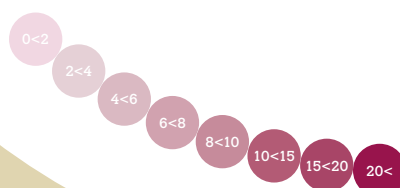
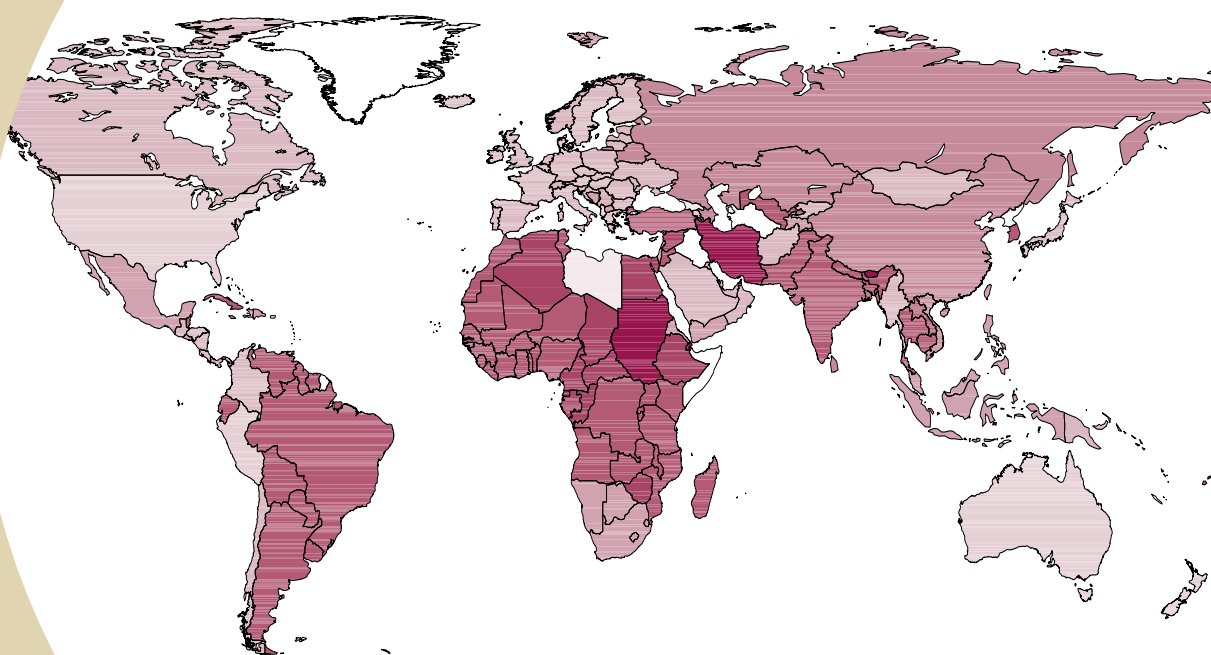




# World Tariff Profiles 2015

Applied MFN tariffs





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# Introduction

## WTO

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations and ratified in their parliaments. The goal is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business. The WTO's main function is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible. It does this by administering trade agreements, acting as a forum for trade negotiations, settling trade disputes, reviewing national trade policies, assisting developing countries in trade policy issues through technical assistance and training programmes and cooperating with other international organizations.

## ITC

The International Trade Centre (ITC) is the joint agency of the World Trade Organization and the United Nations. ITC enables small business export success in developing countries by providing, with partners, sustainable and inclusive trade development solutions to the private sector, trade support institutions and policymakers. ITC's strategic objectives are to strengthen the international competitiveness of enterprises, to develop the capacity of trade service providers to support businesses, and to support policymakers in integrating the business sector into the global economy.

