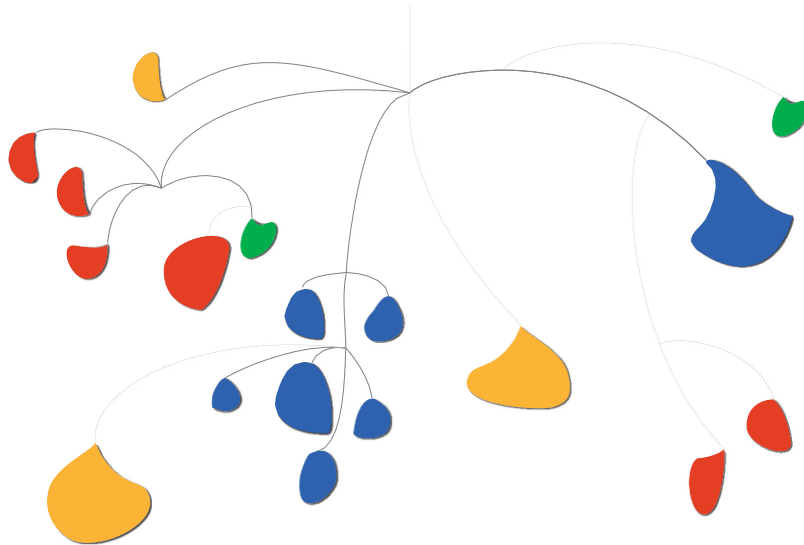# AMIS

Agricultural Market Information System

Enhancing market transparency

AMIS POLICY DATABASE

NOTE ON METHODOLOGY

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1 Introduction

The main objective of the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) Policy Database is to gather information on trade and domestic policies that are likely to impact on the prices, trade and production of crops that are particularly important in international food markets. To achieve this objective, the database collects information on export restrictions, import tariffs, tariff quotas and producer and consumer support estimates for the four AMIS crops (wheat, maize, rice, and soybeans) in the 28 AMIS countries.[1]

The AMIS Policy Database is unique in its set-up. It combines trade and domestic policy information and records this qualitative information in a quantitative way. Its design allows for comparing trade and domestic policies across commodities and across the AMIS countries and for tracking the evolution of a specific policy on a specific commodity in a selected country over 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 two main phases. In the first step, policy information was extracted from datasets maintained by different international organizations (IOs). In the second 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 and the creation of rules to record, integrate, aggregate and update information.

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.

The AMIS Policy Database has been developed at the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), with inputs from several of the IOs that compose the AMIS Secretariat, in particular the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The database has been presented at multiple 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. The AMIS Policy Database was first published in 2015 and is updated on an annual basis.

The AMIS Policy Database is accessible through an online application[3] developed by the OECD which allows users to download the database and to explore it via interactive graphs.

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

This note is organised as follows. Section 2 describes the overall development of the database, the policy classification, and the procedures used to update policy information. Section 3 lists the commodities that are

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[1] The 28 AMIS participating members are the G20 countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Korea, Türkiye, United Kingdom, 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 https://www.oecd.org/agriculture/amis-policy-database/.

included in the database and then explains how commodities have been categorised, organised and recorded in the database. Section 4 provides a detailed explanation for all the fields in the database. Section 5 explains how pre-existing IO datasets have been reworked and integrated into the AMIS Policy Database structure.

2   Database development and contents

The AMIS Policy Database gathers policy information on trade and domestic measures for the four AMIS crops (wheat, maize, rice, and soybeans) in the 28 AMIS countries. The database records policy information on a country-by-country 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 of this process is found in Section 5, which also explains how policies have been classified in the database and how these are updated.

2.1   Integration and harmonization of pre-existing datasets

The AMIS Policy Database was originally populated with datasets from two sources: OECD and WTO. Each of these datasets were developed 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 1 illustrates this process.

Figure 1. Process of AMIS Policy Database development
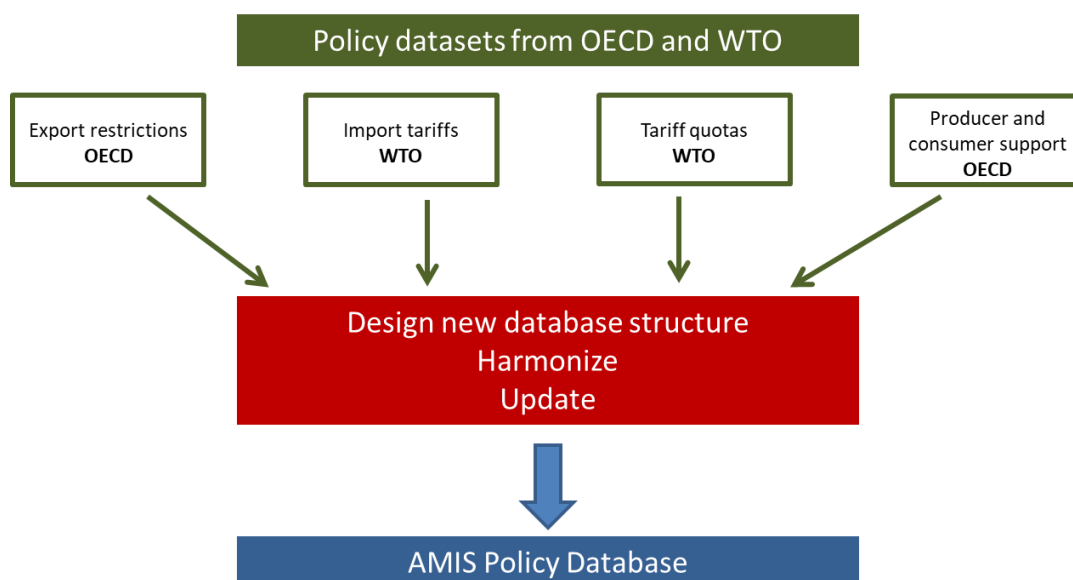
The purpose of this methodological note is to explain how the datasets have been integrated and how the information has been harmonised. Note that in this documentation the word "dataset" is used to refer to the original pre-existing datasets, while the word "database" denotes the integrated version of the datasets.

