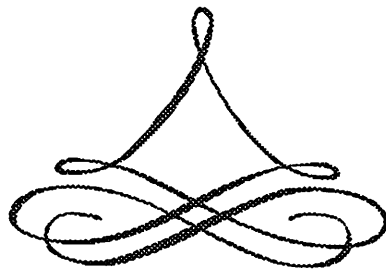


DOCUMENT X

COVERAGE, LIBERALIZATION PROCESS AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS IN REGIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS (BACKGROUND SURVEY BY THE SECRETARIAT)



WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

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Committee on Regional Trade Agreements

COVERAGE, LIBERALIZATION PROCESS AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS IN REGIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

Background survey by the Secretariat

1. The Chairman of the Committee on Regional Trade Agreements (CRTA), in his Guidelines on "Further Work on Systemic Issues" (document WT/REG/W/38, dated 20 June 2000), proposed that the Secretariat provide "the Committee with basic material for a detailed horizontal exploration of the treatment of various policy provisions or measures" in regional trade agreements (RTAs). The Guidelines specified that "Secretariat's papers would consist of thematic surveys of RTA provisions, based on available information", and contained an illustrative list of themes which could be studied.
 2. At the 26th Session of the Committee, the Secretariat was instructed to start a horizontal survey on the internal trade liberalization in RTAs, that is on coverage and exceptions, rules of origin regime and denial-of-benefits rules, as well as liberalization process and transitional provisions.
 3. This document presents the outcome of the survey undertaken on the coverage, liberalization process and transitional provisions of RTAs in the area of trade in goods. The survey aimed at presenting factual information on as wide a range of RTAs as possible; no judgement as to the consistency of the agreements vis-à-vis WTO rules, or of their implications for the WTO system, have been considered here. The survey was based on information available up to August 2001.
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COVERAGE, LIBERALIZATION PROCESS AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS IN REGIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

Background survey by the Secretariat

Highlights of the Survey

1. The survey stresses the fact that the coverage and liberalization of RTAs are twin concepts and yet difficult to grasp from available data and measurement methods.
2. Information gathered shows considerable variations in coverage and liberalization indicators from one RTA to another.
3. In general, RTAs provide for the elimination of most, if not all, duties on industrial goods either on the date of entry into force of the agreement or subject to progressive elimination in the course of the transition period of the agreement. The goal of free trade in industrial products appears to be the accepted norm. The treatment of agricultural goods within RTAs is more complex. A few RTAs have eliminated all duties on agricultural goods, but in general agricultural trade, even on a preferential basis, remains subject to exceptions. Average agricultural preferential tariffs remain high.
4. The survey also indicates a persistence of tariff peaks in RTAs, in particular for agricultural products.
5. Finally, the study attempts to identify a few areas of possible future research, at a more disaggregated level, in particular with respect to perceived differences in the granting of agricultural concessions by individual countries across their RTA partners.

A. PURPOSE AND DEFINITIONS

1. The purpose in this survey is to present the most complete and coherent picture as possible of the product coverage and of the degree and pace of liberalization in regional trade agreements (RTAs), "so as to enable the Committee to identify patterns and, whenever appropriate, to compare RTA provisions across the RTA universe and vis-à-vis the relevant multilateral disciplines".¹ Given the characteristics of the information which such a survey entails,² a number of working definitions are needed, at least in a preliminary stage, to restrain the scope of the research.

2. The term coverage is not explicitly contained in any WTO legal text in relation to regional trade agreements (RTAs) in the area of goods. In international treaties establishing trade preferential regimes between countries, the terms "coverage" or "scope" are taken to define to which products their provisions apply.³ In economic literature, when the aim is to assess the potential impact of intra-RTA trade liberalization, RTA product coverage is usually understood as referring to the product scope of tariff concessions among the parties. This latter, narrower, meaning of "coverage" has been used throughout this survey.

3. This definition of RTA product coverage (in terms of tariff preferences alone) fixes the limits of an analysis of the liberalization process triggered by the RTA, since the notion of coverage cannot be separated from that of liberalization. While the coverage of an RTA can be thought of as its breadth, the liberalization is its depth. From an economic viewpoint, the liberalization process results from the interplay of a number of factors, involving not only import duties dismantlement, but also the characteristics of the rules of origin applied,⁴ the liberalization of other border restrictive measures and the implementation of trade policy disciplines. Only with the help of sophisticated statistics and

¹ Document WT/REG/W/38, para. 6.

² See part B below.

³ Out of which, the subset of provisions governing the granting of preferential concessions on border restrictive measures between RTA parties.

⁴ RTA concessions are usually granted to originating products only. See in this respect the Secretariat's survey on "Rules of Origin Regimes in Regional Trade Agreements", document WT/REG/W/45.

econometric tools can such a dynamic and complex mechanism be gauged. This survey focuses on the description of the degree of tariff liberalization granted on the goods covered by RTAs.

4. Most RTA provisions are implemented as of the date of entry into force of the agreement. In some RTAs, though it is rarely the case, each party grants to each other the full range of their tariff concessions, on all covered goods, from "day one". More typically, however, the agreements contain transitional provisions which govern the period from entry into force to full implementation of the agreement. In particular, a transition period is provided for, during which duties are phased in over a pre-determined tariff elimination or reduction programme. Within an individual RTA, the length of this transition period may vary from one product, or product category, to another; it may also vary from one party to the other(s). The survey also reports on some of these asymmetries, which shape the liberalization process itself.

B. METHODOLOGY AND DATA

1. Critical Appraisal of Possible Methods

5. The coverage and liberalization process of an RTA may in theory be measured in different ways, or looked at from different angles. One possible method consists of a detailed study of an RTA's legal texts. Typically the broad scope of tariff concessions of an agreement is outlined in the RTA main legal instrument, together with the overall transition period foreseen for full implementation. Detailed concessions and implementation schedules, usually on a product-by-product (tariff-line) basis, are contained in the accompanying annexes and protocols. Determination of the coverage of a given RTA on the basis of its legal texts involves recounting the products or tariff lines which are contained therein under negative and/or positive lists; and contrasting them with the universe of the parties' tradable products. Another possible way of measuring product coverage of RTAs is to plunge into country tariff schedules, which outline applied duties for each trading partner for the whole range of tradable products within the commodity classification (usually, at the HS tariff line level). A third method of determining the coverage of a given RTA is to calculate the percentage of trade between the parties which is subject to RTA concessions, on the basis of a comparable breakdown of intra-RTA trade flows and preferential tariffs.

6. None of these methods of gauging RTAs' product coverage and trade liberalization is altogether satisfactory, either on practical grounds or from an analytical viewpoint, or both; none yields results which fully fit the comparative aim pursued in this survey, as mentioned in paragraph 1 above. Nonetheless, taken together, each method allows a certain perspective.

7. The fact that most treaties establishing RTAs are in the public domain points to the legal texts method as a favourable one. Annexes and protocols to the treaties, which are vital in such an exercise, are however not always available or complete.⁵ Moreover, these instruments generally contain long lists of products (typically on an HS tariff-line basis) subject to/excluded from concessions.⁶ In those lists, concessions are most often expressed in terms of periodic percentage reductions relative to the (then) prevailing MFN rates, rather than in absolute terms. In the case of a plurilateral free trade agreement (FTA) where concessions are typically negotiated on a bilateral basis between each pair of FTA members, the result is a complex web of criss-crossing tariff reductions.⁷

⁵ Though the WTO Secretariat has at its disposal the main texts of a number of (recently) notified RTAs, annexes and protocols are rarely available in electronic form.

⁶ Each RTA partner grants its own list of concessions and/or identifies its own list of excluded or sensitive products.

⁷ For example, the seven members of CEFTA granted tariff concessions applicable between each CEFTA Member and the other (with the Czech and Slovak Republics negotiating as one). Likewise, the members of the EFTA.

8. Characterizing the coverage and foreseen liberalization in an individual RTA at the date of signature clearly requires an in-depth investigation of the relevant legal texts.⁸ These are also the inescapable source for the analysis of RTAs' transitional provisions and for determining whether a positive or negative list approach has been used for the granting of concessions. Their value for RTA comparative purposes is diminished, however, by the fact that extensive manual calculation would be involved to scrutinize available data for each single RTA to be included in the comparison. In addition, an analysis of the legal texts yields no intrinsic information concerning trade policy conducted by an RTA party *vis-à-vis* other WTO Members.

9. The method based on the analysis of country tariff schedules provides interesting insights into both the product coverage and the degree of intra-RTA trade liberalization. It yields information on applied import duty rates of different countries, at the HS tariff line level, *vis-à-vis* various RTA partners and WTO Members (i.e. MFN tariffs). On that basis, it is possible to obtain, for a given year, the actual preferential rates granted by a given country to its RTA partner(s), across its entire tariff schedule. This method thus allows a comparison of preferential tariff rates *vis-à-vis* the MFN rates in force for a given year, as well as a horizontal comparison of the tariff concessions granted by a single country to each of its RTA partners. Raw data can be aggregated by product and tariff-rate groups and margins of preference can be established for pre-defined groups. Statistical comparisons can then be shown as percentages of tariff lines which correspond to various tariff rates. This method also permits the analysis of tariff dispersion and average tariff rates for various product categories across the range of a given country's RTA partners. A comparison of these measures *vis-à-vis* prevailing MFN rates determine to what extent RTAs have provided a catalyst for the removal of tariff peaks.

10. This method, though it allows a (relatively) simple and comparable data treatment, has its own deficiencies. Above all, adequate data on preferential treatment is only available for a limited number of countries.⁹ The diversity of periods for which these country tariff schedules are available also restricts the use of this method for comparative purposes. Although comparisons among MFN and the various preferential tariff treatments are possible for the same year for each surveyed country, comparisons of mutual preferences between different parties to a given RTA may not always refer to the same year. A further complication originates in the fact that the majority of RTAs surveyed came into force in the 1990s and have not yet completed their transition periods, which may also be asymmetrical between the parties. In addition, this analysis is limited to the comparison of *ad valorem* duty rates; specific duty rates, still in common use for agricultural products and in certain countries, do not lend themselves to systematic comparisons.¹⁰

11. The percentage of trade method has been traditionally favoured as an indication of RTA coverage in the GATT/WTO context. In substance, it has been questioned on several grounds, more recently vented in the "systemic debate" of the Committee on Regional Trade Agreements.¹¹ In particular there is the view that the percentage-of-trade analysis tells us what percentage of actual trade between RTA partners is duty-free and/or subject to RTA concessions, but does not illuminate

⁸ It is to be noted, however, that while the legal text gives the proposed schedule of tariff elimination, it does not necessarily reflect the actual concessions made. The original phase-out schedule may be accelerated (RTAs often contain a provision permitting the acceleration of phase-out calendar); or, alternatively, the RTA partners may not adhere, for one reason or another, to the proposed schedule of liberalization and may delay the implementation of concessions. In either case, the original legal texts will no longer reflect an accurate picture of the actual concessions made.

⁹ Such data are not widely available, since countries do not always publish consistent and detailed data on preferential duty rates. Information at hand is to be found in a few international databases (IDB, TPR, TRAINS and FTAA).

¹⁰ A further point to note in this regard is that since the study took account of tariff lines with *ad valorem* duty rates only, those (few) countries with relatively high numbers of lines containing specific duties (which can account sometimes for as much as 20 per cent of total lines in agriculture), show higher percentages of duty-free tariff lines (and thus a wider product coverage) than otherwise would be the case.

¹¹ See document WT/REG/W/37, for a summary of the different views in this respect.

the potential impact of full intra-RTA liberalization.¹² Thus it might be helpful to consider the percentage-of-trade method as offering insights into parties' *traded*, as opposed to their *tradable*, goods. It also has however a serious practical shortcoming: trade statistics which discriminate import flows according to their tariff treatment are non-existent in the public domain. As a proxy, such a percentage is usually calculated by summing up RTA parties' imports from other RTA parties for those tariff lines containing concessions; but this may yield biased results, since there is no guarantee that all imported goods under a preferential tariff line actually benefitted from the preferential treatment outlined in an agreement.¹³

12. Despite their practical and more substantive limitations, each of the three methods outlined above has its own merits and may offer useful, albeit insufficiently standardized, comparative information on both RTAs' product coverage, and the degree and speed of liberalization. A multi-dimensional approach seems thus the most adequate response, so as to build upon the advantages of each method, while drawing attention to the deficiencies or inconsistencies that may arise if relying upon a mono-dimensional view.

2. Description of Data Collected

13. Data collected under each of the three perspectives yielded their own set of results, which are contained in annexes to this document. Annex 1 contains data on the tariff treatment of imports into parties to selected RTAs; Annex 2 contains data on tariff line treatment obtained from individual countries' tariff schedules; Annex 3, which is derived from the data obtained in Annex 2, contains data on tariff dispersion for a number of countries; Annex 4, which is derived from the data presented in Annexes 1 and 2, contains charts showing duty-free treatment of imports for a number of countries. Finally Annex 5 contains data on transition periods and calendars of concessions obtained from RTAs' legal sources. A detailed explanation of each Annex follows.

(a) Percentage of Trade Method

14. Under the percentage of trade method, this study has made use of the trade statistics on trade volumes presented by RTA parties in the course of the examination of their agreements within the CRTA.¹⁴ These statistics are available for a total of 47 RTAs covering 107 RTA partners. The data gathered are set out in Annex 1 ("Tariff Treatment of Imports into Parties to Selected RTAs"). They are organized on a geographical basis by RTA and show the year for which the data apply, the imports for that year (in millions of US dollars), together with - when available - the percentage share of imports at MFN duties, reduced duties and duty-free, and a breakdown into agricultural and industrial products.

15. The percentages of trade statistics provided by RTA parties are not uniform in nature. Some distinguish agricultural products from industrial products, others do not. Some offer a breakdown of trade at MFN duty rates, reduced duty rates and duty-free, while others do not. They refer to different years. Most are based on import flows into the preference-granting parties, but a few were calculated on the basis of export flows.

¹² What would be missing from a percentage-of-trade analysis is the extent of trade excluded from the coverage of the agreement and which might take place if concessions were granted on all tariff lines.

¹³ For instance, if the margin of preference between the prevailing MFN rates and the preferential rates under an agreement is low but the rules of origin are burdensome, exporters from one RTA party to another may decide to use the MFN rates rather than satisfy the requirements for the preferential rates.

¹⁴ Such information is generally provided in the Standard Format or in the questions and replies by the parties to a given RTA. Given that RTAs notified under the Enabling Clause are not (normally) subject to examination within the CRTA, trade data on those agreements were not generally available for inclusion in this study.

16. A point to be recalled when analyzing the data contained in Annex 1 derives from the fact that these data were submitted by parties to different RTAs in the early stages of the WTO examination of their agreements, that is at a moment when the RTA had only recently come into force. Any statistics on actual intra-RTA trade flows therefore often refer to past, pre-RTA years. For that reason, the trade percentage figures were calculated by combining the list of liberalized tariff lines under the agreement with previous (tariff line) bilateral import flows. The circumstances in which such data were provided also inspired that calculation of the trade percentages be based on the list of all tariff concessions under the agreement (including those which would only be in force at the end-point of the liberalization period, i.e. at the end of the transition period).¹⁵ Therefore given that the trade volume figures show products traded for a given year, while the percentage shares of imports given (at duty-free, reduced and MFN duties) are based on the situation at end of the transition period, such figures probably understate the magnitude of actual trade volumes likely to result once full liberalization has taken place, while overstating the speed of liberalization.

(b) Country Tariff Schedules

17. The data collection phase for the study of country tariff schedules involved the interrogation of four databases: in order of preference, the WTO Integrated Database (IDB); a database used for Trade Policy Reviews (TPR); UNCTAD's TRade Analysis and INformation System (TRAINS); and the tariff database constructed in the context of the negotiations for the Free Trade of the Americas Agreement (FTAA).¹⁶ From these four databases, information on applied tariffs, at the tariff-line level, was collected for 18 reporting countries (i.e. preference-granting countries), covering a total of 105 RTA partners.¹⁷ From this primary data collected, simple averages could be computed by product categories, for all products (HS 1-97), agricultural products (HS 1-24) and industrial products (HS 25-97),¹⁸ and a few indicators were calculated.

18. Some results of these calculations are presented in Annex 2 ("Indicators of Tariffs Applied by Selected Countries to MFN Imports and to Imports from Selected RTA Partners"). Indicators in Annex 2 are organized alphabetically by reporting country (to which corresponds the basic tariff schedule). For each reporting country, different measures are shown in relation to the tariff treatment it applies to its MFN and selected preferential partners, with a breakdown (when possible) of total, agricultural and industrial products. These measures are: the (overall) average applied tariff, the average applied tariff on dutiable items, the share of duty-free tariff lines in total tariff lines, and the relative margin of preference (RMP) ratio.¹⁹ For some countries listed in Annex 2, data on the share of duty-free tariff lines but not on average tariffs were available.

19. Data derived from some of the country tariff schedules surveyed is also displayed in Annex 3 (Range of Tariffs Applied by Selected Countries to MFN Imports and to Imports from Selected RTA Partners). They are organized on a geographical basis by country and show for 13 countries the year

¹⁵ It is assumed that this is the case for the majority of the trade percentage figures presented by RTA parties.

