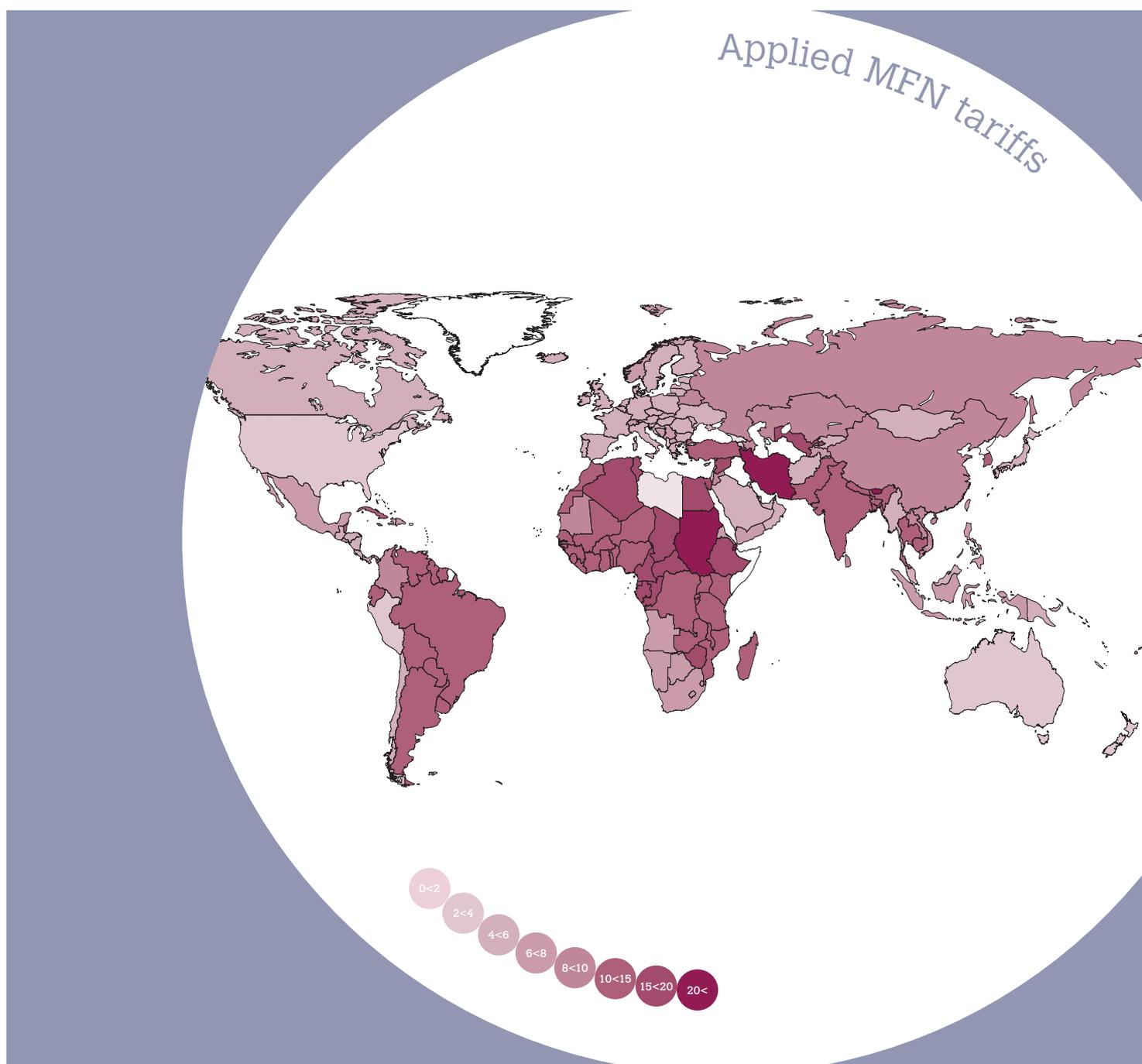




World Tariff Profiles 2014



About this publication

World Tariff Profiles is a co-publication of the WTO, ITC and UNCTAD covering market access for goods. This annual publication contains a comprehensive compilation of the tariffs imposed by each of the 160 WTO members plus a number of other countries and customs territories.