Table 1 indicates the source for each dataset as well as the year from which information has been systematically collected and recorded in the database. In certain countries or for certain policies, information

for previous years is also available. 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.

The dataset on export restrictions is an original dataset developed by the OECD for AMIS. It gathers information from official legal documents, government websites and other reliable sources.

The three other datasets (namely import tariffs, tariff quotas, and producer and consumer support estimates) are segments of larger datasets. Information on import tariffs and tariff quotas was extracted from WTO-datasets[4] for the AMIS countries and AMIS commodities and integrated into the new database structure. Selected producer and consumer support estimates are obtained from the OECD's PSE/CSE dataset.[5] The structure of these datasets differs from the one used in 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
Export restrictions	OECD	2007
Import tariffs	WTO	2010
Tariff quotas	WTO	1995
Producer and consumer support estimates	OECD	1995

2.2 Policy classification in the AMIS Policy Database

The integration of the different datasets required a new classification system for the policies. At the first level, a distinction is made between two broad categories of policies, called policy domains. In particular, each line of policy information in the database is categorised according to whether it is a trade or domestic measure. 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. Policies in the trade domain cover export and import policies. The domestic domain covers support policies on the production and use of the four AMIS commodities. The focus is on price and volume-related policy measures. Measures on investment, infrastructure, equipment, etc., are therefore not included in the database.

Information on trade policies is collected for all AMIS countries. Policy information belonging to the domestic policy domain is retrieved from OECD's PSE/CSE database. In this database, information is only available for a subset of AMIS countries, namely Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Mexico, Philippines, Russian Federation, South Africa, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, and Viet Nam.

For each policy domain, there is a set of policy types. Each policy type consists of a set of policy measures. Figure 2 illustrates the hierarchical structure of the policy classification in the database and lists all policy domains, types and measures that are used. Table A A.3 provides a definition for each policy measure.

The database also consists of a commodity domain. At present, there is only one commodity domain, namely agricultural. The purpose of this domain is to allow for the possible future inclusion of other commodities (e.g. biofuels, inputs).

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

[5] The OECD producer and consumer support estimates (PSE/CSE) online database is available at https://www.oecd.org/agriculture/topics/agricultural-policy-monitoring-and-evaluation/.

Figure 2. Hierarchical structure of policy classification

Policy domains	Policy types	Policy measures
Trade	Export policies	Export prohibition
		Export quota
		Export tax
		Licensing requirement
		Minimum export price
		Restriction on customs clearance point for exports
	Import policies	Import tariffs
		Tariff quotas
Domestic	Direct payments	Area payments
		Consumer single commodity transfers
		Commodity specific transfers to consumers
	Input support	Fixed capital formation
		On-farm services
		Variable input use
	Market transfers	Market price support
		Other transfers from consumers
		Transfers to producers from consumers
	Production policies	Output-based payments
	Relative indicators	% Producer single commodity transfers
		Consumer nominal protection coefficient
		Producer nominal protection coefficient

2.3   Data updating procedures

The AMIS Policy Database is updated at least once a year. The updating procedures are directly linked to how the data was collected in the pre-existing datasets:

- The information in the **export restrictions** dataset is gathered from official legal documents, government websites and other reliable sources, and in certain cases data was verified and validated 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 officially announced in a legal document. This information is updated annually. The updating process starts by checking whether past policies are still valid, have been terminated, or have been replaced by new policies.

- The WTO datasets (**import tariffs** and **tariff quotas**) are based on WTO Members' annual notifications. When 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.
- The data in the **producer and consumer support estimates** dataset comes from a wide variety of sources, including government sources, international organisations, academic papers, and specialised press. The estimates are calculated on an annual basis. When more recent estimates become publicly available (usually once a year), they are integrated into 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 for that product will be made.

3   Commodities and commodity classes

3.1   Commodity coverage

The AMIS Policy Database records policy information for raw and semi-processed products that contain **wheat, maize, rice, soybean,** or a combination of these products.

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 quotas and tariff 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 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
- 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
- Description

The remainder of this section explains in detail the meaning of these different fields. Table 2 and Table 3 provide excerpts from the Commodity List and Shared Group List, respectively, to illustrate how these fields are completed and how the tables are linked to each other.

Table 2. Excerpt from the Commodity List

Commodity _ID	Country _Name	HS _Code	HS _Version	Shared _Group _Code	Description	Short _Description	Commodity Class _Name	Commodi tyClass _Code
10		100590	HS2012		Maize (corn). - Other.	Maize (excl. seed for sowing)	Maize	3
86					Rice	Rice	Rice	2
1957	Ukraine	1001100090	HS2007		Wheat and meslin. - Durum wheat. -- Other.			
1960	Ukraine	1001909900	HS2007		Wheat and meslin. - Other. -- Other spelt: --- Other.			
2066	Ukraine			UKRR002	Durum wheat (except for sowing); other wheat and meslin (except for sowing)	Durum wheat (except for sowing); other wheat and meslin (except for sowing)	Wheat	1
3420	China	12010092	HS2012		Soya beans, whether or not broken. - Other: -- Black soya beans	(-) Black soya beans	Soybeans	4

Note: Commodities that are part of the database only because they are part of a shared group for a tariff quota or export quota are classified slightly differently. These commodities appear in the commodity list and the shared group list, but they do not appear in the database itself. In the commodity list, they do not have a short description since they will not be displayed online, they are not assigned a commodity class, and if the HS code is six digits, the country name is displayed.