¹⁶ The IDB and TPR databases yielded sound, reliable data (albeit for only a few countries), while the TRAINS and FTAA databases required more manual manipulation, in part because the TRAINS database, for instance, often contains only the subset of preferences granted (rather than the entire tariff schedule) for a given country's RTA partners. The data collected from the FTAA database had to be scrutinized for anomalies.

¹⁷ Typically, data are available at the 8-digit level, though some reporting countries use 10 digits for preferential partner rates. The total number of tariff lines used varies by reporter and often by partner as well (usually, from roughly 6,000 to 12,000, though one country reports on as many as 19,000 tariff lines). No distinction was made between RTAs notified to the WTO and those not (or not yet) notified.

¹⁸ Agricultural products under HS 1-24 usually account for between 12 and 20 per cent of a country's total tariff lines.

¹⁹ The RMP ratio is calculated by taking the difference between the average applied tariff and the average applied MFN rate, divided by the MFN rate. The higher the ratio, the greater is the liberalization granted to the RTA partner. An RMP of one indicates full tariff liberalization (to zero).

for which the data apply, the tariff ranges applied to agricultural and industrial goods, at MFN rates and across the selected country's range of trading partners.²⁰ The data provide a snapshot of the magnitude of existing MFN tariff peaks, as well as an indication of the degree to which they have been removed across both agricultural and industrial products for selected trading partners. Data sources for Annexes 2 and 3, together with accompanying notes are detailed at the end of Annex 3.

(c) Legal Texts of RTAs

20. An analysis of the legal texts and corresponding annexes and protocols of 72 RTAs²¹ yielded results on the transitional provisions of the parties to such RTAs. The results of this analysis are contained in Annex 5. They are organized on a geographical basis by RTA and show the date of entry into force²², the general RTA transition period in years, and the calendars of concessions (which include an indication of whether a positive or negative list approach has been used and the timing and type of tariff concessions granted) applied by each party to the RTA for both industrial and agricultural goods. Categorising and summarising the calendars of concessions and type of reductions granted by importing parties proved to be a formidable task, given the voluminous and non-uniform structure of the annexes and protocols which form part of each RTA. Schedules of concessions are usually split between industrial and agricultural products with different calendars for reductions. Some RTAs make a further distinction for textiles and coal and steel products (within industrial goods) and for agricultural, processed agricultural, and fisheries products (within agricultural goods). Concessions, which vary considerably even between parties to the same agreement, are typically granted on a bilateral basis; in the case of a plurilateral agreement this results in a criss-crossing web of bilateral concessions for each partner. The schedules for the reduction of duties on industrial products are often subject to different timetables at differing rates. Those for agricultural products tend to be even more complex, as they often involve the combination of reductions of customs duties within increasing tariff quotas for a positive list of products. A further complication is that additional protocols, which contain the results of further concessions (particularly in agriculture) which have been negotiated between parties, have rarely been notified.

21. Another problem identified was that the timetable for the schedule of concessions for some agreements preceded the official date of entry into force of the agreement.²³ If no reference is made to a provisional application of the agreement while awaiting ratification, it is unclear whether the timetable for concessions is adjusted to take into account the (later than expected) date of entry into force, thus postponing the end-point of the transition period, or whether the latter remains unchanged and the tariff reduction schedule is accelerated so that the stated transition period is adhered to.²⁴

C. SOME ANALYTICAL POINTERS

22. Data resulting from the multi-dimensional approach adopted here in surveying RTAs' coverage, liberalization process and transitional provisions is presented in the Annexes to this document. This base information has been used to respond to questions posed on different issues related to the subject studied. The scope of the investigation is obviously circumscribed by the relatively scarce availability of data, in particular the lack of comparable information on trade volumes and tariff lines for many RTA parties. A larger sample of data would certainly yield more discernible patterns than those which have been observed here.

²⁰ Annex 3 shows tariff ranges for 13 of the 18 reporting countries presented in Annex 2. Tariff ranges for the preferential partners of the EC, Romania and Switzerland were not available from the databases used; those for Australia and New Zealand were not displayed as all of their mutual trade under the bilateral agreement is duty-free.

²¹ Including three accessions to existing RTAs.

²² If the agreement's trade provisions were applied provisionally (as is the case for the EC's Europe agreements), the date of entry into force has been adjusted to take this into account.

²³ Such a situation probably arises when the ratification of an agreement takes longer than anticipated.

²⁴ In calculating the calendar of concessions, the latter approach has been adopted.

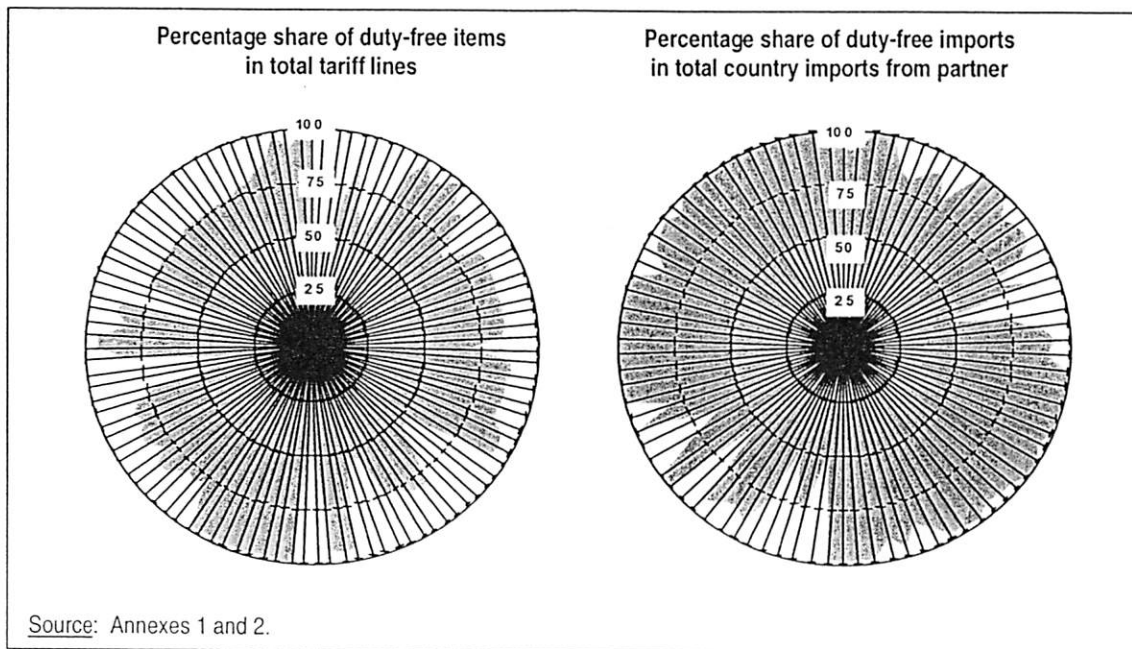
23. Nevertheless, the aim of this section is to explore some of those issues, by posing questions or hypotheses and determining to what extent the data collected provide supporting answers. A first sub-section is devoted to an overview of different aspects related to product coverage and trade liberalization, from the viewpoint of the information gathered in the present survey. A distinction is also made between agricultural and industrial goods as their treatment often differs. Finally, a sub-section is devoted to RTA transition periods and calendars of concessions to investigate whether patterns exist across RTAs' transition periods, as well as possible asymmetries in the calendar and type of concessions made and whether or not provisions exist for an accelerated implementation of concessions and for the granting of future concessions.

1. Determinants of RTA market openings

24. In this sub-section the data collected are interrogated in search of broad indications of the breadth (product coverage) and depth of RTA market openings. RTA product coverage and the liberalization process are intimately linked and together constitute market access in its broadest sense. Under coverage, the focus is on the extent to which products are included in the ambit of the trade preferences granted by the parties under the agreement, while under liberalization process the focus is on tariff reductions granted by the parties and tariffs which remain in place.

25. The starting-point is to offer a picture of market openings in terms of aggregate product coverage, which have been extended by the universe of bilateral relations surveyed. Two proxies have been used here to assess product coverage, both pictured in Chart 1.

Chart 1 - Product Coverage of the Universe of Bilateral Relations Surveyed



26. The first proxy is the proportion of fully liberalized (zero duty) tariff lines offered by each country surveyed across its range of RTA partners (thus each spoke of the left-hand pinwheel in Chart 1 refers to one of the 103 bilateral relationships shown in Annex 2)²⁵; this provides an insight into preferences granted on *tradable* goods. This measurement admittedly does not catch the whole

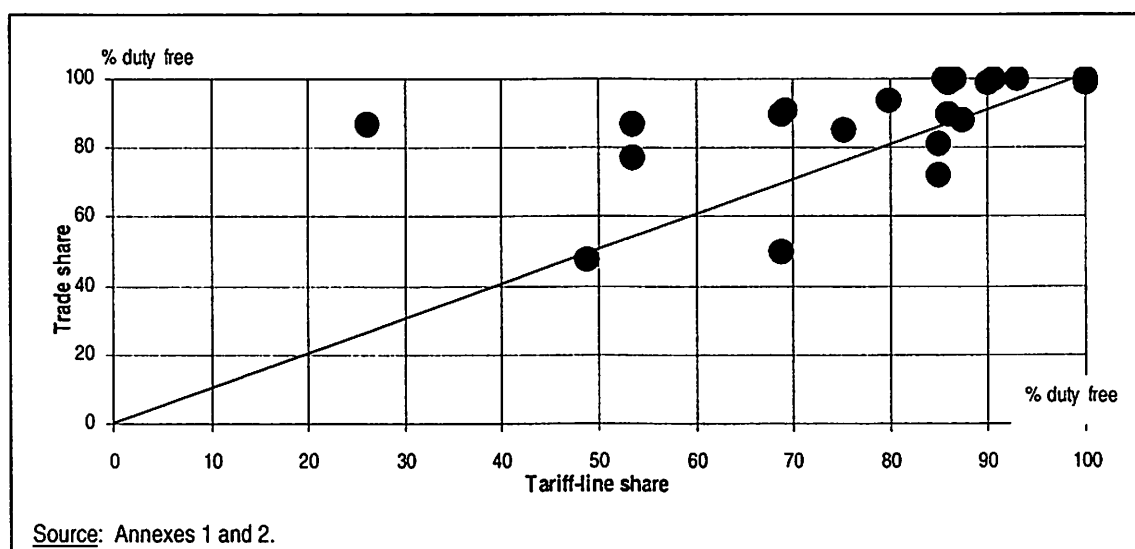
²⁵ The shaded area of each spoke of the pinwheel gives an indication of the percentage share; the more the shaded area extends towards the outer rim of the pinwheel, the higher the percentage share; conversely, the smaller the shaded area, the lower the percentage share.

spectrum of preferential concessions offered by a given country to every single RTA partner, as available data usually do not embody tariff-quota concessions. The second proxy is the share of imports at duty-free rates offered by each RTA party to its partner (thus each spoke in the right-hand pinwheel of Chart 1 corresponds to one of the 86 bilateral relations for which information on imports at duty-free rates was available as outlined in Annex 1); this, as explained before, offers an insight into RTA coverage of goods *traded* between the parties.

27. Chart 1 does not distinguish differences between reporting countries, partners nor years; nor do the two subsets correspond to the same set of bilateral relations. The intention is to give a snapshot of product coverage in the surveyed RTA relations. Two distinct features are noticeable. First, that product coverage is rarely as low as 50 per cent and usually higher than 75 per cent (as shown by the shaded areas). Second, that product coverage in terms of tradable goods (tariff-line view, shown in the left-hand pinwheel) yields lower shares than product coverage in terms of traded goods (import based share, shown in the right-hand pinwheel).²⁶

28. A subsidiary question is thus to what extent the results obtained from the two analyses, on tradable products and on traded goods, are linked. In other words, do they yield comparable results? Chart 2, which is based on a small part of the bilateral relations surveyed (a total of 24 relationships for which data is available both in terms of trade and tariff-line shares for all products at zero duties), attempts to respond to that question, though it should be taken into account that trade and tariff-line shares for a given bilateral relation do not usually correspond to the same year.

**Chart 2 - A Comparison of Measures of Product Coverage:
Trade *versus* Tariff-Line Shares**



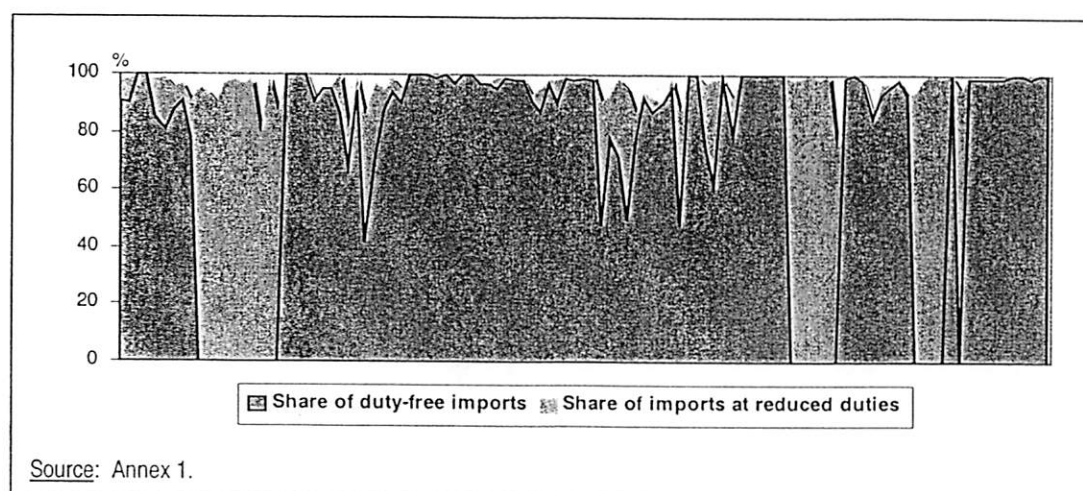
29. The rough alignment of pairs of observations along a diagonal line in the chart above indicate that there is a fair amount of correspondence between both measurements of product coverage. In a few instances this is definitely not the case, however. This is mainly due to the fact that, as noted before, trade shares refer to the pattern of concessions at the end of the transition period, while tariff-line shares refer to concessions in force for the year of the tariff schedule. In those instances, the schedules used to calculate the tariff-line share corresponded to a year in the middle of the transition

²⁶ It should be noted that, as regards trade shares, Chart 1 depicts only bilateral relations surveyed for which duty-free shares were available. In a number of cases, however, the only available shares are those related to RTA concessions, which include both zero-duty and less-than-MFN duty concessions. As regards tariff-line shares, it has not been possible to derive information on these, less-than-MFN concessions.

period. Also perceptible from Chart 2 is confirmation of a by-and-large consistent trend for the trade shares to "overestimate" product coverage, when compared to tariff-line shares, or vice-versa.²⁷ This issue deserves further research, based on a larger number of fully comparable observations. It is also discussed further when a distinction is made between agricultural versus industrial goods.

30. To facilitate comparisons between different market openings, the analysis above has not taken into account concessions granted at less-than-MFN-but-greater-than-zero duty rates. Comparative data on reduced-duty concessions are only available from the import-share information provided by selected RTA partners, representing the situation at the end of the RTA transition period. These may add substantially to the product coverage measured by trade shares, as shown in Chart 3, which is based on 107 bilateral relations contained in Annex 1.²⁸

**Chart 3 - Product Coverage of Selected Bilateral Relations Surveyed:
Import Shares at Duty-Free and Reduced Duties**



31. The second dimension considered here, of a more qualitative nature, is the depth of preferential market access openings, i.e. the degree of RTA trade liberalization, in aggregate terms, extended through the universe of bilateral preferential relations surveyed. Measuring the degree of RTA trade liberalization is a less simple operation than it may appear at first sight. Even when only dealing with tariff liberalization (as is here the case), the changes to be grasped are determined by the combination of increased preferential duty-free treatment and/or reduced tariffs on dutiable items.

32. Data on the share of imports, as provided by RTA parties, cannot be used for this purpose. Import shares of preferential treatment at duty-free and at reduced (lower than MFN) duties may indicate on *how many* traded goods tariff barriers have been reduced (removed or lowered) between the parties, but they do not deliver any message on *how much* they were reduced (and definitely do not show how goods not currently traded are treated).

33. The data collected from a number of reporting countries' tariff schedules (see Annex 2) offers a basis for estimating the degree of trade liberalization achieved. Average tariff cuts granted to RTA partners are contrasted to the prevailing average applied MFN rate. This is measured by the RMP ratio, which represents the margin of preference granted by a reporting country to its RTA partners,

²⁷ This is to a certain extent a reflection of the fact that the import-share view relates only to the goods currently traded by the parties, which may, or may not, represent the universe of possible tradable goods.

