



Committee on Agriculture

**EXPORT SUBSIDIES, EXPORT CREDITS, EXPORT CREDIT GUARANTEES
OR INSURANCE PROGRAMMES, INTERNATIONAL FOOD AID AND
AGRICULTURAL EXPORTING STATE TRADING ENTERPRISES**

BACKGROUND DOCUMENT BY THE SECRETARIAT¹

State Trading Enterprises

Addendum

This addendum refers to and must be read in conjunction with document G/AG/W/125/Rev.15. It provides information on Members' agricultural exporting State Trading Enterprises (STEs), as described in Part D of document G/AG/W/125/Rev.15.

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 specific entity or measure listed in this document.

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TABLE ON SOURCE OF DATA

Member	Source of data
Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reply to Questionnaire circulated on 14 January 2021 • Notification G/STR/N/17/AUS circulated on 1 August 2019
China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reply to Questionnaire circulated on 14 January 2021 • Notification G/STR/N/16/CHN and G/STR/N/17/CHN circulated on 24 July 2018
Colombia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification G/STR/N/16/COL circulated on 1 June 2017
Costa Rica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reply to questionnaire circulated on 14 January 2021 • Notification G/STR/N/17/CRI circulated on 23 November 2018
Dominica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification G/STR/N/4/DMA, G/STR/N/5/DMA and G/STR/N/6/DMA circulated on 15 February 2001
Dominican Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reply to questionnaire circulated on 14 January 2021
Ecuador	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reply to Questionnaire circulated on 25 October 2018 • Notification G/STR/N/16/ECU circulated on 6 July 2018
Fiji	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification G/STR/N/4/FJI circulated on 19 February 1999
Grenada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification G/STR/N/13/GRD circulated on 24 August 2010
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reply to Questionnaire circulated on 25 October 2018 • Notification G/STR/N/18/IDN circulated on 6 October 2020
Israel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reply to Questionnaire circulated on 14 January 2021
New Zealand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reply to Questionnaire circulated on 14 January 2021 • Notification G/STR/N/18/NZL circulated on 06 July 2020
Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reply to Questionnaire circulated on 14 January 2021 • Notification G/STR/N/18/THA circulated on 19 July 2021
Tunisia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notifications G/STR/N/15/TUN and G/STR/N/16/TUN circulated on 8 June 2016 and G/STR/N/15/TUN/Suppl.1 and G/STR/N/16/TUN/Suppl.1 circulated on 14 March 2017
Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reply to Questionnaire circulated on on 14 January 2021 • Notification G/STR/N/18/UKR circulated on 1 July 2020

Australia

I. ENUMERATION OF STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE		
A. NAME	B. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	TARIFF ITEM NUMBER(S)
The Rice Marketing Board for the State of New South Wales (NSW).	Rice grown in NSW [HS 1006]. Rice grown in other Australian States or Territories is not affected.	[HS 1006]
II. REASON AND PURPOSE		
A. Reason or purpose for establishing and/or maintaining state trading enterprise.		
<p>The objectives of the Rice Marketing Board for NSW include:</p> <p>(1) to encourage the development of a competitive domestic market for rice;</p> <p>(2) to ensure the best possible returns from NSW grown rice sold outside Australia based on the quality differentials or attributes of Australian grown rice;</p> <p>(3) to liaise with and represent the interests of all NSW rice growers in relation to the Board's functions and objects.</p>		
B. Summary of legal basis for granting the relevant exclusive or special rights or privileges, including legal provisions and summary of statutory or constitutional powers.		
<p>The legal basis for the Rice Marketing Board (the Board) for the State of New South Wales is provided by the State of New South Wales Rice Marketing Act 1983. Rice produced in NSW is vested in the Board, however rice can be traded on the domestic market pursuant to the issuance of an Authorised Buyer's license by the Rice Marketing Board. A single export license has been issued by the Board to Ricegrowers Limited (trading as SunRice)</p>		
III. DESCRIPTION OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE		
A. Summary statement providing overview of operations of the state trading enterprise.		
<p>All rice grown in the State of New South Wales is divested from producers and becomes the property of the Rice Marketing Board for the State of New South Wales under a vesting proclamation. The Board exercises its rights as the legal owner of all rice produced in NSW to determine who is allowed to trade NSW rice on the domestic and export markets, pursuant to the issuance of an Authorised Buyer's license. Authorised Buyers are appointed by the Board and all applicants are eligible to become Authorised Buyers, subject to the Board's discretion to refuse an application where it has reason to believe that the applicant will breach the conditions of appointment. Authorised Buyers have a condition of appointment prohibiting the exporting of rice where another Authorised Buyer has already been granted permission to export. The Board is therefore restricted to issuing a single export licence, which is currently issued to Ricegrowers Limited, trading as SunRice Australia. The Board has also entered into a related but separate Sole and Exclusive Export Licence (SEEL) Agreement with SunRice that it will not issue any other export licences.</p> <p>The Rice Marketing Board for the State of New South Wales does not negotiate contracts for the sale of rice. All rice trading is conducted on behalf of the Rice Marketing Board for the State of New South Wales by Authorised Buyers. Authorised Buyers are able to freely buy and sell rice grown in New South Wales on the domestic market in Australia. All sales contracts are entered into on a commercial basis.</p> <p>The Rice Marketing Board for the State of New South Wales has appointed Ricegrowers Limited (trading as SunRice) as its sole exporter. SunRice has no obligation to set a benchmark price and has not done so.</p> <p>It is the Board's responsibility to ensure that these export arrangements generate the best possible returns based on quality differentials or attributes on behalf of all New South Wales rice growers.</p> <p>In March 2021, the NSW Government commenced a review and consultation into rice vesting in NSW to determine whether vesting should continue beyond the current rice vesting proclamation expiry of the 30 June 2022.</p>		
B. Specification of exclusive or special rights or privileges enjoyed by the state trading enterprise.		
<p>The State of New South Wales <i>Rice Marketing Act 1983</i> entitles the Rice Marketing Board for the State of New South Wales to award an Authorised Buyer with the exclusive right to export rice grown in New South Wales</p>		

Additional information subject to normal commercial confidentiality considerations

Description of product(s)	Year (financial year 1 July – 30 June)	Total quantity exported (‘000 tonnes)	Value exported* (in million AUD)
Rice (HS 1006)	2015/16	316	397
Rice (HS 1006)	2016/17	218	171
Rice (HS 1006)	2017/18	353	368
Rice (HS 1006)	2018/19	244	299
Rice (HS 1006)	2019/20	96	120

Source: ABARES, Agricultural commodities: March quarter 2021, <https://doi.org/10.25814/r3te-d792>.

* Includes the milled equivalent of rice flour; major export destinations for Australian rice include Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands; Israel; Korea, Republic of; Japan; Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of; Samoa; Jordan; New Zealand; Chinese Taipei; United States of America and Kiribati.

China

Consistent with the Bali Ministerial Declaration on Export Competition, Members shall continue to provide information on Agricultural Exporting State Trading Enterprises within the context of an annual examination process, based on the following structure:

1. Enumeration of State Trading Enterprises

- **Identification of state trading enterprises**
- **Description of products affected (including tariff item number(s) encompassed in product description)**

According to China's accession protocol, the companies and products are listed below.

Products	Tariff lines (HS2007)	State trading enterprises
Rice	10061011,10061019,10061091,10061099,10062010,10062090,10063010,10063090,10064010,10064090	1. COFCO Group Co., Ltd. 2. Jilin Food Group Import and Export Co., Ltd. 3. Heilongjiang Beidahuang Agricultural Reclamation Group Corporation.
Corn	10051000,10059000,11042300	4. Dongfang Desheng Grain Import and Export Co., Ltd. (corn only).
Tobacco	24011010,24011090,24012010,24012090,24013000,24021000,24022000,24029000,24031100,24031900,24039100,24039900	Please refer to the Announcement No. 44 of 2001 of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation.
Cotton	52010000,52030000	1. China National Textile and Apparel Group Co., Ltd. 2. Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Cotton and Linen Company. 3. Xinjiang Yinlong Agricultural International Cooperation Co., Ltd. 4. China Reserve Cotton Management Corporation.

2. Reason and purpose

- **Reason or purpose for establishing and/or maintaining state trading enterprise**
- **Summary of legal basis for granting the relevant exclusive or special rights or privileges, including legal provisions and summary of statutory or constitutional powers**

To seek a stable supply of state-owned trade products, protect the interests of consumers from the impact of large price fluctuations, and maintain national food security.

