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POST-URUGUAY ROUND MARKET ACCESS BARRIERS FOR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the landscape of border protection remaining after the Uruguay Round. It is unique in many respects. First, it uses both applied and bound rates. Second, it examines the structure of protection from the perspective of both the importer and exporter. The general conclusion of the paper is that significant levels of protection still need to be addressed. The paper examines the degree to which preferential agreements will have an effect on the tariff structure and finds that in the specific context of least developed countries (LDC) market access into developed countries there is a large difference between the preferential and the most favoured nation (MFN) rates. The paper concludes with some suggestions for improving the literacy level of the policy debate on trade policy, by improving the quality and accessibility of protection and trade data.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Market access issues remain one of the most important elements on the agenda of the multilateral trade system. Despite the success of the past rounds of multilateral negotiations there are still a number of different types of border barriers in place that affect the market access of exporters. Both the World Trade Organization (WTO) and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) secretariats have a long history of research on the pattern and effects of border protection.

The WTO has recently issued a special study entitled "Market access: unfinished business – Post-Uruguay Round inventory and issues" that describes post-Uruguay Round market access conditions for goods and services. The first section of the WTO study discusses market access for industrial products. Its focus is on tariffs bound at the WTO. Bound rates are the ones that are negotiated upon by the Members and which, once agreed upon, represent commitments on the part of those Members. Basic tariff statistics are presented for a sample of countries including all developed countries and a representative sample of developing countries. The study also compares bound and applied tariffs and provides some statistics on non-tariff barriers and contingent protection. However, it does not cover preferential tariffs nor other rules and disciplines.

UNCTAD has been focusing on border protection and its use from the perspective of developing countries. It has a long history in this field including the publicly available database on tariffs called Trade Analysis and Information System (TRAINS). Its recent work has been on developing, jointly with the World Bank, a more user-friendly and powerful software for trade and protection analysis. In addition to this software development, UNCTAD will be releasing a joint study with the World Bank on border barriers to trade, as they affect 155 countries.

The purpose of this paper is to combine the efforts of the two secretariats and examine the landscape of market access barriers in the multilateral trade system with the best available data. The paper highlights a number of key issues with respect to border protection, but perhaps more importantly, emphasizes the need to improve both the quality and the availability of protection data.

The first part of this paper will focus on tariffs bound at the WTO. In the second part, bound rates will be compared with the *rates actually applied* by the countries in the sample, while the third part will discuss *preferential tariff* rates granted by some countries to their partners in regional or other agreements from the perspective of a country as an exporter. In the last part, a brief overview of the pattern of non-tariff barriers will be provided.

The Uruguay Round produced significant improvements in market access for industrial products.

- First, both developing and developed countries agreed to significantly increase their share of industrial product imports, whose tariff rates are bound. For developed countries, the share of industrial tariff lines subject to bound tariffs increased from 78 per cent to 99 per cent. For developing countries, the increase in coverage was even more impressive, rising from 21 per cent to 73 per cent;

- Second, the average tariff on developed countries' imports of industrial products

was cut by 40 per cent on imports from all sources, and by 37 per cent on imports from developing countries. For developing countries, the reductions averaged 25 per cent on industrial products imported from developed countries, and 21 per cent on industrial products imported from developing countries. These tariff reductions, it should be noted, were negotiated line by line, rather than through the use of a formula approach;

- Third, substantial progress was made with regard to non-tariff barriers. Voluntary export restraints (VERs) are now prohibited and the Multifibre Arrangement will be phased out by 2005.

However, despite these and earlier reductions in tariff levels in successive General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) rounds, tariffs still constitute an important source of distortions and economic costs.

- Developed countries' tariffs continue to show relatively important dispersions in rates and significant peaks on products such as textiles, clothing and leather products:

  (i) In the textiles and clothing sectors, non tariff barriers will not be fully phased out before 31 December 2004. Even after the phasing out of the MFA quotas, however, trade in textiles and clothing products will still be impeded by relatively high tariffs in the main importing countries. The simple post-Uruguay Round average bound tariff on textiles and clothing is approximately 9 per cent for the United States, 8 per cent for the European Union and just below 7 per cent for Japan;

  (ii) There are also many tariff peaks within these averages. Moreover, for products such as textiles, clothing, leather, leather products and metals, most developed countries' tariffs increase with the level of processing;

- Developing country tariffs are often either not bound or bound at relatively high levels;

- Preferential rates in the context of both reciprocal and non-reciprocal are important in the context of market access, especially in the case of LDCs;

- Certain contingent protection instruments have increasingly been used. Following a drop from 325 in 1992 to 156 in 1995, the total number of initiations of anti-dumping investigations has strongly increased over the last four years, reaching an all time high of 340 investigations in 1999. While in the late 1980s, developing countries typically accounted for around 10 per cent of all anti-dumping investigations, since 1995 they are responsible for approximately 50 per cent the initiations;

- The frequency of non-tariff measures provides some information on the types of measures that need to be addressed to improve market access.

II. POST URUGUAY ROUND MFN BOUND DUTIES

The tariff bindings discussed are "post-Uruguay Round" tariff bindings. The notional "post-Uruguay Round" situation referred to is the one that will be reached when all provisions of the WTO Agreement are fully implemented. At this stage, after more than five years of the Agreement's existence, implementation of the provisions of the WTO Agreement is fairly advanced but not yet complete. The situation differs among sectors. For industrial products, tariff cuts were implemented in five equal stages starting on 1 January 1995 and terminating on 1 January 1999. Only few exceptions remain as some countries have up to 15 years to implement tariff cuts on a limited number of specific products.

Information on bound tariffs on industrial products is provided for a sample of 42 Members of the WTO from all continents. The sample includes all countries for which sufficient information was available in the WTO Integrated Data Base.[1]

For the purpose of providing an overview of the tariff structure of one or more countries, it is necessary to aggregate tariff information. Tariff schedules for the countries in our sample comprise between 2,000 and more than 15,000 tariff lines, only for industrial products. A certain number of basic statistics are traditionally used to provide a synthetic description of the level of protection afforded by a given tariff structure. These basic statistics include:

- The share of bound tariff lines;
- The share of duty-free tariff lines (bound and unbound);
- The share of non-*ad valorem* tariff lines;
- Some tariff average;
- Some indication of tariff dispersion, such as the standard deviation around the average;
- Some measure of the prevalence of tariff peaks;
- Some measure of tariff escalation.

A. Binding coverage

In spite of the progress made during the Uruguay Round, countries differ significantly with regard to the coverage as well as to the nature of their bindings. Some countries have bound less than 10 per cent of their industrial tariff lines while others have bound 100 per cent. In some countries the bound rates differ across tariff lines, while others, mainly developing countries, have bound all or a large part of their tariff lines at a uniform level, often at levels well above the applied rates. The latter are referred to as "uniform ceiling bindings".

As can be seen from table 1,

- The share of post-Uruguay Round industrial tariff lines covered by bindings is above 95 per cent for most developed countries, as well as for most transition economies;
- The situation in developing countries is more varied;
- Most countries in Latin America and the Caribbean apply a uniform ceiling binding for almost 100 per cent of tariff lines. The

level of the ceiling is usually between 25 per cent (Chile) and 50 per cent (Belize, Guyana and Jamaica);

- In Asia and Africa, the scope of bindings is usually more limited;

  (i) A large share of tariff lines are unbound in numerous developing countries in Asia. Sri Lanka, for instance, has bound less than 10 per cent of its tariff lines, while in India, Malaysia and the Philippines, 40 per cent of the tariff lines remain unbound. In Hong Kong (China) and Macau (China) a high percentage of the tariff lines are unbound, but the applied rates on these lines are zero;

  (ii) Gabon is the only African country in the sample which has bound more than a half of its tariff lines (Cameroon, for instance, has bound only three tariff lines).

B. Duty-free items

The share of duty-free tariff lines is often seen as an indicator of a country's degree of openness to trade:

- The larger this share, the more open a country is considered to be, provided of course that the tariffs in question are *bound* at zero;

- The contribution of unbound duty-free tariffs to openness is harder to judge.

It is also important not to neglect the contribution to openness of tariffs bound at very low rates. Very low rates of duty are sometimes referred to as "nuisance tariffs" and there are proposals to reduce them to zero. However, it is important to bear in mind that zero tariffs do not, by themselves, eliminate the cost of customs procedures. Normal customs procedures and ancillary inspections are carried out and any additional charges and indirect taxes are collected even with a zero rate.

Table 1 shows both the shares of bound and unbound duty-free lines in the total number of industrial tariff lines.

- Among the developed countries, the share of tariff lines bound duty-free varies between 17 per cent for Switzerland and almost 50 per cent for Japan;

- For transition countries, this share is between 2 per cent for Poland and almost 14 per cent for the Czech Republic and Slovakia;

- Finally, except for five economies in the sample (Hong Kong (China), Republic of Korea, Macau (China), Singapore and South Africa), developing countries have no, or very few, lines bound duty-free. As noted above, Hong Kong (China) and Macau (China) both have close to 100 per cent duty-free tariffs, but only a relatively small proportion of them are bound;

- When looking at the average share of duty-free lines across countries it is clear that it is lowest for textiles, clothing and leather products, whereas wood and fish products exhibit the highest share of duty-free tariff lines.

C. Non-*ad valorem* tariffs

Non-*ad valorem* tariffs include specific tariffs, and mixed and compound tariffs which combine features of specific and *ad valorem* duties. There is widespread agreement among trade economists that *ad valorem* tariffs are preferable to specific or compound tariffs for at least three reasons.

- First, specific tariffs are less transparent than *ad valorem* tariffs. In particular, the protective impact of a given specific tariff is difficult to assess, as it depends on the unit value of the imported product. This

lack of transparency makes it easier for special interest groups to obtain governmental support for high levels of protection;

- Second, specific tariffs have a greater impact on cheap products than on expensive products falling under the same tariff line;

- Third, when prices change, the protective effect of specific tariffs also changes. During periods of inflation, for instance, Governments wishing to maintain the same level of protection, or the same real tariff revenue, constantly need to increase specific tariffs. On the other hand, if prices of traded goods decline, and specific tariff rates are not reduced, the level of protection will increase.

Ad valorem equivalents of non-*ad valorem* rates are only imperfect substitutes for proper *ad valorem* tariffs. In particular, the *ad valorem* equivalent of a specific tariff at a given date will remain equivalent only as long as prices and the quality of the imported goods remain unchanged.

It is evident from table 1 that a small number of countries have a significant share of non-*ad valorem* rates.

- Switzerland stands out with the highest share of 82.8 per cent,[2] but the United States also have non-*ad valorem* rates on 4.2 per cent of its industrial tariff lines, and Japan on 3.5 per cent;

- Sri Lanka and Thailand have a share of 22.4 per cent and 19.7 per cent, respectively, of non-*ad valorem* tariff lines;

- In some countries non-*ad valorem* tariffs tend to be concentrated in a few industrial product categories. The issue of non-*ad valorem* tariffs is much more important in the agricultural sector.

D. Overall level of tariff protection

There are many different measures of a country's overall level of tariff protection. From the perspective of multilateral negotiations, *bound* tariffs are of particular importance. Again, these are the tariff rates listed in the WTO Members' schedules of tariff concessions. The rates that Governments actually apply are not allowed to exceed these bound rates.

In order to calculate average bound rates that are comparable across countries, certain assumptions had to be made as to how to treat tariff lines that remained unbound after the Uruguay Round. As is customary, products for which no concessions were made have been included in the statistics on bound rates. For these products, the post-Uruguay Round duties have been taken as equal to the duties normally applied in September 1986 (the so-called base duties).

Various weighting schemes are available to calculate tariff averages, each with its own advantages and drawbacks. The WTO study presents simple tariff averages, which give equal weight to each tariff line and thus require no matching trade or production data. Tariff averages weighted according to import values reflect the relative importance of various tariff lines better, but they still contain a downward bias because products with higher tariff rates are imported in lower-than-otherwise quantities (a prohibitive tariff will have a zero weight). While production-weighted average tariffs avoid this problem, they introduce other distortions. For example, they do not give any weight to a tariff line if there is no domestic production of the product in question. Another possibility is to weight tariffs from the exporter perspective as is done in section C.

Table 1 shows simple average bound tariffs for all countries in the sample.

- Even among developed countries, the simple post-Uruguay Round bound average tariff rate for industrial products exhibits

relatively large differences, ranging from 1.8 per cent for Switzerland to 14.2 per cent for Australia. Among the Quad countries – Canada, European Union, Japan and the United States – Japan has the lowest average at 3.5 per cent while Canada has the highest at 5.2 per cent;

- Among Eastern European countries, the average bound tariff on industrial products ranges between 4.3 per cent for both the Czech Republic and Slovakia and 30.1 per cent for Romania;

- For developing economies, the average varies between zero per cent for Hong Kong (China) and Macau (China), and almost 60 per cent for India. Approximately half the developing countries in the sample have an average bound tariff ranging between 25 per cent and 40 per cent.

