

Policy definitions

Policy measure	Definition
% Producer Single Commodity Transfers (% PSCT)	The Producer Single Commodity Transfers (producer SCT) is the annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers, measured at the farm gate level, arising from policies linked to the production of a single commodity such that the producer must produce the designated commodity in order to receive the transfer. The % producer SCT is the commodity SCT transfers as a share of gross receipts for the specific commodity. %SCT values may be calculated for individual commodities and at national (aggregate) level.
Antidumping measures	GATT's Article 6 allows anti-dumping duties to be imposed on goods that are deemed to be dumped and causing injury to producers of competing products in the importing country. These duties are equal to the difference between the goods' export price and their normal value, if dumping causes injury.
Area payments	Transfers from taxpayers to agricultural producers arising from policy measures based on current area and requiring production.
Carbon tax exemptions	Exemption to the carbon tax or similar levied on fossil fuels (in the transport sector) providing disincentive systems on the use of fossil fuels (in the transport sector).
Consumer Nominal Protection Coefficient (Consumer NPC)	The ratio between the average price paid by consumers (at farm gate) and the border price (measured at farm gate). Consumer NPC values may be calculated for individual commodities and at national (aggregate) level.
Consumer Single Commodity Transfers (CSCT)	The annual monetary value of gross transfers to consumers of agricultural commodities, measured at the farm gate level, arising from policies linked to the production of a single commodity. Consumer SCT values are calculated for individual commodities by adding compensatory budget payments to consumers to price transfers from consumers (PTC).
Consumption obligation	Required volume of biofuels to be consumed by specific domestic firms.
Countervailing measures	Action taken by the importing country, usually in the form of increased duties, to offset subsidies given to producers or exporters in the exporting country.

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Domestic market obligation	The requirement for producers of biofuels to allocate a proportion of their annual production output to the domestic market.
Excise tax concessions	Reduction or exemption in the applied excise taxes for biofuels compared to fossil fuels.
Export prohibition	No exports are permitted. Exceptions may be granted through export licenses or quotas. Other terms equivalent to export prohibition are export ban or export embargo.
Export quota	A prescribed maximum volume of permitted exports.
Export subsidies	An export subsidy is a benefit conferred on a firm by the government that is contingent on exports.
Export tax	A tax collected on goods or commodities at the time they leave a customs territory. This tax can be set either on a per unit basis or an ad valorem (value) basis. Other terms equivalent to export tax are export tariff, export duty, export levy or export charge. In some countries the term 'cess' is used.
Fixed capital formation (PIF)	Transfers from taxpayers to agricultural producers arising from policy measures based on on-farm use of inputs: transfers reducing the on-farm investment cost of farm buildings, equipment, plantations, irrigation, drainage and soil improvements.
Import tariffs	MFN applied tariff: Customs duties on merchandise imports. Levied either on an ad valorem basis (percentage of value) or on a specific basis (e.g. \$7 per 100 kg.). Tariffs give price advantage to similar locally-produced goods and raise revenues for the government. MFN refers to the Most-favoured-nation treatment (GATT Article I, GATS Article II and TRIPS Article 4), the principle of not discriminating between one's trading partners; Final bound tariff: Bound refers to the commitment not to increase a rate of import duty beyond an agreed level. Once a rate of duty is bound, it may not be raised without compensating the affected parties; Final bound tariff ODC: ODC refers to 'Other Duties and Charges'.
Income support	Transfers from taxpayers to agricultural producers arising from policy measures based on receipts or income, and requiring production.
Income tax concessions	Concessions in corporate taxes (other than VAT) for biofuel producers, blenders or distributors (e.g., tax exemptions or reductions, tax credits, etc.).

Policy measure	Definition
Licensing requirement - export	Non-automatic export licensing (N): Exporters must obtain prior approval, in form of a license, to export a good or commodity. This practice requires submission of an application or other documentation as a condition for being authorised to export. Export licenses are often used in conjunction with export quotas. Besides for economic reasons, licensing can be applied for non-economic reasons: national security, protection of health, safety, the environment, morality, religion, intellectual property, or compliance with international obligations. Licensing schemes can operate on the basis of product lists of various types, usually lists of banned products or of restricted products that require licences, be applied to restrict exports by destination (e.g. specific countries) or have other conditions attached, such as a requirement that exportation may only be for a specified purpose. Other terms equivalent to non-automatic licensing: export permit.
Licensing requirement - import	Importers must obtain prior approval, in form of a license, to import a good or commodity. This practice requires submission of an application or other documentation as a condition for being registered and authorised to import. Other terms equivalent to licensing: import right.
Licensing requirement - biofuels	Certain requirements biofuel producers must fulfil in order to sell biofuels.
Mandatory blending requirements	Obligations for biofuels to be used in the transport fuel mix expressed as mandated percentage of biofuels (ethanol, biodiesel, or both) in the gasoline, diesel or total transport fuel mix and/or as their respective volumes.
Market price support (MPS)	Transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers arising from policy measures that create a gap between domestic market prices and border prices of a specific agricultural commodity, measured at the farm gate level. MPS values are calculated for a set of individual commodities, which are selected according to rules for the inclusion or exclusion of each commodity.
Maximum reference price	Maximum sales price set by the government at which purchases can occur.
Minimum reference price - export	A minimum allowable price for a good being exported. This practice is often used in conjunction with export taxes because they can facilitate customs procedures by preventing under-invoicing and can be used as a base to calculate export taxes. In some cases, minimum export prices are not binding but are used as reference prices. Other terms equivalent to minimum export price: administered pricing.
Minimum reference price - domestic	A minimum allowable price for a good being sold. In some cases, minimum reference prices are not binding but are used as reference prices.

