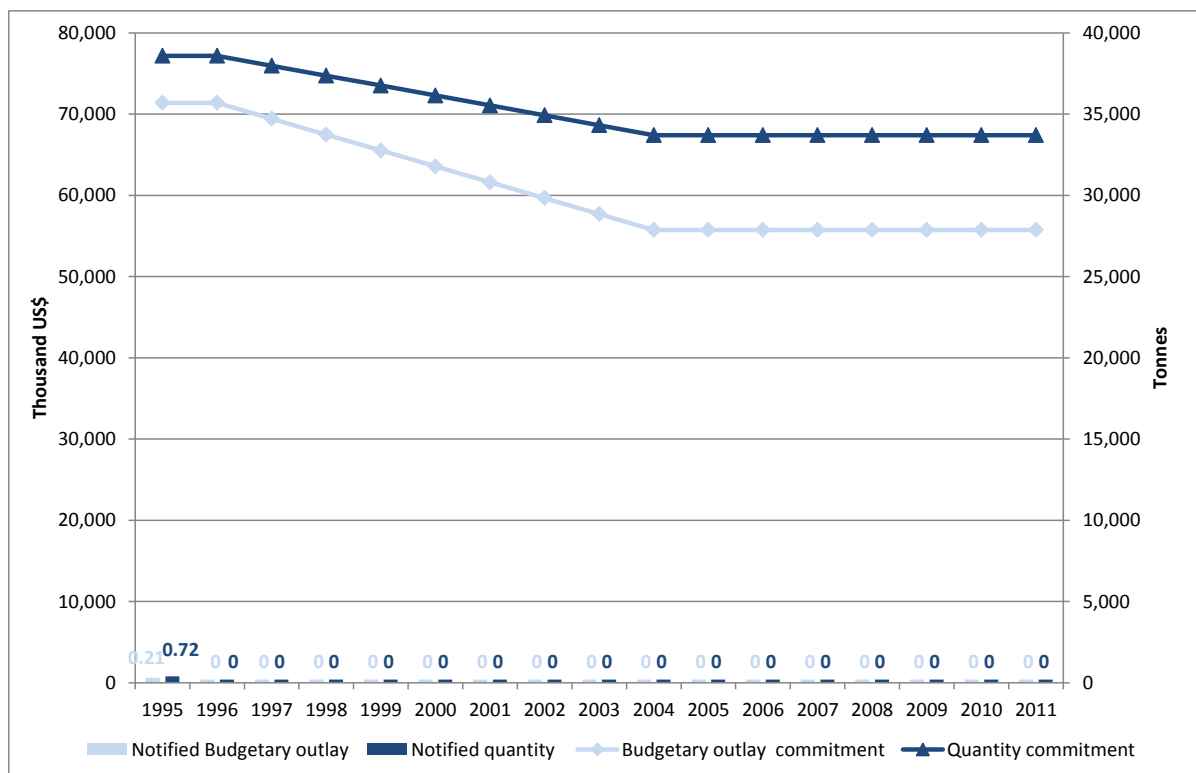


Chart 1.3: Israel

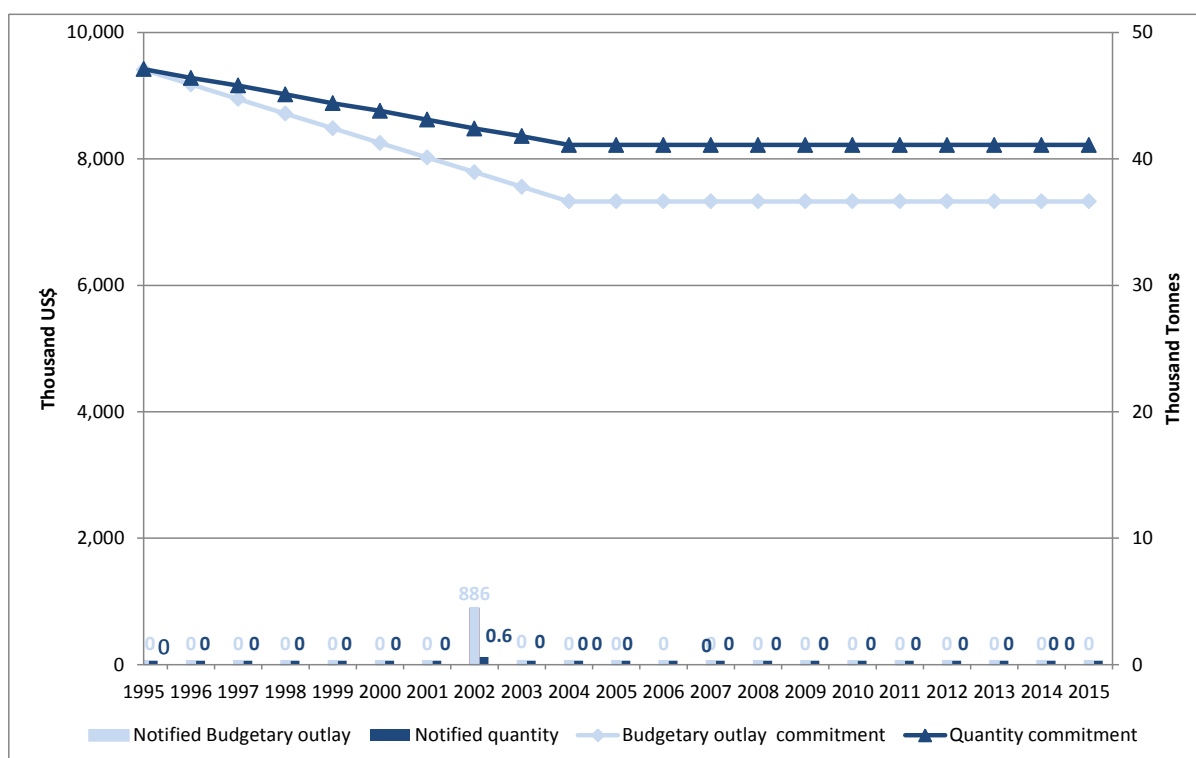


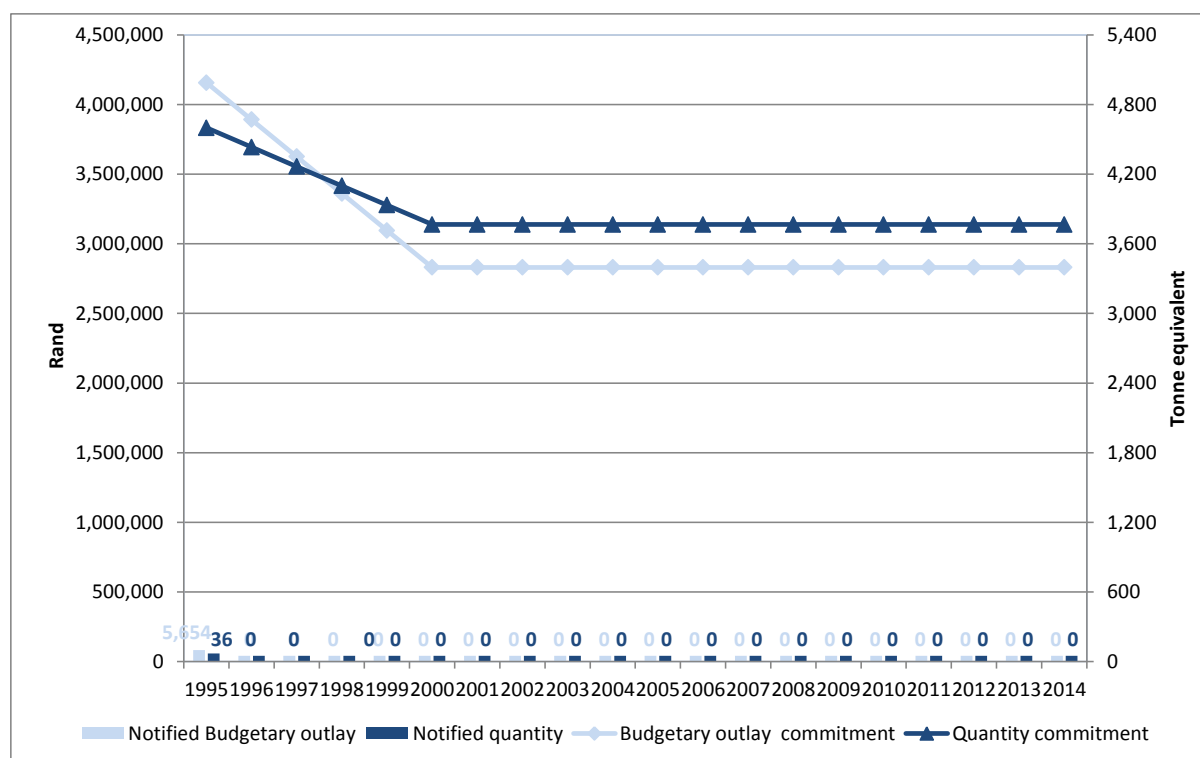
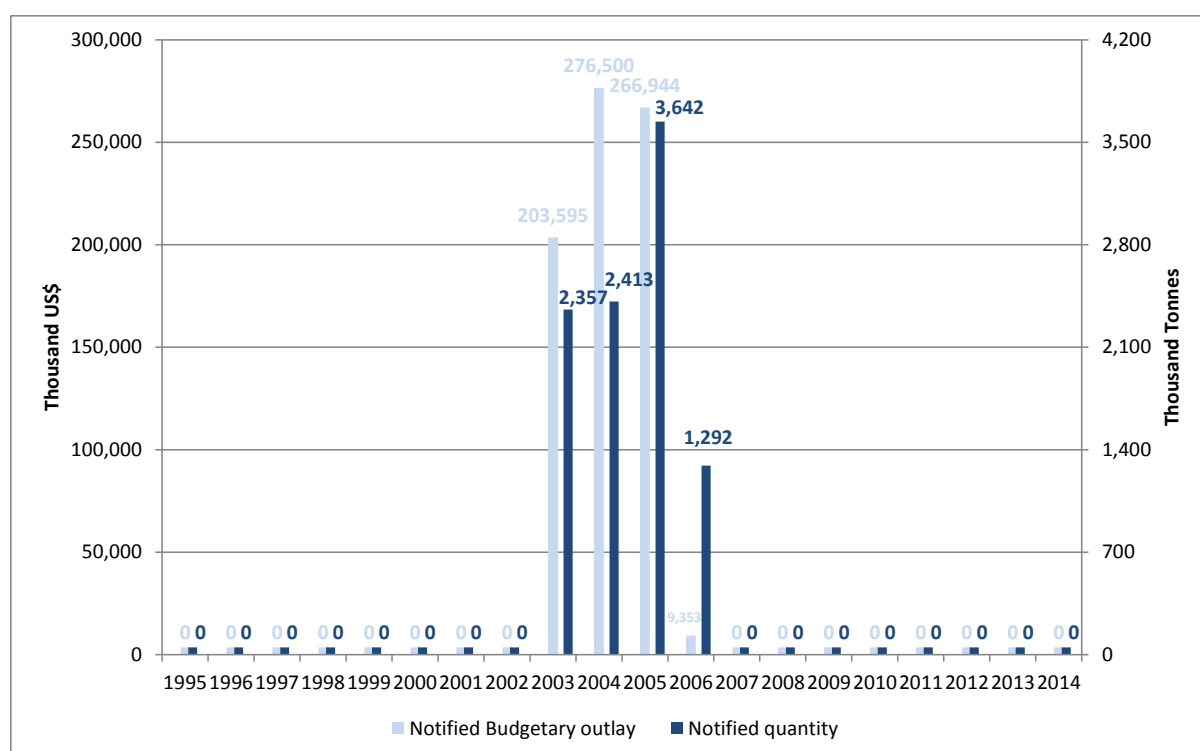
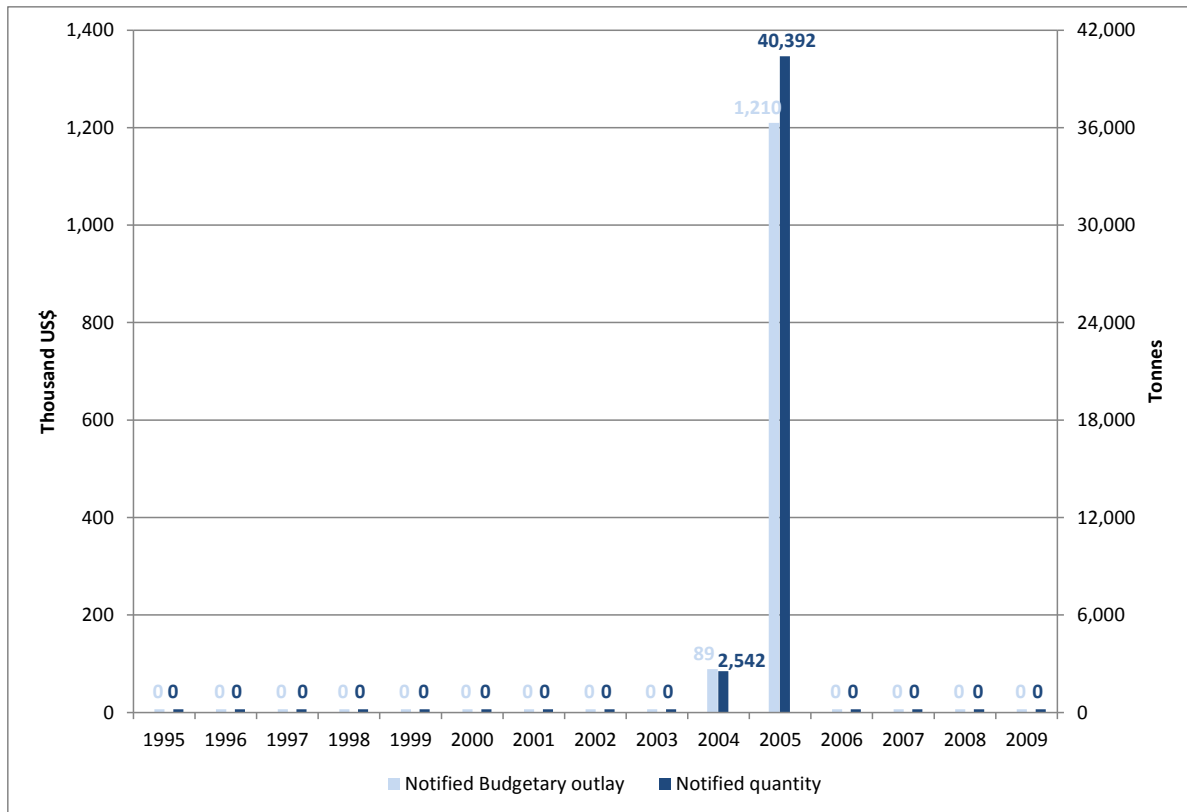
Chart 1.4: South Africa**Chart 1.5: United States of America**

Chart 1.6: India

2 DOMESTIC SUPPORT

2.1. Part Two provides information on the use of domestic support measures in favour of cotton based on Table DS:1 notifications circulated by the Secretariat up to 15 October 2017. It is divided into two sections:

- Section 2.1 provides information on product-specific Aggregate Measurement of Support¹² as notified in Supporting Tables DS:4 to DS:8. The section also includes, further to Members' requests at the third dedicated discussion, a table which provides, for each Member listed in Section 2.1, the level of product-specific AMS for cotton, together with the current Total AMS and the value of production for cotton (if available) for the most recent available year of notification; and
- Section 2.2 provides information on direct payments in accordance with Article 6.5 as notified in Supporting Table DS:3.

2.1 PRODUCT SPECIFIC AGGREGATE MEASUREMENT OF SUPPORT

2.2. This section details the level of product-specific AMS for cotton by Member and by implementation year.

2.3. The levels of the various domestic support categories that compose the product-specific support for cotton used in the AMS calculation are also listed. The different categories are the following:

- market price support (Supporting Table DS:5);
- non-exempt direct payments (Supporting Table DS:6);
- other product-specific support (Supporting Table DS:7); and
- product-specific support calculated using the Equivalent Measurement of Support (EMS) methodology (Supporting Table DS:8).

2.4. For each Member, the implementation years are those indicated in the Member's Table DS:1 notifications, and the notified currency unit is indicated in brackets.

Symbols used

Product-specific AMS figures in italic and underlined represent support notified as *de minimis*.

A blank indicates the absence of a notification for the year in question.

"0" indicates that the Member notified zero support or that the Member has not notified any support for the support category concerned.

Figures in brackets represent negative support.

¹² Also referred to as product-specific AMS. Throughout this paper, this term also includes the product-specific Equivalent Measurement of Support calculated according to Annex 4 of the Agreement on Agriculture.

2.1.1 Product-specific AMS notified for cotton¹³

Brazil

(Thousand USD)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Market price support	33,860.69	40.9	6.1	9,893.1	(4,873.8)	(4,884.1)	(20,445.5)	(350.5)	0
Non-exempt direct payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other product-specific support	12,585.78	12,710.4	10,278.2	45,531.0	35,080.3	55,307.7	52,105.9	27,731.4	18,073.9
Product-specific EMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Product-specific AMS	<u>46,446.47</u>	<u>12,751.3</u>	<u>10,284.3</u>	<u>55,424.1</u>	<u>35,080.3</u>	<u>55,307.7</u>	<u>52,105.9</u>	<u>27,731.4</u>	<u>18,073.9</u>

(Thousand USD)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011-2013	2014 ¹	2015 ¹
Market price support	0	0	315.8	186.0	259.8	0	0	0	0	0
Non-exempt direct payments	0	0	39,108.4	341,621.9	324,868.2	0	269,018.9	0	0	62,716.8
Other product-specific support	27,427.5	44,324.6	43,287.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Product-specific EMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Product-specific AMS	<u>27,427.5</u>	<u>44,324.6</u>	<u>82,711.7</u>	<u>341,807.9</u>	<u>325,128.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>269,018.9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>62,716.8</u>

- 1 In Brazil's notification for 2014 and 2015, the following note was included in Supporting Table 7- Other Product-Specific Support and Total Product-Specific AMS: "The following products may be supported by non-exempt support programmes, according to the available funds and the market price: barley, Brazilian wax, canola, cashew nut, cassava, cassava flour, cassava starch, castor beans, coffee, cotton, cottonseed, edible beans, ethanol, garlic, grapes, guarana, jute, maize, malva, milk, oat, orange, peanuts, rice, silk cocoon, sisal, sorghum, soybeans, sugar cane, sunflower, triticale and wheat. If the product is not listed in this table, it means the product received no support during the crop-year. Some products have the right to be supported only on specific States or Regions."

¹³ For implementation years 1995-1999, Pakistan maintained a positive applied administered price for "seed cotton", but Market Price Support was calculated as zero because there was no eligible production.

China

(Million RMB)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Market price support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-exempt direct payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other product-specific support	2,854 ¹	3,503 ¹	1,790 ¹	1,205.6 ²	1,034 ²	973.91 ²	1,100.39 ³	880.35 ³	4,099.45 ³	2,766.73 ³	5,007 ³	2,977 ³
Product-specific EMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Product-specific AMS	<u>2,854</u>	<u>3,503</u>	<u>1,790</u>	<u>1,205.6</u>	<u>1,034</u>	<u>973.91</u>	<u>1,100.39</u>	<u>880.35</u>	<u>4,099.45</u>	<u>2,766.73</u>	<u>5,007</u>	<u>2,977</u>

- The following footnote was included in China's notification covering implementation years 1999-2001: "From the year 1999, cotton purchase in China became market oriented and the State Procurement Pricing for Cotton did not work any longer. Therefore, there was no price support in this reporting period. The product-specific *de minimis* supports to cotton were primarily provided through interest subsidies for national cotton stockholdings."
- The following footnote was included in China's notification covering implementation years 2002-2004: "Support to cotton include interest subsidy for national stock cotton".
- The following footnote was included in China's notification covering implementation years 2005-2010: "Support to cotton includes subsidy for improved crop strains and seeds, subsidy for reserve cost, cost subsidy for transporting cotton out of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region".

Colombia

(Thousand USD)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Market price support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-exempt direct payments	2,980	289.2	1,002.6	757	2,306.5	1,115	2,899	8,983.5	20.5	10,445.4	30,595	18,091	24,775	17,755	25,261	25,592	5,354	31,731	20,210
Other product-specific support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Product-specific EMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Product-specific AMS	<u>2,980</u>	<u>289.2</u>	<u>1,002.6</u>	<u>757</u>	<u>2,306.5</u>	<u>1,115</u>	<u>2,899</u>	<u>8,983.5</u>	<u>20.5</u>	<u>10,445.4</u>	<u>30,595</u>	<u>18,091</u>	<u>24,775</u>	<u>17,755</u>	<u>25,261</u>	<u>25,592</u>	<u>5,354</u>	<u>31,731</u>	<u>20,210</u>

European Union

(Million EUR)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Market price support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-exempt direct payments	22.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other product-specific support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Product-specific EMS	777.7	772.7	809.4	715.2	623.7	795	575.1	731.3	769.4	725.4	739.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Product-specific AMS	<u>800.4</u>	<u>772.7</u>	<u>809.4</u>	<u>715.2</u>	<u>623.7</u>	<u>795</u>	<u>575.1</u>	<u>731.3</u>	<u>769.4</u>	<u>725.4</u>	<u>739.5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

India

(Million USD)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Market price support	(2,106)	0	0	(64.79)	(72.45)	(91.46)	(147.3)	(94.01)	(140.62)	(150.28) ¹	(68.99) ¹	(49.39) ¹	(6.64) ¹	243.14 ¹	6.95 ¹	0
Non-exempt direct payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other product-specific support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Product-specific EMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Product-specific AMS	<u>(2,106)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(64.79)</u>	<u>(72.45)</u>	<u>(91.46)</u>	<u>(147.3)</u>	<u>(94.01)</u>	<u>(140.62)</u>	<u>(150.28)</u>	<u>(68.99)</u>	<u>(49.39)</u>	<u>(6.64)</u>	<u>243.14</u>	<u>6.95</u>	<u>0</u>

	2011	2012	2013
Market price support	0.27	143.76	1.41
Non-exempt direct payments	0	0	0
Other product-specific support	0	0	0
Product-specific EMS	0	0	0
Product-specific AMS	<u>0.27</u>	<u>143.76</u>	<u>1.41</u>

1 The following footnote was included in India's notification covering implementation years 2004-2009: "Applied administered price is procurement price for lint cotton. A co-efficient of 2.35 has been used for conversion from seed cotton".

Israel

(Thousand USD)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Market price support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-exempt direct payments	0	0	0	0	0	4,713	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	0
Other product-specific support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Product-specific EMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Product-specific AMS	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4,713</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Mexico

(Million 1991 MXN)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Market price support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-exempt direct payments	71.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	42.1	0.6	71.1	127.8	59.4	104.8	42.114	102.597	0.01	0	0	0	0	15.83
Other product-specific support	0	2.2	3.4	9	5.8	2.1	1.4	23	23.5	7.9	7.4	0	31	0	24.608	34.95	50.13	25.31	19.6	20.87	14.33
Product-specific EMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Product-specific AMS	<u>71.01</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>65.2</u>	<u>24.1</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>135.2</u>	<u>59.4</u>	<u>135.8</u>	<u>42.114</u>	<u>127.205</u>	<u>34.96</u>	<u>50.13</u>	<u>25.31</u>	<u>19.6</u>	<u>20.87</u>	<u>30.16</u>

Peru

(Million USD)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Market price support	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-exempt direct payments	0	0	0		0	0	0	6.2	5.4	7	7.9	6.9	6.2	5.8	0	0
Other product-specific support	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Product-specific EMS	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Product-specific AMS	0	0	0		0	0	0	6.2	5.4	7	7.9	6.9	6.2	5.8	0	0

South Africa

(Million ZAR)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Market price support	0	46.66	33.74	(4.81)	(42.95)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-exempt direct payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other product-specific support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Product-specific EMS	4.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Product-specific AMS	4.2	46.66	33.74	(4.81)	(42.95)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Turkey

(USD)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2002	2003	2004
Market price support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-exempt direct payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	85,725,917	107,867,259	145,642,951
Other product-specific support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Product-specific EMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Product-specific AMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	85,725,917	107,867,259	145,642,951

United States of America
(Million USD)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Market price support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-exempt direct payments	34.962	6.401	444.942	824.027	2,136.897	987.003	2,723.039	921.055	185.501	1,790.501
Other product-specific support	(3.0)	(3.0)	20.678	110.653	216.238	62.75	87.073	265.738	249.413	447.914
Product-specific EMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Product-specific AMS	<u>31.962</u>	<u>3.401</u>	465.62	934.68	2,353.135	1,049.753	2,810.112	1,186.793	434.914	2,238.415

(Million USD)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Market price support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-exempt direct payments	1,283.707	1,080.050	0.831	953.161	33.119	0	0.001	0	65.937	371.704
Other product-specific support	336.992	285.127	207.079	430.316	335.320	400.846	894.430	636.125	507.597	584.704
Product-specific EMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Product-specific AMS	1,620.699	1,365.177	<u>207.91</u>	1,383.477	368.439	<u>400.846</u>	894.431	636.125	573.534	956.408

Viet Nam

(Billion VND)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Market price support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-exempt direct payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other product-specific support	0.074	0	0	0	0	0	0
Product-specific EMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Product-specific AMS	<u>0.074</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0

Charts on product-specific AMS notified for cotton by category of support

Based on the information presented in section 2.1.1 above, the charts in this section show, by Member and by year, (i) the various levels for the domestic support categories that were included in the calculation of the product-specific AMS notified for cotton and (ii) the overall cotton AMS figure (italic and underlined figures represent support notified as *de minimis*; figures in brackets represent support notified as negative).

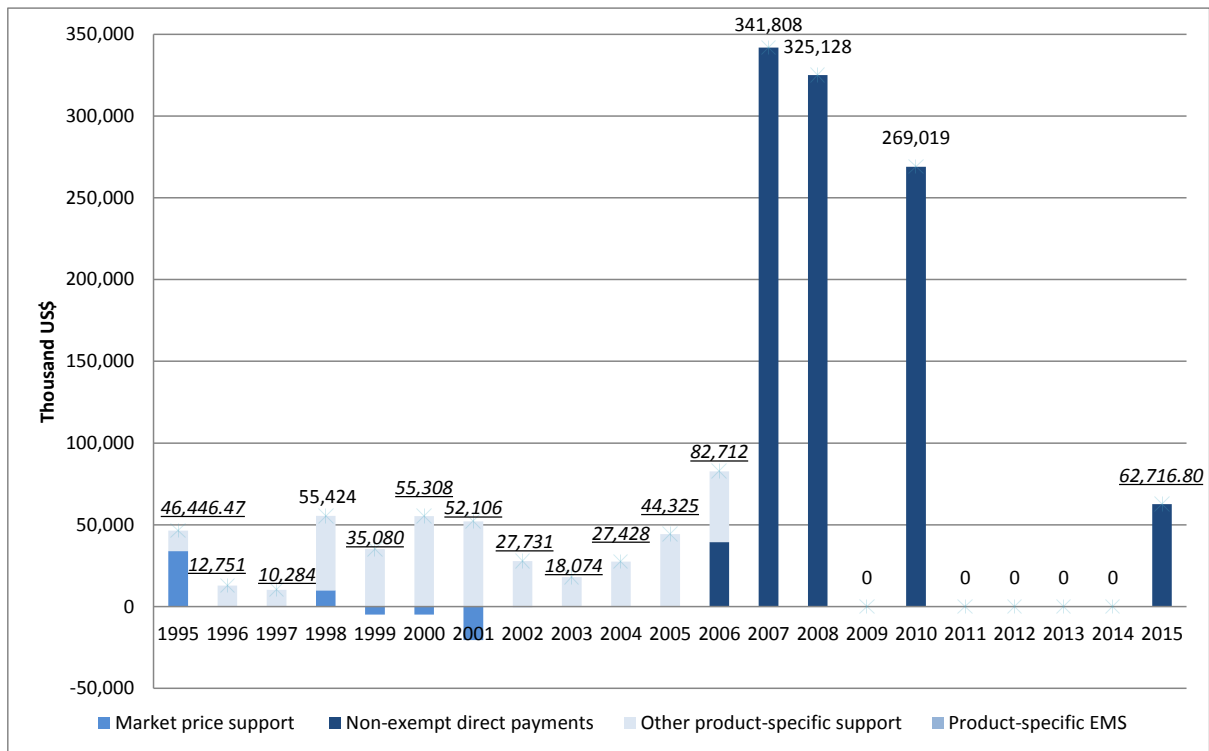
Chart 2.1: Brazil

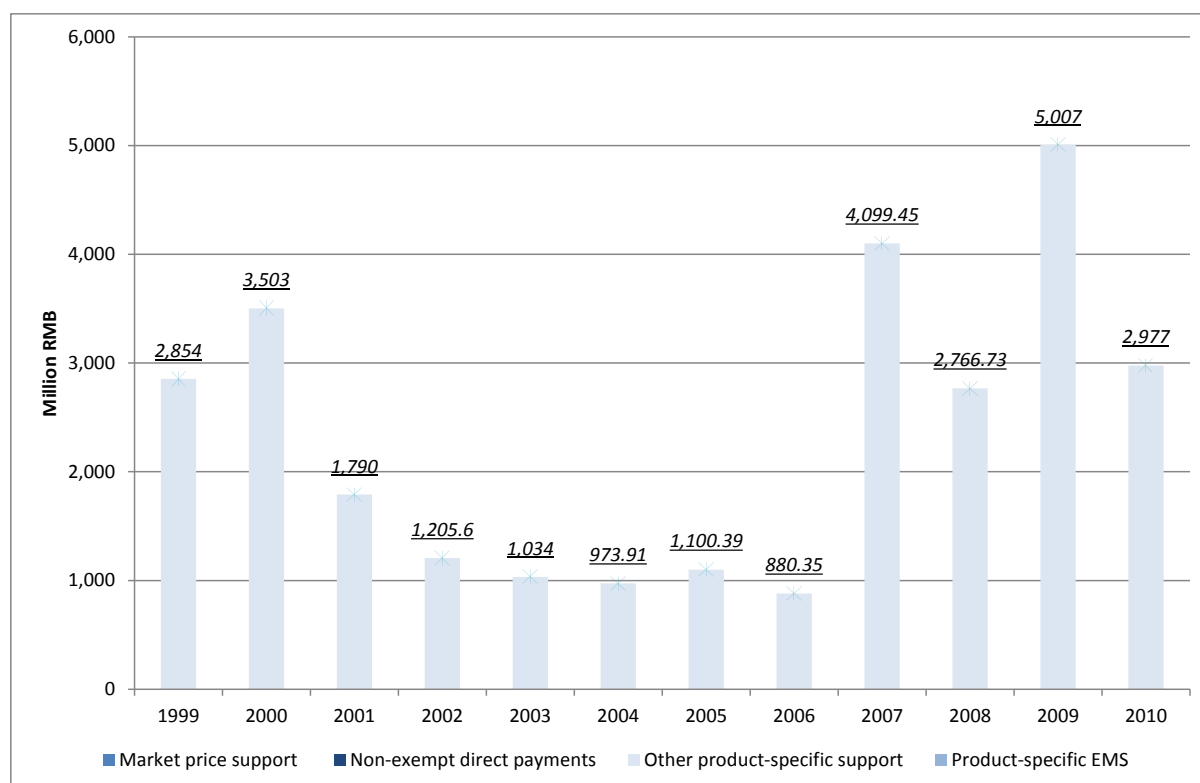
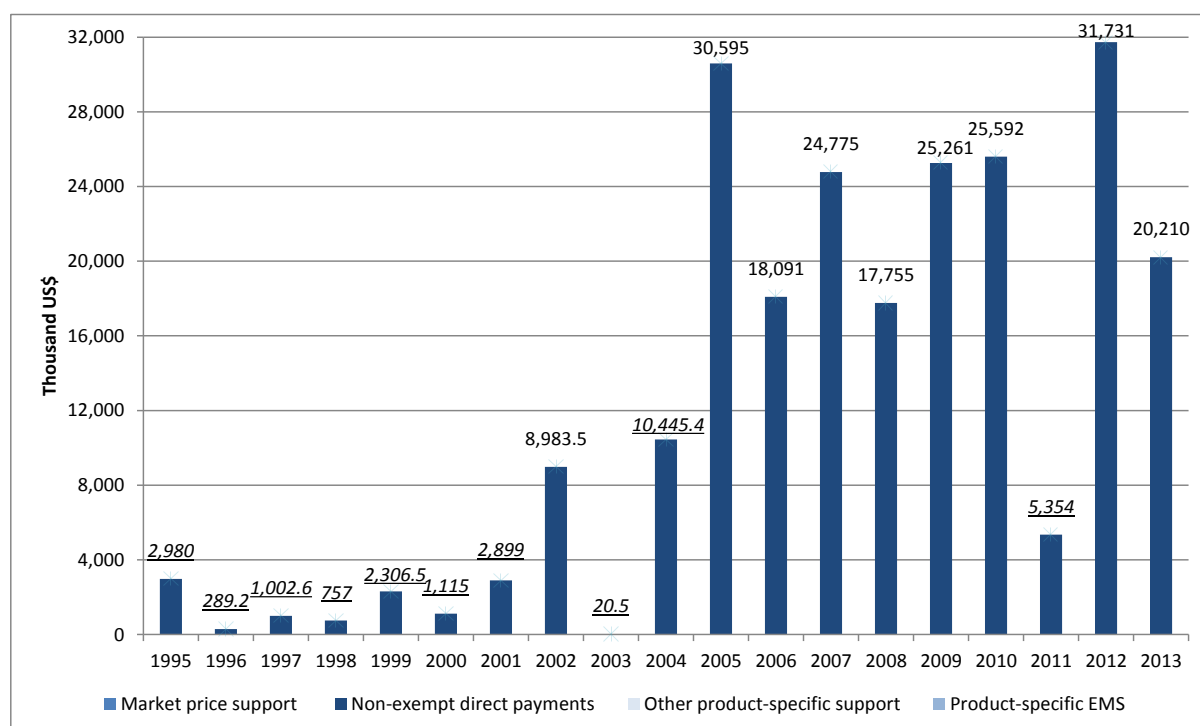
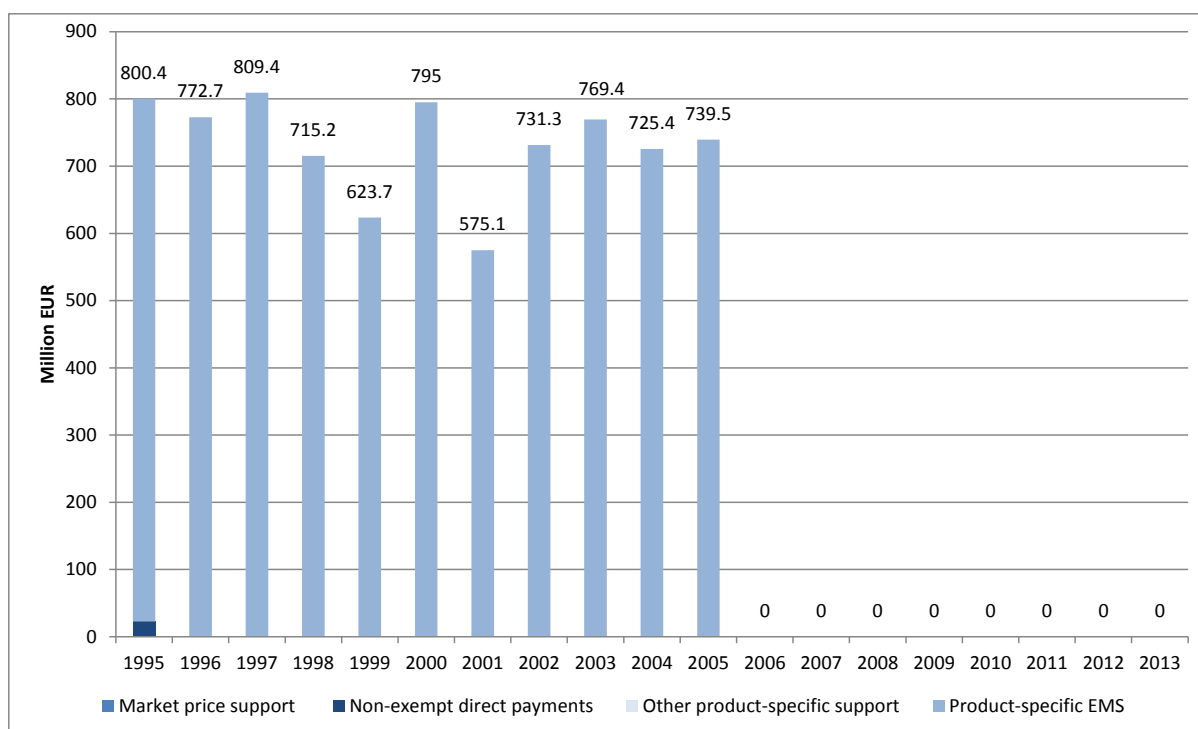
Chart 2.2: China**Chart 2.3: Colombia**

Chart 2.4: European Union**Chart 2.5: India**

Insert the chart for India from the tab "DS charts" in the Excel file "Charts_notif"

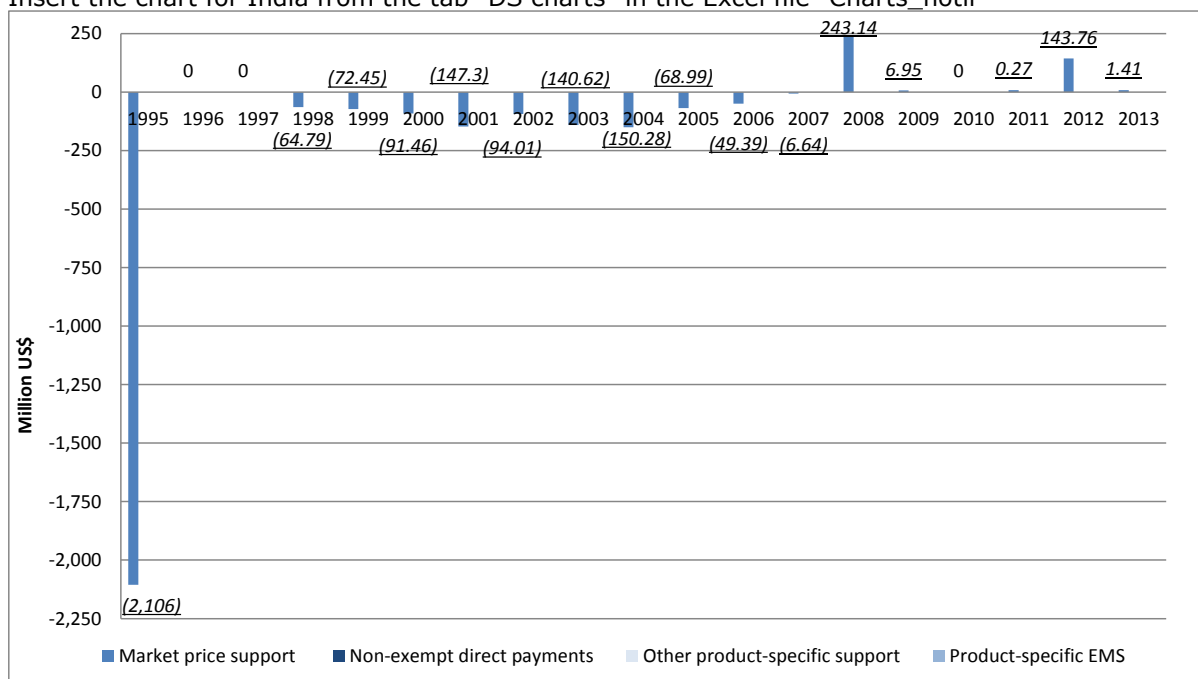


Chart 2.6: Israel

Insert the chart for ISRAEL from the tab "DS charts" in the Excel file "Charts_notif"