From table 2 it is obvious that, in many countries, the bound tariffs differ significantly across product categories.

- In most industrialized countries tariffs are significantly higher in two categories, particularly textiles and clothing, and leather, rubber, footwear and travel goods. To a lesser extent this is also the case for transport equipment. The European Union and Norway have moderate tariffs on leather products compared to other industrialized countries, but higher average tariffs on fish and fish products;

- Transition economies are characterized by high average tariffs on transport equipment. This is also the case for several Asian countries, including Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia and Thailand;

- Conversely, African countries tend to have relatively high average tariffs on textiles and clothing, leather and leather products and in the fish and fish products category.

E. Tariff dispersion

It is widely agreed among trade economists that a relatively uniform tariff structure is preferable to one exhibiting considerable dispersion (that is, a large number of tariff peaks and troughs). There are two reasons for this. First, the welfare cost (economic inefficiency) of a tariff regime increases as the degree of dispersion increases. This is because the deadweight loss increases more than proportionately to the increase in the tariff rate. Second, the case for a uniform tariff structure receives strong support from political economy arguments. Not only are uniform tariff rates more transparent and easier to administer than non-uniform tariffs, they are less likely to be influenced by the relative political power of particular interest groups. This is mainly because an increase of a uniform tariff rate requires a consensus across industries. Uniform tariffs are also, needless to say, less likely to escalate than non-uniform tariff rates.

A useful measure of tariff dispersion is the absolute dispersion of tariff levels around their average value (that is, the standard deviation from the mean). From table 1 it is evident that the dispersion of tariffs differs significantly across economies.

- With the partial exception of Australia and New Zealand, the standard deviation for most developed countries is relatively low;

- Not surprisingly Hong Kong (China) and Macau (China) show zero dispersion, as all their tariff lines, both bound and unbound, are duty-free;

- Latin American countries are also characterized by low tariff dispersion (Peru shows a standard deviation of zero and Jamaica of 0.9). It has been noted before that most countries in Latin America have bound a large share of their tariffs at a uniform ceiling level, which explains the low values of standard deviation;

- Higher standard deviations can be found among the African and Asian countries, which do not rely on uniform ceiling bindings across tariff lines (Gabon being an exception).

Tariff dispersion is partly caused by tariff differences between broad product categories, as can be seen when comparing average tariffs across the product categories in table 2. In most industrialized countries, for instance, the average bound tariffs on textiles and clothing are significantly higher than for other categories, which tends to increase the degree of dispersion, although tariffs can also differ significantly within categories. In the industrialized countries, significant "within-category" dispersion is found in the textiles, clothing and leather categories.

Another indicator of tariff dispersion is the prevalence of tariff peaks. Tariff peaks are tariffs that exceed a selected reference level. National peaks, where the reference level is three times the national mean tariff, can be distinguished from international peaks, where the reference level is 15 per cent.

Table 1 provides information on both national and international peaks.

- Not surprisingly, in countries where the average tariff level is low, the prevalence of tariff peaks is higher in relation to the national reference level than in relation to the international reference level. This is the case in the European Union, Japan and the United States, for instance. Within this group, the European Union shows less tariff dispersion than Japan and the United States, even though all three have very similar average tariff levels;

- International peaks are more frequent than national ones in the Asian countries with relatively high average tariffs, such as in Malaysia and Thailand, as well as in the African countries. While there are no national tariff peaks in the Latin American countries that apply a uniform ceiling level across most tariff lines, all the tariff lines exceed the 15 per cent international reference level.

Table 3 shows the spread of international peaks across product categories for the different countries.

- In most industrialized countries, including Poland, the largest share of peaks can be found in textiles and clothing, leather, and to a lesser extent, transport equipment categories. The European Union and Norway are exceptions, with no tariff peaks in the textile and clothing sector, but a high concentration of peaks in the fish and fish products category;

- Transition economies show a high concentration of tariff peaks in transport equipment, although Hungary and Poland also show a high frequency of peaks in the fish and fish products category;

- No clear pattern emerges from the analysis of tariff peaks across product categories in developing countries. They tend to be frequent across all categories, although several countries, including South Africa, Zimbabwe, Sri Lanka and Malaysia, have a relatively high frequency of tariff peaks in the textile and clothing category.

F. Tariff escalation

Tariffs escalate when they increase with the level of processing, as when they are fixed at a higher level on semi-processed and processed products than on unprocessed products and raw materials. As a consequence, the size of the protected processed industry increases in the importing country, while foreign suppliers of unprocessed products and raw materials find diversifying their production, by moving to higher stages of processing, more difficult. It should be noted that while tariff escalation can be measured, there is no consensus on the

precise (quantitative) relationship between a given degree of tariff escalation and the resulting bias in the structure of production. A long-standing complaint of developing countries is that developed country "tariff escalation" biases developing country production toward less processed products, thereby creating a major impediment to their industrialization.

In order to analyse tariff escalation, countries' nominal tariffs are typically grouped by stages of processing to reveal the change in tariffs along the production chain. This has been done for 19 WTO Members in table 4, where three production stages are distinguished; raw materials, semi-manufactured products and finished products. As the table shows, tariff escalation differs greatly across countries.

- The tariff structures of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Turkey and Norway are escalating. Tariffs in the European Union appear to de-escalate, while Japan's and Switzerland's tariff structures escalate between raw materials and semi-manufactured products, but de-escalate between semi-finished and finished products. In the United States, tariffs increase significantly only between raw materials and semi-manufactured goods, while in Iceland the biggest tariff increase takes place between semi-manufactured and finished products;

- The picture in the developing world is also very diverse. For obvious reasons, Latin American countries with a uniform ceiling binding across several product categories do not show any evidence of tariff escalation in their bound rates. Brazil's tariff structure shows de-escalating tariffs between stages one and two but escalation between stages two and three. No tariff escalation takes place in Hong Kong (China); Indonesia; Macau (China); Malaysia and Singapore while tariffs in the Republic of Korea increase between semi-processed and finished products. In India, tariffs increased by more than 10 per cent along the production chain. The Philippines and Thailand are also characterized by escalating tariffs, though to a lesser extent. The same can be said of South Africa and Tunisia, while in Cameroon and Chad, tariffs only partially escalate.

Table 5 shows average nominal tariffs by stage of processing for different product categories for a subset of countries. It is clear from this table that certain product categories are characterized by a high degree of tariff escalation, even in countries where the overall tariff structure exhibits little or no escalation. This is the case, for instance, for the textiles and clothing, and leather and leather products categories, where tariff escalation is present in all stages in many countries, and particularly so in the European Union and Japan.

The OECD (1999) presented, in its Review of Tariffs, a different approach in which it took a closer look at tariffs on different levels of processing for 13 product groups, and suggested that escalating tariffs are quite common. The processing chains of cocoa, coffee, cotton, leather and soybeans, for instance, reflect escalating tariffs in all Quad countries as well as in most, if not all, other OECD countries.

G. Bound tariffs and applied MFN tariffs

Applied MFN tariff rates are the most favoured nation duties currently applied by Members (in most cases 1998 or 1999). They do not take into account preferential rates and exemptions which are discussed in Section C below.

Note that because many Member countries made use of exceptions to the five-year implementation period for tariff reductions, some of the 1998-1999 applied MFN tariff rates can be *above* the future bound rates.[3]

On the other hand, a number of countries have bound a portion – in some instances a very large portion – of their tariffs at levels

well above the currently applied MFN tariff rates, which means that they have considerable scope for increasing tariffs.

Table 6 gives a more detailed picture of the situation. It shows average bound tariff rates and average applied MFN rates.

- The Czech Republic, the European Union, Hungary, Japan, Slovakia and the United States have bound their tariffs at levels that are, on average, lower than their mean applied MFN tariff, though the differences are not large. For this group of countries, applied tariffs will be lower when implementation is complete;

- All the other countries have bound their tariffs at levels above the corresponding applied MFN rate, although for some countries – Canada, the Republic of Korea, Norway and Singapore – the difference between applied and bound rates is not very high;

- Australia and Iceland show relatively high differences between bound and applied rates. This difference is even more striking in the case of the Latin American countries, most of which apply a uniform ceiling level to most of their tariff lines. In Costa Rica, for instance, the average bound rate is close to 45 per cent, while the average applied rate in 1998 was 6.4 per cent. In Colombia, the difference between bound and applied rates is 24.3 points. The Philippines and Turkey also show large differences in their bound and applied tariff rates, equal to 16.6 per cent and 35.1 per cent respectively. In such cases, bindings do not contribute much to the stability of applied tariff rates, as countries can, if they wish, raise their applied tariffs up to the level of their binding.

The above analysis was conducted using simple averages. As mentioned, this gives a good picture but it may also introduce certain biases in the assessment of the protective effect of a tariff structure. For example, a country could have many tariff lines where imports are zero, or negligible and where the tariff rate is also low. This would typically bias the assessment of protection downwards. Protection is, after all, implemented to reduce competition in a particular sector. In order to account for this, and bearing in mind that any weighting scheme introduces biases, a weighting vector can be applied to the vector of tariffs.

The UNCTAD secretariat, to account for weighting, recalculated with these caveats, the tariff averages for the countries used in tables 1-6, and calculated corresponding import-weighted averages. The unweighted values for the bound and applied rates are given in tables 7 and 9 with the corresponding import-weighted values in tables 8 and 10. Due to a slight difference in the aggregation process, these tables are not strictly comparable to earlier ones. It should also be pointed out that, later in the paper, the structure of protection in markets weighted by *exports* is examined.

The results in the table indicate that the general conclusions of the earlier sections still hold. There are, nevertheless, some notable examples of how weighting affects the estimated level of protection. Consider Australia, which is a relatively open market, except in a few sectors. The import-based weighting scheme has the effect of increasing the tariff averages in the leather and footwear sector. Therefore, the impact of the higher tariffs in line with high imports is now emphasized, although it must be kept in mind that prohibitive tariffs are not taken into account.

III. MARKET ACCESS BARRIERS FROM THE EXPORTER'S PERSPECTIVE[4]

The analysis of tariff barriers in the previous section has been from the perspective of a particular country's trade policy and how it may affect its imports. However, given the range of tariff lines for a particular country, it is entirely possible for certain instruments of protection to have no effect on the imports of specific exporters, if there are no imports. This is especially the case when it comes to developing countries and in particular least developed countries, as they have a very narrow export base. To account for this problem this section examines the pattern of protection facing *exports*. The next two sections describe the methodology used to develop the aggregations of both the exporter and the market.

A. Methodology

1. Country aggregation

The approach taken was to start off at the country level with 155 countries for which export data was available. The set included all developed, developing and least developed countries in which the United Nations Standard Dissemination Commodity Trade Database (COMTRADE) has recent export data.[5] As the developing countries form an extremely heterogeneous group they were divided into three groups according to their export pattern based on UNCTAD's major category definition: major exporters of manufactures, major petroleum exporters and other developing countries.[6] These three groups, together with the developed and the least developed countries, form the five groups of countries whose conditions of access to foreign markets are analysed. This procedure allows defining a product aggregation for each group of countries that could better represent the developing countries export pattern. It also permits analysing the products in a more disaggregated level for each group of countries.[7]

The five groups with the number of countries in each group are given as follows:

- Major exporters of manufactures (13 countries);
- Major petroleum exporters (11 countries);
- Other developing countries (61 countries);
- Least developed countries (46 countries);
- Developed countries (24 countries).[8]

The next step was to define the markets for these exports. Ideally, it would be desirable to have the markets selected using a similar process to the one used for products. That is, the markets should be the key markets for each exporter. However, given the diversity of export structures, a much simpler, yet still policy-friendly approach was used – the world was divided into markets according to the World Bank's geographical classification. These markets comprised South Asia, the Middle East and North Africa, Latin America and Caribbean, Europe and Central Asia, South Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa plus the developed countries and the rest of the world.[9] Not all members of each one of the geographical regions report their import tariff and non-tariff measures (NTMs), therefore limiting the scope of the analysis to those countries actually providing this information.

The export data used to define the export profile of each group of countries is based on the COMTRADE database. The simple import tariffs and the NTMs were obtained from the Trade Analysis and Information System (TRAINS), version 8.0. The export data, the import tariffs and the NTMs were collected

under the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) classification.

2. Product aggregation

Having defined the countries and their groups, and selected the export destinations the next step was to define a product aggregation that could better reflect the export profile of each group. One way to do this was to rank products according to their share in total exports. However, even after this has been completed, significant differences in the value and the content of exports still remained within each country-group. Hence, only considering the main products in terms of share in total exports, would disregard those products that might be very significant for a large number of countries with a reduced presence in international trade. In order to resolve this problem the following criteria was established:

- Each product aggregation should have a share of at least 1 per cent in the total value of exports of the group;
- At least 10 per cent of the countries of the group should have this product aggregation among their main export sectors.