Legal basis: "Foreign Trade Law of the People's Republic of China", "Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Administration of Import and Export of Goods", "Export State Trade Management Goods Catalogue" (Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Announcement No. 28, 2001), "Export State Trade Enterprises Catalogue" (Foreign Economic and Trade Ministry Announcement No. 28 of 2001), "Tobacco Monopoly Law of the People's Republic of China".

3. Description of the functioning of the State Trading Enterprise

- **Summary statement providing overview of operations of the state trading enterprise**
- **Specification of exclusive or special rights or privileges enjoyed by the state trading enterprise**

State-owned trading enterprises carry out business activities independently based on commercial considerations under market-oriented conditions.

State trading enterprises enjoy exclusive rights in the general export of rice, corn, tobacco and cotton.

Additional information subject to normal commercial confidentiality considerations**1. Exports (value/volume)****2. Export prices****3. Export destination**

PRODUCTS	YEAR	EXPORT DESTINATIONS	VOLUME (Tonne)
Rice	2019	Japan; Korea, Republic of; Egypt; Cameroon; Sierra Leone; Papua New Guinea	2,750,000
	2020	Japan; Korea, Republic of; Egypt; Cameroon; Sierra Leone; Papua New Guinea	2,300,000
Corn	2019	Korea, Republic of	25,000
	2020	Korea, Republic of	2500
Tobacco	2019	Indonesia; Belgium; Hong Kong China; Egypt; United Arab Emirates	258,000
	2020	Indonesia; Belgium; Hong Kong China; Egypt; United Arab Emirates	217,000
Cotton	2019		0
	2020		0

Note: The export value and prices not available subject to commercial confidentiality.

Colombia

I. ENUMERATION OF STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE		
A. NAME	B. DESCRIPTION	TARIFF ITEM NUMBER(S)
FÁBRICA DE LICORES Y ALCOHOLES DE ANTIOQUIA ²	Aguardiente Antioqueño (<i>aguardiente</i> or sugar-cane liquor)	2208.40.00.00
	Aguardiente Antioqueño sin Azúcar (<i>sugar-free aguardiente</i>)	2208.40.00.00
	Aguardiente Real 1493	2208.40.00.00
	Ron Medellín Añejo (aged rum)	2208.40.00.00
	Vodka Monteskaya	2208.60.00.00
	Licor de Menta (mint liqueur)	2208.70.90.00
	Licor de Café (coffee liqueur)	2208.70.90.00
	Ron Cream Siboney (rum cream liqueur)	2208.70.20.00
	Ron Maestro Botero (rum)	2208.40.00.00
	Ron Maestro Gabo (rum)	2208.40.00.00
Ginebra Katia (gin)	2208.50.00.00	
II. REASON AND PURPOSE		
Pursuant to Article 336 of the Political Constitution of Colombia, the only legal monopolies are those established under the law as a means of revenue generation in the public and social interest. The revenue obtained from the exercise of the alcoholic beverages monopoly is thus primarily earmarked for the health and education services. Article 61 of Law No. 14 of 1983 delegates the exercise of the revenue-generating alcoholic beverages monopoly to the departments.		
Under this legal framework, production of alcoholic beverages by the State trading enterprises is at departmental level.		
A. Reason or purpose for establishing and/or maintaining state trading enterprise.		
Colombian distilleries provide a significant source of income for the departmental tax authorities which ensures the sustainability of public health and education services in many regions of the country. Furthermore, the distilleries' profits are transferred in part of in full to the departments, as established by the assembly of the department concerned. In short, the reasons for the existence of the distilleries are as follows:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The production and subsequent sale of alcoholic beverages generate direct revenue for the departmental tax authorities. • Profits go to the departments, not to a private entity. • The enterprises provide the departments with a significant source of income which is invested in deprived areas of the country. • Job creation. 		
B. Summary of legal basis for granting the relevant exclusive or special rights or privileges, including legal provisions and summary of statutory or constitutional powers.		
Under Article 336 of the Political Constitution of Colombia, Article 61 of Law No. 14 of 1983, Decree No. 1222 of 1986, Decree No. 244 of 1906, Law No. 223 of 1995, Law No. 788 of 2002 and Law No. 1393 of 2010, the departments, i.e. the territorial divisions of the country, are independent administrators of the alcoholic beverages monopoly designed to generate revenue for preferential allocation to education and health services.		
III. DESCRIPTION OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE		
A. Summary statement providing overview of operations of the state trading enterprise.		
The departmental distilleries produce alcoholic beverages for consumption in their own department, for distribution to other departments, and for export. Distribution to other departments is subject to their authorization. The distilleries also import raw materials for production.		
B. Specification of exclusive or special rights or privileges enjoyed by the state trading enterprise.		

**STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON AGUARDIENTE AND RUM EXPORTS
STATE TRADING: FÁBRICA DE LICORES Y ALCOHOLES DE ANTIOQUIA**

Millions of 750 cc units

Year	Description of product (including HS number)	Quantity exported by State trading enterprise	Average procurement price USD	Average representative domestic sales price USD	Average export price USD
2014	22.08.40.00.00	3.3	6	10.5	6
2015	22.08.40.00.00	3.5	4.5	8	4.5

Source: *Asociación Colombiana de Industrias Licorera, ACIL* (Colombian Distillers' Association).

² Distillery attached to the department.

I. ENUMERATION OF STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE		
A. NAME	B. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	TARIFF ITEM NUMBER(S)
INDUSTRIA LICORERA DE CALDAS ³	Aguardiente Cristal	2208.40.00.00
	Aguardiente Amarillo de Manzanares (yellow <i>aguardiente</i>)	2208.40.00.00
	Aguardiente Cristal sin Azúcar (sugar-free <i>aguardiente</i>)	2208.40.00.00
	Aguardiente Cristal XS (low-alcohol <i>aguardiente</i>)	2208.40.00.00
	Ron Viejo de Caldas (aged rum)	2208.40.00.00
	Ron Extraviejo Juan de la Cruz (extra-aged rum)	2208.40.00.00
	Ron Carta de Oro (extra-aged rum)	2208.40.00.00
	Ron Reserva Especial (special reserve rum)	2208.40.00.00
	Crema de Ron Cheers (rum cream liqueur)	2208.70.20.00
	Crema de Café Kaldi (coffee liqueur)	2208.70.20.00
II. REASON AND PURPOSE		
Pursuant to Article 336 of the Political Constitution of Colombia, the only legal monopolies are those established under the law as a means of revenue generation in the public and social interest. The revenue obtained from the exercise of the alcoholic beverages monopoly is thus primarily earmarked for the health and education services. Article 61 of Law No. 14 of 1983 delegates the exercise of the revenue-generating alcoholic beverages monopoly to the departments.		
Under this legal framework, production of alcoholic beverages by the State trading enterprises is at departmental level.		
A. Reason or purpose for establishing and/or maintaining state trading enterprise.		
Colombian distilleries provide a significant source of income for the departmental tax authorities which ensures the sustainability of public health and education services in many regions of the country. Furthermore, the distilleries' profits are transferred in part or in full to the departments, as established by the assembly of the department concerned. In short, the reasons for the existence of the distilleries are as follows:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The production and subsequent sale of alcoholic beverages generate direct revenue for the departmental tax authorities. • Profits go to the departments, not to a private entity. • The enterprises provide the departments with a significant source of income which is invested in deprived areas of the country. • Job creation. 		
B. Summary of legal basis for granting the relevant exclusive or special rights or privileges, including legal provisions and summary of statutory or constitutional powers.		
Under Article 336 of the Political Constitution of Colombia, Article 61 of Law No. 14 of 1983, Decree No. 1222 of 1986, Decree No. 244 of 1906, Law No. 223 of 1995, Law No. 788 of 2002 and Law No. 1393 of 2010, the departments, i.e. the territorial divisions of the country, are independent administrators of the alcoholic beverages monopoly designed to generate revenue for preferential allocation to education and health services.		
III. DESCRIPTION OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE		
A. Summary statement providing overview of operations of the state trading enterprise.		
The departmental distilleries produce alcoholic beverages for consumption in their own department, for distribution to other departments, and for export. Distribution to other departments is subject to their authorization. The distilleries also import raw materials for production.		
B. Specification of exclusive or special rights or privileges enjoyed by the state trading enterprise.		

**STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON AGUARDIENTE AND RUM EXPORTS
STATE TRADING: INDUSTRIA LICORERA DE CALDAS**

Millions of 750 cc units

Year	Description of product (including HS number)	Quantity exported by State trading enterprise	Average procurement price USD	Average representative domestic sales price USD	Average export price USD
2014	2208.40.00.00	0.43	2.1	6.6	2.1
2015	2208.40.00.00	0.78	2.1	5.5	2.1

Source: *Asociación Colombiana de Industrias Licoreras, ACIL* (Colombian Distillers' Association).

³ State industrial and trading enterprise.

I. ENUMERATION OF STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE		
A. NAME	B. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	TARIFF ITEM NUMBER(S)
EMPRESA DE LICORES DE CUNDINAMARCA ⁴	Aguardiente Néctar Azul	2208.40.00.00
	Aguardiente Néctar Tradicional	2208.40.00.00
	Licor Anisado Néctar Club sin Azúcar (sugar-free anise-flavoured liqueur)	2208.90.42.00
	Aguardiente Néctar Tradicional sin Azúcar (sugar-free <i>aguardiente</i>)	2208.40.00.00
	Aguardiente Néctar Premium (premium <i>aguardiente</i>)	2208.40.00.00
	Ron Blanco Sun Dry (white rum)	2208.40.00.00
	Ron Santafé Añejo (aged rum)	2208.40.00.00
	Licor Anisado 180 (anise-flavoured liqueur)	2208.90.42.00
Ron Santafé Nido de Cóndores (rum)	2208.40.00.00	
II. REASON AND PURPOSE		
<p>Pursuant to Article 336 of the Political Constitution of Colombia, the only legal monopolies are those established under the law as a means of revenue generation in the public and social interest. The revenue obtained from the exercise of the alcoholic beverages monopoly is thus primarily earmarked for the health and education services. Article 61 of Law No. 14 of 1983 delegates the exercise of the revenue-generating alcoholic beverages monopoly to the departments.</p> <p>Under this legal framework, production of alcoholic beverages by the State trading enterprises is at departmental level.</p>		
A. Reason or purpose for establishing and/or maintaining state trading enterprise.		
<p>Colombian distilleries provide a significant source of income for the departmental tax authorities which ensures the sustainability of public health and education services in many regions of the country. Furthermore, the distilleries' profits are transferred in part or in full to the departments, as established by the assembly of the department concerned. In short, the reasons for the existence of the distilleries are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The production and subsequent sale of alcoholic beverages generate direct revenue for the departmental tax authorities. • Profits go to the departments, not to a private entity. • The enterprises provide the departments with a significant source of income which is invested in deprived areas of the country. • Job creation. 		
B. Summary of legal basis for granting the relevant exclusive or special rights or privileges, including legal provisions and summary of statutory or constitutional powers.		
<p>Under Article 336 of the Political Constitution of Colombia, Article 61 of Law No. 14 of 1983, Decree No. 1222 of 1986, Decree No. 244 of 1906, Law No. 223 of 1995, Law No. 788 of 2002 and Law No. 1393 of 2010, the departments, i.e. the territorial divisions of the country, are independent administrators of the alcoholic beverages monopoly designed to generate revenue for preferential allocation to education and health services.</p>		
III. DESCRIPTION OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE		
A. Summary statement providing overview of operations of the state trading enterprise.		
<p>The departmental distilleries produce alcoholic beverages for consumption in their own department, for distribution to other departments, and for export. Distribution to other departments is subject to their authorization. The distilleries also import raw materials for production.</p>		
B. Specification of exclusive or special rights or privileges enjoyed by the state trading enterprise.		

STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON AGUARDIENTE AND RUM EXPORTS STATE TRADING: EMPRESA DE LICORES DE CUNDINAMARCA

Millions of 750 cc units

Year	Description of product (including HS number)	Quantity exported by State trading enterprise	Average procurement price USD	Average representative domestic sales price USD	Average export price USD
2014	2208.40.00.00	0.03	2.3	6.8	2.3
2015	2208.40.00.00	0.01	2	5.3	2

Source: *Asociación Colombiana de Industrias Licoreras, ACIL* (Colombian Distillers' Association).

⁴ State industrial and trading enterprise.

I. ENUMERATION OF STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE		
A. NAME	B. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	TARIFF ITEM NUMBER(S)
INDUSTRIA DE LICORES DEL VALLE DEL CAUCA ⁵	Aguardiente Blanco del Valle (white <i>aguardiente</i>)	2208.40.00.00
	Ron Trapiche Premium (premium rum)	2208.40.00.00
	Aguardiente Origen del Valle	2208.40.00.00
	Ron Marqués del Valle (rum)	2208.40.00.00
II. REASON AND PURPOSE		
<p>Pursuant to Article 336 of the Political Constitution of Colombia, the only legal monopolies are those established under the law as a means of revenue generation in the public and social interest. The revenue obtained from the exercise of the alcoholic beverages monopoly is thus primarily earmarked for the health and education services. Article 61 of Law No. 14 of 1983 delegates the exercise of the revenue-generating alcoholic beverages monopoly to the departments.</p> <p>Under this legal framework, production of alcoholic beverages by the State trading enterprises is at departmental level.</p>		
A. Reason or purpose for establishing and/or maintaining state trading enterprise.		
<p>Colombian distilleries provide a significant source of income for the departmental tax authorities which ensures the sustainability of public health and education services in many regions of the country. Furthermore, the distilleries' profits are transferred in part or in full to the departments, as established by the assembly of the department concerned. In short, the reasons for the existence of the distilleries are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The production and subsequent sale of alcoholic beverages generate direct revenue for the departmental tax authorities. • Profits go to the departments, not to a private entity. • The enterprises provide the departments with a significant source of income which is invested in deprived areas of the country. • Job creation. 		
B. Summary of legal basis for granting the relevant exclusive or special rights or privileges, including legal provisions and summary of statutory or constitutional powers.		
<p>Under Article 336 of the Political Constitution of Colombia, Article 61 of Law No. 14 of 1983, Decree No. 1222 of 1986, Decree No. 244 of 1906, Law No. 223 of 1995, Law No. 788 of 2002 and Law No. 1393 of 2010, the departments, i.e. the territorial divisions of the country, are independent administrators of the alcoholic beverages monopoly designed to generate revenue for preferential allocation to education and health services.</p>		
III. DESCRIPTION OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE		
A. Summary statement providing overview of operations of the state trading enterprise.		
<p>The departmental distilleries produce alcoholic beverages for consumption in their own department, for distribution to other departments, and for export. Distribution to other departments is subject to their authorization. The distilleries also import raw materials for production.</p>		
B. Specification of exclusive or special rights or privileges enjoyed by the state trading enterprise.		

STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON AGUARDIENTE AND RUM EXPORTS STATE TRADING: INDUSTRIA LICORERA DEL VALLE

Millions of 750 cc units

Year	Description of product (including HS number)	Quantity exported by State trading enterprise	Average procurement price USD	Average representative domestic sales price USD	Average export price USD
2014	2208.40.00.00	0.28	3.6	8.1	3.6
2015	2208.40.00.00	0.20	2.6	6	2.6

Source: *Asociación Colombiana de Industrias Licoreras, ACIL* (Colombian Distillers' Association).

⁵ State industrial and trading enterprise.

Costa Rica

I. ENUMERATION OF STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE

The Agro-Industrial Sugar Cane League (LAICA) is a non-state public entity, with its own legal personality, and subject to public law in the exercise of its legal powers and duties and to private law in the conduct of its marketing and other corporate activities.

II. REASON AND PURPOSE

LAICA was created under Law No. 3579 of 4 November 1965. This law was amended by the Organic Law on Sugar Cane Agriculture and the Sugar Industry (Law No. 7818 of 2 September 1998) and amendments thereto with a view to improving LAICA's operational effectiveness and efficiency.

The provisions of Law No. 7818 seek to maintain equitable relations between cane producers and sugar mills in order to guarantee each sector a reasonable and fair share, and to organize, in the interests of the industry's development and stability, the various factors involved in the production of sugar cane and the manufacturing and sale of sugar cane products.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE

LAICA has two divisions: The Corporate Division, governed by public law, and the Marketing Division, governed by private law.

The Corporate Division is managed by a Board of Directors made up of eight members, comprising the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock, the Minister of the Economy, Industry and Trade, three members appointed by the sugar industry, and three appointed by the cane sector.