## UNCTAD

Established in 1964, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) promotes the development-friendly integration of developing countries into the world economy. UNCTAD has progressively evolved into an authoritative knowledge-based institution whose work aims to help shape current policy debates and thinking on development, with a particular focus on ensuring that domestic policies and international action are mutually supportive in bringing about sustainable development.

The *World Tariff Profiles* is a joint publication of the WTO, ITC and UNCTAD devoted to market access for goods. This statistical yearbook contains a comprehensive compilation of the main tariff parameters for each of the 161 WTO members plus other countries and customs territories where data is available. Each tariff profile presents information on tariffs imposed by each economy on its imports complemented with an analysis of the market access conditions it faces in its major export markets.

Statistics for all countries are given in standardized tables which allow easy comparisons between countries, between sectors and, specifically for WTO members, between bound and applied tariffs as well. The calculations are based on national tariff schedules and imports in conformity with a standard Harmonized System (HS) nomenclature version. To the extent possible, *ad valorem* equivalents (AVEs) of non-*ad valorem* tariffs are estimated and are included in the estimation of tariff indicators. Nonetheless, certain caveats apply in the interpretation of these indicators and the reader is advised to read the methodological notes that precede the statistical tables.

The publication is presented in three main parts. The first part shows summary statistics for all countries and territories for all products, as well as a break-down into agricultural and non-agricultural products. The second part shows for each of these countries and territories one full page with disaggregation by sectors and duty ranges. It also contains a section on the market access conditions faced in their respective major export markets. The third part contains the special topic which usually varies with each new edition and the technical annexes. Starting from this edition, summary tables on anti-dumping measures would be a regular part of the technical annexes.

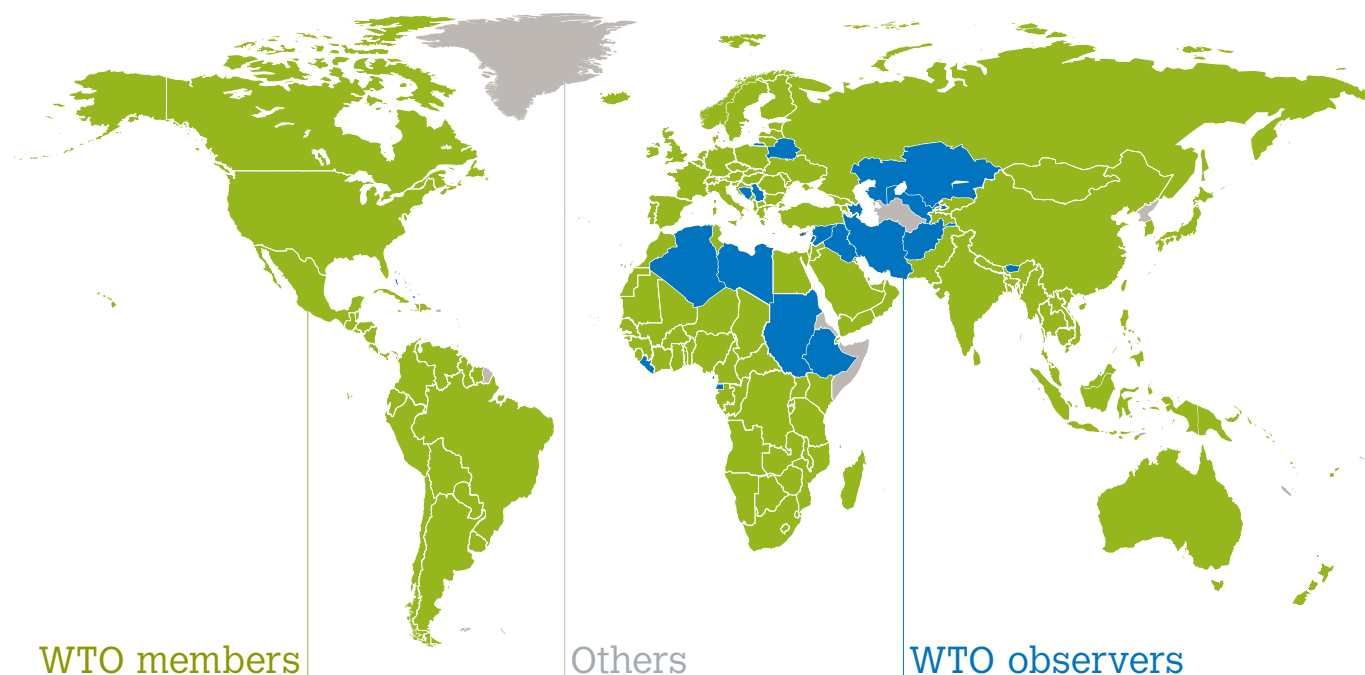
The **summary tables** in the first part are designed to allow cross-country comparison as well as comparison of the levels of bound and applied duties. Apart from the standard indicators like tariff averages, maxima, percentage of duty-free tariff lines, peaks and non-*ad valorem* duties, it also contains indicators of tariff dispersion such as the number of distinct duties and the coefficient of variation. The calculation of these indicators is based, where applicable, on a pre-aggregation to HS six-digit subheadings, which leads to a standardization across countries and thus makes the comparisons more compatible.