These criteria require a product to have a small share in total exports in order to be included into the relevant aggregation. The aggregations were chosen among the first 5 export products at HS 04-digit level and all chapters of the HS (02-digit level) for the developed, other developing and least developed countries. However, for the major exporters of manufactures and the major petroleum exporters the first 10 export sectors at HS 04-digit level were selected in order to compensate for the reduced number of countries within those groups. The procedure was undertaken in three steps:

1. *Share in total exports of the group:* Initially the average value of the exports was calculated for each country at both HS 04 and HS 02-digit level for the last three years available in the COMTRADE database.[10] Averages of all products in all countries within the same group at both aggregation levels were added in order to calculate the share of each product at HS 04 and HS 02-digit level.

2. *Product Importance:* The second step identified and ranked the products at HS 04-digit level that were among the 5 or 10 top exports of each country, depending on the group. Thus, all countries regardless of their size in terms of export value had the same weight.

3. *Applying the Criteria:* Finally, those product aggregations at HS 04-digit level that met the criteria defined above within each group were selected. As only a limited number of product aggregations at HS 4-digit level qualified by these criteria, they were aggregated to the HS 02-digit level.

All product aggregations that met the above criteria were then separated into three major sectors in all tables in this study:

- Agricultural and fishery products (HS chapter 01 to 24);
- Mineral and fuels (HS chapter 25 to 27);
- Manufactures (HS chapter 28 to 99).

As expected, the criteria mentioned above generated a different product aggregation for each one of the five groups of countries analysed in this study. The developed countries and major exporters of manufactures did not have any agricultural and fishery products that met the criteria, while that sector was quite important for the least developed and the other developing countries. Although the major petroleum exporters have predictably presented the highest number of mineral and fuels product aggregations among the 5 groups that

qualified, all the four remaining groups also had some products of this sector among their major exporting products.

3. *Tariffs*

Initially, the tariffs for each product aggregation by each geographical region were calculated using the simple average applied MFN tariff. This was calculated at the group level and reflected the arithmetic mean of all tariff lines at HS 06-digit level included in each product aggregation. As the calculations were based on the applied MFN tariffs, the rates faced by the developing countries exports in the different markets assessed in this study are the same within each group of countries, since they share the same product aggregation. However, since the focus of this part of the study is on weighted values these are not reported, but are available upon request.

To calculate the weighted tariffs the HS96 tariff data was aggregated to 06 digits level and then converted in the HS-92 classification at the same level. The reason to adopt the HS-92 classification at 06 digits arises from the fact that the value of exports of some countries in our sample was available only at HS-92 classification at 06 digits. As the trade data can not be converted from HS-92 into the HS-96, the value of exports and the tariff data just could be harmonised under the HS-92 classification. The export-weighted average tariff could be expressed as:

$$\mathrm{WAT}_{IJ} = \frac{\sum_{i,j} (Tij \times Xij)}{\sum_{i,j} Xij}$$

where:

WAT: weighted average tariff
T: MFN tariff at HS 06-digit level
X: value of exports
I: 1,2,…, M (product aggregation)
J: 1,2, …, N (geographical region)
i: 1,2,..., m (product at HS-92 06-digit level)
j: 1.2,..., n (importing country)

The formula above expresses the weighted average tariff faced by the Brazilian exports of iron and steel (I) to the developed countries (J). To obtain those tariffs the applied MFN tariff initially faced by each Brazilian product at HS-92 06-digit level within that product aggregation in each developed country (T_{ij}) was multiplied by its respective value of exports to each of those countries (X_{ij}). Then the output was added within each product aggregation and geographical region. Finally it was divided by the sum of the value of exports in each product aggregation and geographical region.

4. *Preferential rates*

One of the unique features of this study is that it makes use of preferential rates. These reflect all tariff rates (MFN, non-MFN and preferential rates) recorded in the TRAINS database. They include Generalized System of Preference (GSP) and LDC preferences extended by most developed countries to imports from developing and least developed countries, respectively, as well as many regional preferential arrangements such as the North-American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) and other bilateral agreements in Latin America, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in Asia, and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Communauté économique et monétaire d'Afrique centrale (CEMAC) (ex-Union douanière et économique des États de l'Afrique centrale (UDEAC)) in Africa. The Association of South-East Asian Nation (ASEAN) Free Trade Agreement data was not used since this data is only available for Malaysia.

5. *Non-tariff barriers*

UNCTAD has been at the forefront of the analysis of non-tariff measures. The TRAINS database includes data on these measures based on a classification established by

UNCTAD. This classification is used to identify NTMs, which are then included in the TRAINS database. It is important to note, however, that this data is a frequency count measure. Many time users of the TRAINS database confuse frequency measures with *ad valorem* measures. The latter, of course, are a more precise indicator of the economic impact of a particular measure. A frequency count simply identifies measures, but does not indicate impact. For this reason, any interpretation of data using these measures should be made with extreme caution. Nevertheless, the data are useful for providing an indication of barriers, but further work is certainly required to examine ways to convert these barriers into *ad valorem* values.

The measurement of the NTMs in this study took into account the frequency in which at least one NTM was applied at HS 06-digit level to a product aggregation exported by a country or group to a specific geographical region. Hence, a 50 per cent frequency of NTMs faced by Chile's exports of iron and steel to the developed countries means that 50 per cent of the products at HS 06-digit level that belongs to this product aggregation, face at least one NTM in that geographical region.

B. Results

The results of the analysis are presented in tables 11 to 24. There are three sets of five tables corresponding to the five aggregate groups. The three sets are the applied MFN tariffs, the preferential tariffs and, lastly, non-tariff measures. If one considers the tariff analysis in tables 11 to 20 first, the even numbered tables are the applied MFN rates, while the odd numbered tables are the preferential rates. The average preferential rate should be lower than the average applied MFN rate since, if there is no preferential agreement in place, the applied MFN replaces the non-existent preferential rate.

There are two dimensions for assessing the results of this analysis. First, the results can be assessed across markets. Although the markets are geographical, except for the developed and Quad designation, the remaining definitions are indicative of the pattern of protection in developing countries. The purpose of this study was not to identify countries with high levels of protection, but to point out elements of the protection that exist in these regions, especially in the context of sub-regional initiatives. Second, the results can be assessed across products that are of particular interest to each of the countries within a sub-group.

In general, there are a number of interesting observations when examining the results across markets in the context of applied MFN rates. The developing country regions of South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa continually have the highest rates, with some exceptions. The lowest rates are consistently found in the developed countries and the Quad. This pattern holds for each of the five aggregated groups.

A second point to mention is the effect of weighting by exports. The last rows in each of the tables are an average for that particular region. In terms of general results the average preferential tariff is highest for developed country exports, which is 5.63 per cent (table 19). The equivalent number for LDCs is 4.88 per cent, major developing country manufacturers 4.71 per cent, petroleum exports 4.52 per cent and other developing countries 5.39 per cent.

When comparing across products, the results are similar to those found in tables 1 to 10. Tariff rates are high in the textile products. In LDCs, the highest rates applied to exports are for rubber, leather and footwear products, and in two categories of textile products. For major exporters of manufacturers, it is textile products. However, in developing country markets the exports of motor vehicles and parts also face very high tariffs.

As indicated earlier, one of the unique aspects of this analysis is the use of preferential data. This provides a more accurate picture of the level of tariff barriers in the world, espe-

cially given the proliferation of reciprocal preferential trading agreements and the expansion of coverage of some non-reciprocal agreements.

Given the number of different combinations of agreements, let us focus specifically on the LDC tables (tables 11 and 12) and the Quad as a market. The MFN rate applied to agricultural products is 6.77 per cent. The preferential rate is only 1.65 per cent. A similar reduction takes place in the context of manufactures: the MFN rate is 7.73 per cent, but the preferential rate is 4.5 per cent.

Another interesting point is the considerable reduction in the rates in sub-Saharan Africa. This reduction would reflect the number of preferential agreements in that region. These figures attest to the importance of identifying which duty is applied and which is the exporter on which the duty is applied. However, it should be pointed out, as in the case of non-reciprocal preferences, that sometimes trade does not occur at the preferential rate, but rather at the MFN rate. Interestingly, when examining the tables for developed countries (tables 19 and 20) less difference is found between the preferential and MFN rate.

As indicated before, the tables on NTMs should be interpreted cautiously. They are simply indicative of the frequency of these barriers. In this regard, the interesting observation is that barriers for agricultural products have a considerably higher incidence than the other two aggregates. Secondly, the incidence seems to have a positive correlation with the level of tariffs. The incidence is very high for textiles and clothing products, which as indicated above is a sector with very high tariffs. Another sector with a similar pattern is the motor vehicle sector.

IV. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this study was to examine the landscape of border barriers. The study has highlighted a number of features of this pattern of protection, which have been summarised earlier. The purpose of this section is to take the analysis a step further and raise issues in the context of further research, so that the debate about trade policy with respect to tariffs can be better informed.

A. Data accessibility

The data used in this study was obtained from two different sources: the WTO Integrated Database and the UNCTAD TRAINS database. Access to the first database is controlled through the Market Access Committee of the WTO. The second is a public database and readily available to any policy maker or researcher. However, a key issue is that there are pieces of important data, such as bound rates, for which a researcher requires access to the IDB. Transparency and the quality of the debate surrounding tariff negotiations would be greatly improved if the best data collected are disseminated in a user-friendly form to all interested parties.

A related issue is that serious analysis of protection requires access to both tariff and trade data. The trade data is sourced from COMTRADE or from national sources. Tariff data can also come from national sources or from databases such as TRAINS. Currently, the World Bank and UNCTAD have been working on the World Integrated Trade Solution, which is a software platform that allows the user to simultaneously access both COMTRADE and TRAINS. There is a version that will allow access to the WTO IDB database, but use would be restricted according to the current access rules applied by the WTO. This development is a positive one and one that can help negotiators and policy makers to better understand their own pattern of protection and that in their markets.

B. Data quality

The data used in this study are the best data available and there is no doubt that the quality and coverage of tariff data has improved. The TRAINS database version 8.0 has data from 119 countries, still short of the total WTO membership of 140 countries. However, in some instances the data quality can be improved, especially in the context of non-tariff measures. The classification system used by the TRAINS database was developed some time ago. Today many of the measures in the classification system are no longer used and countries have developed new and more innovative ways to impede trade flows. A systematic effort is required both at developing a new classification system and collecting the relevant data.

A second area where more effort is needed is collecting information that would allow for the calculation of *ad valorem* measures where specific tariff rates are used across countries. UNCTAD is doing some work in this area, with some preliminary results related to LDCs. However, as with NTMs, a systematic effort to develop comparable data across countries is required.

C. Research methodology

Another issue to be addressed is research methodology. This paper used bound,

applied and preferential tariff rates. It also used weighted and unweighted tariff averages. Furthermore where weighted structures were used, both import weights from the perspective of the market and export weights from the perspective of the exporter were used. These different methodologies are justifiable in specific contexts. However, one area of concern is that they lead to different measures. In this case, more work needs to be done on guiding policy makers on which specific figures to use, since in most instances negotiators are likely to use the figures that serve their advantage. Too often, policy makers in a public context use figures of protection that may not be appropriate. Therefore, the methodology used for doing aggregate analysis of protection should always be clearly identified so that the results can be better understood.

ENDNOTES

[1] The data presented in the study do not incorporate the Information Technology Agreement (ITA) tariff reductions. Fifty-six of the 140 Members of the WTO participate in the ITA which provides for the elimination of tariffs on IT products. These countries currently account for approximately 95 per cent of world trade in information technology products. Mauritius is the only African participant, and only 3 Latin American countries are currently participating in the ITA: Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Panama. According to OECD estimates, the effect of the ITA on the overall mean tariff is greatest in the Republic of Korea, with a reduction in the average post-Uruguay Round bound mean from 18 to 17 per cent, with a similar result reported for Turkey. The ITA has had no discernible impact on tariff averages in countries where the relevant product groups already faced very low tariffs.

[2] In its schedule of tariff concessions, Switzerland has indicated both a specific rate and its *ad valorem* equivalent at the time when the schedule was established, and the binding rate is the highest of the two rates. Note that the bound tariffs used in this study for Switzerland are the *ad valorem* levels indicated in the schedule, which may sometimes not be equivalent to the corresponding specific rates.

[3] In the European Union and the Republic of Korea, for instance, the implementation period ranges between 8 and 15 years for many tariff lines.

[4] This section is based on joint work between UNCTAD and the World Bank.