The Marketing Division is under the responsibility of the Marketing Board, which is made up of six members.

The activities under LAICA's responsibility include the marketing of sugar and the by-products of sugar cane processing.

Regarding the quality control and marketing of the product, Law No. 7818 of 2 September 1998 and its amendments establish the variables that determine the quality of sugar intended for export, and set out LAICA's role in the inspection process, with a view to ensuring the quality of sugar exports (Articles 141-143).

Under Article 9(f), LAICA is responsible for establishing and allocating the national sugar production quota on an annual basis. This quota is equivalent to the domestic sugar consumption recorded in the previous season, multiplied by a fixed factor of 1.5. It is allocated among the mills in proportion to the reference quotas. The individual production quotas establish the amount and type of sugar to be produced within the national sugar production quota for domestic consumption, export or stockpiling.

The export quota is divided among the various export markets in consultation with the industry. If it benefits the industry, and subject to the conditions prevailing on the markets, the Board of Directors may order that the sugar included in the quota be replaced by alcohol.

Written contracts, duly registered with LAICA, are indispensable for sugar exports. Exports must comply with the individual quotas granted for the corresponding sugar crop year.

The Board of Directors determines the periods during which the sugar included in each mill's export quota, destined for preferential markets or markets that are covered by international agreements approved by Costa Rica, may be exported.

Before authorizing sugar exports, LAICA must ensure that they are in conformity with the established quota system and that they do not violate any international agreements concluded by Costa Rica or affect or impede proper compliance with the quotas granted to Costa Rica in the international sugar markets.

Exporters are also required to inform LAICA of the real price of the sugar exported, and LAICA has the authority to reject any sugar export transactions that involve a sales price lower than the prevailing international market prices.

In addition to registering their contracts, exporters must also ensure they are entered in the register kept by LAICA for that purpose, and to that end must provide general data concerning the natural or legal person in question.

TABLE I - STATE TRADING: STATISTICAL INFORMATION, EXPORTS

Description of product(s)	Year*	Total quantity exported* (50 kg sacks)	Quantity exported by state trading enterprise (in 50 kg sacks)	Average procurement price (per 50 kg sack of sugar) (CRC)	Average representative domestic sales price (per 50 kg sack of sugar) (CRC)	Average export price (per 50 kg sack of sugar) (USD)	National production** (in 50 kg sacks)
Sugar (17.01)	2001-2002	2,700,525	2,700,525	6,835.00	10,125	9.92	7,072,126
	2002-2003	2,553,594	2,553,594	7,300.00	10,207	9.68	7,065,211
	2003-2004	3,751,155	3,751,155	7,885.00	11,387	8.76	8,009,080
	2004-2005	3,441,656	3,441,656	8,750.00	12,519	11.89	7,822,749
	2005-2006	2,897,015	2,897,015	10,291.46	13,992	14.33	7,398,712
	2006-2007	2,691,318	2,691,318	11,239.84	14,362	17.06	8,060,882
	2007-2008	2,158,957	2,158,957	10,945.97	14,831	16.81	7,203,408
	2008-2009	1,993,269	1,993,269	12,008.39	16,819	18.24	6,992,552
	2009-2010	3,077,583	3,077,583	13,438.17	17,589	24.68	7,549,197
	2010-2011	2,150,471	2,150,471	13,751.63	17,989	31.15	6,860,515
	2011-2012	2,434,153	2,434,153	15,092.61	19,392	28.27	8,018,300
	2012-2013	3,658,551	3,658,551	15,325.97	20,073	23.44	8,867,900
	2013-2014	4,220,794	4,220,794	15,609.96	21,460	22.32	9,319,689
	2014-2015	4,311,804	4,311,804	15,136.61	22,000	20.16	9,001,398
	2015-2016	4,301,260	4,301,260	14,646.99	21,709	15.87	8,607,369
	2016-2017	5,237,059	5,237,059	14,940.97	21,553	23.91	8,734,800
	2017-2018	4,167,165	4,167,165	15,201.38	22,305	22.75	8,335,359
2018-2019	4,047,300	4,047,300	14,935.22	22,487	18.73	8,344,073	

Source: LAICA.

* The sugar cane crop year runs from 1 October to 30 September.

** Does not include the production/exports of sugar companies with a low level of production in relation to the national total (LAICA represents over 95%).

TABLE II - Destination of sugar exports

	PERCENTAGE SHARE IN EXPORTS*										
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Korea	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	64,0
United States of America	86,3	56,5	66,8	14,7	31,5	57,5	29,2	39,9	30,8	47,8	17,1
European Union	1,2	2,2	2,6	40,0	30,7	16,0	26,0	3,2	11,5	19,4	12,9
Caribbean	3,8	5,4	30,1	2,3	2,8	2,1	2,8	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,5
Canada	0,2	27,2	0,1	12,1	0,1	24,3	11,7	7,2	14,1	30,5	1,8
Mexico	2,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,2
China	0,0	0,0	0,0	9,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	24,1	41,5	0,0	0,0
Other	6,2	8,6	0,4	21,8	34,9	0,0	30,3	23,4	0,0	0,1	0,5

Source: Ministry of Foreign Trade using PROCOMER data.

* In terms of volume (tonnes).

Dominica

I. ENUMERATION OF STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE		
A. NAME	B. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	TARIFF ITEM NUMBER(S)
Dominica Banana and Marketing Corporation (DBMC)	The DBMC is the sole purchaser of bananas for export to countries outside of the Caribbean area.	
II. REASON AND PURPOSE		
A. Reason or purpose for establishing and/or maintaining state trading enterprise		
B. Summary of legal basis for granting the relevant exclusive or special rights or privileges, including legal provisions and summary of statutory or constitutional powers		
The Dominica Banana Marketing Corporation was established under the DBMC Act 1984 which defines objectives of the corporation as to promote the well-being of the banana grower and to ensure the financial viability of the banana industry.		
III. DESCRIPTION OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE		
A. Summary statement providing overview of operations of the state trading enterprise		
The Corporation is the sole purchaser of bananas for export to countries outside of the Caribbean area and it shall be the duty of the corporation to:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry on its business operation in a cost effective and commercial manner for the benefit of the banana industry, while bearing in mind the national interest; • Take all necessary or desirable measures for the development of the banana industry; • Encourage and facilitate the participation of private enterprises in all sectors of the banana industry; • Purchase or arrange to have purchased all bananas of non-regional exportable quality produced in Dominica; • Ensure the most favourable arrangements for the benefit of the industry in connection with the purchase, sale, handling, storing, exporting packing, processing and marketing of bananas. 		
B. Specification of exclusive or special rights or privileges enjoyed by the state trading enterprise		

Dominican Republic

I. ENUMERATION OF STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE		
A. NAME	B. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	TARIFF ITEM NUMBER(S)
Instituto de Estabilización de Precios (INESPRE)	INESPRE has the power to select the products covered by its scope of action.	
II. REASON AND PURPOSE		
A. Reason or purpose for establishing and/or maintaining state trading enterprise		
INESPRE was created with the main purpose of "...regulating the prices of agricultural products, when the situation of these products in the national market, in the opinion of the Institute, so requires, through the processes of supply and demand of these products" (article 2, law 526 of 11 December 1969). (Article 2, Law 526 of 11 December 1969). At present, the Institute does not fulfil the role of price stabilisation, but rather provides marketing services.		
B. Summary of legal basis for granting the relevant exclusive or special rights or privileges, including legal provisions and summary of statutory or constitutional powers		
INESPRE was created by Law 526 of 11 December 1969. The law grants it an autonomous character, its own assets and legal personality, with the power to select the agricultural and livestock products whose prices will be regulated and to establish its own purchase and sale prices for the products with which it operates.		
III. DESCRIPTION OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE		
A. Summary statement providing overview of operations of the state trading enterprise		
<p>In its beginnings, INESPRE's main activities were the commercialisation and direct purchase from producers, through which it intervened in the setting of market prices; production stimulation, imports of agricultural products to supply the national market. Today, and for many years, its operations have consisted of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> providing agricultural producers with physical infrastructure for cold storage and natural environment, on loan or lease, so that they can be able to cope with fluctuations in market behaviour; promote the establishment of markets in which the country's agricultural producers can market their harvests, reducing intermediation and also benefiting consumers; establish the price and market information system; encourage the establishment of packing stations in the producing areas as a means of increasing the value added of agricultural production; establish strategic reserves of sensitive products; facilitate the installation of rural computer centres for organised producer groups; to identify and promote new investment opportunities in the area of agricultural marketing; establish producer training and education centres. <p>INESPRE programmes and services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Agromarkets: operates in different parts of the country with premises duly adapted for sale. The programme provides for the refurbishment of the physical facilities of these establishments, the repair of damaged equipment, the incorporation of necessary equipment, the restocking of goods, the establishment of an efficient, capable and highly autonomous administration, as well as the creation of an initial capitalisation fund. ➤ Producers' markets: a programme that supports sales and local producers by providing them with an organised trading platform. It is a market or fair where producers and consumers meet for a commercial exchange. The advantage of this type of activity is that producers can sell their crops directly to the consumer. This is very convenient for the consumer, as he/she can obtain products without the cost of intermediaries. ➤ Mobile warehouses ("Bodegas Móviles"): this is intended to reach families in extreme poverty, such as communities ("bateyes") and families in very depressed areas where farmers' markets cannot be reached. ➤ Fixed warehouses ("Bodegas Fijas"): is a programme where INESPRE offers agricultural products to the final consumer without intermediation, in targeted fixed physical spaces, ensuring good prices and substantial benefits to producers. 		
B. Specification of exclusive or special rights or privileges enjoyed by the state trading enterprise		
INESPRE has the power to import agricultural products when national production is insufficient, as stipulated in Article 55 of the Agricultural and Livestock Promotion Law, as well as to export agricultural products when surpluses are produced. At present, the institution has not exercised these privileges for several years.		

