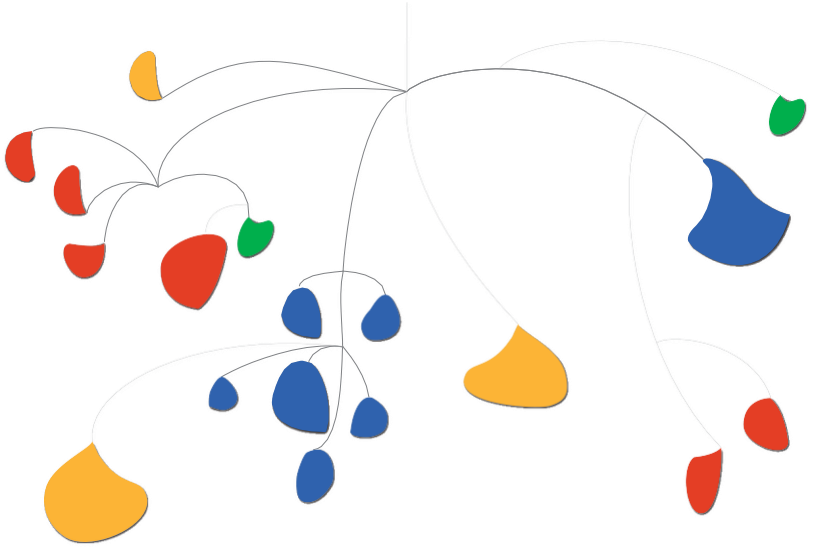
AMIS

Agricultural Market Information System

Enhancing market transparency



# METHODOLOGICAL NOTE ON THE AMIS POLICY DATABASE

Document last updated 1 October 2015

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*Note: This document is without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.*

# 1 Introduction

The main objective of the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) Policy Database is to monitor policy developments which are likely to impact on the prices, trade and production of selected commodities. To achieve this objective, the database gathers information on trade measures and domestic measures for the four AMIS crops (wheat, maize, rice, and soybeans) as well as biofuels in the 28 AMIS countries[1].

The AMIS Policy Database is unique in its set-up. It combines trade and domestic policy information for a large group of countries and records this qualitative information in a quantitative way. Furthermore, its design allows for comparisons across commodities, across policies and across the AMIS countries for selected periods of time. This was accomplished through a rigorous harmonization process whereby different datasets were integrated and a new comprehensive database[2] structure was designed. As a result, the AMIS Policy Database provides a standardised, easily accessible source of information for policy makers and analysts.

The development of the AMIS Policy Database occurred in different phases. First, policy information was extracted from datasets from different international organizations (IOs). In the next step, this policy information was integrated into one large database which required the harmonization of the data and the creation of new policy and commodity classification systems. The harmonization included, *inter alia*, the development of coding systems, the design of the metadata structure and the creation of rules to record, integrate, aggregate and update information. In the next step, additional data were collected to fill in gaps and metadata were added. Finally, the data were verified and validated.

The AMIS Policy Database is constantly evolving as countries continuously implement new policies and change current policies. The flexible design of the AMIS Policy Database allows for including new types of policies and updating the database with new information. To facilitate the updating of the AMIS Policy Database, an online data management tool has been created. This data management tool is part of a larger online application[3] which allows users to download the AMIS Policy Database and explore the AMIS Policy Database using interactive graphs.

The AMIS Policy Database has been developed at the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), with inputs from the IOs that compose the AMIS Secretariat, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and World Trade Organization (WTO). The database has been presented at several meetings of the AMIS Global Food Market Information Group to allow the members of the Information Group (IG) and the IOs to review the database and provide feedback.

This methodological note explains in detail how the AMIS Policy Database was developed. Should the database be expanded in the future to include more policies, countries or commodities, this document will be revised accordingly.

[1] The 28 AMIS participating members are the G20 countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Union), plus Spain and seven major producing, consuming and exporting countries of commodities covered by AMIS. These seven countries are: Egypt, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, Philippines, Thailand, Ukraine and Viet Nam.

[2] The word 'dataset' is used to refer to the original datasets while the word 'database' denotes the integrated version of the datasets.

[3] The application can be accessed on http://statistics.amis-outlook.org/policy/index.html

This document is organized as follows. Section 2 describes the overall database development, the policy classification and the procedures that are used to update policy information. Section 3 first lists the commodities that are included in the database and then explains how commodities have been categorized, organized and recorded in the database. Section 4 provides a detailed explanation for all the fields in the database. Section 5 describes the different components of the database and how they are linked. Section 6 explains how the pre-existing datasets have been reworked and integrated into the AMIS Policy Database structure.

Note that even though WTO data is not yet available for download at this stage, this document already explains in broad lines how WTO data will be incorporated in the AMIS Policy Database. Once the WTO data are actually integrated in the AMIS Policy Database, this document will be revised.

# 2 Database development and contents

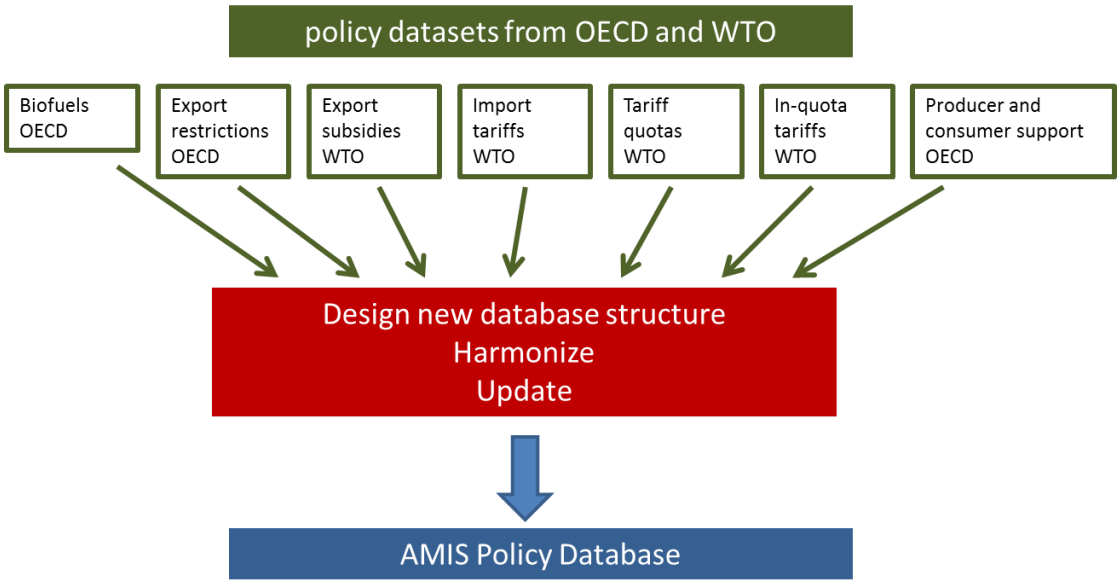
The AMIS Policy Database gathers policy information on trade measures and domestic measures for the four AMIS crops (wheat, maize, rice, and soybeans) as well as biofuels in the 28 AMIS countries. The database records policy information on a country-by-country basis and commodity-by-commodity basis, using an integrated policy classification structure and consistent commodity grouping.

This section gives an overview of how the pre-existing datasets were integrated into the AMIS Policy Database. A more detailed description for this process can be found in Section 6. This section also explains how the policies have been classified in the database and describes the data updating procedure.

## 2.1 Integration and harmonization of pre-existing datasets

The AMIS Policy Database was originally populated with datasets coming from two different sources: OECD and WTO. Each of these datasets were put together using different methodologies. The integration of the different datasets into the AMIS Policy Database required the harmonization in structure, nomenclature, description, units, and policy and commodity classifications. Figure 1illustrates this process.

**Figure 1 Process of AMIS Policy Database development**




The purpose of this methodological note is to explain how the datasets have been integrated and how the information has been harmonized. Note that in this documentation the word ‘dataset’ is used to refer to the original pre-existing datasets while the word ‘database’ denotes the integrated version of the datasets.

Table 1 indicates the source for each dataset as well as the year from which information has been collected consistently and recorded in the database. In certain countries or for certain policies, information is also available for prior years. Keeping this information up-to-date is an important aspect of the work on the AMIS Policy Database. Section 2.3 describes the updating procedure of the AMIS Policy Database.

**Table 1 Sources and time coverage of the datasets that were integrated into the AMIS Policy Database**

| Policy dataset | Source | Consistent data collection starting from: |
|---|---|---|
| Biofuels | OECD | 2011 |
| Export Restrictions | OECD | 2007 |
| Export Subsidies | WTO | 1995 |
| Import tariffs | WTO | 2010 |
| Tariff quotas | WTO | 1995 |
| In-quota tariffs | WTO | 1995 |
| Producer and consumer support estimates | OECD | 1995 |

The biofuels and export restrictions datasets that were used to originally populate the AMIS Policy Database are both segments of larger datasets. In particular, the original biofuels dataset is based on country datasets developed at OECD[4] that record policies on trade, production and use of biofuels. These datasets covered policy information until 2012 for a subset of the AMIS countries. The original export restrictions dataset is an extraction of the "Inventory of restrictions on exports of raw materials" developed at OECD[5], which records export restrictions applied during the period 2007 to 2011[6]. During the development of the AMIS Policy Database a new data structure and classification system was developed and as a result there is no longer a direct link between these datasets on biofuels and export restrictions and the AMIS Policy Database. Furthermore, additional information was collected using the new database structure and information was added for AMIS countries not covered in those datasets.

The five other datasets (namely export subsidies, import tariffs, tariff quotas, in-quota tariffs and producer and consumer support estimates) are also segments of larger datasets. From the WTO-datasets[7], information was extracted for the AMIS countries and AMIS commodities and integrated into the new database structure. The Producer and Consumer support estimates dataset[8] only provides information for a subset of the AMIS countries[9]. The structure of these five datasets differs from the one used in the AMIS Policy Database.

## 2.2 Policy classification in the AMIS Policy Database

The integration of the different datasets required the development of a new classification system for the policies. At a first level, a distinction is made between two broad categories of policies and two broad categories of commodities, called domains. In particular, each line of policy information in the database is categorized according to whether it applies to an agricultural product (wheat, maize, rice, soybeans and

[4] See OECD (2013a) and the online database available at www.oecd.org/tad/agricultural-policies/support-policies-fertilisers-biofuels.htm

[5] The online database is available at http://qdd.oecd.org/subject.aspx?subject=8F4CFFA0-3A25-43F2-A778-E8FEE81D89E2

[6] For some countries information prior to 2007 and for 2012 was provided (OECD, 2013b)

[7] The WTO online databases are available at http://tao.wto.org/default.aspx

[8] The online database is available at http://www.oecd.org/tad/agricultural-policies/producerandconsumersupportestimatesdatabase.htm

[9] The AMIS countries covered in the PSE database are: Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Russian Federation, Turkey, Ukraine, United States of America, South Africa

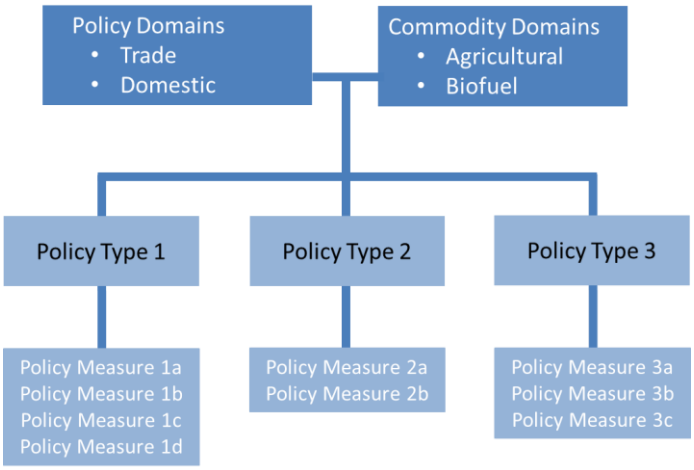
their sub-products) or to a biofuel product (ethanol or biodiesel). In addition, each policy measure is classified as either a trade measure or a domestic measure. These classifications are reflected in the creation of the commodity domain and the policy domain. The entries in each of these domains are mutually exclusive, i.e. a policy belongs to either the trade domain or the domestic domain, but not to both. The same holds for the commodity domain. Table 2 provides additional information on these domain classifications.

**Table 2 Commodity domain and policy domain descriptions**

| | Domain name | Description |
|---|---|---|
| **Commodity domain** | Agricultural | Agricultural commodities (wheat, maize, rice and soybeans and their subproducts) |
| | Biofuels | Biofuel commodities (ethanol and biodiesel) |
| **Policy domain** | Trade | Export and import measures (export restrictions, export subsidies, import tariffs, tariff quotas, and other import and export measures) |
| | Domestic | Support policies on the production and use of selected commodities (only price or volume related measures are included. Policy measures on investment, infrastructure, research and development, etc. are not considered) |

For each combination of a policy domain with a commodity domain, there is a specific set of corresponding policy types. Finally, each policy type consists of a set of policy measures. Figure 2 illustrates the hierarchical structure of the policy classification in the database.

**Figure 2 Hierarchical structure of policy classification**




There is no complete overlap between the agricultural and biofuel domains in terms of their policy types and policy measures. Table 3 lists all the domains, policy types and policy measures that are used in the AMIS Policy Database. A definition for each of the policy measures is provided in Annex Table 3.