Table 3. Excerpt from the Shared Group List

Commodity _ID	Country _Name	Shared _Group _Code	Shared _Group _Name	Single _ID	HS_Code	HS _Version	Description
2066	Ukraine	UKRR002	Durum wheat (except for sowing); other wheat and meslin (except for sowing)	1957	1001100090	HS2007	Wheat and meslin. - Durum wheat. -- Other.
2066	Ukraine	UKRR002	Durum wheat (except for sowing); other wheat and meslin (except for sowing)	1960	1001909900	HS2007	Wheat and meslin. - Other. -- Other spelt: --- Other.

3.2.1 The Harmonized System (HS) nomenclature: HS code and HS version

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

WTO (2022[1]) 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 a two-digit code 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 standardised up until six digits and any HS code that consists of six 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 is periodically reviewed by the World Customs Organization (WCO) 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, HS2012, HS2017 and HS2022. In general, each version corresponds to an extension of the previous version, but some product categories have been deleted or aggregated with others. Correlation tables between the different HS versions exist.[6]

Table A A.4 lists the HS4 and HS6 codes for HS version 2007 and HS versions 2012, 2017, and 2022 of the agricultural commodities that are considered in the AMIS Policy Database. The HS4 and HS6 codes for the commodities in the AMIS policy database did not change between HS versions 2012, 2017 and 2022. This is an exhaustive list of the HS4 and HS6 codes that are used for agricultural commodities in the AMIS Policy Database. Hence, we consider only policies that are explicitly aimed at these HS4 or HS6 codes. When the HS code is longer than six digits, we take into consideration only those HS codes that start with the HS6 codes listed in Table A A.4 (and not the HS4 codes). This is important as the HS4 code can comprise varieties of commodities that are not composed of an AMIS crop. For example, the HS4 code 1208 is composed of HS6 codes 120810 and 120890. However, in the database we take into consideration only 120810 as it consists of soybeans, while 120890 does not consist of an AMIS crop (Table 4).

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

3.2.2 Commodity class

Policy measures can be targeted at 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

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[6] See http://www.wcoomd.org/en/topics/nomenclature/instrument-and-tools/hs-nomenclature-2022-edition/correlation-tables-hs-2017-2022.aspx

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 used in the AMIS Policy Database

Single commodity classes	Wheat
	Rice
	Maize
	Soybeans
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 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).

Figure 3. Visual representation of when single and mixed commodity classes occur
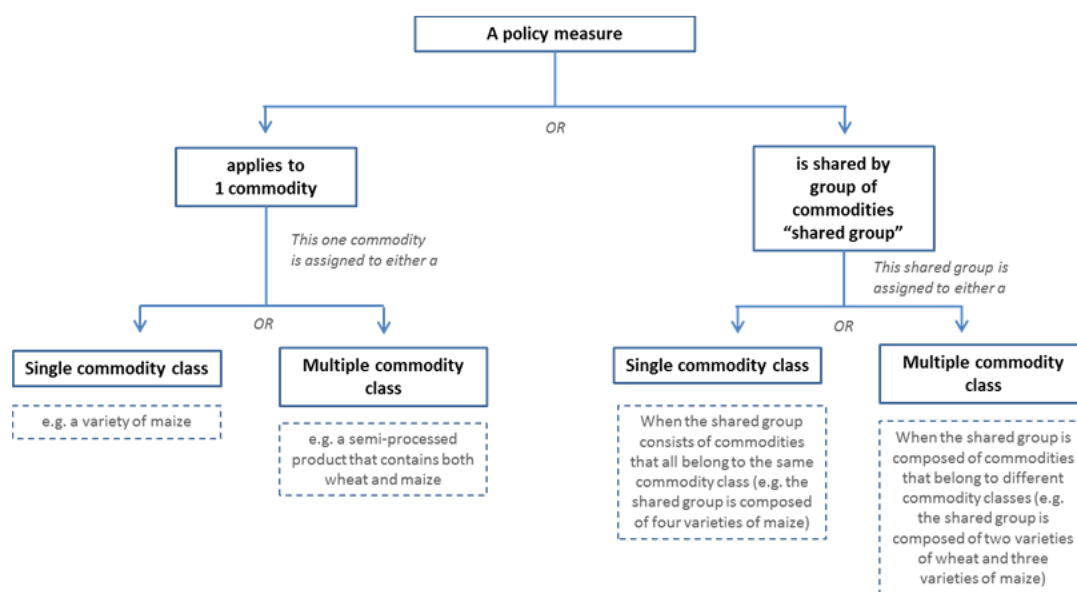
3.2.3   Description

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 and HS version. The description of the product is standardised up to six-digit HS codes, while for HS codes with more than six digits the description is country-specific and is set by 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 CANQ019 is "Wheat products"

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

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

3.2.4   Short description

For each AMIS commodity, a short description of a maximum of 255 characters has been created. The sole purpose of these short descriptions is to improve the readability 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 for creating these short descriptions is best illustrated by considering the descriptions of higher-level HS codes. These can be rather long since they repeat the descriptions from the lower level HS codes.[7] This implies that the most meaningful part of the description often appears at the end. Consider for example the description for the HS8 code 11042300 in China:

> *"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. - Other worked grains (for example, hulled, pearled, sliced or kibbled): – Of maize (corn)."*

This is a rather long description, difficult to read in an online application and the main part "of maize" only appears at the end. The short description for this particular description is hence: "(-) Other worked grains (e.g. hulled, pearled, sliced or kibbled) of maize (corn)".