Ecuador

I. ENUMERATION OF STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE	
A. NAME	B. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION
National Warehousing Unit (UNA EP).	The National Warehousing Unit mainly handles yellow flint maize, rice and cereals.
II. REASON AND PURPOSE	
A. Reason or purpose for establishing and/or maintaining state trading enterprise.	
The National Warehousing Unit is chiefly responsible for the temporary warehousing and domestic marketing of agricultural products, in particular yellow flint maize, rice and cereals, the management of strategic food reserves, and support for the marketing and distribution of inputs. Its activities are geared towards implementing the food sovereignty mandate enshrined in the Constitution. In practice, this enterprise participates, as a priority, in low and high volume domestic marketing.	
B. Summary of legal basis for granting the relevant exclusive or special rights or privileges, including legal provisions and summary of statutory or constitutional powers.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, Articles 281 and 315 (Food Sovereignty Regime and Establishment of State-Owned Enterprises); • Organic Law on the Food Sovereignty Regime (LORSA); • Organic Law on State-Owned Enterprises; • Executive Decree No. 12 of 30 May 2013; and • Executive Decree No. 821 of 17 November 2015. 	
III. DESCRIPTION OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE	
A. Summary statement providing overview of operations of the state trading enterprise.	
The National Warehousing Unit is an enterprise which focuses – exclusively – on support for the domestic marketing of agricultural staples for food sovereignty purposes, the management of temporary warehousing, and transport and marketing of the harvest. The agricultural commodities in question are purchased from small producers at domestic market prices.	
B. Specification of exclusive or special rights or privileges enjoyed by the state trading enterprise.	
Not applicable.	

Additional information subject to normal commercial confidentiality considerations**STATISTICAL INFORMATION (SEE TABLE ATTACHED)**

The National Warehousing Unit has not participated in the export or import of these commodities. However, other operators have been recorded as engaging in foreign trade operations involving the products handled by the UNA EP.

TABLE - STATE TRADING: NATIONAL WAREHOUSING UNIT

STATISTICAL INFORMATION, EXPORTS

Description of product(s) (including HS number(s))	Crop year	Total quantity exported (tonnes)	Quantity exported by state trading enterprise (1)	Average procurement price (USD/tonne) (1)	Average representative domestic sales price (USD/tonne)	Average export price (2)	National production (tonnes)
Yellow flint maize	2015	106	0	n/a	410	n/a	1,734,000
Yellow flint maize	2016	22	0	n/a	1,146	n/a	1,319,000
Rice	2015	1,112	0	n/a	909	n/a	1,786,000
Rice	2016	207	0	n/a	1,095	n/a	1,715,000
Cereals	2015	1,438	0	n/a	3,850	n/a	11,681
Cereals	2016	1,771	0	n/a	2,707	n/a	8,517

(1) Not applicable, the State trading enterprise does not engage in exportation.

(2) Not applicable, the State trading enterprise does not engage in exportation.

Fiji

I. ENUMERATION OF STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE		
A. NAME	B. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	TARIFF ITEM NUMBER(S)
Fiji Sugar Corporation (FSC)	Raw Sugar and Molasses	
II. REASON AND PURPOSE		
A. Reason or purpose for establishing and/or maintaining state trading enterprise.		
The FSC was established to develop and manage Fiji's sugar industry including all aspects of production and marketing.		
B. Summary of legal basis for granting the relevant exclusive or special rights or privileges, including legal provisions and summary of statutory or constitutional powers.		
FSC was incorporated by an Act of Parliament in 1972 to take over all milling activities in the industry. Under the Sugar Industry Tribunal Master award, the FSC is responsible for the marketing of sugar and molasses.		
III. DESCRIPTION OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE		
A. Summary statement providing overview of operations of the state trading enterprise.		
The FSC is engaged in the export of raw sugar and molasses through its marketing arm, the Fiji Sugar Marketing Company Limited (FSM).		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sugar is exported to the UK under the Sugar Protocol (LOME Convention). Exports to Malaysia are made under a bilateral agreement, while exports to Finland and Portugal are under Special Preferential Sugar (SPS) arrangement. Shipments to the US are made under the US global quota arrangement. Quantities and prices are either set under these agreements, or are on world market terms; • Sugar is also exported to Japan, China, Singapore and the Republic of Korea on world market terms. 		
B. Specification of exclusive or special rights or privileges enjoyed by the state trading enterprise.		
Under the Master Award, the FSC has exclusive rights to export raw sugar and molasses.		

Grenada

I. ENUMERATION OF STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE		
A. NAME	B. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	TARIFF ITEM NUMBER(S)
Grenada Cocoa Association (GCA)	Cocoa Beans	
II. REASON AND PURPOSE		
A. Reason or purpose for establishing and/or maintaining state trading enterprise		
The GCA is a Statutory Organization which was established in 1964 to provide for the future regulation and control of the production, processing and marketing of cocoa in Grenada.		
B. Summary of legal basis for granting the relevant exclusive or special rights or privileges, including legal provisions and summary of statutory or constitutional powers		
The Grenada Cocoa Association was established by an Act of Parliament by the Government of Grenada which is the Grenada Cocoa Industry Ordinance Act 30 Of 1964 which was superseded by the Grenada Cocoa Industry Act No.4 of 1989.		
III. DESCRIPTION OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE		
A. Summary statement providing overview of operations of the state trading enterprise		
The GCA is responsible for marketing, plant protection, and post-harvest handling including fermenting, drying and quality control, plant propagation, cocoa extension services and over site of cocoa husbandry on farmers' fields; also the GCA guarantees the purchase of all cocoa produced by farmers in Grenada.		
B. Specification of exclusive or special rights or privileges enjoyed by the state trading enterprise		
GCA is the sole exporter of cocoa and determines prices paid to farmers.		
GCA has exclusive rights to grant licences to local Agents to purchase cocoa beans from farmers.		