**Table 3 Organization of policy domains, policy measures and policy measures**

| Country coverage | Commodity Domain | Policy Domain | Type of measure | Policy measures |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AMIS countries** | Agricultural | Trade | Export measures | Export prohibition |
| | | | | Export quota |
| | | | | Export subsidies |
| | | | | Export tax |
| | | | | Licensing requirement |
| | | | | Minimum reference price |
| | | | | Restriction on customs clearance point for exports |
| | | | | VAT tax rebate |
| | | | Import measures | Import tariffs |
| | | | | Licensing requirement |
| | | | | Tariff quotas |
| **Subset AMIS countries**[10] | | Domestic | Direct payments | Area payments |
| | | | | Consumer Single Commodity Transfers (CSCT) |
| | | | | Transfers to consumers from taxpayers, for commodities (TCTC) |
| | | | Input support | Fixed capital formation (PIF) |
| | | | | Variable input use (PIV) |
| | | | Market transfers | Market price support (MPS) |
| | | | | Other transfers from consumers(-) (OTC) |
| | | | | Transfers to producers from consumers(-) (TPC) |
| | | | Production measures | Output-based payments |
| | | | Relative indicators | % Producer Single Commodity Transfers (%PSCT) |
| | | | | Consumer Nominal Protection Coefficient (Consumer NPC) |
| | | | | Producer Nominal Protection Coefficient (Producer NPC) |
| **AMIS countries** | Biofuels | Trade | Export measures | Domestic market obligation |
| | | | | Export tax |

[10] Policy information for the agricultural commodity domain and the domestic policy domain is retrieved from OECD's PSE/CSE database. In this database information is only calculated for a subset of AMIS countries, namely Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Russian Federation, Turkey, Ukraine, United States of America, and South Africa.

| Country coverage | Commodity Domain | Policy Domain | Type of measure | Policy measures |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Licensing requirement |
| | | | | VAT tax rebate |
| | | | Import measures | Antidumping measures |
| | | | | Countervailing measures |
| | | | | Import tariffs |
| | | | | Licensing requirement |
| **AMIS countries** | | Domestic | Biofuel targets | Consumption obligation |
| | | | | Mandatory blending requirements |
| | | | | Non-mandatory targets for biofuel use |
| | | | Domestic price regulation | Maximum reference price |
| | | | | Minimum reference price |
| | | | Production measures | Output-based payments |
| | | | | Production limits |
| | | | Tax concessions | Carbon tax exemptions |
| | | | | Excise tax concessions |
| | | | | Income tax concessions |
| | | | | Other tax concessions |
| | | | | Sales tax concessions |
| | | | | Social contribution concessions |
| | | | | VAT concessions |

The policy measures that can be classified as export restrictions are all export measures excluding export subsidies.

## 2.3 Data updating procedures

Data updating procedures are directly linked to how the data was collected in the pre-existing datasets:

> The information in the **biofuels** and **export restrictions** datasets is gathered from official legal documents, government websites and other reliable sources, and involved in certain cases also data validation and verification by country experts. Updating this information requires similar data gathering procedures. New policy information is incorporated in the AMIS Policy Database when the policy measure has been implemented or has been officially announced in a legal document.
>
> The WTO datasets (**export subsidies**, **import tariffs**, **tariff quotas** and **in-quota tariffs**) are based on WTO Members' annual notifications. As soon as these datasets are updated with more recent information (usually once a year), the new data are integrated in the AMIS Policy Database. It is important to note that WTO Members do not notify the WTO each year on these types of

policy measures. In the future, it is envisaged that the WTO-based information can be complemented with other recent information that is officially published on government websites.

The data in the **Producer and Consumer Support Estimates** dataset comes from a wide variety of sources, including government sources, international organizations, academic papers and specialized press. The estimates are calculated on an annual basis. Each time more recent estimates become publicly available (usually once a year), they are integrated in the AMIS Policy Database.

Note that the database contains only positive records, i.e. if a country does not apply a measure to a product or the country does not notify WTO, no entry will be made for that product in the database.

The online application of the AMIS Policy Database will include a Data Management Tool where the Focal Points or members of the AMIS Secretariat can enter recent policy information. Especially for policy information on biofuels and export restrictions, this input form will be crucial in guaranteeing that the AMIS Policy Database contains consistent and up-to-date information. More information on the source data is presented in section 6.3.

# 3 Commodities and commodity classes

## 3.1 Commodity coverage

The AMIS Policy Database records policy information for the four AMIS crops (wheat, maize, rice and soybeans) as well as biofuels. The commodity domain (see section 2.2) indicates whether the policy is applied to an agricultural commodity or a biofuel commodity. The commodities included in the agricultural commodity domain are raw and semi-processed products that contain **wheat, maize, rice, soybean** or a combination of these products.

The biofuels considered in the biofuels commodity domain are the liquid biofuels **ethanol** and **biodiesel**, which are used in the transport sector. The database records policy information for first generation and second generation biofuels[11]. First generation biofuels, or conventional biofuels, are generally produced from grains, sugars or seeds. Second generation biofuels, or advanced biofuels, are derived from agricultural lignocellulosic biomass and plant materials, which are either non-edible residues of food crop production or non-edible whole plant biomass. At first sight, it might make more sense to only consider first generation biofuels as these are composed of AMIS crops (e.g. maize) or of crops that directly compete with AMIS crops (e.g. sugar). However, the database includes also second generation biofuels for two reasons. First of all, it is not always clear whether a policy measure applies to first generation biofuels, second generation biofuels or both since official documents do not always specify this. Secondly, countries use different classifications for biofuels. The United States, for example, distinguish between "Advanced biofuels" (biofuels other than corn-based ethanol with GHG savings >50%), "Biomass-based diesel" (biodiesel with GHG savings >50%), "Cellulosic biofuel" (lignocellulosic biofuel with GHG saving >60%), "Renewable fuel" (includes all types of biofuels). Even though not always specified, it still remains important to know whether a policy measures applies to first or second generation biofuels. Therefore, a variable is created in the database that explicitly records whether this type of information was provided in the source document (see section 4.16).

## 3.2 The "Commodity list" and the "Shared Group List"

Most policy measures are targeted at one specific commodity. However, in the case of export subsidies, export quotas and tariffs quotas, the policy measure can be shared among different commodities and hence the value of the policy measure applies to the group of commodities together and not to a single commodity. In this case, we say that the policy measure is shared and the group of commodities that share this policy measure is called a "**shared group**".

There are several fields in the database that contain information on the commodity or shared group of commodities. Depending on the commodity domain and the policy, different fields will be filled in. Detailed information for each commodity is saved in two additional files, the ***Commodity List*** and the ***Shared Group list***.

The ***Commodity List*** contains the most relevant information for each commodity or shared group and is composed of the following fields:

- Commodity ID
- Country Name
- HS code
- HS version

[11] Nigam and Singh (2011) use the terminology first generation biofuels and second generation biofuels, while IEA (2011) refers to them as conventional biofuels and advanced biofuels.

- HS suffix
- Description
- Short description
- Commodity Class
- Shared Group Code

The ***Shared Group List*** specifies the composition of each shared group and consists of the following fields:

- Commodity ID
- Country Name
- Shared Group Code
- Shared Group Name
- Single ID
- HS code
- HS version
- HS suffix
- Description
- Original HS code
- Original HS version
- Original HS suffix

The remainder of this section explains in detail the meaning of these different fields. Annex Table 4 and **Annex Table 5** provide excerpts of these two lists to illustrate the way they are filled in. Section 5 shows how these two lists are linked to the other components of the database.

### *3.2.1 The Harmonized System (HS) nomenclature: HS code, HS version and HS suffix*

In the case of trade measures, products are identified by their HS code, HS version and HS suffix.

WTO (2015) provides the following explanation for the **HS code**:

> "The World Customs Organization's Harmonized System (HS) uses code numbers to define products. A code with a low number of digits defines broad categories of products; additional digits indicate sub-divisions into more detailed definitions. Six-digit codes are the most detailed definitions that are used as standard. Countries can add more digits for their own coding to subdivide the definitions further according to their own needs."

The broadest categories of products are identified by two digits or an HS2 code (e.g. the HS2 code 10 refers to "cereals"). These categories are then sub-divided by adding more digits: the higher the number of digits, the more detailed the categories. For example, the four-digit code or HS4 code 1006 stands for "rice". The six-digit code or HS6 code 1006.10 is "Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)". HS codes are standardized up until six digits and any HS code that consists of 6 digits or less can be compared across countries. Any HS code that is composed of seven or more digits is country-specific and country comparisons are no longer possible.

The HS nomenclature was introduced in 1988 and has been periodically reviewed by the World Customs Organization to take into account developments in technology and changes in international trade. As a result of these revisions, there are several versions of the HS nomenclature. The following **HS versions** are

used in the database: HS1996, HS2002, HS2007, and HS2012. In general, each version corresponds to an extension of the previous version, but some product categories have been deleted or aggregated with others during the revision process. Correlation tables between the different HS versions exist[12].

The tariff suffix (called **HS suffix** in the database) is the

> "code used in WTO databases to extend a narrowly-defined product's (a tariff line's) HS code number (see Harmonized System) in order to record two or more duties at different levels. The tariff suffixes are additional digits used when the customs tariff is more detailed than the corresponding import statistics. The individual duties are recorded under tariff sub-items, which have tariff suffixes "01"–"99" added to the product's code. The average of the sub-items' duty rates could be recorded under the principal item (tariff suffix "00"). The tariff suffix is also used to record partially bound Most Favoured Nation (MFN) duties." (WTO, 2015)

In other words, if WTO receives a tariff submission from one of its Members that contains a repetition of the same tariff line (or sub-heading) and the same description, but different duties are associated to it, then the WTO Secretariat may assign one or more suffixes to differentiate each notified concession. Suffixes are also used when products with the same HS code and HS version have different product descriptions.

Annex Table 6 and Annex Table 7 list the HS4 and HS6 codes (for HS versions 2007 and 2012) of the agricultural commodities and biofuel commodities that are considered in the AMIS Policy Database. This is an exhaustive list of the HS4 and HS6 codes that are used for agricultural commodities in the AMIS Policy Database. We hence only consider policies that are explicitly aimed at these HS4 codes or HS6 codes. When the HS code is longer than six digits, then we only consider those HS codes that start with the HS6 codes listed in this table (not the HS4 codes). This last remark is important as the HS4 code can comprise varieties of commodities that are not composed of an AMIS crop. To illustrate this, consider the HS4 code 1208. As is shown in Table 4, this HS4 code is composed of HS6 codes 120810 and 120890. However, in the database we only consider 120810 as this one consists of soybeans while 120890 does not consist of an AMIS crop.

**Table 4 Breakdown of HS4 code 1208**

| HS code | HS description |
|---|---|
| **1208** | Flours and meals of oil seeds or oleaginous fruits, other than those of mustard. |
| **120810** | - of soya beans |
| **120890** | - Other |

Regarding the biofuel commodities, it should be noted that HS6 code 382600 has been created in HS2012 and stands for "biodiesel and mixtures thereof, not containing or containing less than 70 % by weight of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals". The HS2012 code 382600 originates from HS2007 code 382490; however it does not replace it since:

1. HS2007 382490 also exists in HS2012; it is being reused and therefore although the HS code is identical, the product scope in HS2012 is smaller than in HS2007
2. Part of HS2007 382490 goes to a third HS2012 subheading: 285290.

Commodities that contain the HS6 codes in Annex Table 7 but that are used in the pharmaceutical sector are excluded in the database.

[12] http://www.wcoomd.org/en/topics/nomenclature/instrument-and-tools/hs_nomenclature_2012.aspx

### *3.2.2 Commodity class*

Policy measures can be targeted at very specific varieties. In order to compare policy information for broad **commodity classes**, each record (or line of information) in the database gets assigned a specific commodity class. The commodity classes consist of either one of the AMIS commodities (single commodity class) or a combination of AMIS commodities (mixed commodity class). Table 5 lists the commodity classes that are currently used in the database. The list is not exhaustive as more combinations may be added in the future.

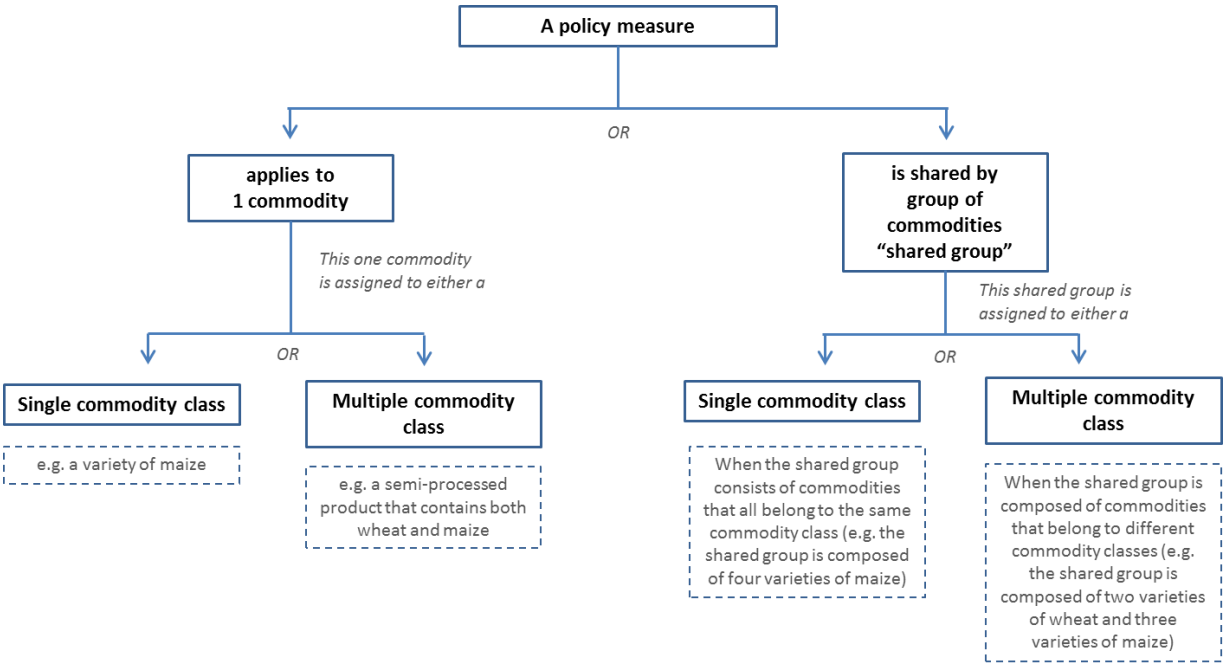
**Table 5 Single and mixed commodity classes currently in use in the database**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Single Commodity Classes** | Wheat |
| | Rice |
| | Maize |
| | Soybeans |
| | Ethanol |
| | Biodiesel |
| | Biofuel (unspecified)[13] |
| | |
| **Mixed Commodity Classes** | Maize + Rice |
| | Maize + Rice + Wheat |
| | Maize + Soybeans |
| | Maize + Wheat |
| | Rice + Wheat |

**Mixed commodity classes can occur in two cases**. First, when a policy measure applies to a group of commodities or shared group, as is the case for export subsidies and quotas. These shared groups can consist of commodities that all belong to the same commodity class (e.g. the shared group is composed of four different varieties of maize), or of commodities that belong to different commodity classes (e.g. the shared group is composed of two varieties of wheat and three varieties of maize). In the latter case, the policy measure will be assigned to a mixed commodity class. Mixed commodity classes can also occur when the commodity itself is a combination of different commodity classes (e.g. a semi-processed product that contains both wheat and maize). Figure 3 illustrates this in a flowchart.

