

MARKET ACCESS FOR NON-AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Malaysia's Proposal on Chairman's Tariff Reduction Formula

Communication from Malaysia

The following communication, dated 13 August 2003, has been received from the Permanent Mission of Malaysia.

The Coefficient to be used in the formula is an important element in providing a harmonizing effect of the formula. However, applying a single coefficient to all Members could result in tariff reduction inequities.

To address these inequities, it is proposed:

- Different coefficients be used for different bands of average bound tariffs of each country.

For example:

For developed countries:

Coefficient = 1

For others:

<u>Average bound tariffs</u>	<u>Coefficient</u>
0-20	4
20-30	3
30-40	2
Above 40	1

- The application of different coefficient for different tariff bands will:
 - Reduce the gap of unequal tariff reduction even though the average bound tariff is incorporated in the formula (Refer Annex 1 – using single coefficient and Annex 2 – using different coefficient); and
 - Provide the harmonizing effect.

Malaysia reserves the right to modify its proposal.

ANNEX 1

CHAIRMAN'S FORMULA USING A SINGLE COEFFICIENT

AVERAGE BOUND TARIFFS (Ta)

	Country A	Country B	Country C
Average bound Tariff	14.9	24.5	35.3
Coefficient	2	2	2
Case 1			
Product bound rate	40	40	40
Final rate	17.1	22.0	25.5
Case 2			
Product bound rate	5	5	5
Final rate	4.3	4.5	4.7
Case 3			
Unbound product with applied rate	50	50	50
Final rate	23.0	32.9	41.4

ANNEX 2

**CHAIRMAN'S FORMULA USING
DIFFERENT COEFFICIENTS FOR DIFFERENT TARIFF BANDS**

AVERAGE BOUND TARIFFS (Ta)

Developing countries

0-20 : 4
20-30 : 3
30-40 : 2
>40 : 1

	Country A	Country B	Country C
Average Bound Tariff	14.9	24.5	35.3
Coefficient	4	3	2
Case 1			
Product bound rate	40	40	40
Final rate	23.9	25.9	25.5
Case 2			
Product bound rate	5	5	5
Final rate	4.6	4.7	4.7
Case 3			
Unbound product with applied rate	50	50	50
Final rate	37.3	42.4	41.4