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"

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[7] 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".

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 six 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, and 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.
   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, 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 quotas and tariff quotas, the policy measure can be shared amongst a group of commodities. Note that these policy measures can also be applied to a single commodity. When these policy measures are shared amongst 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 or Q, followed by a three-digit code. The letter R is used in the case of export quotas and the letter Q is used in the case of tariff quotas. In the case of tariff quotas, the Shared Group Codes correspond exactly to the tariff quota ID (TQ ID) as used in WTO notifications.

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

A few more issues should be noted 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 the information on the shared group and not 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 the Shared Group Name in the **Shared Group List**.

Table 3 provides an excerpt from the **Shared Group List**, which clearly illustrates the structure and composition of the Shared Group Name and Shared Group Code.

3.2.6   Commodity ID

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

- Country Name
- HS code
- HS version
- 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 which situations some of these fields might remain empty.

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

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

3.2.7   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 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 five fields that compose the Commodity ID, namely Country Name, HS code, HS version, Description, and Shared Group Code. Depending on the policy and on whether the policy is targeted at one commodity or shared among a group of commodities, certain fields will or will not be filled in. Table 6 indicates which fields define a commodity in the domestic policy domain and in the trade policy domain. The fields that will have to be filled in 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 trade policy domain

Policy domain	Policy type / measure	Country name	HS code	HS version	Description	Shared group code
Domestic	(all)				x	
Trade	Export quotas on a group of commodities	x			x	x
	Tariff quotas	x			x	x
	Import tariffs	x	x	x	x	
	Export policies (excluding quotas)	x	x	x	x	
	Export quotas on a single commodity	x	x	x	x	

For **domestic measures** no international standard coding system is used to record products. These 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 such cases, the HS code is recorded for completeness.

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 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. For the AMIS Policy Database import tariff information is represented at the HS6 level (more information can be found in Section 5.2).

Case 3 - Trade policies that apply to one commodity and are collected from other sources than WTO (export policies 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 an 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, 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 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[8] is that they allow for comparisons across countries at the most detailed commodity level. As mentioned above, HS codes are standardised up until six digits and any HS code that consists of six 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 (Section 4.29).

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[8] 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 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. As indicated in Table A A.4, the HS4 and HS6 codes for the commodities in the AMIS policy database did not change between HS versions 2012, 2017 and 2022. In addition, the only difference between HS version 2007 and the subsequent HS versions is that HS codes 100110 and 100190 only exist in HS version 2007. Therefore, in order to facilitate the tracking of export restrictions over time, the rule is to always use HS version 2012, with the exception of HS codes 100110 and 100190 which are specific to HS version 2007.

Rules for recording the description

The source document will almost always provide a description of the commodity. However, the description mentioned in the source document can differ from the Harmonized Commodity Description that is associated to a particular HS code and HS version. The general rule is that if a Harmonized Commodity Description exists for a 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.

Commodities that are part of the database only because they are part of a shared group for a tariff quota are classified slightly differently. These commodities only appear in the ***Commodity List*** and the ***Shared Group List***, but they do not appear in the database itself. In the ***Commodity List***, they do not have a short description since they will not be displayed online, they are not assigned a commodity class, and if the HS code is six digits the country name is displayed.

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. Since database systems prefer names without any spaces, the actual names used for the fields are slightly different in the database. In this note, the actual names of the fields are indicated by square brackets, e.g. [Field_Name].

4.1   Countries

The field [Country_Name] represents the short name of 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, Korea, Mexico, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Türkiye, United Kingdom, 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.

4.2   Commodity domain

At present, the database only has one commodity domain: agricultural. 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. This field is created to allow for the possibility to expand the database with other commodities in the future (e.g. inputs, biofuels). This field is named [CommodityDomain_Name] in the database.

4.3 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 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, import tariffs, and tariff quotas. This field is named [PolicyDomain_Name] in the database.

4.4 Policy type

Each policy domain contains a set of policy types, which are recorded in the field [PolicyType_Name]. Figure 2 represents the full list of all the policy types and shows how the policy types have been categorised.

4.5 Policy measure

Each policy type contains a set of policy measures, which are recorded in the field [PolicyMeasure_Name]. Figure 2 represents the full list of all the policy types and shows how the policy types have been categorised. Table A A.3 provides definitions for all the policy measures.

4.6 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 (see Section 4.34 for a detailed explanation of the CPL ID).

To further explain the concept of condition, consider the following two examples where the implementation of a 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].

The field Condition is also used for in-quota tariffs to specify the HS code to which the in-quota tariff applies. 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] will be "n.a." and the entry in the field [Condition_Exists] will be "no".

4.7 Individual policy

The field [IndividualPolicy_Name] provides extra policy information for domestic policies. Explanations of each country's individual policy are available under "Definitions and Sources" at https://www.oecd.org/agriculture/topics/agricultural-policy-monitoring-and-evaluation/.

4.8   Policy element

The field [Policy_Element] is only relevant for import tariffs and tariff quotas. Each of these two policy measures are characterised by a set of policy elements that should be considered in conjunction. For example, an import tariff is characterised by the MFN applied tariff and by the bound tariff. A tariff quota is characterised by its binding level, the bound initial quantity, the bound final quantity, the notified TRQ size, and the notified imports. More information on the policy elements is provided in Section 5.2.