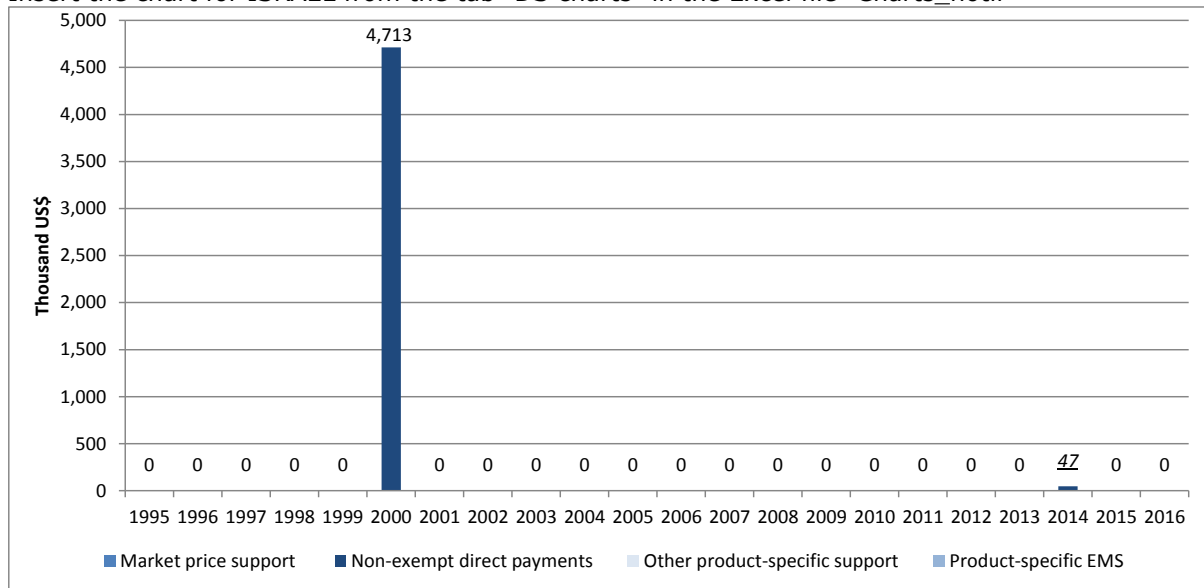
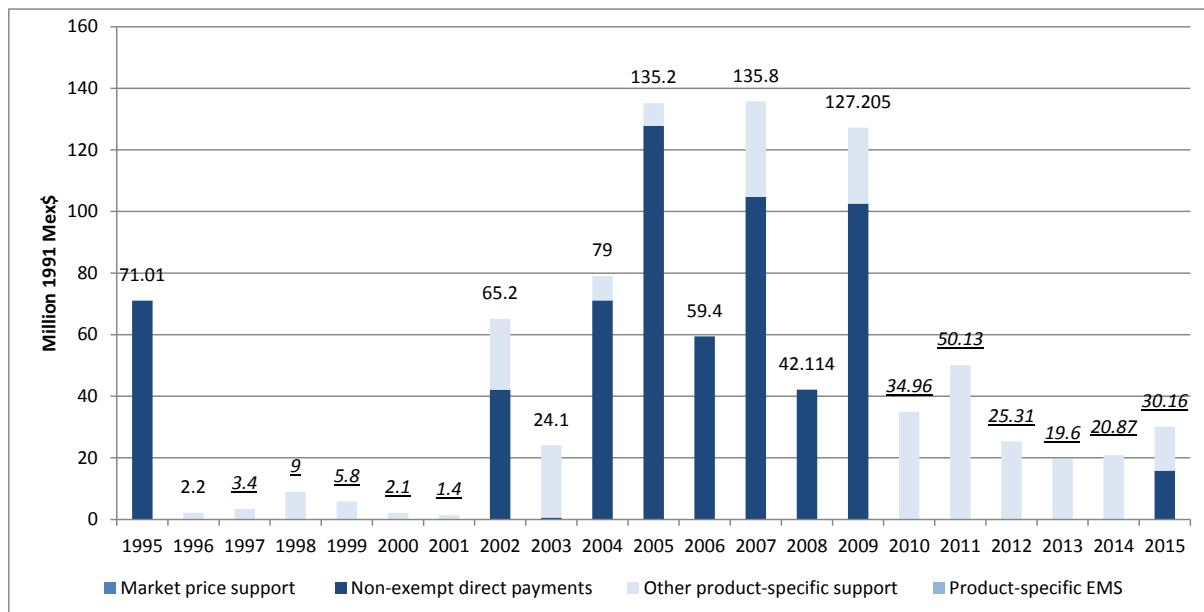
**Chart 2.7: Mexico**

Chart 2.8: Peru

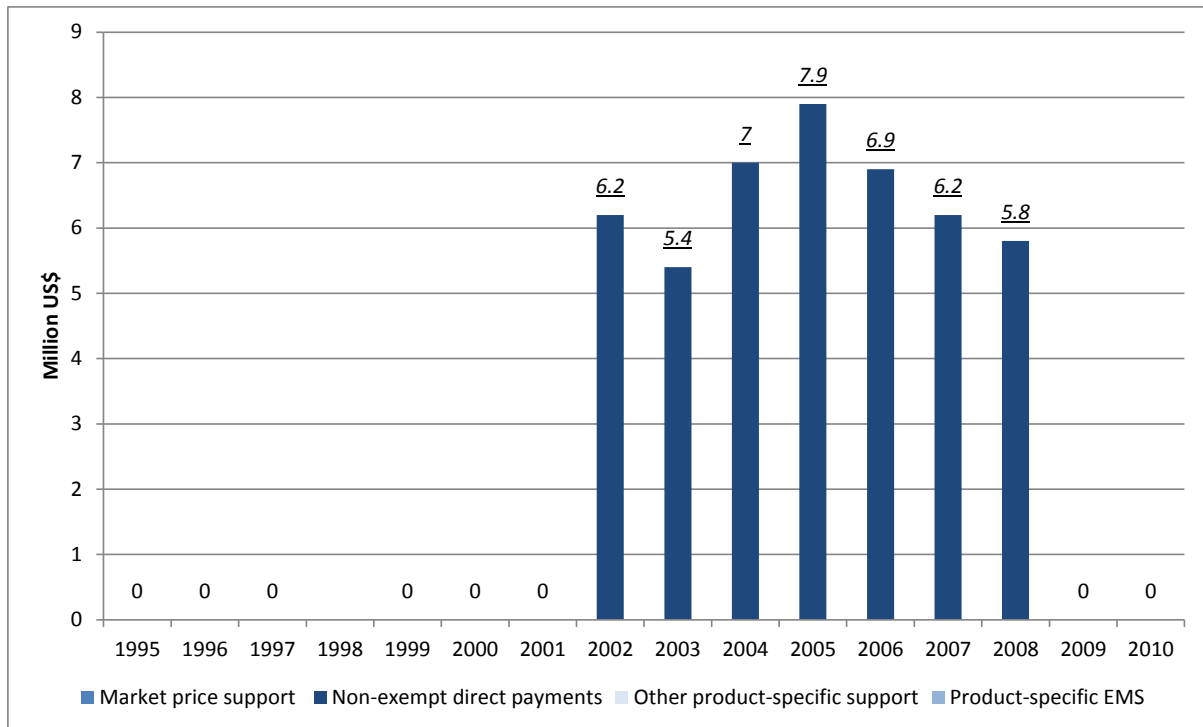


Chart 2.9: South Africa

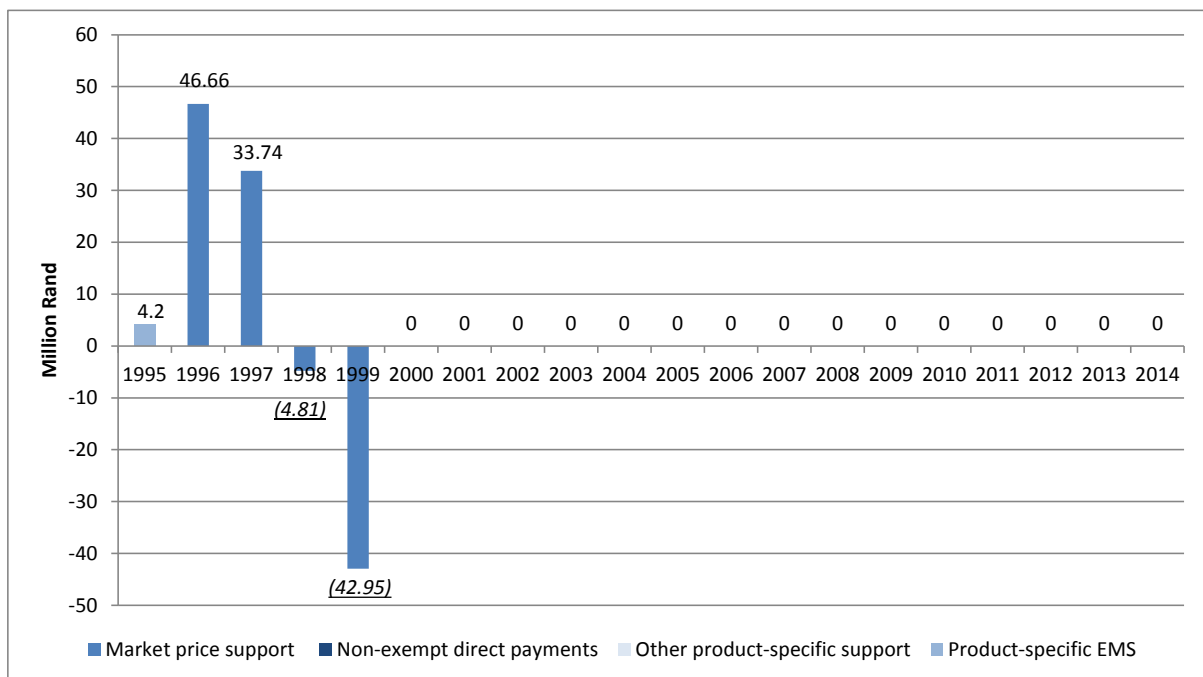


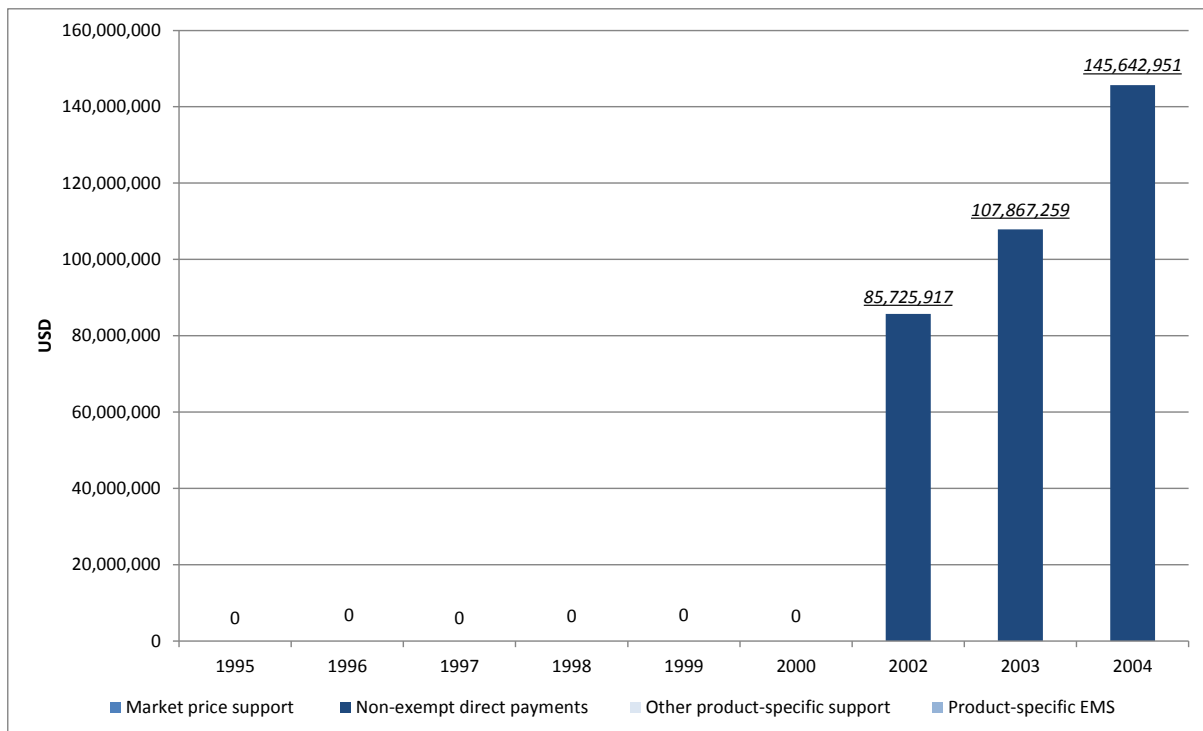
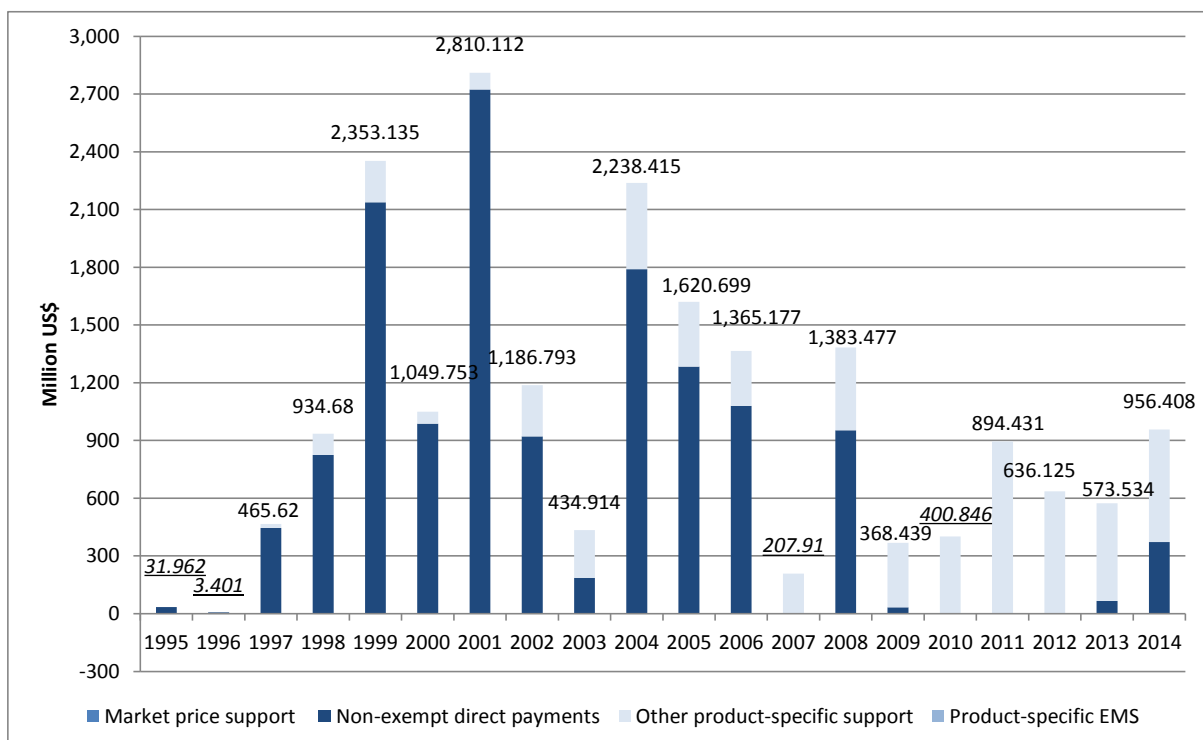
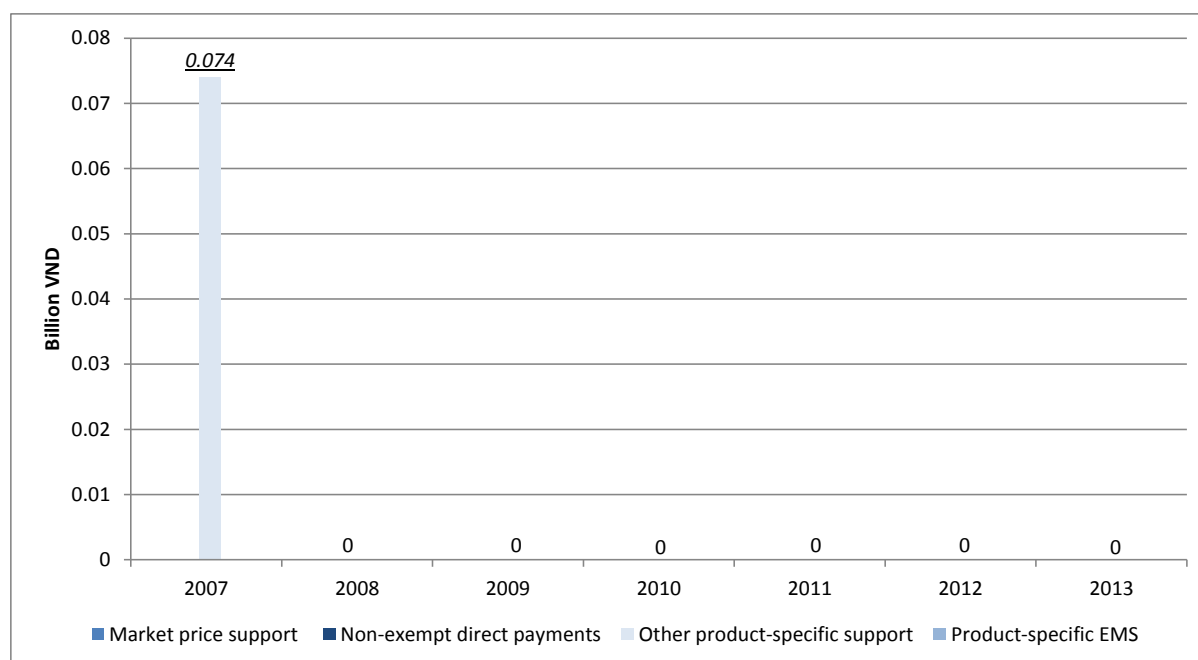
Chart 2.10: Turkey**Chart 2.11: United States of America**

Chart 2.12: Viet Nam

Overview of cotton product-specific support, current total AMS and value of production for cotton

2.5. Further to Members' requests at the third dedicated discussion, the following table shows, for each Member listed in Section 2.1 and for the most recent year of notification, the level of product-specific AMS for cotton, together with the current Total AMS and the value of production for cotton (if available). For ease of comparison, product-specific AMS for cotton are further expressed in US dollars. The following column headings are used:

Member	Name of Member having notified product-specific support for cotton, as shown in Section 2.1.1;
Latest year notified	The most recent year for which a domestic support notification is available for the Member concerned;
Notified Currency	The currency used in the Member's notification;
Cotton-specific AMS	Product-specific support notified for cotton. Italic and underlined figures represent support notified as <i><u>de minimis</u></i> ;
Current Total AMS	Sum of all product-specific and non-product-specific AMS as notified in Table DS:1 or Supporting Table DS:4. "De minimis" represents cases where all product-specific and non-product specific support are notified as <i>de minimis</i> . "0" indicates that the Member has not notified any product-specific or non-product specific support;
VoP-cotton	Value of production data notified for cotton, if available;
Cotton-specific AMS in USD	Product-specific support notified for cotton expressed in US dollars. Where data were provided in a currency other than USD, the conversion to USD was made using the exchange rates from the IMF's "International Financial Statistics". The IMF exchange rates are year averages for the relevant year of notification of each Member. Italic and underlined figures represent support notified as <i><u>de minimis</u></i> .

Member	Latest year notified	Notified currency	Cotton-specific AMS	Current Total AMS	VoP-cotton	Cotton-specific AMS (Million USD)
Brazil	2015	Thousand USD	<i>de minimis</i> 62,716.8	<i>de minimis</i>	3,377,691.6	0
China	2010	Million RMB	<i>de minimis</i> 2,977	<i>de minimis</i>	160,420	<i>de minimis</i> 446.55
Colombia	2013	Thousand USD	20,210	20,210	65,814	20.210
European Union	2013	Million EUR	0	5971.7		0
India	2013	Million USD	<i>de minimis</i> 1.41	<i>de minimis</i>		0
Israel	2016	Thousand USD	0	503,138	45,089	0
Mexico	2015	Million 1991 MXN	<i>de minimis</i> 30.16	1,810.30	736.88	<i>de minimis</i> 1.903
Peru	2010	Million USD	0	<i>de minimis</i>		0
South Africa	2014	Million rand	0	0		0
Turkey	2004	USD	<i>de minimis</i> 145,642,951	4,214,942	3,510,751,530	<i>de minimis</i> 145.643
United States of America	2014	Million USD	956.408	3,809.925	6,162.848	956.408
Viet Nam	2013	Billion VND	0	<i>de minimis</i>		0

2.1.2 DIRECT PAYMENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 6.5

2.6. This section details the levels of direct payments for cotton in accordance with Article 6.5 as notified in Supporting Table DS:3. Since 1995, two Members have notified this type of support for cotton: the European Union from implementation year 2006 onwards and the United States for 1995 only.

2.7. The notified currency unit is indicated in brackets in the title for both Members.

2.8. The information presented in each table is also presented as a chart showing the level of the direct payment notified by the Member concerned.

European Union

(Million EUR)

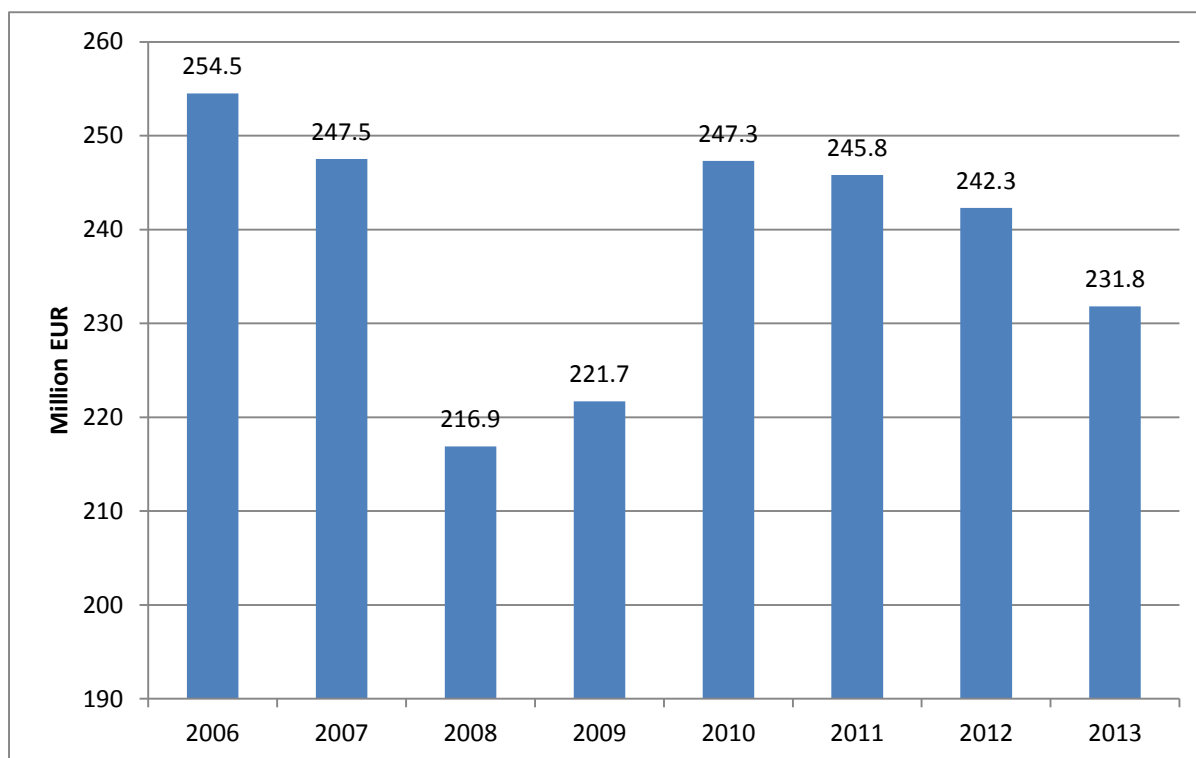
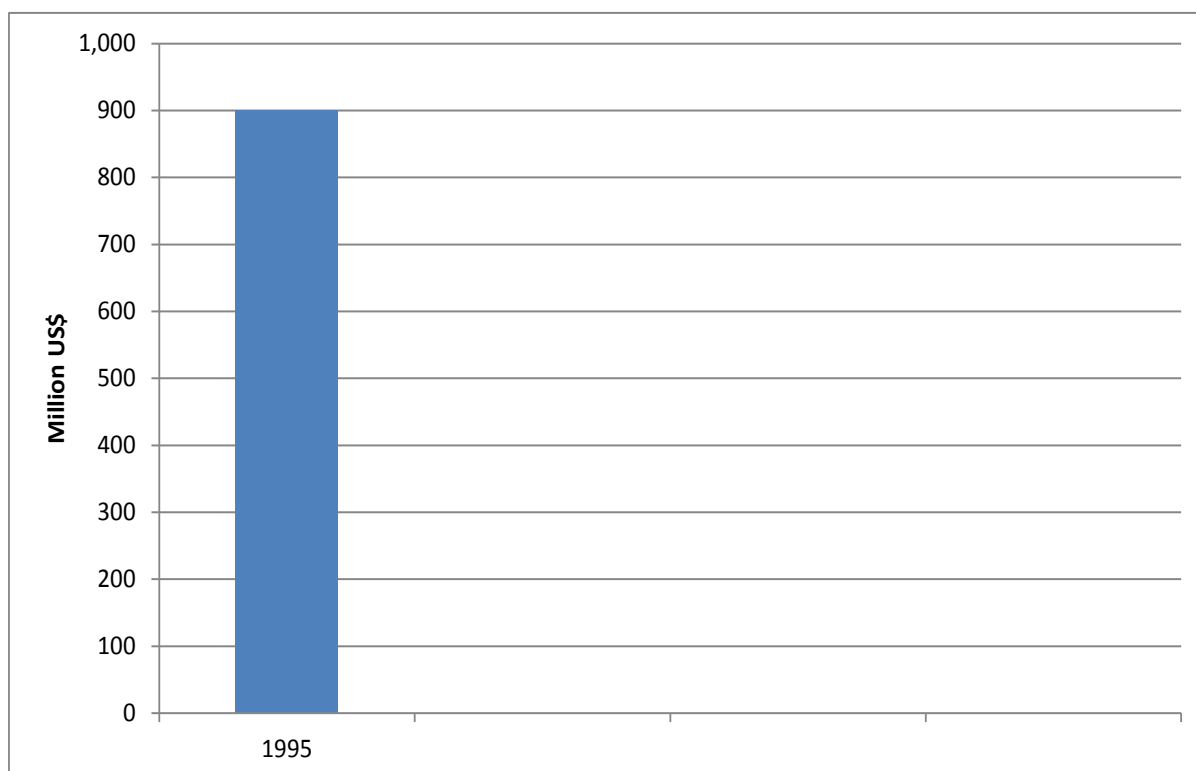
Description of Measure	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Payments based on fixed area and yields: Cotton (Title IV, Chapter 10a of R 1782/2003) ¹	254.5	247.5	216.9	221.7	247.3	245.8	242.3	231.8

1 As of 2009, the reference for the payment also includes Title IV, Chapter 1 of Regulation 73/2009.

United States of America

(Million USD)

Description of Measure	1995
Payments based on 85% or less of base level of production: Deficiency payments for marketing year 1995 were only made on 85% of base acreage and program yields have been held constant.	901.022

Charts on direct payments for cotton in accordance with Article 6.5**Chart 2.13: European Union****Chart 2.14: United States of America**

3 MARKET ACCESS

3.1. By way of an introduction to this Part on tariffs and non-tariff measures relevant to market access for cotton, the following overview charts show the evolution of total imports of cotton with a breakdown between imports from LDCs and from the rest of the world, in value and quantity, over the period 2006-2016.

Charts on market access (overview)¹

Chart 3.1: Total imports of cotton from World and LDCs, 2006-2016, value

Insert the chart from the tab "chart value" in the Excel file "cotton import charts"

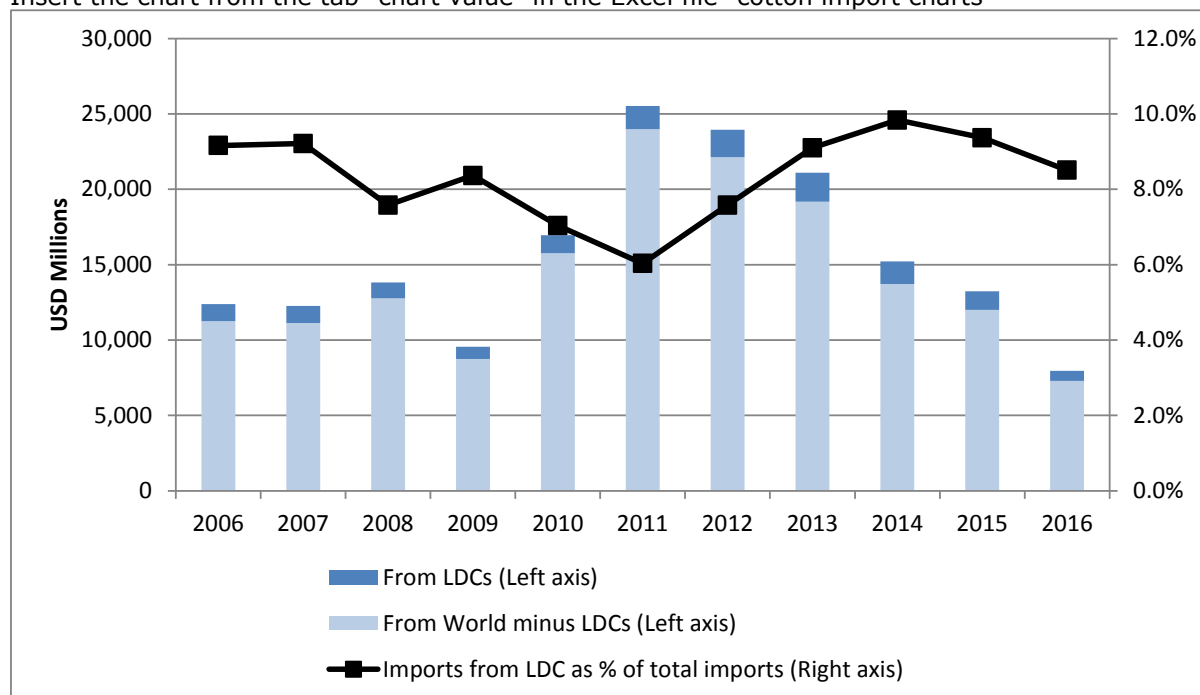
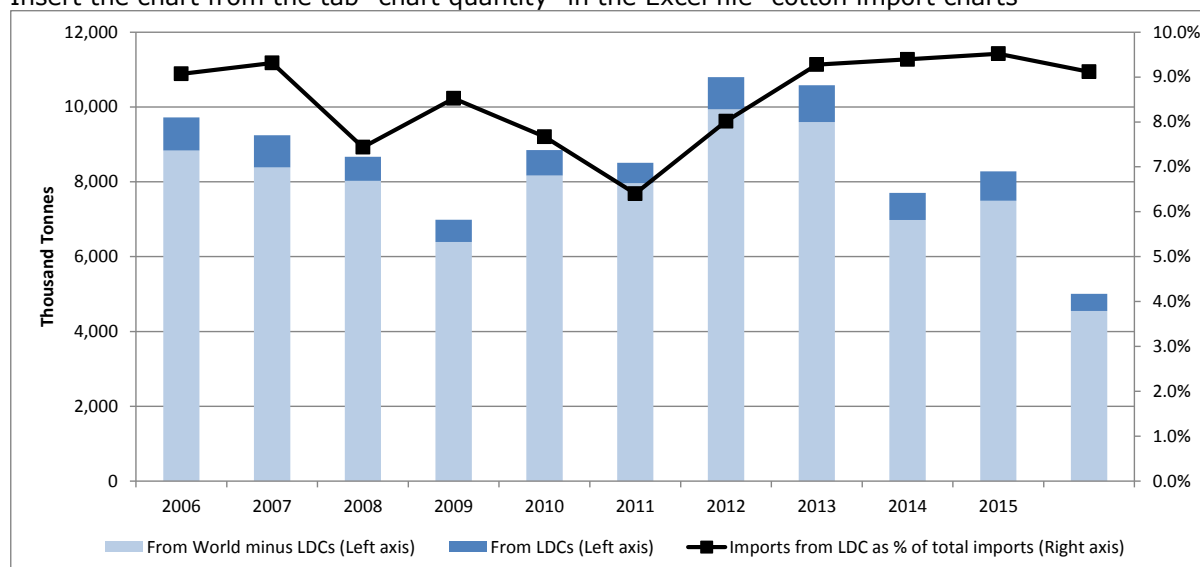


Chart 3.2: Total imports of cotton from World and LDCs, 2006-2016, quantity

Insert the chart from the tab "chart quantity" in the Excel file "cotton import charts"



1 Sum of available reporters – Source UN Comtrade – HS codes 5201, 5202 and 5203.

3.2. The following overview tables show total imports of cotton and imports from LDCs, in value and quantity, for the 32 Members identified in paragraphs 12 and 13 of this paper. The last column shows the percentage of imports originating from LDCs.

Imports of cotton¹⁴ from World and LDCs, 2016¹⁵ in value (USD Million)

	World	LDC	Percentage of imports from LDCs (%)
Australia	0	0	0
Bahrain, Kingdom of	24	10	42
Bangladesh ¹	2,254	167	7
Brazil	42	0	0
Canada	7	0	0
China	1671	52	3
Colombia	54	2	4
Egypt	141	49	35
European Union ²	351	42	12
Hong Kong, China	12	0	0
Iceland	0	0	0
India	885	161	18
Indonesia	1,088	129	12
Japan	125	0	0
Kenya ³	5	4	80
Korea, Republic of	380	1	0
Malaysia	160	1	1
Mauritius	34	27	80
Mexico	357	0	0
Morocco	16	3	21
New Zealand	0	0	0
Norway	1	0	1
Pakistan	583	97	17
Peru	68	0	0
Russian Federation	97	0	0
South Africa	28	20	73
Switzerland-Liechtenstein	22	0	0
Chinese Taipei	239	8	3
Thailand ¹	551	102	19
Turkey	1,247	66	5
United States of America	29	0	0
Viet Nam ¹	1,619	246	15

1 Imports in 2015.

2 Sum of EU member States (as reported to Comtrade), extra-trade.

3 Imports in 2013.

Source: UN Comtrade database.

Imports of cotton¹⁶ from World and LDCs, 2016¹⁷ in quantity (metric tonnes)

	World	LDC	Percentage of imports from LDCs (%)
Australia	165	0	0
Bahrain, Kingdom of	15,159	6,679	44
Bangladesh ¹	1,329,924	100,680	8
Brazil	30,584	620	2
Canada	11,353	0	0
China	1,008,666	36,309	4
Colombia	34,597	1,552	4
Egypt	89,203	31,325	35

¹⁴ HS codes 5201, 5202, 5203.

¹⁵ For those Members whose import statistics are not available for 2016, imports in previous years are listed.

¹⁶ HS codes 5201, 5202, 5203.

¹⁷ For those Members whose import statistics are not available for 2016, imports in previous years are listed.

	World	LDC	Percentage of imports from LDCs (%)
European Union ²	255,274	30,383	12
Hong Kong, China	19,918	608	3
Iceland	5	0	0
India	480,925	110,869	23
Indonesia	678,936	85,122	13
Japan	74,822	198	0
Kenya ³	2,323	2,208	95
Korea, Republic of	234,822	997	0
Malaysia	97,093	894	1
Mauritius	20,962	16,743	80
Mexico	229,307	0	
Morocco	9,879	2,054	21
New Zealand	21	0	
Norway	176	1	1
Pakistan	340,601	60,415	18
Peru	37,421	0	0
Russian Federation	67,999	0	0
South Africa	18,581	13,805	74
Switzerland-Liechtenstein	11,958	0	0
Chinese Taipei	170,175	5,767	3
Thailand ¹	526,654	66,019	13
Turkey	832,133	46,640	6
United States of America	22,132	40	0
Viet Nam ¹	1,009,031	156,617	16

1 Imports in 2015.

2 Sum of EU member States (as reported to Comtrade), extra-trade.

3 Imports in 2013.

Source: UN Comtrade database.

The following overview tables¹⁸ show, for major cotton exporters, data on export volumes (including international food aid) and shares in world exports. The statistics cover the Uruguay Round base period for export subsidy reduction commitments, i.e. 1986-90, as well as the period between 2003 and 2013.¹⁹ Exporters are ranked in descending order based on their exports in the most recent year for which data are available. The symbol "RC" indicated in the last column of the tables refers to Members with export subsidy reduction commitments. The Member that are "significant exporters"²⁰ for the purposes of the Table ES:2 notification requirement are distinguished by the symbol "SE". The symbol "-" has been used to denote "not available" or "not applicable".

¹⁸ Reproduced from the most recent revision of the Secretariat note on "Members' Participation in the Normal Growth of World Trade in Agricultural Products - Article 18.5 of the Agreement on Agriculture", G/AG/W/32/Rev.15 dated 5 February 2016.

¹⁹ Data for 1991 to 2002 are included in previous revisions of the Secretariat note.

²⁰ Listed in G/AG/2/Add.1.