[13] This category is used when the source document does not specify whether the policy applies to ethanol or biodiesel

**Figure 3 Visual representation of when single and mixed commodity classes occur, depending on whether the policy applies to one commodity or is shared by a group of commodities**




### *3.2.3 Description*

In the ***Commodity List***, the description depends on the policy:

- In the case of trade measures targeted at one commodity, the description corresponds to the Harmonized Commodity Description associated with the HS code, HS version and HS suffix. The description of the product is standardized up to HS codes with 6 digits, while for HS codes with more than 6 digits the description is county specific and is set by the WTO Members according to their needs.
  For example, the description of the HS6 code 1006.10 in HS2012 is "Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)".

- In the case of trade measures targeted at a shared group, the description corresponds to the description of the shared group. This corresponds to the Shared Group Name in the ***Shared Group List***.
  For example, the description of the Shared Group BRAX001 is "Coarse grains"

- In the case of domestic measures, the description corresponds to the commodity description as specified in the original source document.
  For example, "Ethanol, E20" or "Durum wheat"

In the ***Shared Group List***, the description refers to the Harmonized Commodity Description associated with the HS code, HS version and HS suffix of the individual commodity that is part of the shared group.

### *3.2.4 Short description*

For each description of an AMIS commodity, a short description has been created which is maximum 255 characters long. The sole purpose of these short descriptions is to improve the legibility of the commodity

descriptions in the online application. These short descriptions are by no means an official definition of the commodity and should not be used as such.

The motivation to create these short descriptions is best illustrated by considering the descriptions of higher level HS codes. These descriptions can be rather long since they repeat the descriptions from the lower level HS codes[14]. This implies that the most meaningful part of the description often appears at the end. Consider for example the description for the HS8 code 11043010 in Canada:

> "Cereal grains otherwise worked (for example, hulled, rolled, flaked, pearled, sliced or kibbled), except rice of heading 10.06; germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground. - Germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground. -- Of wheat."

This is a rather long description, difficult to read in an online application and whose main part "of wheat" only appears at the end. The short description for this particular description is hence "germ of wheat".

To create consistent short descriptions, certain rules were created:

1. ***Short descriptions only keep the relevant parts of the description.***
   E.g. HS8 code 10019911 (HS2012) in Viet Nam
   description: "Wheat and meslin. - Other : -- Other. --- For human consumption. ---- Meslin."
   short description: "(-) Meslin for human consumption"

2. ***Short descriptions ignore exceptions.***
   E.g. HS6 code 120810
   description: "Flours and meals of oil seeds or oleaginous fruits, other than those of mustard. - Of soya beans."
   short description: "Flours and meals of soya beans"

3. ***Short descriptions ignore repetitions.***
   E.g. HS6 code 100620
   description: "Rice. - Husked (brown) rice."
   short description: "(-) Husked (brown) rice".

4. ***Short descriptions respect country-specific details in HS codes with more than 6 digits.***
   E.g. HS8 code 10011010 (HS2007) in Argentina
   description: "Wheat and meslin. - Durum wheat. -- Para siembra."
   short description: "(-) Durum wheat. Para siembra"

5. ***Short descriptions reflect the level of detail of the HS description, not of the HS code.*** That is, in certain source documents, very detailed HS codes (i.e. HS8 and HS10) are recorded, but the commodity description reflects a lower level HS code (e.g. HS6). In these cases, the description of the lower HS is the reference for the short definition.

[14] For example, the description of HS4 code 1002 is "Cereal flours other than of wheat or meslin". The description of HS6 code 110220 is "Cereal flours other than of wheat or meslin. - Maize (corn) flour".

E.g. HS10 code 1101000001 for China is described as "Wheat or meslin flour" which corresponds to the description for the HS6 code 110100.

6. ***The symbol (-) indicates that one or multiple parts of the description are omitted in the short description.*** If (-) occurs at the beginning of the short description, then this means that the HS6 description has been omitted. If (-) is located in the middle of the short description, then this means that a sub-description has been omitted.

7. ***Short descriptions simplify punctuation.***
   E.g. Starches; inulin → Starches and inulin

8. ***Short descriptions must not exceed the maximum length of 255 characters.*** In some cases the symbol "…" might be used to indicate that some essential information has been omitted to respect the maximum length.

### *3.2.5 Shared Group Code and Shared Group Name*

In the case of export quota, tariff quota and export subsidies, the policy measure can be shared among a group of commodities. Note though that these policy measures can also be applied to a single commodity. When these policy measures are shared among a group of commodities, the composition of each shared group is recorded in the ***Shared Group List***.

Each shared group is identified by a code and a name. The **Shared Group Code** is the concatenation of the ISO-3 code of the country, the letter R, Q or X and then a three digit code. The letter R is used in the case of export quotas, the letter Q is used in the case of tariff quotas and the letter X is used in the case of export subsidies. In the case of export subsidies and tariff quotas, the Shared Group Codes correspond exactly to the export subsidies ID (XS ID) and tariff quota ID (TQ ID) as used in the WTO notifications.

The shared group is also assigned a name, **Shared Group Name**, which is in fact the description of the shared group. Again, in the case of export subsidies and tariff quotas, the Shared Group Names correspond exactly to the descriptions associated to the XS ID and TQ ID as used in the WTO notifications. In the case of export quota, the Shared Group Name is created based on the description of the products in the original source document.

A few more issues to note regarding the Shared Group Code and Shared Group Name:

- Each shared group gets assigned its own Commodity ID, which can be found in the ***Commodity List***.
- In certain cases, the shared group will be composed of commodities that are not AMIS commodities. The rule applied is that as long as the shared group is composed of at least one AMIS commodity, it will be considered in the database.
- In the case of a shared group, the information on the commodity in the database is in fact the information on the shared group and not on the individual commodities that compose the shared group.
- The entry in the field "description" in the database and in the ***Commodity List*** for a Shared Group Code corresponds to Shared Group Name in the ***Shared Group List***.

Annex Table 5 provides an excerpt of the ***Shared Group List***, which clearly illustrates the structure and composition of the Shared Group Name and Shared Group Code.

### *3.2.6 Original HS code, Original HS version, and Original HS suffix*

In the case of export subsidies and tariff quotas, the shared groups were created using HS codes of versions HS1996 and HS2002. These older (original) HS codes, versions and suffixes have been transposed for the AMIS commodities into more recent HS codes, versions and suffixes, which are displayed in the fields HS code, HS version and HS suffix. The ***Shared Group List*** keeps track of these original HS codes, versions and suffixes in the fields: Original HS code, Original HS version and Original HS suffix. Note that for the non-AMIS commodities, the older codes have not been converted.

### *3.2.7 Commodity ID*

A commodity ID has been created for each unique combination of the following six fields:

- Country Name
- HS code
- HS version
- HS suffix
- Description
- Shared Group Code

It is important to note that not all of these fields have to contain information. The next section explains in detail for which situations some of these fields might be empty.

Note that in the case of a Shared Group Code, the fields HS code, HS version and HS suffix will be empty and that the field “description” in fact refers to the Shared Group Name.

Note that HS codes that consist of 6 digits or less can be compared across countries. For this reason, commodity IDs that are associated with an HS code that consists of 6 digits or less will not be associated with a specific country.

### *3.2.8 Single ID*

The Single ID is used in the ***Shared Group List*** to identify the commodities that compose a specific shared group. Each shared group is assigned a commodity ID and each shared group consists of a group of commodities, which are each assigned a commodity ID. To avoid confusion, the Commodity IDs of the commodities that compose the shared group are named Single ID, instead of Commodity ID.

## 3.3 Collecting and recording commodity information

The most relevant commodity information is contained in the six fields that compose the Commodity ID, namely: Country Name, HS code, HS version, HS suffix, Description, and Shared Group Code. Depending on the policy, the commodity domain and depending on whether the policy is targeted at one commodity or shared among a group of commodities, certain fields will i) have to be filled in, ii) should be filled in if information is available in the source document, and iii) will not be filled in. Table 6 and Table 7 indicate which fields define a commodity in the domestic policy domain and in the trade policy domain, respectively. In these tables, the fields that will have to be filled in are indicated by "x", the fields that should be filled in if information is available in the source document are indicated by "(x)", and the fields that will not be filled in are indicated by an empty space.

**Table 6 Fields that define a commodity in the domestic policy domain**

| Commodity Domain | Policy Domain | Country Name | HS Code | HS Suffix | HS Version | Description | Shared Group Code |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agricultural | Domestic | | | | | x | |
| Biofuels | Domestic | x | | | | x | |

For **domestic measures** no international standard coding system is used to record the products. Products are identified by their description as provided in the source document. Even though commodity information for policies in the domestic policy domain should not have an HS code, it can happen that the source document specifies an HS code. In those cases, the HS code is recorded for completeness. Since the composition of a biofuel can be different in different countries (e.g. ethanol in US is mostly maize-based while it is mostly sugarcane-based in Brazil), the country name is a necessary field to define a biofuel commodity.

**Table 7 Fields that define a commodity in the trade policy domain**

| Policy Type/ Measure | Country Name | HS Code | HS Suffix | HS Version | Description | Shared Group Code |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Export quotas on a group of commodities** | x | | | | x | x |
| **Export subsidies** | x | | | | x | x |
| **Tariff quotas** | x | | | | x | x |
| **Import tariffs** | x | x | (x) | x | x | |
| **In-quota tariffs** | x | x | (x) | x | x | |
| **Export measures (excl. quotas and subsidies)** | x | x | | x | x | |
| **Export quotas on a single commodity** | x | x | | x | x | |

For **trade measures,** the fields that define the commodity depend on the trade measure. We distinguish between the following situations:

***Case 1- trade policies that are shared among a group of commodities (export quotas on a group of commodities, export subsidies and tariff quotas)***
In this case, the group of commodities is defined by the fields Shared Group Code, Country Name and Description. The commodities that make up the Shared Group are recorded in the ***Shared Group List***.

***Case 2- trade policies that apply to one commodity and originate from WTO datasets (tariffs)***
In this case, the information on HS code and HS version is always provided by the member country in its notifications to WTO. Information on HS suffix is provided where relevant by the member country or is

added by WTO. If two lines with tariff information are completely identical except for the suffices, then the suffix is dropped and the duplicate line is deleted.

***Case 3 - trade policies that apply to one commodity and are collected from other sources than WTO (export measures excluding export subsidies and excluding export quotas on a group of commodities)***
In this case, the HS code and HS version are recorded using the following sets of rules.

Rules for recording of HS code
In most cases, the source document refers to one or several HS codes which can have 2 digits (HS2), 4 digits (HS4), 6 digits (HS6), 8 digits (HS8) or a higher number of digits.

- The general rule is that the most detailed HS code is always recorded in the database. That is, if the source document mentions an HS8 code 10061000, then this code will be recorded and not the higher level HS6 code 100610.
- If the source document specifies a HS4 (or HS2) code, then as many data lines as HS6 codes exist under the given HS4 (or HS2) are recorded in the database. For example, if the source document specifies HS4 code 1001, then one data line for each HS6 code is created. Hence lines are created for the following four HS6 codes that belong to HS4 code 1001: 100111, 100119, 100191 and 100199 (in the HS version HS2012) and the policy information is repeated in each line.
- If the source document relates does not specify the HS code but only the commodity, then the appropriate HS6 codes are entered. Consider for example a measure that applies explicitly to rice. In this case, four data lines are created, one for each of the following HS6 codes: 100610, 100620, 100630, and 100640, and the policy information is repeated in each line.

The reasoning behind the latter two rules[15] is that they allow for comparisons across countries at the most detailed commodity level. As mentioned above, HS codes are standardized up until six digits and any HS code that consists of 6 digits (or less) can be compared across countries. In these latter two cases, the original HS code and original commodity are also recorded in the database (see section 4.33).

Rules for recording of HS version
Even though the source document does not always mention the HS version, the database always records an HS version for trade measures. Since the trade measures specified in case 3 are recorded consistently since 2007, HS2007 and HS2012 are the two possible HS versions. When the HS version is missing in the source document, this information is completed using the following rules:

- For certain HS codes, the HS version is unique. For example, HS code 100111 was only used in HS2012. See also Annex Table 6 and Annex Table 7 to identify which HS codes were unique for which HS versions.
- If the HS code does not allow identifying the HS version, then the HS version is added based on the date on which the measure was implemented, namely the "Start Date". If the measure was implemented before 2013, then HS2007 is used. If the measure was implemented in 2013 or afterwards, then HS2012 is used.
- In certain cases, the HS version has been changed to HS2012 even though the policy was implemented before 2013. These exceptions were made on a case-by-case basis because it allowed for an easier way to track the policy over time. This of course could only be done if the HS6 code did not change between HS2007 and HS2012.

[15] The only exception to this rule is an export quota on rice. In this particular situation, the HS code 1006 is kept.

Rules for recording the description

The source document will almost always provide a description of the commodity. However, this description mentioned in the source document can be different from the Harmonized Commodity Description that is associated to that particular HS code and HS version. The general rule is that if a Harmonized Commodity Description exists for that particular HS code and HS version, then the Harmonized Commodity Description will be used instead of the description in the source document. If, however, the HS code and HS version in the source document do not have a Harmonized Commodity Description, then the description of the source document will be used.

# 4 Fields in the AMIS Policy Database

This section describes the different fields in the AMIS Policy Database and explains how these fields were filled. The actual name that is used for the field in the AMIS Policy Database is indicated using squared brackets, e.g. [field 1].