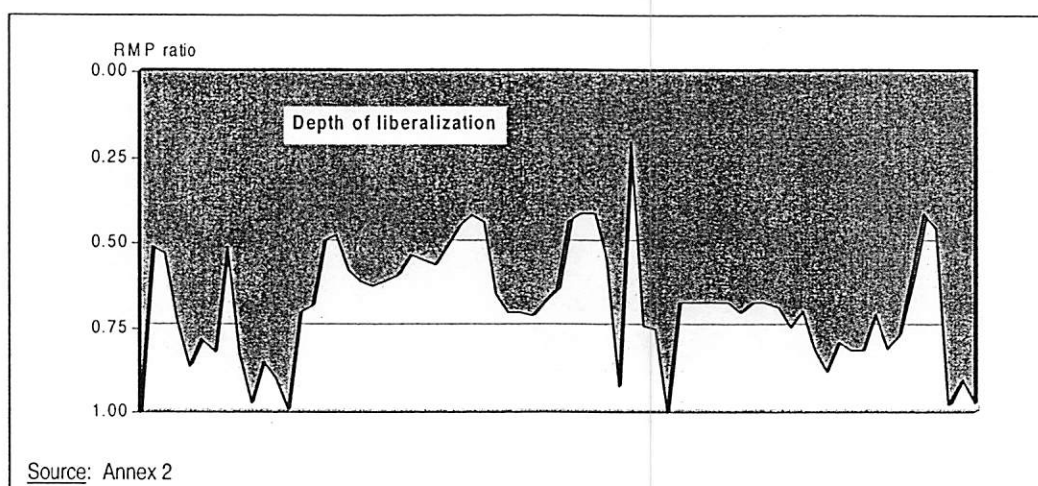
²⁸ In some cases, concessions appear in Chart 3 as if solely granted at reduced rates, though in fact they reflect the lack of separate data for duty-free and duty-reduced concessions, e.g., as presented in the EFTA agreements (see Annex 1).

relative to its MFN rate.²⁹ The RMP ratio may vary from zero (no tariff cuts) to one (full tariff liberalization).

34. The RMP ratio provides an aggregate yardstick of the degree of trade liberalization, representing both the elimination and reduction of duties which are present in the preferential relation (while encompassing those which remain unchanged at MFN rates), but it does not highlight *how* such liberalization was achieved through the two main liberalization moves at work in the framework of RTA tariff preferences, that is the complete removal of import duties and/or their reduction.³⁰

35. The degree of liberalization for 15 countries' relations with a total of 69 RTA partners, measured by the corresponding RMP ratios (for all products), is illustrated in Chart 4, which - again - does not discriminate reporters or preferential partners but offers an overall image of available data.

Chart 4 - Depth of Liberalization of Selected Bilateral Preferential Relations Surveyed



36. As can be seen in Chart 4, some countries have achieved full, or almost full, liberalization of tariffs (as demonstrated by RMP ratios approaching 1.0). The majority fall in the 0.50 to 0.75 range (which indicates that the margin of preference offered to their bilateral partners varies from 50 to 75 per cent). A few fall below the 0.50 mark.

37. On the basis of the data gathered from country tariff schedules, it is possible to draw comparisons between the level of the RMP ratio and the share of duty-free tariff lines (relative to the MFN share) corresponding to each preferential bilateral relation surveyed. The share of duty-free tariff lines gives an indication of the extent of concessions made *vis-à-vis* the universe of possible traded goods, while the RMP ratio shows the overall margin of preference relative to MFN rates. This offers some insight into *how* liberalization was made. It would be expected that the higher the difference between the preferential versus MFN share of duty-free lines, the higher would be the value of the corresponding RMP ratio. Obviously if a country grants 100 per cent duty-free treatment to an RTA partner across its entire tariff schedule, its average tariff will be zero and the corresponding RMP will be one. This occurs, though rarely.

²⁹ For an explanation of how the RMP is calculated, see footnote 19.

³⁰ A further point to note is that the average applied tariff (on which the RMP is based) is a function of three elements: zero duties, reduced duties and duties remaining at MFN rates. Thus, if a country grants duty-free treatment on the vast majority of its tariff lines, but retains a number of high MFN tariff rates, this will adversely affect the RMP.

38. An examination of the data in Annex 2 demonstrates that the measures of product coverage (i.e. the share of duty-free lines) and depth of liberalization (i.e. the RMP ratio) are linked, but not necessarily substitutes for each other. Some of the discrepancies to the pattern observed in Annex 2 are traceable to a few "extreme" cases, with either very low or very high shares of duty-free tariff lines at MFN.

39. One factor which also contributes in determining the level of the RMP ratio is the nature and importance of preferential tariff reductions (i.e. less-than-MFN duty concessions) and of exclusions from preferential treatment (i.e. products which continue to be treated at MFN rates). The measure used here to determine coverage (share of duty-free tariff lines) does not capture these reductions.³¹ This issue may be a promising area for research at a more disaggregated level, and for individual RTA parties.

40. Another related point of analysis is tariff dispersion. Tariff peaks applied at MFN rates are generally attached to those products deemed to be the most "sensitive" ones to individual countries. It is interesting to investigate whether tariff peaks remain across the range of a country's trading partners (relative to MFN), or whether RTAs have acted as a catalyst to their reduction or elimination. This issue is considered with some detail in sub-section 2 below.

41. The data gathered in this survey can also throw some light on the relatively recent phenomenon of overlapping RTA membership. In a world where many countries are linked to several partners through bilateral or plurilateral RTAs, analysts often characterize the potential impact of this phenomenon in terms of increased complexity of trade policy management; its possible economic/trade effects have however attracted little detailed research yet.

42. Traditionally, trade discrimination through RTAs has been defined through analyses of the level and structure of protection of the parties to an RTA *vis-à-vis* third countries, usually in terms of their MFN import treatment. In a context of overlapping membership, the coherence (or lack of coherence) among RTA concessions becomes an interesting research avenue. The basic issue is whether a given country pursues analogous preferential market access policies *vis-à-vis* its different RTA partners, or whether there are cases of "discriminatory discrimination". More specifically, it may be asked to what extent parties to plurilateral RTAs harmonize their tariff concessions among themselves, or *vis-à-vis* other common preferential partners.

43. These interrogations about preferential trade policy coherence should *a priori* be more perceptible at a disaggregated product level. In sub-section 2, the issue will be investigated for the broad product groups for which information has been gathered in this survey.

2. Treatment of Industrial *versus* Agricultural Products in RTA Preferential Relations

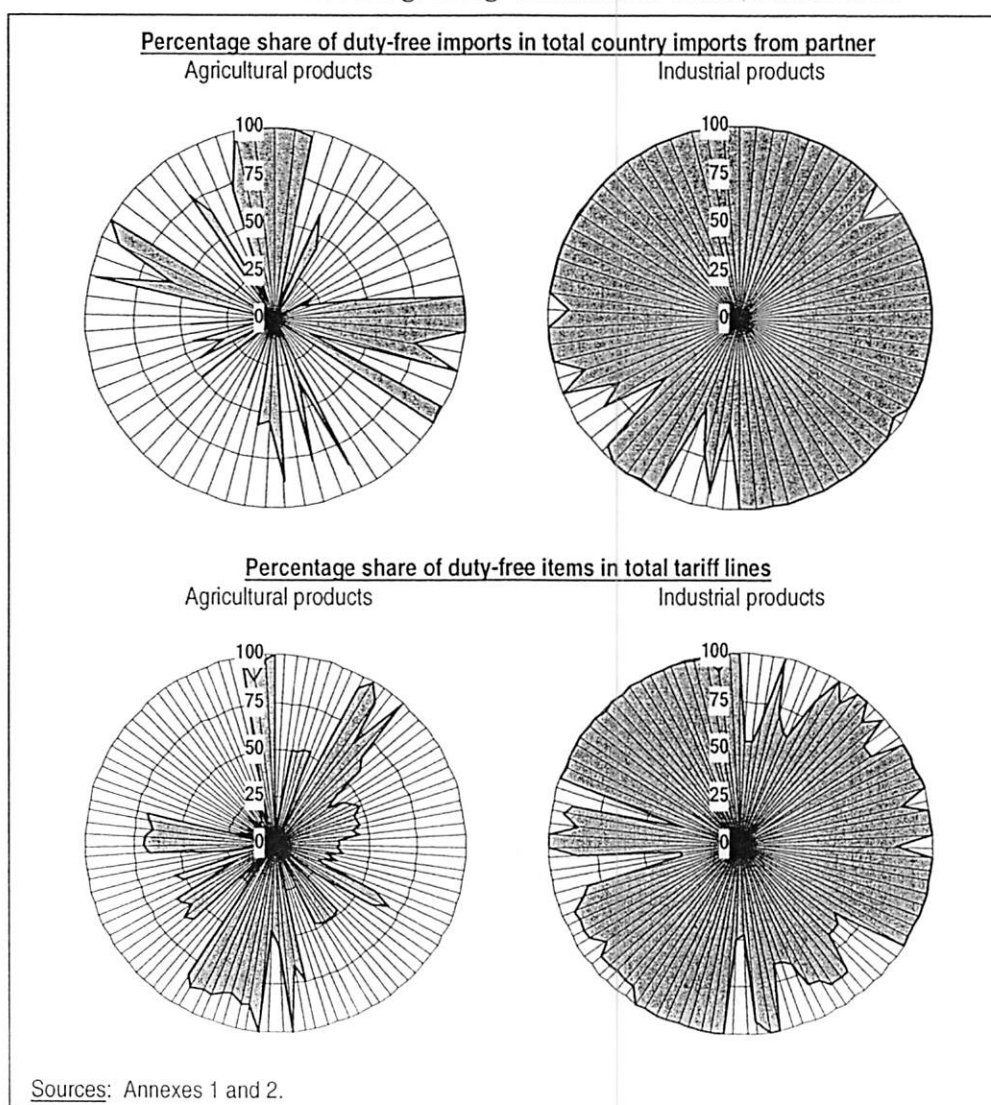
44. This sub-section analyses, more specifically, the treatment of industrial versus agricultural products. There is a widespread view that the product coverage and depth of liberalization of agricultural goods in some RTAs is less than that envisaged for industrial products, and indeed may fall considerably short of the ambition of full liberalization. Our goal here is to explore whether the data gathered support that view. It has been observed that for many agreements, the strategy used for granting concessions on industrial versus agricultural products is different. For industrial products, most, if not all RTA parties grant concessions on the basis of a negative list, i.e. they start out with the

³¹ On these, tariff-line data gathered gives only oblique indications, under the form of average applied tariffs on dutiable items, or on the share of *non*-duty-free items in the total. It should also be recalled that tariff schedule information surveyed do not always reflect the situation which might prevail at the end of the corresponding RTAs' transition period. Some of the underlying "reduced-tariff" or "*non*-duty-free" information may only reflect the situation at a given point in time during phase-out. Average tariffs on dutiables tend to move in the same direction as the share of duty-free items.

goal of full product coverage and remove or give extended transition periods to their most sensitive products. In contrast, many countries use a positive list approach to grant concessions in agriculture, i.e. concessions are granted only on certain traded products, excluding the rest. These different strategies are in part a reflection of the evolution of global trade. Agriculture remains for many countries their most protected sector with the strongest and most concentrated domestic lobbies. It is important to bear these differences in mind when interpreting the results of the analysis below.

45. A glimpse into the universe of data collected, from the angle of the two broad categories of products, is offered in Chart 5, which was built in a similar way as Chart 1 (all products).³² The top two pinwheels of Chart 5 show the percentage shares of duty-free imports in total bilateral imports of agricultural and industrial products for a total of 70 bilateral relations as available in Annex 1.³³ The bottom two pinwheels show the percentage share of duty-free items in total tariff lines for a total of 103 bilateral relations surveyed in Annex 2.

Chart 5 - Product Coverage of Agricultural and Industrial Products

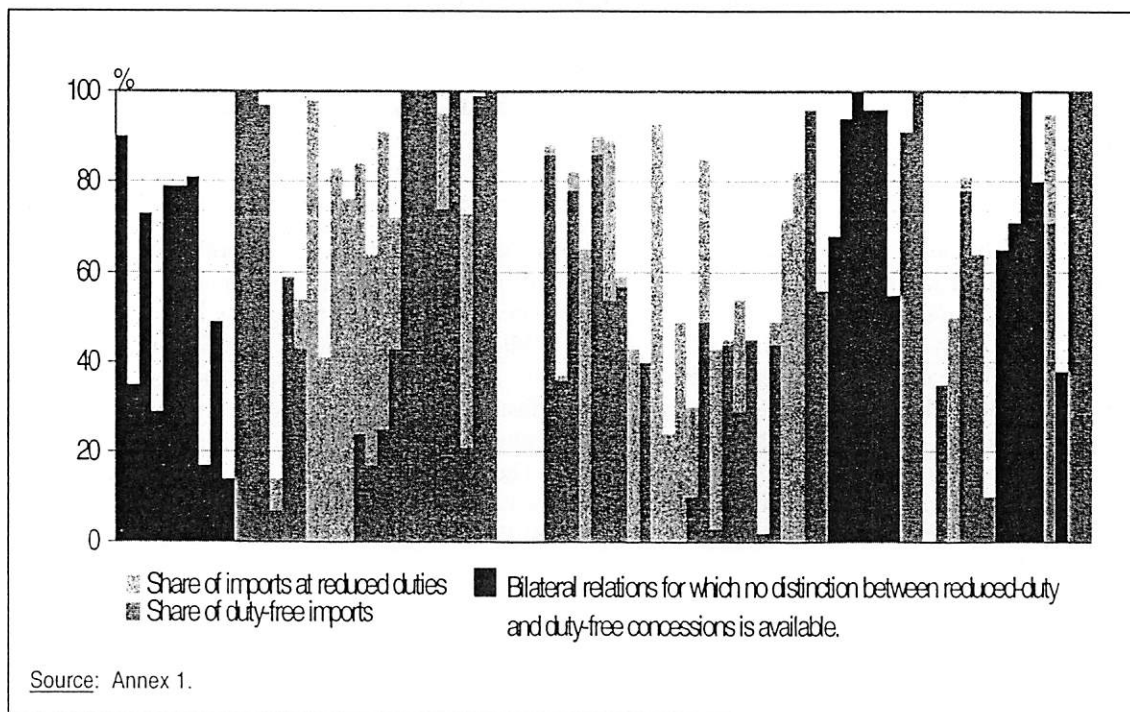


³² As in Chart 1, the shaded area of each spoke of the pinwheel indicates the percentage share (in total imports or tariff lines). The greater the shaded area of a given spoke, the greater the percentage share and vice-versa.

46. At first glance it is apparent that the product coverage of agriculture is considerably less than that of industrial products, both in terms of import share and duty-free tariff lines. The result given for the coverage of agricultural products in terms of the percentage share of duty-free lines is probably a reflection of the positive list approach adopted by a number of countries. More than three quarters of the bilateral relationships explored in the bottom left hand pinwheel of Chart 5 show a percentage share of less than 50 per cent of tariff lines at zero duty rates. Thus the statistics confirm that the coverage of agricultural goods in terms of both *traded* and *tradable* goods is significantly less for agricultural products than for industrial goods. However, the above account of product coverage shows only part of the picture, in so far as it is solely based on *duty-free* import and tariff-line shares. This is particularly true for RTA concessions on agricultural goods. As noted before, RTAs are often negotiated differently for industrial products (through negative lists of a few exceptions) and agricultural products (through positive lists of concessions). Traditionally, RTAs were primarily concerned with free trade in industrial products. In modern RTA negotiations, agricultural concessions have been added, though parsimoniously on two accounts: concessions tend to consist of duty reductions (instead of zero-duty concessions); and there is a higher tendency to exclude traded or tradable products from preferential treatment. While a small minority of RTAs offer duty-free treatment on both industrial and agricultural goods, the majority offer duty-free (or near duty-free) treatment on industrial goods and duty reductions on selected agricultural goods.

47. An alternative view of product coverage is offered in Chart 6, on the basis of the information collected on import shares.

**Chart 6 - Coverage of Agricultural Products in Selected Bilateral Relations:
Import Shares at Duty-Free and Reduced Duties**



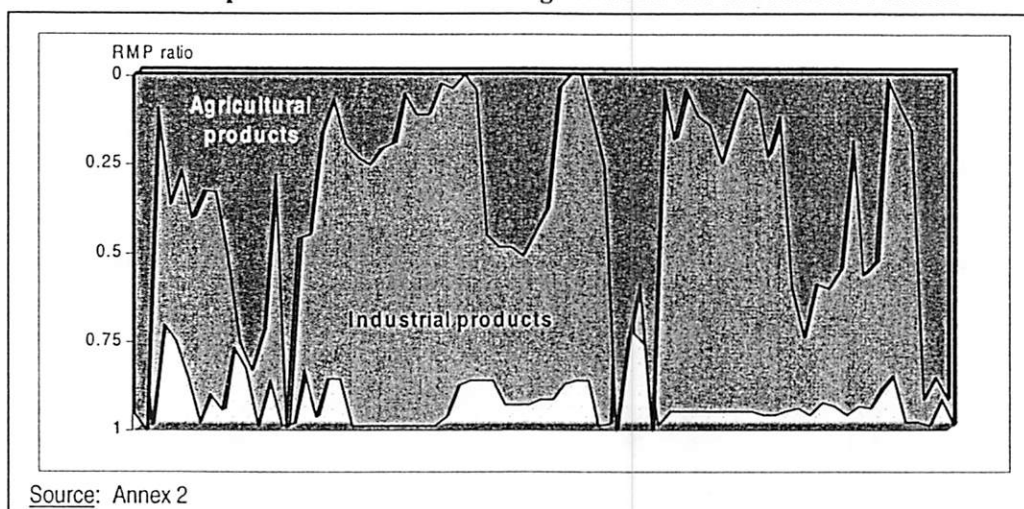
48. The inclusion of reduced-duty concessions increases very substantially the corresponding magnitudes which appeared in Chart 5 (top left-hand pinwheel). Nevertheless, the picture still points at relatively low levels of "coverage" for agricultural products: out of 82 bilateral concessions represented in Chart 6, as many as 27 show import shares below 50 per cent, sometimes as low as

³³ Only 61 bilateral relations for import shares of agricultural products.

zero. This is in sharp contrast with the situation with respect to industrial products. Virtually all bilateral concessions reported in Annex 1 show, for industrial products, shares of duty-free plus reduced-duty imports of 100 per cent.