The **tariff tables** are divided into two blocks covering (A) the domestic market access protection and (B) the protection faced in the major export markets. In part A, information on bound and applied duties is shown by duty ranges and by sectors. Information for agricultural and non-agricultural duties is shown separately. In addition, there are indicators on the occurrence of special safeguards and on tariff quotas. In part B, the trade diversification and market access conditions in the five major export markets are depicted, broken down into agricultural and non-agricultural products.

The new **special topic** is a tariff-related article entitled "Tariff Accumulation, effective protection and export competitiveness in global production". The technical annexes include the tables on anti-dumping measures, data sources and the compilation of "Frequently Asked Questions".



# WTO members and observers



## WTO members (as of 15 August 2015)

Albania	Cuba	India	Mozambique	Slovenia
Angola	Cyprus	Indonesia	Myanmar	Solomon Islands
Antigua and Barbuda	Czech Republic	Ireland	Namibia	South Africa
Argentina	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Israel	Nepal	Spain
Armenia	Denmark	Italy	Netherlands	Sri Lanka
Australia	Djibouti	Jamaica	New Zealand	Suriname
Austria	Dominica	Japan	Nicaragua	Swaziland
Bahrain, Kingdom of	Dominican Republic	Jordan	Niger	Sweden
Bangladesh	Ecuador	Kenya	Nigeria	Switzerland
Barbados	Egypt	Korea, Republic of	Norway	Chinese Taipei
Belgium	El Salvador	Kuwait, the State of	Oman	Tajikistan
Belize	Estonia	Kyrgyz Republic	Pakistan	Tanzania
Benin	European Union (formerly European Communities)	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Panama	Thailand
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	Fiji	Latvia	Papua New Guinea	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)
Botswana	Finland	Lesotho	Paraguay	Togo
Brazil	France	Liechtenstein	Peru	Tonga
Brunei Darussalam	Gabon	Lithuania	Philippines	Trinidad and Tobago
Bulgaria	The Gambia	Luxembourg	Poland	Tunisia
Burkina Faso	Georgia	Macao, China	Portugal	Turkey
Burundi	Germany	Madagascar	Qatar	Uganda
Cabo Verde	Ghana	Malawi	Romania	Ukraine
Cambodia	Greece	Malaysia	Russian Federation	United Arab Emirates
Cameroon	Grenada	Maldives	Rwanda	United Kingdom
Canada	Guatemala	Mali	Saint Kitts and Nevis	United States of America
Central African Republic	Guinea	Malta	Saint Lucia	Uruguay
Chad	Guinea-Bissau	Mauritania	Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	Vanuatu
Chile	Guyana	Mauritius	Samoa	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of
China	Haiti	Mexico	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	Viet Nam
Colombia	Honduras	Moldova, Republic of	Senegal	Yemen
Congo	Hong Kong, China	Mongolia	Seychelles	Zambia
Costa Rica	Hungary	Montenegro	Sierra Leone	Zimbabwe
Côte d'Ivoire	Iceland	Morocco	Singapore	
Croatia			Slovak Republic	