Non-WTO members are included in this year's issue if data on the tariffs they applied in 2012 or 2013 is 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



Where to find more online:
www.wto.org/statistics

Contents

Introduction	2
WTO members and observers	3
General note and abbreviations	4

I. Summary tables 5

Technical notes	5
All products	6
Agricultural products	12
Non-agricultural products	18

II. Country tables 24

Index of country tables	24
Technical notes	25
Country tables	30

III. Special topic and Technical annexes 179

A. Special topic: Anti-dumping	179
B. Data sources	192
C. Frequently asked questions	197

Acknowledgements	200
------------------	-----



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 160 WTO members plus other countries and customs territories where data is available. Each country 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.

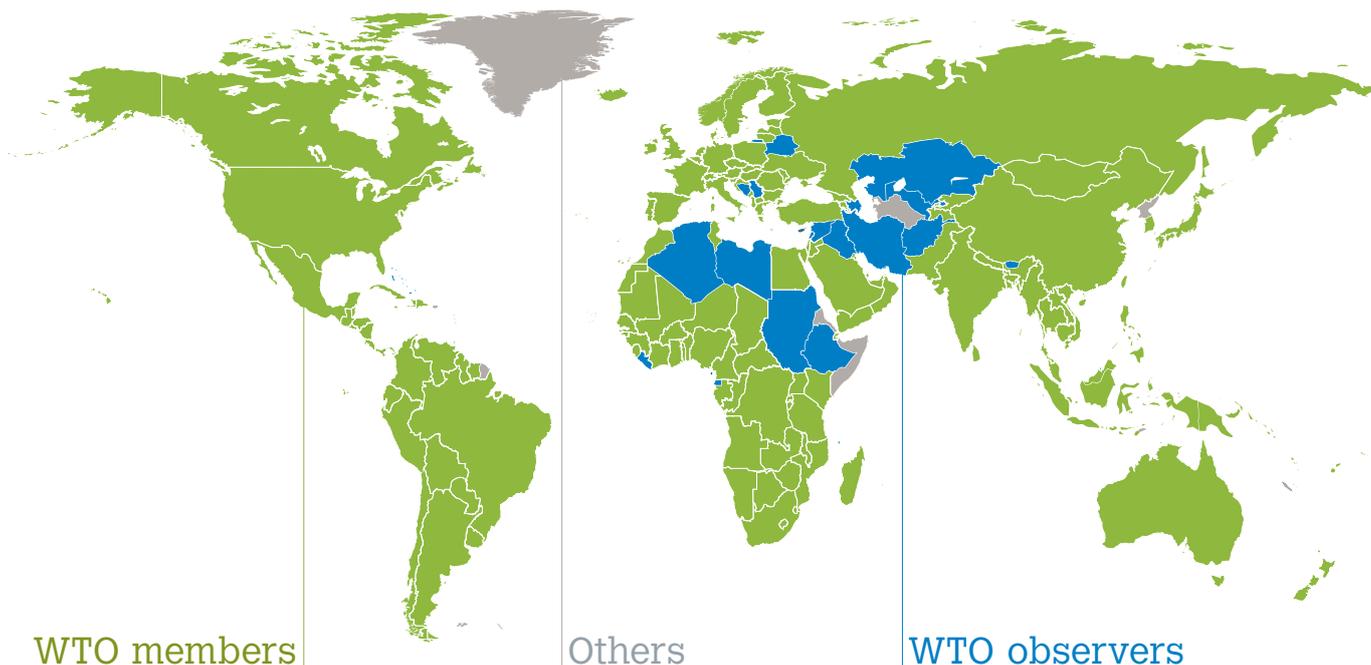
The **summary tables** in the first part are designed to allow cross-country comparison as well as comparison of the levels of bound and applied duties. Apart from the standard indicators like tariff averages, maxima, percentage of duty-free tariff lines, peaks and non-*ad valorem* duties, it also contains 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 **country 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 in the technical annexes** is on Anti Dumping measures. The Glossary of tariff and trade-related terms is replaced by "Frequently Asked Questions". The table on data sources is also included in the technical annexes.