49. A comparison of the depth of liberalization for agricultural and industrial goods separately, as represented by the corresponding RMP ratios offers yet another area of contrast. Chart 7, which is based on a total of 70 bilateral relations for both types of products, highlights the fact that the depth of tariff reductions offered in RTAs on agricultural goods is considerably less than concessions on industrial goods, with only a very few reporting countries offering full tariff liberalization across all traded agricultural products. Given that the average applied tariff is a function of zero duty rates, reduced duty rates and remaining MFN duties, it is obvious that if a positive list approach is used and only a few concessions are granted, the average applied tariff will remain closer to the prevailing MFN rate, resulting in a lower RMP.

Chart 7 - Depth of Liberalization for Agricultural and Industrial Products



50. The question of the coherence among RTA concessions, which relates to both coverage and the liberalization process, sparks from the phenomenon of overlapping RTA membership. Of the two broad product groups identified in this survey, RTA treatment of agricultural goods offers the most promising perspective for approaching that question. When RTAs aim at complete elimination of duties on the full range of products, there is automatic harmonization of treatment for all RTA partners. Though this seems to be the case for industrial products in the majority of RTAs, harmonization of concessions is less obvious for agricultural products, due to the (already noted) parsimonious nature of RTA agricultural concessions.³⁴ The question is to what extent such factors as the need for reciprocity (or accepted non-reciprocity), or non-trade concerns, play a more important role in shaping the final concessions within an individual RTA than the elementary aim of achieving harmony in the multi-tier trade regimes resulting from overlapping RTA membership.

51. The information gathered in this survey is admittedly both too limited and too aggregated to allow a thorough analysis of the issue of coherence. As an initial fact-finding exercise, however, Table 1 attempts to offer a few analytical markers on the spread of various indicators on tariff treatment of agricultural products in RTA bilateral relations, based on that information. The statistical

³⁴ Given the positive-list negotiating strategies used for agriculture in most RTAs, preference-granting countries have some leeway to differentiate agricultural concessions, within their own national interests, according to their partners' characteristics and to the dynamics of the process (e.g., reciprocity considerations).

tool used to assess the spread (or variability) of the indicators is the coefficient of variation (CV).³⁵ Table 1 shows CVs corresponding to five indicators for agricultural products: the shares of duty-free imports, and of imports at both duty-free and reduced duty rates; the shares of duty-free tariff lines; and unweighted averages for applied tariffs on all items (i.e. including duty-free items) and on dutiable items alone. CVs were calculated for 16 reporters for which data on any of the above indicators were available for its RTA relations with at least four different partners.

Table 1 - Coefficients of Variation on Indicators of Bilateral Tariff Treatment of Selected Reporters: Agricultural Products

Reporter	Import shares		Tariff-line duty-free shares	Average tariffs	
	Duty-free	Zero and reduced duties		On all items	On dutiable items only
Bulgaria	...	...	0.7	0.4	0.1
Canada	...	...	0.2	0.7	1.3
Czech Rep.	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
EC	...	...	0.4	...	...
Estonia	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
Hungary	2.0	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.1
Israel	0.7	0.5	...	...	...
Latvia	1.6	0.9	...	...	...
Lithuania	0.8	0.6	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	0.0	0.1	0.1
Poland	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.1
Romania	...	...	0.6	...	...
Slovak Rep.	0.3	0.3	...	...	...
Slovenia	1.5	0.8	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	0.3	...	...
Turkey	1.4	0.7	...	...	...
Sources: Annexes 1 and 2.					

52. The above statistics are an indication, for any given reporter, of the degree of differentiation of the concessions it granted to its different partners: the higher CVs on the various indicators are, the lower the coherence of its RTA concessions will be; relatively low values for CVs will point at a higher level of harmonization of its agricultural concessions. Despite all the limitations of the data on which CVs are based, a few general observations can be drawn from such synthetic statistics:

- The variation of average preferential tariffs across RTA partners, in particular of those on dutiables only, does not appear to be directly linked to the corresponding spread of other indicators, except in a few exceptional cases.
- For the three reporters for which CVs are available on both import and tariff-line duty-free shares, relatively similar variations are shown for the two indicators.
- The spread of import shares across (the same) RTA partners for each individual reporter is consistently lower when reduced-duty shares are added to duty-free shares.
- More specifically, the comparison of CVs in Table 1 across available reporters shows that the Czech Republic and, to a certain extent, Poland and the Slovak Republic demonstrate a relatively more harmonious pattern of RTA agricultural concessions among CEFTA

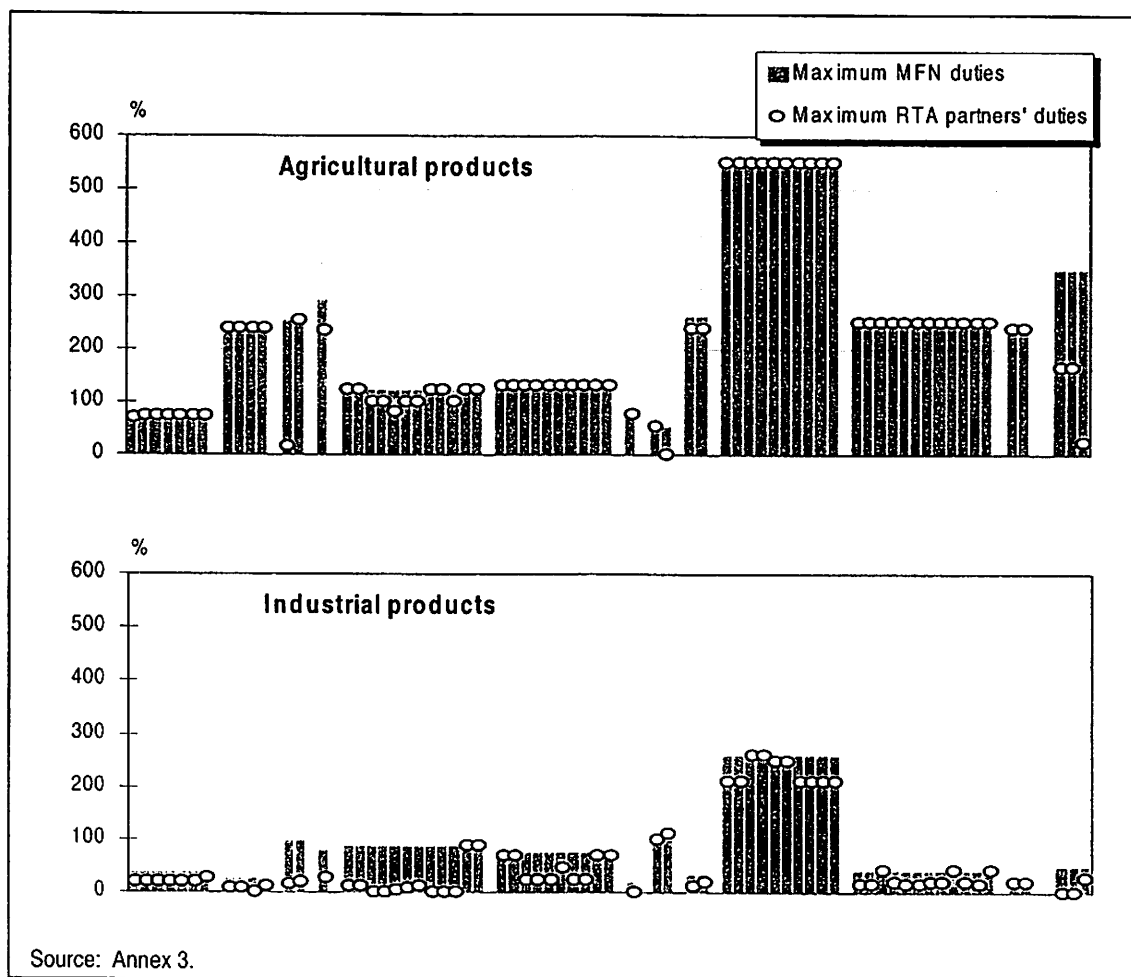
³⁵ Because the CV (i.e. the standard deviation divided by the mean) is a unitless ratio, it permits the comparison of magnitudes expressed in different units. That statistic is readily conceptualized as a standard distance along the scale of measurement: the larger the differences between a series of data, the higher the CV will be; the more data are similar, the lower the CV.

members, as does Estonia, among the Baltic countries; and Norway, rather than Switzerland, in EFTA. Also perceptible are low levels of harmonization for Israel and Turkey (import shares), and for the EC (tariff-line shares). Detailed, per partner, charts, presented in Annex 4, highlight the origin of the observed variability of the agricultural concessions, though only in relation to the duty-free-share indicators. It is, for example, worth noting that the source of the generally high CVs for CEFTA countries, as shown in Table 1, does not seem related to a lack of coherence on intra-CEFTA concessions.

53. The few points sketched above corroborate the earlier assumption that there might be a certain number of cases of inharmonious RTA agriculture concessions, with unpredictable consequences on the conduct of trade and on trade policy. This question seems therefore worth of a more detailed investigation.

54. Chart 8 addresses the issue of tariff dispersion by contrasting tariff peaks applied to agricultural and industrial products. Based on Annex 3 information, it presents maximum tariffs applied by 13 countries both to MFN partners and in a total of 68 bilateral RTA relationships.³⁶

**Chart 8 - Highest Applied MFN and Preferential RTA Tariffs
in Selected Bilateral Relations**



³⁶ The two parts of Chart 8 picture RTA bilateral relationships of each of the 13 countries grouped together by country (separated by a space). Tariff peaks on agricultural and industrial products for a given country's cluster of RTAs appear on the same location in the horizontal axis of each sub-chart.

55. A perusal of the data plotted in Chart 8 indicates that for industrial products not only are existing MFN tariff peaks and corresponding RTA partner rates considerably lower than those applied to agricultural products, but tariff peaks applicable to RTA partners' industrial products have often, though not always, been reduced. The same cannot be said for agricultural products, where the majority of bilateral relations surveyed show that MFN peak tariffs remain. However, given that tariff peaks represent the most sensitive products which are often granted the longest transition periods, available data may not catch their possible removal or reduction once the RTA is fully implemented.

3. Transitional Provisions in RTAs

56. The final sub-section concentrates on the transitional provisions and calendars of concessions applied in the RTAs surveyed (see Annex 5). As mentioned above, the categorization and summarization of the calendars of concessions on imports³⁷ was a difficult task, principally due to the diversity of the data encountered and the convoluted manner in which some of the annexes and protocols are presented. In general, the goal is to provide an overview of the transition periods applied in RTAs and the concessions granted by each RTA party to determine to what extent, if any, asymmetries exist. As regards the transition period, one point to note is that the general transition period (which applies to the RTA as a whole) does not necessarily correspond to the calendar of concessions. In some RTAs the calendar of concessions is shorter than the transition period; in others the calendar of concessions exceeds the stated transition period. One trend discernible from the data surveyed is that transition periods have become shorter; many RTAs, particularly those which entered into force in the latter half of the 1990s, report transition periods of less than four years, compared with the ten years which was the norm for RTAs signed earlier in that decade. A few recent RTAs have no transition period at all; only in rare cases do transition periods exceed ten years.

57. For industrial products, while a negative list approach is used for the granting of concessions in the vast majority of RTAs surveyed, a few RTAs, which were signed in the early 1990s, use a positive list approach (sometimes one party uses a negative list, while its partner uses a positive list). In the more recent RTAs, the negative list approach is clearly the norm for industrial goods. Also apparent in the more recent RTAs is a tendency towards simpler, more clear-cut RTAs, with fewer exceptions. Indeed, a few RTAs grant duty-free treatment across all goods on date of entry into force. This trend is not universal however; some recent RTAs, particularly those signed between developed and developing countries maintain long transition periods for the latter and contain voluminous schedules of concessions.

58. As regards the structure of concessions in industrial goods, Annex 5 shows that certain asymmetries do exist between partners to the same RTA, both in terms of timing (often one partner is granted longer to phase out its exceptions) and in the nature of tariff concessions granted. Most RTAs provide for zero duties to be accorded on certain goods as of the date of entry into force of the agreement, with the remaining duties subject to progressive elimination over various timetables. An important point to note is that while Annex 5 provides an overview of the asymmetries which exist in terms of timing, it does not attempt to quantify the number of products contained in a given schedule.³⁸

59. As has been noted elsewhere in this study, the treatment accorded to agricultural products within RTAs is considerably more complex than that applied to industrial products. First, some RTAs distinguish between agricultural, processed agricultural and fisheries products, while others use Chapters 1-24 of the Harmonised System. Second, the positive list approach is the norm for agricultural goods, with only very few countries granting concessions on the basis of a negative list. Often, the positive lists contain very few products. Third, concessions tend to consist of duty reductions (often within increasing tariff quotas), sometimes with the goal of zero duties, but often

³⁷ A few RTAs maintain export restrictions, but these were not analysed in this study.

³⁸ These vary considerably from one RTA to another.

without. While some RTAs contain a provision for the negotiation of further concessions in agriculture, very few have the goal of free trade in agricultural goods.³⁹ Finally, asymmetries in the granting of calendars of concessions for agricultural are less apparent than those for industrial products, principally because concessions accorded to agricultural goods tend to consist of a specific reductions on the date of entry into force with no further timetable foreseen for further reductions. Given the above, it is apparent that the treatment of agricultural products in RTAs remains a complex issue which may be worthy of further research..

³⁹ It is difficult to know to what extent negotiations between RTA parties have led to further concessions being granted, given that they are rarely notified. Biennial reports on the operation of agreements, which would illuminate such developments, are presently only required only for those RTAs for which an examination report has been adopted.

Annex 1

Tariff Treatment of Imports into Parties to Selected RTAs

Importing party or parties	Origin	Year	ALL PRODUCTS				Agricultural products				Industrial products			
			Imports	MFN duties	Reduced duties	Duty free	Imports	MFN duties	Reduced duties	Duty free	Imports	MFN duties	Reduced duties	Duty free
			(\$m)	(% share in imports)			(\$m)	(% share in imports)			(\$m)	(% share in imports)		
RTAs among Central European countries														
Bulgaria	CEFTA	1997	n.a.	2	7	91	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Czech R.	CEFTA	1997	3,646	2	8	90	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Czech R.	Slovak R.	1997	2,272	0	0	100	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Slovak R.	Czech R.		2,374	0	0	100	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Hungary	CEFTA	1997	1,534	2	13	85	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Poland	CEFTA	1997	2,652	1	18	81	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Romania	CEFTA	1997	642	4	8	88	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Slovak R.	CEFTA	1997	2,967	3	6	91	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	CEFTA	1997	705	9	13	78	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
RTAs between Central European countries and EFTA States														
EFTA	Bulgaria	1995	24	4	96	8.7	10	90	15.7	0	100			
Bulgaria	EFTA		98	6	94	8.5	65	35	89.1	0	100			
EFTA	Hungary	1995	231	9	91	74.0	27	73	157.4	0	100			
Hungary	EFTA		330	3	97	13.8	71	29	316.3	0	100			
EFTA	Poland	1995	338	2	98	34.2	21	79	303.6	0	100			
Poland	EFTA		816	3	97	96.8	21	79	718.9	0	100			
EFTA	Romania	1995	54	2	98	6.5	19	81	47.5	0	100			
Romania	EFTA		175	21	79	43.7	83	17	131.7	0	100			
EFTA	Slovenia	1995	100	1	99	2.7	51	49	96.8	0	100			
Slovenia	EFTA		171	13	87	25.6	86	14	145.2	0	100			
RTAs between Central European and Baltic countries														
Czech R.	Estonia	1998	4	0	0	100	1.8	0	0	100	2.1	0	0	100
Estonia	Czech R.		25	0	0	100	0.1	0	0	100	24.9	0	0	100
Czech R.	Latvia	1998	6	0	0	100	1.1	3	0	97	5.0	0	0	100
Latvia	Czech R.		43	8	1	91	4.1	86	7	7	39.1	0	0	100
Czech R.	Lithuania	1998	9	5	0	95	1.1	41	0	59	8.2	0	0	100
Lithuania	Czech R.		98	4	1	95	8.4	46	11	43	89.3	0	0	100
Hungary	Latvia	1999	2	0	14	86	0.3	2	98	0	1.8	0	0	100
Latvia	Hungary		27	19	13	68	8.8	59	41	0	18.6	0	0	100
Hungary	Lithuania	1999	5	1	4	95	0.3	17	83	0	4.4	0	0	100
Lithuania	Hungary		57	14	45	41	33.1	24	76	0	23.4	0	0	100
Poland	Latvia	1999	29	2	25	72	3.8	16	60	24	25.1	0	20	80
Latvia	Poland		30	5	7	88	4.5	36	47	17	25.6	0	0	100
Poland	Lithuania	1998	139	1	5	94	9.8	9	66	25	129.3	0	0	100
Lithuania	Poland		429	5	5	90	73.3	28	29	43	356.0	0	0	100
Slovak R.	Estonia	1998	1	0	0	100	0.2	0	0	100	0.8	0	0	100
Estonia	Slovak R.		7	0	0	100	0.0	0	0	100	7.0	0	0	100
Slovak R.	Latvia	1998	3	0	0	100	0.3	0	0	100	3.2	0	0	100
Latvia	Slovak R.		12	0	1	99	0.3	5	21	74	11.8	0	0	100
Slovak R.	Lithuania	1998	3	0	0	100	0.1	0	0	100	2.6	0	0	100
Lithuania	Slovak R.		24	1	2	97	0.9	27	52	21	23.1	0	0	100
Slovenia	Estonia	1997	1	0	0	100	0.0	1	0	99	0.9	0	0	100
Estonia	Slovenia		3	0	0	100	0.9	0	0	100	2.8	0	0	100
Slovenia	Latvia	1997	3	3	0	97	0.1	100	0	0	3.0	0	0	100
Latvia	Slovenia		3	3	0	97	0.1	100	0	0	3.1	0	0	100
Slovenia	Lithuania	1997	1	1	4	95	0.0	100	0	0	1.4	0	4	96
Lithuania	Slovenia		15	1	0	99	0.6	100	0	0	14.7	0	0	100