4.9   Commodity ID

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

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

It is important to note that not all 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 and HS version will be empty and that the field "description" in fact refers to the Shared Group Name.

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

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

4.10   Commodity class

Policies in the AMIS Policy Database are targeted at a single commodity or group of commodities. Each single commodity or group of commodities is categorised in a specific commodity class, which can be composed of a single element or of 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 on the composition of the commodity classes.

4.11   HS code and HS version

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

4.12   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.

4.13   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 readability 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.

4.14   Shared group code

In the case of export quotas and tariff quotas, the policy measure can be shared amongst 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 on this concept.

4.15   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. The start date is recorded in the field [Start_Date].

4.16   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.

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 is 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 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 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 7.

Table 7. 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	

4.17   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.

4.18   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 8 lists the different units that are used per policy measure and Table A A.2 lists the abbreviations used for the units in the database.

Table 8. Units used for each policy measure

Policy type	Policy measure	Units
Export policies	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 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 export price	Price per quantity
	Restriction on customs clearance point for exports	The fields [Value], [Value_Text] and [Unit] are blank
Import policies	Import tariffs	Percentage (*ad valorem* tax) or price per quantity (e.g. USD/tonne)
	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
	On-farm services (PIS)	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
Production measures	Output-based payments	Monetary units or price per quantity

4.19 Value type

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

- Bound values occur in the case of import policies (import tariffs and tariff quotas). As reported in (WTO, 2022[1]): "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.
- 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 tariff quotas.
- Observed values are values directly specified in the source document and which are not bound, calculated, committed, estimated or notified.

4.20 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.

4.21 Notes

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

4.22 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.

4.23 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.

4.24 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].

4.25 Source

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

4.26 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 into 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 a situation where a country implements a certain policy, but then repeals it at a later point in time. In the database, the original policy will not be removed since the (announced) implementation of this policy 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 this 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 day 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 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). If, however, the legal basis has a date of publication while the notification does not display any date, 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 organisation could be found as the basis of a measure. In this case, the date of publication published in the report is used as the date of publication in the database.

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

4.27   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 on any changes to the legal basis.

4.28   Legal basis name

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

4.29   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 be 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 is recorded.

4.30   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 be populated with "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."

4.31   Original dataset

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

4.32   Minimum, maximum, number of *ad valorem* and non-*ad valorem* tariffs

Countries usually report their import tariffs at HS8 levels or above. In the AMIS Policy Database, tariff information is averaged to the HS6 level to allow for comparisons across countries, years and between applied and bound tariffs. More information about how the tariffs are averaged can be found in Section 5.2. The fields [MinAVTariffValue], [MaxAVTariffValue], [CountAVTariff], [CountNAVTariff] refer to the minimum *ad valorem* tariff under the specified HS6, maximum *ad valorem* tariff under the specified HS6, the number of tariff lines with *ad valorem* tariff under the specified HS6 and the number of tariff lines with non-*ad valorem* tariff under the specified HS6, respectively.

4.33   Policy ID

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

4.34   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 eight fields, which each relate either to a location specification, a commodity specification, or a policy specification. These eight fields are:

- [Country_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 eight 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, Table A A.4 is helpful as it shows the correspondence between HS2007 and HS2012/HS2017/HS2022.[9]

4.35 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 3.2.7. The Single ID is recorded in the field [Single_ID].

4.36 Additional fields with codes

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

- [Country_Code]
- [CommodityDomain_Code]
- [PolicyDomain_Code]
- [PolicyType_Code]
- [PolicyMeasure_Code]
- [Condition_Code]
- [IndividualPolicy_Code]
- [CommodityClass_Code]
- [Type_Of_Change_Code]
- [Element_Code]

The online application[10] provides a document listing all the codes used for each entry in these fields.

5 Integration of OECD and WTO datasets into the AMIS Policy Database

The 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 dataset on export restrictions is an original dataset developed by the OECD for AMIS and hence its design already matches the AMIS Policy Database.

5.1 Integration of the OECD PSE/CSE dataset

The PSE manual (OECD, 2016[2]) notes that 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."

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[9] The HS4 and HS6 codes used in the AMIS Policy Database are the same between HS2012, HS2017 and HS2022.

[10] See https://www.oecd.org/agriculture/amis-policy-database/.

The agricultural support indicators developed at the OECD reflect the annual monetary value of gross transfers to agriculture from consumers and taxpayers, arising from government policies that support agriculture, regardless of their objectives and their economic impact. The agricultural support data and indicators are estimated and published once a year (https://data.oecd.org/agrpolicy/agricultural-support.htm).

It is beyond the scope of this note to describe the different variables reported in the OECD PSE/CSE dataset nor to explain how these are estimated. This information can be found in the PSE manual (OECD, 2016[2]). This section explains which variables have been selected from the OECD PSE/CSE dataset and how they were integrated into the AMIS Policy Database.

5.1.1   Selection of indicators

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

- **Intended recipient of the transfer**: There are three recipients (economic groups) of agricultural support transfers, namely producers individually (Producer Support Estimate or PSE), producers collectively as general services to agriculture (General Services Support Estimate or GSSE), and consumers individually (Consumer Support Estimate or CSE).[11] 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 from 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 European Union. Regarding the commodity basis, 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).

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[11] The word "consumer" is understood as a first-stage buyer of agricultural commodities (OECD, 2016[2]).

The AMIS Policy Database hence only includes those PSE and CSE indicators where the payment is based on a single specific 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. Furthermore, the AMIS Policy Database incorporates only those PSE and CSE indicators that cover price and volume-related policies. Therefore measures on investment, infrastructure, equipment, etc. are not included in the database.