Cotton, export volume (thousand tonnes)

	Base period	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Comments
United States of America	1,287	2,748	2,959	3,464	3,603	3,338	3,063	2,601	3,014	2,820	2,804	2,837	SE
India	126	180	77	615	1,162	1,558	458	1,358	1,604	1,917	1,983	2,460	
Australia	253	460	447	600	580	329	226	318	475	797	1,213	1,175	SE
Brazil	109	177	333	395	310	431	548	524	513	759	1,054	573	RC
Uzbekistan	-	673	862	1,032	993	954	377	234	480	248	351	320	
Mali	81	180	237	260	229	152	142	58	57	78	157	307	
European Union ¹	73	285	299	243	353	181	229	314	258	178	357	302	
Burkina Faso	53	195	180	195	193	201	141	199	166	180	184	274	
Pakistan	610	149	135	216	164	134	131	125	229	241	292	207	SE
Turkmenistan	-	120	93	129	170	136	64	66	98	47	62	169	
Benin	39	166	129	163	91	154	109	89	68	53	99	156	
Côte d'Ivoire	84	145	108	131	97	81	55	49	85	71	116	150	
Turkey	108	141	100	90	129	137	110	86	83	106	119	115	
Hong Kong, China	78	70	71	69	115	93	62	76	105	59	77	115	
Malaysia	3	9	9	9	9	9	15	24	29	113	243	103	
Cameroon	37	92	98	117	83	81	38	58	54	56	76	86	
Tanzania	46	50	73	116	73	55	91	102	70	42	126	86	
Kazakhstan	-	106	145	164	187	173	95	70	59	30	54	80	
Mexico	73	36	54	71	63	66	65	48	46	68	98	77	
Mozambique	4	25	20	21	28	32	26	20	17	17	25	72	
Zimbabwe	65	71	174	70	66	79	71	90	87	90	135	59	
Zambia	4	34	100	54	54	36	23	38	34	44	111	57	
Tajikistan	-	151	135	139	121	106	89	63	73	41	62	52	
Egypt	92	197	184	97	55	129	98	17	56	62	58	43	
Syrian Arab Republic	67	136	121	162	151	55	56	75	91	9	7	40	
Nigeria	1	27	15	23	27	20	20	18	21	14	36	37	
Argentina	79	6	12	33	6	12	3	18	48	94	82	36	
Togo	33	63	44	28	28	23	91	1	0	143	33	34	
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	31	
Indonesia	1	38	29	36	41	37	31	25	29	21	22	28	
Republic of Korea	10	16	15	13	10	12	12	12	12	12	15	21	
Afghanistan	4	7	6	1	3	10	9	16	4	6	9	20	
Chad	43	49	46	45	53	45	22	18	10	15	22	20	
Israel	57	21	24	25	20	14	11	12	14	10	13	19	RC
Uganda	3	10	19	30	18	16	8	18	12	26	43	19	

	Base period	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Comments
Kyrgyzstan	-	43	47	52	46	33	24	22	20	21	27	16	
Malawi	2	5	13	10	10	20	14	42	15	17	24	15	
Singapore	12	3	1	2	4	8	9	16	14	1	0	14	
Paraguay	164	58	103	79	15	42	31	16	16	4	26	13	
Senegal	7	24	19	17	19	21	14	9	13	14	10	13	
Thailand	8	12	8	7	7	7	4	8	0	9	6	9	
China	459	117	12	8	16	24	21	9	7	26	18	7	
South Africa	5	7	11	25	7	6	4	20	13	13	10	5	RC
Colombia	35	0	2	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	RC
Rest of world	1,106	252	231	213	186	188	172	128	124	103	129	107	
World	5,322	7,352	7,799	9,271	9,599	9,239	6,884	7,107	8,222	8,675	10,394	10,381	

1 The trade data of the European Union (EU) as well as the aggregate exports (referred to as "world totals" in the tables) exclude intra-EU trade. The data for the EU refer to the EU-12 for the base period 1986-90, to the EU-15 for 2003, to the EU-25 between 2004-2006, to the EU-27 between 2007-2012 and to the EU-28 for 2013.

Source: FAO.

Cotton, share of world exports (%)

	Base period	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Comments
United States of America	24.2	37.4	37.9	37.4	37.5	36.1	44.5	36.6	36.7	32.5	27.0	27.3	SE
India	2.4	2.4	1.0	6.6	12.1	16.9	6.6	19.1	19.5	22.1	19.1	23.7	
Australia	4.8	6.3	5.7	6.5	6.0	3.6	3.3	4.5	5.8	9.2	11.7	11.3	SE
Brazil	2.0	2.4	4.3	4.3	3.2	4.7	8.0	7.4	6.2	8.8	10.1	5.5	RC
Uzbekistan	-	9.2	11.0	11.1	10.3	10.3	5.5	3.3	5.8	2.9	3.4	3.1	
Mali	1.5	2.4	3.0	2.8	2.4	1.6	2.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.5	3.0	
European Union	1.4	3.9	3.8	2.6	3.7	2.0	3.3	4.4	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.9	
Burkina Faso	1.0	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.8	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.6	
Pakistan	11.5	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.0	SE
Turkmenistan	-	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.6	1.6	
Benin	0.7	2.3	1.7	1.8	0.9	1.7	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.5	
Côte d'Ivoire	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.4	
Turkey	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	
Hong Kong, China	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.1	
Malaysia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.3	2.3	1.0	
Cameroon	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	
Tanzania	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.8	
Kazakhstan	-	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.8	
Mexico	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	
Mozambique	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	
Zimbabwe	1.2	1.0	2.2	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.6	
Zambia	0.1	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.5	
Tajikistan	-	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	
Egypt	1.7	2.7	2.4	1.0	0.6	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	
Syrian Arab Republic	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	
Nigeria	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	
Argentina	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.3	
Togo	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.3	
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.3	
Indonesia	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	
Republic of Korea	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Afghanistan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Chad	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Israel	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	RC

	Base period	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Comments
Uganda	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	
Kyrgyzstan	-	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	
Malawi	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	
Singapore	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Paraguay	3.1	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	
Senegal	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
Thailand	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	
China	8.6	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	
South Africa	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	RC
Colombia	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	RC
Rest of world	20.8	3.4	3.0	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.5	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.0	
World	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Source: FAO.

3.3. As explained at the beginning of this background paper, this Part on Market Access provides information on the cotton tariff levels and the use of various non-tariff measures for the 32 Members identified as per paragraphs 12 and 13. Part Three is divided into four sections:

- Section 3.1 lists bound and applied tariffs for cotton based on (i) Members' schedules as reflected in the CTS database, and (ii) data on applied tariffs contained in the IDB database;
- Section 3.2 provides information on the special safeguard provisions for cotton based on Members' schedules and Table MA:3, MA:4 and MA:5 notifications;
- Section 3.3 provides information on cotton tariff rate quotas based on Members' schedules and Table MA:1 and MA:2 notifications; and
- Section 3.4 lists various other non-tariff measures, based on data contained in the WTO I-TIP Goods database and notifications under the Agreement on Import Licensing procedures.

3.4. Market access data for the relevant cotton-related products (other than cotton) included in the list annexed to the Nairobi Ministerial Decision on Cotton²¹ are available in the Addendum to this document (TN/AG/GEN/34/Rev.7/Add.1), using the same methodology and presentation as in this Part.

3.1 TARIFFS

3.5. This section lists bound and applied duties for cotton for the 32 Members identified in paragraphs 12 and 13 of this paper.

3.6. The following first table shows the average and maximum bound and applied duties for the cotton product group²², as they appear in the World Tariff Profile 2017.²³ The methodology used to calculate these average and maximum duties, in particular the averaging and the *ad valorem* equivalent calculation, can be found in the World Tariff Profile 2017.

Bound and Applied Tariff from World Tariff Profile 2017 for Cotton Product Group

Member	Average Duty (%)		Maximum Duty (%)	
	Bound	Applied (2016)	Bound	Applied (2016)
Australia	1.2	0	2	0
Bahrain, Kingdom of	35	5	35	5
Bangladesh	200	3.5	200	5
Brazil	55	6.4	55	8
Canada	0.8	0	8	0
China	22	18	40	40
Colombia	75.8	5	99	5
Egypt	5	4	5	5
European Union	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong, China	0	0	0	0
Iceland	2.2	0	11	0
India	110	6	150	30
Indonesia	37.4	4	40	5
Japan	0	0	0	0
Kenya	100	0	100	0
Korea, Republic of	2	0	2	0
Malaysia	4	0	5	0
Mauritius	122	0	122	0
Mexico	39.4	0	45	0
Morocco	22	2.5	34	2.5
New Zealand	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	13	7.8	25	11
Peru*	30	2.4	30	6
Russian Federation	0	0	0	0

²¹ Paragraph 4 of WT/MIN/(15)/46 and WT/L/981

²² Corresponding to the Harmonized System nomenclature 2012 (HS 2012) headings 52.01 to 52.03.

²³ https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/tariff_profiles17_e.pdf

Member	Average Duty (%)		Maximum Duty (%)	
	Bound	Applied (2016)	Bound	Applied (2016)
South Africa	60	4.4	60	15
Switzerland	0	0	0	0
Chinese Taipei	0	0	0	0
Thailand*	4.5	0	4.5	0
Turkey	10.9	0	12.6	0
United States of America	4.57	4.6	16.16	16.2
Viet Nam	14	6	20	10

* Data for 2015.

Bound and Applied Cotton Tariffs (most recent year available)

3.7. The series of tables below show, for each Member, scheduled bound cotton tariffs as reflected in the CTS database and the applied cotton tariffs as reported in the IDB database. The following column headings are used:

BOUND DUTIES: Bound duties presented according to the following column subheadings:

Tariff line (HS year) The tariff item number(s) as specified in the Member's schedule reproduced in the CTS file, using the HS nomenclature indicated in brackets;

Designation: The product description for the corresponding tariff heading, subheading or line, as specified in the Member's schedule reproduced in the CTS file (in original language only);

Bound Duty: The level of duty for the corresponding tariff line, as specified in the Member's schedule reproduced in the CTS file; and

Other Duty and Charges: The level of other duties and charges (and related information) for the corresponding tariff line, as and when specified in the Member's schedule reproduced in the CTS file.

APPLIED DUTIES: Applied duties (for the most recent year available as indicated in brackets), presented according to the following column subheadings:

Tariff line (HS year) The tariff item number(s) as specified in the Member's IDB file, using the HS nomenclature indicated in brackets;

MFN The level of applied MFN duty for the corresponding tariff line, as specified in the Member's IDB file; and

LDC Preferential The level of duty for the corresponding tariff line, as specified in the Member's IDB file, applied in the context of a preferential regime for LDC imports. The absence of data in the column reflects either the absence of such a regime for that Member or the absence of information on such a regime within the IDB.

Australia

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2016)		
Tariff Line (HS 2007)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2012)	MFN	LDC Preferential
520100	Cotton, not carded or combed	0%		52010000	0%	0%
5202	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock):					
520210	- Yarn waste (including thread waste)	2%		52021000	0%	0%
52029	- Other:					
520291	-- Garnetted stock	2%		52029100	0%	0%
520299	-- Other	2%		52029900	0%	0%
520300	Cotton, carded or combed	0%		52030000	0%	0%

Bahrain, Kingdom of

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2014)		
Tariff Line (HS 2007)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2012)	MFN	LDC Preferential
52010000	Cotton, not carded or combed	35%		52010000	5%	
5202	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)					
52021000	- Yarn waste (including thread waste)	35%		52021000	5%	
52029	- Other:					
52029100	-- Garnetted stock	35%		52029100	5%	
52029900	-- Other	35%		52029900	5%	
52030000	Cotton, carded or combed	35%		52030000	5%	

Bangladesh

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2013)		
Tariff Line (HS 1996)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2012)	MFN	LDC Preferential
520100	Cotton, not carded or combed	200%	2.5%	52010000	0%	
5202	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)					
520210	- Yarn waste (including thread waste)	200%	2.5%	52021000	5%	
52029	- Other:					
520291	-- Garnetted stock	200%	2.5%	52029100	5%	
520299	-- Other	200%	2.5%			
				52029910 ¹	0%	
				52029990 ²	5%	
520300	Cotton, carded or combed	200%	2.5%	52030000	5%	

1 Cotton waste.

2 Cotton waste, nes.

Brazil

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2016)		
Tariff Line (HS 2002)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2012)	MFN	LDC Preferential
520100	Algodón sin cardar ni peinar					
52010010	Sin desmotar	55%		52010010	6%	
52010020	Simplemente desmotado	55%		52010020	6%	
52010090	Los demás	55%		52010090	6%	
5202	Desperdicios de algodón (incluidos los desperdicios de hilados y las hilachas)					
52021000	Desperdicios de hilados	55%		52021000	6%	
52029	- Los demás:					
52029100	Hilachas	55%		52029100	6%	
52029900	Los demás	55%		52029900	6%	
52030000	Algodón cardado o peinado	55%		52030000	8%	

Canada

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2017)		
Tariff Line (HS 2007)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2017)	MFN	LDC Preferential
52010000	Cotton, not carded or combed	0%		52010000	0%	0%
5202	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)					
52021000	- Yarn waste (including thread waste)	0%		52021000	0%	0%
52029	- Other:					
52029100	-- Garnetted stock	0%		52029100	0%	0%
52029900	-- Other	0%		52029900	0%	0%
520300	Cotton, carded or combed			52030000	0%	0%
52030010	--- Slivers	0%				
52030090	--- Other	8%				

China

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2017)		
Tariff Line (HS 1996)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2017)	MFN	LDC Preferential
5201	Cotton, not carded or combed					
52010000	- Cotton, not carded or combed	40%		52010000	40%	40%
5202	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)					
52021000	-Yarn waste (including thread waste)	10%		52021000	10%	0%
52029	- Other:					
52029100	-- Garnetted stock	10%		52029100	10%	0%
52029900	-- Other	10%		52029900	10%	10%
5203	Cotton, carded or combed					
52030000	- Cotton, carded or combed	40%		52030000	40%	40%

Colombia

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2017)		
Tariff Line (HS 2007)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2017)	MFN	LDC Preferential
5201000000	Algodón sin cardar ni peinar	99%				
				5201001000 ¹	5%	
				5201002000 ²	5%	
				5201003000 ³	5%	
				5201009000 ⁴	5%	
5202	Desperdicios de algodón (incluidos los desperdicios de hilados y las hilachas)					
5202100000	- Desperdicios de hilados	70%		5202100000	5%	
52029	- Los demás:					
5202910000	-- Hilachas	70%		5202910000	5%	
5202990000	-- Los demás	70%		5202990000	5%	
5203000000	Algodón cardado o peinado	70%		5203000000	5%	

- 1 De longitud de fibra superior a 34.92 mm (1 3/8 pulgada).
- 2 De longitud de fibra superior a 28.57 mm (1 1/8 pulgada) pero inferior o igual a 34.92 mm (1 3/8 pulgada).
- 3 De longitud de fibra superior a 22.22 mm (7/8 pulgada) pero inferior o igual a 28.57 mm (1 1/8 pulgada).
- 4 De longitud de fibra inferior o igual a 22.22 mm (7/8 pulgada).

Egypt

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2016)		
Tariff Line (HS 2007)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2012)	MFN	LDC Preferential
52010000	Cotton, not carded or combed	5%		5201000010 ¹	0%	
				5201000030 ²	0%	
				5201000033 ³	0%	
				5201000034 ⁴	0%	
				5201000035 ⁵	0%	
				5201000036 ⁶	0%	
				5201000037 ⁷	0%	
				5201000038 ⁸	0%	
				5201000039 ⁹	0%	
				5201000041 ¹⁰	0%	
				5201000042 ¹¹	0%	
				5201000043 ¹²	0%	
				5201000044 ¹³	0%	
				5201000045 ¹⁴	0%	
				5201000046 ¹⁵	0%	
				5201000047 ¹⁶	0%	
				5201000048 ¹⁷	0%	
				5201000050 ¹⁸	0%	
				5201000090 ¹⁹	0%	
5202	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)					

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2016)		
Tariff Line (HS 2007)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2012)	MFN	LDC Preferential
52021000	- Yarn waste (including thread waste)	5%		5202100000	5%	
52029	- Other:					
52029100	-- Garnetted stock	5%		5202910000	5%	
52029900	-- Other	5%		5202990000	5%	
52030000	Cotton, carded or combed	5%		5203000000	5%	

- 1 Raw cotton not mixed Giza 45 not carded or combed, not ginned.
- 2 Raw cotton not mixed Giza 31 not carded or combed, not ginned.
- 3 Raw cotton not mixed Giza 66 not carded or combed, not ginned.
- 4 Raw cotton not mixed Giza 67 not carded or combed, not ginned.
- 5 Raw cotton not mixed Giza 68 not carded or combed, not ginned.
- 6 Raw cotton not mixed Giza 69 not carded or combed, not ginned.
- 7 Raw cotton not mixed Giza 83 not carded or combed, not ginned.
- 8 Raw cotton not mixed Giza 84 not carded or combed, not ginned.
- 9 Raw cotton not mixed Giza 85 not carded or combed, not ginned.
- 10 Raw cotton not mixed Giza 76 not carded or combed, not ginned.
- 11 Raw cotton not mixed Giza 77 not carded or combed, not ginned.
- 12 Raw cotton not mixed Giza 80 not carded or combed, not ginned.
- 13 Raw cotton not mixed Giza 81 not carded or combed, not ginned.
- 14 Raw cotton not mixed Giza 82 not carded or combed, not ginned.
- 15 Raw cotton not mixed Giza 70 not carded or combed, not ginned.
- 16 Raw cotton not mixed Giza 72 not carded or combed, not ginned.
- 17 Raw cotton not mixed Giza 75 not carded or combed, not ginned.
- 18 Other cotton not carded or combed, not ginned.
- 19 Other cotton not carded or combed, ginned.

European Union

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2017)		
Tariff Line (HS 2002)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2017)	MFN	LDC Preferential
5201	Cotton, not carded or combed:					
52010010	- Rendered absorbent or bleached	0%		52010010	0%	0%
52010090	- Other	0%		52010090	0%	0%
5202	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock):					
52021000	- Yarn waste (including thread waste)	0%		52021000	0%	0%
52029	- Other:					
52029100	-- Garnetted stock	0%		52029100	0%	0%
52029900	-- Other	0%		52029900	0%	0%
52030000	Cotton, carded or combed	0%		52030000	0%	0%

Hong Kong, China

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2016)		
Tariff Line (HS 2007)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2012)	MFN	LDC Preferential
52010000	Cotton, not carded or combed	0%		52010000	0%	
5202	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock):					
52021000	- Yarn waste (including thread waste)	0%		52021000	0%	
52029	- Other:					
52029100	-- Garnetted stock	0%		52029100	0%	
52029900	-- Other	0%		52029900	0%	
52030000	Cotton, carded or combed	0%		52030000	0%	

Iceland

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2017)		
Tariff Line (HS 2002)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2017)	MFN	LDC Preferential
5201	Cotton, not carded or combed					
52010000	- Cotton, not carded or combed	0%		52010000	0%	0%
5202	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)					
52021000	- Yarn waste (including thread waste)	11%		52021000	0%	0%

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2017)		
Tariff Line (HS 2002)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2017)	MFN	LDC Preferential
52029	- Other:					
52029100	-- Garnetted stock	0%		52029100	0%	0%
52029900	-- Other	0%		52029900	0%	0%
5203	Cotton, carded or combed					
52030000	- Cotton, carded or combed	0%		52030000	0%	0%

India

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2016)		
Tariff Line (HS 2007)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2012)	MFN	LDC Preferential
52010000	Cotton, not carded or combed	100%				
				52010011 ¹	0%	0%
				52010012 ²	0%	0%
				52010013 ³	0%	0%
				52010014 ⁴	0%	0%
				52010015 ⁵	0%	0%
				52010019 ⁶	0%	0%
				52010020 ⁷	0%	0%
5202	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)					
52021000	- Yarn waste (including thread waste)	100%		52021000	0%	0%
52029	- Other:					
52029100	-- Garnetted stock	100%		52029100	0%	0%
52029900	-- Other	100%		52029900	0%	0%
52030000	Cotton, carded or combed	150%		52030000	30%	0%

- 1 Bengal deshi.
- 2 Indian cotton of staple lengths 20.5 mm (25/32") and below (e.g. oomras, yellow picking, Assam Comillas).
- 3 Indian cotton of staple length exceeding 20.5mm (26/32") and but not exceeding 24.5mm (30/32").
- 4 Indian cotton of staple length over 24.5 mm (31/32") to 28 mm.
- 5 Indian cotton of staple length 28.5 mm (1 4/32") and above but below 34.5 mm.
- 6 Indian cotton of all staple length 34.5 mm and above (1 12/32").
- 7 Cotton, other than Indian, of all staple lengths.

Indonesia

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2016)		
Tariff Line (HS 2002)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2012)	MFN	LDC Preferential
5201	Cotton, not carded or combed					
52010000	- Cotton, not carded or combed	27%		5201000000	0%	
5202	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)					
520210000	- Yarn waste (including thread waste)	40%		5202100000	5%	
52029	- Other:					
520291000	-- Garnetted stock	40%		5202910000	5%	
520299000	-- Other:	40%		5202990000	5%	
5203	Cotton, carded or combed					
520300000	- Cotton, carded or combed	40%		5203000000	5%	

Japan

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2016)		
Tariff Line (HS 2002)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2012)	MFN	LDC Preferential
520100	- Cotton, not carded or combed	0%		520100000	0%	0%
5202	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)					
520210	- Yarn waste (including thread waste)	0%		520210000	0%	0%
52029	- Other:					
520291	-- Garnetted stock	0%		520291000	0%	0%
520299	-- Other	0%		520299000	0%	0%
520300	- Cotton, carded or combed	0%		520300000	0%	0%

Kenya

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2016)		
Tariff Line (HS 2007)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2012)	MFN	LDC Preferential
52010000	Cotton, not carded or combed.	100%		52010000	0%	
5202	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock).					
52021000	- Yarn waste (including thread waste)	100%		52021000	0%	
52029	- Other:					
52029100	-- Garnetted stock	100%		52029100	0%	
52029900	-- Other	100%		52029900	0%	
52030000	Cotton, carded or combed	100%		52030000	0%	

Korea, Republic of

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2017)		
Tariff Line (HS 2007)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2017)	MFN	LDC Preferential
520100	Cotton, not carded or combed					
5201001000	--- Seed cotton	2%		5201001000	0%	0%
52010090	---- Other					
5201009010	----- Less than 232 mm (7/8 inch) of fibre-length	2%		5201009010	0%	0%
5201009020	----- Not less than 232 mm (7/8 inch), but less than 254 mm (1 inch) of fibre-length	2%		5201009020	0%	0%
5201009030	----- Not less than 254 mm (1 inch), but less than 285 mm (11/8 inch) of fibre-length	2%		5201009030	0%	0%
5201009050	----- Not less than 285 mm (1-1/8 inch), but less than 349 mm (1-3/8 inch) of fiber length	2%		5201009050	0%	0%
5201009060	----- Not less than 349 mm (1-3/8 inch) of fiber-length	2%		5201009060	0%	0%
5202	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)					
5202100000	--- 1. Yarn waste (including thread waste)	2%		5202100000	0%	0%
52029	- 2. Other:					
5202910000	--- A. Garnetted stock	2%		5202910000	0%	0%
5202990000	--- B. Other	2%		5202990000	0%	0%
5203000000	--- Cotton, carded or combed	2%		5203000000	0%	0%

Malaysia

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2016)		
Tariff Line (HS 2002)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2012)	MFN	LDC Preferential
520100000	Cotton, not carded or combed	0%		520100000	0%	
5202	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)					
520210000	- Yarn waste (including thread waste)	5%		520210000	0%	
52029	- Other:					
520291000	-- Garnetted stock	5%		520291000	0%	
520299000	-- Other	5%		520299000	0%	
520300000	Cotton, carded or combed	5%		520300000	0%	

Mauritius

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2017)		
Tariff Line (HS 2007)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2017)	MFN	LDC Preferential
52010000	Cotton, not carded or combed	122%	17%	52010000	0%	
5202	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)					
52021000	- Yarn waste (including thread waste)	122%	17%	52021000	0%	
52029	- Other:					
52029100	-- Garnetted stock	122%	17%	52029100	0%	
52029900	-- Other	122%	17%	52029900	0%	
52030000	Cotton, carded or combed	122%	17%	52030000	0%	

Mexico

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2017)		
Tariff Line (HS 2007)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2012)	MFN	LDC Preferential
520100	Algodón sin cardar ni peinar	45%				
				52010001 ¹	0%	
				52010002 ²	0%	
				52010099 ³	0%	
5202	Desperdicios de algodón (incluidos los desperdicios de hilados y las hilachas)					
520210	- Desperdicios de hilados	37%		52021001	0%	
52029	- Los demás:					
520291	-- Hilachas	37%		52029101	0%	
520299	-- Los demás					
52029901	-- Borra	37%		52029901	0%	
52029999	-- Demás	45%		52029999	0%	
520300	Algodón cardado o peinado	37%		52030001	0%	

- 1 Con pepita.
2 Sin pepita, de fibra con más de 29 mm de longitud.
3 Los demás.

Morocco

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2017)		
Tariff Line (HS 2002)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2017)	MFN	LDC Preferential
5201	Coton, non cardé ni peigné					
5201000010	--- non égrené	19%	15%	5201000010	2.5%	2.5%
5201000091	---- égrené:					
5201000091	---- écreu	19%	15%	5201000091	2.5%	0%
5201000099	---- autres	19%	15%	5201000099	2.5%	0%
5202	Déchets de coton (y compris les déchets de fils et les effilochés).					
520210	- Déchets de fils					
5202100010	--- déchets de fils pour essuyages industriels	19%	15%	5202100010	2.5%	2.5%
5202100090	--- autres	19%	15%	5202100090	2.5%	2.5%
52029	- Autres:					
5202910000	-- Effilochés	19%	15%	5202910000	2.5%	2.5%
5202990000	-- Autres	19%	15%	5202990000	2.5%	2.5%
5203	Coton, cardé ou peigné					
52030010	--- écreu, décreué ou blanchi:					
5203001010	---- écreu	34%	15%	5203001010	2.5%	2.5%
5203001020	---- décreué	34%	15%	5203001020	2.5%	2.5%
5203001090	---- blanchi	34%	15%	5203001090	2.5%	2.5%
5203009000	---- autres	34%	15%	5203009000	2.5%	2.5%

New Zealand

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2017)		
Tariff Line (HS 2007)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2017)	MFN	LDC Preferential
52010000	Cotton, not carded or combed	0%		52010000	0%	0%
5202	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock):					
52021000	- Yarn waste (including thread waste)	0%		52021000	0%	0%
52029	- Other:					
52029100	-- Garnetted stock	0%		52029100	0%	0%
52029900	-- Other	0%		52029900	0%	0%
52030000	Cotton, carded or combed	0%		52030000	0%	0%

Norway

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2017)		
Tariff Line (HS 2007)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2017)	MFN	LDC Preferential
5201000	Cotton, not carded or combed	0%		52010000	0%	0%
5202	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock):					
5202100	- Yarn waste (including thread waste)	0%		52021000	0%	0%
52029	- Other:					
5202910	-- Garnetted stock	0%		52029100	0%	0%
5202990	-- Other	0%		52029900	0%	0%
5203000	Cotton, carded or combed	0%		52030000	0%	0%

Pakistan

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2016)		
Tariff Line (HS 2007)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2012)	MFN	LDC Preferential
520100	Cotton, not carded or combed					
52010010	--- American	5%				
52010020	--- Egyptian	5%				
				52010030 ¹	3%	
				52010040 ²	3%	
				52010050 ³	3%	
				52010060 ⁴	3%	
				52010070 ⁵	3%	
				52010080 ⁶	3%	
52010090	--- Other	5%		52010090	3%	
5202	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock):					
52021000	- Yarn waste (including thread waste)	25%		52021000	11%	
52029	- Other:					
52029100	-- Garnetted stock	15%		52029100	11%	
52029900	-- Other	15%		52029900	11%	
52030000	Cotton, carded or combed	5%		52030000	3%	

- 1 Length not exceeding 20.5 mm.
- 2 Length exceeding 20.5 mm but not exceeding 24.5 mm.
- 3 Length exceeding 24.5 mm but not exceeding 28.5 mm.
- 4 Length exceeding 28.5 mm but not exceeding 31 mm.
- 5 Length exceeding 31 mm but not exceeding 34.5 mm.
- 6 Length exceeding 34.5 mm.

Peru

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2015)		
Tariff Line (HS 2007)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2012)	MFN	LDC Preferential
5201000000	---Algodón sin cardar ni peinar.	30%				
				5201001000 ¹	6%	
				5201002000 ²	6%	
				5201003000 ³	6%	
				5201009000 ⁴	6%	
5202	Desperdicios de algodón (incluidos los desperdicios de hilados y las hilachas)					
5202100000	- Desperdicios de hilados	30%		5202100000	0%	
52029	- Los demás:					
5202910000	-- Hilachas	30%		5202910000	0%	
5202990000	-- Los demás	30%		5202990000	0%	
5203000000	--- Algodón cardado o peinado	30%		5203000000	6%	

- 1 De longitud de fibra superior a 34.92 mm (1 3/8 pulgada).
- 2 De longitud de fibra superior a 28.57 mm (1 1/8 pulgada) pero inferior o igual a 34.92 mm (1 3/8 pulgada).
- 3 De longitud de fibra superior a 22.22 mm (7/8 pulgada) pero inferior o igual a 28.57 mm (1 1/8 pulgada).
- 4 De longitud de fibra inferior o igual a 22.22 mm (7/8 pulgada).

Russian Federation

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2016)		
Tariff Line (HS 2007)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2012)	MFN	LDC Preferential
520100	Cotton, not carded or combed:					
5201001000	- rendered absorbent or bleached	0%		5201001000	0%	0%
5201009000	- other	0%		5201009000	0%	0%
5202	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock):					
5202100000	- yarn waste (including thread waste)	0%		5202100000	0%	0%
52029	- other:					
5202910000	-- garnetted stock	0%		5202910000	0%	0%
5202990000	-- other	0%		5202990000	0%	0%
5203000000	Cotton, carded or combed	0%		5203000000	0%	0%

South Africa

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2017)		
Tariff Line (HS 2007)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2017)	MFN	LDC Preferential
520100	Cotton, not carded or combed					
52010010	--- Not ginned	60%	4.4c/kg cotton fibre (Normal levy)+3.3c/kg cotton fibre (Special levy)	52010010	0%	
52010020	--- Ginned but not further processed	60%	4.4c/kg cotton fibre (Normal levy)+3.3c/kg cotton fibre (Special levy)	52010020	160c/kg ¹	
52010090	--- Other	60%	4.4c/kg cotton fibre (Normal levy)+3.3c/kg cotton fibre (Special levy)	52010090	15%	
5202	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock):					
520210	- Yarn waste (including thread waste)			52021000	0%	
52021010	-- Unprocessed	60%				
52021090	-- Other	60%				
52029	- Other:					
520291	-- Garnetted stock					
52029110	--- Unprocessed	60%		52029100	0%	
52029190	--- Other	60%				
520299	-- Other			52029900	0%	
52029910	--- Unprocessed	60%				
52029990	--- Other	60%				
52030000	Cotton, carded or combed	60%		52030000	15%	

1 "c/kg" stands for rand cent per kilo.

Switzerland

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2017)		
Tariff Line (HS 2002)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2017)	MFN	LDC Preferential
520100	Coton, non cardé ni peigné					
52010010	--- blanchi et dégraissé (hydrophile)	0%		52010010	0%	0%
52010090	--- autres	0%		52010090	0%	0%
5202	Déchets de coton (y compris les déchets de fils et les effilochés)					
52021000	- déchets de fils	0%		52021000	0%	0%
52029	- Autres:					
52029100	-- effilochés	0%		52029100	0%	0%
52029900	-- autres	0%		52029900	0%	0%
52030000	- Coton, cardé ou peigné	0%		52030000	0%	0%

Chinese Taipei

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2017)		
Tariff Line (HS 2007)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2017)	MFN	LDC Preferential
52010000	Cotton, not carded or combed	0%		52010000	0%	0%
5202	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)					
52021000	Yarn waste (including thread waste)	0%		52021000	0%	0%
52029	Other:					
52029100	Garnetted cotton stock	0%		52029100	0%	0%
52029900	Other cotton waste	0%		52029900	0%	0%
52030000	Cotton, carded or combed	0%		52030000	0%	0%

Thailand

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2015)		
Tariff Line (HS 2002)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2012)	MFN	LDC Preferential
520100	Cotton, not carded or combed	4.5%		52010000	0%	0%
5202	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)					
520210	- Yarn waste (including thread waste)	4.5%		52021000	0%	0%
52029	- Other:					
520291	-- Garnetted stock	4.5%		52029100	0%	0%
520299	-- Other	4.5%		52029900	0%	0%
520300	Cotton, carded or combed	4.5%		52030000	0%	0%

Turkey

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2015)		
Tariff Line (HS 2002)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2012)	MFN	LDC Preferential
520100	Cotton, not carded or combed					
5201001000	- Rendered absorbent or bleached	6%	- Municipality share: 15% of customs duty, - Transportation infrastructure fee: 3% (in case of road, rail or air Transport) or 4% (in case of maritime transport) of the sum of CIF value, customs duty and other charges mentioned above.	520100100000	0%	0%
5201009000	- Other	6%	- Municipality share: 15% of customs duty, - Transportation infrastructure fee: 3% (in case of road, rail or air Transport) or 4% (in case of maritime transport) of the sum of CIF value, customs duty and other charges mentioned above.	520100900000	0%	0%
5202	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)					
5202100000	- Yarn waste (including thread waste)	12%	- Municipality share: 15% of customs duty, - Transportation infrastructure fee: 3% (in case of road, rail or air Transport) or 4% (in case of maritime transport) of the sum of CIF value, customs duty and other charges mentioned above.	520210000011	0%	0%
				520210000019	0%	0%
52029	- Other:					
5202910000	-- Garnetted stock	12%	- Municipality share: 15% of customs duty, - Transportation infrastructure fee: 3% (in case of road, rail or air Transport) or 4% (in case of maritime transport) of the sum of CIF value, customs duty and other charges mentioned above.			
				520291000011	0%	0%
				520291000012	0%	0%
				520291000013	0%	0%
				520291000019	0%	0%
5202990000	-- Other	12%	- Municipality share: 15% of customs duty, - Transportation infrastructure fee: 3% (in case of road, rail or air Transport) or 4% (in case of maritime transport) of the sum of CIF value, customs duty and other charges mentioned above.	520299000011	0%	0%
				520299000012	0%	0%
				520299000013	0%	0%
				520299000018	0%	0%

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2015)		
Tariff Line (HS 2002)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2012)	MFN	LDC Preferential
5203000000	Cotton, carded or combed	12.6%	- Municipality share: 15% of customs duty, - Transportation infrastructure fee: 3% (in case of road, rail or air Transport) or 4% (in case of maritime transport) of the sum of CIF value, customs duty and other charges mentioned above.	5203000000	0%	0%

United States of America

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2017)		
Tariff Line (HS 2007)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2017)	MFN	LDC Preferential
520100	Cotton, not carded or combed:					
	- Having a staple length under 28.575 mm (1-1/8 inches):					
52010005	-- Harsh or rough, having a staple length under 19.05 mm (3/4 inch)	0%		52010005	0%	0%
	-- Other:					
52010012	--- Described in general note 4 of the tariff schedule and entered pursuant to its provisions	0%		52010012	0%	0%
52010014 ¹	--- Described in U.S. Tariff-Rate Quota Notifications, TRQID USA035	0%		52010014	0%	0%
52010018	--- Other	31.4¢/kg		52010018	31.4¢/kg	0%
	- Having a staple length of 28.575 mm (1-1/8 inches) or more but under 34.925 mm (1-3/8 inches):					
52010022	-- Described in general note 4 of the tariff schedule and entered pursuant to its provisions	4.4¢/kg		52010022	4.4¢/kg	0%
	-- Other, harsh or rough, having a staple length of 29.36875 mm (1-5/32 inches) or more and white in colour (except cotton of perished staple, grabbotts and cotton pickings):					
52010024 ¹	--- Described in U.S. Tariff-Rate Quota Notifications, TRQID USA036	4.4¢/kg		52010024	4.4¢/kg	0%
52010028	--- Other	31.4¢/kg		52010028	31.4¢/kg	0%
	-- Other:					
52010034 ¹	--- Described in U.S. Tariff-Rate Quota Notifications, TRQID USA037	4.4¢/kg		52010034	4.4¢/kg	0%
52010038	--- Other	31.4¢/kg		52010038	31.4¢/kg	0%
	- Having a staple length of 34.925 mm (1-3/8 inches) or more:					
52010055	-- Described in general note 4 of the tariff schedule and entered pursuant to its provisions	1.5¢/kg		52010055	1.5¢/kg	1.5¢/kg
52010060 ¹	-- Described in U.S. Tariff-Rate Quota Notifications, TRQID USA038	1.5¢/kg		52010060	1.5¢/kg	1.5¢/kg
52010080	-- Other	31.4¢/kg		52010080	31.4¢/kg	31.4¢/kg
5202	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock):					
52021000	- Yarn waste (including thread waste)	0%		52021000	0%	0%
	- Other:					
52029100	-- Garnetted stock			52029100	4.3%	0%
5202910001	--- Having a staple length under 28.575 mm (1-1/8 inches)	4.3%				
5202910002	--- Having a staple length 28.575 mm (1-1/8 inches) or more	4.3%				
520299	-- Other:					
	--- Card strips made from cotton having a staple length under 30.1625 mm (1-3/16 inches) and lap waste, sliver waste and roving waste:					
52029905	---- Described in general note 4 of the tariff schedule and entered pursuant to its provisions	0%		52029905	0%	0%
52029910 ¹	---- Described in U.S. Tariff-Rate Quota Notifications, TRQID USA039	0%		52029910	0%	0%
52029930	---- Other	7.8¢/kg		52029930	7.8¢/kg	0%
52029950	--- Other	0%		52029950	0%	0%

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2017)		
Tariff Line (HS 2007)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2017)	MFN	LDC Preferential
520300	Cotton, carded or combed:					
	- Fibers of cotton processed but not spun:					
52030005	-- Described in general note 4 of the tariff schedule and entered pursuant to its provisions	5%		52030005	5%	0%
52030010 ¹	-- Described in U.S. Tariff-Rate Quota Notifications, TRQID USA040	5%		52030010	5%	0%
52030030	-- Other	31.4¢/kg		52030030	31.4¢/kg	0%
52030050	- Other	4.3%		52030050	4.3%	0%

1 Tariff rate quotas were reserved for these tariff lines.

2 "¢/kg" stands for USD cent per kilo.

Viet Nam

Bound Duties				Applied Duties (Year 2016)		
Tariff Line (HS 2007)	Designation	Bound Duty	Other Duties and Charges	Tariff Line (HS 2012)	MFN	LDC Preferential
52010000	Cotton, not carded or combed	0%		5201000000	0%	
5202	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)					
52021000	- Yarn waste (including thread waste)	20%		5202100000	10%	
52029	- Other:					
52029100	-- Garnetted stock	20%		5202910000	10%	
52029900	-- Other	20%		5202990000	10%	
52030000	Cotton, carded or combed	10%		5203000000	0%	

3.2 SPECIAL SAFEGUARD PROVISIONS

3.8. This section provides information on scheduled special safeguard (SSG) provisions for cotton and on the use of those provisions by Member.

3.9. Of the 32 Members covered by this Market Access Part, three have scheduled SSG provisions for cotton, namely, Colombia, South Africa, and the United States.

3.10. The following table lists the cotton tariff lines for which SSG provisions are specified in each of those three Members' schedules. The following column headings are used:

Member The name of the Member who has reserved SSG provisions for cotton; and

Tariff Line The tariff item number for which the SSG provision was reserved (through the inclusion of the symbol "SSG") as specified in the Member's schedule reproduced in the CTS file using the HS 2002 nomenclature.

3.2.1 Scheduled SSG provisions for cotton

Member	Tariff Line
Colombia	5201000000
South Africa	52010010
	52010020
	52010090
	52021010
	52021090
	52029110
	52029190
	52029910
	52029990
	52030000
United States of America	52010018
	52010028

Member	Tariff Line
	52010038
	52010080
	52029930
	52030030

3.11. Based on Table MA:3 notifications circulated by the Secretariat up to 15 October 2017, none of those three Members has notified trigger levels for the volume-based SSG concerning cotton.

3.12. Regarding the price-based SSG, based on Table MA:4 notifications circulated by the Secretariat up to 15 October 2017, the United States have notified trigger prices for all the tariff lines for which SSG provisions were reserved. These trigger prices are presented by tariff item number in the table below. The following column headings are used:

Tariff Line The tariff item number for which the SSG provision was reserved (through the inclusion of the symbol "SSG") as specified in the Member's schedule reproduced in the CTS using the HS 2002 nomenclature;

Trigger Price The trigger price for the tariff item number as notified in the Table MA:4 notification.