## 4.1 Countries

The field [Country_Name] represents the short name of the countries. The AMIS Policy Database collects information for its 28 members: the G20 countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Union (EU)), plus Spain and seven major producing, consuming and exporting countries of commodities covered by AMIS. These seven countries are: Egypt, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, Philippines, Thailand, Ukraine and Viet Nam.

## 4.2 Subnational level

Policies can be implemented at the national level or at other levels of government, such as federal, state or province level. The [Subnational_Name] field specifies the state, province or territorial institution where the policy has been implemented. If the policy is only implemented at the national level, then the entry in this field is “n.a.”.

## 4.3 Commodity domain

There are two commodity domains: agricultural and biofuels. The commodities included in the agricultural commodity domain are wheat, maize, rice and soybean. The database considers both the raw and semi-processed forms of these commodities, as well as combinations of these commodities. The commodities considered in the biofuels commodity domain are the liquid biofuels ethanol and biodiesel, which are generally produced from sugars, grains or seeds. This field is named [CommodityDomain_Name] in the database.

## 4.4 Policy domain

There are two policy domains: domestic and trade. The domestic domain covers support policies on the production and use of the selected commodities. The biofuels commodity domain covers policy incentives such as biofuel use mandates, tax concessions, output-based payments, domestic price regulation. The focus is on price and volume-related policy measures. Therefore measures on investment, infrastructure, equipment, etc. are not included in the database. The trade domain covers export restrictions, export subsidies, import tariffs, tariff quotas and other import or export measures. This field is named [PolicyDomain_Name] in the database.

## 4.5 Policy type

Each policy domain contains a set of policy types, which are recorded in the field [PolicyType_Name]. Table 3 represents the full list of all the policy types and shows how the policy types have been categorized.

## 4.6 Policy measure

Each policy type corresponding to a specific policy domain and commodity domain, contains a set of policy measures, which are recorded in the field [PolicyMeasure_Name]. Table 3 represents the full list of all the policy types and shows how the policy types have been categorized. Annex Table 3 provides definitions for all the policy measures.

## 4.7 Condition

When the application of the policy measure depends on certain conditions related to the commodity (e.g. specification, product packaging, quantities, etc.), countries, firms, or other conditions, then this information is collected in the field [Condition]. If no condition applies, then the entry in this field is "n.a.", which stands for "not applicable".

Note that the condition is part of the policy measure itself; a particular policy measure on a particular commodity in a specific country might be distinguished from another one by the condition alone. This explains why the field condition is part of the CPL_ID.

To further explain the concept of condition, consider the following two examples where the implementation of policy measure depends on a specific condition.

- Example 1: a trade policy that applies to 15% broken rice. Since the HS code does not identify the percentage of brokens, the specification "15% broken rice" is recorded in the field [Condition].
- Example 2: country X applies an export ban on rice but allows a certain amount of rice to be exported to country Y. In this case, the amount of rice that can be exported to country Y is recorded as an export quota. To indicate that this export quota only applies to exports to country Y, the specification "Exports to country Y" is recorded in the field [Condition].

There is another field in the database that relates to the condition, namely [Condition_Exists]. This field is in fact a Boolean representation of the field [Condition] and has only two possible entries: yes or no. If there is a condition associated with a policy, then this condition will be spelled out in the field [Condition] and the entry in the field [Condition_Exists] will be "yes". If there is no condition associated with a policy, then the entry for the field [Condition] in the master table will be "n.a." and the entry in the field [Condition_Exists] will be "no".

## 4.8 Individual policy

The field [IndividualPolicy_Name] provides extra policy information for domestic policies in the agricultural commodity domain and for certain tax concessions related to the biofuel commodity domain. For the domestic policies in the agricultural domain, explanations of each country's individual policy are available under "Definitions and Sources" on the website http://www.oecd.org/tad/agricultural-policies/producerandconsumersupportestimatesdatabase.htm .

## 4.9 Policy element

The field [Policy_Element] is only relevant for export subsidies, import tariffs and tariff quotas. Each of these three policy measures are characterized by a set of policy elements which should be considered in conjunction. For example, an import tariff is characterized by the MFN applied tariff and by the bound tariff. A tariff quota is characterized by its binding level, the bound initial quantity, the bound final quantity, the notified TRQ size and the notified imports.

## 4.10 Commodity ID

A commodity ID has been created for each unique combination of the following six fields:

- Country Name
- HS code
- HS version
- HS suffix
- Description
- Shared Group Code

It is important to note that not all of these fields have to contain information. Section 3.3 explains in detail for which situations some of these fields might be empty.

Note that in the case of a Shared Group Code, the fields HS code, HS version and HS suffix will be empty and that the field "description" in fact refers to the Shared Group Name.

Note that HS codes that consist of 6 digits or less can be compared across countries. For this reason, commodity IDs that are associated with an HS code that consists of 6 digits or less will not be associated with a specific country.

The ***Commodity List*** provides the complete description of all commodities and their codes.

## 4.11 Commodity class

Policies in the AMIS policy database are targeted at a single commodity or a group of commodities. Each single commodity or group of commodities is categorized in a specific commodity class, which can be composed of a single element or mixed elements. An example of a 'single' commodity class is "wheat", while an example of a 'mixed' commodity class is "maize + wheat". The commodity classes are recorded in the field [CommodityClass_Name]. Section 3.2.2 provides detailed information about the composition of the commodity classes.

## 4.12 HS code, HS suffix, HS version

Information on the HS code, HS suffix and HS version is recorded in the fields [HS_Code], [HS_Suffix], and [HS_Version], respectively. Section 3.2.1 provides detailed information about these three concepts.

## 4.13 Description

The field [Description] records the description of the commodity or group of commodities. Section 3.2.3 explains how this field was filled depending on the type of policy.

## 4.14 Short description

For each description of an AMIS commodity, a short description has been created which is maximum 255 characters long. The sole purpose of these short descriptions is to improve the legibility of the commodity descriptions in the online application. These short descriptions are by no means an official definition of the commodity and should not be used as such. The short descriptions are recorded in the field [Short_Description]. Section 3.2.4 describes in detail how this field was created.

## 4.15 Shared Group Code

In the case of export quota, tariff quota and export subsidies, the policy measure can be shared among a group of commodities. These groups of commodities are identified by a code, which are recorded in the field [Shared_Group_Code]. The composition of each shared group is recorded in the ***Shared Group List***. Section 3.2.5 provides detailed information about this concept.

## 4.16 Second generation biofuels

The field [Second_Generation_Specific] relates to biofuels and is filled with "yes" if the source document specifies that the policy applies to second generation biofuels. Otherwise, this field remains empty.

## 4.17 Start date

The start date is defined as the date on which a policy measure enters into force, is extended or is modified, as determined in the source document. The original datasets for import tariffs, tariff quotas, producer and consumer support estimates only specify the year. In this case, the start date is set as 1 January of that year. Export subsidies are also reported on a yearly basis, but in this case the original datasets provide a specific start date. The start date is recorded in the field [Start_Date].

## 4.18 End date

The end date is the expiration date of the policy measure. The end date is recorded in the field [End_Date]. The original datasets for import tariffs, tariff quotas, producer and consumer support estimates only specify the year. In this case, the end date is set as 31 December of that year. Export subsidies are also reported on a yearly basis, but in this case the original datasets provide a specific end date.

The end date can be empty if no end date is specified in the source document. The end date can also be added later on in case a new policy measure replaces an older policy measure. In this case, the end date of the older policy measure is automatically set to one day before the start date of the new policy measure and the field [Imposed_End_Date] is filled with "yes". Similarly, if a policy originally did not have an end date but gets eliminated at some point in time, then the end date of the policy is set to one day before the elimination date and a new data line is created in the database that records the elimination of the policy. The field [Imposed_End_Date] is filled with "yes" for the policy, and the field [Value_Text] for the data line that records the elimination is filled with "elim".

In the latter case, consider for example a policy which started on 01-01-2009 and for which no end date was specified in the source document. Suppose that a new legislation is published later on that eliminates this specific policy on 15-06-2010. In this case, the information in the database will be filled in as shown in Table 8.

**Table 8 Illustration of how an elimination of a policy is recorded in the database**

| CPL_ID | Start_Date | End_Date | Units | Value | Value_Text | Imposed_End_Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 67 | 01-01-2009 | 14-06-2010 | % | 5 | | yes |
| 67 | 15-06-2010 | | | | elim | |

## 4.19 Imposed end date

The field [Imposed_End_Date] is filled with “yes” when the end date was not stipulated by the law but was added later on in the database because a new measure replaced an old measure. This new measure can also be the elimination of the old measure.

## 4.20 Values and units

The value of a measure can be numerical (e.g. 3%) or descriptive (e.g. 0.0917 USD/kg plus 6%). A numerical value and a descriptive value are shown in two different fields, namely [Value] and [Value_Text]. These two fields are mutually exclusive. A numerical value is always accompanied by the unit of the value, which is listed in the field [Units]. When the value is descriptive, i.e. it is entered in the field [Value_Text], then the field [Units] will be left empty since the units are already indicated in the field [Value_Text].

Certain units have been harmonised (e.g. gallons have been converted to litres and cents have been converted to dollars). Currencies are converted to the official 3-letter ISO 4217 codes.

When the policy measure is an export prohibition, licensing requirement or a restriction on customs clearance point for exports then the fields [Value], [Units] and [Value_Text] are all left empty.

When a source document explicitly states that a policy measure has been eliminated, then an extra data line is created in the database. In this case, the word "elim" is entered in the field [Value_Text].

Table 9 list the different units that are used per policy measure. Annex Table 2 lists the abbreviations that are used for the units in the database.

**Table 9 Units used for each policy measure**

| Policy type | Policy measure | Units |
|---|---|---|
| **Export measures** | Export prohibition | The fields [Value], [Value_Text] and [Unit] are blank |
| | Export quota | Volume (e.g. tonnes) or volume per period (e.g. tonnes/month) as reported by the official source. If no end date is specified in the source document, then the quota finishes once it is filled |
| | Export subsidies | Quantity-related fields are reported in tonnes, budget-related fields are reported in monetary units |
| | Export tax | Percentage (ad valorem tax) or price per quantity (e.g. USD/tonne) |
| | Licensing requirement | The fields [Value], [Value_Text] and [Unit] are blank |
| | Minimum reference price | Price per quantity |
| | Restriction on customs clearance point for exports | The fields [Value], [Value_Text] and [Unit] are blank |
| | VAT tax rebate | Duty differential in percentage. For example if the regular VAT is 20% and VAT on exports is 5%, there is a duty differential (tax rebate) of 15%. |

| Policy type | Policy measure | Units |
|---|---|---|
| | Domestic market obligation | Percentage or volume |
| **Import measures** | Import tariffs | Percentage (ad valorem tax) or price per quantity (e.g. USD/tonne) |
| | Antidumping measures | Percentage (ad valorem tax) or price per quantity (e.g. USD/tonne) |
| | Countervailing measures | Percentage (ad valorem tax) or price per quantity (e.g. USD/tonne) |
| | Licensing requirement | The fields [Value], [Value_Text] and [Unit] are blank |
| | Tariff quotas | In quota bound tariff is reported in percentage (ad valorem tax) or price per quantity (e.g. USD/tonne). Quota quantities are reported in volume. |
| **Direct payments** | Area payments | Monetary units |
| | Consumer Single Commodity Transfers (CSCT) | Monetary units |
| | Transfers to consumers from taxpayers, for commodities (TCTC) | Monetary units |
| **Input support** | Fixed capital formation (PIF) | Monetary units |
| | Variable input use (PIV) | Monetary units |
| **Market transfers** | Market price support (MPS) | Monetary units |
| | Other transfers from consumers(-) (OTC) | Monetary units |
| | Transfers to producers from consumers(-) (TPC) | Monetary units |
| **Relative indicators** | % Producer Single Commodity Transfers (%PSCT) | Percentage |
| | Consumer Nominal Protection Coefficient (Consumer NPC) | Percentage |
| | Producer Nominal Protection Coefficient (Producer NPC) | Percentage |
| **Biofuel targets** | Consumption obligation | Percentage or volume |
| | Mandatory blending requirements | Percentage or volume per period. If both percentages and volumes are given in the source document, only the percentages are reported in the database. |
| | Non-mandatory targets for biofuel use | Percentage or volume per period. If both percentages and volumes are given in the source document, only the percentages are reported in the database. |
| **Domestic price regulation** | Maximum reference price | Price per quantity (e.g. USD/litre) |
| | Minimum reference price | Price per quantity (e.g. USD/litre) |
| **Production measures** | Output-based payments | Monetary units or price per quantity |
| | Production limits | Volume |

| Policy type | Policy measure | Units |
|---|---|---|
| **Tax concessions** | Carbon tax exemptions | Duty differential in value (e.g. USD/litre) or percentage |
| | Excise tax concessions | Duty differential in value (e.g. USD/litre) or percentage |
| | Income tax concessions | Duty differential in value (e.g. USD/litre) or percentage |
| | Other tax concessions | Duty differential in value (e.g. USD/litre) or percentage |
| | Sales tax concessions | Duty differential in value (e.g. USD/litre) or percentage |
| | Social contribution concessions | Duty differential in value (e.g. USD/litre) or percentage |
| | VAT concessions | Duty differential in value (e.g. USD/litre) or percentage. For example, if the purchase of biofuel is exempted from VAT and the country VAT is 20%, then the value of the exemption is the 20%. |

## 4.21 Value type

There are six types of values: bound, calculated, committed, estimated, notified, and observed. The value type is recorded in the field [Value_Type].

Bound values occur in the case of import measures (import tariffs and tariff quotas). As reported on the WTO website: "bound rates are a 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."

Calculated values can occur in the case of tax reductions or exemptions. For example, if the ethanol excise tax rate is set to be lower than the gasoline excise tax rate, the database shows the value gap between the ethanol and gasoline excise tax rates. The tax rate gap is calculated by subtracting the tax rate of ethanol from the tax rate of the benchmark product (gasoline). The fields required for the calculation are also recorded in the database, namely [Benchmark_Tax], [Benchmark_Product], [Tax_Rate_Biofuel], [Tax_Rate_Benchmark], [Start_Date_Tax] and [Source_Benchmark].