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, 2016[2]). There are several PSE categories and sub-categories. Table 9 lists only those PSE categories and sub-categories included in the AMIS Policy Database, their abbreviations, their unit of measurement, and the data source.

Table 9. 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

[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.
Source: Adapted from OECD (2016[2]).

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, 2016[2]). Table 10 lists only those CSE categories included in the AMIS Policy Database, their abbreviations, their unit of measurement, and the data source.

Table 10. 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 Percentage Producer Single Commodity Transfer (% PSCT) and the Percentage Producer Nominal Protection Coefficient (% 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 the 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 European Union). The PSE browser provides information for 19 countries and the European Union. The TCT browser provides information for ten countries and the European Union. The Ref.xls file covers 19 countries and the European Union. The coverage of the different data sources is presented in Table 11.

Table 11. Country coverage of the different PSE/CSE data sources

Country	PSE browser	TCT browser	Ref.xls
Argentina	x	x	x
Australia	x		x
Brazil	x	x	x
Canada	x	x	x
China	x		x
European Union	x	x	x
India	x		x
Indonesia	x	x	x
Japan	x	x	x
Kazakhstan	x	x	x
Mexico	x	x	x
Philippines	x		x
Korea	x	x	x
Russian Federation	x		x
South Africa	x		x
Türkiye	x		x
Ukraine	x		x
United Kingdom	x		x
United States	x	x	x
Viet Nam	x		x

5.1.2 Concordance between the AMIS Policy Database and the PSE/CSE dataset

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

The **commodities** in the PSE/CSE dataset included in the AMIS Policy Database are listed in Table 12. This table also indicates how these commodities are called in the PSE/CSE dataset and how they are represented in the Commodity List.

Table 12. 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 13 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 on how each of these fields were reclassified and harmonised follows Table 13.

Table 13. 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_
[CommodityDomain_Name]	NEW: 'Agricultural'		
[PolicyDomain_Name]	NEW: 'Domestic'		
[PolicyType_Name]	NEW: see Table 14		
[PolicyMeasure_Name]	Payment Categories, detailed	Transfers to consumers from taxpayers, for commodities	code_variable
[Condition]	Label: Current Commodity Production Label: Payment Rates Label: Input Constraints Label: Payment Eligibility based on A/An/R/I 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'		

AMIS Policy Database	PSE Browser	TCT Browser	Ref.xls
[Start_Date]	NEW		
[End_Date]	NEW		
[Date_Of_Publication]	NEW		
[Link]	NEW: 'http://www.oecd.org/agriculture/topics/agricultural-policy-monitoring-and-evaluation/'		
[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 harmonised to match the country names used by AMIS.

[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 order to classify policy measures from the PSE/CSE datasets. These are listed in Table 14.

[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 14 indicates for each policy measure under which policy type it is categorised and describes the new name in the AMIS Policy Database.

Table 14. 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	On-farm services (PIS)	PIS - On-farm services
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 (%PSCT)	PSCTP
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' (Table 15). 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, this information was omitted. That is, when the entry was "Not Applicable", then this was not mentioned in [Condition]. Likewise, when the entry indicated there was no condition, e.g. 'Input constraints without', then this information was omitted.

Table 15. 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
	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 USD million. 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 1 January of the year concerned.

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

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/agriculture/topics/agricultural-policy-monitoring-and-evaluation/ 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 4.30.

5.2   Integration of the WTO datasets

5.2.1   Data coverage and sources

The WTO data in the AMIS Policy Database covers two major policy categories: import tariffs and tariff rate quotas (TRQs). These categories are further divided into 8 policy elements according to the nature and source of the data (Table 16). The data of most policy elements starts from 1995, but the applied tariffs start from 1996. The dataset contains information for 22 WTO Members[12] that are AMIS members.

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[12] Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines, Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, United States, and Viet Nam

Table 16. Policy elements and WTO source databases

Policy measure	[Element_Code]	[Policy_Element]	[Value_Type]	WTO source database	Starting from
Import tariffs					
	1	MFN applied tariff	Notified	IDB	1996
	2	Final bound tariff	Committed	CTS	1995 (1989 for certain lines)
	3	Final bound tariff ODC	Committed	CTS	1995 (1989 for certain lines)
Tariff quotas					
	10	In quota bound tariff	Committed	CTS	1995
	11	Final bound quantity	Committed	CTS	1995
	12	Initial bound quantity	Committed	CTS	1995
	13	Notified import quantity	Notified	AG-IMS	1995
	14	Notified TRQ quantity	Notified	AG-IMS	1995

All data for the eight policy elements is sourced from the three WTO databases (Table 17). These databases are updated regularly by the WTO based on Member's notifications.

Table 17. WTO source databases

Databases	Contents
Integrated Database (IDB)	WTO Members' applied tariffs and import statistics
Consolidated Tariff Schedules (CTS)	WTO Members' tariff concession and other commitments, including TRQ, export subsidies and domestic support on agricultural products
Agriculture Information Management System (Ag-IMS)	WTO Members' notifications on agriculture related information, including market access, domestic support and export subsidies

5.2.2   Concordance between the AMIS Policy Database and the WTO databases

To integrate the information from the WTO databases into the AMIS Policy Database, fields in the former databases were renamed and harmonised with the fields in the latter database.

Table 18 shows how information in the AMIS Policy Database was filled based on the information available for the different policy elements in the WTO databases. This table does not list all the fields in the AMIS Policy Database; it only shows those fields related to the WTO databases that have entries in the AMIS Policy Database. For example, the field [Title_Of_Notice] is not relevant for WTO databases and is hence not listed in this table.