Indonesia

I. ENUMERATION OF STATE TRADING ENTREPRISE		
A. NAME	B. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	TARIFF ITEM NUMBER(S)
Perum BULOG, as State Trading Enterprise	Rice	10 06
II. REASON AND PURPOSE		
A. Reason or purpose for establishing and/or maintaining state trading enterprise		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose of establishing Perum BULOG as a State Trading Enterprise (STE), is to conduct good quality and sufficient staple food logistics businesses for all society's needs; and in some cases, to conduct particular tasks given by the Government in light of stabilizing staple food prices, managing government food reserves and distributing staple food to low income people, particularly rice and other staple food items determined by the Government in the pursuit of achieving national food security; In implementing its statutory functions, the agency engages in domestic procurement, sales/distribution, import/export and public stockholding. 		
B. Summary of legal basis for granting the relevant exclusive or special rights or privileges, including legal provisions and summary of statutory or constitutional powers		
<p>The operations of Perum BULOG are governed by the recent State-Owned Enterprise Law No 19/2003, the provisions of Food Law No. 18/2012, the Presidential Instruction No. 5/2015 and the President Regulation No. 48/2016. BULOG was established under the Presidential Decree No. 114/U/Kep/5/1967. Since 2003 BULOG was transformed from a non-departmental government agency into a State-Owned Enterprise, namely Perum BULOG by Government Regulation No. 7/2003, as amended by Government Regulation No. 61/2003.</p>		
III. DESCRIPTION OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE		
A. Summary statement providing overview of operations of the state trading enterprise		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting domestic paddy/rice procurement for defending guaranteed price; Ensuring domestic rice price stabilization; Carrying out domestic paddy/rice procurement with the Government Purchase Price (HPP); Distributing rice for poor and vulnerable people, Internally Displaced Persons (IDP's), and victims of natural calamities and social conflicts; Maintaining national reserve stockholding for food security purposes; Undertake government mandate to import for price stabilization to ensure food security objective. 		
B. Specification of exclusive or special rights or privileges enjoyed by the state trading enterprise		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake the government mandate to import/export and distribute rice, maintain national public stock for the price stabilization programme and food security purposes; In conducting its operation, Perum BULOG's source of funding comes from the state budget and commercial credit based on Government Regulations No. 13/2016. 		

Additional comment by Indonesia: As indicated in Indonesia's notification (G/STR/N/18/IDN), Perum BULOG as a state trading enterprise statutorily has an exporting function. However, since 1999 BULOG has not exported any commodities. The operation of BULOG consists mainly of domestic rice procurement and imports of rice for public stockholding for food security purposes.

Israel

I. ENUMERATION OF STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE		
A. NAME	B. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	TARIFF ITEM NUMBER(S)
Israel Groundnuts Production and Marketing Board (IGPMB)	Groundnuts	12024100
II. REASON AND PURPOSE		
A. Reason or purpose for establishing and/or maintaining state trading enterprise.		
By law this Board is the sole exporter of groundnuts from Israel. This has not changed since its establishment in 1959.		
B. Summary of legal basis for granting the relevant exclusive or special rights or privileges, including legal provisions and summary of statutory or constitutional powers.		
All activities of the IGPMB are based on the Groundnuts Production and Marketing Council Rules (Groundnuts Exportation) of 1963.		
III. DESCRIPTION OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE		
A. Summary statement providing overview of operations of the state trading enterprise.		
The Councils targets, as stated in the Groundnuts Production and Marketing Council Law of 1959 are: to encourage the development of groundnut production, to plan cultivations, to concentrate marketing tasks and to provide with counselling measures for the ministers.		
B. Specification of exclusive or special rights or privileges enjoyed by the state trading enterprise.		
Groundnuts Production and Marketing Council Rules (Groundnuts Exportation) of 1963 entitles the IGPMB the exclusive right to export groundnuts from Israel.		

Additional Information subject to normal commercial confidentiality considerations

Description of product(s)	Export value for state trading enterprise (million USD)	Quantity exported by state trading enterprise (metric tonnes)	Average export price (USD/MT)
Groundnuts			
2013	22.1	5,393	4,102
2014	22.0	6,011	3,660
2015	19.1	6,026	3,173
2016	22.9	7,030	3,254
2017	23.0	7,159	3,242
2018	22.0	6,364	3,429
2019	23.0	6,801	3,416
2020	24.0	7,483	3,240

Export destinations: Italy, Germany, Belgium, Spain, Netherlands, Portugal, Malta, Croatia, and Cyprus.

Two other Marketing Boards have the legal authority to grant export licenses and/or to export specific agricultural products according to specific regulations issued by the Minister of Agriculture. These are The Egg and Poultry Board and The Plants Production and Marketing Board. Both Egg and Poultry and Plants Production and Marketing Boards are not actively engaged in export, but rather grant licenses to private exporting entities.

New Zealand

I. ENUMERATION OF STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE		
A. NAME	B. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	TARIFF ITEM NUMBER(S)
Zespri Group Limited	Kiwifruit	HS 08 10 50
II. REASON AND PURPOSE		
A. Reason or purpose for establishing and/or maintaining state trading enterprise.		
The New Zealand Government maintains a State Trading Enterprise for kiwifruit exports so as to obtain the best commercial return from world markets for producers in New Zealand.		
B. Summary of legal basis for granting the relevant exclusive or special rights or privileges, including legal provisions and summary of statutory or constitutional powers.		
The Kiwifruit Industry Restructuring Act 1999 and Kiwifruit Export Regulations 1999 provide the legal basis for a special export authority for Zespri Group Limited which is not accorded to other exporters of kiwifruit destined for markets other than Australia.		
III. DESCRIPTION OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE		
A. Summary statement providing overview of operations of the state trading enterprise.		
The Kiwifruit Industry Restructuring Act was enacted in September 1999. On 1 April 2000 the Act converted the New Zealand Kiwifruit Marketing Board into a private company, Zespri Group Limited and distributed shares in Zespri Group Limited to kiwifruit growers.		
B. Specification of exclusive or special rights or privileges enjoyed by the state trading enterprise.		
The promulgation of the Kiwifruit Export Regulations 1999 provides Zespri Group Limited with an automatic but not sole right to export kiwifruit. For the purposes of this questionnaire, Zespri is considered a State Trading Enterprise.		
Zespri does not administer tariff rate quotas nor does it receive any trade-distorting subsidies, tax advantages, special financing, or preferential access to foreign exchange. It does not receive any specific support from the government based on its status as a State Trading Enterprise.		

Additional Information subject to normal commercial confidentiality considerations

Description of product(s)	Average export value for state trading enterprise (NZD billion)	Quantity exported by state trading enterprise (thousand tonnes)	Average export price (NZD/kg)
Kiwifruit			
2010-11	0.925	353.200	2.63
2011-12	1.014	391.151	2.59
2012-13	1.022	357.505	2.86
2013-14	0.787	309.960	2.52
2014-15	1.002	342.720	2.89
2015-16	1.417	444.560	3.19
2016-17	1.661	501.461	3.31
2017-18	1.616	442.282	3.65
2018-19	2.194	535.564	4.10
2019-20	2.318	529.119	4.38

The export destinations for kiwifruit in the last three years in the table above were as follows:

American Samoa	Indonesia	Qatar
Argentina	Israel	Réunion
Australia	Japan	Russian Federation
Bahrain, Kingdom of	Korea, Republic of	Samoa
Brazil	Kuwait, the State of	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of
Canada	Malaysia	Singapore
China	Marshall Islands	Solomon Islands
Cook Islands	Mauritius	South Africa
Costa Rica	Mexico	Chinese Taipei
El Salvador	Myanmar	Thailand
European Union	Nauru, Republic of	Tonga
Fiji	New Caledonia	United Arab Emirates
French Polynesia	Niue	United States of America
Guatemala	Palau, Republic of	Vanuatu
Hong Kong, China	Papua New Guinea	Viet Nam
India	Philippines	Wallis and Futuna

Thailand

1. Enumeration of STEs				
A. Name		B. Product		C. Tariff item number (s)
Public Warehouse Organization (PWO)				
2. Reason and purpose				
A. Reason or purpose for establishing and/or maintaining the STEs				
PWO is a state-enterprise attached to the Ministry of Commerce. Its objective is to engage in all activities regarding agricultural goods and consumer products in order to implement the government policies and the business operation, as well as in service business connected with agricultural goods and consumer products.				
B. Summary of legal basis for granting the relevant exclusive or special rights or privileges, including legal provisions and summary of statutory or constitutional power				
Royal Decree Establishing the Public Warehouse B.E.2498 allows the PWO to engage in all activities regarding agricultural goods and consumer products either the implementation in response to the government policies and the business operation, as well as in service business connected with agricultural goods and consumer products.				
3. Description of the functioning of the STEs				
A. Summary statement providing overview of operations of the STEs				
PWO is responsible for the implementation regarding agricultural goods and consumer products in response to the government policies, mainly at the trade operation connected with agricultural goods and consumer products including importation and exportation, as well as warehouse business. PWO also allocates quantities of import under in-quota of certain agricultural products.				
B. Specification of exclusive or special rights or privileges enjoyed by the STEs				
Nil.				
Product Descriptions	Export Value (million USD)	Export Volume (million pieces)	Export Price	Export Destination
No export activities during period 2017 – 2019.				