WTO members and observers



WTO members (as of 15 August 2014)

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

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
Seychelles
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 2013	Share of HS six-digit bound subheadings not yet implemented in 2013. 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	2013	100	7.0	3.8	28.9	50.7	0	0	16.0	0
Angola	2013	100	59.2	7.3	0	0	0	0.0	99.3	9.8
Antigua and Barbuda	2013	97.5	58.8	10.5	0	4.7	0	0	97.5	25.3
Argentina	2013	100	31.9	13.4	0.0	5.6	0	0	97.8	36.0
Armenia	2013	100	8.5	3.5	36.4	64.4	0	0.3	0	0.0
Australia	2013	97.0	10.0	2.7	20.4	50.3	0.4	0.2	13.4	0.1
Azerbaijan	2013			9.0		3.1		1.2		0.5
Bahamas	2013			35.2		10.4		0.2		81.8
Bahrain, Kingdom of	2013	72.8	34.8	4.7	2.1	10.3	0	1.4	70.6	0.2
Bangladesh	2013	15.5	169.2	13.9	0.0	4.2	0	0.4	15.1	41.2
Barbados	2013	97.5	78.3	10.8	0	5.1	0	0.4	97.5	24.2
Belarus	2013			9.2		13.4		10.9		8.6
Belize	2013	97.6	58.2	11.1	0	4.8	0	0.5	97.6	24.7
Benin	2013	39.1	28.3	11.9	0.6	1.6	0	0	17.5	40.0
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	2013	100	40.0	11.6	0	6.9	0	0	100.0	20.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2013			6.4		31.1		3.2		2.7
Botswana	2013	96.1	18.7	7.6	14.3	61.5	0	2.6	39.7	20.9
Brazil	2013	100	31.4	13.5	1.0	5.9	0	0	96.4	36.2
Brunei Darussalam		95.3	25.4		0		0.3		95.1	
Burkina Faso	2013	39.1	42.0	11.9	0.6	1.6	0	0	17.6	40.0
Burundi	2013	22.0	67.1	12.8	0.7	37.0	0	0.2	18.9	41.7
Cabo Verde	2013	100.0	15.8	10.1	4.8	45.0	0	0	44.1	30.3
Cambodia	2012	100	19.1	10.9	0.8	15.7	0	0	44.5	9.0
Cameroon	2013	13.3	79.9	18.0	0	0.6	0	0	13.3	47.8
Canada	2013	99.7	6.8	4.2	37.2	73.3	2.8	1.8	7.3	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	2013	100	25.1	6.0	0.0	0.3	0	0	100.0	0
China	2013	100	10.0	9.9	6.6	6.9	0	0.3	16.4	15.6
Colombia	2013	100	42.1	8.8	2.0	2.2	0	0	98.0	2.1
Comoros	2013			15.3		12.3		0.1		72.8
Congo	2013	16.2	27.2	18.0	0	0.6	0	0	14.1	47.8
Cook Islands	2013			3.3		98.2		1.0		1.5
Costa Rica	2013	100	43.1	5.6	2.0	51.3	0	0	96.0	1.2
Côte d'Ivoire	2013	33.3	11.1	11.9	0.6	1.6	0	0	2.5	40.0
Cuba	2013	31.5	21.0	10.3	2.0	5.9	0	0	13.8	6.4
Democratic Republic of the Congo		100	96.1		0		0		98.9	
Djibouti	2012	100	41.3	21.0	0.0	0.2	0	0	99.6	71.1
Dominica	2013	94.3	58.7	10.3	0	5.4	0	0	94.3	24.1
Dominican Republic	2013	100	34.2	7.3	2.0	55.3	0	0	89.7	29.1
Ecuador	2012	100	21.7	10.1	0	44.3	0	0	71.7	27.3
Egypt	2012	99.3	36.9	16.8	1.9	10.9	0.2	0.2	70.7	19.2
El Salvador	2013	100	36.6	6.0	2.7	50.2	0	0.0	97.3	2.2
Ethiopia	2012			17.3		4.6		0		50.8
European Union	2013	100	5.2	5.5	28.9	26.9	4.8	5.1	4.4	5.1

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_22998