3.2.2 Notified trigger prices for cotton

United States of America (G/AG/N/USA/1)

Tariff Line	Trigger price
52010018	USD 1.60/kg
52010028	USD 1.12/kg
52010038	USD 1.20/kg
52010080	USD 2.75/kg
52029930	USD 8.15/kg
52030030	USD 0.64/kg

3.13. The table below provides, based on MA:5 notifications circulated by the Secretariat up to 15 October 2017, information regarding price-based SSG actions invoked on cotton by the United States. The following column headings are used:

Product Product description as specified in the Table MA:5 notification;

Tariff Line The tariff item number for which the SSG provision was reserved (through the inclusion of the symbol "SSG") as specified in the Member's schedule reproduced in the CTS using the HS 2002 nomenclature;

Implementation year The implementation year during which SSG action was invoked;

Affected quantity (kg.) The quantity in kilograms of the tariff item number affected by the SSG action as notified in the Table MA:5 notification; and

Notification reference The reference of the relevant notification.

3.2.3 Invoked price-based SSG for cotton

United States of America (Table MA:5)

Product	Tariff Line	Implementation year	Affected quantity (kg.)	Notification Reference
Short staple cotton, over-quota	52010018	Calendar year, 1996	150	G/AG/N/USA/24
Short staple cotton, over-quota	52010018	Calendar year, 2006	54	G/AG/N/USA/61
Extra long staple cotton, over-quota	52010080	Calendar year, 2003	118,807	G/AG/N/USA/61
Extra long staple cotton, over-quota	52010080	Calendar year, 2007	539	G/AG/N/USA/67

Note The following paragraph is quoted in all of the above-mentioned U.S. notifications: "United States price-based safeguards are invoked automatically on a shipment-by-shipment basis. Importers who enter goods in an over-quota tariff line are required to declare which pre-established price range is applicable to their product. If there is a safeguard duty associated with that price range, the additional charge is assessed. Entries where the safeguard duties were assessed during the reporting period are summarized in this notification. Information on affected quantities, while not required by the format, is provided for illustrative purposes. Multiple transactions involving the same product have been aggregated for the purposes of this notification."

3.3 TARIFF RATE QUOTAS

3.14. Of the 32 Members covered by the Market Access Part of this background paper, only China, Colombia, South Africa and the United States have scheduled tariff rate quotas²⁴ for cotton.

3.15. This section is organized as follows: Sub-section 3.3.1 provides information regarding the tariff rate quota commitments for cotton as specified in those four Members' schedules; Sub-section 3.3.2 presents the most recent TRQ administration methods notified by those four Members in Table MA:1 notifications; and Sub-section 3.3.3 provides, for each of those four Members, the TRQ quantities and the notified in-quota imports from Table MA:2 notifications and the corresponding fill rates further to the request made at the third dedicated discussion.

3.3.1 Tariff rate quota commitments for cotton

3.16. This sub-section lists, by Member, the initial and final bound tariff rate quota quantities and in-quota tariff rates for cotton as specified in the Member's schedule. The following column headings are used:

TQID	The number identifying the bound tariff quota for each Member in the CTS, in the same sequential order as scheduled. The seven-character code is comprised of the three-letter WTO Member code, followed by "Q" for "TRQ", and by the three-digit sequential identifier.
Product	The product or group of products as specified in the Member's schedule ²⁵ ;
Tariff Line(s)	The tariff item number(s) as specified in the Member's schedule reproduced in the CTS using the HS 2002 nomenclature;
Unit	The unit for initial and final bound tariff rate quota quantities;
Initial quota	The initial bound tariff rate quota quantity as specified in the Member's schedule;
Final quota	The final bound tariff rate quota quantity as specified in the Member's schedule; and
In-quota tariff rate	The in-quota tariff rate as specified in the Member's schedule.

²⁴ Also referred to as TRQ or tariff quota.

²⁵ In original language only.

China¹

TQID	Product	Tariff line(s)	Unit	Initial quota	Final quota	In-quota tariff rate
CHNQ010	Cotton ²	52010000, 52030000	Metric tonnes	780,750	894,000	1%

- 1 Annex 1 contains the notes from China's schedule concerning tariff rate quota commitments.
- 2 The following information is taken from the column "other terms and conditions" in China's schedule for its cotton TRQ commitment (Refer to Annex 1, "Note 1")
- 1) STE share = 33% (See Note 1).
- 2) Staging for cotton:
- | Year | TRQ quantity |
|------|--------------|
| 2002 | 818,500 mt. |
| 2003 | 856,250 mt. |
| 2004 | 894,000 mt. |

Colombia

TQID	Product	Tariff line(s)	Unit	Initial quota	Final quota	In-quota tariff rate
COLQ057	Algodon sin cardar ni pelinear	5201	Metric tonnes	222	222	99%
COLQ067	Algodon	5201	Metric tonnes	1510	2664	80%

South Africa¹

TQID	Product	Tariff line(s)	Unit	Initial quota	Final quota	In-quota tariff rate
ZAFQ053	Cotton	5201	Metric tonnes	17,101	17,101	12%

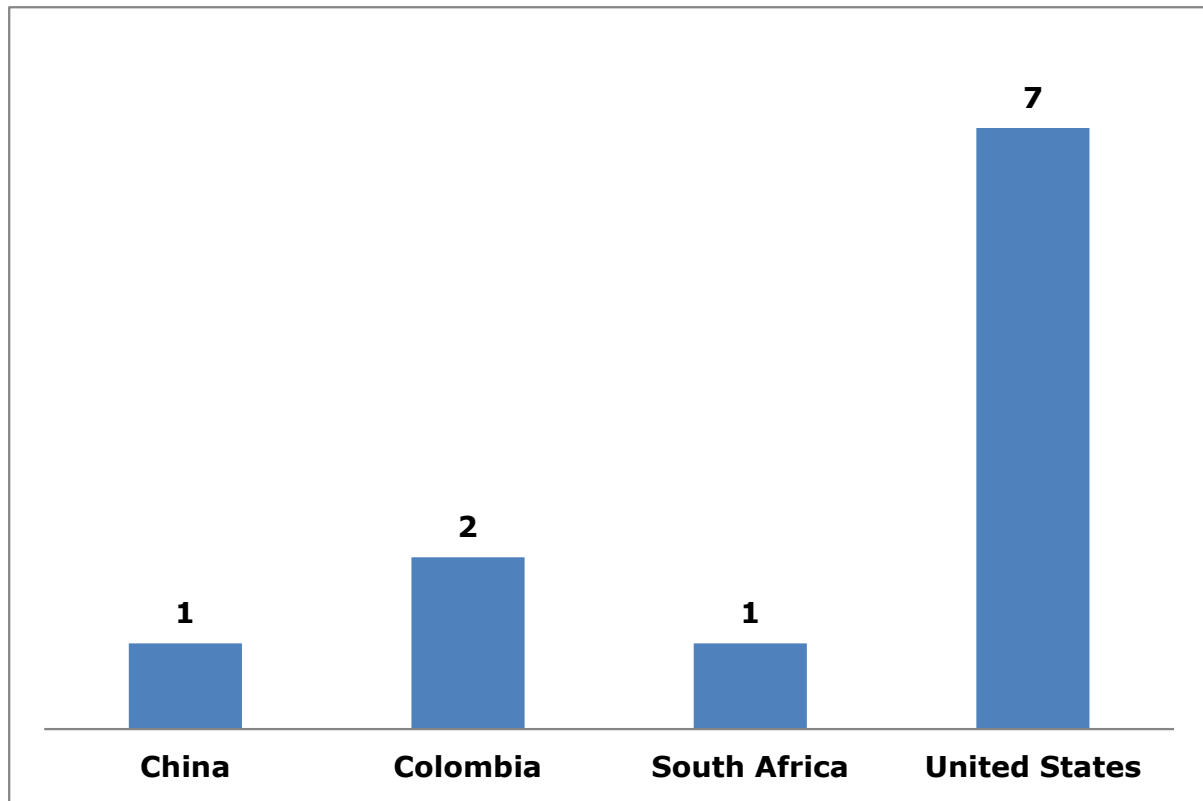
- 1 The following note is included in South Africa's schedule for its TRQ commitments: "South Africa commits itself to fill the quotas as indicated at tariff rates at a maximum of 20% of the bound rates for both the initial and final quantities."

United States of America¹

TQID	Product	Tariff line(s)	Unit	Initial quota	Final quota	In-quota tariff rate
USAQ048		52010014	Metric tonnes	10,000	10,000	0%
		52010024				USD 0.044 per kilogram
		52010034				USD 0.044 per kilogram
		52010060				USD 0.015 per kilogram
		52029910				0%
		52030010				5%
USAQ049		52010014	Metric tonnes	8,495	20,207	0%
USAQ050		52010024	Metric tonnes	900	1,400	USD 0.044 per kilogram
USAQ051		52010034	Metric tonnes	5,200	11,500	USD 0.044 per kilogram
USAQ052		52010060	Metric tonnes	25,500	40,100	USD 0.015 per kilogram
USAQ053		52029910	Kilograms	1,835,427	3,335,427	0%
USAQ054		52030010	Kilograms	1,000	2,500	5%

- 1 Annex 2 contains the chapter notes from the U.S. schedule concerning TRQ commitments for cotton.

3.17. The following chart summarizes the total number of scheduled TRQs for cotton, by Member, based on the number of TQIDs identified in the CTS.

Chart 3.3: Number of scheduled TRQs for cotton by Member**3.3.2 Most recent Tariff Rate Quota administration method notified for cotton**

3.18. This sub-section describes, for each Member and for each cotton TRQ, the most recent import arrangements notified in Table MA:1 notifications up to 15 October 2017.

3.19. The reference number of the relevant notification is indicated in the title for each Member, with the reporting period covered by the notification specified in brackets.

China**G/AG/N/CHN/2 (calendar year 2003)****CHNQ010****Description of import arrangement applicable**

- (a) (i) Import tariff quota of agricultural products shall be applicable to global trade.
(ii) The tariff quota for the year 2003 is open from the date of issuance to 31 December.
- (b) (i) The former State Development Planning Commission was responsible for tariff quota allocation of agricultural products. National Development Reform Commission and Ministry of Commerce are responsible for reallocations.
(ii) Requirements and conditions for applicants applying for import tariff quota are: having registered with Administration of Industry and Commerce (presenting the duplicate of business licences) prior to 1 October 2002; being under sound financial conditions and having good tax payment records (presenting relevant data for 2001 and 2002); having no records of unlawful acts at the Customs, Administration of Industry and Commerce, Inspection and Quarantine authorities and Taxation Administration within the period of 2000-2002; having passed the annual enterprise review of the year 2001 conducted by Administration of Industry and Commerce and Inspection and Quarantine authorities.
(iii) Import tariff quota for general trade shall be allocated with reference to the volumes for which applicants have applied, previous import performance and production capacity or other applicable commercial standards, or under the principle of "first-come, first-served".
(iv) Licence shall remain valid from the date of issuance to 31 December of the same year.

Colombia**G/AG/N/COL/35 (calendar year 2005)****COLQ067****Description of import arrangement applicable**

- (a) Allocation of quotas to supplying countries: none.
- (b) Allocation of licences or of access to quotas to importers: the import quota is allocated on a competitive basis amongst participants registered with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Quota allocation is by means of public auctions in which importers take part through the bid registration system.
- (c) Details of other arrangements: not applicable.
- (d) Any other information: Decree No. 430 of 2004 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

South Africa**G/AG/N/ZAF/35 (calendar year 2001)****ZAFQ053****Description of import arrangement applicable**

- (a) Country Allocations: Global
- (b) Import Allocations:
 - (i) Department of Agriculture will allocate and issue permits annually;
 - (ii) historical and new importers who are processors of cotton will be eligible for permits;
 - (iii) permits will be issued pro rata;
 - (iv) permits will be valid for twelve months.

United States of America²⁶**G/AG/N/USA/2/Add.3 and G/AG/N/USA/34/Add.1 (calendar year)****USAQ049****Description of import arrangement applicable**

- (a) COUNTRY ALLOCATIONS: See Additional U.S. Note 5 to Chapter 52 of the HTSUS (Annex 1, 36/).
- (b) IMPORTER ALLOCATIONS: First-come, first-served, implemented by U.S. Customs Service (<http://www.customs.gov/impexpo.htm>).
- (c) OTHER ARRANGEMENTS: None.
- (d) OTHER INFORMATION: This provision is included in Additional U.S. Note 5 to chapter 52 of the HTSUS (Annex 1, note 36/) and in Additional U.S. Note 6 to Chapter 52 of Schedule XX.

USAQ050**Description of import arrangement applicable**

- (a) COUNTRY ALLOCATIONS: None.
- (b) IMPORTER ALLOCATIONS: First-come, first-served, implemented by U.S. Customs Service (<http://www.customs.gov/impexpo/impexpo.htm>).
- (c) OTHER ARRANGEMENTS: None.
- (d) OTHER INFORMATION: This provision is included in Additional U.S. Note 6 to chapter 52 of the HTSUS (Annex 1, note 37/) and in Additional U.S. Note 7 to Chapter 52 of Schedule XX.

²⁶ Annex 3 contains the excerpt of notes from the harmonized tariff system of the United States of America that concern cotton (from Annex 1 in G/AG/N/USA/2/Add.3 and G/AG/N/USA/34/Add.1).

USAQ051**Description of import arrangement applicable**

- (a) COUNTRY ALLOCATIONS: None.
- (b) IMPORTER ALLOCATIONS: First-come, first-served, implemented by U.S. Customs Service (<http://www.customs.gov/impexpo/impexpo.htm>).
- (c) OTHER ARRANGEMENTS: None.
- (d) OTHER INFORMATION: This provision is included in Additional U.S. Note 7 to chapter 52 of the HTSUS (Annex 1, note 38/) and in Additional U.S. Note 8 to Chapter 52 of Schedule XX.

USAQ052**Description of import arrangement applicable**

- (a) COUNTRY ALLOCATIONS: None.
- (b) IMPORTER ALLOCATIONS: First-come, first-served, implemented by U.S. Customs Service (<http://www.customs.gov/impexpo/impexpo.htm>).
- (c) OTHER ARRANGEMENTS: None.
- (d) OTHER INFORMATION: This provision is included in Additional U.S. Note 8 to chapter 52 of the HTSUS (Annex 1, note 39/) and in Additional U.S. Note 9 to Chapter 52 of Schedule XX.

USAQ053**Description of import arrangement applicable**

- (a) COUNTRY ALLOCATIONS: See Additional U.S. Note 9 to Chapter 52 of the HTSUS (Annex 1, 40/).
- (b) IMPORTER ALLOCATIONS: First-come, first-served, implemented by U.S. Customs Service (<http://www.customs.gov/impexpo/impexpo.htm>).
- (c) OTHER ARRANGEMENTS: None.
- (d) OTHER INFORMATION: This provision is included in Additional U.S. Note 9 to chapter 52 of the HTSUS (Annex 1, note 40/) and in Additional U.S. Note 10 to Chapter 52 of Schedule XX.

USAQ054**Description of import arrangement applicable**

- (a) COUNTRY ALLOCATIONS: See Additional U.S. Note 10 to Chapter 52 of the HTSUS (Annex 1, 41/).
- (b) IMPORTER ALLOCATIONS: First-come, first-served, implemented by U.S. Customs Service (<http://www.customs.gov/impexpo/impexpo.htm>).
- (c) OTHER ARRANGEMENTS: None.
- (d) OTHER INFORMATION: This provision is included in Additional U.S. Note 10 to chapter 52 of the HTSUS (Annex 1, note 41/) and in Additional U.S. Note 11 to Chapter 52 of Schedule XX.

3.3.3 TRQ quantities and in-quota imports for cotton

3.20. This sub-section provides yearly TRQ quantities, notified in-quota imports for cotton, and the corresponding fill rates based on Members' Table MA:2 notifications circulated by the Secretariat up to 15 October 2017.

3.21. Fill rates are calculated based on the data provided in Table MA:2 notifications as the ratio of in-quota imports to notified TRQ quantities. In cases where notified in-quota imports are greater than TRQ quantities, the fill rates are adjusted by setting a maximum of 100% fill rate. The implementation years covered in the tables below are those indicated in the Member's Table MA:2 notifications. The title of the individual tables indicates the TQID of the TRQ, while the quantity unit used in the notification is indicated in brackets.

China

CHNQ010 (metric tonnes)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TRQ Quantity	818,500	856,250	894,000	894,000	894,000	894,000	894,000	894,000	894,000	894,000	894,000	894,000	894,000
In-quota Imports	177,000	870,000	1,910,000	2,570,000	894,000	1,165,000	2,111,000	894,000	894,000	894,000	894,000	894,000	894,000
Fill rates (%)	22	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Colombia

COLQ067 (metric tonnes)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TRQ Quantity	1,510	1,847	1,963	2,117	2,245	2,373	2,501	2,630	2,758	2,886	2,886	2,886	2,886	2,886	2,886	2,886	2,886	2,886	2,886	2,886
In-quota Imports	37,747	25,676	47,284	42,661	37,846	58,636	53,583	64,345	64,556	33,490	39,525	61,904	53,307	50,563	60,328	50,315	43,957	26,265	33,040	30,615
Fill rates (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

South Africa

ZAFQ053 (metric tonnes)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
TRQ Quantity	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101
In-quota Imports	44,114	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101	17,101
Fill rates (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

United States of America²⁷

USAQ049 (metric tonnes)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TRQ Quantity		8,495	10,837	13,180	15,522	17,865	20,207	20,207	20,207	20,207	20,207	20,207	20,207	20,207	20,207	20,207	20,207	20,207	20,207	20,207
In-quota Imports		198	1	45	12,098	452	229	351	0	45	2	259	1,346	73	0	0	0	3,969	1,140	1,172
Fill rates (%)		2	0.009	0.3	78	3	1	2	0	0.2	0.01	1	7	0.4	0	0	0	20	5.6	5.8

²⁷ According to the U.S. notification for implementation year 1995, Uruguay Round commitments for cotton products in headings 5201, 5202 and 5203 became effective only in the fall of 1995, and imports under these commitments were reported along with calendar year 1996 imports in early 1997.

USAQ050 (metric tonnes)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TRQ Quantity		900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
In-quota Imports		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fill rates (%)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

USAQ051 (metric tonnes)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TRQ Quantity		5,200	6,460	7,720	8,980	10,240	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500
In-quota Imports		0	0	23	1,471	190	116	855	195	1,525	2,608	1,294	235	123	0	0	545	117	0	0
Fill rates (%)		0	0	0.3	16	2	1	7	2	13	23	11	2	1	0	0	5	1	0	0

USAQ052 (metric tonnes)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TRQ Quantity		25,500	28,420	31,340	34,260	37,180	40,100	40,100	40,100	40,100	40,100	40,100	40,100	40,100	40,100	40,100	40,100	40,100	40,100	40,100
In-quota Imports		0	13	62	3,483	9,611	2,657	5,089	13,813	9,270	4,244	3,934	2,423	2,418	0	0	1,518	1,214	852	1,547
Fill rates (%)		0	0.05	0.2	10	26	7	13	34	23	11	10	6	6	0	0	4	3	2.1	3.9

USAQ053 (kilograms)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
TRQ Quantity		1,835,427	2,135,427	2,435,427	2,735,427	3,035,427	3,335,427	3,335,427	3,335,427	3,335,427	3,335,427
In-quota Imports		15,000	17,584	0	0	0	0	0	0	128,198	0
Fill rates (%)		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TRQ Quantity	3,335,427	3,335,427	3,335,427	3,335,427	3,335,427	3,335,427	3,335,427	3,335,427	3,335,427
In-quota Imports	0	169,844	791,441	87,332	561,492	729,436	558,590	234,364	1,224,637
Fill rates (%)	0	5	24	3	17	22	17	7	36.7

USAQ054 (kilograms)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TRQ Quantity		1,000	1,300	1,600	1,900	2,200	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
In-quota Imports		800	120	0	1,796	1,307	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,300	157	0	0	0	2,500	0	20	0	52	70
Fill rates (%)		80	9	0	95	59	100	100	100	92	6	0	0	0	100	0	1	0	2.1	2.8

3.22. Based on the information presented in section 3.3.3 above, the following charts show, by Member and by year, notified in-quota imports compared to the scheduled quantity, as well as the corresponding fill rates, under each TRQ.

Charts on notified in-quota imports compared to the scheduled quantity

Chart 3.4: China (CHNQ010)

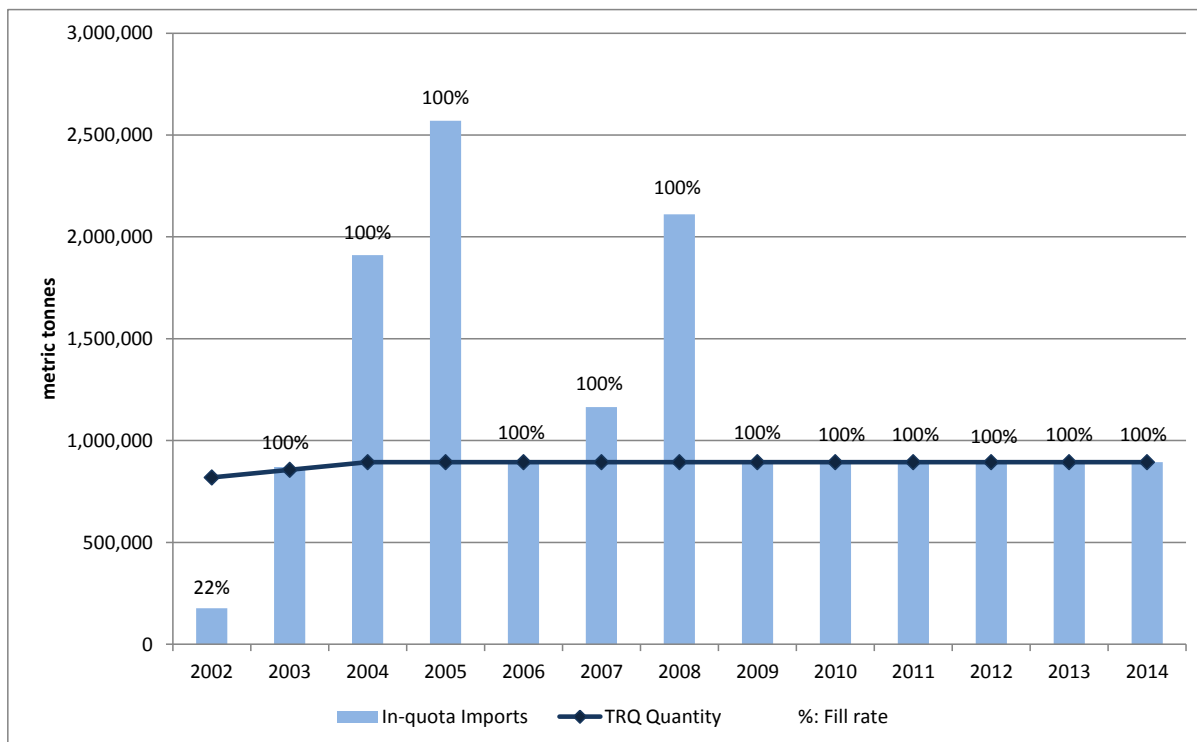


Chart 3.5: Colombia (COLQ067)

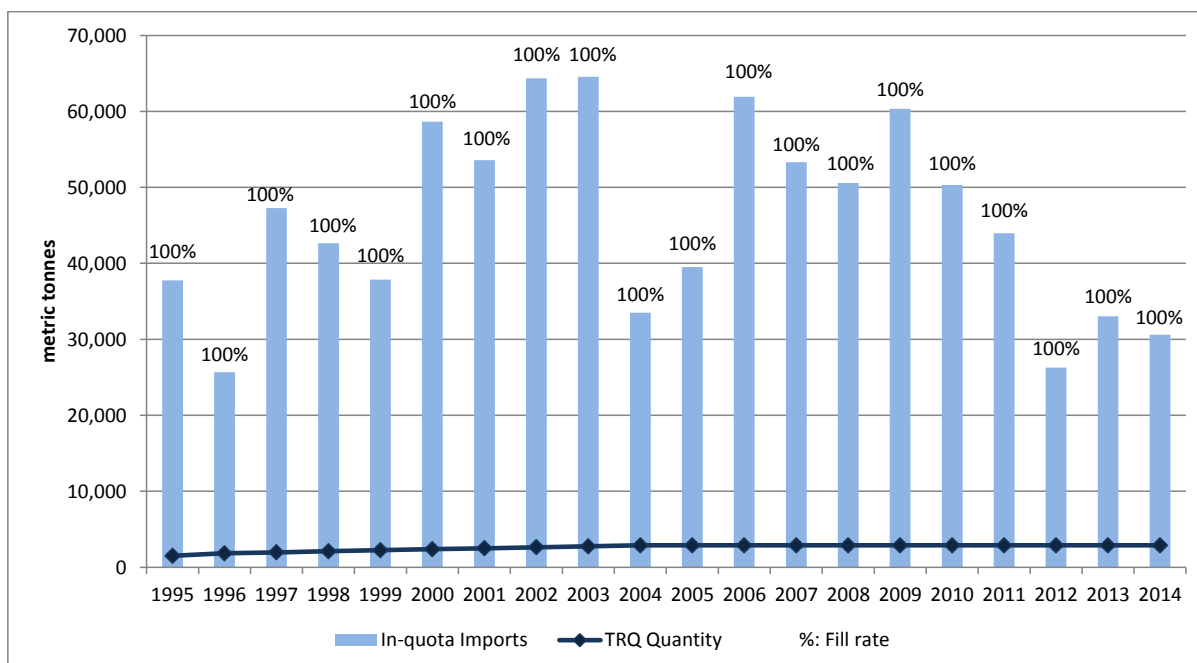


Chart 3.6: South Africa (ZAFQ053)

Insert the chart for ZAFQ053 from the tab "TQ charts" in the Excel file "Charts_notif"

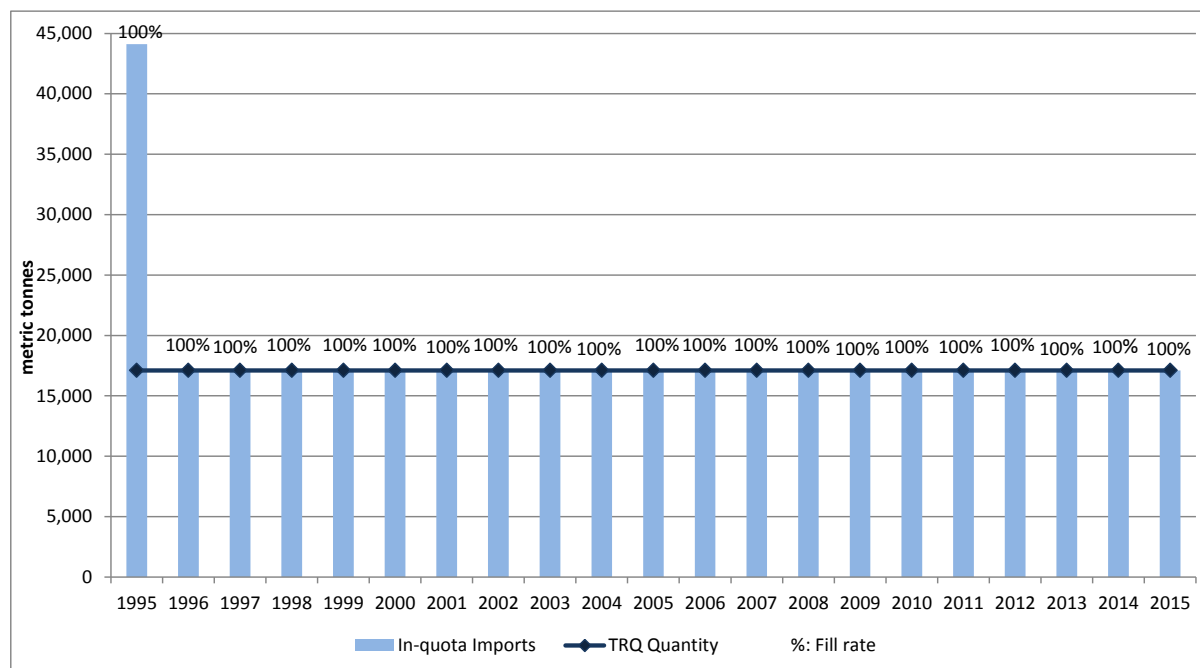
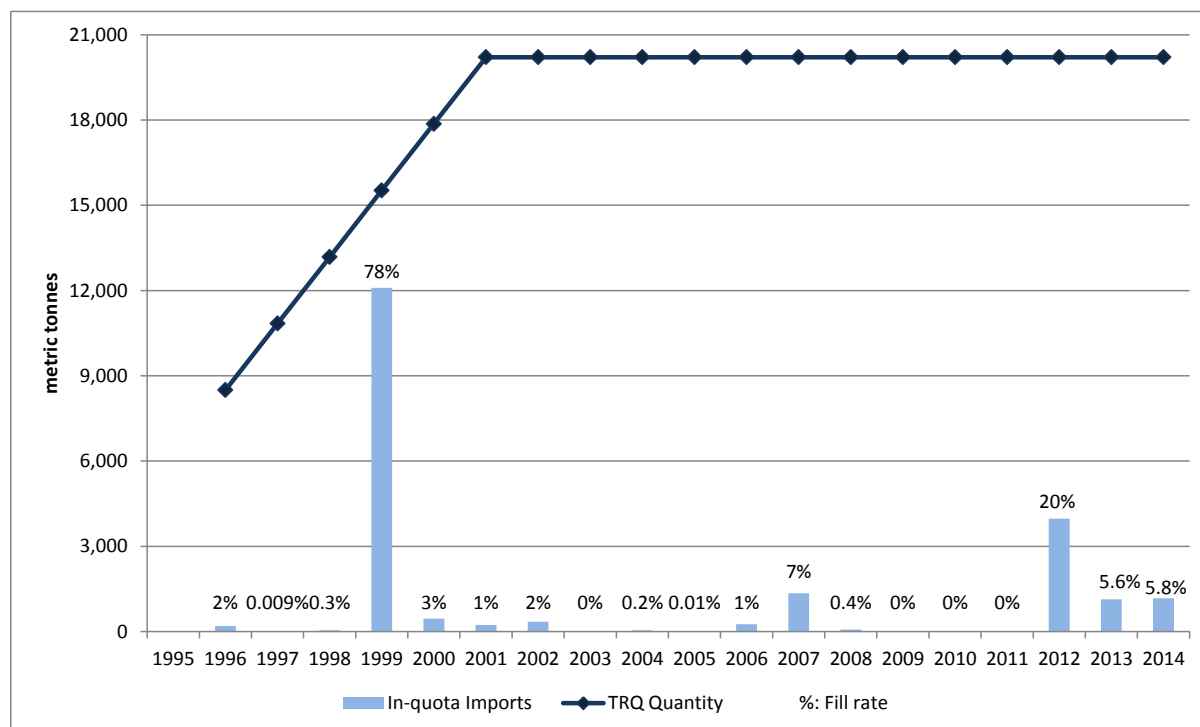
**Chart 3.7: United States of America (USAQ049)**

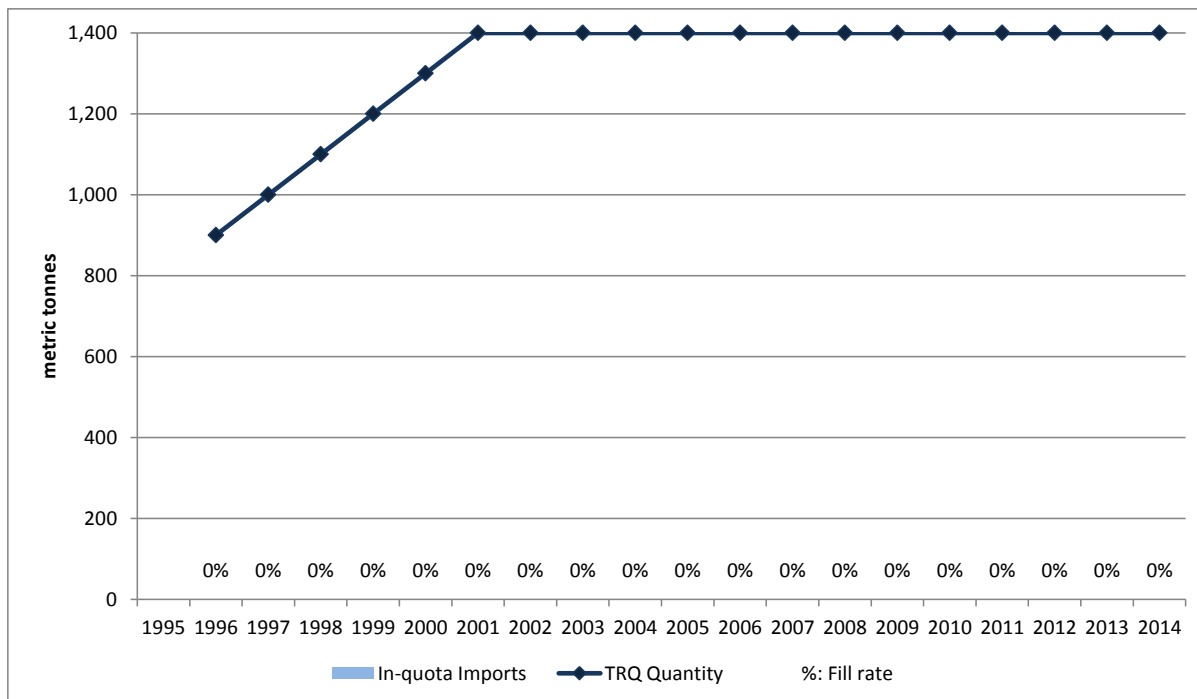
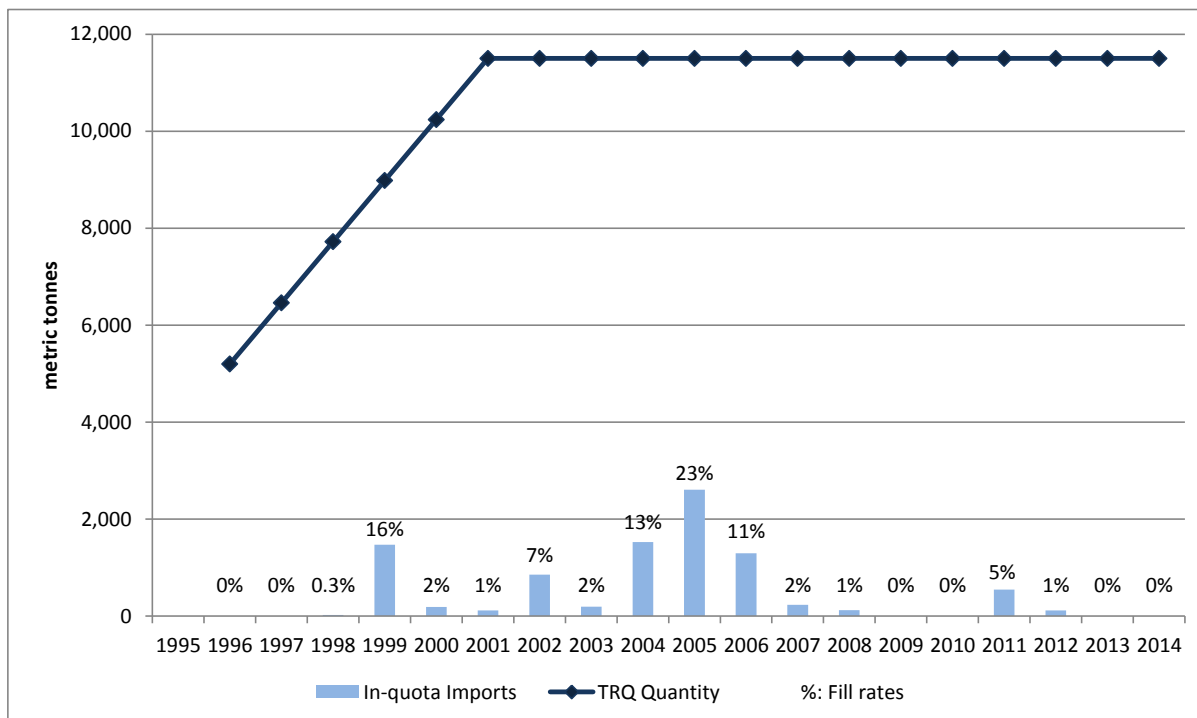
Chart 3.8: United States of America (USAQ050)**Chart 3.9: United States of America (USAQ051)**