1. Enumeration of STEs				
A. Name		B. Product		C. Tariff item number (s)
Liquor Distillery Organization Excise Department		Ethyl alcohol		2207.10.00
2. Reason and purpose				
A. Reason or purpose for establishing and/or maintaining the STEs				
Liquor Distillery Organization Excise Department is empowered by the order of Ministry of Finance to be the sole producer of pure alcohol for the purposes of producing and distributing ethyl alcohol.				
B. Summary of legal basis for granting the relevant exclusive or special rights or privileges, including legal provisions and summary of statutory or constitutional power				
The Liquor Act, B.E. 2493, authorized Liquor Distillery Organization Excise Department to be the sole producer and distributor of pure alcohol.				
3. Description of the functioning of the STEs				
A. Summary statement providing overview of operations of the STEs				
The Liquor Distillery Organization Excise Department only deals with the production of pure alcohol to be distributed within the country. Presently, there is no export of pure alcohol by the Liquor Distillery Organization Excise Department due to the fact that production quantity of pure alcohol is not enough to export.				
B. Specification of exclusive or special rights or privileges enjoyed by the STEs				
Liquor Distillery Organization Excise Department has been granted exclusive rights but no powers or influences through purchase or sales of imports or exports pure alcohol.				
Product Descriptions	Export Value (million USD)	Export Volume (million pieces)	Export Price	Export Destination
No export activities during period 2017 – 2019.				

1. Enumeration of STEs				
A. Name	B. Product	C. Tariff item number (s)		
Tobacco Authority of Thailand (TOAT)	Cigarettes			
2. Reason and purpose				
A. Reason or purpose for establishing and/or maintaining the STEs				
Tobacco Authority of Thailand (TOAT) is a state enterprise with a juristic person status under the Ministry of Finance, contributing revenue to the government and being classified in the industrial and commercial branch. TOAT is the only tobacco monopoly of cigarette manufacture and distribution. The organization's core business is to satisfy the needs of domestic tobacco consumers in different forms and diversify to other business sectors including export and provision of cigarette manufacture services for overseas partners gaining more income for the organization.				
B. Summary of legal basis for granting the relevant exclusive or special rights or privileges, including legal provisions and summary of statutory or constitutional power				
Tobacco Authority of Thailand (TOAT) has been a juristic organization under the supervision of Ministry of Finance according to Tobacco Authority of Thailand Act, B.E. 2561 (2018) since 14 th May 2018. TOAT shall have objectives to manufacture cigarettes which is the government's monopoly business according to the Excise Tax Act as well as other business.				
3. Description of the functioning of the STEs				
A. Summary statement providing overview of operations of the STEs				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To operate an industry and business related to tobacco, tobacco leaves or products from other plants both within and outside the Kingdom 2) Being hired from manufacturing tobacco products for export outside the Kingdom 3) To operate a business related to equipment, tools or appliances related to the industry or business according to 1) 4) To promote a study, research, development and improvement of quality and standard for tobacco production, tobacco leaf products or products from other plants 5) To provide cooperation for government agencies in order to prevent and suppress offences related to tobacco, tobacco leaves or products from other plants 6) Operate other businesses related to cigarette production or other businesses according to 1), 2), 3), 4), and 5) or for TOAT's interest. 				
B. Specification of exclusive or special rights or privileges enjoyed by the STEs				
Nil.				
Product Descriptions	Export Value (million USD)	Export Volume (million pieces)	Export Price	Export Destination
Cigarettes (2402.20.90)				
2017	2.30	70.56	Nil	Myanmar; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Israel
2018	2.50	54.88	Nil	Myanmar, Israel, India
2019	1.44	35.04	Nil	Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Israel

Tunisia

I. ENUMERATION OF STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE		
A. NAME	B. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	TARIFF ITEM NUMBER(S)
National Tobacco and Matches Agency (RNTA)	Cigarettes; Cigars; Pipe tobacco and tumbak; Gunpowder; Playing cards; Matches; Snuff (Neffa); Leaf tobacco	240220; 240210; 240399; 360100; 950440; 360500; 240399; 240110
II. REASON AND PURPOSE		
A. Reason or purpose for establishing and/or maintaining state trading enterprise		
The National Tobacco and Matches Agency has the monopoly on tobacco marketing.		
B. Summary of legal basis for granting the relevant exclusive or special rights or privileges, including legal provisions and summary of statutory or constitutional powers		
Under Law No. 64-57 of 28 December 1964.		
III. DESCRIPTION OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE		
A. Summary statement providing overview of operations of the state trading enterprise		
The RNTA grows tobacco, imports leaf tobacco, cigarettes, cigars and pipe tobacco, manufactures cigarettes, cigars, snuff and pipe tobacco, buys and sells matches, playing cards and gunpowder, and exports leaf tobacco (snuff and smoking tobacco), cigarettes and snuff (Neffa).		
It distributes its products on the domestic market.		
B. Specification of exclusive or special rights or privileges enjoyed by the state trading enterprise		
Under Law No. 64-57 of 28 December 1964, the RNTA is responsible for operating for the benefit of the State the fiscal monopoly over tobacco, matches, playing cards and any other product for which responsibility may be assigned to it by the State.		
Since 1981, the RNTA has exercised this activity in conjunction with the Kairouan Tobacco Factory (<i>Manufacture des Tabacs de Kairouan</i> , MTK).		
The RNTA is a State enterprise constituted as a non-administrative public establishment, the organization and functioning of which are governed by Law No. 64-57 of 28 December 1964.		
It was created and is maintained to collect taxes, reduce unemployment (source of income for 14,000 tobacco farmers, especially in deprived areas of Tunisia) and guarantee gunpowder transactions.		
The legislation under which it was created and is maintained provides for State control of its activities, exercised through the Ministry of Finance.		
Export prices are fixed by contract between the parties concerned.		

STATE TRADING: NATIONAL TOBACCO AND MATCHES AGENCY

STATISTICAL INFORMATION, EXPORTS 2011-2014

Product (HS number)	Year	Total volume exported	Volume exported by the State trading enterprise	Average procurement price	Average representative domestic sales price (excluding taxes)	Average export price	Domestic production (volume)
Snuff (Neffa) (packet) HS No.: 240399	2011	336,000	336,000	D0.075/packet*	D0.029/packet	D0.325/packet	28,366,800
	2012	396,000	396,000	D0.132/packet*	D0.029/packet	D0.648/packet	28,106,400
	2013	396,000	396,000	D0.160/packet*	D0.029/packet	D0.691/packet	25,629,300
	2014	480,124	480,124	D0.168/packet*	D0.0316/packet	D0.752/packet	26,000,000
Leaf tobacco (tonne) HS No.: 240110	2011	165	165	D1,960/tonne	-	D3,154/tonne	4,055
	2012	100	100	D2,172/tonne	-	D4,838/tonne	5,278
	2013	-	-	D/tonne	-	- D/tonne	5,065
	2014	120	120	D2,537/tonne	-	D4,838/tonne	4,979

I. ENUMERATION OF STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE		
A. NAME	B. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	TARIFF ITEM NUMBER(S)
National Edible Oils Board (ONH)	Soya bean oil; Palm oil; Olive oil.	1507100; 1511909; 1509100
II. REASON AND PURPOSE		
A. Reason or purpose for establishing and/or maintaining state trading enterprise		
It was created and is maintained in order to implement the State's policy on the following in particular:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting the country's interests in relation to the production, promotion and export of olive oil, which is of great social and economic importance to Tunisia; Ensuring the country's supply of refined seed oil for consumption. 		
B. Summary of legal basis for granting the relevant exclusive or special rights or privileges, including legal provisions and summary of statutory or constitutional powers		
The ONH is a State enterprise constituted as a non-administrative public establishment, the organization and functioning of which were laid down by Decree-Law No. 70-13 of 16 October 1970.		
The Decree-Law under which the ONH was created and is maintained provides for State control exercised through the Ministry of Agriculture.		
III. DESCRIPTION OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE		
A. Summary statement providing overview of operations of the state trading enterprise		
As a State enterprise, the ONH assists olive oil producers, promotes the olive oil sector and regulates the market by purchasing and exporting a limited quantity, not exceeding 8% of domestic production over the period 2011-2014, through a subsidiary of the ONH created at the end of 2009 as the National Oil Exports Board (ONHE).		
B. Specification of exclusive or special rights or privileges enjoyed by the state trading enterprise		
Since the enactment of the Law of 24 February 1994, the ONH has no longer had the monopoly of sales of edible oils granted to it under the Decree-Law of 16 October 1970, except for the export of a tariff quota of olive oil to the European Union market, which it was granted by Decree No. 94-1166 of 23 May 1994.		
Under Decree No. 2001-1523 of 25 June 2001, private exporters may export organic Tunisian olive oil and bottled olive oil within the quota.		
Similarly, since 2005, specific decrees have enabled private traders, regardless of the level of production, to export oil in bulk within the quota as from the month of January, as is the case for 2016.		
The olive oil market is free in Tunisia and there is free competition between private operators and the ONH. The latter's presence in the market does not lead to any distortion of market mechanisms. The reason for its existence is to regulate the market and protect domestic producers if there is a drop in demand.		