[5] For all countries but Kenya, Brunei Darussalam, Congo, Gabon and United Arab Emirates, the export data was obtained from 1994 onward. As there are only a small number of least developed countries for which COMTRADE has export data available for recent years, it was decided to use the import mirror data as a proxy for their exports.

[6] Selecting the same broad categories for all countries would not account for the diversity in the export structures at a more desegregated level.

[7] Some countries, belonging to the major petroleum exporters, and the other developing countries were not included in this study because they do not provide with COMTRADE their export data.

[8] The developed countries were included in this exercise as a benchmark.

[9] The developed countries are also subdivided, generating another region the Quad (European Union, United States, Canada and Japan).

[10] For a few countries just one or two years were used depending on data availability (see the list of reporting countries)

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TABLES

Table 1. Bound tariffs on industrial products.[a] Scope of bindings, simple averages, standard deviations and tariff peaks

Import markets	Total number of tariff lines	Share of bound tariff lines[b]	Share of bound duty free tariff lines	Share of unbound dutry free tariff lines	Share of non *ad-valorem* tariff lines	Simple average bound tariff	Standard deviation	Share of tariff lines with duties more than three times the average	Share of tariff lines with duties above 15%
NORTH AMERICA									
Canada	6 261	99.6	34.5	0.1	0.3	5.2	5.0	5.8	5.8
United States	7 872	100.0	39.4	0.0	4.2	3.9	5.6	7.5	3.5
LATIN AMERICA									
Argentina	10 530	100.0	0.0	0.0	N.A	31.0	6.7	0.0	99.7
Brazil	10 860	100.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	30.0	7.4	0.0	97.4
Chile	5 055	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	25.0	0.5	0.0	99.9
Colombia	6 145	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	35.5	3.3	0.0	100.0
Costa Rica	1 546	100.0	0.0	0.0	N.A	44.6	5.5	0.0	99.8
El Salvador	4 922	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.9	8.1	0.0	100.0
Jamaica	3 097	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.9	0.0	100.0
Mexico	11 255	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.8	3.4	0.0	99.3
Peru	4 545	100.0	0.0	0.0	N.A	30.0	0.0	0.6	100.0
Venezuela	5 974	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.9	3.7	0.0	99.2
WESTERN EUROPE									
European Communities	7 635	100.0	26.9	0.0	0.5	4.1	4.0	2.6	1.5
Iceland	5 689	93.2	41.6	2.9	0.0	9.7	11.9	9.2	28.1
Norway	5 326	100.0	46.5	0.0	2.6	3.4	6.2	10.6	0.3
Switzerland	6 217	98.9	17.2	0.0	82.8	1.8	4.6	8.7	0.3
Turkey	15 479	36.3	1.4	0.8	0.1	42.6	36.7	3.5	73.9
EASTERN EUROPE									
Czech Republic	4 354	100.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	3.1	1.2	0.9
Hungary	5 896	95.4	10.4	0.2	0.1	7.4	5.4	2.0	3.1
Poland	4 354	95.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	10.4	5.2	1.2	13.3
Romania	4 602	100.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	30.8	9.8	0.0	90.1
Slovakia	4 354	100.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	3.1	1.2	0.9
ASIA									
Australia	5 520	95.9	17.7	0.2	0.8	14.2	14.7	6.3	25.3
Hong Kong (China)	5 110	23.5	23.5	76.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	4 354	61.6	0.0	0.4	1.1	58.7	33.3	0.1	97.8
Indonesia	7 735	93.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	38.9	12.3	0.3	97.2
Japan	7 339	99.2	47.4	0.4	3.5	3.5	6.0	5.2	1.8
Republic of Korea	8 882	90.4	11.6	0.0	0.2	11.7	9.6	1.4	19.1
Macau (China)	5 337	9.9	9.9	90.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malaysia	10 832	61.8	1.6	2.8	3.2	17.2	13.4	0.4	58.3
New Zealand	5 894	100.0	39.4	0.0	2.5	12.7	15.7	4.0	39.5
Philippines	5 387	58.6	0.0	0.0	4.1	26.1	12.0	0.0	82.7
Singapore	4 963	65.5	15.2	33.8	0.2	4.6	4.8	0.5	0.2
Sri Lanka	5 933	8.0	0.1	1.4	22.4	28.1	24.1	0.2	52.0
Thailand	5 244	67.9	0.0	1.2	19.7	27.5	10.6	0.1	87.1
AFRICA									
Cameroon	4 721	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	9.4	0.0	45.8
Chad	4 721	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	10.0	0.4	45.8
Gabon	4 721	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	4.8	1.1	1.3
Senegal	2 818	32.3	0.9	0.0	N.A	13.8	5.3	0.0	79.2
South Africa	11 677	98.1	7.7	0.3	1.3	17.7	10.9	0.1	46.4
Tunisia	5 087	46.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	34.0	15.0	0.0	98.4
Zimbabwe	1 929	8.8	3.0	44.7	N.A	11.3	13.0	9.3	44.1

Source: WTO IDB, Loose Leaf Schedule and national custom tariffs. See WTO (2001) for more details.

[a] Excluding petroleum.
[b] All shares are expressed as a percentage of the total number of industrial tariff lines (column 1).

Table 2. Bound tariffs on industrial products. Simple averages by country and MTN category

(Percentage)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Import markets	**Wood, pulp, paper and furniture**	**Textiles and clothing**	**Leather, rubber, footwear and travel goods**	**Metals**	**Chemicals and photo-graphic supplies**	**Transport equipment**	**Non-electric machinery**	**Electric machinery**	**Mineral products, precious stones and precious metals**	**Manu-factured articles not elsewhere specified**	**Fish and fish products**
NORTH AMERICA											
Canada	1.3	12.4	7.6	2.8	4.5	6.8	3.6	5.2	3.1	4.2	1.8
United States	0.6	8.9	8.4	1.8	3.7	2.7	1.2	2.1	3.3	3.0	2.2
LATIN AMERICA											
Argentina	29.4	35.0	35.0	34.4	23.5	34.6	34.9	34.7	32.8	33.7	34.5
Brazil	27.7	34.9	34.7	33.4	22.7	33.6	32.6	31.9	33.5	33.5	33.4
Chile	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	24.9	25.0	25.0	24.9	25.0	25.0
Colombia	35.0	36.8	35.2	35.0	35.0	35.8	35.0	35.0	35.1	35.0	47.7
Costa Rica	44.2	45.1	45.9	44.5	43.5	49.6	44.2	43.3	44.6	44.7	46.3
El Salvador	35.3	38.6	40.8	35.0	37.7	35.8	32.6	34.6	37.7	38.2	45.0
Jamaica	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.6
Mexico	34.0	35.0	34.8	34.7	35.2	35.8	35.0	34.1	34.4	34.6	35.0
Peru	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Venezuela	33.7	34.9	34.5	33.6	34.1	33.6	33.2	33.9	34.1	33.4	33.8
WESTERN EUROPE											
European Communities	0.7	7.9	4.8	1.6	4.8	4.7	1.8	3.3	2.4	2.7	11.8
Iceland	11.9	9.7	13.8	6.8	2.8	17.1	7.0	19.4	11.5	21.9	3.6
Norway	0.4	8.5	2.2	1.1	3.0	3.3	2.7	2.7	0.7	2.2	7.3
Switzerland	2.1	4.6	2.0	1.1	1.5	2.2	0.6	0.7	1.5	1.3	0.5
Turkey	40.5	80.3	79.9	30.4	29.0	25.8	23.7	26.6	39.4	43.3	26.2
EASTERN EUROPE											
Czech Republic	5.5	6.2	3.8	3.8	4.0	6.2	3.8	4.2	3.4	3.6	0.2
Hungary	5.4	8.1	6.7	4.9	5.5	15.9	8.4	9.5	5.0	7.8	17.1
Polad	8.0	13.1	11.9	9.9	8.7	16.1	8.9	9.7	6.9	11.6	16.3
Romania	31.4	32.9	30.7	31.7	30.6	32.1	29.5	27.3	32.2	29.3	28.1
Slovakia	5.5	6.2	3.8	3.8	4.0	6.2	3.8	4.2	3.4	3.6	0.2
ASIA											
Australia	7.0	28.8	17.5	4.5	9.2	15.1	9.1	13.3	7.0	7.0	0.8
Hong Kong (China)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	56.4	87.8	67.8	58.3	44.1	53.9	36.2	44.8	47.2	72.4	68.6
Indonesia	39.6	39.9	39.6	36.4	37.4	58.5	36.6	38.7	39.2	36.9	40.0
Japan	1.2	6.8	15.7	0.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	1.1	6.2
Republic of Korea	4.8	18.2	16.7	7.7	6.7	24.6	11.1	16.1	10.4	11.4	19.1
Macau (China)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malaysia	19.8	20.7	19.1	14.2	15.4	29.8	10.9	14.1	14.7	12.6	14.5
New Zealand	4.5	21.9	19.1	11.2	6.1	17.0	15.1	16.1	7.6	11.7	2.8
Philippines	31.8	27.7	32.7	22.9	22.6	26.1	22.0	26.2	28.5	29.5	29.4
Singapore	3.1	7.8	3.4	3.2	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.9	1.2	1.2	9.8
Sri Lanka	32.6	45.0	43.0	16.6	15.8	18.3	12.8	20.4	26.2	27.1	49.2
Thailand	21.3	29.2	34.1	25.6	29.3	38.5	23.4	30.5	25.9	29.5	12.5
AFRICA											
Cameroon	21.8	22.8	21.2	15.9	11.6	14.9	12.2	16.8	18.5	22.9	23.8
Chad	21.8	22.7	21.2	15.9	11.6	20.2	12.2	16.8	18.5	22.9	23.8
Gabon	15.5	15.1	15.0	15.2	15.2	15.0	15.2	15.0	16.1	18.5	15.0
Senegal	17.6	16.1	16.3	15.1	15.2	14.1	6.7	7.2	15.1	15.0	12.9
South Africa	9.2	27.7	23.1	14.1	13.9	23.3	12.0	17.4	11.5	14.8	22.5
Tunisia	34.2	56.3	36.1	25.6	26.5	25.5	25.2	29.1	28.9	32.5	41.2
Zimbabwe	12.6	21.4	13.1	9.1	5.5	10.1	6.3	12.3	7.6	15.5	3.1

Source: WTO IDB, Loose Leaf Schedule and national custom tariffs. See WTO (2001) for more details.

Table 3. Bound tariffs on industrial products.
Tariff peaks (share of tariff lines above 15% by country and MTN category)
(Percentage of total tariff lines in each category)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Import markets	**Wood, pulp, paper and furniture**	**Textiles and clothing**	**Leather, rubber, footwear and travel goods**	**Metals**	**Chemicals and photo-graphic supplies**	**Transport equipment**	**Non-electric machinery**	**Electric machinery**	**Mineral products, precious stones and precious metals**	**Manu-factured articles not elsewhere specified**	**Fish and fish products**
NORTH AMERICA											
Canada	0.5	30.6	17.1	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.6	0.0
United States	0.0	13.0	14.9	0.2	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.2	1.1
LATIN AMERICA											
Argentina	92.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	98.5
Brazil	91.1	100.0	100.0	98.5	96.8	99.3	82.8	97.5	93.6	99.2	97.2
Chile	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.5	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.8	100.0
Colombia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Costa Rica	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
El Salvador	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jamaica	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mexico	96.0	99.8	100.0	99.3	99.8	96.2	100.0	99.4	97.4	99.6	100.0
Peru	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Venezuela	99.0	100.0	99.5	99.7	99.3	97.5	98.8	99.3	98.0	99.3	100.0
WESTERN EUROPE											
European Communities	0.0	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	21.8
Iceland	38.3	33.3	45.9	15.1	2.7	34.1	18.3	62.3	38.7	71.5	2.5
Norway	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0
Switzerland	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Turkey	81.6	94.5	88.5	78.5	50.6	77.1	68.1	62.7	72.5	72.5	99.0
EASTERN EUROPE											
Czech Republic	2.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.0	0.0
Hungary	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.0	3.6	23.8	0.1	3.2	0.2	2.0	47.7
Poland	0.0	42.2	32.9	0.2	1.7	26.2	0.0	7.2	6.9	15.5	36.4
Romania	88.1	98.9	89.9	93.3	86.7	91.7	84.5	78.0	91.4	88.6	99.1
Slovakia	2.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.0	0.0
ASIA											
Australia	1.0	73.3	37.2	4.2	0.2	14.8	8.4	20.2	5.7	4.4	0.0
Hong Kong (China)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	98.4	99.3	99.3	95.9	97.1	95.1	98.8	100.0	94.9	98.3	100.0
Indonesia	100.0	99.7	99.3	95.3	97.0	82.4	97.0	97.2	99.1	93.8	100.0
Japan	0.0	0.3	39.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Republic of Korea	5.5	37.2	35.8	6.6	4.7	40.3	8.1	42.6	14.9	13.4	82.5
Macau (China)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malaysia	92.2	80.4	53.3	35.8	43.8	58.5	27.1	36.8	31.7	31.9	29.0
New Zealand	16.7	53.4	50.7	38.8	21.7	53.7	57.6	59.8	22.0	35.0	9.6
Philippines	88.3	96.8	89.4	67.8	83.2	68.4	89.8	88.4	70.4	77.3	66.9
Singapore	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sri Lanka	68.3	83.9	79.0	25.3	27.0	30.4	21.4	38.4	51.0	51.1	99.1
Thailand	68.8	93.0	94.7	82.0	96.0	72.9	98.9	97.6	68.3	88.6	31.0
AFRICA											
Cameroon	64.3	73.5	58.0	40.0	11.2	39.8	16.6	48.8	46.0	71.7	98.4
Chad	64.3	73.1	58.0	40.0	11.2	41.0	16.6	48.8	46.0	71.7	98.4
Gabon	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.5	7.8	0.0
Senegal	100.0	98.5	90.6	99.7	100.0	69.2	18.1	2.5	97.8	99.1	65.9
South Africa	17.9	97.1	70.5	23.3	23.3	43.4	20.8	40.0	25.4	42.0	45.0
Tunisia	96.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	88.9	100.0	100.0	92.8	97.9	100.0
Zimbabwe	46.7	76.8	47.7	30.2	26.4	38.4	25.8	59.4	36.6	63.7	11.1

Source: WTO IDB, Loose Leaf Schedule and national custom tariffs. See WTO (2001) for more details.

