

**Negotiating Group on Market Access**

**DATA AVAILABILITY AND SOFTWARE TOOLS FOR TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS**

Note by the Secretariat

Revision

*This document has been prepared under the Secretariat's own responsibility and without prejudice to the positions of Members and to their rights and obligations under the WTO*

Introduction

1. This note provides an up-to-date overview of the availability of data and software applications for tariff negotiations.<sup>1</sup> There are two main in-house sources relevant to this note, the Consolidated Tariff Schedules (CTS) database and the Integrated Data Base (IDB). The information contained in these two databases can be used in several software applications, which are available free-of-charge to Members to assist them in tariff negotiations and trade policy work. The document is in two parts. Part I deals with data availability and Part II with software tools.

**II. DATA AVAILABILITY**

The Consolidated Tariff Schedules (CTS) database

2. The CTS database contains Members' commitments on goods made in the context of the Uruguay Round and previous negotiations. The database also incorporates post-Uruguay Round concessions, such as certified rectifications, the schedules of recently-acceded Members, etc. The purpose of the database is to accurately reflect Members' concessions on goods in a standardized format and to serve as a practical working tool for Members and the Secretariat, without implications as to the legal status of the information contained therein.<sup>2</sup>

3. The term "consolidated" means that for each Member, the database contains all commitments to-date in one listing and in the latest nomenclature adopted by the Member (for example, HS 1996 for Members that have had their HS 1996 documentation circulated and/or certified). In this regard, it should be noted that the database will need to be updated to reflect changes to schedules resulting from the implementation of HS 2002 changes<sup>3</sup>. Table 1 illustrates the key elements of information included in the CTS database. Annex A to this note contains more detailed explanations of these and other elements contained in the concession table of the CTS.

---

<sup>1</sup> Large parts of this document are based on text from document TN/AG/S/2/Rev.1.

<sup>2</sup> The CTS database project was approved by the Committee on Market Access at its November 1998 meeting and started in April 1999 when the Government of the United Kingdom provided the necessary funds. The CTS database and the project itself are described in G/MA/63, dated 18 June 1999 and in G/MA/110, dated 31 July 2000.

<sup>3</sup> A project to update the CTS database to the HS 2002 nomenclature is currently being examined by the Committee on Market Access. See JOB (04)/95 and JOB (04)/95/Add.1 for more information.

**Table 1: Key Elements Relating to  
Tariff Commitments in the CTS Database**

Tariff line number	Special safeguard
Product description	Legal Instrument(s)
Base duty	INR(s)
Bound duty	Implementation period
Other Duties and Charges	

4. In 2000 and 2001, the Secretariat completed the consolidation of the tariff concessions and agricultural commitments of all developing country Members and sent the files to these Members for review and approval.<sup>4</sup> Eleven Members prepared the information themselves for inclusion in the CTS database (both tariff concessions and agricultural commitments).<sup>5</sup> The CTS files for more recently acceded Members have also been prepared by the Secretariat. Rectifications and modifications that were circulated or certified after the CTS files were first prepared in 1999-2001 have for the most part been incorporated in the database.

5. As concerns the European Communities (EC), it should be noted that its CTS file reflects the contents of Schedule CXL (EC 15), which was circulated in 1996 as document G/L/65. The EC, in submitting this schedule, indicated that Article XXIV:6 negotiations had been concluded with most but not all trading partners. Since 1996, a number of rectifications to Schedule CXL have been circulated, some of which have been certified. The Secretariat has included all of these rectifications in the EC's CTS file and the CTS certification flag has been updated where appropriate. All the statistical information relating to the EC in the present note is based on that CTS file, which will continue to be updated by the Secretariat as rectifications are circulated.

6. Members can provide comments on their CTS information directly to the Secretariat at any time. As these comments are received, they are incorporated into the CTS database by the Secretariat and distributed to Members via the Internet File Transfer Facility (see paragraph 12 below). All comments received thus far have been incorporated in the database. In June and December of each year, the Secretariat issues a CD-ROM containing the latest approved versions of all Members CTS files.

#### The Integrated Data Base (IDB)

7. The information contained in the IDB covers tariffs and imports at the tariff line level for each Member that has made submissions.<sup>6</sup> With respect to tariffs, Members have committed themselves to provide MFN applied and current bound duties on an annual basis.<sup>7</sup> Provision of *ad valorem* equivalents (AVEs) of specific, mixed, compound and other duties and provision of preferential duties are optional. To-date, only a few Members have provided AVEs for their MFN applied duties on a

---

<sup>4</sup> The database contains proposed rectifications and modifications, which had already been circulated at the time the files were being prepared. For instance, if a Member's HS 1996 documentation had been circulated but not certified when its file was being prepared, the proposed changes were included in the database. The database contains a flag reflecting certification status.

