## U.S Tariff-rate Quotas and AGOA Market Access

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#### What is a TRQ?

Do U.S. TRQs matter for AGOA market access?

How can U.S. TRQs be modified to allow greater AGOA market access?

# A TRQ is a two-level tariff **Over-quota tariff** In-quota tariff 2,000 MT

### U.S. TRQs

|                                   | TRQs | Tariff lines | Over-quota tariff AVE |
|-----------------------------------|------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Sugar & sugar-containing products | 9    | 49           | 120-210%              |
| Tobacco for cigarettes            | 1    | 9            | 350%                  |
| Peanuts & peanut butter/paste     | 2    | 5            | 163.8%                |
| Cotton                            | 6    | 6            | 20-35%                |
| Beef, chilled or frozen           | 1    | 14           | 26.4%                 |
| Dairy products                    | 22   | 107          | 30-120%               |
| Other                             | 5    | 6            | -                     |
| TOTAL                             | 46   | 196          |                       |

AVE = ad valorem equivalent = specific tariff / import unit value

#### Do U.S. TRQs limit AGOA market access?

Sugar & sugar-containing products
Tobacco for cigarettes
Peanuts & peanut butter/paste
Cotton
Beef, chilled or frozen
Dairy products

Yes!
Yes
Yes, sometimes
No longer
Not yet
Not likely

#### TRQ tariffs:

In-quota tariff

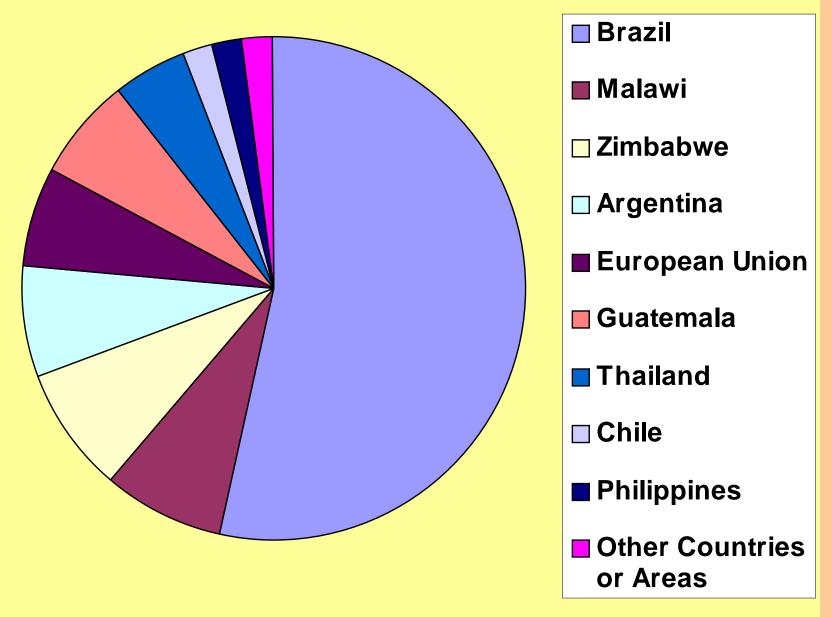
29 of 196 in-quota tariff lines are not yet duty-free for AGOA:
4 Cotton
(25 sugar-containing products)