Table 4. Bound tariffs on industrial products. Simple average tariff and standard deviation by stage of processing

Import markets	Stage of processing	Average rate	Standard deviation
NORTH AMERICA			
Canada	Raw materials	1.6	3.0
	Semi-manufactures	4.8	4.5
	Finished products	5.7	5.3
United States	Raw materials	0.8	2.2
	Semi-manufactures	4.1	4.2
	Finished products	4.1	6.5
LATIN AMERICA			
Brazil	Raw materials	33.3	5.9
	Semi-manufactures	26.6	8.1
	Finished products	32.3	5.8
Chile	Raw materials	24.9	1.2
	Semi-manufactures	25.0	0.0
	Finished products	25.0	0.5
Colombia	Raw materials	35.1	1.1
	Semi-manufactures	35.0	0.8
	Finished products	35.8	4.3
El Salvador	Raw materials	38.8	6.6
	Semi-manufactures	35.9	7.9
	Finished products	37.3	8.2
Jamaica	Raw materials	50.0	0.0
	Semi-manufactures	50.0	0.0
	Finished products	50.0	1.1
Mexico	Raw materials	33.8	5.8
	Semi-manufactures	34.8	3.0
	Finished products	34.9	3.5
Venezuela	Raw materials	34.0	4.0
	Semi-manufactures	33.9	3.7
	Finished products	33.9	3.7
WESTERN EUROPE			
European Communities	Raw materials	5.1	6.7
	Semi-manufactures	4.0	3.2
	Finished products	4.0	4.0
Iceland	Raw materials	1.7	6.1
	Semi-manufactures	2.7	4.8
	Finished products	15.4	12.6
Norway	Raw materials	0.1	0.6
	Semi-manufactures	3.0	4.1
	Finished products	4.0	7.3
Switzerland	Raw materials	1.0	7.3
	Semi-manufactures	2.0	6.6
	Finished products	1.8	2.5
Turkey	Raw materials	20.9	13.8
	Semi-manufactures	40.4	36.2
	Finished products	46.9	37.9
EASTERN EUROPE			
Czech Republic	Raw materials	0.9	2.9
	Semi-manufactures	4.2	2.5
	Finished products	4.9	3.2
Hungary	Raw materials	5.3	6.4
	Semi-manufactures	5.4	3.6
	Finished products	8.9	5.8
Poland	Raw materials	6.2	8.4
	Semi-manufactures	9.3	2.7
	Finished products	11.6	5.4
Romania	Raw materials	31.2	8.2
	Semi-manufactures	31.9	8.4
	Finished products	30.1	10.6
Slovakia	Raw materials	0.9	2.9
	Semi-manufactures	4.2	2.5
	Finished products	4.9	3.2

Table 4. Bound tariffs on industrial products. Simple average tariff and standard deviation by stage of processing (concluded)

Import markets	Stage of processing	Average rate	Standard deviation
ASIA			
Australia	Raw materials	1.5	3.7
	Semi-manufactures	12.3	11.3
	Finished products	16.7	16.4
Hong Kong (China)	Raw materials	0.0	0.0
	Semi-manufactures	0.0	0.0
	Finished products	0.0	0.0
India	Raw materials	41.3	14.7
	Semi-manufactures	52.4	30.2
	Finished products	65.1	35.3
Indonesia	Raw materials	39.5	3.3
	Semi-manufactures	38.0	6.1
	Finished products	39.5	15.6
Japan	Raw materials	2.2	3.2
	Semi-manufactures	4.0	3.6
	Finished products	3.4	7.6
Republic of Korea	Raw materials	8.7	7.2
	Semi-manufactures	8.0	5.4
	Finished products	14.3	11.0
Macau (China)	Raw materials	0.0	0.0
	Semi-manufactures	0.0	0.0
	Finished products	0.0	0.0
Malaysia	Raw materials	16.6	8.1
	Semi-manufactures	16.9	10.7
	Finished products	17.8	16.9
New Zealand	Raw materials	1.6	4.3
	Semi-manufactures	6.8	8.9
	Finished products	17.3	17.7
Philippines	Raw materials	19.0	11.5
	Semi-manufactures	23.4	9.5
	Finished products	29.1	12.8
Sri Lanka	Raw materials	25.0	22.3
	Semi-manufactures	25.7	23.4
	Finished products	30.5	24.6
Singapore	Raw materials	4.7	5.0
	Semi-manufactures	4.6	4.1
	Finished products	4.5	5.1
Thailand	Raw materials	17.9	13.4
	Semi-manufactures	26.9	8.0
	Finished products	29.3	10.7
AFRICA			
Cameroon	Raw materials	17.1	9.1
	Semi-manufactures	14.5	7.7
	Finished products	19.7	9.9
Chad	Raw materials	17.0	17.0
	Semi-manufactures	14.4	14.4
	Finished products	20.0	20.0
Gabon	Raw materials	15.0	0.0
	Semi-manufactures	15.1	2.4
	Finished products	15.9	6.1
South Africa	Raw materials	7.8	16.6
	Semi-manufactures	16.1	7.6
	Finished products	19.8	12.1
Tunisia	Raw materials	29.1	16.2
	Semi-manufactures	32.5	15.4
	Finished products	35.5	14.4

Source: WTO IDB, Loose Leaf Schedule and national custom tariffs. See WTO (2001) for more details.

Table 5. Bound tariffs on industrial products. Simple average by stage of processing and by MTN category

Import markets	Stage of processing	1 Wood, pulp, paper and furniture	2 Textiles and clothing	3 Leather, rubber, footwear and travel goods	4 Metals	5 Chemicals and photo-graphic supplies	6 Transport equipment	7 Non-electric machinery	8 Electric machinery	9 Mineral products and precious stones and precious metals	10 Manu-factured articles not elsewhere specified	11 Fish and fish products
NORTH AMERICA												
Canada	Raw materials	0.2	2.5	0.3	0.1					2.7		0.6
	Semi-manufactures	0.9	11.1	5.7	1.7	4.7				1.0		0.3
	Finished products	1.9	14.5	10.3	5.2	3.9	6.8	3.6	5.2	4.4	4.2	4.6
United States	Raw materials	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.8					0.6		0.7
	Semi-manufactures	0.7	9.1	2.3	1.1	4.1				1.3		1.7
	Finished products	0.7	9.1	11.7	2.9	2.3	2.7	1.2	2.1	5.3	3.0	4.0
LATIN AMERICA												
Brazil	Raw materials	20.2	35.0	34.3	35.0					34.3		35.0
	Semi-manufactures	25.8	34.8	34.4	33.3	21.6				29.4		25.6
	Finished products	31.1	34.9	35.0	33.4	26.2	33.6	32.6	31.9	34.8	33.5	34.5
Chile	Raw materials	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0					24.8		25.0
	Semi-manufactures	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0				25.0		25.0
	Finished products	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	24.9	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Colombia	Raw materials	35.0	35.3	34.6	35.0					35.1		35.0
	Semi-manufactures	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0				35.0		35.0
	Finished products	35.0	38.8	35.5	35.0	35.0	35.8	35.0	35.0	35.1	35.0	63.8
El Salvador	Raw materials	36.4	40.0	40.0	26.3					39.1		42.4
	Semi-manufactures	30.0	37.1	38.5	32.8	38.0				32.6		48.3
	Finished products	39.7	40.0	42.4	39.9	36.7	35.8	32.6	34.6	39.2	38.2	55.2
Jamaica	Raw materials	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0					50.0		50.0
	Semi-manufactures	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0				50.0		50.0
	Finished products	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.4
Mexico	Raw materials	30.1	34.2	34.8	34.1					33.7		35.0
	Semi-manufactures	34.1	35.1	34.7	34.4	35.1				33.6		33.0
	Finished products	34.6	35.0	34.9	35.0	35.4	35.8	35.0	34.1	35.0	34.6	36.0
Venezuela	Raw materials	31.8	34.7	34.9	35.0					33.8		33.4
	Semi-manufactures	32.8	35.0	33.9	32.8	34.0				33.8		34.8
	Finished products	34.6	34.9	34.6	34.4	34.3	33.6	33.2	33.9	34.6	33.4	33.5
WESTERN EUROPE												
European Communities	Raw materials	0.0	2.6	0.1	0.0					0.4		11.2
	Semi-manufactures	1.0	6.6	2.4	1.2	5.2				2.4		13.3
	Finished products	0.5	9.7	7.0	2.8	3.4	4.7	1.8	3.3	3.7	2.7	14.1
Iceland	Raw materials	1.9	1.1	0.3	1.6					2.3		1.5
	Semi-manufactures	6.1	3.4	8.4	2.1	1.2				5.5		0.0
	Finished products	18.1	18.2	19.1	15.3	6.5	17.1	7.0	19.4	20.9	21.9	10.4
Norway	Raw materials	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0					0.2		0.0
	Semi-manufactures	0.2	7.8		0.3	3.0				0.0		0.0
	Finished products	0.6	9.5	4.4	2.5	2.9	3.3	2.7	2.7	1.3	2.2	30.9
Switzerland	Raw materials	1.2	1.6	0.1	0.0					1.7		0.3
	Semi-manufactures	2.9	3.9	0.8	1.1	1.5				1.5		0.2
	Finished products	1.7	5.5	3.2	1.3	1.2	2.2	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.3	1.1
Turkey	Raw materials	15.7	27.3	18.1	6.0					26.3		21.2
	Semi-manufactures	39.2	74.2	87.6	24.5	27.0				35.8		25.0
	Finished products	52.8	89.8	87.3	47.9	35.6	25.8	23.7	26.6	49.7	43.3	58.8
EASTERN EUROPE												
Czech Republic	Raw materials	2.3	3.3	0.6	0.1					0.4		0.2
	Semi-manufactures	6.2	4.8	2.2	3.7	4.1				3.6		0.0
	Finished products	6.0	7.8	5.7	4.6	3.8	6.2	3.8	4.2	5.8	3.6	0.0
Hungary	Raw materials	1.6	3.1	4.6	1.4					3.2		13.9
	Semi-manufactures	5.4	7.1	6.9	3.9	5.0				4.6		22.9
	Finished products	6.6	9.6	7.2	8.0	7.2	15.9	8.4	9.5	6.6	7.8	23.6
Poland	Raw materials	3.1	5.7	7.4	2.5					2.8		14.3
	Semi-manufactures	9.0	10.1	11.2	10.2	8.6				6.3		10.8
	Finished products	8.8	16.7	13.6	10.5	9.1	16.1	8.9	9.7	10.5	11.6	27.9
Romania	Raw materials	34.0	33.4	35.0	35.0					30.4		27.1
	Semi-manufactures	30.5	32.5	30.3	32.5	31.2				35.0		28.3
	Finished products	31.3	33.1	29.7	30.0	28.7	32.1	29.5	27.3	32.0	29.3	31.8
Slovakia	Raw materials	2.3	3.3	0.6	0.1					0.4		0.2
	Semi-manufactures	6.2	4.8	2.2	3.7	4.1				3.6		0.0
	Finished products	6.0	7.8	5.7	4.6	3.8	6.2	3.8	4.2	5.8	3.6	0.0

Table 5. Bound tariffs on industrial products. Simple average by stage of processing and by MTN category (concluded)