<sup>5</sup> Australia, Canada, the European Communities, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Switzerland and the United States.

<sup>6</sup> The original decision to create the IDB was taken by the GATT Council in November 1987 (BISD 34S, pp. 66-67 refers). The annual submission of tariffs and imports became a notification requirement in July 1997 (WT/L/225 refers).

<sup>7</sup> Information on current-year tariffs by 30 March, and imports for the previous year by 30 September.

regular basis.<sup>8</sup> Furthermore, eight Members have provided GSP duties, eight have provided LDC duties and 15 have provided other preferential duties, for one or more years, as reflected in Annex Table B.2. With respect to trade information, imports are notified on a tariff line basis and by country of origin. The IDB data elements to be supplied by Members are shown in Table 2 below.

8. A total of 122 Members are currently required to make submissions.<sup>9</sup> As of 25 October 2004, 107 Members had submitted at least one tariff schedule or import file for one year in response to the IDB notification requirement, representing around 88 per cent of the WTO membership. The value of responding Members' imports accounts for close to 100 per cent of the imports of all Members. Annex Table B.1 presents the situation of IDB submissions for more recent years by Member – (1999-2003 for import data and 2001-2004 for duties). For information relating previous years, the latest revision of document G/MA/IDB/2 can be consulted.

Table 2: Data elements to be supplied by Members for the IDB		
Imports	Tariffs	References
Tariff line number	Tariff line number	Tariff nomenclature (HS 1992, HS 1996, HS 2002)
Partner	Tariff suffix	System of trade (general or special)
Customs value	Product description	Year of imports
Quantity 1 - Unit 1	MFN duty: current bound and applied duties ( <i>ad valorem</i> , specific, mixed or compound duty)	Imports exchange rate including where applicable, the spread over the year (if reported in national currency)
Quantity 2 - Unit 2		Imports currency unit
	Other (on a voluntary basis): preferential duties, etc.	Imports valuation basis (c.i.f., f.o.b., f.a.s.), as applicable
	Partner country	National country codes and quantity codes
	Binding code, coverage	Tariff relationship between the importing Member and each trading partner
	Notes	Year of tariffs
		Duty averaging method (simple or weighted)
		Calculation method for <i>ad valorem</i> equivalents, as applicable
		Duty currency unit (for mixed, compound duties)
		Duty assessment (net weight, gross weight)
		National correlations between imports and tariff nomenclatures for a given year and between tariff nomenclatures for year n and year n-1

Source: Guidelines for Supplying PC IDB Submissions, G/MA/IDB/W/6, dated 15 June 2000

9. Following recommendations of the Committee on Market Access, a "Multilateral Appraisal of the Operation of the Integrated Data Base and related Technical Assistance Activities" was conducted in 2001 and yielded a number of suggestions aimed at improving the coverage of the IDB.<sup>10</sup> Some recommendations stemming from the appraisal process, such as establishment of IDB focal points in delegations and national capitals and annual planning of technical assistance activities, have already been implemented. At the request of the Chair of the Committee on Market Access, the Secretariat has actively encouraged submissions to the IDB either in technical assistance activities or directly

<sup>8</sup> The European Communities have provided AVEs for MFN current bound duties for the years 1996-2000. Australia and Jordan have provided AVEs for MFN applied duties for the years 1999-2000 respectively. The United States has provided AVEs of MFN applied duties for the years 1996-2003. However, for some of these Members, there are some tariff lines with trade information for which the AVEs have not been supplied.

<sup>9</sup> The total number of Members is 122 as the EC and its member States (25) and Switzerland/Liechtenstein are counted, respectively, as one. Acceding countries and territories may also provide submissions to the IDB. Currently, five acceding countries have supplied information.

<sup>10</sup> See documents G/MA/IDB/4 and G/MA/IDB/W/8-12.

with Geneva-based delegations. Furthermore, technical assistance activities for the IDB and CTS are carried out on a regular basis, at the national and regional levels, as well as in Geneva, in the context of the WTO Trade Policy Courses and other technical assistance activities.

### Linking the IDB and the CTS Databases

10. For a fuller picture of relevant market access information, the CTS and IDB databases need to be linked. For example, should Members wish to make a comparison between the MFN final bound duty and the MFN current applied duty for a certain product, both the IDB and the CTS may have to be consulted. The IDB contains MFN applied duties, and when supplied, the current bound duties (staged reduction). On the other hand, the final bound duties are recorded in the CTS. Conversely, the CTS has no information on imports, applied duties, current bound duties and preferential duties, but these data may be obtained from the IDB.