Policy measure	Definition
Non-mandatory targets for biofuel use	Biofuel quantities or their shares in the transport fuel mix set as target levels, but without legal binding.
Other import measures	Other measures affecting imports not defined elsewhere.
Other tax concessions	Concessions in other taxes (other than VAT, sales taxes, excises taxes, carbon taxes and income taxes) on the production and or consumption of biofuels (e.g. tax exemptions or reductions, tax credits, etc.).
Other transfers from consumers(-) (OTC)	The annual monetary value of gross transfers to (from) other recipients from (to) consumers of agricultural products, measured at the farm gate level, arising from policy measures that support agriculture by creating a gap between domestic market prices and border prices of specific agricultural commodities. These transfers are the same as those included in the PSE under category A.1 Market Price Support, but they are given an opposite sign in the CSE and adjusted to apply to quantities consumed (as opposed to quantities produced in the PSE).
Output-based payments	Transfers from taxpayers to producers from policy measures based on current output of a specific commodity.
Producer Nominal Protection Coefficient (Producer NPC)	The ratio between the average price received by producers at the farm gate (including payments per tonne of current output), and the border price, measured at the farm gate. Producer NPC values may be calculated at the individual commodity and national (aggregate) levels.
Raw material use limit regulation	Rules for establishing quotas on raw materials used for further processing into biofuels, in case of a threat to food security.
Reduction or withdrawal of VAT tax rebate	Most countries with a VAT system will rebate the VAT on exports. By denying VAT reimbursement partly or entirely, it is less advantageous to export a product than to sell it domestically. This in turn encourages exports of products produced locally that use the input to produce downstream products. A variant is the removal or reduction of rebate from other sales taxes on exports of a product.
Restriction on customs clearance point for exports	The government specifies ports/entry points through which export of a good or commodity is to be channelled.

Sales tax concessions	Concessions in sales taxes for biofuels compared to fossil fuels.
Social contribution concessions	Reduction or exemption in the applied social contributions (social security) for biofuels compared to fossil fuels.
Supply quota	Limit on volumes of production facilities for the production of biofuels.
Tariff quotas	In Quota bound tariff: When quantities inside a quota are charged lower import duty rates, than those outside (which can be high). Bound refers to the commitment not to increase a rate of duty beyond an agreed level. Once a rate of duty is bound, it may not be raised without compensating the affected parties; Final Bound Quantity: quantity commitment level; Notified Import Quantity: import quantity reported to the WTO; Notified TRQ Quantity: When quantities inside a quota are charged lower import duty rates, than those outside (which can be high).
Transfers to consumers from taxpayers, for commodities (TCTC)	Budgetary payments to consumers that are given for the specific purpose of compensating them for the higher prices they pay for agricultural products that result from policies that support producer prices. An example of such transfers is subsidies to the first purchasers of agricultural commodities such as mills, dairies or slaughterhouses. The TCT is obtained from the information on budgetary expenditures.
Transfers to producers from consumers(-) (TPC)	The annual monetary value of gross transfers to (from) producers from (to) consumers of agricultural products, measured at the farm gate level, arising from policy measures that support agriculture by creating a gap between domestic market prices and border prices of specific agricultural commodities. These transfers are the same as those included in the PSE under category A.1 Market Price Support, but they are given an opposite sign in the CSE and adjusted to apply to quantities consumed (as opposed to quantities produced in the PSE).
Variable input use (PIV)	Transfers from taxpayers to agricultural producers arising from policy measures based on on-farm use of inputs: Variable input use – transfers reducing the on-farm cost of a specific variable input or a mix of variable inputs.
VAT concessions	Reduction or VAT exemption.
VAT tax rebate	Most countries with a VAT system will rebate or exempt the VAT on exports.