Table 18. Field concordances between the WTO databases and AMIS Policy Database

Field Name	Relevant to [Element_Codes]	Content
[CommodityDomain_Name]	all	Name of countries as specified in AMIS Policy Database (for some countries, the WTO names are slightly different)
[PolicyDomain_Name]	all	"Agricultural"
[PolicyType_Name]	all	"Trade"
[PolicyMeasure_Name]	all	[1]-[3], [10]-[14]: "Import policies"
[IndividualPolicy_Name]	all	[1]-[3]: "Import tariffs" [10]-[14]: "Tariff quotas"
[Policy_Element]	all	"n.a."
[HS_Code]	all	See Table 16
[HS_Version]	[1][2][3]	HS 6-digit Codes

Field Name	Relevant to [Element_Codes]	Content
[Shared_Group_Code]	[1][2][3]	HS version
[Condition]	[10]-[14]	WTO TQ-ID
[Description]	all	For [10]: Tariff line codes associated with the in-quota tariff; For others: "n.a."
[Short_Description]	all	For tariffs ([1][2][3]): HS 4-digit description concatenated with HS6-digit description; For others: name of shared groups
[Start_Date]	all	For tariffs ([1][2][3]): HS 6-digit self-contained description; For others: name of shared groups
[End_Date]	all	Start date of policy element of the current line
[Units]	all	End date of policy element of the current line
[Value]	all	Unit of the value
[Value_Text]	all	value of tariff, quantity, value
[Value_Type]	[10]	Non-ad valorem duties for in-quota tariff
[Source]	all	Applied tariff: "Observed" Bound tariff and ODC: "Bound" Notified TRQ: "Notified"
[Original_Dataset]	all	See Table 17
[CommodityClass_Name]	all	[1]-[3]: "WTO Tariffs" [10]: "WTO In-Quota Tariffs" [11]-[14]:"WTO Tariff Quotas"
[Notes]	all	AMIS commodity class
[Type_Of_Change_Name]	[10]	Out-quota tariff associated with in-quota tariff
[MinAVTariffValue]	All	As specified in Section 4.32
[MaxAVTariffValue]	[1][2][3]	Minimum tariff under the specified HS 6-digit codes
[CountAVTariff]	[1][2][3]	Maximum tariff under the specified HS 6-digit codes
[CountNAVTariff]	[1][2][3]	Number of tariff lines with *ad valorem* tariff under the specified HS 6-digit codes
[CommodityDomain_Name]	[1][2][3]	Number of tariff lines with non-ad valorem tariff under the specified HS 6-digit codes

5.2.3 *Aggregation of tariffs*

There are three policy elements related to tariffs: MFN applied tariffs; final bound tariffs; and final bound ODCs (other duties and charges). Applied tariffs are tariff rates notified by countries for each reporting year since 1996 and bound tariffs and ODCs are the commitments recorded in WTO Members' Schedule of Concessions and Commitments.

Tariff information can be easily sourced from the WTO's tariff databases – the IDB and CTS (Table 17). However, data directly extracted from the IDB and CTS does not allow for comparison across countries and across years because the tariff codes in the databases are not compatible across countries and years.

There are two reasons for this problem.

First, tariffs in the WTO databases are recorded with WTO Members' national tariff line codes. These codes are based on the WCO Harmonized System (HS), but countries normally create additional breakouts under HS 6-digit subheadings and extend the HS codes to 8 or 10 digits. These national tariff lines (breakouts), including both codes and product coverage, are usually different among countries in both the coding system and contents. Similarly, the applied and bound tariffs of the same countries could also be recorded with different national codes. Therefore, the cross-country comparison of tariffs and the comparison between applied and bound tariff could not be done by simply matching the tariff codes; for large datasets, it is only possible if the links are established at the standard HS 6-digit level.

Second, the HS is normally reviewed and amended by the WCO every four-five years. From the time the HS was created in 1988, seven amendments have been published in 1992, 1996, 2002, 2007, 2012, 2017 and 2022. These amendments took the form of adding new HS codes, deleting existing codes, or changing product coverage of existing codes. Due to these HS changes, tariff codes of certain years may not exist in other years, or even if the codes are the same, the products and the tariffs could be different. Therefore, tariffs of different years have to be converted to the same HS version to construct time series of tariffs.

To solve those two problems, it has been decided that tariffs in the previous HS versions should be aligned to the HS 6-digit codes of the latest HS version; and to use the average of the tariffs at national tariff level as the approximation at the 6-digit code in the latest HS version.

In practice, the WCO correlation tables are used at the HS 6-digit level to find all relevant national tariff lines associated with specific HS 6-digit codes in the latest HS version. Figure 4 provides an example of how this method is applied for HS 2012 code 110319 in a specific country X. For this particular HS code, there were no changes in HS 2007 amendment, but in HS 2002 this code is a combination of two HS1996 codes – 110314 and 110319. In the 2001 national tariff schedule, which in HS 1996, three national codes – 110314000, 110319100 and 110319900 – are associated with these two HS 1996 6-digit codes, with tariff rates: 5%, 0% and 5%. Following the established method, the average of these three tariffs, i.e. 3.3%, is used as the tariff rate for HS 2012 code 110319. To give more insight behind this average tariff, the AMIS Policy Database also contains fields that specify the minimum, maximum, number of *ad valorem* and non-*ad valorem*[13] tariffs under the individual HS 6-digit codes. Table 19 illustrates how this information is included in the AMIS Policy Database.