11. The Secretariat has developed the link between the CTS and the IDB for those Members for which IDB files are available for a recent year (in general 2001). The MFN final bound duties from the CTS were added to IDB files and the national IDB tariff nomenclature and binding codes were adjusted where necessary. So far, 57 of these linked files were posted to the IDB/CTS Internet File Transfer Facility. Further files will be posted as soon as the link has been prepared. With respect to analytical facilities, the IDB/CTS Internet Analysis Facility (IAF, described below) will be enhanced in the near future to operate from the linked files to enable Members to extract data and make comparisons and other analyses<sup>11</sup> (see document TN/AG/S/3 for report examples, many of which are currently available in the IAF application). The linked files will also be included in the IDB CD-ROM, the "portable" IAF, and will be made available for the other software applications described below.

### **III. IDB AND CTS DISSEMINATION AND ANALYTICAL SOFTWARE**

12. The IDB and CTS databases are accessible to all WTO Members via the password-protected IDB/CTS Internet File Transfer Facility on the Members web site (or directly at <https://sft.wto.org>), where users can download IDB and CTS files to their personal computers. This facility is available in English, French and Spanish language versions. Passwords are issued to Heads of Delegations and the web site is updated on a monthly basis. Twice a year, all Members receive the IDB CD-ROM, which contains all approved IDB files and an application (available in English) for their analysis. As noted previously, a CD-ROM containing the approved CTS files of all Members is distributed at the same time.

13. The Secretariat has developed analytical software - the IDB/CTS Internet Analysis Facility (IAF) - , which is available in English, French and Spanish language versions. Members have been given access to this password-protected web application, via the Members web site (or directly at <http://iaf.wto.org>).<sup>12</sup> The IAF allows users to prepare database queries, view, export and print the results, and define and save queries for future use. It provides facilities for product selection based on the WTO definition of agricultural and other products, and also on the full HS nomenclature. Tariff line selection according to optional tariff and trade criteria can also be specified (e.g. level of duties,

---

<sup>11</sup> The Committee on Market Access agreed that both the "regular" IDB files and the linked IDB files are to be retained. Minor application changes are required to include the linked IDB-CTS files in the IAF, because the database will have two files, one with, and one without, final bound duties, for the same reporter and year. The IDB CD-ROM will contain only the linked files.

<sup>12</sup> The passwords for the IAF are the same as those used for the IDB Internet File Transfer Facility. The passwords are issued to Heads of Delegations and are changed in June, each year.

trade value threshold for a given supplier, rank and share of supplier, etc). Table 3 lists the reports currently available in the IAF.

1.	Tariff Line Report
2.	Tariff Averages and Imports Report
3.	Tariff and Trade Profiles Report
4.	Principal Products Report
5.	Principal Suppliers Report
6.	Status of Bindings Report
7.	Duties Comparison Report
8.	Total AMS Reduction Commitments by Member Report

14. The IAF is being progressively enhanced to provide additional reports and new features. The next release will contain a facility to query the CTS tariff concession information and a report on the tariff concessions. The Secretariat is also working on a report to display the CTS tariff quota information. Once the remaining report on the export subsidy information is developed, most information in the IDB and the CTS database<sup>13</sup> will be available in the application. Nevertheless, some other features such as multi-market reports and additional selection criteria still need to be developed.

15. Some Members have experienced problems in using the IAF because of poor telecommunications infrastructure. To address this issue, the Secretariat has almost completed a "portable" version of the IAF, which will operate from a snapshot of the IDB and CTS databases distributed to users on CD-ROMs or DVDs. The Secretariat plans to distribute a beta version to Members before the end of the year and thereafter twice a year.

16. Another software application – the Toolkit for Negotiators, has been developed jointly by the WTO Secretariat, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and the Central American Integration Secretariat (SIECA). The project is on-going and is scheduled to be completed in 2004. The Toolkit was designed to support negotiators of multilateral, regional and bilateral trade agreements by providing a set of integrated tools for managing negotiations and the analysis and use of large quantitative (tariffs, trade, export subsidies and other indicators) and qualitative (official texts, proposals, working documents, etc) databases, including the IDB files that can be downloaded from the IDB/CTS Internet File Transfer Facility. The Toolkit contains facilities to conduct simulations and prepare lists of requests and offers at the detail of tariff lines, based on formulae entered by the user for either the entire tariff or groups of products selected by the user. Facilities for comparison of offers and requests as well as a number of analytical reports are also available. The Toolkit is available in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