Importing party or parties	Origin	Year	ALL PRODUCTS				Agricultural products				Industrial products			
			Imports	MFN duties	Reduced duties	Duty free	Imports	MFN duties	Reduced duties	Duty free	Imports	MFN duties	Reduced duties	Duty free
			(\$m)	(% share in imports)			(\$m)	(% share in imports)			(\$m)	(% share in imports)		
RTAs between Central European and Mediterranean countries														
Czech R.	Israel	1997	47	1	1	98	3.5	12	2	86	43.2	0	1	99
Israel	Czech R.		43	2	0	98	1.0	63	1	36	41.7	0	0	100
Israel	Hungary	1997	12	7	2	91	5.1	18	4	78	6.9	0	0	100
Hungary	Israel		44	5	8	87	6.6	35	65	0	38.7	0	0	100
Israel	Poland	1998	29	2	1	97	4.7	10	4	86	24.5	0	0	100
Poland	Israel		140	2	8	90	31.7	11	35	54	108.5	0	0	100
Slovak R.	Israel	1997	30	1	0	99	0.6	41	2	57	29.1	0	0	100
Israel	Slovak R.		7	1	1	98	0.1	57	43	0	7.3	0	0	100
Israel	Slovenia	1998	10	1	0	99	0.1	60	0	40	9.7	0	0	100
Slovenia	Israel		36	0	2	98	0.8	7	93	0	34.8	0	0	100
Bulgaria	Turkey	1998	132	9	43	48	15.7	76	24	0	115.8	0	45	55
Turkey	Bulgaria		367	7	15	78	52.9	48	49	0	314.5	0	8	92
Turkey	Czech R.	1999	0	1	27	72	0.0	69	20	10	0.1	0	28	72
Czech R.	Turkey		95	4	46	50	24.6	15	36	49	70.0	0	50	50
Hungary	Turkey	1997	69	13	10	77	16.4	57	40	3	52.5	0	0	100
Turkey	Hungary		107	6	2	92	11.7	55	1	44	94.9	0	2	98
Romania	Turkey	1997	213	9	5	87	39.7	46	25	29	173.1	0	0	100
Turkey	Romania		394	10	0	90	72.0	55	0	45	322.1	0	0	100
Turkey	Slovak R.	1999	46	1	4	95	0.4	98	0	2	45.3	0	4	96
Slovak R.	Turkey		25	13	39	48	6.3	51	5	44	18.6	0	51	49
Other RTAs of Central European countries														
Romania	Moldova	1996	80	0	0	100	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Moldova	Romania		97	0	0	100	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	Croatia	1999	444	3	22	75	52.1	28	72	0	391.9	0	16	84
Croatia	Slovenia		616	2	36	62	72.6	18	82	0	543.6	0	29	71
Slovenia	FYROM	1998	47	1	0	99	11.3	4	0	96	35.7	0	0	100
FYROM	Slovenia		161	8	13	79	28.8	44	0	56	131.9	0	16	84
RTAs among Baltic countries														
Estonia	Latvia	1998	97	0	0	100	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Latvia	Estonia		212	0	0	100	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Estonia	Lithuania	1998	78	0	0	100	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lithuania	Estonia		159	0	0	100	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Latvia	Lithuania	1998	201	0	0	100	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lithuania	Latvia		227	0	0	100	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
RTAs between Baltic countries and EFTA States														
EFTA	Estonia	1995	56	2		98	3.1	32		68	53.0	0		100
Estonia	EFTA		33	1		99	7.6	6		94	25.7	0		100
EFTA	Latvia	1995	84	0		100	0.4	0		100	84.1	0		100
Latvia	EFTA		39	2		98	21.5	4		96	17.1	0		100
EFTA	Lithuania	1995	38	0		100	2.6	4		96	35.1	0		100
Lithuania	EFTA		66	26		74	38.3	45		55	27.8	0		100
RTAs between Baltic and Mediterranean countries														
Turkey	Estonia	1999	0	1	0	99	0.0	9	0	91	0.0	0	0	100
Estonia	Turkey		13	0	0	100	2.2	0	0	100	10.5	0	0	100
Turkey	Lithuania	1997	39	2	0	98	0.6	100	0	0	38.6	0	0	100
Lithuania	Turkey		17	15	0	85	1.2	65	0	35	15.8	11	0	89
Other RTAs of Mediterranean countries														
Turkey	Israel	1996	193	3	4	93	13.0	50	50	0	179.6	0	0	100
Israel	Turkey		288	4	1	96	55.6	19	3	78	232.4	0	0	100
Canada	Israel	1996	193	2	0	98	9.0	36	0	64	184.0	0	0	100
Israel	Canada		247	6	0	93	15.2	90	0	10	227.8	0	0	100

Importing party or parties	Origin	Year	ALL PRODUCTS				Agricultural products				Industrial products			
			Imports	MFN duties	Reduced duties	Duty free	Imports	MFN duties	Reduced duties	Duty free	Imports	MFN duties	Reduced duties	Duty free
			(\$m)	(% share in imports)			(\$m)	(% share in imports)			(\$m)	(% share in imports)		
Other RTAs of Mediterranean countries (continued)														
EFTA	Israel	1995	335	6	94		53.7	35	65		280.9	0	100	
Israel	EFTA		947	1	99		24.8	29	71		922.3	0	100	
EFTA	Morocco	1997	76	0	100		31.7	0	100		44.5	0	100	
Morocco	EFTA		98	1	99		2.2	20	80		95.3	0	100	
EC	Tunisia	1997	3,974	0	0	100	497.0	5	24	71	3,477.0	0	0	100
Tunisia	EC		5,248	5	95		460.0	62	38		4,788.0	1	0	99
RTAs between countries of the Americas														
US	Canada	1994	129,000	1	0	99	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Canada	US		101,331	1	0	99	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
US	Mexico	1994	49,500	1	0	99	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mexico	US		54,791	1	0	99	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Canada	Mexico	1994	3,295	1	0	99	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mexico	Canada		1,621	0	0	100	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Canada	Chile	1996	238	0	0	100	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Chile	Canada		433	1	0	99	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other RTAs														
Australia	N. Zealand	1999	2,523	0	0	100	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
N. Zealand	Australia		3,465	0	0	100	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Sources: WT/REG/GEN/2, WT/REG11/9/Add.3, WT/REG12/2, WT/REG13/3, WT/REG14/2, WT/REG15/2, WT/REG16/2, WT/REG20/2, WT/REG31/4/Add.1, WT/REG31/5, WT/REG32/6, WT/REG33/2, WT/REG33/4, WT/REG33/4/Add.1, WT/REG34/3, WT/REG35/3, WT/REG36/2/Rev.1, WT/REG36/4/Add.1, WT/REG37/3, WT/REG38/4, WT/REG4/1, WT/REG41/4/Add.1, WT/REG42/4/Add.1, WT/REG44/2, WT/REG45/3, WT/REG45/4, WT/REG47/3, WT/REG47/4, WT/REG49/4/Add.1, WT/REG54/4, WT/REG55/4/Add.1, WT/REG56/5, WT/REG57/5, WT/REG58/4, WT/REG59/4, WT/REG60/4, WT/REG61/4, WT/REG65/4, WT/REG66/4, WT/REG67/4, WT/REG67/4/Add.1, WT/REG68/4, WT/REG68/4/Add.1, WT/REG69, WT/REG69/4/Add.2, WT/REG70/4, WT/REG70/4/Add.1, WT/REG72/4, WT/REG72/4/Add.1, WT/REG77/3, WT/REG80/4, WT/REG84/3, WT/REG89/R/B/1, WT/REG91/3/Rev.1, WT/REG108/3, WT/REG111/R/B/1

Annex 2

Indicators of Tariffs Applied by Selected Countries to MFN Imports
and to Imports from Selected RTA partners

Reporting country (Year of tariff schedule)	Origin of goods	ALL PRODUCTS				Agricultural products				Industrial products			
		Average applied tariff	Average applied tariff on dutiable items	Share of duty-free tariff lines	RMP ratio	Average applied tariff	Average applied tariff on dutiable items	Share of duty-free tariff lines	RMP ratio	Average applied tariff	Average applied tariff on dutiable items	Share of duty-free tariff lines	RMP ratio
		(% duty)		(% of total tariff lines)		(% duty)		(% of total tariff lines)		(% duty)		(% of total tariff lines)	
Australia (1999)	MFN	5.0	8.8	43		1.2	4.9	75		5.5	9.1	39	
	New Zealand	0.0	0.0	100	1.00	0.0	0.0	100	1.00	0.0	0.0	100	1.00
Bulgaria (1999)	MFN	14.8	16.7	11		23.6	24.3	3		12.6	14.5	14	
	EC	7.3	12.8	43	0.51	21.4	22.3	4	0.09	3.5	7.6	54	0.72
	EFTA	6.9	13.0	47	0.53	20.2	25.5	21	0.36	3.5	7.6	53	0.76
	Hungary	4.0	10.2	61	0.73	10.9	21.8	50	0.27	2.0	5.5	64	0.86
	Poland	2.0	17.0	88	0.86	8.8	17.8	50	0.41	0.1	9.6	99	0.99
	Romania	3.2	9.7	67	0.79	10.0	20.6	52	0.33	1.3	4.7	72	0.91
	Slovenia	2.6	6.7	60	0.82	9.9	20.5	52	0.33	0.7	1.8	63	0.95
	Turkey	7.2	14.2	49	0.51	22.4	23.1	4	0.52	3.3	8.4	61	0.78
Canada (2000)	MFN	4.4	8.7	49		4.3	9.4	55		4.4	8.6	48	
	Mexico	0.8	5.4	86	0.83	1.1	15.3	93	0.75	0.7	4.6	84	0.84
	United States	0.1	114.1	100	0.97	0.7	114.1	99	0.83	0.0	0.0	100	1.00
	Chile	0.7	6.9	90	0.85	1.2	13.9	91	0.72	0.6	5.8	90	0.87
	Israel	0.4	9.5	95	0.90	3.1	9.6	68	0.28	0.0	5.1	100	1.00
Costa Rica (1999)	MFN	7.2	13.9	49		16.8	19.7	15		5.4	11.9	55	
	CACM	0.0	12.0	100	0.99	0.1	13.9	99	0.99	0.0	11.1	100	0.99
	Mexico	2.1	15.0	86	0.70	9.0	25.1	64	0.46	0.8	8.3	90	0.84
Cyprus (1998)	MFN	8.4	10.4	19		26.1	45.4	42		4.8	5.6	14	
	EC	2.6	32.9	92	0.69	14.3	34.2	58	0.45	0.1	15.8	99	0.98
Czech Republic (2000)	MFN	6.7	8.2	18		13.4	20.0	33		4.5	5.2	14	
	EC	3.4	11.8	72	0.49	11.2	19.0	41	0.16	0.6	3.4	82	0.87
	EFTA	3.5	11.9	70	0.48	12.5	18.7	33	0.07	0.6	3.4	82	0.87
	Bulgaria	2.8	18.7	85	0.58	10.8	18.7	42	0.19	0.0	0.0	100	1.00
	Hungary	2.6	19.0	86	0.61	10.3	19.0	46	0.23	0.0	0.0	100	1.00
	Poland	2.5	18.3	86	0.63	10.0	19.3	48	0.25	0.0	1.3	99	1.00
	Romania	2.6	18.9	86	0.61	10.6	19.0	44	0.21	0.0	6.8	100	1.00
	Slovenia	2.7	19.4	86	0.60	10.8	19.4	45	0.19	0.0	4.0	100	1.00
	Estonia	3.1	23.4	87	0.54	12.7	23.4	46	0.05	0.0	0.0	87	1.00
	Latvia	3.0	20.5	86	0.55	11.9	20.5	42	0.11	0.0	0.0	100	1.00
	Lithuania	2.9	21.6	86	0.57	11.9	21.6	45	0.11	0.0	0.0	100	1.00
	Israel	3.3	19.7	83	0.51	13.1	19.8	34	0.02	0.1	13.5	100	0.98
	Turkey	3.7	11.9	69	0.45	12.9	19.4	34	0.04	0.5	2.8	81	0.89

Reporting country (Year of tariff schedule)	Origin of goods	ALL PRODUCTS				Agricultural products				Industrial products			
		Average applied tariff	Average applied tariff on dutiable items	Share of duty-free tariff lines	RMP ratio	Average applied tariff	Average applied tariff on dutiable items	Share of duty-free tariff lines	RMP ratio	Average applied tariff	Average applied tariff on dutiable items	Share of duty-free tariff lines	RMP ratio
		(% duty)		(% of total tariff lines)		(% duty)		(% of total tariff lines)		(% duty)		(% of total tariff lines)	
EC (2000) EC (cont.) (2000)	MFN	5.5	6.7	19		10.1	12.7	20		4.5	5.5	19	
	Czech R.	n.a.	n.a.	88	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	n.a.
	Hungary	n.a.	n.a.	89	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	n.a.
	Poland	n.a.	n.a.	87	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	n.a.
	Israel	n.a.	n.a.	89	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	33	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	n.a.
	Jordan	n.a.	n.a.	87	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	26	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	n.a.
	Syria	n.a.	n.a.	87	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	n.a.
	Algeria	n.a.	n.a.	93	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	57	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	n.a.
	Morocco	n.a.	n.a.	95	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	68	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	n.a.
	Tunisia	n.a.	n.a.	93	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	59	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	n.a.
	S. Africa	n.a.	n.a.	55	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	61	n.a.
Hungary (1999)	MFN	12.4	13.7	9		32.2	33.6	4		7.4	8.3	11	
	EC	7.2	15.6	54	0.42	32.2	33.8	5	0.00	0.9	2.8	66	0.87
	EFTA	7.0	15.2	54	0.44	30.9	33.1	7	0.04	0.9	2.8	66	0.87
	Bulgaria	4.3	11.4	62	0.65	17.6	33.8	48	0.45	0.9	2.7	66	0.87
	Czech R.	3.7	18.1	80	0.70	16.6	32.0	48	0.49	0.4	3.4	88	0.94
	Slovak R.	3.7	18.1	80	0.70	16.6	32.0	48	0.49	0.4	3.4	88	0.94
	Poland	3.5	16.9	79	0.72	15.8	30.7	49	0.51	0.4	3.2	87	0.94
	Romania	4.0	16.5	76	0.67	17.9	34.3	48	0.44	0.5	3.1	82	0.93
	Slovenia	4.5	17.7	75	0.64	20.0	37.7	47	0.38	0.6	3.0	82	0.93
	Estonia	6.9	15.7	56	0.44	31.0	33.4	7	0.04	0.9	2.8	68	0.88
	Israel	7.2	15.6	53	0.42	32.2	33.7	4	0.00	0.9	2.8	66	0.87
	Turkey	7.2	15.6	53	0.42	32.2	33.6	4	0.00	0.9	2.8	66	0.87
Iceland (1999)	MFN	4.0	14.3	72		9.3	27.7	66		2.5	9.5	73	
	EEA	1.8	32.0	94	0.55	8.2	32.0	74	0.12	0.0	0.0	100	1.00
Israel (1993)	MFN	8.3	14.9	44		6.9	14.9	53		8.5	14.9	43	
	EC	0.6	15.5	96	0.92	5.2	15.0	66	0.26	0.0	48.3	100	1.00
	United States	0.7	110.0	94	0.21	0.0	0.0	100	1.00	7.4	110.0	93	0.13
Mexico (1997)	MFN	15.5	15.5	0		24.3	24.3	0		14.6	14.6	0	
	Canada	4.0	7.6	48	0.74	6.0	13.1	54	0.75	3.8	7.2	48	0.74
	United States	3.9	7.6	49	0.75	10.0	18.5	46	0.59	3.2	6.5	50	0.78
New Zealand (1999)	MFN	3.7	8.4	43		2.0	6.0	75		4.0	8.7	39	
	Australia	0.0	0.0	100	1.00	0.0	0.0	100	1.00	0.0	0.0	100	1.00