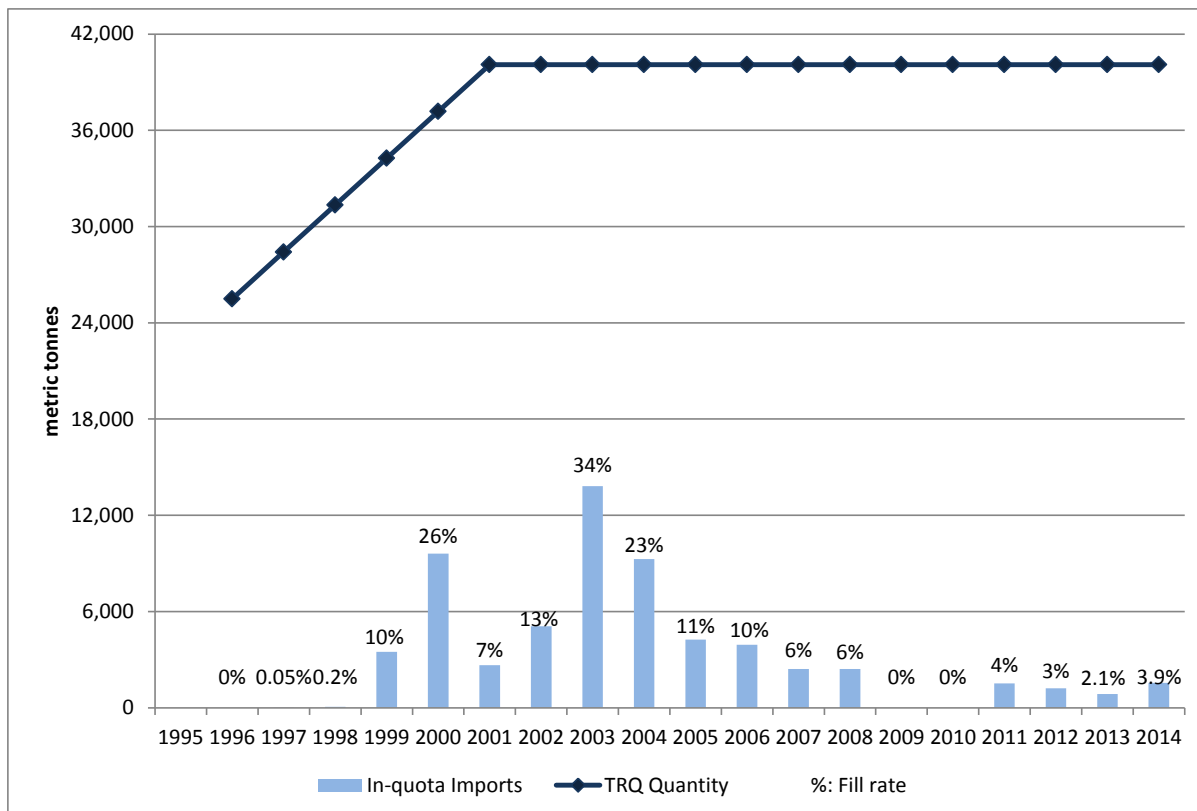
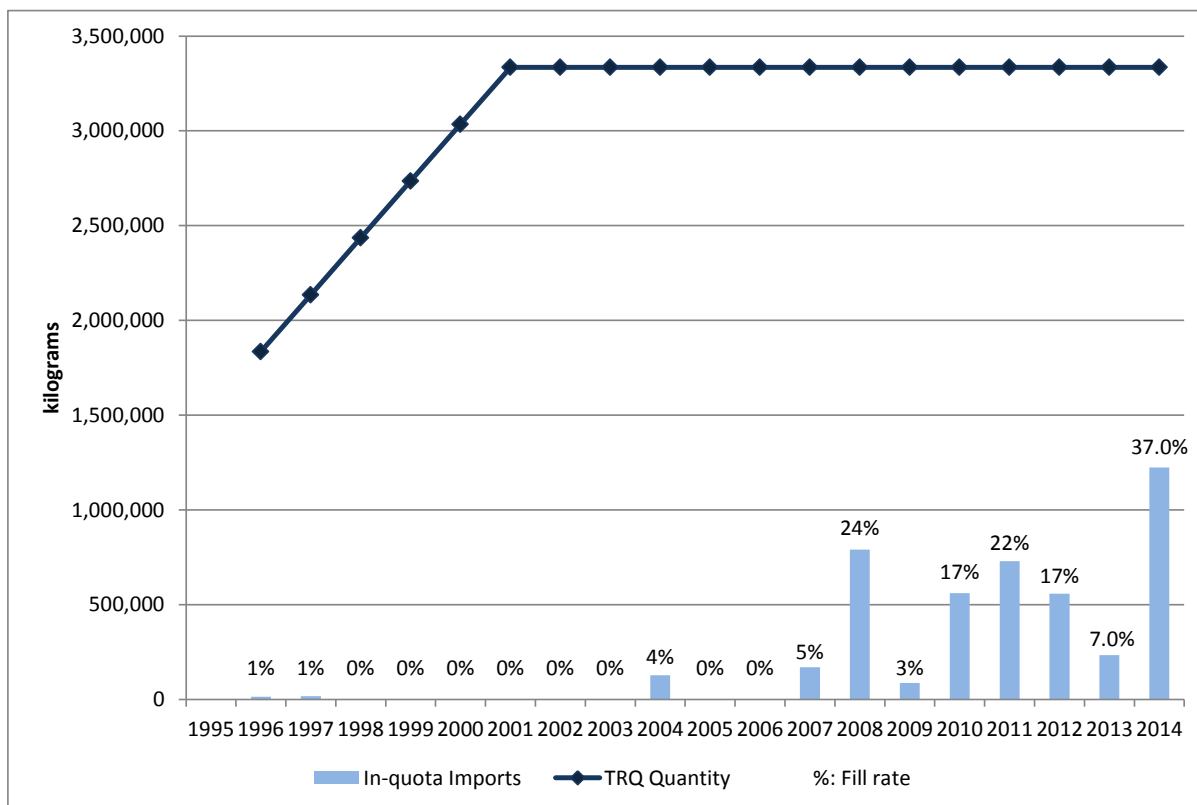
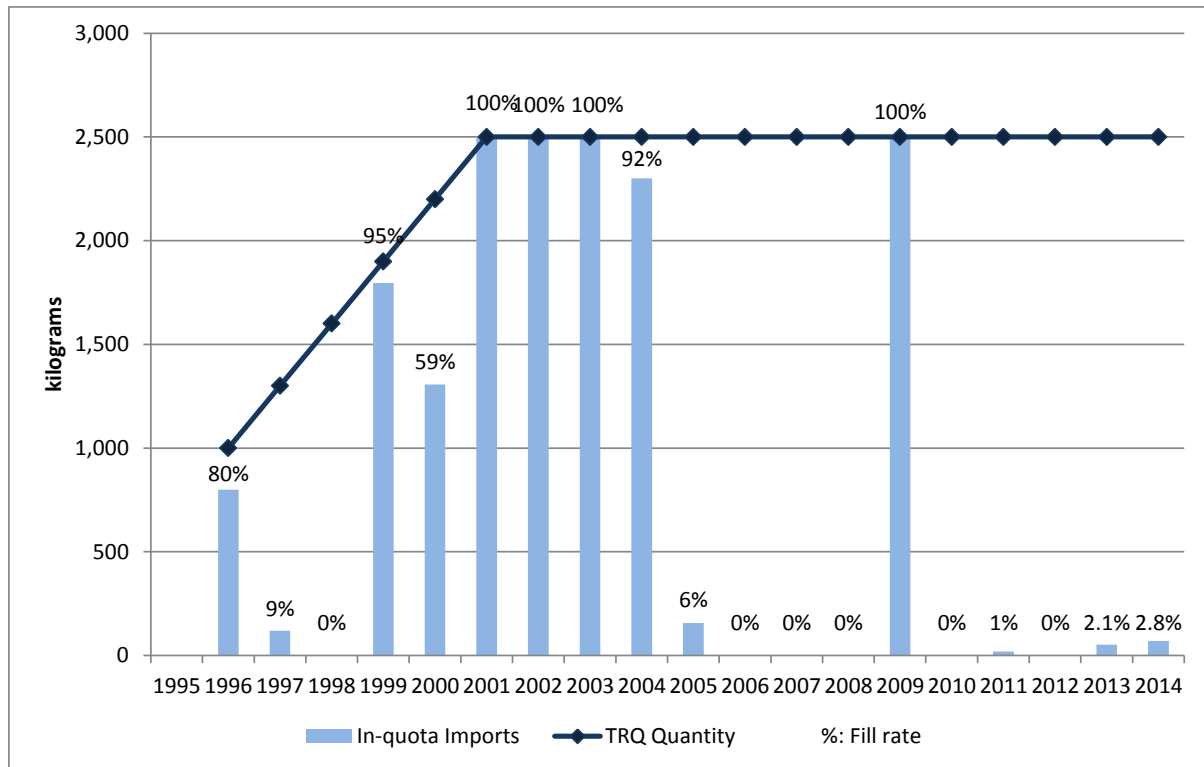
Chart 3.10: United States of America (USAQ052)**Chart 3.11: United States of America (USAQ053)**

Chart 3.12: United States of America (USAQ054)

3.4 OTHER NON TARIFF MEASURES

3.23. This section contains information on other non-tariff measures applicable to cotton. The information presented is sourced from the WTO I-TIP Goods database²⁸, which compiles data about non-tariff measures notified by Members as well as information on "specific trade concerns" raised by Members during WTO Committee meetings.

3.24. The non-tariff measures listed below result from a query in the I-TIP Goods database, using the following criteria:

- a. Member imposing the measure: The 32 Members selected for this Market Access part;
- b. Type of measure covered: Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures (as notified under the Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures); measures notified under the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade; Anti-Dumping measures (as notified under the Anti-Dumping agreement); Countervailing duties (as notified under the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures); Safeguard measures (as notified under the Agreement on Safeguards); State Trading Enterprises (as notified to the Working Party on State Trading Enterprises, pursuant to Article XVII:4(a) of the GATT 1994 and Paragraph 1 of the Understanding on the interpretation of Article XVII); Quantitative restrictions notified to the Committee on Market Access as per the CTG Decision contained in G/L/59/Rev.1; and import licensing procedures (as notified under the Agreement on Import Licensing procedures).
- c. Measures initiated or notified from 1 January 2012 to 15 October 2017 and which have not been withdrawn to date; and
- d. Measures with a reference to "cotton" and with a product description encompassing explicitly or potentially HS headings 52.01, 52.02 or 52.03.²⁹

3.25. It should be noted that, to date, no specific trade concern has been raised in the relevant WTO Committees with respect to the non-tariff measures identified in this Section and listed in the table below.

3.26. The following column headings are used for the tables below:

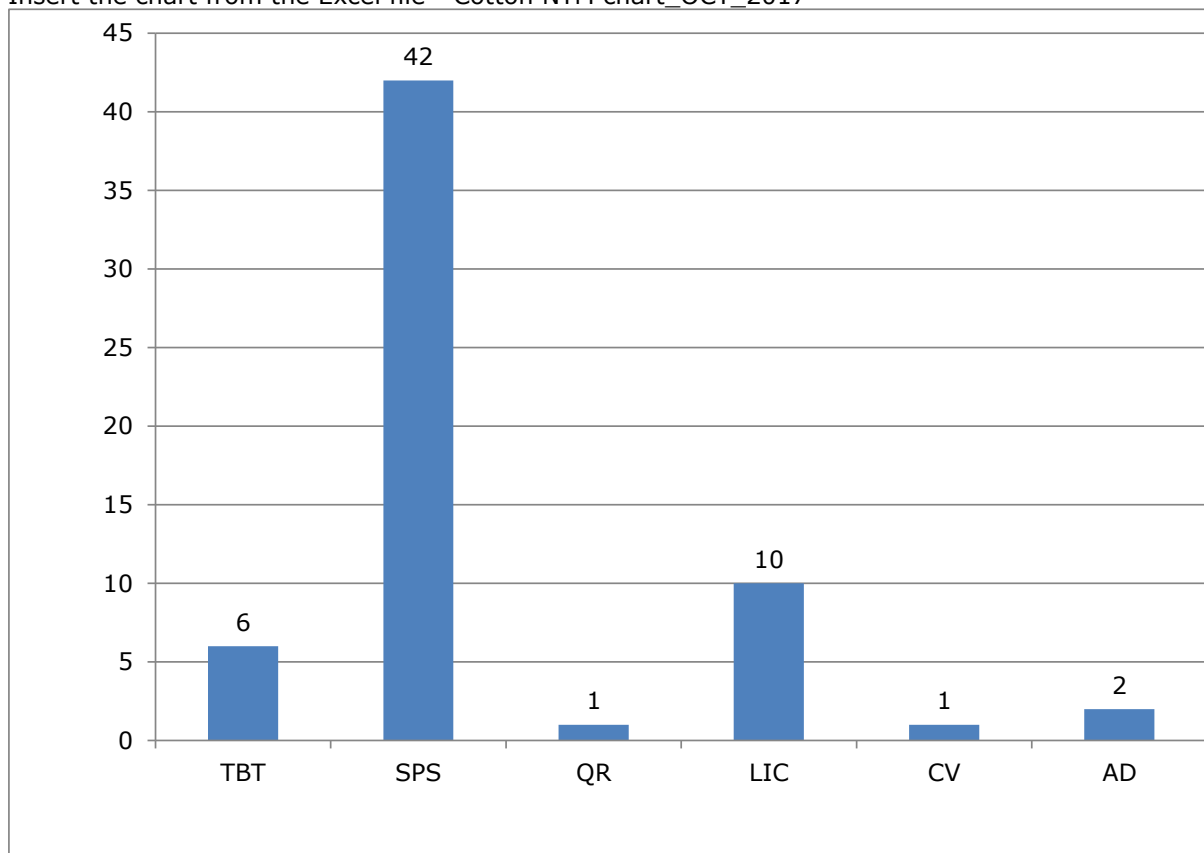
Member	Member notifying the measure.
Partner affected	Member(s) affected by the measure if identified in the relevant notification, or otherwise "All Members".
Notif. req.	Type of measure notified, using the following coding: "SPS" for Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures; "TBT" for measures notified under the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade; "AD" for Anti-Dumping measures; "CV" for countervailing duties; "SG" for Safeguard measures; "STE" for State Trading Enterprises; "QR" for Quantitative Restrictions; and "LIC" for import licensing procedures.
Initiation/ notification	Date of initiation or notification of the measure.
In force	Date of entry into force of the measure (if any) as it appears in the relevant notification.
Measure description	Summarized description of the measure based on the information in the relevant notification.
Product description	Summarized description of the product covered by the measure based on the information in the relevant notification.
Source	Document number of the relevant notification(s).

²⁸ <http://i-tip.wto.org/goods/default.aspx?language=en>.

²⁹ It should be noted that, in the absence of specific or further indication by Members, listed measures making reference to "cotton", may in fact not apply to the trade of "cotton" as defined in this paper, i.e. products covered by the Harmonized System nomenclature headings 52.01, 52.02 and 52.03.

Chart 3.13: Number of other non-tariff measures applicable to cotton, per type of measure (1 January 2012 to 15 October 2017)

Insert the chart from the Excel file " Cotton NTM chart_OCT_2017"



Member	Partner affected	Notif. req.	Initiation/ Notification	In force	Measure description	Product description	Source
Brazil	All Members	SPS	30/08/2017		Draft resolution (Consulta Publica) number 380, 22 August 2017, regarding the active ingredient D11 - DICAMBA of the monograph list of active ingredients for pesticides, household cleaning products and wood preservers, published by Resolution - RE n° 165 of 29 August 2003, on the Brazilian Official Gazette (DOU - Diário Oficial da União) of 2 September 2003 Inclusion of cotton culture with MRL of 0.04 mg/kg and safety security period "not determined due to the mode of use", inclusion of Genetically Modified Cotton with MRL of 0.04 mg/kg and safety security period of 113 days and inclusion of Genetically Modified Soybean with MRL of 4.0 mg/kg and safety security period of 70 days, all for post emergency use (application) for the active ingredient D11 - DICAMBA in the Relation of Monographies of Active Ingredients of Pesticides, Household Cleaning Products and Wood Preservers.	HS codes 52, 12	G/SPS/N/BRA/1289
United States of America	All Members	SPS	19/07/2017		Difenoconazole; Pesticide Tolerances Final Rule Federal Register, Volume 82 Issue 134 (Friday, 14 July 2017). This regulation establishes tolerances for residues of difenoconazole in or on cottonseed subgroup 20C; rice, grain; and rice, wild, grain. It also amends the existing tolerance for cotton, gin by-products, and removes the tolerance for cotton, undelinted seed. Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC requested these tolerances under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA).	Cotton, cottonseed subgroup 20C; rice, grain; and rice, wild, grain	G/SPS/N/USA/2939
United States of America	All Members	SPS	17-May-2017		Tioxazafen; Pesticide Tolerances, Final Rule.	Cotton, gin by-products	G/SPS/N/USA/2919
Dominican Republic	All Members	SPS	16-May-2017		Resolución No. 34-2016, que regula uso de ciertas moléculas de plaguicidas en vegetales y frutas (Resolution No. 34-2016 regulating the use of certain pesticide molecules on vegetables and fruit). The notified Resolution provides for the following: the insecticide acephate is declared to be of restricted use. it is permitted for cotton... The notified Resolution partially replaces Resolution No. 61-2011.	Cotton	G/SPS/N/DOM/69
United States of America	All Members	SPS	7-Nov-2016		Fluridone; Pesticide Tolerances, Final Rule. This regulation establishes a tolerance for residues of fluridone in or on cotton gin by-products.	Cotton, gin by-products	G/SPS/N/USA/2908
United States of America	All Members	SPS	4-Nov-2016		Receipt of a Pesticide Petition Filed for Residues of Pesticide Chemicals in or on Various Commodities, Notice of Filing of Petition and Request for Comment. This document announces the Agency's receipt of an initial filing of a pesticide petition requesting the establishment of a tolerance for residues of the herbicide 2,4-D in or on cotton, gin byproducts at 1.5 parts per million (ppm), and cotton, undelinted seed at 0.8 ppm.	Cotton, gin by-products	G/SPS/N/USA/2905

Member	Partner affected	Notif. req.	Initiation/ Notification	In force	Measure description	Product description	Source
Russian Federation	All countries that are a party to the Basel Convention	LIC	5-Oct-2016		The Russian Federation manages its obligations for hazardous waste controlled by the Basel Convention for the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal (Basel Convention) through the Common List of Goods that are subject of import/export prohibitions or restrictions in trade with third countries (Decision of the Board of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 30 "About measures of non-tariff regulation" of 21.04.2015) (Annex 2.3).	Hazardous waste (Ex 5202 10 000 0)	G/LIC/N/3/RUS/3
Brazil		LIC	30-Aug-2016		Most import licensing is statutorily required. For most goods mentioned in the relevant legislative texts, legal coverage is defined within and is not subjected to administrative discretion. Statutorily required licensing cannot be abolished without legislative approval. Other products are left to administrative discretion. The list of products subject to licensing is available at the Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services website: http://www.mdic.gov.br/comercio-exterior/importacao/tratamento-administrativo-de-importacao	Cotton	G/LIC/N/1/BRA/7 and Corr.1
Brazil		LIC	30-Aug-2016		The lists of products subject to import licensing are available at the SISCOMEX website http://www.portalsiscomex.gov.br/ , and may be found as well on Brazil's Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC) website http://www.mdic.gov.br/comercio-exterior/importacao/tratamento-administrativo-de-importacao . Whenever an import license is required, applications for both automatic and non-automatic import licensing are achieved using Brazil's Foreign Trade Integrated System (SISCOMEX). SISCOMEX is Brazil's ongoing single window initiative, a work still in progress, to which all other online and offline import-related procedures are converging.	Cotton	G/LIC/N/2/BRA/7
Brazil	All origins	LIC	25/08/2016		As a rule, the Brazilian import regime does not require licensing. For some products, automatic import licensing and non-automatic import licensing are managed through the Foreign Trade Integrated System (SISCOMEX). All import licenses must be required through Portal Siscomex. The administrative procedures are electronic-based, so as to make the process more efficient and faster.	Cotton	G/LIC/N/3/BRA/11
Honduras	All countries	LIC	12-Aug-16		Import permits are required to ensure that plants, plant products and by-products, and products and inputs for agricultural use have been inspected via the proper procedures and do not constitute a potential risk as carriers of pests or diseases.	Cotton and cotton products	G/LIC/N/3/HND/10
Brazil	All countries	TBT	27-Jul-16	01-Mar-17	Technical regulation establishing the quality requirements, sampling presentation, marking, labelling aspects relating to the cotton classification.	HS: Chapter 52 - Cotton	G/TBT/N/BRA/683

Member	Partner affected	Notif. req.	Initiation/ Notification	In force	Measure description	Product description	Source
Kazakhstan	All countries that are parties to the Basel Convention	LIC	29/06/2016		The Republic of Kazakhstan manages its obligations for hazardous waste controlled by the Basel Convention for the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal (Basel Convention) through the Common List of Goods that are Subject to Non-tariff Measures in Trade with Third Countries (Decision of the Collegium of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 30 "On Measures of Non-tariff Regulation" of 21 April 2015, Annex 2.3).	Ex 5202 10 000 0 - Wastes in the form of spinning down.	G/LIC/N/3/KAZ/1 and Corr.1
Malaysia	All countries, with the exception of countries in the American Tropics and countries endemic to disease of plants of the palmae family.	LIC	18-Feb-16		The Plant Quarantine Act 1976 amends and consolidates the laws relating to the control, prevention and eradication of agricultural pests, noxious plants and plant disease and to extend co-operation in the control of the movement of pests in international trade for matters connected therewith. The Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981 were made pursuant to Section 23 of the Plant Quarantine Act 1976. It stipulates the requirement which must be met for the entry of plants, growing media, organic fertilizers, soil, living or dead organisms including micro-organism and any hosts of plant pest and/or carrier of plant pests into Malaysia, and at the same time for the prevention of entry of pests of quarantine importance into the country.	Cotton (Gossypium hirsutum)	G/LIC/N/3/MYS/11
China	All Members	TBT	28-Oct-15		National Standard of the P.R.C., Conventional Moisture Regains of Textiles	Textile materials (HS: 50010010-50079090, 51011100-51130000, 52010000-52122500, 53011000-53110090, 54011010-54083400, 55011000-55169400, 56011000-56090000, 58011000-58110090, 59011010-59119000, 60011000-60069000, 61012000-61179000, 62011100-62179000)	G/TBT/N/CHN/1151 G/TBT/N/CHN/1151/Sup pl.1
Pakistan	India	AD	20-Aug-15		Anti-dumping	Cotton yarn 55.5 and above	G/ADP/N/280/PAK
Brazil	All Members	SPS	23-Jun-15		Draft resolution regarding the active ingredient Q05.2 QUIZALOFOP-P-TEFURYL of the monograph list of active ingredients for pesticides, household cleaning products and wood preservers, published by Resolution - RE n° 165 of 29 August 2003, Brazilian Official Gazette (DOU Diário Oficial da União) of 2 September 2003	Post-emergency application in cultures of cotton (0.1mg/kg safety security period of 30 days) (...)	G/SPS/N/BRA/1048
Brazil	All Members	SPS	23-Jun-15		Draft resolution regarding the active ingredient I18 ISOXAFLUTOLE of the monograph list of active ingredients for pesticides, household cleaning products and wood preservers, published by Resolution - RE n° 165 of 29 August 2003, Brazilian Official Gazette (DOU Diário Oficial da União) of 2 September 2003	Post-emergency application in cultures of cotton (0.01mg/kg safety security period of 97 days) (...)	G/SPS/N/BRA/1049
Peru	United States of America	SPS	22-Jun-15		The draft phytosanitary requirements governing the importation into Peru of cotton gin waste (linters) originating in and coming from the United States of America are being submitted for public consultation following the completion of the relevant technical report.	HS tariff subheading 5202.99.00.00: Cotton (Gossypium spp.) gin waste (linters)	G/SPS/N/PER/613

Member	Partner affected	Notif. req.	Initiation/ Notification	In force	Measure description	Product description	Source
Brazil	All Members	SPS	22-May-15		Draft resolution regarding the active ingredient G05 GLUFOSINATE of the monograph list of active ingredients for pesticides, household cleaning products and wood preservers, published by Resolution - RE nº 165 of 29 August 2003, Brazilian Official Gazette (DOU Diário Oficial da União) of 2 September 2003	Post-emergency application in cultures of (...) cotton (0.5mg/kg safety security period of 28 days), cotton (0.5mg/kg safety security period to the culture of genetically modified cotton, which express resistance to glufosinate, is of 116 days, when the pesticide is applied in post-emergency of the culture and of the weeds), (...) Desiccant application in cultures of cotton (0.5mg/kg safety security period of 28 days), (...)	G/SPS/N/BRA/1044
Brazil	All Members	SPS	12-May-15		Draft resolution regarding the active ingredient C32 CLETHODIM of the monograph list of active ingredients for pesticides, household cleaning products and wood preservers, published by Resolution - RE nº 165 of 29 August 2003, Brazilian Official Gazette (DOU Diário Oficial da União) of 2 September 2003 Inclusion of cultures of sunflower (0.05mg/kg safety security period of 53 days), apple and grape (0.05mg/kg safety security period of 23 days), inclusion of cultures of sweet potato, yacon potato, beet, yams, ginger, cocoyam, arracacha, turnip and radish (0.5mg/kg safety security period of 180 days); and inclusion of cultures of eggplant, scarlet eggplant, pepper, green pepper and okra (0.5mg/kg safety security period of 20 days), all in post-emergency application.	Post-emergency application in cultures of cotton (0.5mg/kg safety security period of 50 days), (...)	G/SPS/N/BRA/1031
China	All Members	QR	8-Apr-2015	31/12/2014	Export quota, licensing and state trading administration	Cotton (ex5201, ex5203)	G/MA/QR/N/CHN/3
United States of America	All Members	SPS	13-March-15	20-Feb-15	This regulation establishes tolerances for residues of dimethenamid in or on cottonseed subgroup 20C and cotton, gin byproducts.	Cotton, gin byproducts; Cottonseed subgroup 20C	G/SPS/N/USA/2740
Brazil	All Members	TBT	5-Feb-15		Draft technical regulation setting up official standard classification, quality, marking and labelling requirements, sampling procedures, method of presentation etc. related to the product (cotton) classification. It revises the Ordinance Nº 63, 5 December 2002 (Instrução Normativa SDA/MAPA/Nº 63 de 5 de Dezembro de 2002), notified under the document G/TBT/N/BRA/78, 21 January 2003.	HS: Chapter 52 – Cotton	G/TBT/N/BRA/78/Rev.1
China	All Members	LIC	22-Jan-15		Import tariff-rate quotas	(...) Cotton (...)	G/LIC/N/3/CHN/13
Brazil	Sudan	SPS	07-Jan-15	18-Dec-14	The notified document approves the phytosanitary requirements for the importation of threshed cotton fibre (<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>) (Category 2, Class 10) produced in Sudan, in accordance with the results of a pest risk analysis.	Threshed cotton fibre (<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>) (Category 2, Class 10)	G/SPS/N/BRA/1011

Member	Partner affected	Notif. req.	Initiation/ Notification	In force	Measure description	Product description	Source
Malaysia	All Members	LIC	6-Nov-14	1-Jan-15	The Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981 were made pursuant to Section 23 of the Plant Quarantine Act 1976. It stipulates the requirement which must be met for the entry of plants, growing media, organic fertilizers, soil, living or dead organisms including micro-organism and any hosts of plant pest and/or carrier of plant pests into Malaysia, and at the same time for the prevention of entry of pests of quarantine importance into the country. Under the Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981, an import permit is imposed for the importation of the following (...) - Importation of all commodities as listed below for processing or consumption from All Countries except from countries endemic to South American Leaf Blight, countries endemic to disease of plants of Palmae and countries endemic from Khapra Beetle (Trogoderma granarium) commencing 1 January 2015, (...) Cotton (Gossypium hirsutum) (...)	(...) Cotton (Gossypium hirsutum) (...)	G/LIC/N/3/MYS/10
Turkey	United States of America	AD	18-Oct-14		Original investigation	Cotton; 5201	G/ADP/N/265/TUR
Brazil	All Members	SPS	13-Oct-14		Draft resolution regarding the active ingredient F23 FLUAZIFOP-P of the monograph list of active ingredients for pesticides, household cleaning products and wood preservers, published by Resolution - RE N° 165 of 29 August 2003, Brazilian Official Gazette (DOU Diário Oficial da União) of 2 September 2003 (...)	Post-emergency application in cultures of lettuce (0.05mg/kg, safety security period of 28 days), cotton (0.04mg/kg, safety security period of 60 days) (...)	G/SPS/N/BRA/989
Brazil	All Members	SPS	13-Oct-14		Draft resolution regarding the active ingredient G05 - GLUFOSINATE of the monograph list of active ingredients for pesticides, household cleaning products and wood preservers, published by Resolution - RE N° 165 of 29 August 2003, Brazilian Official Gazette (DOU Diário Oficial da União) of 2 September 2003 (...)	Post-emergency application in cultures of (...) cotton (0.5mg/kg, safety security period of 28 days), cotton (0.5mg/kg, the safety security period to the culture of the genetically modified cotton, which manifests resistance to the glufosinate, is of 116 days, when the pesticide is applied in post-emergency of culture and weeds) (...) Desiccant application in cultures of cotton (0.5mg/kg, safety security period of 28 days) (...)	G/SPS/N/BRA/986
Brazil	All Members	SPS	13-Oct-14		Draft resolution regarding the active ingredient G01 - GLYPHOSATE of the monograph list of active ingredients for pesticides, household cleaning products and wood preservers, published by Resolution - RE N° 165 of 29 August 2003, Brazilian Official Gazette (DOU Diário Oficial da União) of 2 September 2003 (...)	Post-emergency application in cultures of cotton (3.0mg/kg, safety security period to the culture of cotton is not determined when the pesticide is applied in post-emergency of the weeds and pre-emergency of the culture. The safety security period to the cultures of genetically modified cotton, which express resistance to the glyphosate, is of 130 days, when the pesticide is applied in post-emergency of the weeds and of the culture) (...)	G/SPS/N/BRA/981

Member	Partner affected	Notif. req.	Initiation/ Notification	In force	Measure description	Product description	Source
Brazil	All Members	SPS	10-Oct-14		Draft resolution regarding the active ingredient P01 - PARAQUAT of the monograph list of active ingredients for pesticides, household cleaning products and wood preservers, published by Resolution - RE N° 165 of 29 August 2003, Brazilian Official Gazette (DOU Diário Oficial da União) of 2 September 2003 (...)	Post-emergency application in cultures of (...) cotton (0.2mg/kg, safety security period of 7 days) (...) Desiccant application in cultures of cotton (0.2mg/kg, safety security period of 7 days) (...)	G/SPS/N/BRA/980
Brazil	All Members	SPS	8-Oct-14		Draft resolution regarding the active ingredient F42 - FLUROXYPYR of the monograph list of active ingredients for pesticides, household cleaning products and wood preservers, published by Resolution - RE n° 165 of 29 August 2003, Brazilian Official Gazette (DOU Diário Oficial da União) of 2 September 2003 (...)	Post-emergency application in cultures of cotton (0.01mg/kg safety security period not determined due to the mode of use) (...)	G/SPS/N/BRA/973
United States of America	All Members	LIC	3-Oct-14		Import permits are required for the importation of most plants and some plant products, to protect against the introduction of pests and diseases. Permits are also required for the import, export or re-export of terrestrial plants that are on the endangered species list.	Cotton and cotton covers	G/LIC/N/3/USA/11
United States of America	All Members	SPS	07-Aug-14		Amitraz, Carfentrazone-ethyl, Ethephon, Malathion, Mancozeb, et al.; Proposed Tolerance Actions EPA is proposing to revoke certain tolerances for the fungicides spiroxamine and triflumizole, the herbicides carfentrazone-ethyl and quizalofop ethyl; the insecticides amitraz, oxamyl, propetamphos, and spinosad; and the plant growth regulators ethephon and mepiquat. In addition, EPA is proposing to revoke the tolerance on rice straw for multiple active ingredients. Also, EPA is proposing to modify certain tolerances for the fungicides mancozeb, thiram, and triflumizole; and the insecticide malathion. In addition, EPA is proposing to establish new tolerances for the fungicide mancozeb. Also, in accordance with current Agency practice, EPA is proposing to make minor revisions to the tolerance expression for malathion, mepiquat, and thiram.	(...); Cotton, gin by-products; Cotton, undelinted seed; (...)	G/SPS/N/USA/2688
Brazil	All Members	SPS	04-Aug-14		Draft resolution regarding the active ingredient S-METOLACHLOR of the monograph list of active ingredients for pesticides, household cleaning products and wood preservers, published by Resolution - RE n° 165 of 29 August 2003, Brazilian Official Gazette (DOU Diário Oficial da União) of 2 September 2003 (...)	Pre-emergency application in cultures of cotton (0.2mg/kg safety security period not determined due to the mode of use) (...)	G/SPS/N/BRA/966
Brazil	All Members	SPS	04-Aug-14		Draft resolution regarding the active ingredient CARFENTRAZONE-ETHYL of the monograph list of active ingredients for pesticides, household cleaning products and wood preservers, published by Resolution - RE n° 165 of 29 August 2003, Brazilian Official Gazette (DOU Diário Oficial da União) of 2 September 2003 (...)	Post-emergency application in cultures of cotton (0.1mg/kg safety security period of 8 days) (...)	G/SPS/N/BRA/965

Member	Partner affected	Notif. req.	Initiation/ Notification	In force	Measure description	Product description	Source
Mexico	All Members	SPS	12-Jun-14		Proyecto de Modificación a la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-026-FITO-1995, Por la que se establece el control de plagas del algodón (Draft Amendment to Mexican Official Standard NOM-026-FITO-1995: Establishing cotton plant pest controls) The notified Standard establishes the mandatory regulations to control and prevent the spread of pest populations: pink bollworm (<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> Saunders) and cotton boll weevil (<i>Anthonomus grandis</i> Boheman), which affect cotton, okra and kenaf crops; in addition to phytosanitary measures in order to prevent the spread of such pests to pest-free areas. (...)	Pink bollworm (<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> Saunders) and cotton boll weevil (<i>Anthonomus grandis</i> Boheman), which affect cotton, okra and kenaf crops.	G/SPS/N/MEX/260
Malaysia	All Members	SPS	10-Mar-14	01-Jul-14	New Import Requirements for Importation of Plants, Plant Products and Regulated Articles into Malaysia 2014 Malaysia proposes to revise and implement new import requirements of plants, plant products and regulated articles into Malaysia following the gazette of Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services Act 2011. This Act requires that the importation of any plant into Malaysia shall require an import license. The commodities would also have to be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate with additional declarations stating that appropriate treatment/measures have been applied prior to importation.	Processed and dried for consumption soy bean (<i>Glycine max</i>), corn/maize grain (<i>Zea mays</i>), dried for consumption cocoa bean (<i>Theobroma cacao</i>), processed and dried for consumption coffee beans (<i>Coffea Arabica</i> , <i>Robusta coffee</i> , <i>Coffea liberica</i>), fresh/dried leaves tobacco (<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>), fresh/raw dried cotton (<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>) (...)	G/SPS/N/MYS/27

Member	Partner affected	Notif. req.	Initiation/ Notification	In force	Measure description	Product description	Source
Canada	All Members	SPS	21-Nov-13		Proposed Maximum Residue Limit: Chlorantraniliprole (PMRL2013-106). The objective of the notified document PMRL2013-106 is to consult on the listed domestic and import maximum residue limits (MRLs) for chlorantraniliprole that have been proposed by the Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA). <u>MRL (ppm) Raw Agricultural Commodity (RAC) and/or Processed Commodity</u> (...) 0.3 Root and tuber vegetables (Crop Group 1)b, Cotton (Crop Subgroup 20C) ^c (...) ^c The currently established MRL of 0.3 ppm for undelinted cottonseed will be extended to Crop Subgroup 20C. ppm = parts per millionMRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/cps-spc/pest/part/protect-proteger/food-nourriture/rccq-gcpcr-eng.php in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.	Pesticide chlorantraniliprole in or on various food commodities (ICS Codes: 65.020, 65.100, 67.040, 67.080, 67.100, 67.120, 67.200)	G/SPS/N/CAN/769, G/SPS/N/CAN/769/Add. 1
Mexico	Peru	SPS	21-Oct-13		Pursuant to the Decision establishing the module of phytosanitary requirements for the importation of goods regulated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food, in relation to plant health (<i>Acuerdo por el que se establece el módulo de requisitos fitosanitarios para la importación de mercancías reguladas por la Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación, en materia de sanidad vegetal</i>), published in the Mexican Official Journal on 7 February 2012, the phytosanitary requirements for the importation into Mexico of uncarded or uncombed cotton fibre (<i>Gossypium barbadense</i>) for processing, originating in and coming from Peru, established following the pest risk analysis or risk assessment, have been submitted for public comment.	Cotton fibre (<i>Gossypium barbadense</i>), not carded or combed, for processing.	G/SPS/N/MEX/241, G/SPS/N/MEX/241/Add. 1
Brazil	All Members	SPS	12-Jul-13		Draft Resolution no. 25 of 2 July 2013 Draft Resolution regarding the active ingredient Diflubenzuron to be included in the monograph list of active ingredients of pesticides, household cleaning products and wood preservers, including the use in the cultures of cotton (0.2mg/kg; safety period of 28 days), rice (0.1mg/kg; safety period of 70 days), citrus (0.2mg/kg; safety period of 30 days), corn (0.2mg/kg; safety period of 60 days), soybean (0.2mg/kg; safety period of 21 days), tomato (0.5mg/kg; safety period of 4 days) and wheat (0.5mg/kg; safety period of 30 days).	Active ingredient Diflubenzuron on cotton, rice, citrus, corn, soybean, tomato and wheat	G/SPS/N/BRA/883

Member	Partner affected	Notif. req.	Initiation/ Notification	In force	Measure description	Product description	Source
United States of America	All Members	SPS	11-Apr-13	27-Mar-13	Abamectin; Pesticide Tolerances This regulation raises tolerances for residues of abamectin (also known as avermectin B1 a mixture of avermectins containing greater than or equal to 80% avermectin B1a (5-O-demethyl avermectin A1) and less than or equal to 20% avermectin delta-8,9-isomer) in or on cotton and strawberries.	Cotton and strawberries	G/SPS/N/USA/2530
United States of America	All Members	SPS	05-Mar-13	27-Feb-13	Pyraflufen-ethyl; Pesticide Tolerances This regulation establishes tolerances for residues of pyraflufen-ethyl in or on multiple commodities which are identified and discussed later in this document. Nichino America, Inc. requested these tolerances under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA).	Almond, hulls; Cattle, fat; Cattle, meat; Cattle, meat by-products; Corn, field, forage; Corn, field, grain; Corn, field, stover; Cotton, gin by-products; Cotton, undelinted seed; (...)	G/SPS/N/USA/2523
Brazil	All Members	SPS	29-Oct-12		Draft Resolution nº 58 of 4 October 2012 Draft Resolution for the active ingredient Pymetrozine to be included in the monograph list of active ingredients of pesticides, household sanitizing products and wood preservers, including the use in the cultures of lettuce (MRL of 0.1 mg/kg and safety period of 7 days), cotton (MRL of 0.1 mg/kg and safety period of 7 days) (...)	Active ingredient P52 - Pymetrozine	G/SPS/N/BRA/837
Brazil	All Members	SPS	29-Oct-12		Draft Resolution nº 59 of 4 October 2012 Draft Resolution for the active ingredient Zeta-Cypermethrin to be included in the monograph list of active ingredients of pesticides, household sanitizing products and wood preservers, including the use in the cultures of cotton (MRL of 0.05 mg/kg and safety period of 15 days) (...)	Active ingredient Z60 - Zeta-Cypermethrin	G/SPS/N/BRA/841
Brazil	All Members	SPS	29-Oct-12		Draft Resolution nº 60 of 4 October 2012 Draft Resolution for the active ingredient Flumioxazin to be included in the monograph list of active ingredients of pesticides, household sanitizing products and wood preservers, including the use in the cultures of cotton (MRL of 0.05 mg/kg and safety period of 100 days)(...)	Active ingredient F46 - Flumioxazin	G/SPS/N/BRA/845
United States of America	All Members	SPS	08-Oct-12	28-Sep-12	Sulfoxaflor; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions This regulation establishes time-limited tolerances for residues of sulfoxaflor, N-methyloxido [1-[6-(trifluoromethyl)-3-pyridinyl]ethyl] [lambda]\4\-\sulfanylidene] cyanamide, including its metabolites and degradates in or on cotton, undelinted seed; cotton, gin by-products; and cotton, hulls.	Cotton	G/SPS/N/USA/2476
United States of America	All Members	SPS	10-Sep-12	15-Aug-12	Flutriafol; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions This regulation establishes time-limited tolerances for residues of flutriafol in or on cotton, undelinted seed; cotton, meal; cotton, refined oil; and cotton gin by-products. This action is in response to EPA's granting of an emergency exemption under section 18 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) authorizing use of the pesticide on cotton. This regulation establishes a maximum permissible level for residues of flutriafol in or on cotton commodities. The time-limited tolerances expire on 31 December 2014.	Cotton	G/SPS/N/USA/2451

Member	Partner affected	Notif. req.	Initiation/ Notification	In force	Measure description	Product description	Source
China	All Members	TBT	23-Jul-12		Administrative Measures on Inspection and Supervision of Imported Cotton (9 pages, in Chinese) These Measures specify the administrative measures of inspection and supervision on the quality of imported cotton.	Imported cotton HS• F5201000010• A5201000090	G/TBT/N/CHN/925
Peru	India	SPS	19-Jul-12	19-Oct-11	Resolución Directoral Nº 34-2011-AG-SENASA-DSV (Directorial Resolution No. 34-2011-AG-SENASA-DSV) The notified Directorial Resolution lifts the phytosanitary measures suspending the issue of phytosanitary import permits for cotton (Gossypium spp.) fibre, not carded or combed, originating in and coming from India.	HS tariff subheadings 5201.00.90.00, 5201.00.30.00, 5201.00.20.00 and 5201.00.10.00: Cotton fibre, not carded or combed.	G/SPS/N/PER/422
Peru	India	SPS	19-Jul-12	17-May-12	Resolución Directoral Nº 0012-2012-AG-SENASA-DSV (Directorial Resolution No. 0012-2012-AG-SENASA-DSV) The notified Directorial Resolution establishes the mandatory phytosanitary requirements governing the importation into Peru of cotton comber waste from India.	HS tariff subheading 5202.99.00.00: Cotton comber waste.	G/SPS/N/PER/428
China	All Members	TBT	18-Jul-12		National Standard of the P.R.C., Cotton Part1: Saw Ginned Upland Cotton• i23 pages• Cin Chinese• j This standard specifies the quality requirements, classification criterions, test methods, inspection rules, inspection certificates, packages and marks, storage and transportation requirements etc. for saw ginned upland cotton. This standard applies to saw ginned upland cotton produced, purchased, processed, traded, stored and used in China.	Cotton-upland cotton ICS: 59.060.10	G/TBT/N/CHN/921
China	All Members	TBT	18-Jul-12		National Standard of the P.R.C., Cotton Part 2: Roller Ginned Upland Cotton• i18 pages• Cin Chinese• j This standard specifies the quality requirements, classification criterions, test methods, inspection rules, inspection certificates, packages and marks, storage and transportation requirements etc. for roller ginned upland cotton.This standard applies to roller ginned upland cotton produced, purchased, processed, traded, stored and used in China.	Cotton-upland cotton ICS: 59.060.10	G/TBT/N/CHN/922
Brazil	All Members	SPS	15-Jun-12	06-Aug-12	Draft Resolution on Azadirachtin This draft sanitary regulation modifies Resolution RE nº 165, 29 August 2003, by including in it the use of azadirachtin in the cultures of cotton, corn, soy and grape (Leaf application, LMR and safety period without restrictions).	Azadirachtin	G/SPS/N/BRA/814

Member	Partner affected	Notif. req.	Initiation/ Notification	In force	Measure description	Product description	Source										
United States of America	All Members	SPS	11-Jun-12		Aldicarb; Cancellation Order for Amendments To Terminate Uses This notice announces EPA's order for the amendment to terminate uses, voluntarily requested by the registrant and accepted by the Agency, of products containing aldicarb, pursuant to section 6(f)(1) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended. This cancellation order follows an 7 October 2010 Federal Register Notice of Receipt of Request from the registrant, Bayer CropScience to voluntarily amend to terminate uses of the product, TEMIK[supreg] Brand 15G, containing aldicarb on citrus and potatoes effective immediately. The registrant also requested that EPA amend to terminate the remaining pesticide uses of this product on cotton, dry beans, peanuts, soybeans, sugar beets, and sweet potatoes, effective as of 31 December 2014. These are not the last products containing aldicarb registered for use in the United States of America. (...)	Multiple products	G/SPS/N/USA/2386										
United States of America	All Members	SPS	08-Jun-12	14-May-12	<p>Penflufen; Pesticide Tolerances Tolerances are established for residues of the fungicide penflufen, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the following commodities listed in the table. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in the table is to be determined by measuring only penflufen N-[2-(1,3-dimethylbutyl)phenyl]-5-fluoro-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, in or on the following commodities.</p> <table><tr><td><u>Commodity</u></td><td><u>Parts per million</u></td></tr><tr><td>Alfalfa, forage</td><td>0.01</td></tr><tr><td>Alfalfa, hay</td><td>0.01</td></tr><tr><td>Cotton, gin by-products</td><td>0.01</td></tr><tr><td>(...)</td><td></td></tr></table>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Parts per million</u>	Alfalfa, forage	0.01	Alfalfa, hay	0.01	Cotton, gin by-products	0.01	(...)		Multiple commodities	G/SPS/N/USA/2382
<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Parts per million</u>																
Alfalfa, forage	0.01																
Alfalfa, hay	0.01																
Cotton, gin by-products	0.01																
(...)																	