17. The World Bank, in collaboration with UNCTAD, has developed the World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS) application that allows users to retrieve and analyse data from the IDB, the CTS, UNCTAD's TRAINS database and the United Nations' COMTRADE database. In addition to viewing and aggregating tariff and trade information, WITS offers the possibility to simulate tariff cutting proposals using applied and/or bound duties at the HS 6-digit sub-heading level. Users can analyze the consequences of tariff reductions on products of interest in a potential request-offer context, or construct the tariff base and consider the impacts of a wide range of potential formulae on their own tariff structures or that of trading partners as well as on trade flows, tariff revenues and welfare. The application is available in English. The WITS web site (<http://wits.worldbank.org>) can be consulted for more information. Additional information on the data sources and analytical software of other international organizations can be found in document TN/MA/S/2 dated 3 September 2002.

---

<sup>13</sup> With the exception of the CTS notes and the linked IDB/CTS files described in paragraph 11.

ANNEX A

Consolidated Tariff Schedule Database (CTS)  
Tariff concessions table<sup>14</sup>

DATA ELEMENTS	DESCRIPTION
Tariff line number or HS Code	The customs tariff line number (or HS code) associated with the product for which a concession was offered. Each entry in the database has a number associated with it (including HS and tariff headings).
Product level	This element has been introduced to define the hierarchical structure of the schedule's nomenclature in the database. It is also used in conjunction with the [Tariff line number or HS Code] above to uniquely distinguish tariff headings (at disaggregated levels) from the tariff lines to which a concession is attached. Values can be: - <b>02 – 06</b> : HS 2-digit through HS 6-digit sub-headings; - <b>07 – 98</b> : Other headings according to the hierarchy of the schedule; - <b>999</b> : Tariff line.
Suffix (Ex)	Indicates that the concession pertains to part of the tariff line or HS code.
Product description	Tariff line or HS heading description.
Certification indicator	Shows whether the concession has been certified. Values are: <b>C</b> (certified); or <b>Null</b> (not certified).
Source of the concession	This indicates the source of the concession (pre-UR, UR, HS 1996, Accession, ITA, rectifications, etc). This data element is intended to facilitate the consolidation of concessions.
Base duty – <i>ad valorem</i>	<i>Ad valorem</i> duty rate used as the base rate in the most recent negotiations.
Base duty – other	Non- <i>ad valorem</i> duty, where applicable, that was used as the base rate in the most recent negotiations.
Base duty binding	Binding status of the base duty, coded as: <b>B</b> (bound), or <b>U</b> (unbound).
Bound duty – <i>ad valorem</i>	<i>Ad valorem</i> duty of the latest concession.
Bound duty – other	Non- <i>ad valorem</i> duty of the latest concession.
Bound duty binding	Binding status of the final bound duty, coded as: <b>B</b> (bound), or <b>U</b> (unbound).
Other duties and charges (ODCs)	ODCs applicable to the tariff line - this can consist of <i>ad valorem</i> and specific elements, or textual information.
ODC – <i>ad valorem</i> duty	ODCs applicable to the tariff line expressed in <i>ad valorem</i> terms.
ODC – other duty	ODCs applicable to the tariff line expressed in non- <i>ad valorem</i> terms.
ODC – textual information	Other information on ODCs applicable to the tariff line.
Special safeguard indicator	Indication that Article 5 of the <i>Agreement on Agriculture</i> (the special agricultural safeguard provision) is applicable to the tariff line or HS code. Values are: <b>SSG</b> (English schedules); <b>SGS</b> (French); <b>SGE</b> (Spanish).
Legal instrument containing the present concession	WTO legal instrument in which the present concession on the product was established (e.g. UR/94).
INRs on the present concession	Member(s) holding Initial Negotiating Rights (INRs) on the present concession.
Legal instrument containing the first concession	If available, earlier WTO/GATT legal instrument(s) in which a concession on the product was first established, and/or, if applicable, modified (e.g. G/47, T/51).
INRs on earlier concessions	If available, Member(s) holding INRs on earlier concession(s), and, where available, duty level of concessions granted for each historical INR.
Implementation period (from)	Start year of the first reduction.
Implementation period (to)	End year when the final concession is implemented.
Comments	Comments relating to the individual concessions are recorded here.

<sup>14</sup> Source: Adapted from Annex 1 of document G/MA/63.