STATE TRADING: NATIONAL OIL EXPORTS BOARD (ONH SUBSIDIARY)

STATISTICAL INFORMATION, EXPORTS 2011-2014

Description of product(s) and HS number(s)	Crop year (January-December)	Total volume exported	Volume exported by the State trading enterprise (tonnes)	Average purchase price (D/metric tonne)	Average representative domestic sales price (D/metric tonne)	Average export price (D/metric tonne)	Domestic production
1509.100 Olive oil	2011	-	5,181	3,399	-	3,846	120,000
	2012	-	12,310	3,112	-	3,415	182,000
	2013	-	7,715	4,872	-	5,457	220,000
	2014	-	2,565	5,688	-	5,475	70,000

Ukraine

According to the issues, which should be covered in the Agriculture Exporting State Trading Enterprises section, Ukraine finds it appropriate to submit information on the functioning of the State Enterprise of Liqueur and Alcoholic Beverage Industry "Ukrspyr" (hereinafter – the State Enterprise "Ukrspyr"). **At the same time we have to inform that according to the relevant changes in Ukraine's legislation the State Enterprise "Ukrspyr" from 1 July 2020 was deprived of its exclusive or special rights or privileges to export agricultural products** (in particular, undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of 80% vol. or higher – heading 2207). The corresponding explanation is given below.

I. ENUMERATION OF STATE TRADING ENTREPRISE		
A. NAME	B. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	TARIFF ITEM NUMBER(S)
The State Enterprise "Ukrspyr"	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of 80% vol. or higher; ethyl alcohol and other spirits, denatured, of any strength	Heading 2207 of the UKTZED (UKTZED is the <i>Ukrainian Foreign Economic Activity Commodity Classification, based on Harmonized System 2017</i>)
II. REASON AND PURPOSE		
A. Reason or purpose for establishing and/or maintaining state trading enterprise		
The State Enterprise "Ukrspyr" was established according to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 28 July 2010 № 672 "On establishment of the State Enterprise of liqueur and alcoholic beverage industry" to increase the efficiency of the functioning of state enterprises of liqueur and alcoholic beverage industry and to improve the management system in the mentioned area.		
B. Summary of legal basis for granting the relevant exclusive or special rights or privileges, including legal provisions and summary of statutory or constitutional powers		
According to previous wording (<i>valid until 30.06.2020</i>) of paragraph 1 of Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine of 19 December 1995 № 481/95-BP "On state regulation of production, and circulation of ethyl, cognac and fruit alcohol, alcoholic beverages, tobacco goods and fuel", the production of ethyl alcohol (including as a medical product), ethyl rectified grape alcohol, ethyl rectified fruit alcohol, grain distillate can be performed only by state enterprises . The production of bio-ethanol can be carried out by enterprises of all patterns of ownership, which are granted corresponding licenses.		
New wording of paragraph 1 of Article 2 of the mentioned Law that is applicable from 01.07.2020, says: The production of ethyl alcohol (including as a medical product), ethyl rectified grape alcohol, ethyl rectified fruit alcohol, grain distillate and bio-ethanol can be carried out by business entities of all patterns of ownership , which are granted corresponding licenses.		
Paragraph 1 (<i>previous wording that was valid until 30.06.2020</i>) of Article 14 of the mentioned Law says that import, export of ethyl alcohol, ethyl rectified grape alcohol and ethyl rectified fruit alcohol can be carried out only by state enterprises (or organizations) that are authorized by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine to carry out such activities. The wholesale of ethyl alcohol, ethyl rectified grape alcohol and ethyl rectified fruit alcohol on the territory of Ukraine can be carried out only by state enterprises (or organizations) that are authorized by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and granted a corresponding license , except the wholesale of ethyl alcohol meant for medicine and veterinary medicine that can be carried out by medical institutions, business entities (including business entities operating through their registered permanent representative offices) or veterinary medicine supplying companies, irrespective of patterns of ownership, having appropriate license.		
New wording of paragraph 1 of Article 14 the Law (<i>applicable from 01.07.2020</i>) says: Export of ethyl alcohol, ethyl rectified grape alcohol and ethyl rectified fruit alcohol can be carried out by business entities , that are granted a license to produce such alcohol . Import and the wholesale of ethyl alcohol, ethyl rectified grape alcohol and ethyl rectified fruit alcohol on the territory of Ukraine can be carried out with a license for wholesale of such alcohol. The wholesale of ethyl alcohol meant for medicine and veterinary medicine can be carried out by medical institutions, business entities (or organizations) or veterinary medicine supplying companies, irrespective of patterns of ownership, having a license for wholesale of ethyl alcohol. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine shall establish the procedure for maintaining the register of the specified medical institutions, business entities (or organizations) or veterinary medicine supplying companies.		
According to paragraph 11 (<i>previous wording that was valid until 30.06.2020</i>) of Article 14 of the mentioned Law, the business entities (including business entities operating through their registered permanent representative offices) that produce ethyl alcohol export it through the state enterprises (or organizations) that are authorized by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine .		

New wording (*applicable from 01.07.2020*):

The **business entities** (including business entities operating through their registered permanent representative offices) – producers of ethyl alcohol **export it having a license for production** of ethyl alcohol.

Paragraph 12 (*previous wording that was valid until 30.06.2020*) of Article 14 of the mentioned Law provides that the **business entities** (including business entities operating through their registered permanent representative offices) that produce ethyl alcohol **sell it to the national consumers through the state enterprises** (or organizations) that are **authorized by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine** and granted a corresponding wholesale license.

New reduction (*applicable from 01.07.2020*):

The **business entities** that produce ethyl alcohol **sell** it to the national consumers having a license for wholesale of ethyl alcohol.

Paragraph 1 of Article 15 of the mentioned Law states that import, export of alcoholic beverages can be carried out by business entities (including business entities operating through their registered permanent representative offices) of all patterns of ownership without having a license. The wholesale of alcoholic beverages can be carried out by business entities (including business entities operating through their registered permanent representative offices) of all patterns of ownership having appropriate wholesale licenses.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE

A. Summary statement providing overview of operations of the state trading enterprise

The State Enterprise "Ukrspyr" was established through merging assets of the State Concern of liqueur and spirits industry "Ukrspyr", state enterprises and associations of alcohol and alcoholic beverage industry under the authority of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine.

The State Enterprise "Ukrspyr" is a successor of the State Concern of liqueur and spirits industry "Ukrspyr".

B. Specification of exclusive or special rights or privileges enjoyed by the state trading enterprise

The State Enterprise "Ukrspyr" had exclusive rights (until 30.06.2020) to produce, export and wholesale of ethyl alcohol, ethyl rectified grape alcohol and ethyl rectified fruit alcohol (falling under heading 2207 of the UKTZED). From July 1, 2020, the State Enterprise "Ukrspyr" was deprived of its above mentioned exclusive rights.

Additional information subject to normal commercial confidentiality considerations

Export (value/volume)

In 2020 (01.01.2020–30.06.2020), the State Enterprise "Ukrspyr" exported only undenatured ethyl alcohol and main fraction of ethyl alcohol falling under heading 2207 of the UKTZED in the amount of 304.29 thousand decalitres for a total of EUR 1,306 thousand.

Export prices

The average export price of ethyl alcohol and main fraction of ethyl alcohol falling under heading 2207 of the UKTZED was about 4.3 EUR/decalitre.

Export destination

In 2020, the export destinations for ethyl alcohol and main fraction of ethyl alcohol falling under heading 2207 of the UKTZED were as follows: Azerbaijan, Turkey, Georgia and Poland.