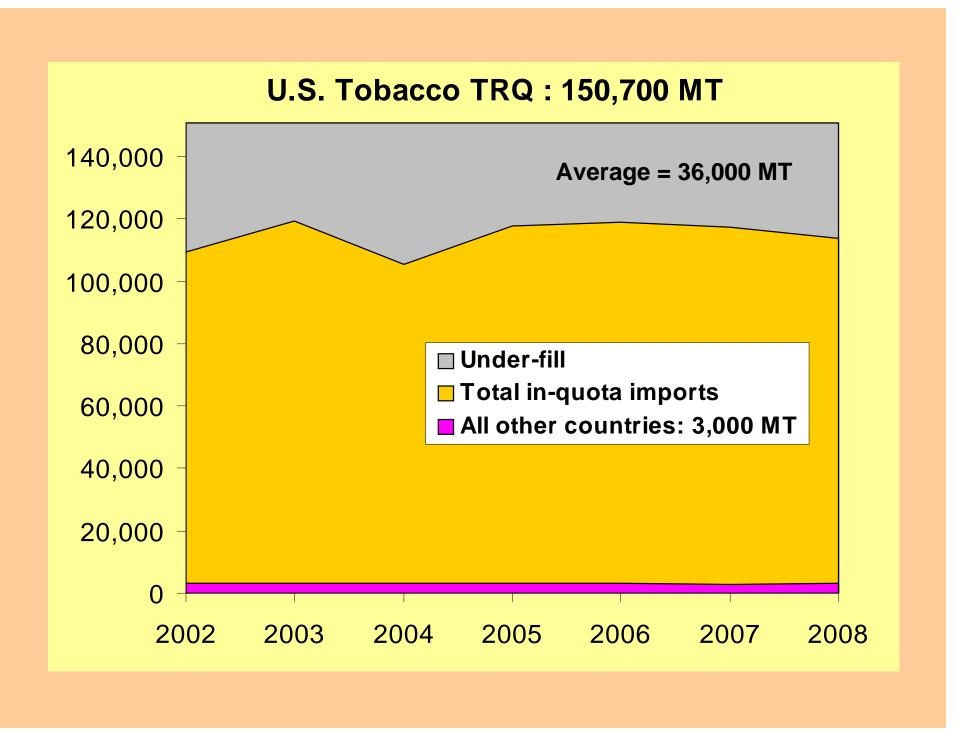
Over-quota tariff

Is duty-free possible?
this would allow DFQF access
No. Not under current U.S. law.

What about the way TRQs are allocated?

#### Cigarette Tobacco TRQ - 150,700 MT



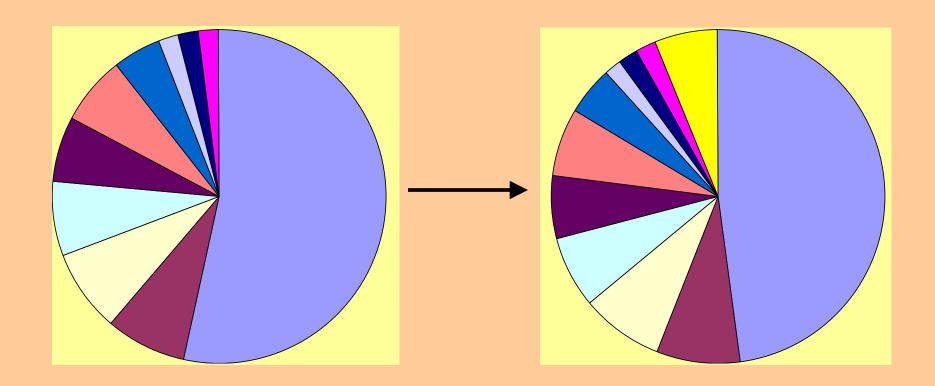


#### Can TRQs be re-allocated?

19 U.S.C. § 3601(d)(3): "Allocation: The President may allocate the in-quota quantity of a tariff-rate quota for any agricultural product among supplying countries or customs areas and may modify any allocation as determined appropriate by the President."

The U.S. has obligations to other WTO Members

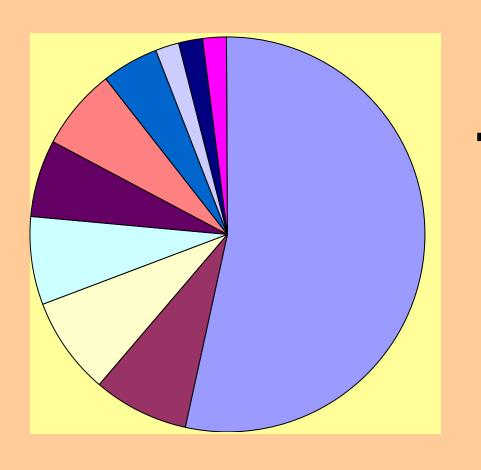
# Altruistic Hypothetical Tobacco TRQ re-allocation Assume a 10% donations from Brazil and EU Create an "AGOA-only" allocation

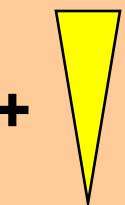


**Would other WTO Members contest this?** 

Does the WTO waiver for AGOA provide "cover"?