Import markets	Stage of processing	1 Wood, pulp, paper and furniture	2 Textiles and clothing	3 Leather, rubber, footwear and travel goods	4 Metals	5 Chemicals and photo-graphic supplies	6 Transport equipment	7 Non-electric machinery	8 Electric machinery	9 Mineral products and precious stones and precious metals	10 Manu-factured articles not elsewhere specified	11 Fish and fish products
ASIA/PACIFIC												
Australia	Raw materials	0.3	1.5	4.2	0.6					2.4		0.4
	Semi-manufactures	7.0	22.9	11.5	0.8	9.8				6.0		0.0
	Finished products	8.9	35.7	22.0	11.8	7.6	15.1	9.1	13.3	11.1	7.0	3.2
Hong Kong (China)	Raw materials	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					0.0		0.0
	Semi-manufactures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0		0.0
	Finished products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	Raw materials	25.1	39.1	37.0	29.0					38.5		60.5
	Semi-manufactures	40.4	86.5	33.7	47.1	39.4				40.6		60.0
	Finished products	81.1	93.8	96.3	82.1	61.1	53.9	36.2	44.8	58.0	72.4	106.6
Indonesia	Raw materials	38.3	40.0	39.0	40.0					39.5		40.0
	Semi-manufactures	39.8	40.0	40.0	35.1	37.5				37.1		40.0
	Finished products	39.9	39.8	39.8	38.7	37.2	58.5	36.6	38.7	40.0	36.9	40.0
Japan	Raw materials	0.1	2.6	0.1	0.0					0.2		5.2
	Semi-manufactures	1.9	5.9	10.4	1.0	2.9				0.5		10.4
	Finished products	0.6	8.3	20.7	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.8	1.1	7.9
Republic of Korea	Raw materials	2.1	8.1	9.4	1.2					5.6		17.8
	Semi-manufactures	7.1	14.0	11.1	4.5	6.0				8.6		20.0
	Finished products	3.6	24.5	19.8	13.2	8.2	24.6	11.1	16.1	14.9	11.4	22.5
Macau (China)	Raw materials	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					0.0		0.0
	Semi-manufactures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0		0.0
	Finished products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malaysia	Raw materials	19.7	5.2	10.2	5.8					5.4		9.8
	Semi-manufactures	19.7	19.6	21.1	12.0	14.7				13.3		20.4
	Finished products	20.5	23.5	24.4	19.5	16.8	29.8	10.9	14.1	21.4	12.6	22.9
New Zealand	Raw materials	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0					2.1		1.1
	Semi-manufactures	4.6	9.2	14.8	9.4	4.1				1.6		0.0
	Finished products	5.6	34.4	23.1	15.2	11.4	17.0	15.1	16.1	13.1	11.7	6.6
Philippines	Raw materials	13.7	14.4	20.6	10.6					17.8		24.9
	Semi-manufactures	32.5	25.7	27.1	18.8	20.8				30.3		50.0
	Finished products	37.2	31.2	40.3	33.6	28.4	26.1	22.0	26.2	35.6	29.5	41.9
Sri Lanka	Raw materials	13.1	22.6	29.6	5.0					18.9		50.1
	Semi-manufactures	31.9	40.2	43.8	9.1	11.3				11.9		50.0
	Finished products	41.9	56.7	47.8	31.4	28.4	18.3	12.8	20.4	39.0	27.1	45.8
Singapore	Raw materials	4.2	6.8	6.3	0.0					0.3		10.0
	Semi-manufactures	4.2	5.1	1.2	4.1	5.2				2.2		10.0
	Finished products	1.8	9.6	3.0	2.1	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.9	1.4	1.2	8.8
Thailand	Raw materials	8.3	29.3	28.6	28.8					17.4		8.8
	Semi-manufactures	22.3	27.6	34.7	21.4	29.7				27.9		6.9
	Finished products	24.8	30.4	35.8	31.9	28.1	38.5	23.4	30.5	33.0	29.5	27.0
AFRICA												
Cameroon	Raw materials	24.1	12.6	10.0	10.0					12.6		24.3
	Semi-manufactures	20.6	18.8	17.8	13.2	10.3				17.5		20.0
	Finished products	21.9	27.7	25.9	20.9	15.6	14.9	12.2	16.8	23.7	22.9	27.6
Chad	Raw materials	24.1	11.6	10.0	10.0					12.6		24.3
	Semi-manufactures	20.6	18.6	17.8	13.2	10.3				17.5		20.0
	Finished products	21.9	27.7	25.9	20.9	15.6	20.2	12.2	16.8	23.7	22.9	27.6
Gabon	Raw materials	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0					15.0		15.0
	Semi-manufactures	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.1				16.6		15.0
	Finished products	16.5	15.1	15.0	15.6	15.2	15.0	15.2	15.0	16.8	18.5	15.0
South Africa	Raw materials	1.2	12.5	12.7	0.0					4.3		22.7
	Semi-manufactures	6.7	23.9	16.3	10.8	13.0				6.7		25.0
	Finished products	15.5	36.6	27.0	20.0	16.7	23.3	12.0	17.4	16.8	14.8	21.4
Tunisia	Raw materials	18.2	55.5	25.2	17.0					20.4		39.4
	Semi-manufactures	36.2	55.2	35.4	22.6	24.9				26.9		43.0
	Finished products	36.9	57.3	39.1	32.0	30.7	25.5	25.2	29.1	35.3	32.5	47.0

Source: WTO IDB, Loose Leaf Schedule and national custom tariffs. See WTO (2001) for more details.

Table 6. Bound and applied tariffs on industrial products. Simple averages

Import markets	End of implementation period[a]	Average bound	Average applied		Difference[b]
NORTH AMERICA					
Canada	2000	5.2	4.8	(1998)	0.4
United States	2000	3.9	4.3	(1999)	-0.3
LATIN AMERICA					
Argentina	2005	31.0	13.7	(1998)	17.3
Chile	2005	25.0	10.9	(1997)	14.1
Colombia	2005	35.5	11.2	(1998)	24.3
Costa Rica	2005	44.6	6.4	(1998)	38.2
Mexico	2005	34.8	12.6	(1998)	22.3
Peru	2005	30.0	13.0	(1998)	17.0
WESTERN EUROPE					
European Communities[c]	2000	4.1	5.0	(1998)	-0.9
Iceland	2000	9.7	2.5	(1998)	7.2
Norway	2000	3.4	3.3	(1998)	0.1
Switzerland	2000	1.8	...[d]	(1998)	...
Turkey	2000	42.6	7.5	(1996)	35.1
EASTERN EUROPE					
Czech Republic	2000	4.3	4.8	(1998)	-0.5
Hungary	2000	7.4	9.0	(1996)	-1.7
Slovakia	2000	4.3	4.9	(1998)	-0.6
ASIA					
Australia	2000	14.2	5.8	(1998)	8.3
Hong Kong (China)	2005	0.0	0.0	(1998)	0.0
Japan	2000	3.5	4.2	(1998)	-0.6
Republic of Korea	2005	11.7	7.9	(1998)	3.8
Macau (China)	2005	0.0	0.0	(1997)	0.0
Philippines	2005	26.1	9.5	(1998)	16.6
Singapore	2005	4.6	0.0	(1996)	4.6
AFRICA					
Cameroon	2005	17.6	17.6	(1999)	0.0
Chad	2005	17.6	17.6	(1999)	0.0
Gabon	2005	15.5	17.6	(1999)	-2.1

Source: WTO, Integrated Data Base.

[a] Members may have scheduled longer implementation periods for a certain number of tariff lines. One example is textiles and clothing products where several WTO members have until 2004 to implement their tariff reductions.

[b] Caution should be taken when interpreting these results. Not only are the years to which unbound duties refer to different, but so are nomenclatures. For bound duties, most of the countries were using the Harmonized System 1988 or 1992, while some still used the CCCN nomenclature. For applied duties, the HS 1996 is used for the majority of the countries. See WTO (2001) for details.

[c] EC 12 for bound duties; EC 15 for applied duties.

[d] *Ad valorem* equivalents not available.

Table 7. Bound tariffs on industrial products. Simple averages (UNCTAD)

(Percentage)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Import markets	**Wood, pulp, paper and furniture**	**Textiles and clothing**	**Leather, rubber, footwear and travel goods**	**Metals**	**Chemicals and photo-graphic supplies**	**Transport equipment**	**Non-electric machinery**	**Electric machinery**	**Mineral products, precious stones and precious metals**	**Manu-factured articles not elsewhere specified**	**Fish and fish products**
NORTH AMERICA											
Canada	1.41	12.53	7.64	2.67	4.58	7.34	3.55	5.05	2.89	4.30	1.26
United States	0.42	8.78	4.46	1.65	3.24	3.30	1.27	2.31	1.89	2.65	1.12
LATIN AMERICA											
Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	28.99	34.77	34.77	33.17	21.09	34.07	32.52	32.08	32.60	33.34	33.67
Chile	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	24.90	24.99	25.00	24.96	24.98	25.00
Colombia	36.10	36.97	35.42	35.08	35.08	35.42	35.16	35.33	35.05	35.26	43.84
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	35.00	38.17	41.52	34.73	37.59	36.44	32.29	34.05	37.74	38.01	45.65
Jamaica	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.06	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.93
Mexico	34.28	34.99	34.85	34.41	35.04	37.79	35.02	34.31	34.04	34.74	34.98
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	34.22	34.93	34.56	33.49	33.69	34.26	33.11	34.20	34.06	33.68	35.65
WESTERN EUROPE											
European Communities	0.83	7.78	4.27	1.92	4.96	4.20	1.83	3.30	2.00	2.81	11.21
Iceland	10.78	11.65	11.32	5.99	2.24	18.39	6.76	18.64	10.33	21.53	5.29
Norway	0.43	8.27	2.00	1.02	2.85	3.37	2.82	2.77	0.52	2.18	7.31
Switzerland	2.31	4.63	1.94	1.20	1.11	2.04	0.66	0.85	1.32	1.28	0.38
Turkey	28.26	28.09	20.93	15.64	17.51	17.83	12.45	16.67	19.12	17.45	55.75
EASTERN EUROPE											
Czech Republic	5.53	6.14	3.74	3.83	4.00	6.57	3.83	4.17	3.37	3.57	0.16
Hungary	5.45	8.28	6.57	4.97	5.27	12.58	8.35	9.78	4.62	7.78	16.90
Poland	8.05	13.11	11.43	9.90	8.77	16.75	8.93	9.71	6.73	11.58	16.40
Romania	32.02	32.93	32.43	33.17	31.09	35.00	34.16	33.90	32.53	32.27	28.15
Slovakia	5.53	6.14	3.74	3.83	4.00	6.57	3.83	4.17	3.37	3.57	0.16
ASIA											
Australia	7.03	23.99	14.34	4.54	9.10	12.29	8.71	13.54	6.68	6.88	0.82
Hong Kong (China)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	39.40	40.28	39.52	37.17	36.91	43.49	36.67	38.76	39.14	36.72	40.00
Japan	0.73	6.43	8.25	1.00	2.71	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.83	1.08	5.91
Republic of Korea	4.38	19.19	12.55	6.77	6.33	17.15	10.75	16.56	10.05	11.85	17.67
Macau (China)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	18.25	19.65	22.09	11.86	9.10	24.40	8.40	12.65	14.09	10.81	10.16
New Zealand	4.73	20.16	16.17	10.11	4.09	15.50	15.49	15.81	5.96	11.08	1.63
Philippines	32.39	28.33	34.45	23.02	22.02	24.51	21.85	27.46	28.03	30.93	33.24
Singapore	2.76	7.16	2.19	3.20	4.95	4.16	4.28	5.02	1.17	1.02	9.91
Sri Lanka	34.56	46.41	47.56	15.66	14.07	14.36	11.45	18.90	25.58	26.32	49.12
Thailand	22.91	29.57	34.13	25.32	29.48	32.08	23.20	30.71	26.91	29.65	12.05
Viet Nam	16.71	35.53	17.78	7.84	5.15	20.11	4.63	12.57	13.93	16.02	31.06
AFRICA											
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	10.75	28.92	20.27	12.68	12.16	16.87	9.20	17.14	9.46	13.02	21.51
Tunisia	34.45	55.22	36.12	25.00	26.37	24.76	25.13	29.02	28.19	32.19	42.33
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: UNCTAD.

- data not available.