Committed values occur in the case of export subsidies, to specify the quantity or budget that has been committed by the country.

The values that are reported for the producer and consumer support measures are estimated values.

Notified values are values that have been notified by the countries to the WTO and occur in the case of export subsidies and tariff quotas.

Observed values are values directly specified in the source document and which are not bound, calculated, committed, estimated or notified.

## 4.22 Exemptions

This field [Exemptions] specifies which countries, firms or commodities are exempted from a particular policy measure. This field is empty when no exemptions are granted.

## 4.23 Location Condition

When a nation-wide policy measure sets different values to be applied for different regions or locations, the information on the location in which the policy value applies is collected in the field [Location_Condition]. For example, certain ethanol mandates in India were implemented at the national level, but only applied to a selection of states. The fields [Location_Condition] and the [Subnational_Name] are different because the subnational level indicates the subnational level of government that issues and implements a policy measure in the corresponding subnational area, while the location condition applies when the measure has been issued at the national level but only applies to selected areas.

## 4.24 Notes

The field [Notes] contains additional relevant information that could not be recorded in any of the other fields.

## 4.25 Measure description

The field [Measure_Descr] provides additional information on the policy measure as specified in the source document. This field needs to be filled in if the measure is a licensing requirement.

## 4.26 Link

The field [Link] contains the hyperlink(s) to the title of notice, official government website, legal document, report or international organization that divulges the information. When more than one hyperlink is provided, the first link usually refers to the legal document if available, while the second one can refer to the government website or to a relevant report.

## 4.27 Pdf version of the link

Hyperlinks sometimes become inactive. To avoid losing the information that is displayed on the websites, each hyperlink is saved as a pdf. The names of these pdf files are entered in the field [Link_pdf].

## 4.28 Source

The field [Source] records the name of the agency hosting the information.

## 4.29 Date of publication

The date of publication documents the date on which a policy measure is officially published. This date could be the same or different to the entry to force date. It is also possible that the start date of a measure precedes the date of publication. The field [Date_Of_Publication] records the date of publication.

Recording the date of publication is crucial as it indicates which policy is currently active. Consider for example a situation where a country implements a certain policy, but then repeals this policy at a later point in time. In the database, the original policy will not be removed since the (announced) implementation of this policy still could have impacted prices, production and trade. Instead, the new policy (which repeals the original policy) is added to the database. Using the field that records the date of publication, the user can trace these changes in policy and identify which policy is currently active.

Finding the date of publication is not always straightforward and the task requires setting some rules to deduce the date of publication when, for example, it is missing in the source document, or in the following unclear cases:

- Missing date of publication. If no date of publication can be found in the source document, then the start date is entered as the date of publication.
- Incomplete date of publication. If no specific day is indicated, but only the month and the year, the first of the month is used to fill the date of publication. Likewise, if the source document only mentions the year, then 1 January of that year is entered for the date of publication.
- Discrepancy in the date of publication. If for a measure the legal basis and the notification have different publication dates, the most recent one is kept as the date of publication (this should in fact always be the title of notice since the legal basis is the "basis", while the title of notice informs about any changes to the legal basis). On the contrary, if the legal basis has a date of publication, while the notification does not display any date, then the date of the legal basis is used for the date of publication.
- Missing legal basis. In certain cases, no legal document, but only a report from an international organization could be found as basis of a measure. In this case, the date of publication that was published in the report was used as the date of publication in the database.

When the date of publication was not easily found from the source document and one of the rules above was applied, then this is clearly mentioned in the field [Notes].

## 4.30 Title of notice

The field [Title_Of_Notice] records the title of the legal notice or document providing information about the measure. The title of notice informs about any changes to the legal basis.

## 4.31 Legal basis name

The field [Legal_Basis_Name] records the title of law, regulation or decree that authorises or mandates the measure.

## 4.32 Calculated tax values

In the case of tax concessions or exemptions, it is possible that the actual value reported in the database in the field [Value] is the result of a calculation. In this case, the [Value_Type] will be "calculated". For example, if the ethanol excise tax rate is set to be lower than the gasoline excise tax rate, then the value that is recorded in the field [Value] is in fact the value gap between the gasoline and ethanol excise tax rates, which are recorded in the fields [Tax_Rate_Benchmark] and [Tax_Rate_Biofuel]. Hence, if the tax rate for gasoline is 20%, the tax rate for ethanol is 12%, then the value gap is 8% (=20%-12%). In this case, the fields are filled in as shown in Table 10.

**Table 10 Illustration of calculated tax rate entries (part 1)**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Value** | **8** |
| **Units** | % |
| **Value_Type** | Calculated |

There are several fields that record the information that was necessary to make this calculation. For the example above, they would be filled in as shown in Table 11.

**Table 11 Illustration of calculated tax rate entries (part 2)**

| Field name | Explanation | Example |
|---|---|---|
| **Benchmark_Tax** | Benchmark tax for the calculation | Carbon charge |
| **Benchmark_Product** | Benchmark product for the calculation | Gasoline |
| **Tax_Rate_Biofuel** | Tax rate for the original biofuel product | 12 |
| **Tax_Rate_Benchmark** | Tax rate for the benchmark product | 20 |
| **Start_Date_Tax** | Start date of the gasoline carbon tax | 01-01-2012 |
| **Benchmark_Link** | Hyperlink(s) to the websites that provide information on the Benchmark-related fields (Benchmark_Tax, Benchmark_Product, Tax_Rate_Biofuel, Tax_Rate_Benchmark, Start_Date_Tax) | http://website.gov.1 |
| **Benchmark_Link_pdf** | Hyperlinks sometimes become inactive. To avoid losing the information that is displayed on the websites, each hyperlink listed in [Benchmark_Link] is saved as a pdf. The names of these pdf files are entered in this field. | Website.gov.1.pdf |

When the tax rate of the benchmark changes, this could imply that the value of the policy measure changes as well. In this case, a new data line is created.

## 4.33 Product original name and HS code

The fields [Product_Original_Name] and [Product_Original_HS] record the original product name and HS code as specified in the source document. These fields are not always filled in and could be a repetition in certain cases of the fields [Description] and [HS_Code].

There are two instances in which it is necessary that these fields are filled in, namely i) when the policy is a trade measure and the source document specifies a HS4 (or HS2) code, and ii) when the policy is a trade measure and the source document does not specify the HS code but only the commodity name. In these two cases, data lines are created for each HS6 code that belongs to the HS4 (or HS2) code or to the commodity name (see also section 3.3). In order to keep track of this manual creation of extra lines, it is imperative that the original commodity or HS code are recorded.

## 4.34 Type of change

The field [Type_Of_Change] records whether the policy measure has been introduced, decreased, eliminated, extended, or increased. If it is not possible to assign a type of change, then the entry will "n.a.", which means "not applicable". For example, when the value is descriptive, then the field [Type_Of_Change] will always be filled with "n.a.".

## 4.35 Original dataset

The field [Original_Dataset] indicates the organization and name of dataset from which the policy measure originates.

## 4.36 Policy ID

Each record in the database gets associated a unique ID, which is recorded in the field [Policy_ID].

## 4.37 CPL ID

The CPL ID stands for the Commodity-Policy-Location ID and is created to track a specific policy on a specific commodity in a specific location over time. The CPL ID is created for every unique combination of nine fields, which each relate either to a location specification, a commodity specification, or a policy specification. These nine fields are:

- Country_Name (location)
- Subnational_Name (location)
- CommodityDomain_Name (commodity)
- Commodity_ID (commodity)
- PolicyDomain_Name (policy)
- PolicyType_Name (policy)
- PolicyMeasure_Name (policy)
- Condition (policy)
- IndividualPolicy_Name (policy)

Lines in the database that have the same CPL ID have by definition the same entries for the nine variables listed above, but have different values for one or more of the other variables. For example, when a particular country lowers its tariff on a particular commodity, then a new line will be created in the database with the same CPL ID but with different dates and different values. The CPL ID is recorded in the field [CPL_ID]. Note that the number itself is only a code and has no value.

The CPL ID is a powerful concept as it allows users to track a specific policy on a specific commodity in a specific country over time. When the policy is trade-related, the CPL ID might have to be considered in conjunction with the commodity details. As mentioned above, each commodity related to a trade measure is identified by a HS version and this HS version changes over time. As a result, the same commodity might be associated with different Commodity IDs, which only differ in terms of HS version. In order to identify these situations and track these types of policies, Annex Table 6 and Annex Table 7 are helpful as they show the correspondence between HS2007 and HS2012.

## 4.38 Metadata ID

The metadata ID is created for every unique combination of eight fields:

- Country_Name
- Subnational_Name
- CommodityDomain_Name
- CommodityClass_Name
- PolicyDomain_Name
- PolicyType_Name
- PolicyMeasure_Name
- Condition_exists

The metadata ID is recorded in the field [Metadata_ID].

## 4.39 Single ID

The Single ID is used to identify the commodities that compose a specific shared group. More information about the Single ID can be found in section 3.2.8. The Single ID is recorded in the field [Single_ID].

## 4.40 Original HS code, HS version and HS suffix

The purpose of recording the original HS codes, versions and suffixes is explained in section 3.2.6. These variables are recorded in the fields: [Original_HS_Code], [Original_HS_Version] and [Original_HS_Suffix]. These fields should not be confused with the fields [Product_Original_Name] and [Product_Original_HS], which are described in section 4.33.

## 4.41 Additional fields with codes

Certain variables in the database are also represented by a code. This code was created for database organizational purposes but can also be used to search and filter the database. These additional fields are:

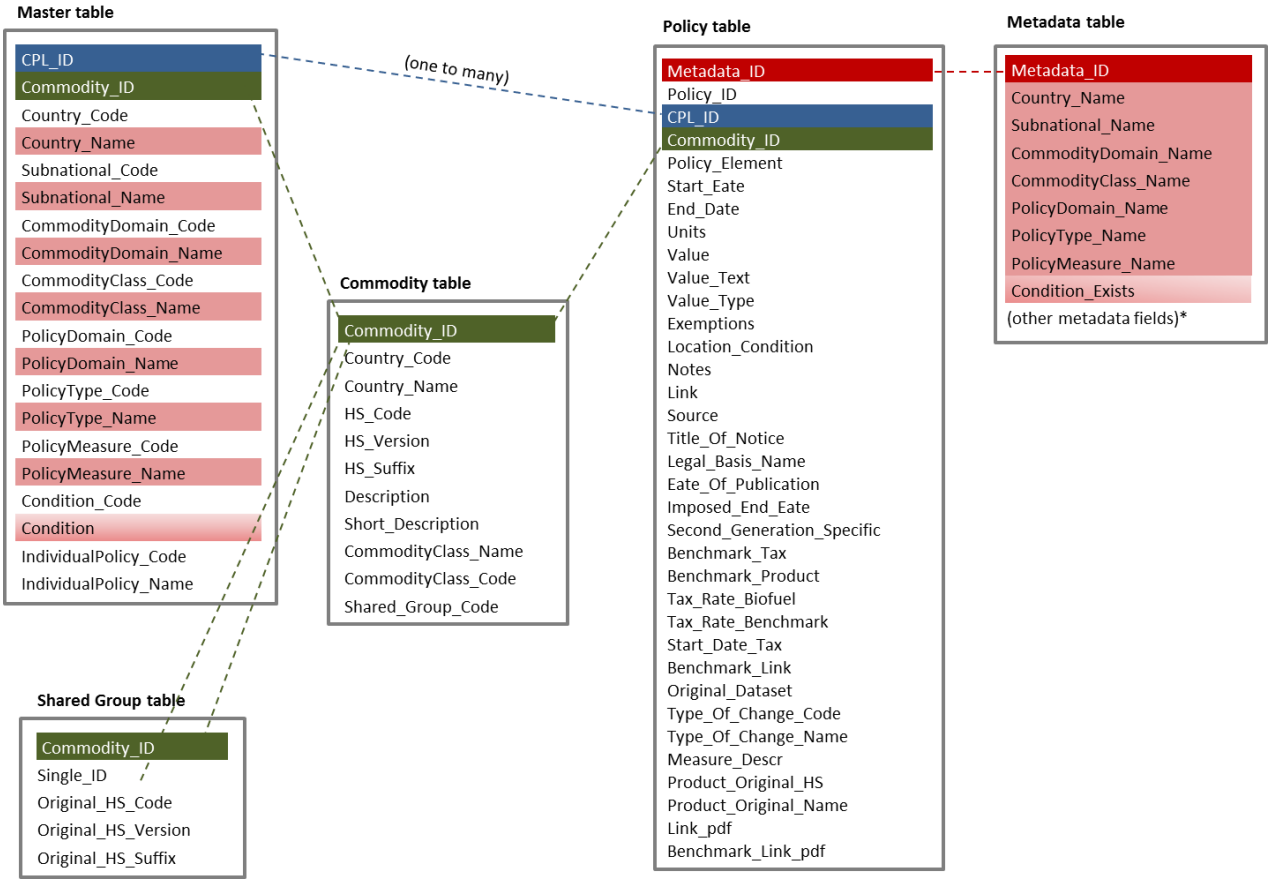
- Country_Code
- Subnational_Code
- CommodityDomain_Code
- PolicyDomain_Code
- PolicyType_Code
- PolicyMeasure_Code
- Condition_Code
- IndividualPolicy_Code
- CommodityClass_Code
- Type_Of_Change_Code
- Element_Code

The online application provides a document that lists all the codes that are used for each of the entries in these fields.

# 5 Structure of the AMIS Policy Database

In technical terms, the AMIS Policy Database is composed of five tables, which are linked to each other through one or more IDs. Figure 4 illustrates how the different tables are linked. In particular, the five tables are: master table, policy table, commodity table, shared group table and metadata table.

**Figure 4: Graphical representation of the structure of the AMIS Policy Database**




* The other fields in the metadata are not listed in the figure for representational purposes.