#### Create an additional AGOA-only TRQ – an extra slice





Additional TRQs are routinely created for U.S. FTA partners

#### **Current law**

Provide duty-free in-quota access for all in-quota tariff lines

Creation of AGOA-only allocation consistent with WTO obligations

Requires changes to current law

Create additional AGOA-only TRQs

– an extra slice

Provide duty-free over-quota access

### Extra Slides for Q&A

### **Tariff-rate Quota – TRQ**

**Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture (1994)** 

"Tariffication" of Quantitative Restrictions (Import Bans & Quotas)

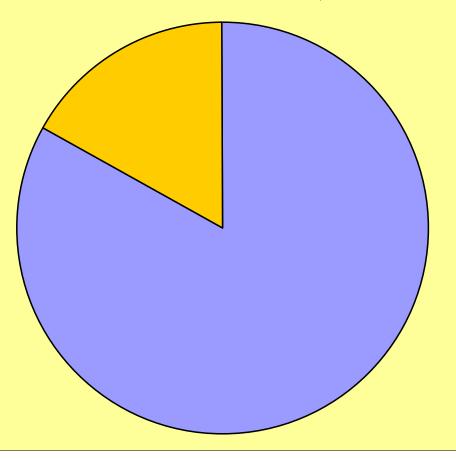
Convert Quotas & Bans into tariffs or into TRQs

A TRQ is a two-level tariff

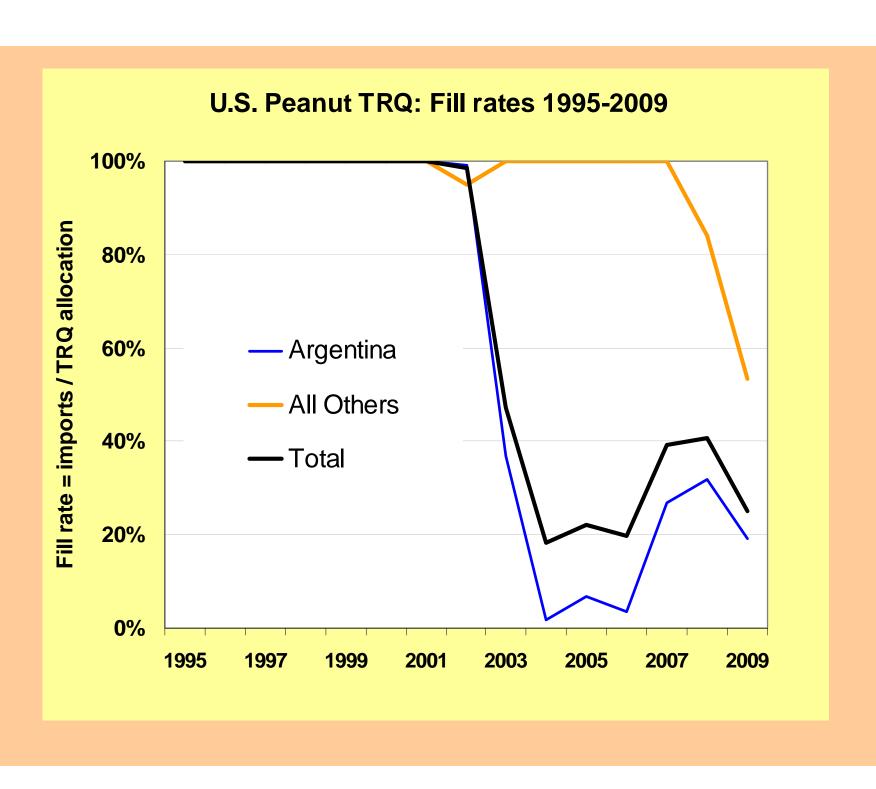
#### Over-quota tariff:

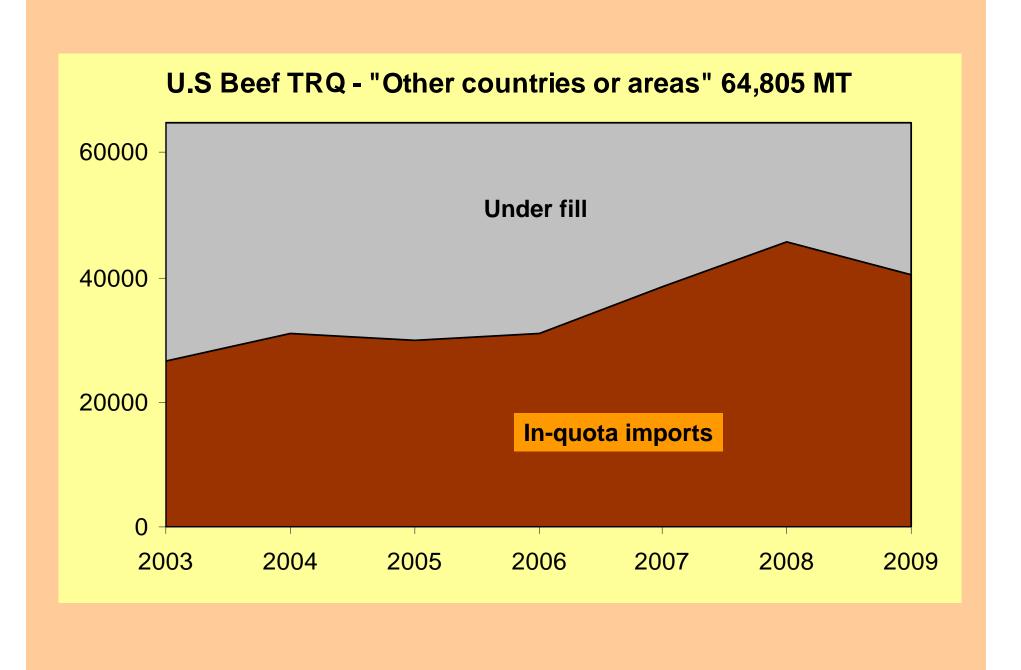
19 U.S.C. § 2463 (b)(3): "No quantity of an agricultural product subject to a tariff-rate quota that exceeds the inquota quantity shall be eligible for duty-free treatment under this subchapter."

### **Peanut TRQ - 52,906 MT**

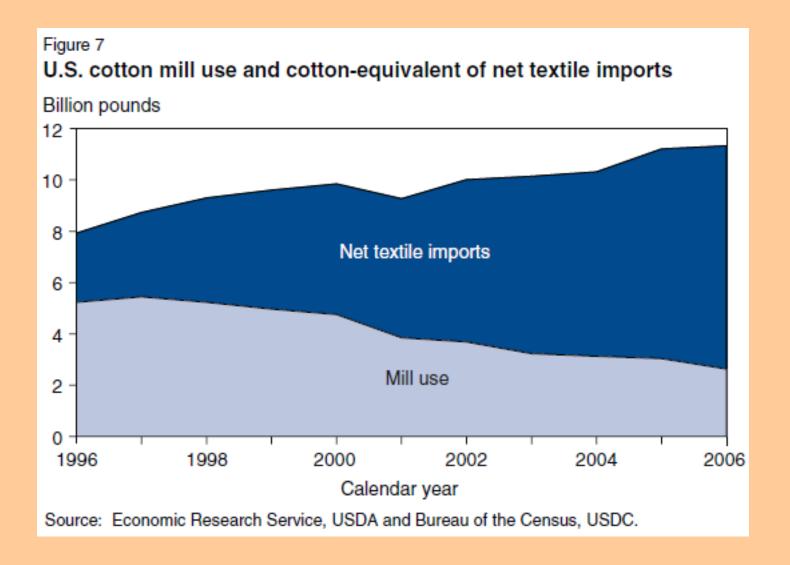


- Argentina 43,901 MT
- All other countries 9,005 Mt





| Table 2: U.S. Cotton TRQs |                     |  |                     |                            |
|---------------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------|----------------------------|
| HTSUS<br>Chapter,         | Description         | In-quota volume available to "all other countries" | AGOA Inquota tariff | AGOA Over-<br>quota tariff |
| Note                      | C1 1                | 12 ((0 NE POPO                                     | Т                   | 21.4.4                     |
| 52 N 5                    | Short staple        | 17,652 MT, FCFS                                    | Free                | 31.4 c/kg                  |
| 52 N 6                    | Harsh, rough        | 1,400 MT, FCFS                                     | 4.4 c/kg            | 31.4 c/kg                  |
| 52 N 7                    | Medium staple       | 11,500 MT, FCFS                                    | 4.4 c/kg            | 31.4 c/kg                  |
| 52 N 8                    | Long staple         | 40,100 MT, FCFS                                    | 1.5 c/kg            | 31.4 c/kg                  |
| 52 N 9                    | Waste               | 2.3 MT, FCFS                                       | Free                | 7.8 c/kg                   |
| 52 N 10                   | Processed, not spun | 2.5 MT, FCFS                                       | 5%                  | 31.4 c/kg                  |



Source: Meyer, MacDonald, Foreman (2007) "Cotton Backgrounder" www.ers.usda.gov

Figure 4
Leading cotton exporters, 2004-06

United States

Franc Zone

Uzbekistan

India

0

2

Australia

Note: These 5 countries account for 75 percent of world exports. Franc Zone includes Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Senegal, Togo, and Niger.