Figure 4. Example: Calculation tariff rates for HS 2012 110319
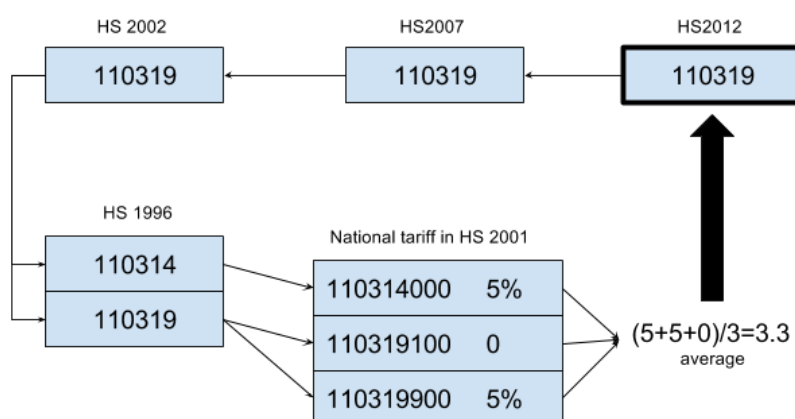
Table 19. Example: Representation of tariff rate for 110319 in database

HS_Code	HS_Version	Value	MinAVTariffValue	MaxAVTariffValue	CountAVTariff	CountNAVTariff
110319	HS2012	3.33	0	5	3	0

Although this method does not provide the precise tariff rates at the national tariff line level, it allows for a cross-country, cross-year and applied versus bound comparison. In addition, this method provides a standard way to deal with future changes of HS versions.

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[13] The non-*ad valorem* tariffs were excluded in the calculation of average.

5.2.4   In-quota tariffs

Although in-quota tariffs are similar to normal tariffs, they are treated differently in the AMIS Policy Database than other tariffs (applied, bound and ODCs) because of their complex structure in the WTO CTS database.

The TRQ commitments are recorded in Part I Section I-B of Members' Schedules of Concessions and Commitments, in a table separated from the normal tariffs. Specific TRQ commitments are identified by the TQID in the WTO CTS database. Each TRQ commitment is associated with a committed quota quantity and one or many in-quota tariff rates. For in-quota rates, some Members use the same tariff codes used by out-quota rates, which are contained in Section I-A of the Schedules as normal tariffs. However, some Members created separate codes specifically for the in-quota rates, which are different from the out-quota tariff codes. Those in-quota codes are listed in both TRQ and normal tariff tables. In addition, a TRQ commitment could be associated with more than one in-quota and out-quota tariff. Furthermore, an in-quota and out-quota tariff line could belong to more than one TRQ.

To present this complex element in the AMIS Policy Database, the in-quota rates are indexed by both TQID (in the field [Shared_Group]) and in-quota tariff line codes (in the field [Condition]). The out-quota tariff codes and rates will be presented in the field [Notes]. In this way, in-quota rates can be linked with the quota quantity through TQID and the information of both in-quota and out-quota rates will be retained in the same record. An example is provided in Table 20.

Table 20. Example of an in-quota tariff

Shared_Group_Code	Condition	Value	Notes
MEXQ007	In quota tariff associated with HS2007 code 10019099	50	Out-Quota - 100190: 90 dol/Ton pero no menor a 67 %
MEXQ007	In quota tariff associated with HS2007 code 10011001	50	Out-Quota - 100110: 90 dol/Ton pero no menor a 67 %

5.3   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 not 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, the absence of information is always indicated with "n.a." for data management purposes. These fields are:

- 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 does not apply to 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.

References

OECD (2021), *Methodological Note to the Inventory of Export Restrictions on Industrial Raw Materials,*, https://www.oecd.org/trade/topics/trade-in-raw-materials/documents/methodological-note-inventory-export-restrictions-industrial-raw-materials.pdf. [3]

OECD (2016), *OECD Producer Support Estimate and Related Indicators of Agricultural Support: Concept, Calculations, Interpretation and Use (The PSE Manual)*, https://www.oecd.org/agriculture/topics/agricultural-policy-monitoring-and-evaluation/documents/producer-support-estimates-manual.pdf. [2]

WTO (2022), *WTO Glossary*, https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/glossary_e/glossary_e.htm (accessed on June 2022). [1]

Annex A.

Table A A.1. Abbreviations

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

Table A A.2. Abbreviations of monetary units

Abbreviations	Full name
#	Number
$	US dollar
%	Per cent
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
PHP	Philippine peso
RUB	Russian ruble
THB	Thai baht
UAH	Ukranian hryvnia
USD	United States dollar
VND	Vietnamese dong
ZAR	South African rand

Table A A.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.
Area payments	Transfers from taxpayers to agricultural producers arising from policy measures based on current area and requiring production.
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).
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 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'.
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.
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.
Minimum export price	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.
On-farm services (PIS)	Transfers reducing the cost of technical, accounting, commercial, sanitary and phytosanitary assistance, and training provided to individual farmers.
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

Policy measure	Definition
	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.
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.

Sources: Definitions of exports restrictions adapted from OECD (2021[3]). Definition of import policies adapted from WTO (2022[1]).

Table A A.4. AMIS agricultural commodities: HS4 and HS6 codes for versions HS2007 and HS2012/HS2017/HS2022

HS2012/ HS2017/ HS2022	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
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.

HS2012/ HS2017/ HS2022	Description	HS2007	Description
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.
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

HS2012/ HS2017/ HS2022	Description	HS2007	Description
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.

Note: The HS4 and HS6 codes used in the AMIS Policy Database are the same between HS2012, HS2017 and HS2022.
Source: WTO.