The **master table** contains all the information necessary to construct the CPL ID. Each line in the master table is associated with one unique CPL ID and as such the master table has as many lines as there are CPL IDs. As mentioned in section 4.37, the CPL ID stands for the Commodity-Policy-Location ID and is created to track a specific policy on a specific commodity in a specific location over time. The CPL ID is created for every unique combination of nine fields, which each relate either to a location specification, a commodity specification, or a policy specification. Except for the commodity ID, each of the fields that make up the CPL ID are associated with a field with codes, which are also contained in the master table. That is, the field [Country_Name] is associated with the field [Country_Code], the field [PolicyType_Name] is associated with the field [PolicyType_Code], etc. For example, the country name Argentina is associated with the country code 12. These codes can be downloaded from the online-application. In addition to these nine fields that identify each CPL ID and eight fields with their associated codes, the master table also contains the CPL ID, the commodity class names and the commodity class codes. The commodity ID links the master table to the commodity table, while the CPL ID links the master table to the policy table.

The **policy table** contains all the policy information and is linked to the master table with the CPL ID, where one line in the master table associated with a specific CPL ID is linked to one or more lines in the policy table for that particular CPL ID. In other words, the relationship between the master table and the policy table can be identified as one-to-many. Whereas the master table stores the information on the CPL ID and hence identifies which commodity-location-policy combination is tracked, the policy table provides the actual information for that specific commodity-location-policy combination and allows to trace changes over time.

To illustrate the relationship between the master and policy table, consider for example the CPL ID 1188, which relates to mandatory blending requirements for biodiesel in Indonesia. In particular, the nine fields that identify CPL ID 1188 are listed in Table 12 along with information on the other fields in the master table.

The actual information on this CPL ID 1188 is represented in the policy table, where information is given for the fields contained in the policy table as shown in Figure 4. Each time a change is made to the biodiesel mandate in Indonesia, a new line is created in the policy table. Table 13 presents an excerpt of the policy table for different mandates associated with different periods. The complete policy information for all the fields can be found in the actual AMIS Policy Database. This example clearly illustrates the one-to-many relationship between the master table and the policy table.

The **commodity table** contains all the fields of the ***Commodity List***, plus the [Country_Code] and [CommodityClass_Code]. Whereas the master table identifies the CPL IDs, the commodity table identifies the Commodity IDs. Hence each line of information in the commodity table is associated to one specific Commodity ID and the commodity table has as many lines as there are Commodity IDs. The commodity table is linked to the master table, policy table and shared group table through the Commodity ID.

The **shared group table** is a condensed version of the ***Shared Group List***. As mentioned in section 3.2.5, quotas and export subsidies can be shared among a group of commodities. In this case, we say the policy applies to a shared group and this group of commodities is identified by a name and code, as well as a Commodity ID. The shared group table identifies the composition of each shared group. It lists for each shared group its Commodity ID and then lists the Commodity IDs of the commodities that compose the shared group. To avoid confusion, the Commodity IDs of the commodities that compose the shared group are named Single ID, instead of Commodity ID. For example, the shared group EECQ089 is composed of two commodities. The Commodity ID of EECQ089 is 951, and the two commodities that make up EECQ089 have the Commodity IDs 733 and 734.

In the case of export subsidies and tariff quotas the shared groups were created using HS codes of versions HS1996 and HS2002. These older (original) HS codes, versions and suffixes are recorded in the fields: [Original_HS_Code], [Original_HS_Version] and [Original_HS_Suffix]. Table 14 illustrates how this information would be represented in the shared group table. Detailed information about these commodities can be found in the commodity table.

The **metadata table** contains all the information necessary to construct the metadata ID as well as metadata-specific fields. For representational purposes, the other fields in the metadata table are not shown in Figure 4.

A metadata ID is created for every unique combination of eight fields:

- Country_Name
- Subnational_Name
- CommodityDomain_Name

- CommodityClass_Name
- PolicyDomain_Name
- PolicyType_Name
- PolicyMeasure_Name
- Condition_exists

The first seven fields are also contained in the master table. The last field, [Condition_Exits] is in fact a Boolean representation of the field [Condition] of the master table. If there is a condition associated with a policy, then this condition will be spelled out in the field [Condition] in the master table. If there is no condition associated with a policy, then the entry for the field [Condition] in the master table will be "n.a". In the metadata table, on the other hand, the field [Condition_Exists] only has two possible entries: yes or no.

Note that there is an overlap in fields between the master table and the metadata table. To indicate these overlapping fields, they are highlighted in light red in Figure 4. The last field [Condition_Exists] in the metadata is partially shaded to indicate that it is not exactly the same as the field [Condition] in the master table.

When new information is added to the AMIS Policy Database, there are two possible situations:

1- The CPL ID already exists. In this case information is only added to the policy table, i.e. a new data line is created with a new policy ID.
2- The CPL ID does not yet exist. In this case a CPL ID is first created in the master table and then the associated policy information is recorded in the policy table. In addition, if necessary, commodity information is recorded in the commodity table and shared group information is recorded in the shared group table. Depending on the type of information, information might be added to the metadata.

When downloading the AMIS Policy Database using the online application, the information will be represented slightly different. In particular, information from the master table and policy table are merged.

**Table 12 Master table entries for selected fields for CPL ID 1188**

| CPL_ID | Commodity_ID | Country_Name | Country_Code | Subnational_Name | Subnational_Code | Commodity Domain_Name | Commodity Domain_Code | Policy Domain_Name | Policy Domain_Code | Policy Type_Name | Policy Type_Code | Policy Measure_Name | Policy Measure_Code | Condition | Condition_Code | Individual Policy_Name | Individual Policy_Code | Commodity Class_Name | Commodity Class_Code |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1188 | 1101 | Indonesia | 116 | n.a. | 99 | Biofuels | 2 | Domestic | 2 | Biofuel targets | 8 | Mandatory blending requirements | 35 | n.a. | 105 | n.a. | 999 | Biodiesel | 6 |

**Table 13 Excerpt from Policy table for CPL ID 1188**

| CPL ID | Start_Date | End_Date | Units | Value | … (other fields) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1188 | 01-01-2010 | 31-12-2013 | % | 3 | |
| 1188 | 01-01-2014 | 31-03-2015 | % | 10 | |
| 1188 | 01-04-2015 | 31-12-2015 | % | 15 | |
| 1188 | 01-01-2016 | 31-12-2019 | % | 20 | |
| 1188 | 01-01-2020 | | % | 25 | |

**Table 14 Shared group table entries for Commodity ID 951 (Shared Group Code: EECQ089)**

| Commodity_ID | ID_single | Original_HS_Version | Original_HS_Code | Original_HS_Suffix |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 951 | 733 | HS2002 | 10019099 | 1 |
| 951 | 734 | HS2002 | 10019099 | 2 |

# 6 Integration of OECD and WTO datasets into the AMIS Policy Database

The original AMIS Policy Database was constructed by merging several datasets and harmonizing the resulting database. This section describes in detail how the OECD Producer Support Estimate/Consumer Support Estimate (PSE/CSE) dataset and the WTO datasets were transformed in order to be integrated into the AMIS Policy Database. The original OECD biofuels and export restrictions datasets have been completely reworked and as a result it is no longer possible to compare these original datasets with the information in the AMIS Policy Database. For this reason, the integration of the OECD biofuels and export restrictions datasets is not described in this document. This section does, however, explain which sources are used to document biofuel policies and export restrictions.

## 6.1 Integration of the OECD PSE/CSE dataset

As mentioned in the PSE manual (OECD, 2010), the OECD indicators of agricultural support "… were developed in order to monitor and evaluate developments in agricultural policy, to establish a common base for policy dialogue among countries, and to provide economic data to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of policies."

The agricultural support indicators developed at OECD reflect the annual monetary value of gross transfers to agriculture from consumers and taxpayers, arising from governments' policies that support agriculture, regardless of their objectives and their economic impacts. The agricultural support data and indicators are estimated and published once a year by the OECD and can be downloaded from:
http://www.oecd.org/tad/agriculturalpolicies/producerandconsumersupportestimatesdatabase.htm

It is beyond the scope of this document to describe the different variables that are reported in the OECD PSE/CSE dataset and to explain how they are estimated. This information can be found in the PSE manual (OECD, 2010). Instead, this section explains which variables have been selected from the OECD PSE/CSE dataset and how they were integrated into the AMIS Policy Database.

### *6.1.1 Selection of indicators*

The indicators of agricultural support can be regarded from several perspectives:

- **Intended recipient of the transfer**: There are 3 recipients (economic groups) of agricultural support transfers, namely producers individually (PSE), producers collectively as general services to agriculture (GSSE), or consumers individually (CSE)[16]. In the AMIS Policy Database, only policy measures resulting in support transfers to producers individually (PSE) or consumers individually (CSE) are included.
- **Unit of measurement**: Some indicators are expressed in monetary terms while others are expressed as percentages or ratios. The monetary indicators are calculated in USD, EUR and national currencies. The AMIS Policy Database includes monetary indicators calculated in USD and relative indicators.
- **Type of aggregation**: The indicators can be distinguished according to the type of aggregation at which they can be derived: across commodities or geographically. While all the indicators can be calculated at the national and multi-country level, some can also be calculated for individual commodities or for groups of commodities. Regarding the geographical aggregation, the AMIS Policy Database considers information at the country level and for the EU. Regarding the commodity basis,

[16] The word "consumer" is understood as a first-stage buyer of agricultural commodities (OECD, 2010)

the AMIS Policy Database only considers measures that deliver support to single commodities and specifically to one of the four AMIS commodities (wheat, maize, rice and soybeans).

The AMIS Policy Database hence only includes those PSE and CSE indicators where the payment is based on a single commodity. This single commodity should be one of the four AMIS commodities. It considers both indicators expressed in percentages and monetary terms, but for the monetary indicators only selects those calculated in USD.

The **Producer Support Estimate (PSE)** is defined as the annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers, measured at the farm-gate level, arising from policy measures that support agriculture, regardless of their nature, objectives or impacts on farm production or income (OECD, 2010). There are several PSE categories and sub-categories. Table 15 lists only those PSE categories and sub-categories that are included in the AMIS Policy Database, their abbreviations, their unit of measurement as well as the data source.

**Table 15 PSE categories and sub-categories that are included in the AMIS Policy Database**

| Abbreviation | PSE category or sub-category | Unit | Data source |
|---|---|---|---|
| **MPS** | A1. Market Price Support | Monetary | PSE Browser |
| **PO** | A2. Payments based on output | Monetary | PSE Browser |
| **PIV** | B1. Variable input use | Monetary | PSE Browser |
| **PIF** | B2. Fixed capital formation | Monetary | PSE Browser |
| **PIS** | B3. On-farm services | Monetary | PSE Browser |
| **PC** | C. Payments based on current A/An/R/I, production required[1] | Monetary | PSE Browser |
| **PSCTP** | % Producer Single Commodity Transfer (% PSCT) | % (ratio) | Ref.xls |
| **PNPC** | % Producer Nominal Protection Coefficient (% NPC) | % (ratio) | Ref.xls |

Source: Adapted from OECD (2010).
[1]: The abbreviations represent: A – Area; An – Animal numbers; R – Receipts; and I – Income. Note that for PC, only those payments where eligibility is based on Area (A) are considered in the AMIS Policy Database.

The **Consumer Support Estimate (CSE)** is defined as the annual monetary value of gross transfers from (to) consumers of agricultural commodities, measured at the farm gate level, arising from policy measures that support agriculture, regardless of their nature, objectives or impacts on consumption of farm products. It includes price transfers from consumers, which is the inverse value of Market Price Support, adjusted to apply to quantities consumed (rather than quantities produced). Other policies classified in the CSE are budgetary transfers to first-stage consumers to compensate for their contribution to market price support, as well as consumption subsidies based on the disposal of intervention stocks (OECD, 2010). Table 16 lists only those CSE categories that are included in the AMIS Policy Database, their abbreviations, their unit of measurement as well as the data source.

**Table 16 CSE categories that are included in the AMIS Policy Database**

| Abbreviation | CSE categories | Unit | Data source |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TPC** | O. Transfers to producers from consumers (-) | Monetary | Ref.xls |
| **OTC** | P. Other transfers from consumers (-) | Monetary | Ref.xls |
| **TCTC** | Q.1.Commodity specific transfers to consumers from taxpayers | Monetary | TCT Browser |
| **CSCT** | XIII. Consumer Single Commodity Transfers (CSCT) | Monetary | Ref.xls |
| **CNPC** | XIV. Consumer NPC | % (ratio) | Ref.xls |

There are three **data sources** for the PSE and CSE data:

- **PSE browser**: The 'Producer Support Estimate (PSE) browser' is published by the OECD once a year and can be downloaded from the link mentioned above. The PSE Browser compiles information at individual commodity, individual policy and national (aggregate) level. However, the PSE Browser does not contain the relative support indicators (% indicators) of the PSE, i.e. the %PSCT and NPC, nor the information needed to calculate them, e.g. the value of gross farm receipts. This information comes from the Ref.xls file.
- **TCT browser**: The 'Transfers to Consumers from Taxpayers (TCT) browser' is published by the OECD once a year and can be downloaded from the link mentioned above. The TCT Browser compiles information on the transfers to consumers from taxpayers at individual commodity, individual policy and national (aggregate) level. However, the TCT Browser does not contain all CSE categories nor the information needed to calculate them. This information comes from the Ref.xls file.
- **Ref.xls**: The 'Ref.xls' file is an OECD internal spreadsheet used for the production of the 'PSE browser' and the 'TCT browser'. In this file information is recorded at individual commodity and national (aggregate) level but not at the individual policy level.

The PSE/CSE indicators are not calculated for all 28 AMIS participants (i.e. 27 countries plus the EU). The PSE browser provides information for 14 individual countries and the EU. The TCT browser provides information for 8 countries and the EU. The Ref.xls file covers 7 countries and the EU. The coverage of the different data sources is represented in Table 17.