## Observers

Afghanistan  
Algeria  
Andorra  
Azerbaijan  
Bahamas  
Belarus  
Bhutan  
Bosnia and Herzegovina  
Comoros  
Equatorial Guinea  
Ethiopia  
Holy See (Vatican)  
Iran  
Iraq  
Kazakhstan  
Lebanese Republic  
Liberia, Republic of  
Libya  
Sao Tomé and Príncipe  
Serbia  
Sudan  
Syrian Arab Republic  
Uzbekistan

# General note and abbreviations

## Abbreviations

AVG	Average
AG	Agricultural products
AVE	<i>Ad valorem</i> equivalent
HS	Harmonized System (nomenclature)
Max	Maximum duty
MFN	Most favoured nation
NAV	Non- <i>ad valorem</i> duty
Non-AG	Non agricultural products
SSG	Special safeguards
TL	Tariff line
UV	Unit value

## Notations

–	Not applicable
0	= 0 (not rounded)
0.0	>0 and <0.05
100	= 100 (not rounded)
100.0	>99.95 and < 100
Blank	Bound or applied duties and/or imports are not available at all for a given country or territory.
<i>Italics</i>	Maxima, based on AVE estimates are printed in italics; this also applies in cases when the <i>ad valorem</i> is part of a compound or mixed duty as ceiling or floor.
US\$	United States dollar

The statistics related to applied tariffs and imports are calculated using data which are based on the HS nomenclature adopted by the country for the reference year. For statistics on bound tariffs, the calculations are based on the approved schedule of concessions of the WTO member. In previous issues of World Tariff Profiles, each schedule is based on the HS version which the member used when it acceded to the WTO. Starting with the 2010 issue of this publication, bound tariff statistics are based on the approved schedule of concessions for each member in the most recent HS version. This might have some implications on the historical series of various bound tariff indicators affected by the use of a different nomenclature. While the member's commitments have not changed as a result of the transposition, some aggregate statistics might have been affected as a consequence of the change to another HS version.

The classification of products into agricultural and non-agricultural is based on Annex 1 of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture which lists all products covered in the Agreement. The Annex enumerates HS codes that are subject to the agriculture negotiations in the WTO and are considered agricultural products. HS codes which are not in Annex 1 are subject to the non-agricultural market access negotiations and are considered non-agricultural products.

In the comparison of bound and applied duties within countries and across countries, the following caveats need to be taken into account besides that of the effects of different HS versions used and nomenclature breakdowns. These are: (1) binding coverage; (2) tariff bindings not fully implemented; and (3) AVEs.

- While binding commitments cover all agricultural products, in principle, this is not always the case for non-agricultural goods. There are a number of WTO members where the binding coverage for non-agricultural products is less – and sometimes much less – than 100 per cent. Also, a number of developed countries have not yet fully bound all the tariff lines in their schedules. Any comparison of bound and applied tariff indicators is only valid in cases of full binding coverage.
- For most WTO members, except the most recently acceded ones, all commitments dating back to the Uruguay Round have by now been implemented. In cases where commitments are not yet fully implemented, one may see MFN applied averages or maxima exceeding the corresponding bound duty indicators.
- Last but not least, the calculation of AVEs may affect the comparison between bound and applied duties when the changes in nomenclature have resulted in the use of different unit values. In other cases, bound duties have been expressed in a way that is not directly comparable with the currently used applied duties. In a number of cases, the estimated MFN applied AVEs were adjusted when the corresponding bound tariff lines were defined in *ad valorem* terms. In these cases, the corresponding bound *ad valorem* duty was used as ceiling for the AVE estimate.