Reporting country (Year of tariff schedule)	Origin of goods	ALL PRODUCTS				Agricultural products				Industrial products			
		Average applied tariff	Average applied tariff on dutiable items	Share of duty-free tariff lines	RMP ratio	Average applied tariff	Average applied tariff on dutiable items	Share of duty-free tariff lines	RMP ratio	Average applied tariff	Average applied tariff on dutiable items	Share of duty-free tariff lines	RMP ratio
		(% duty)		(% of total tariff lines)		(% duty)		(% of total tariff lines)		(% duty)		(% of total tariff lines)	
Norway (1999)	MFN	3.4	12.0	72		10.5	54.2	81		2.6	8.8	71	
	EFTA	1.1	61.0	98	0.68	10.1	58.2	86	0.04	0.1	163.1	100	0.96
	EC	1.1	71.8	99	0.68	8.6	69.1	88	0.18	0.1	190.0	100	0.96
	Faroe Isl.	1.1	56.4	98	0.68	10.1	55.5	82	0.04	0.1	69.8	100	0.96
	Czech & Slovak Rs.	1.1	61.1	98	0.68	9.3	59.2	84	0.11	0.1	127.7	100	0.96
	Hungary	1.1	71.7	98	0.68	9.0	67.8	87	0.14	0.1	250.0	100	0.96
	Poland	1.0	61.1	98	0.71	7.9	57.7	86	0.25	0.1	167.7	100	0.96
	Estonia Latvia Lithuania	1.1	77.3	99	0.68	9.1	75.5	88	0.13	0.1	127.7	100	0.96
	EEA	1.1	61.0	98	0.68	10.1	58.2	83	0.04	0.1	163.1	100	0.96
Poland (1999)	MFN	12.7	13.1	3		23.0	23.1	0		10.7	11.0	3	
	EC	3.9	17.5	78	0.69	21.3	21.9	3	0.07	0.3	4.2	93	0.97
	EFTA	3.2	17.8	82	0.75	17.8	23.8	25	0.23	0.3	4.2	93	0.97
	Faroe Isl.	3.8	17.3	78	0.70	20.3	21.9	8	0.12	0.4	5.5	92	0.96
	Bulgaria	2.3	16.4	86	0.82	9.3	22.2	58	0.60	0.5	7.7	93	0.95
	Czech & Slovak Rs.	1.5	11.3	87	0.88	6.0	15.5	62	0.74	0.3	4.4	94	0.97
	Hungary	2.6	12.5	79	0.80	9.5	20.6	54	0.59	0.7	5.3	86	0.93
	Romania	2.3	15.4	85	0.82	9.1	21.5	58	0.60	0.6	7.3	92	0.94
	Slovenia	2.3	16.8	86	0.82	10.4	24.7	58	0.55	0.3	4.7	93	0.97
	Estonia	3.7	18.8	81	0.71	18.8	24.1	22	0.18	0.6	8.1	92	0.94
	Latvia	2.4	16.2	85	0.81	10.0	20.7	52	0.57	0.5	7.5	93	0.95
	Lithuania	2.9	14.5	80	0.77	10.8	24.3	55	0.53	1.1	7.4	86	0.90
	Israel	5.1	16.2	69	0.60	22.8	23.0	1	0.01	1.5	8.5	82	0.86
Romania (1999)	MFN	19.5	20.6	6		32.3	33.9	5		15.7	16.7	6	
	EC	n.a.	n.a.	27	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32	n.a.
	EFTA	n.a.	n.a.	31	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	28	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32	n.a.
	Bulgaria	n.a.	n.a.	81	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	66	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	84	n.a.
	Czech R.	n.a.	n.a.	94	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	69	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	n.a.
	Slovak R.	n.a.	n.a.	94	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	69	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	n.a.
	Hungary	n.a.	n.a.	80	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	64	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	84	n.a.
	Poland	n.a.	n.a.	88	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	67	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	93	n.a.
	Slovenia	n.a.	n.a.	86	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	70	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	89	n.a.
	Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	26	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31	n.a.

Reporting country (Year of tariff schedule)	Origin of goods	ALL PRODUCTS				Agricultural products				Industrial products			
		Average applied tariff	Average applied tariff on dutiable items	Share of duty-free tariff lines	RMP ratio	Average applied tariff	Average applied tariff on dutiable items	Share of duty-free tariff lines	RMP ratio	Average applied tariff	Average applied tariff on dutiable items	Share of duty-free tariff lines	RMP ratio
		(% duty)		(% of total tariff lines)		(% duty)		(% of total tariff lines)		(% duty)		(% of total tariff lines)	
Switzerland (1999)	MFN	n.a.	n.a.	13		n.a.	n.a.	9		n.a.	n.a.	14	
	EFTA	n.a.	n.a.	78	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	n.a.
	EC	n.a.	n.a.	76	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	n.a.
	Faroe Isl.	n.a.	n.a.	76	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	n.a.
	Bulgaria	n.a.	n.a.	77	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	n.a.
	Czech R.	n.a.	n.a.	76	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	n.a.
	Slovak R.	n.a.	n.a.	76	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	n.a.
	Hungary	n.a.	n.a.	77	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	n.a.
	Poland	n.a.	n.a.	78	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	n.a.
	Romania	n.a.	n.a.	77	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	n.a.
	Slovenia	n.a.	n.a.	76	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	n.a.
	Estonia	n.a.	n.a.	77	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	n.a.
	Latvia	n.a.	n.a.	77	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	n.a.
	Lithuania	n.a.	n.a.	77	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	n.a.
	Israel	n.a.	n.a.	79	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	n.a.
	Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	79	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	n.a.
Turkey (1998)	MFN	12.3	14.3	14		46.5	49.4	6		5.5	6.5	16	
	EC	7.2	46.0	84	0.42	42.5	48.2	12	0.09	0.0	4.9	99	0.99
	EFTA	6.7	51.3	87	0.46	39.3	54.4	28	0.15	0.0	4.9	99	0.99
United States (2000)	MFN	4.6	7.1	35		8.3	13.8	40		4.1	6.3	35	
	Canada	0.1	28.1	100	0.98	0.7	28.1	98	0.92	0.0	0.0	100	1.00
	Mexico	0.4	4.6	90	0.91	1.2	9.3	87	0.85	0.3	3.4	91	0.93
	Israel	0.1	28.1	100	0.97	0.7	28.1	98	0.92	0.0	0.0	100	1.00

Note: "n.a." = not available.

Sources: See page 29.

Annex 3

Range of Tariffs Applied by Selected Countries to MFN Imports and to Imports from Selected RTA partners

RTA Partner Importer	MFN	EC	EFTA	EEA	Faroe Isl.	Bulgaria	Hungary	Poland	Czech & Slovak R.	Romania	Slovenia	Estonia	Latvia	Lithuania	Israel	Turkey	CACM	Canada	Mexico	United States	Chile
Bulgaria (1999)																					
AGRI-Min	3	3	3				3	2.5		3	3					3					
AGRI-Max	74	70	74				74	74		74	74					74					
IND-Min	2	0.9	0.9				0.6	2		0.5	0.2					0.9					
IND-Max	39	20	20				20	20		20	20					25					
Canada (2000)																					
AGRI-Min	2														2				2	5	2
AGRI-Max	238														238				238	238	238
IND-Min	2														3				0.7	0	1.5
IND-Max	25														9				9	0	12
Costa Rica (1999)																					
AGRI-Min	4																7		3		
AGRI-Max	253																16		253		
IND-Min	1.5																5		2		
IND-Max	100																16		20		
Cyprus (1998)																					
AGRI-Min	0.5	2.6																			
AGRI-Max	292	233.6																			
IND-Min	0.3	3.3																			
IND-Max	80	26																			
Czech Rep. (2000)																					
AGRI-Min	0.5	0.5	0.5			1	1	2		1	1	1	0.9	1.7	0.5	0.5					
AGRI-Max	125	125	125			100	100	80		100	100	125	125	100	125	125					
IND-Min	0.2	0.2	0.2			0	0	0.4		6.8	1	0	0	0	1	0.6					
IND-Max	89	13	13			0	0	2.6		6.8	10	0	0	0	89	89					
Hungary (1999)																					
AGRI-Min	1.8	1.8	1.8			3.5		2.5	4	2.7	3.5	1.8			1.8	1.8					
AGRI-Max	131	131	131			131		131	131	131	131	131			131	131					
IND-Min	0.5	0.2	0.2			0.2		0.9	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.2			0.2	0.2					
IND-Max	78	70	70			23		23	23	47	23	23			70	70					
Iceland (1999)																					
AGRI-Min	5			5																	
AGRI-Max	78			78																	
IND-Min	4			0																	
IND-Max	20			0																	

RTA Partner Importer	MFN	EC	EFTA	EEA	Faroe Isl.	Bulgaria	Hungary	Poland	Czech & Slovak R.	Romania	Slovenia	Estonia	Latvia	Lithuania	Israel	Turkey	CACM	Canada	Mexico	United States	Chile
Israel (1993)																					
AGRI-Min	2	2																		0	
AGRI-Max	52	52																		0	
IND-Min	2	6																		110	
IND-Max	100	100																		110	
Mexico (1998)																					
AGRI-Min	10																	2		2	
AGRI-Max	260																	237		237	
IND-Min	5																	1.6		1.9	
IND-Max	35																	12		20	
Norway (1999)																					
AGRI-Min	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1			0.5	0.5	0.5							
AGRI-Max	550	550	550	550	550		550	550	550			550	550	550							
IND-Min	0.6	170	170	21.2	3		250	3	3			3	3	3							
IND-Max	259	210	210	258	258.5		250	250	210			210	210	210							
Poland (1999)																					
AGRI-Min	0.8	0.8	0.8		0.8	4	4		4	4	4	0.8	3.5	2.5	0.8						
AGRI-Max	252	252	252		252	252	252		252	252	252	252	252	252	252						
IND-Min	0.2	3	3		0.2	3	2.1		3	3	3	0.2	3	3	3						
IND-Max	42	15	15		42	20	15		15	20	20	41.7	20	15	42						
Turkey (1998)																					
AGRI-Min	0.5	1	2.4																		
AGRI-Max	240	240	240																		
IND-Min	0.3	1.4	1.4																		
IND-Max	32	18	18																		
United States (2000)																					
AGRI-Min	0.5														3.5			3.5	0.9		
AGRI-Max	350														164			164	25		
IND-Min	0.1														0			0	0.1		
IND-Max	48														0			0	26		

Notes:

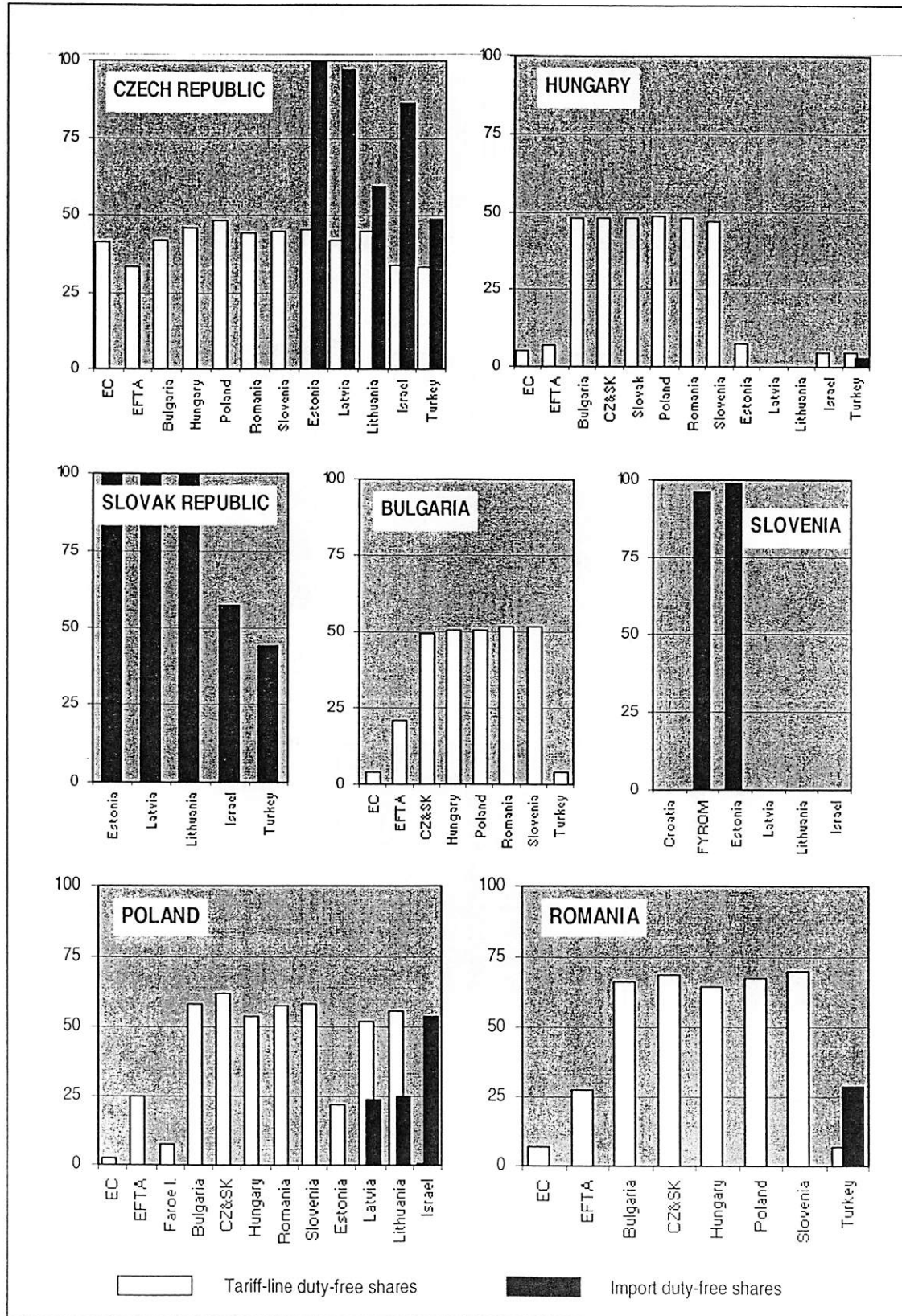
1. Bulgaria's submission to the IDB (1999) contains preferences for the Czech and Slovak Republics which were not included in the study as they were so much at variance from Bulgaria's other CEFTA partners.
2. The information on preferential partners contained in the EC's 1999 submission to the TPR database was not used in this study, due to technical restraints.
3. Israel's submission to the TRAINS database (1993) shows tariff rates of 110 per cent for 587 lines of imports of agricultural goods from the United States (the peak MFN rate for that year was 100 per cent).
4. For Switzerland, it was only possible to obtain information on duty-free tariff lines from the IDB submission.
5. The data obtained from the TRAINS database often gives preferences only where granted (i.e. the entire schedule for a reporter is not reproduced for each preferential partner). It was possible to obtain a picture of duty-free treatment in such cases, but not to provide reduced duties.
6. For details on the choice of data sources, see paragraph 17 of the text.