8

10

Million bales (annual average)

12

14

16

18

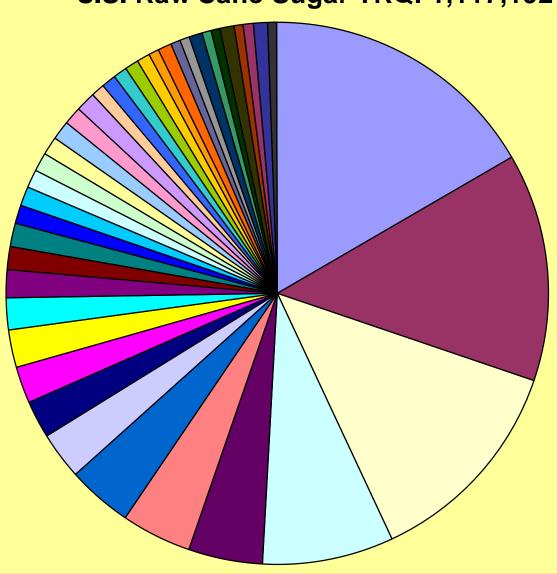
Source: World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates, WAOB, USDA.

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| Table 3: Over-quota tariffs on raw cane sugar |                      |                          |                                 |
|---|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Raw Cane Sugar<br>Import Price                | Over-quota<br>tariff | Value-based<br>Safeguard | Ad valorem<br>equivalent tariff |
| 14c/kg  | 33.87c/ kg           | 5.5c/ kg                 | 281 percent                     |
| 18c/kg  | 33.87c/ kg           | 3.4c/ kg                 | 207 percent                     |
| 20c/kg  | 33.87c/ kg           | 1.5c/ kg                 | 177 percent                     |
| 25c/kg  | 33.87c/ kg           | None                     | 135 percent                     |

| Table 4: Raw cane sugar TRQ allocations to African countries |          |                                |  |
|--|----------|--------------------------------|--|
| Country  | Quota MT | Average fill rate 2005-<br>09* |  |
| Congo  | 7,258    | 20 %                           |  |
| Cote d'Ivoire  | 7,258    | 20 %                           |  |
| Gabon  | 7,258    | 0 %                            |  |
| Madagascar   | 7,258    | 0 %                            |  |
| Mauritius  | 12,636   | 29 %                           |  |
| Malawi   | 10,530   | 66 %                           |  |
| Mozambique   | 13,690   | 60 %                           |  |
| Swaziland  | 16,849   | 92 %                           |  |
| South Africa   | 24,200   | 100 %                          |  |
| Zimbabwe   | 12,636   | 90 %                           |  |

#### U.S. Raw Cane Sugar TRQ: 1,117,192 MT (minimum)



**40** countries

Dom. Republic Brazil Philippines Australia

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No "all others"

Minimum allocation = 7,258 MT

| Table 5: AGOA Exports of Cocoa and Cocoa Preparations to the U.S. |  |                                    |  |
|---|--|------------------------------------|--|
| Tariff code   | Description  | Average Value 2005-09<br>\$million |  |
| 1801  | Cocoa beans, raw or roasted                          | 64.881                             |  |
| 1802  | Cocoa shells, husks, skins & other cocoa wastes      | 0.159                              |  |
| 1803  | Cocoa paste  | 10.636                             |  |
| 1804  | Cocoa butter, fat, oil                               | 5.167                              |  |
| 1805  | Cocoa powder, not containing added sugar             | 1.980                              |  |
| 1806  | Chocolate & other food preparations containing cocoa | 0.017                              |  |

# Cocoa-containing products

10 in-quota tariff lines

12 in-quota tariff lines

Products containing
Butterfat or
Milk solids

Sugar-containing products