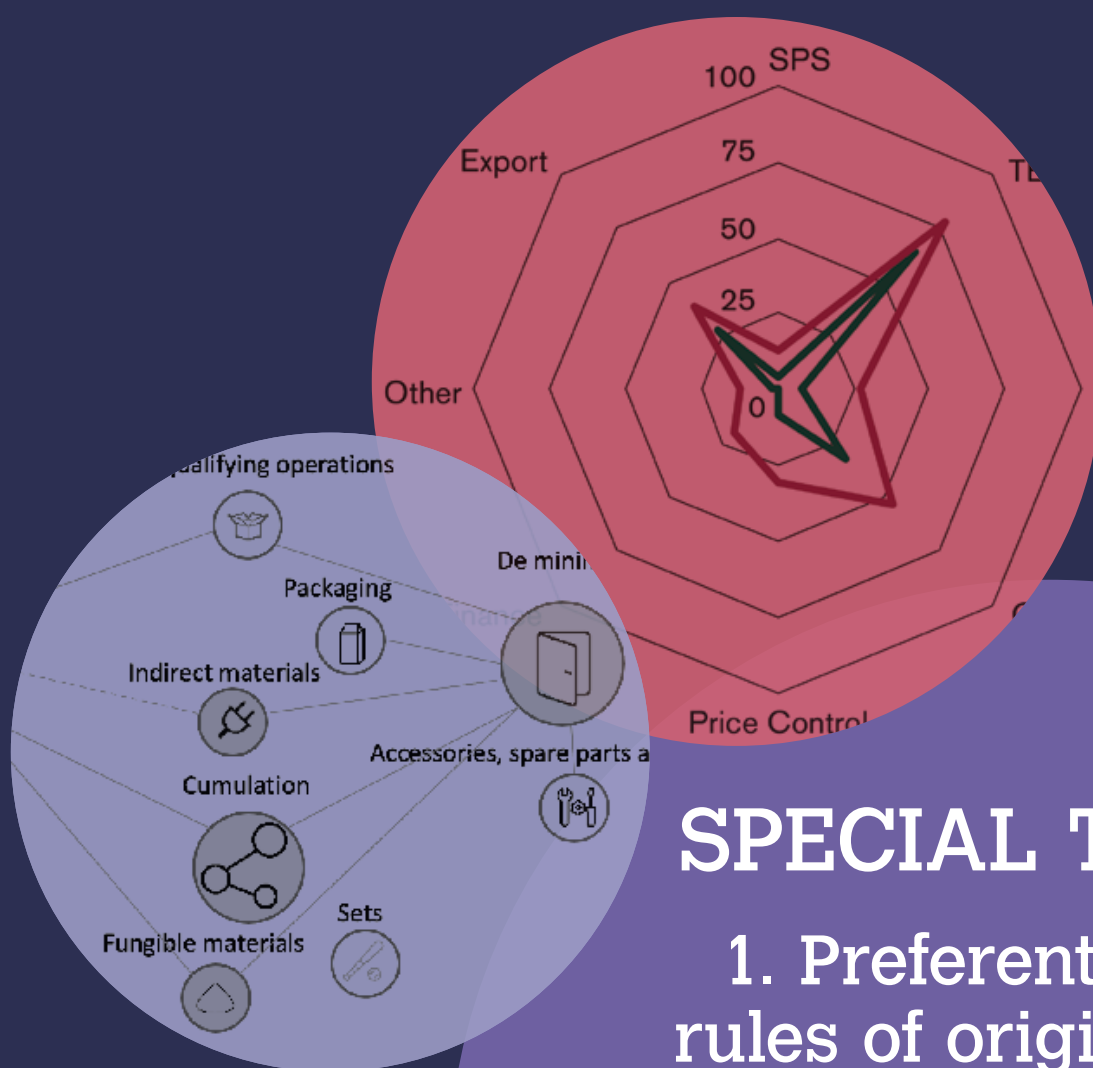




# World Tariff Profiles 2022



## SPECIAL TOPICS

1. Preferential rules of origin in international trade
2. Non-tariff measures on “green” and “brown” energy products

## About this publication

*World Tariff Profiles* is a co-publication of the WTO, ITC and UNCTAD on market access for goods. This annual publication provides comprehensive information on the tariffs and non-tariff measures imposed by over 170 countries and customs territories. Non-WTO members are included if data on the tariffs they applied in 2021 or 2020 are available in the databases of the WTO, ITC or UNCTAD.

## For more information

The statistical tables included in this report can be downloaded from the WTO web site at [www.wto.org/statistics](http://www.wto.org/statistics)

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# 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	Nonagricultural 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.



# 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 164 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 and territories are given in standardized tables which allow easy comparisons between countries/territories, 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 five main parts. The first part shows summary tariff and trade statistics for all countries and territories for all products, as well as a breakdown 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 covers information on non-tariff measures which are of increasing importance in international trade. The fourth part contains the special topics which present new subjects in each edition. The annexes are in part five and include the data sources and the compilation of "Frequently Asked Questions".

The **summary tariff 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.

Similarly, the **summary trade table** showing the imports and exports profile facilitates the comparison of selected indicators among the economies listed. The statistics are presented by agricultural and non-agricultural sector as well as for the total economy. The indicators related to the exports profile are based on mirror data reported by the importing economy.

The **tariff profiles** 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 third part contains the summary tables on anti-dumping actions, countervailing duties and safeguard measures. The new special topics presented on the fourth part are entitled "Preferential rules of origin in international trade" and the second one is related to last year's special topic on NTM but focusing only on a specific set of products, "Non-tariff measures on 'green' and 'brown' energy products".



# I. Summary tables

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# Tariff

## 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 2021	Share of HS six-digit bound subheadings not yet implemented in 2021. 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	Standard deviation of tariff line duty rates divided by the simple tariff line level average of all duties.

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