**Table 17 Country coverage of the different PSE/CSE data sources**

| Country | PSE Browser | TCT Browser | Ref.xls |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Australia** | x | x | x |
| **Brazil** | x | x | |
| **Canada** | x | x | x |
| **China** | x | | |
| **European Union** | x | x | x |
| **Indonesia** | x | x | |
| **Japan** | x | | x |

| Country | PSE Browser | TCT Browser | Ref.xls |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Mexico** | x | x | x |
| **Korea** | x | x | x |
| **Russian Federation** | x | x | |
| **Turkey** | x | | x |
| **United States of America** | x | x | x |
| **Kazakhstan** | x | | |
| **South Africa** | x | | |
| **Ukraine** | x | | |

### *6.1.2 Concordance between the AMIS Policy Database and the PSE/CSE dataset*

In order to integrate the information from the PSE/CSE dataset into the AMIS Policy Database, fields in the former database were renamed and harmonized with the fields in the latter database. This section first describes how commodities were integrated and then explains how the other variables were converted.

The **commodities** in the PSE/CSE dataset that are included in the AMIS Policy Database are listed in Table 18. This table also indicates how these commodities are called in the PSE/CSE dataset and how they are represented in the Commodity List.

**Table 18 Commodity concordance between PSE/CSE dataset and AMIS Policy Database**

| AMIS Policy Database – Commodity List | | | PSE/CSE dataset |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***CommodityClass_Name*** | ***Description*** | ***Short_Description*** | ***Commodity, detailed list*** |
| Rice | Rice | Rice | I. RI - Rice |
| Soybeans | Soybeans | Soybeans | I. SB - Soybeans |
| Wheat | Wheat | Wheat | I. (WT) - WT - Wheat |
| Maize | Maize | Maize | I. MA - Maize |
| Wheat | Durum wheat | Durum wheat | I. (WT) - DW - Durum wheat |
| Wheat | Common wheat | Common wheat | I. (WT) - CW - Common wheat |

Table 19 shows which variables in the PSE, TCT browser and Ref.xls data sources correspond to specific variables in the AMIS Policy Database. This table does not list all the fields in the AMIS Policy Database; it only shows those fields related to the PSE/CSE dataset that have entries in the AMIS Policy Database. For example, the field [Shared_Group_Code] is not relevant for the PSE/CSE dataset and is hence not listed in this table as it will remain empty for any variables related to agricultural domestic support. In certain instances, no equivalent variable was available in the PSE/CSE dataset and a new entry was created. This is indicated by the word "NEW". A more detailed explanation of how each of these fields were reclassified and harmonized is given below the table.

**Table 19 Field concordances between the PSE/CSE dataset and AMIS Policy Database**

| AMIS Policy Database | PSE Browser | TCT Browser | Ref.xls |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Country_Name** | Country | Country | country_ |
| **Subnational_Name** | NEW: 'n.a.' | | |
| **CommodityDomain_Name** | NEW: 'Agricultural' | | |
| **PolicyDomain_Name** | NEW: 'Domestic' | | |
| **PolicyType_Name** | NEW: see Table 20 | | |
| **PolicyMeasure_Name** | Payment Categories, detailed | Transfers to consumers from taxpayers, for commodities | code_variable |
| **Condition** | • Label: Current Commodity Production<br>• Label: Payment Rates<br>• Label: Input Constraints<br>• Label: Payment Eligibility based on A/An/R/I<br>• Label: Payment Eligibility based on Commodity | - | - |
| **IndividualPolicy_Name** | Individual Policies | Individual Policies | - |
| **Policy_Element** | NEW: 'n.a.' | | |
| **Exemptions** | Label: Production Exceptions | - | - |
| **CommodityClass_Name** | Commodity, standard PSE | Commodity, standard PSE | code_product |
| **Commodity_Description** | Commodity, detailed list | Commodity, detailed list | code_product |
| **Units** | NEW: 'million USD' | NEW: 'million USD' | currency |
| **Value** | (yearly data) | | |
| **Value_Type** | NEW:'Estimated' | | |
| **Start_Date** | NEW | | |
| **End_Date** | NEW | | |
| **Date_Of_Publication** | NEW | | |
| **Link** | NEW: ' http://www.oecd.org/tad/agricultural-policies/producerandconsumersupportestimatesdatabase.htm' | | |
| **Title_Of_Notice** | NEW:'n.a.' | | |
| **Legal_Basis_Name** | NEW:'n.a.' | | |
| **Source** | NEW: 'OECD' | | |
| **Notes** | NEW | | |
| **Original_Dataset** | NEW: 'OECD PSE/CSE' | | |
| **Type_Of_Change_Name** | NEW | | |

**Country_Name**: Some of the country names in the PSE/CSE datasets differ from the ones in the AMIS Policy Database. They have been harmonized accordingly.

**Subnational_Name**: Data in the PSE/CSE datasets are not compiled for the sub-national level, although the field 'Label: Source' in the PSE dataset provides information about the source of the payment (e.g. national, sub-national, EU). This information has been included in the field 'Notes'. The field [Subnational_Name] has been filled with 'n.a.' for all PSE/CSE data.

**CommodityDomain_Name**: This field was not available in the original PSE/CSE datasets. It has been filled with 'Agricultural' for all PSE/CSE data.

**PolicyDomain_Name**: This field was not available in the original PSE/CSE datasets. It has been filled with 'Domestic' for all PSE/CSE data. Note that even though some of the indicators in the PSE/CSE datasets are a result of trade policies (e.g. market price support calculates the gap between domestic market prices and border prices), all of the policies coming from the PSE/CSE datasets have been classified in the domestic policy domain.

**PolicyType_Name**: This field was not available in the original PSE/CSE datasets. Several new entries have been created in the database in order to classify policy measures from the PSE/CSE datasets. These are listed in Table 20.

**PolicyMeasure_Name**: entries for this field were collected from the PSE/CSE datasets and the names of certain policy measures have been changed slightly. Table 20 indicates for each policy measure under which policy type it is categorizes and describes the new name in the AMIS Policy Database.

**Table 20 Policy type and policy measure concordances between the PSE/CSE dataset and AMIS Policy Database**

| **AMIS Policy Database** | | **PSE/CSE datasets** |
|---|---|---|
| ***PolicyType_Name*** | ***PolicyMeasure_Name*** | |
| Direct payments | Area payments | PC - Payments based on current A/An/R/I, production required (label: area payments) |
| Direct payments | Consumer Single Commodity Transfers (CSCT) | CSCT |
| Direct payments | Transfers to consumers from taxpayers, for commodities (TCTC) | TCTC - Transfers to consumers from taxpayers, for commodities |
| Input support | Fixed capital formation (PIF) | PIF - Fixed capital formation |
| Input support | Variable input use (PIV) | PIV - Variable input use |
| Market transfers | Market price support (MPS) | MPS - Market price support |
| Market transfers | Other transfers from consumers(-) (OTC) | OTC |
| Market transfers | Transfers to producers from consumers(-) (TPC) | TPC |
| Production measures | Output-based payments | PO - Payments based on output |
| Relative indicators | % Producer Single Commodity Transfers | PSCTP |

| AMIS Policy Database | | PSE/CSE datasets |
|---|---|---|
| | (%PSCT) | |
| Relative indicators | Consumer Nominal Protection Coefficient (Consumer NPC) | CNPC |
| Relative indicators | Producer Nominal Protection Coefficient (Producer NPC) | PNPC |

**Condition**: Several conditions are recorded for the PSE data in the fields that start with 'Label:' (see Table 21). No conditions are recorded for the CSE data. When integrating the information in the fields that start with 'Label:' in the field [Condition] in the AMIS Policy Database, the general rule was to concatenate all information in these fields and separate the different entries with a ";". However, when the information in the Label field did not indicate a specific condition, then this information was omitted. That is, when the entry was "Not Applicable", then this was not mentioned in [Condition]. Likewise, when the entry indicated that there was no condition, e.g. 'Input constraints without', then this information was omitted.

**Table 21 Label fields and descriptions in the PSE dataset**

| Label | Possible entries |
|---|---|
| Label: Current Commodity Production | Current commodity production output no limit |
| | Current commodity production output limits |
| | Not Applicable |
| Label: Payment Rates | Payment rates variable |
| | Payment rates fixed |
| | Not Applicable |
| Label: Input Constraints | Not Applicable |
| | Input constraints without |
| | Input constraints with (mandatory) |
| | Input constraints with (voluntary)/Environmental |
| | Input constraints with (voluntary)/Other |
| | Input constraints with (voluntary)/Animal Welfare |
| Label: Payment Eligibility based on AAnRI | Not Applicable |
| | Payment eligibility based on of income |
| | Payment eligibility based on of receipts |
| | Payment eligibility based on of area |
| | Payment eligibility based on of animal |
| Label: Payment Eligibility based on Commodity | Payment eligibility based on commodity(ies) single |
| | Payment eligibility based on commodity(ies) all |

| Label | Possible entries |
|---|---|
| | Not Applicable |
| | Payment eligibility based on commodity(ies) group |
| Label: Production Exceptions | Not Applicable |
| | Production exceptions without |
| | Production exceptions with |
| Label: Source | Not Applicable |
| | Payment source nat'l |
| | Payment source sub nat'l |
| | Payment source EU |

**IndividualPolicy_Name**: This field contains the country-specific implemented policy instrument, except for the MPS measures, where the individual measures are not recorded but the result of the calculation is reported (i.e. 'MPS' followed by the commodity name, e.g. "MPS rice").

**Policy_Element**: This field was not available in the original PSE/CSE datasets. It has been filled with 'n.a.' for all PSE/CSE data.

**Exemptions**: For PSE data, information collected in the field [Label: Production Exceptions] is integrated in the field 'Exemptions'.

**Units**: The monetary indicators are available in USD, EUR and national currencies. The AMIS Policy Database expresses the monetary indicators in million USD. The relative indicators are expressed in percentage.

**Value**: Numerical value as estimated by the OECD. The value can be 'zero' when no support is provided.

**Value_Type**: This field was not available in the original PSE/CSE datasets. It has been filled with 'Estimated' for all PSE/CSE data.

**Start_Date**: PSE/CSE data are estimated for the calendar year. Start_Date is set to be the 1rst of January of the concerning year.

**End_Date**: PSE/CSE data are estimated for the calendar year. End_Date is set to be the 31rst of December of the concerning year.

**Date_Of_Publication**: Date of official release of the PSE/CSE data.

**Link**: This field was not available in the original PSE/CSE datasets. It has been filled with 'http://www.oecd.org/tad/agricultural-policies/producerandconsumersupportestimatesdatabase.htm' for all PSE/CSE data.

**Title_Of_Notice**: This field was not available in the original PSE/CSE datasets. It has been filled with 'n.a.' for all PSE/CSE data.

**Legal_Basis_Name**: This field was not available in the original PSE/CSE datasets. It has been filled with 'n.a.' for all PSE/CSE data.

**Source**: This field was not available in the original PSE/CSE datasets. It has been filled with 'OECD' for all PSE/CSE data.

**Notes**: This field collects the payment source and any additional information not included in other fields.

**Original_Dataset**: This field was not available in the original PSE/CSE datasets. It has been filled with 'OECD PSE/CSE' for all PSE/CSE data.

**Type_Of_Change_Name**: This field was not available in the original PSE/CSE datasets. It has been filled with the relevant entries as described in section 4.34.

## 6.2 Integration of the WTO datasets

At this point, the WTO datasets have not been physically incorporated in the AMIS Policy Database. Once the WTO datasets are integrated, this section will describe in detail how the fields in each WTO dataset are converted and harmonized in order to integrate them in the AMIS Policy Database.

## 6.3 Integration of the OECD datasets on biofuel policies and export restrictions

Two existing OECD datasets were used as a basis to document biofuel policies and export restrictions:

- The **biofuel policies** originate from the Fertiliser and Biofuels Support Policies Database, which can be accessed online at www.oecd.org/tad/agricultural-policies/support-policies-fertilisers-biofuels.htm.
- The **export restrictions** were downloaded from the Inventory of restrictions on exports of raw materials, which can be accessed online at http://qdd.oecd.org/subject.aspx?subject=8F4CFFA0-3A25-43F2-A778-E8FEE81D89E2.

Policy information for the AMIS countries and commodities was extracted from these datasets and was converted in such a way that it is no longer possible to connect those two datasets to the AMIS Policy Database. Furthermore, additional information was collected for existing policies and updated information was added.

Even though there is no longer a direct link between the two datasets and the AMIS Policy Database, it is interesting to consult these datasets since their country and product coverage is larger than the AMIS Policy Database. Also, the methodological notes provide useful insights into the data classification and collection process. The policy definitions in this document, for example, are adapted from the definitions in the methodological notes of those two datasets.

Updated information on biofuel policies and export restrictions will not be obtained from the two abovementioned datasets, since they have not been updated beyond 2012. Instead updated information has been collected and will be collected from different types of sources. In particular, official government websites (official legislation websites or ministry websites) are considered to be the primary sources of information. That is, these are the types of sources that are the preferred source to be reported in the database. However, it can sometimes be challenging to find relevant policy measures and policy changes on these websites. In these cases, secondary and tertiary sources are used. Secondary sources are reports by international organizations and tertiary sources are news articles. Secondary sources are used in the

database only if no primary source could be found. Only in exceptional cases are tertiary sources (news articles) used as the source.

## 6.4 Indicating cells without information

Cells without information are indicated in one of two ways:

- **They are filled with "n.a."**. As mentioned in the list of abbreviations, "n.a." stands for "Not applicable". "n.a." is entered when it is important to indicate that the information in this field is not relevant for or does apply to that particular policy. For example, in the field [Condition] "n.a." means that no conditions apply for this policy. For example, for export taxes, the field [Policy_Element] is filled with "n.a." to indicate that policy element is a characteristic that does not apply to export taxes.
- **They are left blank**. In this case, no information was found or the information was not applicable. Note thus that "n.a." is only indicated when it is considered relevant to report this.

For certain fields, no information is always indicated with "n.a." because of data management purposes. These fields are:

- Subnational_Name
- Condition
- IndividualPolicy_Name
- Policy_Element
- Type_Of_Change

For all other fields, when there is no information, this can be indicated by leaving the cell blank, or by filling the cell with "n.a.", when it is considered relevant to indicate that this field is not relevant for a specific policy. Consider for example the field [Title_Of_Notice]. If no title of notice is found for a specific export tax, then this field is left blank. However, for export subsidies this field is filled with "n.a." by default because it is important to indicate that this field is not relevant for export subsidies.