Member	Partner affected	Notif. req.	Initiation/ Notification	In force	Measure description	Product description	Source																														
United States of America	All Members	SPS	08-Jun-12	14-May-12	<p>Fluxapyroxad; Pesticide Tolerances Tolerances are established for residues of the fungicide fluxapyroxad, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities listed in the table below. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified below is to be determined by measuring only fluxapyroxad, 3-(difluoromethyl)-1-methyl-N-(3',4',5'-trifluoro[1,1'-biphenyl]-2-yl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide in or on the commodity.</p> <table><thead><tr><th>Commodity</th><th>Parts per million</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Apple, wet pomace</td><td>2.0</td></tr><tr><td>Beet, sugar</td><td>0.1</td></tr><tr><td>Beet, sugar, dried pulp</td><td>0.1</td></tr><tr><td>Beet, sugar, tops</td><td>7.0</td></tr><tr><td>Cattle, fat</td><td>0.05</td></tr><tr><td>Cattle, meat</td><td>0.01</td></tr><tr><td>Cattle, meat by-products</td><td>0.03</td></tr><tr><td>Corn, field, grain</td><td>0.01</td></tr><tr><td>Corn, oil</td><td>0.03</td></tr><tr><td>Corn, pop, grain</td><td>0.01</td></tr><tr><td>Corn, sweet, kernels plus cobs with husks removed</td><td>0.15</td></tr><tr><td>Cotton, gin by-products</td><td>0.01</td></tr><tr><td>Cotton, undelinted seed</td><td>0.01</td></tr><tr><td>(...)</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>	Commodity	Parts per million	Apple, wet pomace	2.0	Beet, sugar	0.1	Beet, sugar, dried pulp	0.1	Beet, sugar, tops	7.0	Cattle, fat	0.05	Cattle, meat	0.01	Cattle, meat by-products	0.03	Corn, field, grain	0.01	Corn, oil	0.03	Corn, pop, grain	0.01	Corn, sweet, kernels plus cobs with husks removed	0.15	Cotton, gin by-products	0.01	Cotton, undelinted seed	0.01	(...)		Multiple commodities	G/SPS/N/USA/2383
Commodity	Parts per million																																				
Apple, wet pomace	2.0																																				
Beet, sugar	0.1																																				
Beet, sugar, dried pulp	0.1																																				
Beet, sugar, tops	7.0																																				
Cattle, fat	0.05																																				
Cattle, meat	0.01																																				
Cattle, meat by-products	0.03																																				
Corn, field, grain	0.01																																				
Corn, oil	0.03																																				
Corn, pop, grain	0.01																																				
Corn, sweet, kernels plus cobs with husks removed	0.15																																				
Cotton, gin by-products	0.01																																				
Cotton, undelinted seed	0.01																																				
(...)																																					
Peru	United States of America	CV	02-Jun-12		Countervailing	Cotton	G/SCM/N/242/PER, G/SCM/N/250/PER																														
United States of America	All Members	SPS	10-May-12	02-Mar-12	<p>Thiamethoxam; Pesticide Tolerances This regulation establishes tolerances for residues of thiamethoxam in or on multiple commodities. (a) General. Tolerances are established for residues of the insecticide thiamethoxam, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the following commodities. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified below is to be determined by measuring only thiamethoxam 3-[(2-chloro-5-thiazolyl)methyl]tetrahydro-5-methyl-N-nitro-4H-1,3,5-oxadiazin-4-imine and its metabolite CGA-322704 N-[(2-chloro-thiazol-5-yl)methyl]-N'-methyl-N''-nitro-guanidine, calculated as the stoichiometric equivalent of thiamethoxam, in or on the following commodities:</p> <table><thead><tr><th>Commodity</th><th>Parts per million</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>(...)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Cotton, gin by-products</td><td>1.5</td></tr><tr><td>Cotton, undelinted seed</td><td>0.10</td></tr><tr><td>(...)</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>	Commodity	Parts per million	(...)		Cotton, gin by-products	1.5	Cotton, undelinted seed	0.10	(...)		Multiple	G/SPS/N/USA/2362																				
Commodity	Parts per million																																				
(...)																																					
Cotton, gin by-products	1.5																																				
Cotton, undelinted seed	0.10																																				
(...)																																					

Member	Partner affected	Notif. req.	Initiation/ Notification	In force	Measure description	Product description	Source										
United States of America	All Members	SPS	02-May-12	06-Aug-12	Notice of Receipt of Requests for Amendments To Delete Uses in Certain Pesticide Registrations EPA is issuing a notice of receipt of request for amendments by registrants to delete uses in certain pesticide registrations for Buctril Herbicide (active ingredient Bromoxynil) on BTX cotton.	Cotton	G/SPS/N/USA/2359, G/SPS/N/USA/2359/Corr .1										
United States of America	All Members	SPS	18-April-12	9-March-12	<div>This regulation establishes tolerances for residues of penthiopyrad in or on multiple commodities. (a) General. (1) Tolerances are established for residues of penthiopyrad, including its etabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities in the table below. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified below is to be determined by measuring only penthiopyrad (N-[2-(1,3-dimethylbutyl)-3-thienyl]-1-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide).</div> <table><tr><td><u>Commodity</u></td><td><u>Parts per million</u></td></tr><tr><td>(...)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Cotton, seed</td><td>1.5</td></tr><tr><td>Cotton, gin by-products</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>(...)</td><td></td></tr></table>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Parts per million</u>	(...)		Cotton, seed	1.5	Cotton, gin by-products	15	(...)		Multiple	G/SPS/N/USA/2347
<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Parts per million</u>																
(...)																	
Cotton, seed	1.5																
Cotton, gin by-products	15																
(...)																	

ANNEX 1**NOTES ON TARIFF RATE QUOTA COMMITMENTS FROM CHINA'S SCHEDULE**

1. Tariff quotas indicated in the third column are volumes for calendar year 2001. Tariff quota concessions will be implemented according to the date specified in the "implementation" column. The implementation column indicates the date (referring to 1 January of the year indicated) when the final quota quantity will be achieved. The tariff quota concessions are subject to equal annual adjustments (occurring on 1 January of each year), unless otherwise specified in the last column ("Other terms and conditions").

2. The People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as "China") shall maintain its in-quota applied and bound rates (and, upon removal of the tariff-quota, its applied and bound rates) for HS 1514 (rape or colza (canola) oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified) at a level equal to that for HS 1507 (soya-bean oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified) and for HS 1205 (rape or colza (canola) seeds, whether or not broken).

3. The growth rate for the TRQ volume for canola (rapeseed) oil shall be no less than the growth rate for the TRQ volume for soybean oil.

4. An entity granted a tariff quota allocation (quota-holder) may engage in importation through state-trading enterprises and/or through entities possessing the right to trade other than state-trading enterprises, including direct importation by the quota holder, as indicated on documentation issued with the allocation or reallocation of the tariff quota quantities.

5. Application: All applications for an allocation of the tariff-quota will be submitted to the State Development and Planning Commission (SDPC). Specific conditions for applying for a tariff-quota allocation will be published in the official journal one month in advance of the application period, which will be from 15 October to 30 October.

6. Allocation:

- a. The entire tariff-quota quantity established in Section I-B shall be allocated to end users by 1 January each year. Inquiries regarding tariff-quota allocations can be made to the SDPC, with responses provided within 10 working days. Any additional requirement for importation will be automatic under the terms of the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures. China shall equitably distribute allocations within each portion of the tariff-quota to ensure complete tariff-quota utilization and to establish a tariff-quota system that is open, transparent, fair, responsive to market conditions, timely, minimally burdensome to trade and reflects end user preferences.
- b. In the first year, allocations to end users by the SDPC of the tariff-quota reserved for importation through state-trading enterprises shall be based on a first-come, first-served system or the requests of the applicants and their historical import performance, production capacity, or other relevant commercial criteria, subject to specific conditions to be published one month in advance of the opening of the application period so as to ensure an equitable distribution and complete tariff-quota utilization. In the first year, no less than 10 % of the tariff-quota reserved for importation through state-trading enterprises will be allocated to new quota-holders.
- c. In the first year, allocations to end users by the SDPC of the tariff-quota reserved for importation through entities other than state-trading enterprises shall be based on a first-come, first-served system or the requests of the applicants and their historical import performance, production capacity, or other relevant commercial criteria. No less than 10% of the tariff-quota reserved for importation through entities other than state-trading enterprises will be allocated to new quota-holders. This tariff-quota will be limited to entities that do not receive any special or exclusive rights or privileges, and will include allocations to joint ventures, wholly foreign-funded enterprises, and private enterprises.
- d. Except in cases where tariff-quota is allocated on a first-come, first-served basis, and in accordance with China's Schedule of Concessions and Commitments on Goods, a

quota-holder that has imported under a tariff-quota shall, upon application, receive an allocation of the tariff-quota in the following year for a quantity no less than the quantity imported the previous year. For all methods of allocation, a quota-holder that does not import its full allocation under a tariff-quota will receive a proportional reduction in the tariff-quota allocation in the subsequent year unless the quantity is returned to the SDPC prior to 15 September. A quota holder that has failed to import its full allocation in two consecutive years and has returned that unused portion by 15 September shall have its quota allocated in the following year on the basis of its fill rate in the most recent year, and will not benefit from any additional reallocations until and unless there are no other applications. The means of calculating the penalty will be included in the TRQ regulation in force and publicly available, and will be applied in a consistent and equitable manner.

- e. Allocations will be established for commercially viable shipping quantities and provisions will be made for partial shipments against a single tariff-quota allocation. All commercial terms of trade, including product specification, pricing, packaging, etc., will be at the sole determination of the importer and the exporter taking into full account the demands of the end user. Tariff-quota allocations will be valid for any item or mixture of items subject to the same tariff-quota.
- f. Inquiries on the entities which received the allocation can be made to the SDPC which shall provide the information within 10 days.

7. Term: The tariff-quota for each product will be opened on 1 January each year, unless otherwise specified in the Schedule. Tariff-quota allocations will be valid for the calendar year.

8. Reallocation:

- a. In any year, if a quota-holder has not contracted for the total quantity by 15 September, it shall return the unused portion of the tariff-quota quantity to the SDPC for reallocation.
- b. Applications for reallocation of the tariff-quota will be accepted by the SDPC from 1 September to 15 September and new allocations shall be assigned by 1 October. Specific conditions for applying for reallocation of tariff quotas will be published in the official journal one month in advance of the application period. Such allocations, which shall be to new applicants and to entities other than those returning quotas under sub-paragraph 8.A. above, will be assigned on a first-come, first-served basis. Quota-holders allocated a share of the tariff-quota reserved for importation through entities other than state-trading enterprises may import through any entity that has a right to trade in any product as specified in Section 5 of China's Protocol of Accession.
- c. Inquiries on the entities which received the reallocations can be made to the SDPC which will provide the information within 10 days.
- d. In situations where goods have been shipped from their port of origin before 31 December of any year, but are entered after 31 December of that year, China shall extend the validity of the tariff quota documents and shall count such shipments against the tariff quota allocation for the year in which the tariff quota was initially allocated.

Consultations:

9. With a view to maintaining a transparent and open tariff quota system, upon request from any WTO Member, China shall consult with the Member on the administration of the tariff quota to ensure that the tariff quota will be allocated in a transparent, equitable and non-discriminatory manner and that the tariff quota will be fully utilized.

Notes:

- 1. The share of the tariff-quota reserved for importation through state-trading enterprises is specified in column 7 of Section I-B. The remainder of the tariff-quota quantity is reserved for importation through any non-state trading enterprise possessing the right to trade in any product as set forth in Section 5 of China's Protocol of Accession.

In any year, if the quantity of the tariff-quota reserved for importation through state-trading enterprises has not been contracted for by 15 August, quota-holders will have the right to

trade or to import through any entity with the right to trade any product under Section 5 of China's Protocol of Accession.

2. China shall ensure that the applied duty for soybean oil, rapeseed oil, palm oil, peanut oil, cottonseed oil, sunflower seed oil, and corn oil is no greater than the applied duty for any one of these oils or for any other vegetable oil. Of the vegetable oils subject to tariff quota (i.e., soybean oil, rapeseed oil, and palm oil), if the tariff-quota for any one oil is autonomously increased, the tariff-quotas for the other two will be increased commensurately. Beginning 1 January 2006, China will remove soybean oil, rapeseed oil and palm oil from Annex 2A of the Protocol of Accession and will grant the right to trade such oils to all individuals and enterprises.
 3. All quota holders, that have already fully used or contracted their tariff-quota allocations in any year by 15 September shall also be eligible for reallocation of tariff-quota from other quota holders that have returned their allocations.
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ANNEX 2**CHAPTER NOTES CONCERNING TRQ COMMITMENTS FOR COTTON FROM THE U.S. SCHEDULE****"CHAPTER 52****COTTON**

Additional U.S. Notes 1/

1. Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the staple length of cotton shall be determined for all customs purposes by application of the Official Cotton Standards of the United States of America for length of staple, as established by the Secretary of Agriculture and in effect when the determination is to be made.

5. There shall be permitted entry an aggregate quantity of cotton, entered under the provisions of additional U.S. notes 6 through 11, inclusive, to this chapter, of not less than the total quantity specified below.

	Quantity (metric tons)
1995	41,926.8
1996	48,850.4
1997	55,773.9
1998	62,697.5
1999	69,621.0
2000 and thereafter	76,544.6

An additional aggregate quantity of 10,000 metric tons is reserved for Mexico under this note.

The quantitative limitations established by this note may be administered through regulations (including licenses) issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

1/ Note 1 and additional U.S. notes 2, 3 and 4 to this chapter are omitted from this section and are in section II of this schedule. Additional U.S. notes 5 through 11, inclusive, to this chapter are not in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

6. There shall be permitted entry an aggregate quantity of cotton, not carded or combed, having a staple length under 28.575 mm (1-1/8 inches) (except harsh or rough cotton, having a staple length under 19.05 mm (3/4 inch)), entered under subheading 5201.00.14 during the 12-month period beginning September 20 in any year, of not less than the total quantity specified below.

	Quantity (metric tons)
1995	8,495.05*
1996	10,837.45*
1997	13,179.85*
1998	15,522.25*
1999	17,864.65*
2000 and thereafter	20,207.05*

* Of the quantitative limitation provided for in this note, access levels are reserved as follows for entry under the provisions of this note:

	Quantity (kg)		Quantity (kg)
Egypt & Sudan (aggregate)	355,532	Honduras	341
Peru	112,469	Paraguay	395
India & Pakistan (aggregate)	908,764	Colombia	56
China	621,780	Iraq	88
Brazil	280,648	British East Africa	1,016
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	215,512	Indonesia & Netherlands New Guinea (aggregate)	32,381

	Quantity (kg)		Quantity (kg)
Argentina	2,360	British West Indies (except Barbados, Bermuda, Jamaica, or Trinidad and Tobago)	9,671
Haiti	107	Nigeria	2,438
Ecuador	4,233	British West Africa (except Nigeria and Ghana)	7,259

The quantitative limitations established by this note may be administered through regulations (including licenses and reallocation of unfilled quotas) issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

7. There shall be permitted entry an aggregate quantity of harsh or rough cotton, not carded or combed, having a staple length of 29.36875 mm (1-5/32 inches) or more but under 34.925 mm (1-3/8 inches) and white in colour (except cotton of perished staple, grabbots and cotton pickings), entered under subheading 5201.00.24 during the 12-month period beginning 1 August in any year, of not less than the total quantity specified below.

	Quantity (metric tons)
1995	900.0
1996	1,000.0
1997	1,100.0
1998	1,200.0
1999	1,300.0
2000 and thereafter	1,400.0

The quantitative limitations established by this note may be administered through regulations (including licenses) issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

8. There shall be permitted entry an aggregate quantity of cotton, not carded or combed, having a staple length of 28.575 mm (1-1/8 inches) or more but under 34.925 mm (1-3/8 inches) (except harsh or rough cotton, not carded or combed, having a staple length of 29.36875 mm (1-5/32 inches) or more and white in color) but including cotton of perished staple, grabbots and cotton pickings, entered under subheading 5201.00.34 during the 12-month period beginning 1 August in any year, of not less than the total quantity specified below.

	Quantity (metric tons)
1995	5,200.0
1996	6,460.0
1997	7,720.0
1998	8,980.0
1999	10,240.0
2000 and thereafter	11,500.0

The quantitative limitations established by this note may be administered through regulations (including licenses) issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

9. There shall be permitted entry an aggregate quantity of cotton, not carded or combed, having a staple length of 34.925 mm (1-3/8 inches) or more, entered under subheading 5201.00.60 during the 12-month period beginning August 1 in any year, of not less than the total quantity specified below.

	Quantity (metric tons)
1995	25,500.0
1996	28,420.0
1997	31,340.0
1998	34,260.0
1999	37,180.0
2000 and thereafter	40,100.0

The quantitative limitations established by this note may be administered through regulations (including licenses) issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

10. There shall be permitted entry an aggregate quantity of card strips made from cotton having a staple length under 30.1625 mm (1-3/16 inches), and lap waste, sliver waste and roving waste of cotton, all the foregoing the product of any country or are including the United States of

America, entered under subheading 5202.99.10 during the 12-month period beginning 20 September in any year, of not less than the total quantity specified below.

	Quantity (kg)
1995	1,835,427*
1996	2,135,427*
1997	2,435,427*
1998	2,735,427*
1999	3,035,427*
2000 and thereafter	3,335,427*

* Of the quantitative limitation provided for in this note, access levels are reserved as follows for entry under the provisions of this note:

	Quantity (kg)		Quantity (kg)
United Kingdom	653,695	Japan	154,917
Canada	108,721	China	7,857
France	34,385	Egypt	3,689
India & Pakistan (aggregate)	31,582	Cuba	2,968
Netherlands	10,317	Germany	11,540
Switzerland	6,711	Italy	3,215
Belgium	5,830		

The quantitative limitations established by this note may be administered through regulations (including licenses and reallocation of unfilled quotas) issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

11. There shall be permitted entry an aggregate quantity of fibers of cotton processed but not spun, entered under subheading 5203.00.10 during the 12-month period beginning 11 September in any year, of not less than the total quantity specified below.

	Quantity (kg)
1995	1,000
1996	1,300
1997	1,600
1998	1,900
1999	2,200
2000 and thereafter	2,500

The quantitative limitations established by this note may be administered through regulations (including licenses) issued by the Secretary of Agriculture."

ANNEX 3**EXCERPT FROM ANNEX 1 TO G/AG/N/USA/2/ADD.3 AND G/AG/N/USA/34/ADD.1
NOTES FROM THE HARMONIZED TARIFF SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES****"36/ Short staple cotton**

from Additional U.S. Note 5 to Chapter 52 of the HTSUS:

5. The aggregate quantity of cotton, not carded or combed, the product of any country or area including the United States of America, having a staple length under 28.575 mm (1-1/8 inches) (except harsh or rough cotton, having a staple length under 19.05 mm (3/4 inch)), entered under subheading 5201.00.14 during the 12-month periods from 20 September 1999, through 19 September 2000, inclusive, shall not exceed 17,864.65 metric tons or from 20 September 2000, through 19 September 2001, inclusive, shall not exceed 20,207.05 metric tons (articles the product of Mexico shall not be permitted or included in the aforementioned quantitative limitation and no such articles shall be classifiable therein).

Of the quantitative limitations provided for in this note, the countries listed below shall have access to not less than the quantities specified below:

	Quantity (kg)
Argentina	2,360
Brazil	280,648
British East Africa	1,016
British West Africa (except Nigeria and Ghana)	7,259
British West Indies (except Barbados, Bermuda, Jamaica, Trinidad, Tobago)	9,671
China	621,780
Colombia	56
Ecuador	4,233
Egypt & Sudan (aggregate)	355,532
Haiti	107
Honduras	341
India & Pakistan (aggregate)	908,764
Indonesia & Netherlands New Guinea (aggregate)	32,381
Iraq	88
Nigeria	2,438
Paraguay	395
Peru	112,469
Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan (aggregate)	215,512

Other than as provided for in the country allocations above, articles the product of countries or areas who are not members of the World Trade Organization shall not be permitted or included in the quantitative limitations set forth in this note.

37/ Harsh or rough cotton

from Additional U.S. Note 6 to Chapter 52 of the HTSUS:

6. The aggregate quantity of harsh or rough cotton, not carded or combed, the product of any country or area including the United States of America, having a staple length of 29.36875 mm (1-5/32 inches) or more but under 34.925 mm (1-3/8 inches) and white in color (except cotton of perished staple, grabbats and cotton pickings), entered under subheading 5201.00.24 during the 12-month periods from 1 August 1999, through 31 July 2000, inclusive, shall not exceed 1,300.0 metric tons or from 1 August 2000, through 31 July 2001, inclusive, shall not exceed 1,400.0 metric tons (articles the product of Mexico shall not be permitted or included in the aforementioned quantitative limitation and no such articles shall be classifiable therein).

Articles the product of countries or areas who are not members of the World Trade Organization shall not be permitted or included in the quantitative limitations set forth in this note.

38/ Medium staple cotton

from Additional U.S. Note 7 to Chapter 52 of the HTSUS:

7. The aggregate quantity of cotton, not carded or combed, the product of any country or area including the United States of America, having a staple length of 28.575 mm (1-1/8 inches) or more but under 34.925 mm (1-3/8 inches) (except harsh or rough cotton, not carded or combed, having a staple length of 29.36875 mm (1-5/32 inches) or more and white in colour) but including cotton of perished staple, grabbats and cotton pickings, entered under subheading 5201.00.34 during the 12-month periods from 1 August 1999, through 31 July 2000, inclusive, shall not exceed 10,240.0 metric tons or from 1 August 2000, through 31 July 2001, inclusive, shall not exceed 11,500.0 metric tons (articles the product of Mexico shall not be permitted or included in the aforementioned quantitative limitation and no such articles shall be classifiable therein).

Articles the product of countries or areas who are not members of the World Trade Organization shall not be permitted or included in the quantitative limitations set forth in this note.

39/ Long staple cotton

from Additional U.S. Note 8 to Chapter 52:

8. The aggregate quantity of cotton, not carded or combed, the product of any country or area including the United States of America, having a staple length of 34.925 mm (1-3/8 inches) or more, entered under subheading 5201.00.60 during the 12-month periods from 1 August 1999, through 31 July 2000, inclusive, shall not exceed 37,180.0 metric tons or from 1 August 2000, through 31 July 2001, inclusive, shall not exceed 40,100.0 metric tons (articles the product of Mexico shall not be permitted or included in the aforementioned quantitative limitation and no such articles shall be classifiable therein).

Articles the product of countries or areas who are not members of the World Trade Organization shall not be permitted or included in the quantitative limitations set forth in this note.

40/ Cotton waste

from Additional U.S. Note 9 to Chapter 52 of the HTSUS:

9. The aggregate quantity of card strips made from cotton having a staple length under 30.1625 mm (1-3/16 inches), and lap waste, sliver waste and roving waste of cotton, all the foregoing the product of any country or area including the United States of America, entered under subheading 5202.99.10 during the 12-month periods from 20 September 1999, through 19 September 2000, inclusive, shall not exceed 3,035,427 kilograms or from 20 September 2000, through 19 September 2001, inclusive, shall not exceed 3,335,427 kilograms (articles the product of Mexico shall not be permitted or included in the aforementioned quantitative limitation and no such articles shall be classifiable therein).

Of the quantitative limitations provided for in this note, the countries listed below shall have access to not less than the quantities specified below:

	Quantity (kg)
Belgium	5,830
Canada	108,721
China	7,857
Cuba	2,968
Egypt	3,689
France	34,385
Germany	11,540
Italy	3,215
India & Pakistan (aggregate)	31,582
Japan	154,917
Netherlands	10,317
Switzerland	6,711
United Kingdom	653,695

Other than as provided for in the country allocations above, articles the product of countries or areas who are not members of the World Trade Organization shall not be permitted or included in the quantitative limitations set forth in this note.

41/ Cotton processed but not spun

from Additional U.S. Note 10 to Chapter 52 of the HTSUS:

10. The aggregate quantity of fibers of cotton processed but not spun, entered under subheading 5203.00.10 during the 12-month periods from 11 September 1999, through 10 September 2000, inclusive, shall not exceed 2,200 kilograms or from 11 September 2000, through 10 September 2001, inclusive, shall not exceed 2,500 kilograms (articles the product of Mexico shall not be permitted or included in the aforementioned quantitative limitation and no such articles shall be classifiable therein).

Articles the product of countries or areas who are not members of the World Trade Organization shall not be permitted or included in the quantitative limitations set forth in this note."

ANNEX 4

MEMBERS' REPLIES TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE ON NEW OR UPDATED
COTTON-RELATED POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

1) Since the second dedicated discussion of the relevant trade-related developments for cotton of 28 November 2014, Members agreed that, in order to complement the revised background paper to be prepared by the WTO Secretariat and in advance of each dedicated discussion, a questionnaire would be sent to Members to seek updates, on a voluntary basis, on their recent cotton-related policy developments across the three pillars of Market Access, Domestic Support and Export Competition.¹ Members were also invited to provide an assessment of the impact (or anticipated impact), if available, of those new or updated policy developments.

2) Six questionnaires were circulated, on 4 February 2015, 17 September 2015, 22 February 2016², 13 September 2016, 28 March 2017 and 10 October 2017 respectively. The following table lists Members who have replied to those questionnaires. The replying Members who are among the 32 Members identified in paragraphs 12 and 13 of this paper as markets of interest to LDCs are identified in bold:

Members who replied to the previous questionnaires circulated on 4 February 2015, 17 September 2015, 22 February 2016, 13 September 2016 and 28 March 2017	Members who replied to the questionnaire circulated on 10 October 2017
Argentina; Australia ; Benin; Brazil ; Burkina Faso; Chad; China ; Colombia ; Costa Rica; Egypt ; Ecuador; European Union ; Hong Kong, China ; Israel; Macao, China; Mali; Mauritius ; New Zealand ; Pakistan ; Peru ; Russian Federation ; South Africa ; Chinese Taipei ; United States of America and Uruguay.	Argentina; Colombia ; Ecuador; Hong Kong, China , Mali and Morocco .

3) Some Members provided a "nil" reply, i.e. they did not report any new or updated policy development across the three pillars of Market Access, Domestic Support and Export Competition. These Members are listed in the table below.

Members with a nil reply to the previous questionnaires circulated on 4 February 2015, 17 September, 22 February 2016, 13 September 2016 and 28 March 2017	Members with a nil reply to the questionnaire circulated on 10 October 2017
Australia; Ecuador; European Union; Costa Rica; Hong Kong, China; Macao, China; Mauritius; New Zealand; Pakistan; Peru; Chinese Taipei, Russian Federation; Uganda and Uruguay.	Colombia ; Ecuador; Hong Kong, China , Mali and Morocco .

4) Non-nil replies are reproduced below. In cases where a Member has replied to more than one questionnaire, only the response to the latest questionnaire is listed. Responses to earlier questionnaires can be found in previous versions of the Secretariat's background paper.

¹ Paragraph 12 of the Chairperson report on the second dedicated discussion of the relevant trade-related developments for cotton (TN/AG/29 and TN/AG/SCC/3).

² The French and Spanish versions of the questionnaire were circulated on 8 March 2016.

Reply from Argentina to the questionnaire circulated on 10 October 2017 (original reply in Spanish)

1. The Ministry of Agro-Industry has been working since 2016 to establish plant health agencies, in accordance with Law No. 27.233, so that producers can assist in the fight against the cotton boll weevil, a pest that is causing significant production losses. The Agricultural Producers Association of Santiago del Estero, Zone IV, is the first to be entered in the National Register of Health Agencies, pursuant to SENASA Resolution No. 510/2017; it covers the Río Dulce irrigation area, located south of the city of Santiago del Estero and extending approximately down to the city of Loreto.
2. The National Government has pushed for the introduction of a traceability programme that establishes the quality and origin of cotton fibre by means of a High Volume Instrument (HVI) system. Fibres of known origin and recognized quality will enjoy greater market access.
3. It is important to emphasize that the first HVI cotton testing laboratory was inaugurated on 21 September last in the province of Santa Fe.
4. The National Government has eliminated the tax (export duties) on cotton fibre, the applied rate of which was 5%.
5. The Ministry of Agro-Industry laid down lines of action under the Assistance Programme for the Improvement of Cotton Fibre Quality (PROCALGODON), established pursuant to Resolution No. 537/2008.

Reply from Angola to the questionnaire circulated on 28 March 2017

In response to the Secretariat questionnaire, Angola is giving the following information:

1) Market access

Cotton production in Angola is insignificant. In 2016, the production of cotton fibre (**lint**) was 640 tonnes. For 2017, cotton fibre production is estimated at 68 tonnes. Projected cotton fibre production for 2018 is 480 tonnes.

Prior to the rehabilitation of the national textile industry, the cotton produced was exported to Bangladesh. After the rehabilitation of the textile industry, the cotton produced in the country started to sell in the domestic market.

The national textile industry, composed of three spinning and weaving factories, has imported cotton from Greece and India to meet its needs. This picture will be change with the full re-launch of cotton production in the country. The estimated yearly need of the national textile industry is estimated at 24.000 tonnes of cotton fibre.

2) Domestic support

In 2017 the Ministry of Agriculture took the first step towards the sustainable re-launch of cotton production in the country. This year 212 hectares of land were cultivated. The Ministry of Agriculture provided seeds and inputs and assisted with the preparation of land.

Banks in Angola are available to finance the cotton value chain, provided entrepreneurs submit feasible investment projects.

The Angolan Executive is committed to mobilizing financial resources for the relaunch of the cotton value chain.

3) Export competition

Angola does not apply any export competition measures.

Reply from Brazil to the questionnaire circulated on 28 March 2017

With regard to the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture in Special Session invitation of 28 March 2017 to provide updates on Members cotton-related policy developments in view of the forthcoming interseventh dedicated discussion, Brazil submits the following information:

1) Market access

Of the three tariff lines in heading 5201 (cotton, not carded or combed), tariff line 5201.00.10 (not ginned) had its applied duty rate kept at 6% as of July 2015. Tariff line 5201.00.20 (merely ginned) had its applied duty rate reduced from 10% to 6% in the period from April 22nd 2016 to February 17th 2017. A zero duty TRQ of 75 thousand tons was established for the period from February 18th to July 31st 2017, with the extra-quota duty kept at 6%. As of August 1st, the 6% duty will be reinstated. Tariff line 5201.00.90 (others) had its applied duty rate reduced from 10% to 6% in October 1st 2016 and remains at that level to date;

2) Domestic support

From July 2015 to May 2017, there has been no domestic support provided to Brazilian cotton producers.

3) Export competition

No export subsidies have been granted to cotton from July 2015 to May 2017.

Reply from Burkina Faso to the questionnaire circulated on 28 March 2017 (original reply in French)

There have been no particular changes across the three pillars of market access, domestic support and export competition since the 26th round of the WTO Director-General's Consultative Framework Mechanism on Cotton. Burkina Faso's cotton-related policy developments are summarized in the following table:

Pillars	Cotton-related policy developments	Comments
Market Access	Nothing to report	Nothing to report
Domestic Support	Nothing to report	Nothing to report
Export Competition	Nothing to report	Nothing to report

By way of general comment on Burkina Faso's cotton sector, it is important to point out that for this 2017/2018 cotton season, the cotton will be grown from 100% conventional cotton seed.

Reply from Colombia to the questionnaire circulated on 28 March 2017 (original reply in Spanish)

The WTO questionnaire requests information on any new or updated cotton-related policy developments.

1) Market access

In addition to the duty-free treatment granted by Colombia to its main cotton-supplying trading partners, the Colombian Government considered it viable to grant a 15,000 tonne import quota for 2017, at a zero tariff rate, for uncarded and uncombed cotton under tariff subheading 5201.00.30.00 for countries with which Colombia currently has trade agreements and which have not reached free access under their reduction timetables, and also for third countries with which trade agreements have not been concluded.

The quota was opened to help supply domestic industry in the quantities required for industrial consumption in 2017, even though the fibre included in this subheading is not produced in the country's cotton regions. This measure is pending approval and regulation.

2) Domestic support

The minimum guaranteed price is used as an instrument to protect the income of domestic cotton producers from unfavourable international price fluctuations. In 2016, farmers were paid 9,500 million Colombian pesos, through the minimum guaranteed price scheme, as compensation for the fall in international fibre prices.³ For 2017, the Colombian Government does not envisage implementing a policy establishing a minimum guaranteed price for cotton.

Moreover, Colombia does not have any new or recent cotton-related instruments.

3) Export competition

Colombia did not apply any export competition measures.

³ The competitiveness of Colombian cotton has improved, with significant progress made in terms of yield, fibre characteristics and production costs, thanks to better growing conditions resulting from the use of new technologies and improved agricultural practices.

Reply from the European Union to the questionnaire circulated on 28 March 2017

In reply to the questionnaire of the WTO Secretariat of 28 March on new cotton-related policy developments in advance of the seventh dedicated discussion on cotton, the EU would like to provide update of the data on direct payment expenditures for cotton granted in accordance with Article 6.5 of the Agreement on Agriculture. No other cotton-related policy developments occurred in the EU during the reporting period.

European Union

(Million EUR in a calendar year)

Description of Measure	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Payments based on fixed area and yields: Cotton (Title IV, Chapter 1, Section 6 of Regulation (EC) No 73/2009; from 2015, Title IV, Chapter 2 of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013)	247.5	216.9	221.7	247.3	245.8	242.3	231.8	244.0	243.9

Reply from Peru to the questionnaire circulated on 28 March 2017 (original reply in Spanish)

1) Market access

During the analysis period, Peru made no changes to its cotton-related policies concerning market access.

2) Domestic support

Cotton Financing Programme (2016-2017 season)

Description of the programme

Funding programme consisting of the provision of repayable loans to eligible cotton producers in the coastal region for support activities (seasonal), including the purchase of inputs, machinery, labour, administrative costs and technical assistance.

Objective

Provision of loans to finance cotton farming for the purchase of inputs (seed, fertilizers and agrochemicals), machinery, labour, administrative costs and technical assistance.

Beneficiaries

Cotton producers on the Peruvian coast, through producer organizations (formally established cooperatives and/or associations), which, in addition, provide services relating to business management and technical assistance.

Duration: 2016-2017 cotton season.

Form of benefit

During the 2016-2017 cotton season, AGROBANCO continued its funding programme for cotton producers (Annual Effective Rate: 16%).

The areas concerned were the areas producing mainly the Tanguis (long staple) cotton variety and, to a lesser extent, the IPA-59 and Hazera (extra-long staple) varieties.

In light of the unforeseen rains caused by the El Niño Costero phenomenon, AGROBANCO modified its funding plan in the departments of Piura and Lambayeque (north coast).

Funding is expected to amount to S/4,900.00 per ha⁴, with a maximum of 4 ha per producer (up to 6 ha for returning clients), distributed as follows:

Category	Amount (in soles)
Inputs and services: seed, fertilizers, agrochemicals	2,200.00
Machinery, labour for farming and harvest work	2,430.00
Technical assistance	270.00
Administrative costs	
Technical management	
Total	4,900.00

Source: Cotton Programme-AGROBANCO.

3) Export competition

Peru does not provide export subsidies for agricultural products, including cotton.

⁴ This amount is lower when the producer can do without a certain category either because it can fund the resources itself or because it has the resources.

Reply from the Russian Federation to the questionnaire circulated on 28 March 2017**1) Market access****Cotton fiber exports and imports of the Russian Federation (thousand US dollars)**

	2016
Export	
Republic of Belarus	238.1
<i>Total</i>	238.1
Import	
Azerbaijan	478.2
Republic of Belarus	2.2
Kazakhstan	24,515.3
Kyrgyz Republic	11,642.9
Latvia	4,624.4
Tajikistan	20,501.1
Turkey	63.4
Turkmenistan	3,881.4
Republic of Uzbekistan	14,865.9
<i>Total</i>	80,574.7

2) Domestic support

The Russian Federation does not provide domestic support for cotton.