# I. Summary tables

## Description of column headings

Column headings	Description or method of calculation
Year of MFN applied tariff	Calendar year or start of fiscal year
Binding coverage	Share of HS six-digit subheadings containing at least one bound tariff line. Full binding coverage is indicated by 100 without further decimals. If some tariff lines are unbound but the result still rounds to 100 this is reflected by maintaining one decimal, i.e. 100.0.
Simple average	Simple average of the <i>ad valorem</i> or AVE HS six-digit duty averages.
Duty-free	Share of duty-free HS six-digit subheadings in the total number of subheadings in the product group. Partially duty-free subheadings are taken into account on a <i>pro rata</i> basis.
Non- <i>ad valorem</i> duties	Share of HS six-digit subheadings subject to non- <i>ad valorem</i> duties. When only part of the HS six-digit subheading is subject to non- <i>ad valorem</i> duties the percentage share of these tariff lines is used.
Duties > 15 %	Share of HS six-digit subheadings subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties or AVEs greater than 15 per cent. When only part of the HS six-digit subheading is covered by such duties, the calculation is done on a <i>pro rata</i> basis.
Duties > 3 * AVG	Share of HS six-digit subheadings subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties or AVEs greater than three times the national average. When only part of the HS six-digit subheading is covered by such duties, the calculation is done on a <i>pro rata</i> basis.
Concessions not yet implemented in 2014	Share of HS six-digit bound subheadings not yet implemented in 2014. When only part of the HS six-digit subheading is covered by such duties the calculation is made on a <i>pro rata</i> basis.
Maximum duty	Maximum tariff line level <i>ad valorem</i> duty or AVE.
Number of distinct duty rates	Number of distinct duty rates. Non- <i>ad valorem</i> duties are always treated as distinct because AVE calculations would always yield distinct AVEs. For this indicator, however, duties not provided are not included in the count.
Coefficient of variation	Standard deviation of tariff line duty rates divided by the simple tariff line level average of all duty rates. Includes only <i>ad valorem</i> duties or AVEs.
Number of MFN applied tariff lines	Total number of MFN applied tariff lines

## Technical notes

Only duties and imports recorded under HS Chapters 01-97 are taken into account. Each applied tariff schedule is validated against the standard nomenclature at the HS six-digit subheading level of the HS version adopted by the country for the reference year. National tariff lines that do not follow this standard (i.e., the first six digits should be based on the standard subheading nomenclature of the HS version used by the country) are discarded and not taken into account. On the other hand, missing subheadings are added. Hence, all calculations are based on the complete standard nomenclature. All simple averages are based on pre-aggregated HS six-digit averages. Pre-aggregation means that duties at the tariff line level are first averaged to HS six-digit subheadings. Subsequent calculations are based on these pre-aggregated averages.

To the extent possible, non-*ad valorem* duties are converted into *ad valorem* equivalents. The methodology used for the conversion is in Technical Annex B of *World Tariff Profiles 2006*.