**ANNEX B:**

**Status of submissions to the IDB**  
**Table B.1: Imports (1999-2003) and Tariffs (2001-2004)**

MEMBER	IMPORTS BY YEAR					MFN APPLIED DUTIES BY YEAR			
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2004
No. of Members <sup>15</sup>	66	73	69	52	30	70	69	48	31
Albania	Yes*					Yes			
Angola	no submission received								
Antigua and Barbuda						Yes			
Argentina	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes			
Armenia						Yes*			
Australia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Bahrain	Yes*								
Bangladesh									
Barbados	Yes*	Yes*	Yes	Yes	Yes*	Yes	Yes	Yes*	Yes*
Belize	no submission received								
Benin						Yes*			
Bolivia	Yes	Yes				Yes	Yes		
Botswana						Yes			
Brazil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Brunei Darussalam	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*			Yes			
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*
Burkina Faso						Yes			
Burundi						Yes Yes			
Cambodia	no submission received								
Cameroon						Yes			
Canada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*
Central African Republic	no submission received								
Chad	no submission received								
Chile	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*	Yes*	Yes	Yes*	Yes	
China	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*	Yes	Yes	Yes*	
Colombia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*
Congo	no submission received								
Costa Rica	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes		
Côte d'Ivoire						Yes			
Croatia	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes*					Yes	Yes	Yes*	Yes*
Cuba	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	
Democratic Rep. of the Congo	no submission received								
Djibouti									
Dominica	Yes					Yes			
Dominican Republic	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*			Yes	Yes		
Ecuador	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes		
Egypt	Yes Yes Yes					Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	
El Salvador	Yes	Yes	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes	Yes	Yes*	Yes*
European Communities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fiji	Yes* Yes* Yes*					Yes* Yes*			
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Yes	Yes	Yes*			Yes			

<sup>15</sup> The EC and its member States (25) and Switzerland/Liechtenstein are counted, respectively, as one.





MEMBER	IMPORTS BY YEAR					MFN APPLIED DUTIES BY YEAR			
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2004
Paraguay	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*
Peru	Yes*	Yes*	Yes	Yes*	Yes*	Yes	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Philippines	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*
Qatar	no submission received								
Romania	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*					
Rwanda	Yes*		Yes*	Yes*			Yes	Yes	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*		Yes*		
Saint Lucia		Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines							Yes*		
Senegal		Yes	Yes	Yes*			Yes		
Sierra Leone	no submission received								
Singapore	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*	Yes*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*
Solomon Islands									
South Africa	Yes	Yes				Yes	Yes		
Sri Lanka	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes		Yes*	Yes*
Suriname	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*						
Swaziland							Yes		
Switzerland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Taipei, Chinese	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*
Tanzania		Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes			Yes	
Thailand	Yes	Yes	Yes*	Yes*		Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	
Togo	Yes*	Yes	Yes	Yes*		Yes	Yes		
Trinidad and Tobago	Yes*	Yes*	Yes						Yes
Tunisia	Yes*					Yes*	Yes	Yes	Yes*
Turkey	Yes	Yes		Yes*		Yes	Yes*	Yes*	
Uganda						Yes			
United Arab Emirates							Yes*		
United States	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*
Uruguay	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes		
Venezuela	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Zambia						Yes	Yes*		
Zimbabwe	Yes	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes	Yes		

Source: IDB. Cut-off date: 25 October 2004.

Note: The following symbols are used in the table:

- Blank cell = no submission received for that year
- Yes = submission received and disseminated.
- Yes\* = submission received but not yet disseminated.

**Table B.2: Preferential duties (2001-2004)**

MEMBER	2001			2002			2003			2004		
	GSP	LDC	Oth.	GSP	LDC	Oth.	GSP	LDC	Oth.	GSP	LDC	Oth.
<b>No. of Members<sup>16</sup></b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
Australia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Barbados			Yes			Yes						
Botswana						Yes						
Bulgaria	Yes			Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Burundi									Yes			
Canada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Costa Rica			Yes			Yes*						
Croatia									Yes*			Yes*
Dominica			Yes									
El Salvador						Yes			Yes*			Yes*
Guatemala			Yes			Yes*			Yes			
Japan	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes*	Yes*	
Korea, Republic of	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Mexico			Yes									
Namibia						Yes						
Nicaragua			Yes			Yes			Yes*			
Norway									Yes*	Yes	Yes	Yes
South Africa			Yes			Yes						
Sri Lanka	Yes	Yes	Yes							Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Swaziland						Yes						
Switzerland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tanzania									Yes			
Turkey		Yes	Yes									
Uganda			Yes									
United States	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Uruguay			Yes			Yes						

Source: IDB. Cut-off date: 25 October 2004.

Note: The following symbols are used in the table:

- Blank cell = no submission received for that year
- Yes = submission received and disseminated.
- Yes\* = submission received but not yet disseminated.

<sup>16</sup> Switzerland/Liechtenstein are counted, respectively, as one.