3) Export competition

There are no specific measures in the context of export competition for cotton in the Russian Federation.

Reply from Benin to the questionnaire circulated on 13 September 2016 (original reply in French)

Eager to bring about a significant expansion of the cotton sector in the framework of a public-private partnership, the Council of Ministers decided to revive the Framework Agreement between the State and the Cotton Trade Association (AIC). Accordingly, the agreement, which had been suspended on 23 September 2013, was renewed on 28 April 2016. A number of reforms undertaken by the Beninese Government have had a direct or indirect impact on the cotton sector through the three pillars of agriculture, i.e. market access, domestic support and export competition.

1) Market access

One of the aims of the amending finance law adopted in July 2016 and the preliminary draft finance law of 2017 is to promote measures to stimulate private investment. Accordingly, since July 2016, **the registration formalities for the following documents are taxed at 0%:**

- deeds for transfer of movable and immovable property, in connection with the improvement of the business climate;
- credit agreements, in order to reduce the cost of credit transactions.

Measures were also taken to reduce harassment along the trunk roads.

Similarly, in connection with the transport of seed cotton from the self-managed markets to the processing plants, the Government decided to remove the rehabilitation of rural roads from the responsibilities relating to critical functions. The rehabilitation of dirt roads used for cotton is now the responsibility of the State.

2) Domestic support

In connection with domestic support, the following new measures have been taken:

Revival of the Framework Agreement between the State and the AIC. The introduction of **domestic price support mechanisms for producers** is now the responsibility of the sectoral trade associations in cooperation with the Ministry.

Production and agricultural research capacity-building through the introduction, in July 2016, of an agricultural research contribution charged on exports of cotton seed and fibre and raw cashew nuts, at a rate of 10 CFAF per kilogram exported.

Suspension by the Government of cotton subsidies (particularly in relation to inputs) as from the 2016-2017 season.

3) Export competition

The introduction of a framework conducive to agro-industry is at the centre of the interim budget for 2016. A public/private partnership law will help to promote the processing industry and in particular the cotton spinning mills.

Reply from Mali to the questionnaire circulated on 13 September 2016 (original reply in French)

The following noteworthy developments have occurred since July 2016:

1) Market access

Awareness-raising missions along major roads to reduce the number of checkpoints;

Fact-finding mission to assess the opportunities offered by Mauritania's Autonomous Port.

2) Domestic support

Signing of a performance contract with the Compagnie Malienne des Textiles (COMATEX SA) for the sourcing of raw materials on preferential terms;

Payment of VAT abolished (exemption) on the purchase price of cotton seed for the crushing plants;

"1,000 tractors" programme: facilitated access to tractors in order to boost domestic production;

Signing of a protocol between the National Oil Mill and Cattle Feed Federation of Mali (FENAPHAB) and stakeholders in the livestock meat subsector in order to provide better access to oil cake and other cattle feed.

3) Export competition

Mali does not grant any cotton export subsidies.

Reply from Australia to the questionnaire circulated on 22 February 2016

Cotton Research and Development	Research into improvements in cotton production	AUD 7.729 million for 2014-15	Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Water Resources (DAWR)
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Reply from Israel to the questionnaire circulated on 22 February 2016

With regard to the Chairman's requests on cotton Israel would like to inform the Members of the following:

No new or updated cotton-related policy developments occurred in Israel in 2015

1) Market access

No changes in tariffs related to cotton were made during 2015.

2) Domestic support

Israel's budgetary outlay for cotton in both thousand USD and thousand tonnes (marketing year, 1 October-30 September) for 2015 was zero.

Market price support, non-exempt direct payments, other product-specific support, product-specific EMS and product-specific AMS for cotton during 2015 were also zero.

3) Export competition

Export subsidies for cotton were zero in 2015.

Reply from South Africa to the questionnaire circulated on 22 February 2016**1) Market access**

No changes were made to market access related policies in recent years.

All tariffs for cotton at the applied level are zero, with the exception of the following lines:

Product code	Product	Tariff
5201 0020	Ginned, but not further processed	ZAR 1.60/kg
5201 0090	Other	15%
5203 00	Cotton, carded or combed	15%

On the above tariff lines, a preference tariff of zero is applied for cotton origination in SADC countries and the EU in accordance with relevant Free Trade Agreements.

In recent years, an average in excess of 90% of South Africa's cotton imports originates from SADC countries. The suppliers of cotton in this regard are, in the main, LDCs.

2) Domestic support

No changes were made to Domestic Support policies.

No AMS has been used on cotton for more than 15 years. Cotton production might indirectly benefit from Green Box expenditure.

3) Export competition

No changes were made to EC policies.

South Africa did not make use of export subsidies since the year 2000.

Reply from the United States of America to the questionnaire circulated on 22 February 2016⁵

On 6 June 2016, USDA announced the Cotton Ginning Cost-Share programme, which provides cost-share assistance payments to cotton producers. Cotton ginning is a necessary requirement for producers to market the lint for fibre or the seed for oil or feed. Through the Cotton Ginning Cost-Share programme, eligible producers can receive a one-time cost share payment in 2016, which is based on a producer's past plantings (i.e., 2015 cotton planted acres) and 40% of the average ginning cost in each of the four production regions. The programme is limited in scope by payment caps and eligibility requirements for producers.

Any payments under the programme will be based on the 2015 cotton plantings and are not connected to either current or future production. Sign-up for U.S. producers began on 20 June and will run through 5 August 2016.

⁵ This reply was provided after the circulation of the fourth revision of this background paper and is included in document TN/AG/GEN/34/Rev.4/Add.2 - TN/AG/SCC/GEN/13/Rev.4/Add.2.

Reply from Chad to the questionnaire circulated on 4 February 2015 (original reply in French)

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Chad to the World Trade Organization (WTO) presents its compliments to the WTO Secretariat and, further to the Secretariat's correspondence of 4 February 2015 on relevant trade-related developments for cotton, has the honour to transmit herewith details of new cotton-related policy developments that have occurred in Chad since January 2014 in relation to the following three pillars:

1) Market access

Chad has adopted an action plan with a view to substantially increasing production in its cotton sector. This will enable the country to boost exports to the main consumer countries, most notably Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Portugal and Germany.

2) Domestic support

Despite a difficult budgetary situation, due to the fall in oil prices which has spread to other raw materials and which has played a significant role in slowing down the country's economic growth, the Chadian State has fought to maintain its cotton sector, which is of considerable economic and social importance for millions of Chadians. This support, which has a significant impact on priority sectors such as education and health, clearly demonstrates the Government's determination to do everything possible to ensure that this important sector does not disappear - something that would have disastrous consequences for Chad and its population. This support is consistent with Article 6.2 of the Agreement on Agriculture.

3) Export competition

Chad continues to suffer the severe financial consequences of falling cotton prices due to the unfair competition that we are continuously denouncing at the WTO. If all cotton-producing countries were on an equal footing in the international market, Chadian cotton would be more competitive and the cotton sector would be making a profit instead of the successive losses recorded in recent years.

This is a moral issue within the WTO, and as WTO Members we are all responsible for finding a solution to this situation, which is unacceptable to countries like ours.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Chad to the World Trade Organization takes this opportunity to renew the assurances of its highest consideration to the WTO Secretariat.

Access to international markets

The *Société Cotonnière du Tchad* (COTONTCHAD) exported 31,700 tonnes of fibre in 2014 and envisages export production of 52,000 tonnes of fibre in 2015, i.e. an increase of almost 50%. This significant increase is linked to the creation of a business plan that envisages a gradual increase in production to 120,000 tonnes of fibre by 2018.

This business plan was adopted by the Board of Directors, which includes representatives of the various Ministers responsible for agricultural policy in general and the development of the cotton sector in particular.

The increase in production has been possible thanks to the support the State has provided by selling inputs (fertilizer, insecticides and various other materials) to farmers to increase crop yields, and the increase in the purchase price paid to cotton farmers, which is set at 240 CFAF/kg for high-grade cotton.

Cotton is of considerable economic and social importance to Chad. The Chadian government has spared no effort to provide financial support to increase cotton production, since this sector provides a livelihood, both directly and indirectly, for almost 3 million people. The cotton sector is the only sector that brings large quantities of fresh capital into producing regions. It helps to settle the population, and COTONTCHAD SN, which is in charge of purchasing, ginning and marketing, funds village associations with a view to the construction of classrooms and family health clinics.

3756CFAP 20 billion in cash was distributed to farmers in 2014 for the purchase of seed cotton, and the company plans to provide CFAP 31 billion in 2015. In anticipation of the increase in production in the next two to three years, the Chadian State has committed itself, via the Development Bank of Central African States (BDEAC), to a long-term loan of approximately CFAP 30 billion for COTONTCHAD SN, so as to ensure the renewal and strengthening of logistics and industrial infrastructure.

Due to the lack of cotton processing infrastructure at national and regional level, COTONTCHAD SN exports 98% of its production abroad. The main consumer markets are Asian and European countries. Although there are no particular restrictions affecting Chad directly, certain domestic policies implemented by wealthier countries distort competitiveness. This means that certain mills, while appreciating the intrinsic qualities of Chadian cotton, refrain from buying our cotton when they compare its price with the local prices of their own production, which are driven down artificially. However, given the much appreciated quality of Chadian cotton, our sales remain steady, despite the fall in prices.

Listed below are the main consumers of Chadian cotton in 2014 and 2015:

Exports of Chadian Cotton By Country

COUNTRY	QUANTITY (TONNES)	
	2014	Projection for 2015
Germany	1,500	3,500
Portugal	2,550	5,200
Spain	700	1,300
Italy	200	900
India	8,300	9,500
Indonesia	3,380	5,800
Bangladesh	11,415	18,220
China	1,850	3,800
Malaysia	180	680
Thailand	500	600
Viet Nam	1,125	2,500
Total	31,700	52,000

State Domestic Support

In 2014, the Chadian State budgeted 6.9 billion to support farmers by subsidizing fertilizer. For 2015, it budgeted 6.69 billion. Of the amount for 2014, COTONTCHAD SN received 3.5 billion, although nothing has yet been paid out under the 2015 budget due to the country's current economic and financial situation, which is particularly difficult.

This support is consistent with the provisions of Article 6.2 on special and differential treatment for the promotion of agriculture and rural areas in low-income countries and the fight against poverty.

Despite a difficult budgetary situation, due to the drop in oil prices which has spread to other raw materials and which has played a significant role in slowing down the country's economic growth, the Chadian State has fought to maintain its cotton sector, which is of considerable economic and social importance for millions of Chadians. The State's actions, which have had an important impact on priority sectors such as education and health, clearly demonstrate the Government's determination to do everything possible to ensure that this important sector does not disappear - something that would have disastrous consequences for Chad and its population.

Cotton plays a pivotal role in our country's development. It is competitive. And yet it suffers from the effects of the massive cotton subsidies provided by certain countries, which have the effect of driving down prices on the international market.

For Chad, the time has come to move on from general statements and engage constructively in substantive discussions on the cotton issue. This belief forms the basis of its commitment and determination to continue negotiating with other C4 members at the WTO. Chad remains open to any initiatives that might help to find an acceptable solution to the cotton issue.

Export competition

The massive support provided to farmers in the form of both production and operating subsidies by countries such as the United States and China and by the European Union constitute unfair competition and have been denounced for several years now by the C4 countries within the WTO framework. The least developed countries (LDCs) continue to suffer the severe financial consequences of falling cotton prices. If all cotton-producing countries were on an equal footing in the international market, African cotton would be more competitive and the cotton sector would be making a profit instead of the successive losses recorded in recent years.

Countries such as the United States and China have introduced mechanisms to help the C4 countries with a view to repairing the harm they have suffered, but these interventions amount to very little when compared with the hundreds of millions of dollars paid to their respective producers.

What is being demanded by the C4 countries in general, and by Chad in particular, is compliance with the WTO rules that condemn unfair competition and the artificial driving down of prices, rather than the rules on subsidies, which are already well defined and should be limited in terms of volume.

Reply from China to the questionnaire circulated on 4 February 2015⁶

First, China supports C-4's position and their request to solve their problem according to the Ministerial Decision on Cotton of December 2013 adopted at MC9. We also support the approach to solve the problem of cotton on the basis of the Agriculture Modalities of 2008 (TN/AG/W/4/Rev.4). We would continue to work together with all Members to find the solution to this issue.

Second, China's cotton sector is subsistence farming.

China is among the largest cotton producers in the world. However, China's production is based on small-scale and subsistence farming, and the average acreage of cotton is 0.3 hectare per household. Moreover, China's cotton production is located remotely in the resource-poor and underdeveloped ethnic minority areas, serving as the only instrument for local livelihood security and poverty reduction.

After joining the WTO, China's cotton production has shown a declining trend; the cotton acreage has diminished from 4.8 million hectares in 2001 to 4.3 million hectares in 2013. The main reason for such a decline is the high production cost compared to the lower price of cotton caused by subsidies of the developed Members.

Third, China's cotton subsidies are at minimal low level.

China's agriculture support toolbox is short supplied compared to other WTO Members. It has no AMS including on cotton, no development box. China is only entitled to *de minimis*, for which the level is also lower than for other developing Members (8.5% versus 10%).

China's cotton support remains lower both in absolute terms and per capita terms. In absolute terms, China's cotton support is USD 480 million. In per capita terms per cotton farmer, China's cotton support is only just USD 16.

Fourth, China's cotton subsidy policy is a passive response.

China has been the victim to the cotton subsidies by the developed Members. Since its accession into the WTO, China's cotton imports surged from 113,000 tonnes to 4.2 million tonnes, while the cotton acreage actually diminished.

China's poor subsistence cotton farmers are over 30 million in household, and they will be forced out of jobs if the Government does not take the necessary actions. Therefore, the Chinese Government has no choice but to subsidize its poor cotton farmers to offset the subsidies and safeguard the livelihood of those poor farmers.

Fifth, China's cotton subsidy policy does not distort international trade.

China's temporary cotton reserve policy is designed to offset the turbulence of the volatile international market caused by the subsidies of developed Members. This policy does not create production distortion or trade distortion. On the production side, China's cotton production does not increase in a significant manner. On the import side, China's cotton import continues to increase from 2.8 million tonnes in 2010 to 4.2 million tonnes in 2013. If the import on cotton yarn is included, the cotton import will be increased from 4.1 million tonnes to 6.5 million tonnes, which provides strong incentives for all cotton producers and the developing ones in particular in the context of depressed global cotton prices. In addition, the cotton in stock is intended for domestic textile industry rather than for export, thus producing no distortion on international cotton market.

In the meantime, exports of Chinese textiles are still subject to tariff peaks, tariff escalations and other protectionist measures of developed Members, which the developed Members intend to ignore through the so-called recalibration exercise.

⁶ This reply was provided after the circulation of the second revision of this background paper and is included in document TN/AG/GEN/34/Rev.2/Add.1 - TN/AG/SCC/GEN/13/Rev.2/Add.1.

Sixth, China has made significant contribution to resolving the cotton issue.

China has been the largest cotton importer, and its share in the global cotton import has been consistently more than 50%, which creates a lot of market access for the export developing Members.

China has been extensively importing a large amount of cotton from African cotton-producing Members, including the C-4. During the period 2001 to 2013, China's cotton imports from Africa increased from 3,700 tonnes to 442,000 tonnes.

On the development assistance side, China has been committed to providing technical and financial assistance to the C-4 to enhance their production and export capacity. China signed cooperation Communiqués with the C-4 members in 2011 and 2013, respectively, which cover the supplies of agriculture inputs, training courses, technology transfer, etc. In addition, China has also been providing various cotton-related assistance to the C-4 through bilateral channels.

On the allocation of the cotton TRQ

Regarding the allocation of TRQ of cotton, it is consistent with China's WTO commitment. Another related question is about the import exceeding the import quota. In addition to the 894,000 tonnes, we import more than the TRQ subject to the sliding duties.

On China's domestic support notification

Regarding the notification, China has just updated its domestic support notification up to 2010, and preparation for new notifications is underway.

On China's cotton stock

Regarding China's cotton stock, the stock is real, as we have imported more cotton than our obligation. We import cotton for textile processing, but we are facing a lot of difficulties in the textile sector as just mentioned. The other reason for the huge stock is that the price for cotton is distorted by the subsidies from developed Members.

Reply from Egypt to the questionnaire circulated on 4 February 2015

1. Applied tariffs on cotton versus bound tariffs (2015)

HS	Description	Applied tariff 2015 %	Bound Tariff %
5201.00	Cotton, not carded or combed	Free	5
5202.00	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)		
5202.10	- Yarn waste (including thread waste)	5	5
	- Other:		
5202.91	-- Garnetted stock	5	5
5202.99	-- Other	5	5
5203.00	Cotton, carded or combed	5	5

2. Egyptian cotton trade

	2012		2013		2014	
	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (USD million)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (USD million)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (USD million)
Exports	86,775.62	197.07	67,097.50	136.69	37,313.53	89.90
Imports	16,412.16	44.47	4,833,833.36	170.41	76,436.45	175.94

3. Egyptian cotton production (in metric cantars, 1 metric cantar = 50 kg)

Year	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
production	3,685,927	2,164,949	1,880,564	2,482,198

ANNEX 5

INFORMATION ON COTTON MARKETS AND POLICIES FROM THE TRADE POLICY REVIEW MECHANISM¹

1.1. At the second dedicated discussion of the relevant trade-related developments for cotton, Members agreed that, in order to complement the revised background paper to be prepared by the WTO Secretariat, the Secretariat would compile information related to cotton markets and policies contained in the most recent Trade Policy Review (TPR) reports.²

1.2. The Secretariat searched the most recent TPR reports available by Governments and by the WTO Secretariat for the 32 Members identified in paragraphs 12 and 13 of this paper. Information that met the following two criteria has been included in this Annex: (1) information relevant to cotton markets and policies; and (2) information not presented elsewhere in this background paper.

1.3. No relevant information was found for the following fourteen Members:³ Bahrain, Kingdom of (April 2014); Canada (June 2015); Hong Kong, China (November 2014); Iceland (October 2017); Japan (March 2017); Kenya (November 2012)⁴; Korea, Republic of (October 2016); Malaysia (March 2014); Mexico (April 2017); New Zealand (July 2015); Russian Federation (September 2016); Norway (October 2012); Switzerland (May 2017) and Chinese Taipei (September 2014).⁵

1.4. For the remaining 18 Members, the relevant information found is presented below by Member. The date of the most recent TPR report available, as well as the type of report and the document symbol for the report, are indicated next to each Member. Except for Bangladesh and the United States, no relevant information was found in the most recent Government reports available for these 18 Members.

1.5. Information is listed along with the headings of the chapters from which it is extracted, and "..." represents information left out from a table, a paragraph or a chapter.

1.6. Information not directly linked to cotton markets and policies but which provides context for understanding the above-mentioned information may have also been included based on the Secretariat's own judgement and is without prejudice to information excluded from this Annex.

¹ The purpose of the Trade Policy Review Mechanism ("TPRM") is to contribute to improved adherence by all Members to rules, disciplines and commitments made under the Multilateral Trade Agreements and, where applicable, the Plurilateral Trade Agreements, and hence to the smoother functioning of the multilateral trading system, by achieving greater transparency in, and understanding of, the trade policies and practices of Members. Accordingly, the review mechanism enables the regular collective appreciation and evaluation of the full range of individual Members' trade policies and practices and their impact on the functioning of the multilateral trading system. It is not, however, intended to serve as a basis for the enforcement of specific obligations under the Agreements or for dispute settlement procedures, or to impose new policy commitments on Members (Annex 3 (A)(i) of the Marrakesh Agreement).

² Paragraph 13 of the Chairperson's report of the second dedicated discussion of the relevant trade-related developments for cotton (TN/AG/29 and TN/AG/SCC/3).

³ The date in brackets is that of the most recent TPR report available.

⁴ Joint Trade Policy Review of the East African Community (EAC).

⁵ The Secretariat report for the 2014 TPR (WT/TPR/S/302) is being revised therefore the report from the previous TPR (July 2010) was used and no relevant information was found.

AUSTRALIA (MARCH 2015) - SECRETARIAT REPORT (WT/TPR/S/312/REV.1)**"4. TRADE POLICIES BY SECTOR****4.2 Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries****4.2.2 Main policy developments****4.2.2.2 Domestic support measures**

Under its Carbon Farming Futures Program (2011-2017), Australia has implemented a Filling the Research Gap, Action on the Ground, Extension and Outreach Program, and related offset incentives.⁶

APPENDIX TABLES**Table A1. 1 Merchandise exports, by product groups, 2010-13**

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total exports (USD billion)	212.5	270.1	256.6	253.7
Total exports (AUD billion)	231.1	261.7	247.8	262.0
	(% of total)			
Total primary products	77.3	79.8	79.0	80.4
Agriculture	13.9	14.3	15.5	15.8
...
Agricultural raw material	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
2631 Cotton (other than linters), not carded or combed	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.0
...

Source: WTO Secretariat calculations, based on data provided by the Australian authorities in SITC four-digit classification.

⁶ ... Under the Action on the Ground funding programme, farmers and land managers undertake on-farm trials of abatement technologies, practices and management strategies to measure and demonstrate how they can reduce agricultural greenhouse gas emissions of methane and nitrous oxide or increase the sequestration of carbon in soil while maintaining or improving farm productivity. By March 2014, 89 multi-year grants worth up to AUD 44.29 million had received funding; these projects were trialling a diverse range of on-farm practices and management strategies, on more than 530 properties across the country. By April 2013, 24 projects valued at AUD 21.3 million were funded under the Extension and Outreach program supporting sector-specific projects, including the livestock, dairy, horticulture, cotton and grains industries (Department of Agriculture online information. Viewed at: <http://www.daff.gov.au/about/current-grants>; and Productivity Commission, 2013d).

BANGLADESH (OCTOBER 2012) - GOVERNMENT REPORT (WT/TPR/G/270)**"II. RECENT ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE****Table 6. - Composition of Bangladesh's import**

Commodity	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Total import (c.i.f.)	14,746	17,157	21,629	22,507	23,738	33,657
<i>Of which:</i>						
...
16. Raw cotton	5.0%	5.0%	5.6%	5.7%	6.1%	8.0%
...

Source: Bangladesh Economic Review, 2012.

III. TRADE POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Since 2011 the Government has imposed export tax on bricks, tobacco and cotton waste in order to discourage production of tobacco and bricks on health and environmental reasons and discourage export of cotton waste to safeguard interests of growing local industry."

Secretariat Report (WT/TPR/S/270/Rev.1)**"III. TRADE POLICIES AND PRACTICES BY MEASURE**

(1) Measures Directly Affecting Imports

(iv) Tariffs and other charges**Table III.2 - Tariff structure, 2005/06 and 2011/12**

	MFN applied		SAFTA
	2005/06	2011/12	2011/12
...
Memo:			
WTO agriculture	18.0	17.8	13.1
...
Cotton	4.0	3.3	1.9
...

Source: WTO Secretariat calculations, based on data received by the Bangladeshi authorities.

(2) Measures Directly Affecting Exports

(ii) Export taxes, charges, and levies

In 2010/11, export duties were applied to tobacco and tobacco products (10%), cotton waste (25%), and ceramic building bricks (25%) in order to discourage production of these products. According to the authorities, brick production is not environmentally friendly and tobacco production occupies land needed for essential crops. Duty on the export of cotton waste is intended to encourage the use of cotton waste in Bangladesh.

IV. TRADE POLICIES BY SECTOR

(2) Agriculture

(b) Food security**Table IV.4 - Developments in domestic support to agriculture, 2002-07**

(USD million)

	2002/03	2004/05	2006/07
Total domestic support (I+II+III)			
...
II. Measures exempt from the reduction commitment - "Green Box"			
General services	52.4	95.5	75.1
(i) Research and development of non-rice crops, (fruit, vegetables, spices) except sugar cane, jute, cotton, and tea	9.32	10.9	23.6
...
(iv) Research and development of cotton	0.35	0.36	0.2
...

Source: Notification from Bangladesh, G/AG/N/BGD/3, 4 May 2011 covering FY2002/03, 2004/05 and 2006/07.

BRAZIL (JULY 2017) - SECRETARIAT REPORT (WT/TPR/S/358)**4 TRADE POLICIES BY SECTOR****4.1 Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries****4.1.4 Domestic support****4.1.4.1 Agricultural/rural credit****4.1.4.1.1 Minimum price guarantees**

During the review period, Brazil maintained unchanged its 1966 policy of guaranteed minimum prices (PGPM), an important pillar of its agricultural policy. The basic element of this policy remains the regionally-set minimum guaranteed prices which cover a broad range of crops from rice, wheat, maize, cotton, and soybeans, to regional crops like cassava, beans, açai, guaraná, and sisal, as well as a few livestock products like cow and goat milk and honey (Table 4.6).⁷ On the basis of these minimum guaranteed prices, the government implements several price support mechanisms (Table 4.6), including direct government purchases (AGF); premiums to commercial buyers who pay minimum prices to supply producers (PEP, VEP); and public and private options contracts backed by private risk premium options (COV, PROP, PEPRO). In addition to these programmes, producers receive various reduced-interest marketing loans which enable them to withhold the sale of a product in anticipation of a higher market price (FPPG, FEPM and FEE below). The state-owned CONAB (Section 4.2.2) operates both the AGF set by the MAPA Secretary of Agricultural Policy (SPA) for commercial and small-scale farms, and the equivalent programme set by the SEAD for small-scale agriculture (PAA, Section 4.2.4.3) as well as the minimum prices programme for family farms (GPAF programme). ...

Table 4.6 Price support programmes, 2014/2015 and 2015/2016

Price support programme/description	Use/cost
Policy of Guaranteed Minimum Prices (PGPM) Regulated by Decree No. 57,391 of 12 December 1965 and Decree-Law No. 79 of 19 December 1966. The PGPM fixes minimum guaranteed prices annually for some of Brazil's main crops. Prices are promulgated by the National Monetary Council (CMN) through Portarias. Portaria No. 854 of 20 August 2014 fixes minimum prices for a number of products for the 2014/15 summer harvest. When determining minimum prices, the CMN takes into account production costs in the different regions, as well as several factors affecting domestic and international market prices. The PGPM is implemented through credit lines (EGF and LEC); and commercialization instruments (AGF, PEP, VEP, PEPRO, COV and PROP; see below).	Products benefited by PGPM in the 2014/15 were cotton, corn, orange and edible beans. The only product benefited by PGPM in 2016 was wheat.
...
Premium for Product Outflow (PEP) The CONAB grants an equalization premium to wholesalers who agree to pay farmers a reference price. The premium is determined in public auctions and generally reflects the difference between the reference price and the market price. In addition to guaranteeing minimum prices for producers, the PEP is used to shift the supply of agricultural products across regions, so as to avoid shortages and prevent the accumulation of stocks. In theory, all products included in the PGPM can participate in the PEP; however, the programme has been used for only a few products so far, mainly cotton, corn, wheat, sisal, beans, rice, and wine.	The programme did not support any products in 2014/15 crop year. The programme supported only wheat in 2016 (47,791 tonnes, R\$8.8 million).
Agricultural Products' Sale Option Private Premium (PEPRO) This scheme offers producers and cooperatives the possibility to sell their product at a premium, equal to the difference between reference and market prices, fixed through an auction. In contrast to the PEP, premiums are paid directly to producers.	In the 2014/15 crop year, the programme supported only cotton (R\$2.4 million and 905,278 tonnes), corn (R\$256 million and 5,803 million tonnes) and oranges (R\$47.1 million and 850,383 tonnes). In 2016, the programme supported only wheat (404,886 tonnes, R\$108 million)

⁷ OECD (2016), *Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation 2016*, 16 June. Viewed at: http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/agriculture-and-food/agricultural-policy-monitoring-and-evaluation-2016_agr_pol-2016-en; USTR (2016), *2016 National Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Trade Barriers*. Viewed at: <https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/reports-and-publications/2016/2016-national-trade-estimate>.

With 9% and 8.7% inflation in 2015 and 2016 respectively (Table 1.2), regional minimum guaranteed prices were kept constant between 2014/15 and 2015/16 for basic and domestic wheat, cotton, Arabica coffee, maize, sorghum, jute, rubber and cocoa.⁸ They were increased by about 7% for cassava, ... In 2016/17 minimum guaranteed prices were raised as follows: 9% for rice; 18% for cotton...

Table 4.7 - PGPM operations, 2013-16

(R\$ million)

		2013	2014	2015	2016
Disbursement (purchase)					
AGF	Total	79	84	0	0

COV	Total	1,395	0	0	0

PEP	Total	0	0	0	9

PEPRO	Total	484	631	15	69
	Cotton	0	244	0	0

Total		1,958	715	15	78

Table 4.8 - Budget allocated to family farming programmes and measures, harvest year 2012/13

Programme	Description	Budget
...
Price Guarantee Programme for Family Farming (PGPAF)	An indexation of the credit taken out by family farmers under the PRONAF, through which the price is fixed when the credit is granted. Upon repayment of the PRONAF's credit, if the price of the product financed has decreased, the farmer benefits from a discount from the amount due, equivalent to the difference between the product's market price and the price set in the programme's index. The limit for the PGPAF bonus per farmer is R\$7,000 each year. The programme covers 49 products, including corn, cotton, rice, milk, and oranges.	R\$90 million
...
Total budget		R\$35.3 billion

...

⁸ OECD (2016), *Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation 2016*, 16 June. Viewed at: http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/agriculture-and-food/agricultural-policy-monitoring-and-evaluation-2016_agr_pol-2016-en.

CHINA (JULY 2016) - SECRETARIAT REPORT (WT/TPR/S/342/REV.1)**Summary**

...
Government-set prices are currently applied to refined oil products, natural gas, certain medicines, and some services. Products classified as important central reserve materials (grain, cotton, sugar, filature silk, crude oil, processed oil, and chemical fertilizers) are no longer subject to government-set prices....
...

3 TRADE POLICIES AND PRACTICES BY MEASURE**3.2 Measures Directly Affecting Exports****3.2.3 Export prohibitions, restrictions, and licensing****Table 3.11 Products subject to export quotas and licensing, 2015-16**

Products	Type of management	Comment
Goods subject to quota and licensing		
Rice, maize, wheat, cotton, coal	Export quota (licensing)	The quota is allocated by the NDRC and MOFCOM The licence is issued by MOFCOM
...

Source: MOFCOM GACC Joint Announcement No. 76 of 2015. Viewed at: <http://wms.mofcom.gov.cn/article/zcfb/q/201512/20151201225345.shtml> (in Chinese only); and information provided by the Chinese authorities.

3.3 Measures Affecting Production and Trade**3.3.5 State trading and state-owned enterprises****3.3.5.1 State trading**

In 2015 China submitted a new and full notification regarding state trading enterprises to the WTO.⁹ The legislation regulating state trading has not changed since 2014, nor have the reasons for maintaining this practice or the products subject to it. State trading remains in place to: ensure a stable supply and price of the products concerned; safeguard food security; and protect exhaustible and non-recyclable natural resources, and the environment.

Imports subject to state trading administration comprise: grain (including wheat, maize, and rice), sugar, cotton, chemical fertilizers, tobacco, crude oil, and processed oil (Table 3.17). They can be imported (and exported) only by authorized enterprises, in accordance with Article 11 of the Foreign Trade Law. ... Non-state trading enterprises that have obtained trading rights through registration may engage in the importation of part of the quota of products subject to tariff-rate quotas (grain, cotton, sugar, and certain chemical fertilizers), and of crude and processed oil. The NDRC (in the case of grains and cotton) and MOFCOM (for the other products) issue on a yearly basis the criteria for an enterprise to acquire trading rights for these products, the volumes they can import and the allocation method. No information was provided on the quantities imported under state trading.¹⁰

Table 3.17 Imports under state trading, 2013-15

Product	HS Code	Percentage of TRQ allocated to state-trading enterprises		
		2013	2014	2015 ^a
...
Cotton	5201.00.00; 5203.00.00	33	33	33
...

a Provisional.

Source: WTO documents G/STR/N/10/CHN-G/STR/N/15/CHN, 19 October 2015; and data provided by the authorities.

⁹ WTO documents G/STR/N/10/CHN-G/STR/N/15/CHN, 19 October 2015.

¹⁰ WTO documents G/STR/N/10/CHN-G/STR/N/15/CHN, 19 October 2015.

Exports subject to state trading and the enterprises in charge of trading these products also remain unchanged since the last Review. In 2015, exports subject to state trading were rice, maize, cotton, coal, crude and processed oil, tungsten ore and products, antimony ore and products, silver and tobacco (Table 3.18). According to the authorities, the volume of exports subject to state trading is determined taking into account market signals and so are export prices; there is no government intervention.¹¹ According to the authorities, export allocation amongst state-trading enterprises is also based on market principles.

Table 3.18 Export products subject to state-trading arrangements, 2014-15

Product (HS code)	Enterprises
...	...
Cotton 5201.00.00; 5203.00.00	Chinatex Cotton Import & Export Corporation; Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Cotton and Jute Import & Export Co; Xinjiang Yin Long International Agricultural Co. Ltd (since 2012); and China National Cotton Reserve Corporation.
...	...

- a MOFCOM online information. Viewed at:
<http://www.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/b/c/200404/20040400210082.html>.
- b State Council online information. Viewed at:
http://www.gov.cn/gongbao/content/2004/content_62767.htm.
- c China reserves the right to use state trading.
- d MOFCOM online information. Viewed at:
<http://www.mofcom.gov.cn/article/b/e/200411/20041100306546.shtml>.

Source: Information provided by the Chinese authorities and WTO documents WT/STR/N/10/CHN-WT/STR/N/15/CHN, 19 October 2015.

4 TRADE POLICIES BY SECTOR

4.1 Agriculture

4.1.3 Policy instruments

4.1.3.1 Border measures

4.1.3.1.1 Measures affecting imports

...

... In-quota and out-of-quota rates have not changed; they are both *ad valorem*, with the exception of the out-of-quota rate for a type of cotton (HS 52.01.00.00). Out-of-quota imports of this type of cotton may be subject to a sliding duty that depends upon the price of cotton, but that cannot exceed 40% (i.e. the bound rate for cotton). Under this system, China fixes a threshold price (RMB 15/kg in 2015). If the price of imports is equal to or higher than the threshold price a specific duty of RMB 0.57/kg is levied; if the import price is lower than the threshold price, an *ad valorem* rate based on the formula applies.¹² Out-of-quota rates for other products are in most cases equal to bound rates.

The NDRC is responsible for allocating TRQs for grains and cotton, and MOFCOM allocates the rest. Some products subject to TRQs (i.e. grains, cotton, sugar, and chemical fertilizers) are also subject to state trading. In these cases, part of the quota is allocated to state-trading enterprises and another part to other enterprises. Historically, the fill rate of TRQs has been low; however, this changed in 2013 and 2014 for products such as sugar, wool and cotton (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2 Tariff rate quotas and their utilization, 2013-14

(Tonnes, unless otherwise indicated)

Products	Out-of-quota rates (%)	In-quota rates (%)	Tariff quota quantity	In-quota imports (2013)	In-quota imports (2014)
...
Cotton (2 lines)	40	1	894,000	894,000	894,000

Note: Number of tariff lines in brackets refers to the 2015 tariff schedule.

Source: WTO document G/AG/N/CHN/30, 2 February 2016; and Ministry of Finance (2015), *Customs Tariff of Imports and Export of the People's Republic of China*, 2015.

¹¹ WTO documents G/STR/N/10/CHN-G/STR/N/15/CHN, 19 October 2015.

¹² The variable rate is calculated according to a formula, which may be viewed in: Ministry of Finance (2015), *Customs Tariff of Import and Export of the People's Republic of China 2015* (The Legal Texts), Beijing, p. 442.

4.1.3.2 Internal measures**4.1.3.2.1 Support measures**

...

...The Subsidy for Promoting Superior Strains and Seeds scheme introduced in 2002 to improve the quality of seeds and livestock covers: cotton, maize, rice and wheat throughout China, and soya beans, rapeseed, cotton, potatoes, highland barley and peanuts, in specific areas of the country....

...

4.1.3.2.2 Price controls and marketing

...

In 2014, China stopped its stockholding programme for cotton. This programme resulted in an increase in the domestic price of cotton paid to farmers to above international prices, and led farmers to sell most of their production to the State.¹³ As a result, state reserves increased to levels beyond annual domestic demand, which triggered a reform of the policy. The former system was replaced, on a pilot basis in the Xinjiang Autonomous Region, by a mechanism that sets a target price for cotton; this price was RMB 19,800 per tonne in 2014 (RMB 19,100 per tonne in 2015).¹⁴ Through the new mechanism, if the market price falls below the target price, the central government provides a subsidy to cotton farmers, the amount of which depends on the land farmed (which is given a weight of 60% in the calculation of the subsidy) and the amount of cotton sold for processing in the domestic market (a weight of 40%).¹⁵ In 2015, the cotton subsidy was extended to nine other provinces.¹⁶ However, it is not clear what form of subsidy applies in these provinces, it seems that a target price has also been established.¹⁷

...

¹³ Imports and exports of cotton are subject to state trading.

¹⁴ Cotton Target Price Reform Pilot in Progress. Viewed at: http://www.sdpc.gov.cn/zcfb/zcfbtz/201404/t20140415_607179.html.

¹⁵ The Interim Measures on Administration of Fund for Xinjiang Cotton Target Price Reform Pilot Subsidy. Viewed at: http://www.xjjh.gov.cn/zwgk/xzfxgkml/czxx/cdxm/f59e4d28_2d31_4af8_8efd_36930fff8166.htm.

¹⁶ These are: Shandong, Henan, Hebei, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Gansu, Anhui and Tianjin. Viewed at: http://www.cncotton.com/sy_59/gnmh_1388/rdxw/201511/t20151120_554754.html.

¹⁷ Henan online information. Viewed at: <http://www.1633.com/policy/zhuanti/view-10680508-1.html>; Hebei online information. Viewed at: <http://www.tuliu.com/read-11746.html>; Hubei online information. Viewed at: <http://www.texindex.com.cn/Articles/2015-3-24/330704.html>; Hunan online information. Viewed at: <http://www.hn315.gov.cn/business/htmlfiles/hnzjj/s42/201510/32546.html>; Jiangsu online information. Viewed at: http://www.jscz.gov.cn/pub/jscz/xxqk/gkml/201505/t20150528_75680.html; and Jiangxi online information. Viewed at: http://www.jxdpc.gov.cn/departmentsite/jmc/tztq/qztz/201502/t20150205_115865.htm.

COLOMBIA (JUNE 2012) - SECRETARIAT REPORT (WT/TPR/S/265/REV.2)**"III. TRADE POLICIES BY MEASURE**

(2) Measures Affecting Imports

(v) Other charges on imports

(a) Value added tax (VAT)

Table III.8 - Other VAT rates

HS Code	Description	Rate	
		Imports	National production
..
5201	Cotton fibre	10%	10%
...

Source: Tax Statute, Articles 468-1, 471, 473 and 475.

(4) Measures Affecting Production and Trade

(iv) Incentives

(d) Other support schemes

Given the importance of the agricultural sector in Colombia, in addition to the credit programmes implemented by FINAGRO and the backing provided by the FAG, there are other programmes for supporting the sector in general, as well as specific programmes. Under the Agricultural Debt Relief Programme, small and medium-sized producers are offered assistance, for up to two years, with their interest payments, and the debt can also be restructured.¹⁸ The aid is granted by MADR and provided by FINAGRO for each debt to be restructured, through the financial intermediary with which the producer contracted the debt. Likewise, to protect the income of producers in the export sector from exchange rate fluctuations, the Government offers assistance with foreign exchange hedging that covers between 60 and 80% of the cost of the premium. To protect crops against adverse weather conditions, the Government provides support for agricultural insurance that covers between 30 and 60% of the value of the policy. At present, only one insurer offers this type of product.