Table 8. Bound tariffs on industrial products. Weighted averages (UNCTAD)

(Percentage)

Import markets	1 Wood, pulp, paper and furniture	2 Textiles and clothing	3 Leather, rubber, footwear and travel goods	4 Metals	5 Chemicals and photo-graphic supplies	6 Transport equipment	7 Non-electric machinery	8 Electric machinery	9 Mineral products, precious stones and precious metals	10 Manu-factured articles not elsewhere specified	11 Fish and fish products
NORTH AMERICA											
Canada	1.88	7.94	8.47	2.95	4.71	5.23	2.98	2.83	1.72	2.88	1.21
United States	0.34	8.59	8.84	1.53	2.98	4.08	0.68	1.65	2.03	1.52	1.10
LATIN AMERICA											
Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	27.58	33.40	34.75	29.61	24.48	34.40	31.46	32.30	19.85	31.95	25.05
Chile	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	24.82	25.00	25.00	25.00	24.98	25.00
Colombia	35.83	35.74	34.71	35.94	34.81	37.20	35.20	35.49	35.00	35.07	57.63
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	31.72	36.60	37.66	32.31	32.50	30.25	33.10	32.56	34.37	35.04	50.43
Jamaica	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.12
Mexico	33.30	34.78	34.73	34.77	34.74	46.86	35.50	34.35	32.85	34.18	35.77
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	30.38	34.45	33.67	33.98	32.33	35.81	30.60	34.52	34.15	32.40	37.09
WESTERN EUROPE											
European Communities	0.69	9.11	5.90	2.04	4.17	6.00	1.28	3.92	0.96	2.38	11.87
Iceland	16.25	19.17	15.15	8.12	4.32	10.33	7.05	19.65	11.31	18.29	0.42
Norway	0.23	8.89	3.79	0.72	3.14	3.22	2.30	2.72	0.68	1.94	23.63
Switzerland	2.03	5.09	3.59	1.60	0.96	2.98	0.44	0.66	0.47	0.69	0.66
Turkey	27.75	22.66	21.63	16.31	23.46	16.76	12.34	21.40	20.47	17.10	9.75
EASTERN EUROPE											
Czech Republic	5.62	5.52	4.28	4.08	3.87	10.37	3.45	4.28	2.69	3.15	0.07
Hungary	5.32	8.46	6.68	5.58	5.83	24.29	7.83	8.32	2.37	7.43	9.15
Poland	8.17	11.35	9.76	9.36	7.79	29.76	8.27	9.17	4.87	9.45	14.81
Romania	32.26	33.39	34.35	33.90	31.18	35.00	32.81	34.11	34.29	31.29	24.52
Slovakia	5.33	4.73	3.65	4.07	3.62	12.49	3.43	4.15	3.89	2.83	0.47
ASIA											
Australia	7.57	24.97	16.95	7.10	7.82	20.51	8.47	12.25	6.26	6.72	1.60
Hong Kong (China)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	35.84	44.75	39.44	35.07	36.74	32.14	36.61	37.05	36.96	28.35	40.00
Japan	1.19	8.03	12.85	0.56	1.81	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.28	0.44	4.54
Republic of Korea	4.60	17.30	10.01	4.64	6.65	4.43	12.02	6.29	5.06	9.79	15.04
Macau (China)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	14.99	18.83	12.72	11.24	12.25	23.28	4.95	4.00	9.62	5.72	5.98
New Zealand	3.18	25.75	21.51	13.86	8.31	14.11	10.53	14.58	7.12	11.33	5.05
Philippines	27.68	27.10	37.63	18.56	22.28	24.32	21.21	22.06	22.98	25.04	16.74
Singapore	1.80	7.45	4.66	4.02	5.31	2.57	2.57	8.21	1.23	3.34	9.59
Sri Lanka	29.53	43.86	44.34	18.35	15.47	14.33	12.54	17.56	11.16	28.77	47.03
Thailand	17.91	41.49	38.31	26.35	30.28	32.41	23.26	32.01	16.31	28.90	6.56
Viet Nam	18.03	35.25	13.30	6.24	6.80	39.72	6.32	10.88	5.07	13.36	27.84
AFRICA											
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	8.74	27.13	22.12	14.70	12.12	29.35	9.13	17.86	6.75	12.74	29.94
Tunisia	27.83	55.86	37.78	24.85	26.99	24.41	24.52	28.97	16.49	27.28	41.69
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: UNCTAD.

- data not available.

Table 9. MFN tariffs on industrial products. Simple averages (UNCTAD)
(Percentage)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Import markets	**Wood, pulp, paper and furniture**	**Textiles and clothing**	**Leather, rubber, footwear and travel goods**	**Metals**	**Chemicals and photo-graphic supplies**	**Transport equipment**	**Non-electric machinery**	**Electric machinery**	**Mineral products, precious stones and precious metals**	**Manu-factured articles not elsewhere specified**	**Fish and fish products**
NORTH AMERICA											
Canada	1.75	12.33	6.04	2.51	3.17	6.00	1.49	2.37	1.64	2.83	1.11
United States	0.89	9.41	4.20	2.36	3.55	3.46	1.25	1.87	1.90	2.11	1.13
LATIN AMERICA											
Argentina	14.04	20.66	18.80	14.86	11.68	15.81	13.68	16.31	10.18	18.19	12.88
Brazil	13.87	20.66	17.19	14.75	11.67	20.25	16.92	18.11	10.39	18.88	12.88
Chile	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Colombia	13.22	18.25	13.28	10.14	8.01	13.83	8.85	10.44	10.04	11.05	18.96
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	5.42	17.91	8.71	2.49	1.78	4.90	1.25	2.72	5.35	7.90	9.61
Jamaica	6.67	8.33	6.79	2.33	2.46	5.41	1.45	6.20	6.35	11.41	26.06
Mexico	15.80	24.29	20.31	15.17	12.95	17.98	12.21	16.41	14.80	18.47	27.60
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	13.15	18.29	13.18	10.40	8.35	12.82	9.23	11.27	10.33	11.27	18.96
WESTERN EUROPE											
European Communities	2.63	8.57	4.27	2.67	5.14	4.23	1.73	2.51	1.98	2.63	10.36
Iceland	2.54	5.40	5.82	0.85	0.97	1.35	0.70	2.04	1.75	3.54	1.30
Norway	0.35	7.74	2.00	1.05	1.02	0.26	0.28	0.41	0.34	1.61	0.02
Switzerland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Turkey	5.38	9.43	6.99	4.50	5.52	6.20	2.77	4.25	2.72	3.94	12.90
EASTERN EUROPE											
Czech Republic	6.13	3.89	3.15	3.45	4.05	7.87	4.95	6.37	4.28	10.10	0.13
Hungary	6.55	10.03	8.17	5.76	6.56	11.59	8.89	10.52	5.51	8.77	17.00
Poland	8.14	13.88	11.63	10.44	8.70	14.19	8.24	8.00	6.90	10.94	19.64
Romania	12.79	21.10	16.14	14.26	15.91	23.09	13.44	11.05	10.78	14.67	21.25
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASIA											
Australia	3.63	12.53	6.94	3.66	2.23	3.74	3.48	4.74	2.15	2.38	0.05
Hong Kong (China)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
India	25.34	38.63	32.15	27.24	29.40	31.98	22.08	29.88	32.06	32.09	15.19
Indonesia	7.89	14.08	10.44	8.48	6.55	12.20	2.30	7.92	5.97	10.42	4.95
Japan	1.48	7.50	7.18	1.56	2.64	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.83	1.08	5.82
Republic of Korea	6.50	10.04	8.05	6.70	7.53	5.45	7.42	7.36	5.90	7.53	16.16
Macau (China)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	13.26	16.90	17.17	8.26	3.66	15.17	3.55	8.56	8.23	6.70	6.37
New Zealand	3.32	5.69	4.14	2.17	0.75	3.63	3.04	3.10	1.16	1.98	0.54
Philippines	9.09	12.85	7.50	6.78	4.04	8.91	3.89	5.25	5.73	6.18	9.18
Singapore	0.34	1.33	0.24	0.00	0.00	5.21	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.00
Sri Lanka	11.10	6.12	15.78	8.49	6.45	6.46	5.63	7.32	10.45	8.78	9.82
Thailand	16.13	24.72	22.29	13.05	11.62	21.37	9.02	12.80	12.36	13.00	53.06
AFRICA											
Cameroon	19.13	23.18	21.42	16.09	11.69	15.51	12.14	16.71	18.81	23.48	24.72
Chad	19.13	23.18	21.42	16.11	11.69	15.51	12.14	16.71	18.81	23.48	24.72
Gabon	19.06	23.17	20.97	16.12	11.37	14.40	12.12	16.74	18.80	23.13	24.72
Senegal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	8.35	15.59	13.67	4.74	3.42	7.42	1.67	5.55	4.00	3.59	9.91
Tunisia	34.60	38.56	33.47	26.66	23.84	25.88	14.24	26.92	28.85	29.20	40.95
Zambia	18.65	19.42	17.24	10.07	8.14	11.81	8.38	14.51	11.38	17.60	22.78
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: UNCTAD.
- data not available.

Table 10. MFN tariffs on industrial products. Weighted averages (UNCTAD)

(Percentage)

Import markets	1 Wood, pulp, paper and furniture	2 Textiles and clothing	3 Leather, rubber, footwear and travel goods	4 Metals	5 Chemicals and photo-graphic supplies	6 Transport equipment	7 Non-electric machinery	8 Electric machinery	9 Mineral products, precious stones and precious metals	10 Manu-factured articles not elsewhere specified	11 Fish and fish products
NORTH AMERICA											
Canada	2.20	6.42	6.99	2.46	3.63	4.94	1.42	1.24	1.23	1.74	0.93
United States	0.57	8.79	8.16	2.25	3.19	4.41	0.64	1.24	2.10	1.30	1.28
LATIN AMERICA											
Argentina	13.82	18.60	20.34	15.70	13.00	18.67	12.90	14.57	10.22	14.79	17.19
Brazil	12.12	17.67	15.17	13.55	11.98	23.48	15.47	15.03	5.03	16.22	9.20
Chile	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Colombia	11.62	16.39	13.35	10.17	8.32	12.03	8.04	9.48	8.38	9.64	18.94
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	5.22	13.39	11.93	4.49	4.58	9.30	1.86	2.79	4.76	6.70	14.00
Jamaica	7.47	12.84	15.38	3.23	6.83	21.30	3.69	7.53	12.99	13.71	14.46
Mexico	13.39	21.12	18.42	14.43	14.13	18.57	12.06	12.87	11.52	16.07	22.97
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	11.82	17.31	14.14	13.12	9.80	24.70	9.36	10.45	10.81	12.30	18.91
WESTERN EUROPE											
European Communities	1.50	9.52	5.92	2.60	4.07	5.64	0.95	2.12	0.91	2.13	11.45
Iceland	4.72	9.79	10.16	1.66	2.54	0.10	0.52	1.19	3.22	4.11	0.17
Norway	0.19	10.12	3.88	0.80	2.75	0.09	0.25	0.29	0.50	1.33	0.17
Switzerland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Turkey	5.07	7.58	5.80	4.73	5.24	12.92	2.70	4.37	2.54	3.41	5.17
EASTERN EUROPE											
Czech Republic	6.85	5.61	3.74	3.36	4.30	7.68	4.89	6.48	3.15	10.81	0.03
Hungary	6.48	10.05	8.21	6.06	8.07	19.12	8.45	8.89	3.28	8.04	9.26
Poland	8.37	10.49	9.79	10.48	8.09	22.09	6.27	7.13	5.37	8.39	15.09
Romania	13.40	18.94	12.45	12.54	14.43	24.77	11.27	9.31	4.39	10.83	20.66
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASIA											
Australia	3.66	12.71	10.67	5.20	2.55	5.16	2.79	4.44	1.41	2.41	0.43
Hong Kong (China)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
India	9.68	37.26	29.36	26.38	26.70	10.47	20.82	25.61	21.58	26.81	5.95
Indonesia	4.24	11.08	5.81	7.58	5.95	9.59	1.94	7.31	3.66	5.86	1.87
Japan	1.48	9.47	11.23	0.63	1.81	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.28	0.47	4.50
Republic of Korea	4.18	9.00	6.12	4.46	7.09	2.29	7.55	4.34	3.86	6.95	12.55
Macau (China)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malaysia	8.58	15.70	10.10	7.42	5.88	21.64	2.71	1.88	2.58	2.02	2.88
New Zealand	3.65	8.03	6.60	3.00	1.52	5.52	2.08	3.14	1.45	1.93	1.39
Philippines	7.45	9.03	7.47	5.66	5.46	9.03	1.65	1.08	4.85	4.43	4.47
Singapore	0.71	2.06	0.21	0.00	0.00	5.66	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
Sri Lanka	9.57	1.64	15.46	9.02	7.19	9.32	4.95	6.46	3.83	8.31	6.23
Thailand	9.09	22.55	15.49	12.93	10.81	12.70	6.95	6.93	5.43	8.95	54.77
AFRICA											
Cameroon	9.27	23.82	18.41	15.09	9.37	18.85	11.54	15.91	11.37	19.60	20.12
Chad	16.74	21.13	19.72	16.65	9.53	16.64	12.24	13.52	16.12	16.52	29.87
Gabon	14.83	23.74	21.92	15.44	8.86	17.40	12.20	16.27	19.74	15.68	24.20
Senegal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	7.45	14.61	18.17	5.32	3.23	13.55	1.80	4.02	2.38	1.20	5.16
Tunisia	29.30	40.37	34.42	27.65	24.22	21.68	15.73	26.92	17.51	22.58	37.28
Zambia	13.73	18.76	19.50	11.75	8.75	12.82	9.07	13.65	5.48	16.31	17.41
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: UNCTAD.