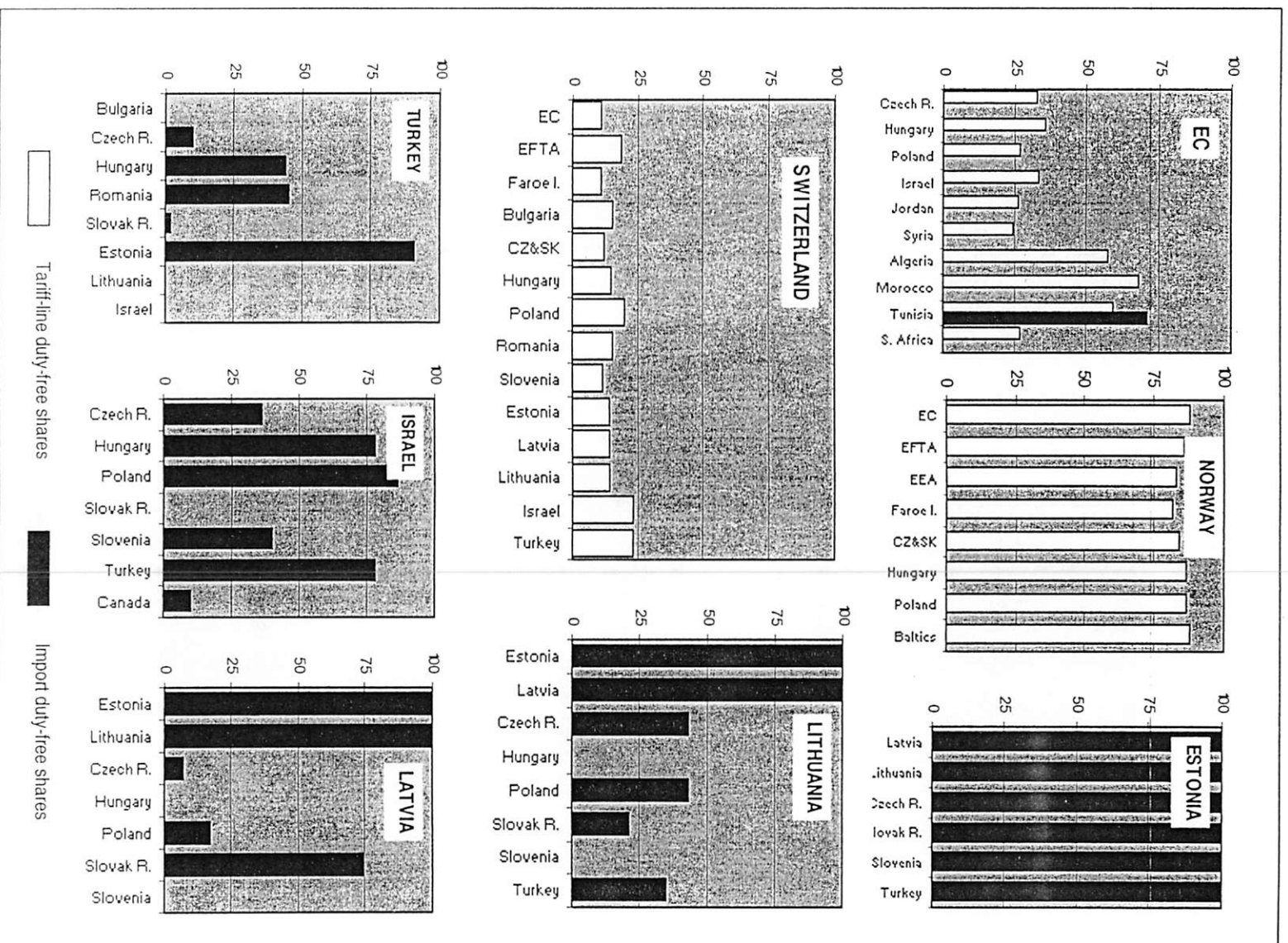
Sources (for Annexes 2 & 3):

Australia (IDB); Bulgaria (IDB); Canada (IDB); Costa Rica (IDB); Cyprus (IDB); Czech Republic (TPR); EC (TRAINS); Hungary (IDB); Iceland (TPR); Israel (TRAINS); Mexico (FTAA); New Zealand (IDB); Norway (TPR); Poland (TPR); Romania (TRAINS); Switzerland (IDB); Turkey (IDB); United States (IDB)

Annex 4

Variation of Selected Reporters' Duty-Free Shares for Agricultural Products
vis-à-vis their RTA Partners





Sources Annexes 1 and 2.

Annex 5

Transition Periods and Schedules of Concessions for Selected RTAs

Importing party	Exporting party	Date of entry into force of RTA (DEF)	General RTA transition period (years)	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions			AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions		
				Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions	Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions
EC	Algeria	01/07/1976	none	N	DEF	• zero duties (with exceptions)	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs
Algeria	EC					• no concessions granted			
EC	Andorra	01/07/1991	none	N	DEF	• zero duties (with exceptions)	no exception	DEF	• zero duties
Andorra	EC			N	DEF	• zero duties (with exceptions)			• no concessions granted
EC	Bulgaria	31/12/1993	10	N	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• zero duties (sometimes within TQs) (agriculture)
					1, 4, 5 years	• progressive elimination (sometimes within TQs)		5 years	• progressive reductions within TQs
Bulgaria	EC			N	DEF	• zero duties	P	5 years	• progressive reductions within TQs
					5, 9 years	• progressive elimination			
EC	Cyprus	01/06/1973	4+5	N	DEF	• specific reductions (sometimes within TQs)	P	DEF	• zero duties, • specific reductions (agriculture) • specific reductions (processed agr.)
Cyprus	EC			N	4 years	• progressive reductions	P	DEF	• specific reductions (processed agr.)
								4 years	• progressive reductions (agriculture)
EC	Czech Rep.	01/03/1992	10	N	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• zero duties (fish) • specific reductions (agriculture)
					2, 3, 5, 6 years	• progressive elimination		4, 5 years	• progressive reductions within TQs (agriculture, processed agr.)
Czech Rep.	EC			P	DEF	• zero duties	P	3, 5 years	• progressive reductions within TQs (agriculture, processed agr.)
					5, 9, 10 years	• progressive elimination			

Importing party	Exporting party	Date of entry into force of RTA (DEF)	General RTA transition period (years)	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions			AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions		
				Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions	Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions
EEC	Egypt	01/11/1973	none	N	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zero duties • specific reductions within TQs 	P	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specific reductions within TQs
Egypt	EEC			P	DEF 1 year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specific reductions • progressive reductions 	• no concessions granted		
EC	Estonia	01/01/1995	none	N	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zero duties (exceptions for textiles) 	P	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specific reductions (agriculture) • specific reductions within TQs (fish) • progressive reductions within TQs (processed agr.) • progressive reductions within TQs (agriculture)
Estonia	EC			no exception	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zero duties 	P	3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • progressive reductions
EC	Faroe Islands	01/01/1997	none	no exception	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zero duties 	P	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zero duties within TQs (fish) • zero duties within TQs (agriculture) • zero duties within TQs (processed agr.)
Faroe Islands	EC			no exception	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zero duties 	P	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zero duties (fish) • zero duties (agriculture) • zero duties (with exceptions) (processed agr.)
EC	Hungary	01/03/1992	10	N	DEF 1, 4, 5, 6 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zero duties • progressive elimination (sometimes within TQs) 	P	DEF 4, 5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specific reductions (agriculture) • progressive reductions within TQs (processed agr.) • progressive reductions within TQs (agriculture)
Hungary	EC			N	2, 5, 9 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • progressive elimination 	P	5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • progressive reductions within TQs (agriculture) • progressive reductions within TQs (processed agr.)
EC	Latvia	01/01/1995	4	no exception	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zero duties 	annexes missing		
Latvia	EC			N	DEF 2, 4 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zero duties • progressive elimination 	annexes missing		

Importing party	Exporting party	Date of entry into force of RTA (DEF)	General RTA transition period (years)	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions			AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions		
				Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions	Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions
EC	Lithuania	01/01/1995	6	N	DEF	• zero duties (exceptions for textiles)	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs (fish)
								1, 3, 6 years	• progressive reductions within TQs (processed agr.)
									• specific reductions within TQs (agriculture)
Lithuania	EC			N	DEF 2, 6 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	6, 7 years	• progressive reduction (fish)
									• progressive reductions within TQs (agriculture)
									• progressive reductions within TQs (processed agr.)
EC	Malta	01/04/1971	10	N	DEF	• specific reductions (sometimes within TQs)	P	DEF	• specific reductions
Malta	EC			N	4 years	• progressive reduction	N	4 years	• progressive reduction
EC	Morocco	01/03/2000	12	no exception	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• zero duties (fish)
								3 years	• specific reductions within TQs (agriculture)
									• progressive elimination within TQs (fish)
Morocco	EC			N	DEF 3, 12 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs (agriculture)
EC	PLO	01/07/1997	4.5	no exception	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• zero duties (some within TQs)
PLO	EC			N	DEF 5 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF	• zero duties (some within TQs)
EC	Poland	01/03/1992	10	N	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• specific reduction (agriculture)
					1, 4, 5, 7 years	• progressive elimination (sometimes within TQs)		1, 4, 5 years	• progressive elimination (processed agr.)
									• progressive reductions within TQs (agriculture)
Poland	EC			N	DEF 7, 10	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	5 years	• progressive reductions within TQs (agriculture)

Importing party	Exporting party	Date of entry into force of RTA (DEF)	General RTA transition period (years)	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions			AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions		
				Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions	Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions
EC	Romania	01/05/1993	10	N	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• specific reductions (fish) • specific reductions (agriculture)
					1, 4, 5, 6 years	• progressive elimination (sometimes within TQs)		4, 5 years	• progressive reductions within TQs (processed agr.) • progressive reductions within TQs (agriculture)
Romania	EC			N	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• specific reductions (fish) • progressive reductions within TQs (agriculture) • progressive reductions (processed agr.)
					5, 9 years	• progressive elimination		5, 8 years	
EC	Slovak Rep.	01/03/1992	10	N	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• zero duties (fish) • specific reductions (agriculture)
					2, 3, 5, 6 years	• progressive elimination (sometimes within TQs)		4, 5 years	• progressive reductions within TQs (processed agr.) • progressive reductions within TQs (agriculture)
Slovak Rep.	EC			P	DEF	• zero duties	P	3, 5 years	• progressive reductions within TQs (processed agr.) • progressive reductions within TQs (agriculture)
					5, 9, 10 years	• progressive elimination			
EC	Slovenia	01/01/1997	6	N	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs (fish) • specific reductions (processed agr.)
					2, 3 years	• progressive elimination within TQs		6 years	• progressive reductions within TQs (agriculture)
Slovenia	EC			N	DEF	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs (fish) • specific reductions within TQs (agriculture) • specific reductions (processed agr.)
					3, 4 years				

Importing party	Exporting party	Date of entry into force of RTA (DEF)	General RTA transition period (years)	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions			AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions		
				Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions	Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions
EC	South Africa	01/01/2000	10	N	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• zero duties (agriculture)
					3, 4, 6, 10 years	• progressive elimination • specific reductions		3, 10 years	• progressive elimination (agriculture)
South Africa	EC		12	N	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• zero duties (agriculture)
					3, 5, 12 years	• progressive elimination		3, 5, 12 years	• progressive elimination
EC	Tunisia	01/03/1998	12	no exception	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs (agriculture and fish)
Tunisia	EC			N	DEF	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs (agriculture and fish)
EFTA	Bulgaria	01/07/1993	9.5	N	DEF	• zero duties (individual EFTA exceptions below)			
Bulgaria	EFTA			N	DEF	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF	• zero duties • progressive reductions (processed agr.)
Iceland	Bulgaria						P	DEF	• zero duties (fish) • zero duties (agriculture) • specific reductions (processed agr.)
Norway	Bulgaria			N	5.5 years	• progressive elimination	P	DEF	• zero duties (fish) • specific reductions within TQs (agriculture) • specific reductions (processed agr.)
Switzerland	Bulgaria						P	DEF	• zero duties (fish) • zero duties and • specific reductions (agriculture) • specific reductions (processed agr.)

Importing party	Exporting party	Date of entry into force of RTA (DEF)	General RTA transition period (years)	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions			AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions		
				Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions	Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions
EFTA	Czech Rep.	01/07/1992	10	N	DEF	• zero duties (individual EFTA exceptions below)			
Czech Rep.	EFTA			N	DEF	• zero duties			annexes missing
					4.5, 8.5 years	• progressive elimination			
Iceland	Czech Rep.								annexes missing
Norway	Czech Rep.				3.5, 5.5 years	• progressive elimination			annexes missing
Switzerland	Czech Rep.								annexes missing
EFTA	Estonia	01/06/1996	none	no exception	DEF	• zero duties			
Estonia (prov. appl.)	EFTA			no exception	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• aid measures (fish) • concessions same as granted to the EC (processed agr.)
Iceland	Estonia						P	DEF	• aid measures (fish) • specific reductions (processed agr.)
Norway	Estonia						P	DEF	• aid measures (fish) • specific reductions within TQs (agriculture) • specific reductions (processed agr.)
Switzerland	Estonia						P	DEF	• aid measures (fish) • specific reductions (agriculture) • specific reductions (processed agr.)
Estonia	Switzerland						P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs (agriculture)
EFTA	Hungary	01/10/1993	10	N	DEF	• zero duties (individual EFTA exceptions below)			
Hungary	EFTA			N	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• zero duties (fish)
					0.5, 3.5, 7.5 years	• progressive elimination		3.5 years	• progressive reductions
Iceland	Hungary						P	DEF	• zero duties (fish) • zero duties (agriculture) • specific reductions (processed agr.)

Importing party	Exporting party	Date of entry into force of RTA (DEF)	General RTA transition period (years)	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions			AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions		
				Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions	Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions
Norway	Hungary			N	2.5, 4.5 years	• progressive elimination	P	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zero duties (fish) • specific reductions within TQs (agriculture) • specific reductions (processed agr.)
Switzerland	Hungary						P	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zero duties (fish) • zero duties and • specific reductions within TQs (agriculture) • specific reductions (processed agr.)
EFTA	Israel	01/01/1993	none	N	DEF	• zero duties (individual EFTA exceptions below)			
Israel	EFTA			no exception	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • progressive elimination (fish) • specific reductions (processed agr.)
Iceland	Israel			• may maintain QRs on certain products			P	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • progressive elimination (fish) • specific reductions within TQs (agriculture) • specific reductions (processed agr.)
Norway	Israel						P	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • progressive elimination (fish) • specific reductions (processed agr.)
Switzerland	Israel						P	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • progressive elimination (fish) • specific reductions (agriculture) • specific reductions (processed agr.)
EFTA	Latvia	01/06/1996	none	no exception	DEF	• zero duties			
Latvia	EFTA			no exception	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zero duties (fish) • concessions same as granted to the EC (processed agr.)
								4 years	• progressive eliminations (fish)
Iceland	Latvia						P	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zero duties (fish) • zero duties (processed agr.)
								4 years	• progressive elimination (fish)

Importing party	Exporting party	Date of entry into force of RTA (DEF)	General RTA transition period (years)	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions			AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions		
				Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions	Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions
Norway	Latvia						P	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zero duties (fish) • specific reductions within TQs (agriculture) • specific reductions (processed agr.)
Switzerland	Latvia						P	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zero duties (fish) • specific reductions (agriculture) • specific reductions (processed agr.)
EFTA	Lithuania	01/08/1996	4.5	no exception	DEF	• zero duties			
Lithuania (prov. appl.)	EFTA			N	0.5, 4.5 years	• progressive elimination	P	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zero duties (fish) concessions same as granted to the EC (processed agr.)
Norway	Lithuania						P	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zero duties (fish) • specific reductions within TQs (agriculture) • specific reductions (processed agr.)
Iceland	Lithuania						P	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zero duties (fish) • zero duties (agriculture) • specific reductions (processed agr.)
Switzerland	Lithuania						P	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zero duties (fish) • specific reductions (agriculture) • specific reductions (processed agr.)
Lithuania	Switzerland						P	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specific reductions within TQs (agriculture)
EFTA	Morocco	01/12/1999	none	no exception	DEF	• zero duties			
Morocco	EFTA			N	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zero duties (fish) • concessions same as granted to the EC (processed agr.)
					3, 12 years	• progressive elimination		various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • progressive elimination (fish)

Importing party	Exporting party	Date of entry into force of RTA (DEF)	General RTA transition period (years)	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions			AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions		
				Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions	Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions
Iceland	Morocco						P	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zero duties (fish) • zero duties (agriculture) • specific reductions (processed agr.)
Norway	Morocco						P	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zero duties (fish) • zero duties (agriculture) • specific reductions within TQs (processed agr.)
Switzerland	Morocco						P	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zero duties (fish) • zero duties (agriculture) • specific reductions (processed agr.)
Morocco	Switzerland						P	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specific reductions within TQs (agriculture)
EFTA	Poland	15/11/1993	8	N	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zero duties (individual EFTA exceptions below) 			
Poland	EFTA			N	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zero duties 	P	5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • progressive reductions (processed agr.)
					(timetable not available - annex missing)			6 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • progressive reductions (fish)
Iceland	Poland						P	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zero duties (fish) • zero duties (agriculture) • specific reductions (processed agr.)
Norway	Poland			N	2, 4 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • progressive elimination 	P	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zero duties (fish) • specific reductions within TQs (agriculture) • specific reductions (processed agr.)
Switzerland	Poland						P	DEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zero duties (fish) • zero duties and • specific reductions (agriculture) • specific reductions (processed agr.)

Importing party	Exporting party	Date of entry into force of RTA (DEF)	General RTA transition period (years)	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions			AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions		
				Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions	Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions
EFTA	Romania	01/05/1993	9.5	N	DEF	• zero duties (individual EFTA exceptions below)			
Romania	EFTA			N	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• zero duties (fish)
					4.5, 8.5 years	• progressive elimination		6.5 years	• progressive reductions (processed agr.)
Iceland	Romania						P	DEF	• zero duties (fish)
									• zero duties (agriculture)
									• specific reductions (processed agr.)
Norway	Romania			N	5.5	• progressive elimination	P	DEF	• zero duties (fish)
									• specific reductions within TQs (agriculture)
									• specific reductions (processed agr.)
Switzerland	Romania						P	DEF	• zero duties (fish)
									• zero duties and • specific reductions (agriculture)
									• specific reductions (processed agr.)
EFTA	Slovak Rep.	01/07/1992	10	N	DEF	• zero duties (individual EFTA exceptions below)			
Slovak Rep.	EFTA			N	DEF	• zero duties			annexes missing
					4.5, 8.5 years	• progressive elimination			
Iceland	Slovak Rep.								annexes missing
Norway	Slovak Rep.				3.5, 5.5 years	• progressive elimination			annexes missing
Switzerland	Slovak Rep.								annexes missing
EFTA	Slovenia	01/07/1995	6.5	N	DEF	• zero duties (individual EFTA exceptions below)			
Slovenia (prov. appl.)	EFTA			N	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• zero duties (fish)
				N	1.5, 4.5, 6.5 years	• progressive elimination			• concessions same as granted to the EC (processed agr.)
Iceland	Slovenia					allowed to maintain QRs on certain products (brooms)	P	DEF	• zero duties (fish)
									• specific reductions (agriculture)
									• specific reductions (processed agr.)