Among the specific programmes two stand out, namely, those for cotton and rice. The aim of the cotton price compensation programme or Guaranteed Minimum Price for Cotton (PMG) is to protect the incomes of domestic farmers from international price fluctuations by making up the difference between the market price (New York Stock Exchange) and a guaranteed minimum price per tonne of fibre. The PMG of the Interinstitutional Committee for Cotton Crop Competitiveness (CICA) is established by taking into account the production costs per hectare for the previous five years and updating them using the producer price index. The MADR announces the PMG before planting begins, and this support is paid during the marketing period. The support granted through the PMG increased from USD 18,091,000 in 2006 to USD 25,592,000 in 2010.¹⁹ To prevent the fall in producer prices due to the surpluses that normally occur in the second half of each year, the Government offers an incentive to store rice.

...

IV. TRADE POLICIES BY SECTOR

(2) Agriculture

(ii) Domestic support and subsidies

....

¹⁸ At present, for small producers in the first year the support corresponds to 100% of the interest payment and in the second year to 60%. For medium-sized producers the support corresponds to 100% of the interest payment in the first year and 40% in the second (information provided by the authorities).

¹⁹ Information provided by the authorities.

Colombia makes use of price stabilization mechanisms in order to deal with fluctuations in world prices for certain agricultural products. The Price Stabilization Funds (FEPs), created by Law No. 101 of 1993, are intended to guarantee producers' incomes, regulate domestic production, and prevent price speculation, in addition to promoting agricultural exports. Currently, there are FEPs for five products: cotton; sugar; cocoa; meat, milk and their by-products; and palm kernel oil.²⁰ The Funds operate by estimating a price for each product based, *inter alia*, on international prices in the relevant markets. Depending on the estimated price, producers or exporters make "transfers" to the Fund or are compensated by the Fund, according to the price difference. The Funds act as a savings and insurance scheme.

...

In addition to the foregoing, there are three specific price stabilization programmes: support for cotton, rice and milk. The equalization programme for cotton prices, or the minimum guaranteed price for cotton, is a policy introduced in 2001 and implemented during the period 2003/2004 to protect Colombian farmers' incomes from fluctuations in international prices by offering compensation for the price differential between market prices (New York Exchange) and a minimum guaranteed price per tonne of lint. ...

...

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR) also implements other support programmes to enable the agricultural and fisheries sector to contend with climate problems or to renew plantations, *inter alia*, so as to encourage investment in higher value crops and exports, as well as other programmes specifically for small and medium-sized producers (Table IV.3).

The Agriculture, Secure Income (AIS) Programme was implemented by MADR until 2010, when it was replaced by the Rural Development with Equity Programme (DRE). Its objective was to make the national agricultural sector more competitive, protect the incomes of producers affected by the distortions caused by foreign markets, and lessen rural inequalities. The Programme made use of a number of tools such as the Special Line of Credit (LEC)²¹, the Rural Capitalization Incentive (ICR), the Technical Assistance Incentive (IAT) and the Public Irrigation and Drainage Assembly.

...

The LEC can be used to finance the sowing of crops with a short life cycle, for example: rice, white and yellow maize, sorghum, barley, oats, beans, vetch, vegetables, fruit (except those benefiting from the ICR), soya beans, plantains, yucca, potatoes, sesame, cotton, tobacco, groundnuts and achira. These lines of credit are at subsidized rates of interest: the subsidy given by the Fund for Financing the Agricultural Sector (FINAGRO) varies depending on the producer's volume and ranges from 5 to 7.5%.²² FINAGRO states that at present there are no resources for this line.

...

²⁰ The FEP for cotton, which is managed by the Colombian Cotton Confederation (CONALGODON); the FEP for centrifugal sugars, molasses obtained by extracting or refining sugar, and sugar syrups, managed by the Colombian Sugar Cane Growers' Association (ASOCAÑA); the FEP for cocoa, managed by the National Federation of Cocoa Growers (FEDECACAO); the FEP for promoting the export of meat, milk and their by-products, managed by the Colombian Cattle Breeders' Federation (FEDEGAN); and the FEP for palm kernel oil, palm oil and fractions thereof, managed by the National Federation of Palm Oil Producers (FEDEPALMA).

²¹ The terms for the LEC in the AIS include a subsidized interest rate (Fixed Term Deposit (DTF) rate – 2 percentage points), and a term of up to 15 years, including grace periods of up to three years. The DTF rate represents the average interest rate on 90-day deposit certificates owned by Colombian banks. The term and the grace period are determined by the income and expenditure flows in the production activity that is the subject of the investment financed.

²² Small-scale individual producers: DTF rate + 1%; small associate producer: DTF rate; medium-sized individual producer: DTF rate + 2%; medium-sized associate producer: DTF rate + 1%; medium-sized or large producer incorporating small producers: DTF rate + 1%. The DTF rate represents the average interest rate on 90-day deposit certificates owned by Colombian banks. See FINAGRO (2012), Chapter V: *Líneas especiales de crédito*.

APPENDIX TABLES**I. ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT****AI.2 Merchandise imports (c.i.f.) by product, 2005-2011****Table AI.2 Merchandise imports (c.i.f.) by product, 2005-2011**

(USD million and %)

Description	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total (USD million)	21,204	26,162	32,897	39,669	32,898	40,683	54,675
	(% of imports)						
Total primary products	15.6	16.3	16.5	18.6	17.0	18.2	19.3
Agriculture	10.4	10.3	10.5	11.5	11.5	11.0	10.5
...
Agricultural raw materials	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2
2631 Cotton (other than linters), not carded or combed	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
...

Source: WTO Secretariat estimates based on data from the Comtrade database (SITC Rev.3) and the authorities.

EGYPT (JULY 2005) - SECRETARIAT REPORT (WT/TPR/S/150/REV.1)**III. TRADE POLICIES AND PRACTICES BY MEASURE****(3) MEASURES DIRECTLY AFFECTING EXPORTS****(vii) Export promotion and marketing assistance**

...

In October 2002, Egypt mandated a LE 200 million subsidy programme to encourage the use of local cotton by textiles mills and to compensate farmers for low world market prices. The programme ended in 2003 and has not been reinstituted.

...

(4) MEASURES AFFECTING PRODUCTION AND TRADE**(i) Incentives****(ii) Competition policy and price controls****(iii) Government procurement****(iv) State-owned enterprises and privatization**

State-owned enterprises play an important role in the import of petroleum products and some agricultural commodities, and cotton exports. ... Cotton and cotton products, such as yarn, fabrics, and garments, are largely exported by public companies.

...

IV. TRADE POLICIES BY SECTOR**(2) AGRICULTURE****(i) Main features**

...

... In terms of employment and export value, cotton is the most important crop in Egypt. It is estimated that cotton production employs up to one million farm workers.

Table IV.3 - Agricultural output, 1997-03

(Thousand tonnes)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
...
Cotton lint	342	230	233	225	330	285	280
...

Source: FAO statistical database.

APPENDIX TABLES**Table AI.1 - Structure of exports, 1995-03**

(USD million and %)

	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total (USD million)	3,444.1	4,713.0	4,164.9	4,691.6	6,159.2
	(%)				
Total primary products	59.7	58.8	60.3	55.1	61.5
Agriculture	16.0	13.0	15.2	17.0	15.3
...
2631 Cotton (other than linters), not carded or combed	4.4	4.1	4.5	7.1	5.9
...

Source: WTO Secretariat estimates, based on UNSD, Comtrade database SITC Rev.3 data.

EUROPEAN UNION (JULY 2017) - SECRETARIAT REPORT (WT/TPR/S/357)**4 TRADE POLICIES BY SECTOR****4.1 Agriculture****4.1.1 Trade****4.1.2 Agricultural policies****4.1.2.1 Domestic support****4.1.2.1.1 Direct payments*****Voluntary coupled support***

...

In addition to voluntary coupled support, the EU provides for payments for cotton in Greece, Spain, and Bulgaria (Table 4.5).²³

Table 4.5 - Crop-specific payments for cotton

	Area ha	Fixed yield tonne/ha	Payment €/ha
Bulgaria	3,342	1.2	2015: 584.88
			2016 and onward: 649.45
Greece	250,000	3.2	234.18
Spain	48,000	3.5	362.15

Source: Regulation (EU) No. 1307/2013, Article 58.

²³ Regulation (EU) No. 1307/2013 also provides for payments in Portugal but there is no production in Portugal, and no payments are made.

INDIA (JUNE 2015) - SECRETARIAT REPORT (WT/TPR/S/313/REV.1)**2 TRADE AND INVESTMENT REGIME****2.2 Trade Policy Formulation and Objectives****2.2.2 Trade policy goals**

...

... During the period 3 July 2009 and 31 March 2013 export restrictions were placed on wheat flour and exports of cotton were subject to prior registration of contracts with DGFT. ...

...

3 TRADE POLICIES AND PRACTICES BY MEASURE**3.1 Measures Directly Affecting Imports****3.1.5 Other charges affecting imports****Table 3.5 Summary analysis of India's import charges, 2014-15**

	No. of lines	Effective applied rates (MFN)		Total duty rate, incl. extra charges ^a	
		Average (%)	Range (%)	Average (%)	Range (%)
Total	11,481	13.0	0-150	28.3	0-537.5
HS 01-24	1,609	37.7	0-150	46.2	0-537.5
HS 25-97	9,872	9.0	0-100	25.3	0-186.1
<i>By WTO definition</i>					
Agricultural products	1,496	36.4	0-150	46.1	0-537.5
...
Cotton	11	2.7	0-30	3.3	0-36.1
...

Note: Calculations exclude specific rates and include the *ad valorem* part of alternate rates.

Source: WTO calculations, based on data provided by the Indian authorities; and Big's Easy Reference Customs Tariff, 2014 (35th edition).

3.1.9 Import prohibitions, restrictions, and licensing**3.1.9.3 Import surveillance**

India does not maintain any mechanism to monitor imports of items that are considered to be sensitive; such a mechanism was discontinued by April 2012.²⁴

3.2 Measures Directly Affecting Exports**3.2.4 Export prohibitions, restrictions, and licensing****3.2.4.2 Export licensing and quotas**

...

On 8 December 2014, the previous requirement that exports of cotton and cotton yarn required an export authorization registration certificate (EARCs) issued by the DGFT was abolished.²⁵

...

²⁴ At the end of March 2012, there were 415 sensitive items (based on HS eight-digit classifications). These included milk and milk products, fruits and vegetables, pulses, poultry, tea and coffee, spices, food grains, edible oils, cotton and silk, marble and granite, automobiles, parts and accessories of motor vehicles, products produced by small-scale industries, and other products (bamboos, cocoa, copra, and sugar).

²⁵ DGFT Notifications Nos. 102 and 103, 8 December 2014.

4 TRADE POLICIES BY SECTOR**4.1 Agriculture****4.1.1 General policy framework****4.1.1.3 Internal measures****Table 4.3 Minimum support prices, 2010-15**

(Rs per quintal)

Minimum support prices (MSPs)	2010-11	2014-15
...
Cotton (medium staple)	2,500	3,750
...

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics online information. Viewed at: [http://eands.dacnet.nic.in/msp/MSPStatement\(2014.29.10\).pdf](http://eands.dacnet.nic.in/msp/MSPStatement(2014.29.10).pdf); and information provided by the Indian authorities.

INDONESIA (APRIL 2013) - SECRETARIAT REPORT (WT/TPR/S/278/REV.1)**3 TRADE POLICIES AND PRACTICES BY MEASURE****3.1 Measures directly affecting imports****3.1.6 Contingency measures****3.1.6.2 Safeguard measures****Table 3.10 Safeguard activity, 2007-12**

Product	Investigation initiation	Investigation outcome
...
Cotton yarn (other than sewing thread)	25.06.2010	Imposition on 06.06.2011 of safeguard measures for three years: Rp 40,687 per kg (06.06.2011 to 05.06.2012); Rp 38,144 per kg (06.06.2012 to 05.06.2013); and Rp 35,601 per kg (06.06.2013 to 05.06.2014). Certain tariff lines as well as 105 developing countries are excluded from the safeguard measure
Woven fabrics of cotton	25.06.2010	Imposition on 23.03.2011 of safeguard measures for three years: Rp 116,800 per kg (23.03.2011 to 22.03.2012); Rp 109,500 per kg (23.03.2012 to 22.03.2013); and Rp 102,200 per kg (23.03.2013 to 22.03.2014)
...

Source: Notifications to the WTO Committee on Safeguards; and additional information provided by the authorities.

APPENDIX TABLES**Table A1.4 Merchandise imports by product group, 2007-11**

(USD million and %)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total imports (USD million)	74,473.4	129,244.1	96,829.2	135,663.3	177,435.6
	(% of total)				
Total primary products	47.4	38.1	34.6	35.3	39.2
Agriculture	14.1	10.3	11.7	11.5	12.6
...
Agricultural raw material	3.5	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.2
2631 Cotton (other than linters), not carded or combed	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0
...

Source: UNSD Comtrade database, SITC Rev.3.

MAURITIUS (OCTOBER 2014) - SECRETARIAT REPORT (WT/TPR/S/304/REV.1)**APPENDIX TABLES****Table A1. 3 Merchandise imports by product group, 2007-13**

(USD million and %)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total (USD million)	3,901	4,670	3,725	4,402	5,159	5,772	5,398
	(%)						
Total primary products	40.7	45.9	40.7	43.4	46.9	45.5	47.0
Agriculture	21.3	23.5	23.9	23.1	24.2	23.5	24.2
...
Agricultural raw material	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.2	3.0	2.0	2.2
2631 Cotton (other than linters), not carded or combed	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.5	0.8	0.8
...

Source: UNSD Comtrade database, SITC Rev.3.

Table A3. 1 VAT-exempt supplies, 2013

Item
...
Cotton of headings 52.01, 52.02 and 52.03
...

Source: Value Added Tax Act 1998 (Consolidated Version with amendments to 1 September 2013), First Schedule. Viewed at:
http://mra.gov.mu/download/VATAct_Proclamation_38_2013.pdf
http://mra.gov.mu/download/VATAct_Proclamation_38_2013.pdf

MOROCCO (FEBRUARY 2016) - SECRETARIAT REPORT (WT/TPR/S/329)**4 TRADE POLICIES BY SECTOR****4.1 Agriculture and agro-industry****4.1.1 Overview****Table 4.2 Main imports of agricultural products, 2008-2014**

(USD million)

Products	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total imports	42,322	32,882	35,379	44,263	44,790	45,186	46,035
Agriculture	5,191	3,809	4,197	5,797	5,773	5,042	5,811
% of total	12.3	11.6	11.9	13.1	12.9	11.2	12.6
Main products							
...
HS 5201 Cotton, not carded or combed	76	49	71	123	79	71	73
...

Note: Agriculture by WTO definition.

Source: WTO Secretariat calculations based on data from the UNSD Comtrade database; statistics from the Moroccan Foreign Exchange Board for 2014.

PAKISTAN (MARCH 2015) - SECRETARIAT REPORT (WT/TPR/S/311/REV.1)**3 TRADE POLICIES AND PRACTICES BY MEASURE****3.3 Measures Directly Affecting Exports****3.3.1 Registration, documentation, clearance, inspection, and minimum prices**

The Trade Development Authority of Pakistan (TDAP) under the Ministry of Commerce succeeded the Export Promotion Bureau (EPB) in 2006 and has pursued a more holistic strategy with respect to global trade development compared to its predecessor. ...

...

Export contract registration with TDAP remains a requirement for export of cotton. ...

3.3.3 Export prohibitions, restrictions, and licensing**3.3.3.2 Export licensing and restrictions****Table 3.8 Exports subject to certain conditions**

	HS Code	Item/goods	Condition/procedure/formalities
...
10	5201.0000	Cotton	(i) Export contract registration with TDAP and classification certificate issued by the Pakistan Cotton Standards Institute
...

Source: Export Policy Order 2013, Ministry of Commerce.

4 TRADE POLICIES BY SECTOR**4.2 Agriculture****4.2.3 Key sub-sectors****4.2.3.1 Crops****Table 4.2 Area and production of important crops, 2009-14**

(Area "000" hectares and production "000" tonnes)

Crops	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
...
Cotton ^a	3,106	12,913	2,689	11,460	2,834.5	13,595.0	2,878.8	13,030.7	2,805.7	12,769.0
...

a Cotton production is in thousand bales (375 lbs per bale).

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.

4.2.3.1.4 Cotton

Pakistan is the fourth largest cotton producer in the world. Cotton is cultivated by around 1.6 million farmers, mostly with smallholdings of less than five hectares. Yields have been largely stagnant for the last several years. Cotton is exported as a raw material, but also provides an essential input to the domestic textiles industry.

The Pakistan Central Cotton Committee (PCCC), a semi-autonomous body in the Ministry of Textile Industry has as an objective to improve the sector's productivity. Its annual budget of PRs 500 to 600 million is funded by a cess payable by the mills. Support prices for cotton were abandoned in 2008. Export contracts on cotton must be registered, with exports being subject to mandatory quality inspection and certification.

Exports of raw cotton amounted to USD 217 million in 2013, whereas exports of cotton yarn amounted to USD 2.2 billion. Pakistan also imports high-quality cotton, to blend with domestic cotton and to produce quality fabrics; imports amounted to USD 757 million of raw cotton and

USD 151 million of cotton yarn in 2013. The average MFN tariff on cotton imports is 3.8%, with tariffs ranging from 1% to 10%.

APPENDIX TABLES

Table A1.2 Pakistan's merchandise imports by group of products, 2007-13

(USD billion and %)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total imports (USD billion)	32.59	42.33	31.58	37.54	43.58	43.81	43.78
	(% of total)						
Total primary products	43.2	53.1	47.2	51.2	53.7	53.9	52.2
Agriculture	13.9	16.8	15.6	17.9	16.9	14.9	14.5
...
2631 Cotton (other than linters), not carded or combed	2.7	2.8	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.7
...

Source: UNSD, Comtrade database (SITC Rev.3).

PERU (NOVEMBER 2013) - SECRETARIAT REPORT (WT/TPR/S/289/REV.1)**3 TRADE POLICIES AND PRACTICES BY MEASURE****3.1 Measures affecting imports****3.1.7 Anti-dumping, countervailing and safeguard measures****3.1.7.2 Safeguards**

...

During the review period, Peru initiated only one investigation, in 2009, with a view to the application of a general safeguard measure to imports of cotton yarn (HS 5205 and 5206)²⁶, although this ended without any measure being applied.²⁷

...

APPENDIX TABLES**Table A1.2 Merchandise imports by product, 2007-2012**

(USD million and %)

Description	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	(USD million)					
Total	20,368	29,953	21,814	30,030	37,747	42,157
	(% of imports)					
Total primary products	31.7	30.8	27.6	27.4	28.7	26.8
Agriculture	12.0	11.4	12.4	12.0	11.9	11.4
...
Agricultural raw materials	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.4
2631 Cotton (other than linters), not carded or combed	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3
...

Source: WTO Secretariat estimates based on data obtained from the Comtrade database (SITC Rev.3) and the Peruvian authorities for 2012.

²⁶ WTO document G/SG/N/6/PER/2 of 25 March 2009.

²⁷ WTO document G/SG/N/9/PER/2 of 2 November 2009.

SOUTH AFRICA (NOVEMBER 2015) - SECRETARIAT REPORT (WT/TPR/S/324/REV.1)²⁸**3 TRADE POLICIES AND PRACTICES BY MEASURE****3.3 Measures affecting production and trade****3.3.2 Competition policy and price controls****3.3.2.2 Price control**

In general, prices in South Africa are market-determined. Guideline prices, for agricultural products subject to levies, continue to be determined under the Marketing of Agricultural Products Act (Act No. 47 of 1996), to ensure that the levy does not exceed 5% of the actual price. Guideline prices are determined for the wine industries, milk and dairy products, as well as cotton lint.

...

4 TRADE POLICIES BY SECTOR**4.1 Agriculture****4.1.2 Policy**

...

Levies continue to apply to the export and/or production of the following products: ..., cotton, ...

²⁸ Trade Policy Review of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU).

THAILAND (NOVEMBER 2015) - SECRETARIAT REPORT (WT/TPR/S/326/REV.1)**3 TRADE POLICIES AND PRACTICES BY MEASURE****3.4 Other Measures Affecting Production and Trade****3.4.4 Competition policy and consumer protection****3.4.4.2 Price controls**

... Its Central Commission on Prices of Goods and Services (CCP) in the DIT has the authority to set out: the goods and services subject to price controls; controls for their sale or purchase prices; and, procedures and conditions relating to the display of prices. ...

... The CCP Monitoring List remains divided into three categories (Table 3.7): the Sensitive goods and services whose prices are monitored daily because they are expected to increase in the near future; the Priority Watch goods and services that are monitored twice a week; and the Watch goods and services that are monitored twice a month. ...

Table 3.7 - Products and services subject to monitoring, April 2015

List	Products
	Goods
Sensitive	...
Priority Watch	...
Watch	... 82. Absorbent cotton ...161. Cotton wool ...
	Services
...	...

Source: Department of Internal Trade online information. Viewed at:
<http://www.dit.go.th/en/backoffice/uploadfile/255610011351485115749.pdf> and
<http://www.dit.go.th/en/backoffice/uploadfile/255610011147057425749.pdf>.

4 TRADE POLICIES BY SECTOR**4.2 Agriculture and Food Processing****4.2.2 Trade**

...

In value terms, major imports are soya bean oil cakes, soya beans, food preparations and cotton (Table 4.4). The main sources of soya bean oil cakes and soya beans are Brazil, Argentina and the United States; of food preparations, the United States, Singapore and China; and of cotton, the United States, Australia, Brazil, and Mali. ...

Table 4.4 - Imports of selected agricultural products, 2008-14

HS code		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
...
5201 - Cotton, not carded/combed	USD million	715.3	484.6	729.6	1,120.0	748.9	734.2	676.3
	'000 tonnes	435.9	349.7	383.7	319.2	305.8	344.9	322.3
...

Note: WTO definition of agriculture used.

Source: UNSD Comtrade database.

TURKEY (MARCH 2016) - SECRETARIAT REPORT (WT/TPR/S/331)**3 TRADE POLICIES AND PRACTICES BY MEASURE****3.1 Measures Directly Affecting Imports****3.1.8 Contingency measures****3.1.8.1 Anti-dumping and countervailing measures**

...

...One anti-dumping investigation has been initiated ex officio with respect to the United States on cotton. ...

...

Over the review period, there has been considerable anti-dumping activity. Since the beginning of 2012, 25 new investigations have been initiated and 14 new measures have been imposed; many of these have affected more than one WTO Member (Table A3.2). Additionally, various existing anti-dumping measures have been extended (Table A3.3). Since 2012, a concern has been raised by the United States in a meeting of the Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices about Turkey's investigation on cotton.²⁹

Table A3.2 - New anti-dumping investigations initiated and measures imposed or terminated, 2012-15

Products concerned	Exporter(s) affected	Status
...
Cotton (HS 5201)	United States	Initiation of investigation on 18 October 2014
...

Source: WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/9, 3 July 2015 and information provided by the authorities.

3.1.8.2 Safeguard measures

...

Since the beginning of 2012, Turkey has launched five safeguard investigations. At mid-October 2015, two of these were still ongoing, definitive safeguard measures had been imposed on another two, and one investigation was completed with no definitive measure imposed. Existing safeguard measures were extended in eight cases; and of these, one expired in 2014 (footwear) and two expired in 2015 (matches and motorcycles) (Table A3.4). On 31 December 2012, ahead of schedule, Turkey terminated the safeguard measure on cotton yarn. ...

Over the review period, Turkey has responded to questions posed by India in the WTO Committee on Safeguards regarding certain aspects of determination of serious injury in the context of Turkey's notifications on polyethylene terephthalate and certain types of cotton yarn.³⁰ ...

...

²⁹ WTO document G/ADP/M/48, 6 August 2015.

³⁰ WTO documents G/SG/Q2/TUR/6/Rev.1, 11 May 2012 and G/SG/Q2/TUR/6, 4 May 2012.

Table A3.4 - Safeguard investigations initiated and measures imposed or extended, 2012-15

Date original investigation published in the <i>Official Gazette</i>	Product(s) subject to investigation	Imposition of safeguard measure	Extension of safeguard measure
21.10.2008	Cotton yarn Turkey terminated this measure as of 31 December 2012.	15/7/2008-14/7/2011 Application of variable duty with liberalization annually: 1st period: 20% max. USD 1/kg-min. USD 0.35/kg; 2nd period: 19% max. USD 0.95/kg-min. USD 0.33/kg; 3rd period: 18% max. USD 0.90/kg-min USD 0.31/kg. Various developing countries excluded.	15/7/2011-14/7/2014 Application of variable duty with liberalization annually: 1st period: 10% max. USD 0.85/kg-min USD 0.29/kg; 2nd period: 9% max. USD 0.80/kg-min USD 0.26/kg; 3rd period: 8% max. USD 0.75/kg-min USD 0.23/kg. Various developing countries excluded.

Source: Turkey's notifications to the WTO Committee on Safeguards.

3.1.9 Standards and other technical requirements

3.1.9.4 Controls at the border

...
In 2011, Turkey started pilot implementation of a risk-based trade control system, TAREKS, to carry out safety checks on imported and exported goods on the basis of risk. Consequently, since January 2012, conformity assessment of certain imported goods (toys, medical devices, telecommunication products, personal protective equipment, batteries and accumulators, construction products, and shoes) and as of August 2012, transactions related to cotton controls have been taken under the scope of TAREKS. ...

TAREKS introduces a new risk assessment understanding and emphasizes the control of "risky" products while leaving behind the era of checking each product at each arrival at customs. TAREKS reduces bureaucratic procedures as well as the number of documents to be submitted during the control process and replaces the paper documentation. It also contributes to effective traceability and market surveillance schemes.

Quality checks for agricultural products are also part of the control process pursuant to Communiqué No. 2015/21 on Commercial Quality Controls on Certain Agricultural Produce at Export and Import Stage. In accordance with the Communiqué No. 2012/25, cotton is also subject to commercial quality controls at export and import stages and in the domestic market as well. See Section 3.2.4.2 for details on the export quality control of agricultural products.

4 TRADE POLICIES BY SECTOR

4.1 Agriculture

4.1.2 Production

Hazelnuts are the largest earner for the fruit and nut category (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1 - Major crop production, 2010-14

	Production value (TL million)					(% of total)	
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^a	2010	2014 ^a
Crop production (total)	80,038	88,979	87,947	92,453	97,988	100.0	100.0
...
Raw materials used in textiles, of which:	2,642	4,883	2,758	2,941	3,467	3.3	3.5
Cotton (raw)	2,642	4,883	2,758	2,941	3,467	3.3	3.5
...

a 2014 data is provisional.

Sources: Turkstat, Agricultural Structure (production, price, value) Publication; Turkstat, The Summary of Agricultural Statistics Publication.

4.1.3 Trade

4.1.3.1 Overview

...

Over the past five years, imports of raw materials and exports of processed goods have increased in parallel: as imports of cotton, wheat, and tobacco increased, exports of textiles, flour and confectionary, and tobacco products also increased. ...

...

Table 4.3 - Exports of agricultural products, 2010-14

(USD million)

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Total exports	113,979	134,915	152,537	151,803	157,715
	Total agriculture exports	11,899	14,350	15,105	16,707	17,635
	of which					
...
1512	Sunflower-seed, safflower or cotton-seed oil	103	341	418	496	790
...

Source: UNSD Comtrade.

...

Table 4.4 - Imports of agricultural products, 2010-14

(USD million)

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Total imports	185,541	240,839	236,544	251,661	242,224
	Total agricultural imports	9,865	13,477	12,599	13,398	14,554
	of which					
5201	Cotton, not carded or combed	1,720	1,850	1,275	1,681	1,750
...
1512	Sunflower, safflower or cotton-seed oil	274	629	988	919	1,201
...

Source: UNSD Comtrade.

The main source of imports also depends on the product: in 2014, the United States was the main supplier of cotton (HS 5201); ...

4.1.4 Support programmes

Table 4.8 - Main measures of agricultural support, 2011-14

(TL million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Producer support estimate (PSE)	27,022.51	26,041.07	31,385.15	33,888.92
...
Deficiency payments:	2,434.49	2,736.55	2,639.91	2,689.09
Cotton premium	792.27	1,123.69	1,037.21	1,075.23
...

Source: OECD, PSE.

5 APPENDIX TABLES**Table A2.1 - Turkey's Involvement in Dispute Settlement Cases, 1 January 2012-1 December 2015**

Subject	Respondent/ complainant/ appellant	Request for consultation received	Status (as at 30 October 2014)	WTO document series
Panels				
Turkey as a respondent:				
Turkey – Safeguard Measures on Imports of Cotton Yarn (other than Sewing Thread)	Turkey/India	13-Feb-12	Consultations requested	WT/DS428
...

Source: WTO Secretariat.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (DECEMBER 2016)**SECRETARIAT REPORT (WT/TPR/S/350/REV.1)****2 TRADE AND INVESTMENT REGIME****2.3 Trade Agreements and Arrangements****2.3.2 Preferential agreements****2.3.2.2 Unilateral preferences****2.3.2.2.1 Generalized system of preference (GSP)**

Under the GSP programme, the United States grants duty-free treatment to certain products originating in least developed countries (LDCs) and eligible developing countries. ...

The GSP Subcommittee reviews and amends the list of goods eligible for GSP treatment annually on its own initiative or following petitions. Only interested parties may submit petitions to modify the GSP product list.³¹ During the period under review, certain cotton, cotton products and travel and luggage goods made in LDCs³² have been added to the preferential list.³³ ...

...

3 TRADE POLICIES AND PRACTICES BY MEASURE**3.1 Measures Directly Affecting Imports****3.1.5 Other charges affecting imports****3.1.5.1.4 Agriculture fees**

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), collects Agriculture Quarantine Inspection (AQI) fees which it shares with CBP under an agreed allocation. In addition, fees are collected for veterinary and laboratory services (Table 3.4).

...

Table 3.4 - Agricultural fees, applicable from 28 December 2015

Fee	Legal reference	Reason	Amount of fee
...
Cotton Imports Assessment	Cotton Research and Promotion Act of 1989 7 CFR 1205	Cotton research, promotion, consumer information	Varies according to the product and HTS number
...

Source: CPB online information. Viewed at: http://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/documents/userfee0407_3.pdf and <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/business-services/user-fees/aqi-user-fees>; and information provided by the authorities.

4 TRADE POLICIES BY SECTOR**4.1 Agriculture****4.1.1 Main features**

...

³¹ An interested party is any party with a significant economic interest in the subject matter of the request, or any other party representing a significant economic interest that would be materially affected by the action requested, such as a domestic producer of a like or directly competitive article, a commercial importer or retailer of an article eligible for GSP or for which GSP eligibility is requested, or a foreign government.

³² AGOA beneficiaries are also accorded preferences for such travel and luggage goods.

³³ USTR online information, "Results of the 2014/2015 GSP Limited Product Review" and "Outcomes of the 2015/2016 GSP Annual Review". Viewed at: <https://ustr.gov/sites/default/files/Results-of-the-2014-2015-GSP-Limited-Product-Review.pdf>, and <https://ustr.gov/sites/default/files/Outcomes-2015-2016-GSP-Annual-Review.pdf>.

Table 4.1 - Value of U.S. production, 2008-15

(US\$ billion and %)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% of total ^a
Total	318.3	284.5	334.9	379.5	396.6	394.3	405.2	382.5^b	
...
Cotton	3.0	3.8	7.3	7.0	6.3	5.2	5.1	3.9	1.0
...

a Percentage of total for the year 2015, except for crops total (excl. horticulture) where the percentage is for the year 2014.

b Provisional data.

Source: USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service Online.

Viewed at: <https://quickstats.nass.usda.gov/#A18C7854-5C8F-360C-9973-AFC9D13A0EFA>; USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service online information, "Poultry - Production and Value", different bulletins.

Viewed at: <http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=1130>; and OECD Stats, Agriculture Policy Indicators, 2016 Monitoring and Evaluation: Reference Tables.

The United States exports significant portions of its agricultural production, particularly of soybeans, maize, wheat, cotton, and chicken. ...

Table 4.2 - U.S. and world production and trade of selected commodities, 2008/09-2015/16

('000 tonnes, unless otherwise indicated)

	Marketing year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
...									
Cotton (thousand 480 lb. bales)									
Production	United States	12,825	12,183	18,102	15,573	17,314	12,909	16,319	12,870
	% of world	11.8	11.8	15.4	12.2	14.0	10.7	13.7	13.3
Exports	United States	13,261	12,037	14,376	11,714	13,026	10,530	11,246	9,500
	% of world	43.8	33.8	41.3	25.5	28.0	25.7	31.7	26.3
...									

Source: USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, Production, Supply and Distribution database.

Viewed at: <http://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/psdQuery.aspx>

4.1.2 The 2014 Farm Act

4.1.2.1 Overview

...

Table 4.4 - The 2014 Farm Act, main programmes

	Programme title	Essential elements
Commodity programmes Producers with base acres choose between PLC or county-based ARC for each covered commodity or farm-based ARC for all covered commodities on the farm
	Marketing Loan Program	Maintained <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coupled to current prices and production Loan rates unchanged, except for potential downward adjustment of upland cotton loan rate
Crop insurance	Federal Crop Insurance Program (permanently authorized)	Maintained; new subsidized insurance programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supplemental Coverage Option (SCO) Stacked Income Protection Plan for producers of upland cotton (STAX)
Export credit guarantees	Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM-102)	Maintained; amendments include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum tenor reduced to 24 months Flexibility given to the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture to adapt the programme pursuant to the 2014 Memorandum of Understanding Related to the Cotton Dispute (WTO/DS267) between the United States and Brazil

	Programme title	Essential elements
...

Source: WTO document WT/TPR/S/307/Rev.1, 13 March 2015; and information provided by the authorities.

4.1.2.5 Crop Insurance

... Today, the federal crop insurance programme allows participants to insure against losses on some 130 crops, including the five major crops (maize, cotton, grain/sorghum, soybeans, and wheat), minor crops, and specialty crops (fruit, vegetables, nursery crops, and tree nuts). ...

...

4.1.2.6 Cotton

The 2014 Farm Act does not authorize historical acreage planted with upland cotton to be enrolled in PLC or ARC. Instead, a new Stacked Income Protection Plan (STAX) provides coverage for losses of up to 20% of the expected county revenue. STAX may be purchased on its own or in conjunction with other crop insurance (companion policy).³⁴ Indemnities are triggered under STAX when area revenue falls below 90% of the expected level and may increase to cover a maximum of 30% of the expected revenue or the maximum loss level under the companion policy. In addition, the grower may increase (or decrease) the effective coverage under STAX by choosing a multiplier (protection factor) that may range from 80% to 120%. The premium subsidy rate, i.e. the share paid by the Federal Government, is 80%. Nevertheless, cotton farmers have been reluctant to sign up to STAX.

Although upland cotton is excluded from the ARC and PLC, former upland cotton base became "generic acres" under the ARC and PLC programmes, and growers with generic acres have the option to plant those acres to other crops that are eligible for ARC and PLC. Thus far, some 2.2 million generic acres planted to covered commodities have received ARC and PLC payments totalling US\$149.3 million (by 20 May 2016), primarily for peanuts (US\$87.6 million), maize (US\$39.8 million), and long grain rice (US\$14 million).

4.1.4 Levels of support

...

Table 4.8 - Total producer support estimate and single commodity transfer values for selected commodities, 2008-15

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^a
Producer support estimate								
US\$ million	29,954	31,535	30,774	32,684	35,993	29,020	43,572	38,785
PSE as % gross farm receipts	8.6	10.1	8.6	8.0	8.5	6.9	10.0	9.4
Single commodity transfers								
...
Cotton								
US\$ million	1,313	252	339	813	591	529	908	836
SCT as % gross farm receipts	30.1	6.2	4.4	10.4	8.6	9.4	15.2	17.2
...

Source: OECD Stats.

Among the main commodities tracked by the OECD, the highest single commodity transfers (as a percentage of gross farm receipts) are provided to sugar, milk, and cotton. ...

...

³⁴ Examples of such policies are Yield Protection, Revenue Protection, Revenue Protection with the Harvest Price Exclusion, and any Area Risk Protection insurance policy.

VIET NAM (SEPTEMBER 2013) - SECRETARIAT REPORT (WT/TPR/S/287/REV.1)

4 TRADE POLICIES BY SECTOR

4.2 Agriculture

4.2.2 Trade

Table 4.2 - Exports and imports of agricultural, 2005-11

HS 2002			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
...
Imports	TOTAL (not including rubber)		2,404	2,850	4,066	5,819	5,757	7,849	10,052
...
5201	Cotton, not carded or combed	'000 tonnes	106	176	202	291	295	349	320
		USD million	163	214	259	456	385	661	1,037
...

Source: UNSD Comtrade.

4.2.3 Policies

4.2.3.2 Domestic policies

...

Product-specific plans set out objectives and general policies for some crops and other agricultural products...³⁵ Similarly, the Cotton Development Master Plan for 2015-20 sets targets for areas (in this case, an increase in area planted) and states that assistance will be provided through low-interest loans and improved infrastructure.³⁶

...

APPENDIX TABLES

Table A1. 2 - Merchandise imports by product group, 2007-11

(USD million and %)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total imports (USD million)	62,764.7	80,713.8	69,948.8	84,838.6	106,749.9
	% of total				
Total primary products	27.5	29.0	25.5	26.5	28.3
Agriculture	9.4	9.8	10.8	12.1	12.4
...
2631 Cotton (other than linters), not carded or combed	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.0
...

Source: UNSD Comtrade database, SITC Rev.3.

³⁵ USDA Foreign Agricultural Service (2012a).³⁶ USDA Foreign Agricultural Service (2012b).

Table A3. 3 - Preferential tariff averages for selected product groups, 2013

Description	No. of lines	MFN applied (%)	ATIGA ^a (%)	AK FTA ^b (%)	AC FTA ^c (%)	AANZ FTA ^d (%)	AI FTA ^e (%)	AJ CEPA ^f (%)	VJ EPA ^g (%)
Total	9,558	10.4	2.0	7.5	4.2	8.2	9.1	7.8	7.6
HS 01-24	1,594	17.4	2.8	10.5	4.7	13.5	15.5	14.3	14.5
HS 25-97	7,964	9.0	1.8	6.9	4.1	7.2	7.8	6.5	6.2
By WTO category									
WTO Agriculture	1,298	17.4	3.4	10.4	5.4	12.6	15.1	13.8	14.0
...
Cotton	5	6.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	6.0	3.0	3.3
...

a ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (Circular No. 161/2011/TT-BTC).

b ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Agreement (Circular No. 163/2011/TT-BTC).

c ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement (Circular No. 162/2011/TT-BTC).

d ASEAN-Australia New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (Circular No. 44/2012/TT-BTC).

e ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement (Circular No. 45/2012/TT-BTC).

f ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (Circular No. 20/2012/TT-BTC).

g Viet Nam-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (Circular No. 21/2012/TT-BTC).

Source: WTO Secretariat calculations, based on data from the Ministry of Finance, Circular No. 193/2012/TT-BTC and Circular Nos. as in footnotes a) to g).