## All products

Country/Territory	Year of MFN applied tariff	Binding coverage	Simple average		Duty-free		Non ad valorem duties		Duties > 15 %	
			Bound	MFN applied	Bound	MFN applied	Bound	MFN applied	Bound	MFN applied
		in %			Share of HS 6 digit subheadings in per cent					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Afghanistan	2013			5.9		0.5		0.9		4.6
Albania	2014	100	7.0	3.8	28.9	50.7	0	0	16.0	0
Algeria	2014			18.8		1.6		0		42.1
Angola	2014	100	59.2	11.4	0	0	0	0.0	99.3	26.2
Antigua and Barbuda	2014	97.5	58.8	9.9	0	10.1	0	0	97.5	24.4
Argentina	2014	100	31.8	13.6	0.0	5.6	0	0	97.8	36.5
Armenia	2014	100	8.5	3.7	36.4	62.9	0	0.2	0	0
Australia	2014	97.0	9.9	2.7	20.4	50.3	0.4	0.2	13.4	0.1
Azerbaijan	2014			9.0		3.1		1.2		0.5
Bahamas	2014			35.1		10.4		0.2		81.7
Bahrain, Kingdom of	2014	72.8	34.8	4.7	2.1	10.3	0	1.4	70.6	0.2
Bangladesh	2013	15.5	169.3	13.9	0.0	4.2	0	0.4	15.2	41.2
Barbados	2013	97.5	78.3	10.7	0	5.1	0	0.5	97.5	24.2
Belarus	2014			8.4		14.3		9.8		8.7
Belize	2014	97.6	58.2	11.6	0	10.7	0	0.5	97.6	26.1
Benin	2014	39.1	28.3	11.9	0.6	1.6	0	0	17.5	40.0
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	2014	100	40.0	11.6	0	6.9	0	0	100.0	20.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2014			6.4		31.2		3.2		2.7
Botswana	2014	96.1	18.7	7.6	14.3	61.4	0	2.7	39.7	20.7
Brazil	2014	100	31.4	13.5	1.0	5.9	0	0	96.4	36.2
Brunei Darussalam	2014	95.3	25.4	1.2	0	82.3	0.3	0.3	95.1	1.1
Burkina Faso	2014	39.1	42.1	11.9	0.6	1.6	0	0	17.6	40.0
Burundi	2014	22.0	67.1	12.8	0.7	37.0	0	0.2	18.9	41.1
Cabo Verde	2014	100.0	15.8	10.1	4.8	45.0	0	0	44.1	30.3
Cambodia	2014	100	19.1	11.2	0.8	15.6	0	0.0	44.5	10.1
Cameroon	2014	13.3	79.9	18.2	0	1.1	0	0	13.3	49.4
Canada	2014	99.7	6.7	4.2	37.2	73.5	2.8	1.8	7.2	6.8
Central African Republic	2013	62.0	36.1	18.0	0	0.6	0	0	62.0	47.8
Chad	2013	13.4	79.9	18.0	0	0.6	0	0	13.4	47.8
Chile	2014	100	25.1	6.0	0.0	0.3	0	0	100.0	0
China	2014	100	10.0	9.6	6.4	7.9	0	0.4	16.4	14.2
Colombia	2014	100	42.1	5.8	2.1	48.3	0	2.8	97.9	2.1
Comoros	2014			15.4		12.3		0.2		73.0
Congo	2014	16.2	27.2	18.1	0	0.6	0	0.2	14.1	48.3
Cook Islands	2013			3.3		98.2		1.0		1.5
Costa Rica	2014	100	43.1	5.6	2.0	51.3	0	0	96.0	1.3
Côte d'Ivoire	2014	33.3	11.1	11.9	0.6	1.6	0	0	2.5	40.0
Cuba	2014	31.5	21.0	10.6	2.0	6.4	0	0	13.8	9.5
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2014	100	96.1	10.9	0	0.4	0	0.0	98.9	27.8
Djibouti	2014	100	41.3	20.9	0.0	0.1	0	0	99.6	70.1
Dominica	2014	94.3	58.7	10.0	0	24.0	0	0	94.3	23.7
Dominican Republic	2014	100	34.0	7.3	2.4	55.3	0	0	89.4	29.1
Ecuador	2014	100	21.7	11.9	0	42.0	0	6.0	71.7	36.4
Egypt	2014	99.3	36.8	16.8	1.9	11.7	0.2	0.2	70.6	20.3
El Salvador	2014	100	36.7	6.0	2.4	50.3	0	0.0	97.6	2.2
European Union	2014	100	5.0	5.3	28.9	27.2	4.8	4.9	4.2	4.8

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