# 7 Bibliography

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OECD (2013b) Methodological Note to the Inventory of Restrictions on Exports of Raw Materials. Available at http://www.oecd.org/tad/ntm/oecd_tad_methodologyinventoryexportrestrictionsrawmaterials.pdf

WTO (2015) Online WTO Glossary of terms. Available at http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/glossary_e/glossary_e.htm

# 8 Annex

**Annex Table 1 Abbreviations used in the document**

| Abbreviations | Full Name |
|---|---|
| AMIS | Agricultural Market Information System |
| CSCT | Consumer Single Commodity Transfers |
| CSE | Consumer Support Estimate |
| EU | European Union |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| GSSE | General Services Support Estimate |
| HS | The World Customs Organization's Harmonized System |
| IG | Information Group |
| IOs | International Organizations |
| MFN | Most Favoured Nation |
| MPS | Market price support |
| n.a. | Not applicable |
| NPC | Nominal Protection Coefficient |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development |
| OTC | Other transfers from consumers |
| PIF | Fixed capital formation |
| PIV | Variable input use |
| PSCT | Producer Single Commodity Transfers |
| PSE | Product Support Estimate |
| TCTC | Transfers to consumers from taxpayers, for commodities |
| TPC | Transfers to producers from consumers |
| WTO | World Trade Organization |

**Annex Table 2 Abbreviations used in the database for Units**

| Abbreviations | Full name |
|---|---|
| **#** | Number |
| **$** | US dollar |
| **%** | Percent |
| **ARS** | Argentine peso |
| **AUD** | Australian dollar |
| **BRL** | Brazilian real |
| **CAD** | Canadian dollar |
| **CNY** | Chinese yuan |
| **EGP** | Egyptian pound |
| **EUR** | Euro |
| **GBP** | Pound sterling |
| **IDR** | Indonesian rupiah |
| **JPY** | Japanese yen |
| **mln liters** | Million litres |
| **PHP** | Philippine peso |
| **RUB** | Russian ruble |
| **THB** | Thai baht |
| **UAH** | Ukranian hryvnia |
| **USD** | United States dollar |
| **VND** | Vietnamese dong |
| **ZAR** | South African rand |

**Annex Table 3 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. |
| 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. |

| Policy measure | Definition |
|---|---|
| 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 tax concessions | Concessions in corporate taxes (other than VAT) for biofuel producers, blenders or distributors (e.g., tax exemptions or reductions, tax credits, etc.). |
| Licensing requirement - export | Non-automatic export licensing: 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 term 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 term equivalent to licensing: import right. |
| 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. |

| Policy measure | Definition |
|---|---|
| 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. |
| 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 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. |
| 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. |

| Policy measure | Definition |
|---|---|
| Social contribution concessions | Reduction or exemption in the applied social contributions (social security) for biofuels compared to fossil fuels. |
| Production limits | 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. |

Sources: Definitions of exports restrictions adapted from "OECD (2013b); Definition of export subsidies and import measures adapted from WTO (2015); Definitions of biofuels domestic policies adapted from OECD (2013a).

**Annex Table 4 Excerpt of the *Commodity List***

| Commodity ID | Country Name | HS Code | HS version | HS suffix | Description | Short Description | Commodity Class Name | Shared Group Code |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 100110 | HS2007 | | Wheat and meslin. - Durum wheat. | (-) Durum wheat | Wheat | |
| 62 | | 190410 | HS2007 | | Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products (for example, corn flakes); cereals (other than maize (corn)) in grain form or in the form of flakes or other worked grains (except flour, groats and meal), pre-cooked, or otherwise prepared, not elsewhere specified or included. - Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products. | (-) Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products | Maize + Rice + Wheat | |
| 89 | Argentina | 10011010 | HS2007 | | Wheat and meslin. - Durum wheat. -- Para siembra. | (-) Durum wheat. Para siembra | Wheat | |
| 86 | | | | | Rice | Rice | Rice | |
| 487 | Canada | | | | Biodiesel, B100. Oxygenated ester- or ether-based fuel derived from vegetable oils or animal fats | Biodiesel, B100 | Biodiesel | |
| 1113 | Japan | 100199000 | HS2012 | 1 | Wheat and meslin. - Other : -- Other. --- Meslin. | (-) Meslin | Wheat | |
| 1114 | Japan | 100199000 | HS2012 | 2 | Wheat and meslin. - Other : -- Other. --- For feeding purposes. | Wheat and meslin (-) for feeding | Wheat | |
| 1115 | Japan | 100199000 | HS2012 | 3 | Wheat and meslin. - Other : -- Other. --- Other. | Wheat and meslin (-) | Wheat | |
| 489 | Canada | | | | Coarse grains | Coarse grains | Maize + Rice + Wheat | CANX002 |
| 953 | European Union | | | | Quality wheat | Quality wheat | Wheat | EECQ079 |

**Annex Table 5 Excerpt of the *Shared Group List***

| Commodity ID | Country Name | Shared Group Code | Shared Group Name | Single ID | HS code | HS version | HS suffix | Description | Original HS Code | Original HS Version | Original HS Suffix |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 953 | European Union | EECQ079 | Quality wheat | 729 | 10011100 | HS2012 | | Wheat and meslin. - Durum wheat : -- Seed. | 10011000 | HS2002 | 1 |
| 953 | European Union | EECQ079 | Quality wheat | 730 | 10011900 | HS2012 | | Wheat and meslin. - Durum wheat : -- Other. | 10011000 | HS2002 | 2 |
| 953 | European Union | EECQ079 | Quality wheat | 733 | 10019190 | HS2012 | | Wheat and meslin. - Other : -- Seed. --- Other. | 10019099 | HS2002 | 1 |
| 953 | European Union | EECQ079 | Quality wheat | 734 | 10019900 | HS2012 | | Wheat and meslin. - Other : -- Other. | 10019099 | HS2002 | 2 |
| 2166 | United States of America | USAX003 | Rice | 2078 | 10062020 | HS2012 | | Rice. - Husked (brown) rice. -- Basmati rice. | 10062020 | HS2002 | |
| 2166 | United States of America | USAX003 | Rice | 2079 | 10062040 | HS2012 | | Rice. - Husked (brown) rice. -- Other. | 10062040 | HS2002 | |
| 2166 | United States of America | USAX003 | Rice | 2080 | 10063010 | HS2012 | | Rice. - Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed. -- Parboiled. | 10063010 | HS2002 | |
| 2166 | United States of America | USAX003 | Rice | 2081 | 10063090 | HS2012 | | Rice. - Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed. -- Other. | 10063090 | HS2002 | |
| 169 | Argentina | ARGR001 | Wheat | 90 | 10011090 | HS2007 | | Wheat and meslin. - Durum wheat. -- No suministrada. | | | |
| 169 | Argentina | ARGR001 | Wheat | 91 | 10019000 | HS2007 | | Wheat and meslin. - Other | | | |

**Annex Table 6 AMIS agricultural commodities: HS4 and HS6 codes for versions HS2007 and HS2012**

| HS2012 | Description | HS2007 | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1001 | Wheat and meslin. | 1001 | Wheat and meslin. |
| 100111 | - Durum wheat : -- Seed | 100110 | - Durum wheat |
| 100119 | - Durum wheat : -- Other | | |
| 100191 | - Other : -- Seed | 100190 | - Other |
| 100199 | - Other : -- Other | | |
| 1005 | Maize (corn). | 1005 | Maize (corn). |
| 100510 | - Seed | 100510 | - Seed |
| 100590 | - Other | 100590 | - Other |
| 1006 | Rice. | 1006 | Rice. |
| 100610 | - Rice in the husk (paddy or rough) | 100610 | - Rice in the husk (paddy or rough) |
| 100620 | - Husked (brown) rice | 100620 | - Husked (brown) rice |
| 100630 | - Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed | 100630 | - Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed |
| 100640 | - Broken rice | 100640 | - Broken rice |
| 1101 | Wheat or meslin flour. | 1101 | Wheat or meslin flour. |
| 110100 | Wheat or meslin flour. | 110100 | Wheat or meslin flour. |
| 1102 | Cereal flours other than of wheat or meslin. | 1102 | Cereal flours other than of wheat or meslin. |
| 110220 | - Maize (corn) flour | 110220 | - Maize (corn) flour |
| 110290 | - Other | 110290 | - Other |
| 1103 | Cereal groats, meal and pellets. | 1103 | Cereal groats, meal and pellets. |
| 110311 | - Groats and meal : -- Of wheat | 110311 | - Groats and meal : -- Of wheat |
| 110313 | - Groats and meal : -- Of maize (corn) | 110313 | - Groats and meal : -- Of maize (corn) |
| 110319 | - Groats and meal : -- Of other cereals | 110319 | - Groats and meal : -- Of other cereals |

| HS2012 | Description | HS2007 | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1104 | Cereal grains otherwise worked (for example, hulled, rolled, flaked, pearled, sliced or kibbled), except rice of heading 10.06; germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground. | 1104 | Cereal grains otherwise worked (for example, hulled, rolled, flaked, pearled, sliced or kibbled), except rice of heading 10.06; germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground. |
| 110419 | - Rolled or flaked grains: -- Of other cereals. | 110419 | - Rolled or flaked grains: -- Of other cereals. |
| 110423 | - Other worked grains (for example, hulled, pearled, sliced or kibbled): -- Of maize (corn) | 110423 | - Other worked grains (for example, hulled, pearled, sliced or kibbled) : -- Of maize (corn) |
| 110429 | - Other worked grains (for example, hulled, pearled, sliced or kibbled): -- Of other cereals. | 110429 | - Other worked grains (for example, hulled, pearled, sliced or kibbled): -- Of other cereals. |
| 110430 | - Germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground. | 110430 | - Germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground. |
| 1108 | Starches; inulin. | 1108 | Starches; inulin. |
| 110811 | - Starches : -- Wheat starch | 110811 | - Starches : -- Wheat starch |
| 110812 | - Starches : -- Maize (corn) starch | 110812 | - Starches : -- Maize (corn) starch |
| 110819 | - Starches : -- Other starches | 110819 | - Starches : -- Other starches |
| 1109 | Wheat gluten, whether or not dried. | 1109 | Wheat gluten, whether or not dried. |
| 110900 | Wheat gluten, whether or not dried. | 110900 | Wheat gluten, whether or not dried. |
| 1201 | Soya beans, whether or not broken. | 1201 | Soya beans, whether or not broken. |
| 120110 | - Seed | 120100 | Soya beans, whether or not broken. |
| 120190 | - Other | | |
| 1208 | Flours and meals of oil seeds or oleaginous fruits, other than those of mustard. | 1208 | Flours and meals of oil seeds or oleaginous fruits, other than those of mustard. |
| 120810 | - Of soya beans | 120810 | - Of soya beans |
| 1507 | Soya-bean oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified. | 1507 | Soya-bean oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified. |
| 150710 | - Crude oil, whether or not degummed | 150710 | - Crude oil, whether or not degummed |
| 150790 | - Other | 150790 | - Other |
| 1515 | Other fixed vegetable fats and oils (including jojoba oil) and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified. | 1515 | Other fixed vegetable fats and oils (including jojoba oil) and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified. |

| HS2012 | Description | HS2007 | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 151521 | - Maize (corn) oil and its fractions : -- Crude oil | 151521 | - Maize (corn) oil and its fractions : -- Crude oil |
| 151529 | - Maize (corn) oil and its fractions : -- Other | 151529 | - Maize (corn) oil and its fractions : -- Other |
| 151590 | - Other | 151590 | - Other |
| 1904 | Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products; cereals (other than maize (corn)) in grain form or in the form of flakes or other worked grains (except flour, groats and meal), pre-cooked, or otherwise prepared, not elsewhere specified or included. | 1904 | Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products; cereals (other than maize (corn)) in grain form or in the form of flakes or other worked grains (except flour, groats and meal), pre-cooked, or otherwise prepared, not elsewhere specified or included. |
| 190410 | - Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products | 190410 | - Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products |
| 190420 | - Prepared foods obtained from unroasted cereal flakes or from mixtures of unroasted cereal flakes and roasted cereal flakes or swelled cereals | 190420 | - Prepared foods obtained from unroasted cereal flakes or from mixtures of unroasted cereal flakes and roasted cereal flakes or swelled cereals |
| 190430 | - Bulgur wheat. | 190430 | - Bulgur wheat. |
| 190490 | - Other. | 190490 | - Other. |
| 2302 | Bran, sharps and other residues, whether or not in the form of pellets, derived from the sifting, milling or other working of cereals or of leguminous plants. | 2302 | Bran, sharps and other residues, whether or not in the form of pellets, derived from the sifting, milling or other working of cereals or of leguminous plants. |
| 230210 | - Of maize (corn) | 230210 | - Of maize (corn) |
| 230230 | - Of wheat | 230230 | - Of wheat |
| 230240 | - Of other cereals | 230240 | - Of other cereals |
| 2304 | Oil-cake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soyabean oil. | 2304 | Oil-cake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soyabean oil. |
| 230400 | Oil-cake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soyabean oil. | 230400 | Oil-cake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soyabean oil. |

Source: WTO

**Annex Table 7 AMIS biofuel commodities: HS4 and HS6 codes for versions HS2007 and HS2012**

| HS2012 | Description | HS2007 | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2207 | Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of 80 % vol. or higher; ethyl alcohol and other spirits, denatured, of any strength. | 2207 | Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of 80% vol or higher; ethyl alcohol and other spirits, denatured, of any strength. |
| 220710 | - Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of 80 % vol. or higher | 220710 | - Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of 80% vol or higher |
| 220720 | - ethyl alcohol and Other spirits, denatured, of any strength | 220720 | - ethyl alcohol and Other spirits, denatured, of any strength |
| 3826 | Biodiesel and mixtures thereof, not containing or containing less than 70 % by weight of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals. | | |
| | | 3824 | Prepared binders for foundry moulds or cores; chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries (including those consisting of mixtures of natural products), not elsewhere specified or included. |
| 382600 | - Biodiesel and mixtures thereof, not containing or containing less than 70 % by weight of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals. | | |
| | | 382490 | - Other |

Source: WTO