Importing party	Exporting party	Date of entry into force of RTA (DEF)	General RTA transition period (years)	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions			AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions		
				Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions	Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions
Norway	Slovenia			N	3.5 years	• progressive elimination (textiles)	P	DEF	• zero duties (fish) • specific reductions (agriculture) • specific reductions within TQs (processed agr.)
Switzerland	Slovenia						P	DEF	• zero duties (fish) • specific reductions (agriculture) • specific reductions (processed agr.)
Slovenia	Switzerland						P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs (agriculture)
EFTA	Turkey	01/04/1992	8	N	DEF	• zero duties (individual EFTA exceptions below)			
Turkey	EFTA			N	DEF 4 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF	• specific reductions (fish)
Iceland	Turkey						P	DEF	• zero duties (agriculture) • specific reductions (processed agr.)
Norway	Turkey			N	4 years	• progressive elimination	P	DEF	• zero duties (agriculture) concessions same as granted to the EC (processed agr.)
Switzerland	Turkey			N	4 years	• progressive elimination	P	DEF	• zero duties and • specific reductions (agriculture) • concessions same as granted to the EC (processed agr.)
BAFTA		01/04/1994	none				DEF for FTA in agricultural products is 1/1/1997		
Estonia	Latvia			no exception	DEF	• zero duties	no exception	DEF	• zero duties
Latvia	Estonia			no exception	DEF	• zero duties	no exception	DEF	• zero duties
Estonia	Lithuania			no exception	DEF	• zero duties	no exception	DEF	• zero duties
Lithuania	Estonia			no exception	DEF	• zero duties	no exception	DEF	• zero duties
Latvia	Lithuania			no exception	DEF	• zero duties	no exception	DEF	• zero duties
Lithuania	Latvia			no exception	DEF	• zero duties	no exception	DEF	• zero duties

Importing party	Exporting party	Date of entry into force of RTA (DEF)	General RTA transition period (years)	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions			AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions		
				Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions	Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions
CEFTA		01/03/1993	8	DEF for industrial products is 1/1/1996 (Additional Protocol 2)			DEF for agricultural products is 1/1/1996 (Additional Protocol 3)		
Czech Rep. Slovak Rep.	Hungary			P	DEF 1, 4 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF	• zero duties • specific reductions
Hungary	Czech Rep. Slovak Rep.			P	DEF 1, 4 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF	• zero duties • specific reductions
Czech Rep. Slovak Rep.	Poland			P	DEF 1, 5 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF	• zero duties • specific reductions
Poland	Czech Rep. Slovak Rep.			P	DEF 1, 6 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF	• specific reductions
Hungary	Poland			P	DEF 1, 4, 5 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination (some TQs)	P	DEF	• zero duties • specific reductions
Poland	Hungary			P	DEF 1, 4, 6 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination (some TQs)	P	DEF	• specific reductions
CEFTA (Accession of Slovenia)									
Czech Rep. Slovak Rep.	Slovenia	01/01/1996	none	no exception	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF 2 years	• specific reductions within TQs • progressive reductions within TQs
Slovenia	Czech Rep. Slovak Rep.			N	DEF 3 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF 2 years	• specific reductions within TQs • progressive reductions within TQs
Slovenia	Poland			P	DEF 2, 5 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs
Poland	Slovenia			P	DEF 2, 6 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs
Hungary	Slovenia			N	DEF 1, 5 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs
Slovenia	Hungary			P	DEF 1, 5 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs

Importing party	Exporting party	Date of entry into force of RTA (DEF)	General RTA transition period (years)	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions			AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions		
				Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions	Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions
CEFTA (Accession of Romania)									
Czech Rep. Slovak Rep.	Romania	01/07/1997	none	N	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• zero duties • specific reductions within TQs
Romania	Czech Rep. Slovak Rep.			N	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• zero duties • specific reductions within TQs
					3.5 years	• progressive elimination		1.5 years	• specific reductions
Hungary	Romania			N	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• zero duties • specific reductions
					2.5, 4.5 years	• progressive elimination		1.5 years	• specific reductions
Romania	Hungary			N	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• zero duties • specific reductions
					2.5, 4.5 years	• progressive elimination		1.5 years	• specific reductions
Poland	Romania			N	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• zero duties • specific reductions within TQs
					1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5 years	• progressive elimination		1.5 years	• specific reductions
Romania	Poland			N	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• zero duties • specific reductions within TQs
					1.5, 3.5, 4.5 years	• progressive elimination		1.5 years	• specific reductions
Slovenia	Romania			N	DEF	zero duties	P	DEF	• zero duties • specific reductions within TQs
					2.5, 3.5 years	• progressive elimination		1.5 years	• specific reductions
Romania	Slovenia			N	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• zero duties • specific reductions within TQs
					2.5, 4.5 years	• progressive elimination		1.5 years	• specific reductions
CEFTA (Accession of Bulgaria)									
Czech Rep. Slovak Rep.	Bulgaria	01/01/1999	none	no exception	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• zero duties • specific reductions
Bulgaria	Czech Rep. Slovak Rep.			no exception	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• zero duties • specific reductions
Hungary	Bulgaria			N	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• zero duties • specific reductions
					2 years	• progressive elimination			

Importing party	Exporting party	Date of entry into force of RTA (DEF)	General RTA transition period (years)	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions			AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions		
				Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions	Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions
Bulgaria	Hungary			N	DEF 2 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF	• zero duties • specific reductions
Bulgaria	Poland			N	DEF 3 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF 2 years	• zero duties • specific reductions within TQs
Poland	Bulgaria			N	DEF 2, 3 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF 2 years	• zero duties • specific reductions within TQs
Bulgaria	Romania			N	DEF 1, 3 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF	• zero duties • specific reductions
Romania	Bulgaria			N	DEF 1, 3 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF	• zero duties • specific reductions
Bulgaria	Slovenia			N	DEF 1 year	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF	• zero duties • specific reductions within TQs
Slovenia	Bulgaria			N	DEF 1 year	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF	• zero duties • specific reductions within TQs
Czech Rep.	Estonia	01/07/1996 prov. appl.	none	N	DEF 4.5 years	• zero duties • QRs to be abolished	P	DEF	• zero duties
Estonia	Czech Rep.			no exception	DEF	• zero duties	no exception	DEF	• zero duties
Czech Rep.	Latvia	01/07/1996 prov. appl.	none	N	DEF 4.5 years	• zero duties • QRs to be abolished	P	DEF	• zero duties • specific reductions within TQs
Latvia	Czech Rep.			no exception	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• zero duties • specific reductions within TQs
Czech Rep.	Lithuania	01/07/1997	0.5	N	DEF 0.5, 4.5 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination • QRs to be abolished	P	DEF	• zero duties • specific reductions
Lithuania	Czech Rep.			N	DEF 0.5, 3.5 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF	• zero duties • specific reductions

Importing party	Exporting party	Date of entry into force of RTA (DEF)	General RTA transition period (years)	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions			AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions		
				Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions	Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions
Czech Rep.	Israel	01/01/1997 prov. appl.	2	N	DEF 2, 3, 4 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination • QRs to be abolished	P	DEF	• zero duties • specific reductions within TQs
Israel	Czech Rep.			N	DEF 2, 3, 4 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination • QRs to be abolished	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs
Czech Rep.	Turkey	01/09/1998	2.5	N	DEF 0.5, 2.5 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination • QRs to be abolished	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs
Turkey	Czech Rep.			N	DEF 0.5, 2.5 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs
Slovak Rep.	Estonia	01/07/1996	none	N	DEF 4.5 years	• zero duties • QRs to be abolished	P	DEF	• zero duties
Estonia (prov. appl.)	Slovak Rep.			no exception	DEF	• zero duties	no exception	DEF	• zero duties
Slovak Rep.	Latvia	01/07/1996	2.5	N	DEF 4.5 years	• zero duties • QRs to be abolished	P	DEF	• zero duties • specific reductions within TQs
Latvia (prov. appl.)	Slovak Rep.			no exception	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• zero duties • specific reductions within TQs
Slovak Rep.	Lithuania	01/07/1997	3.5	N	DEF 0.5, 3.5 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination • QRs to be abolished	P	DEF	• zero duties • specific reductions
Lithuania	Slovak Rep.			N	DEF 0.5, 3.5 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF	• zero duties • specific reductions
Slovak Rep.	Israel	01/01/1997	2	N	DEF 2, 3.5 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs
Israel	Slovak Rep.			N	DEF 2, 3.5 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs

Importing party	Exporting party	Date of entry into force of RTA (DEF)	General RTA transition period (years)	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions			AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions		
				Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions	Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions
Slovak Rep.	Turkey	01/09/1998	2.5	N	DEF	• zero duties • progressive elimination • QRs to be abolished	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs
Turkey	Slovak Rep.			N	DEF	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs
Hungary	Latvia	01/01/2000	1	N	DEF	• zero duties • progressive elimination • QRs to be abolished	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs
Latvia	Hungary			N	DEF	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs
Hungary	Lithuania	01/03/2000	1	N	DEF	• zero duties • progressive elimination • QRs to be abolished	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs
Lithuania	Hungary			N	DEF	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs
Hungary	Israel	01/02/1998	3	N	DEF	• zero duties • progressive elimination • QRs to be progressively eliminated	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs
Israel	Hungary			N	DEF	• zero duties • progressive elimination • QRs to be abolished	P		• specific reductions within TQs
Hungary	Turkey	01/04/1998	3	N	DEF	• zero duties • progressive elimination • QRs to be progressively eliminated	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs
Turkey	Hungary			N	DEF	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs

Importing party	Exporting party	Date of entry into force of RTA (DEF)	General RTA transition period (years)	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions			AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions		
				Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions	Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions
Poland	Latvia	01/04/1998 prov. appl.	3	N	DEF 1, 2, 4 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination • some QRs maintained (no schedule for elimination)	P	DEF	• zero duties (annexes incomplete)
Latvia	Poland			N	DEF 1, 3 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF	• zero duties (annexes incomplete)
Poland	Lithuania*	01/01/1997	4	N	1.5, 2.5, 3.5, years	• progressive elimination • some QRs maintained (no schedule for elimination)	P	DEF	• specific reductions
Lithuania	Poland			N	1.5, 2.5 years	• progressive elimination • reduction to zero duties	P	DEF	• specific reductions
Poland	Israel	01/03/1998 prov. appl.	3	N	DEF 1, 2, 3, 4 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination • some QRs retained (no schedule for elimination)	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs
Israel	Poland			N	DEF 1, 1.5, 2, 3 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs
Poland	Turkey	01/05/2000	1.5	N	DEF 0.5, 1.5 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination • some QRs retained (no schedule for elimination)	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs
Turkey	Poland			N	DEF 1.5 years	• zero duties • progressive elimination	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs

* An Additional Protocol to the Poland-Lithuania RTA has been applied since 1/7/1998. The calendar of concessions for industrial products has been calculated from this date.

Importing party	Exporting party	Date of entry into force of RTA (DEF)	General RTA transition period (years)	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions			AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions		
				Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions	Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions
Poland	Faroe Islands	01/06/1999	2.5	N	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• TQs granted (agriculture) • specific reductions (processed agr.)
					0.5, 1.5, 2.5 years	• progressive elimination • some QRs retained (no schedule for elimination)		3.5 years	• progressive elimination (fish)
Faroe Islands	Poland			no exception	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• specific reductions (fish) • zero duties (agriculture) • zero duties (processed agr.)
Romania	Turkey	01/02/1998	4	N	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs (agriculture)
					4 years	• progressive elimination (special provisions for textiles and steel)		3 years	• progressive elimination within TQs (same concessions as granted to the EC) (processed agr.)
Turkey	Romania			P	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs (agriculture)
					4 years	• progressive elimination (special provisions for textiles and steel)			• specific reductions within TQs (same concessions as offered to EC) (processed agr.)
Slovenia	Estonia	01/01/1997 prov. appl.	none	no exception	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• zero duties
Estonia	Slovenia			no exception	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• zero duties
Slovenia	Latvia	01/08/1996 prov. appl.	2.5	no exception	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• zero duties (fish)
								2 years	• progressive reductions within TQs (agriculture)
Latvia	Slovenia			no exception	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• zero duties (fish)
								2 years	• progressive reductions within TQs (agriculture)
Slovenia	Lithuania	01/03/1997 prov. appl.	2	N	DEF	• zero duties	P	5 years	• progressive reductions within TQs (agriculture)
					2 years	• progressive elimination			• specific reductions within TQs (fish)
Lithuania	Slovenia			N	DEF	• zero duties	P	5 years	• progressive reductions within TQs (agriculture)
					2, 4 years	• progressive elimination • single elimination			• specific reductions within TQs (fish)

Importing party	Exporting party	Date of entry into force of RTA (DEF)	General RTA transition period (years)	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions			AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions		
				Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions	Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions
Slovenia	Israel	01/09/1998 prov. appl.	2	N	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs
					0.5, 2	• progressive elimination			
Israel	Slovenia			N	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs
					0.5, 2, 2.5 years	• progressive elimination • QRs to be abolished			
Slovenia	Croatia	01/01/1998 prov. appl.	3	N	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs
					2, 3 years	• progressive elimination			
Croatia	Slovenia			N	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs
					2, 3 years	• progressive elimination			
Turkey	Estonia	01/07/1998	none	no exception	DEF	• zero duties	annexes missing		
				no exception	DEF	• zero duties	annexes missing		
Estonia	Turkey								
Turkey	Latvia	01/07/2000	none	N	DEF	• zero duties (special provisions for textiles)	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs
Latvia	Turkey			N	DEF	• zero duties (special provisions for textiles)	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs
Turkey	Lithuania	01/03/1998	3	N	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs
					3 years	• progressive elimination (special provisions for textiles)			
Lithuania	Turkey			N	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs
					3 years	• progressive elimination (special provisions for textiles)			
Turkey	Israel	01/05/1997	2.5	N	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs
					0.5, 1.5, 2.5 years	• progressive elimination			
Israel	Turkey			N	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• specific reductions within TQs
					0.5, 1.5, 2.5 years	• progressive elimination			

Importing party	Exporting party	Date of entry into force of RTA (DEF)	General RTA transition period (years)	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions			AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS Calendar of concessions		
				Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions	Positive (P) or negative (N) lists	Timing	Type of tariff concessions
US	Israel**	19/08/1985	10	N	DEF	• zero duties	N	DEF	• zero duties
					3.5, 9.5 years	• progressive elimination		3.5, 9.5 years	• progressive elimination
Israel	US			N	DEF	• zero duties	N	DEF	• zero duties
					3.5, 9.5 years	• progressive elimination		3.5, 9.5 years	• progressive elimination
Canada	Chile	05/07/1997	7	N	DEF	• zero duties	N	DEF	• zero duties
					1.5, 3.5, 4.5, 5.5,	• progressive elimination		1.5, 3.5, 4.5, 5.5,	• progressive elimination
Chile	Canada			N	DEF	• zero duties	N	DEF	• zero duties
					1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5, 5.5, 6.5, 9.5, 14.5, 15.5, 19.5 years	• progressive elimination		1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5, 5.5, 6.5, 9.5, 14.5, 15.5, 19.5 years	• progressive elimination
NAFTA***		01/01/1994	none						
US				P	DEF	• zero duties			
					5, 9, 14 years	• progressive elimination			
Canada				P	DEF	• zero duties			
					5, 6, 7, 9, 10 years	• progressive elimination (sometimes within TQs)			
Mexico					annexes missing				
Canada	Israel	01/01/1997	none	N	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• zero duties (with exceptions)
					2.5 years	• progressive elimination			• specific reductions within TQs
Israel	Canada			N	DEF	• zero duties	P	DEF	• zero duties
					2.5 years	• progressive elimination			• specific reductions within TQs
Australia	New Zealand	01/01/1983	01/07/1990	N	DEF	• zero duties	N	DEF	• zero duties
					5 years	• progressive elimination		5 years	• progressive elimination
New Zealand	Australia			N	DEF	• zero duties	N	DEF	• zero duties
					5 years	• progressive elimination		5 years	• progressive elimination

** No distinction is made in the Agreement between concessions on agricultural and industrial goods.

*** Additional bilateral schedules of concessions exist, but have not been analyzed in this study.

Sources: Legal texts (including annexes and protocols) submitted to the WTO.