- data not available.

Table 11. Weighted applied tariff rates faced by LDC exports

Description	Developed countries	South Asia	Middle East & North Africa	Latin America & Caribbean	Europe & Central Asia	East Asia & the Pacific	Sub-Saharan Africa	Quad	World
Agricultural and fishery products	**2.09**	**28.32**	**7.55**	**14.83**	**11.91**	**13.98**	**10.96**	**1.65**	**5.99**
Crustaceans (live)	0.65	16.40	15.06	30.02	14.34	9.40	11.49	0.66	1.83
Other fish	1.79	13.76	12.83	14.61	9.63	22.73	19.29	1.82	5.99
Edible fruit and nuts	0.09	38.04	12.95	17.04	8.89	6.41	23.49	0.03	23.99
Coffee and substitutes with coffee	0.00	35.00	16.34	12.71	7.40	0.88	4.51	0.00	1.66
Oil seeds and miscellaneous grain, seeds and fruits	0.38	33.35	8.14	11.19	5.77	14.07	7.60	0.31	4.41
Other agricultural and fishery products	5.11	13.04	29.19	16.79	18.41	3.16	7.82	5.25	6.94
Minerals and fuels	**0.00**	**6.47**	**14.40**	**5.90**	**0.66**	**4.51**	**9.32**	**0.00**	**2.85**
Ores, slag and ash	0.00	5.00	12.00		0.00	1.30		0.00	0.09
Crude and refined petroleum oil	0.00	30.00	20.00	6.02	3.85	4.54	15.41	0.00	3.61
Other minerals and fuels	0.00	5.00		5.20	0.00	3.00	10.78	0.00	2.19
Manufactures	**4.37**	**24.65**	**12.61**	**10.29**	**7.98**	**2.38**	**7.43**	**4.50**	**5.00**
Rubber, leather and footwear products	2.75	13.00	12.74	11.54	13.80	1.35	17.37	2.59	3.39
Wood and wood products	0.36	7.68	11.54	18.11	3.19	1.96	5.76	0.31	2.18
Cotton products	0.32	4.54	11.90	8.38	0.00	1.96	1.04	0.00	2.10
Knitted or crocheted articles	8.32	35.69	16.04	26.28	21.14	1.84	23.97	8.37	8.45
Non-knitted or non-crocheted articles	7.19	35.46	13.32	20.77	22.86	6.24	13.40	7.21	7.36
Diamonds	0.00	40.00	4.17	4.54	5.00	0.34		0.00	0.01
Other manufactured products	0.49	34.51	11.20	7.51	1.89	2.73	8.85	0.21	1.95
Other products not elsewhere specified	3.29	28.78	5.23	10.68	7.94	7.48	7.01	2.09	8.29
Total by geographical region	3.45	25.47	8.88	9.69	9.43	4.47	8.79	3.43	4.88

Table 12. Weighted MFN tariff rates faced by LDC exports

Description	Developed countries	South Asia	Middle East & North Africa	Latin America & Caribbean	Europe & Central Asia	East Asia & the Pacific	Sub-Saharan Africa	Quad	World
Agricultural and fishery products	**7.11**	**28.52**	**7.55**	**15.77**	**16.60**	**14.05**	**16.45**	**6.77**	**10.06**
Crustaceans (live)	7.74	16.40	15.06	30.02	19.79	9.61	36.71	7.83	8.07
Other fish	8.13	13.76	12.83	14.61	9.74	22.73	19.77	8.32	10.90
Edible fruit and nuts	6.92	38.04	12.95	17.04	8.95	6.41	32.93	7.04	26.85
Coffee and substitutes with coffee	1.43	35.00	16.34	12.71	14.44	0.88	7.92	1.44	3.44
Oil seeds and miscellaneous grain, seeds and fruits	0.51	33.56	8.14	11.20	8.01	14.07	17.32	0.43	4.60
Other agricultural and fishery products	14.91	13.80	29.19	18.63	21.96	3.16	26.08	15.49	15.40
Minerals and fuels	**0.05**	**6.47**	**14.40**	**5.90**	**0.66**	**4.51**	**11.19**	**0.05**	**2.91**
Ores, slag and ash	0.00	5.00	12.00		0.00	1.30		0.00	0.09
Crude and refined petroleum oil	0.10	30.00	20.00	6.02	3.85	4.54	15.73	0.11	3.64
Other minerals and fuels	0.00	5.00		5.20	0.00	3.00	18.23	0.00	2.21
Manufactures	**7.52**	**25.33**	**12.61**	**10.79**	**8.11**	**2.40**	**10.69**	**7.73**	**7.54**
Rubber, leather and footwear products	7.78	13.05	12.74	11.89	14.11	1.38	21.82	7.68	6.44
Wood and wood products	0.88	7.69	11.54	18.11	3.23	1.96	13.51	0.84	2.34
Cotton products	0.32	4.54	11.90	8.38	0.00	1.96	2.99	0.00	2.15
Knitted or crocheted articles	13.88	35.69	16.04	27.53	21.30	1.90	68.35	13.87	13.95
Non-knitted or non-crocheted articles	11.86	35.46	13.32	24.90	22.99	6.29	26.48	11.80	11.96
Diamonds	0.00	40.00	4.17	4.54	5.00	0.34		0.00	0.01
Other manufactured products	1.70	34.51	11.20	7.51	1.93	2.77	13.35	1.68	2.84
Other products not elsewhere specified	6.11	29.62	5.23	11.45	8.29	7.56	10.18	5.14	10.26
Total by geographical region	6.75	25.90	8.88	10.11	11.49	4.49	12.39	6.83	7.34

Table 13. Weighted applied tariff rates faced by major exporters of manufactures

Description	Developed countries	South Asia	Middle East & North Africa	Latin America & Caribbean	Europe & Central Asia	East Asia & the Pacific	Sub-Saharan Africa	Quad	World
Agricultural and fishery products	**4.86**	**30.50**	**14.26**	**9.15**	**9.07**	**12.91**	**12.94**	**4.98**	**8.03**
Minerals and fuels	**0.09**	**23.97**	**7.71**	**5.72**	**2.57**	**2.49**	**7.52**	**0.07**	**2.66**
Crude petroleum oil	0.00	21.71		4.63		1.71		0.00	2.55
Refined petroleum oil	2.63	28.33	10.88	7.78	4.97	4.87	18.86	2.63	11.11
Other mineral and fuels	0.06	14.90	7.34	5.77	0.61	2.46	4.06	0.04	1.42
Manufacturers	**3.25**	**28.26**	**18.28**	**10.81**	**9.67**	**4.81**	**16.25**	**3.17**	**4.52**
Plastics	3.29	35.30	13.74	9.99	11.50	9.19	15.28	3.12	7.46
Rubber and rubber products	1.79	30.25	17.90	9.85	3.57	6.99	15.24	1.43	4.46
Wood and wood products	1.85	10.47	14.61	7.53	10.62	4.14	6.10	1.80	2.91
Synthetic yarns and woven fabrics	8.86	31.05	20.58	15.92	9.33	14.91	14.01	8.73	14.02
Knitted or crocheted articles	13.43	36.65	30.08	16.79	16.31	2.54	30.99	13.23	11.46
Non-knitted or non-crocheted articles	12.02	38.32	18.85	17.65	17.47	3.09	26.76	11.75	10.66
Footwear	13.21	35.11	21.92	13.84	13.71	2.11	25.42	13.17	10.49
Precious stones and metals (including coins)	0.53	29.56	6.99	13.50	6.76	0.73	7.81	0.53	1.36
Iron and steel	1.82	26.91	12.44	6.89	12.76	4.99	11.93	1.79	4.32
Automatic data processing machines	0.01	11.84	8.46	8.65	7.04	3.57	9.79	0.00	0.87
Other office machines	0.01	16.42	11.18	4.85	3.12	3.72	36.10	0.00	1.38
Other mechanical parts	0.96	22.36	12.45	8.89	6.20	5.25	9.17	0.80	3.57
Reception apparatus	3.10	31.48	18.23	14.96	12.17	2.05	28.45	3.01	3.70
Electronic integrated circuits and microassemblies	0.00	5.34	5.96	4.21	9.05	1.04	17.57	0.00	0.58
Other electrical equipment	0.93	28.55	15.77	11.46	7.26	4.31	18.76	0.81	2.81
Motor vehicles for transporting persons	4.45	89.19	39.50	22.26	17.83	32.42	15.20	4.36	7.64
Other motor vehicle and parts	7.50	26.21	16.64	9.53	16.02	15.32	10.67	7.63	9.03
Ships, boats and floating structures	1.14	34.13	12.64	12.38	6.00	2.90	8.18	0.90	2.84
Furniture, bedding and lamps	1.62	36.22	20.92	13.99	15.67	2.17	20.66	1.50	2.13
Other manufactured articles	4.07	33.81	17.22	14.42	10.85	5.22	29.35	3.94	5.61
Other products	2.64	28.92	17.08	9.49	8.87	6.03	15.77	2.56	5.05
Total by geographical region	3.31	28.17	17.10	10.61	9.33	5.14	15.52	3.24	4.71

Table 14. Weighted MFN tariff rates faced by major exporters of manufactures

Description	Developed countries	South Asia	Middle East & North Africa	Latin America & Caribbean	Europe & Central Asia	East Asia & the Pacific	Sub-Saharan Africa	Quad	World
Agricultural and fishery products	**6.42**	**30.53**	**14.26**	**14.05**	**11.11**	**13.00**	**17.27**	**6.60**	**9.40**
Minerals and fuels	**0.10**	**23.97**	**7.71**	**6.78**	**2.60**	**2.49**	**12.89**	**0.08**	**2.72**
Crude petroleum oil	0.00	21.71		4.63		1.71		0.00	2.55
Refined petroleum oil	2.88	28.33	10.88	7.78	4.97	4.87	18.86	2.87	11.12
Other mineral and fuels	0.07	14.90	7.34	7.97	0.61	2.46	10.93	0.05	1.53
Manufactures	**3.79**	**28.31**	**18.28**	**14.19**	**10.44**	**4.86**	**18.44**	**3.71**	**5.01**
Plastics	5.08	35.32	13.74	13.85	12.16	9.33	19.93	4.99	8.49
Rubber and rubber products	2.59	30.25	17.90	13.81	4.03	7.10	17.66	2.18	5.32
Wood and wood products	2.72	10.79	14.61	11.61	10.92	4.15	12.37	2.66	3.56
Synthetic yarns and woven fabrics	9.42	31.05	20.58	17.83	9.72	14.93	14.09	9.30	14.30
Knitted or crocheted articles	13.73	36.65	30.08	19.85	16.95	2.56	33.14	13.48	11.73
Non-knitted or non-crocheted articles	12.33	38.32	18.85	19.95	18.08	3.12	34.37	12.04	10.95
Footwear	13.55	35.11	21.92	20.65	14.90	2.13	26.23	13.49	10.89
Precious stones and metals (including coins)	1.69	29.56	6.99	16.60	6.94	0.77	16.57	1.76	2.22
Iron and steel	2.34	26.91	12.44	10.34	13.14	5.00	13.92	2.28	4.73
Automatic data processing machines	0.06	11.84	8.46	12.06	8.68	3.57	13.97	0.05	1.00
Other office machines	0.01	16.42	11.18	5.52	6.48	3.72	62.25	0.00	1.43
Other mechanical parts	1.72	22.53	12.45	13.35	6.57	5.31	10.72	1.57	4.30
Reception apparatus	3.89	31.59	18.23	17.78	12.72	2.07	30.60	3.82	4.38
Electronic integrated circuits and microassemblies	0.00	5.34	5.96	4.99	9.97	1.04	34.98	0.00	0.59
Other electrical equipment	1.89	28.55	15.77	14.32	8.09	4.42	20.79	1.78	3.52
Motor vehicles for transporting persons	4.54	90.15	39.50	23.21	18.60	32.54	15.89	4.36	7.82
Other motor vehicle and parts	8.07	26.44	16.64	15.05	16.60	15.51	11.37	8.19	10.02
Ships, boats and floating structures	1.25	34.13	12.64	13.15	6.00	2.94	8.22	1.14	2.92
Furniture, bedding and lamps	1.98	36.22	20.92	18.52	15.94	2.22	23.68	1.86	2.52
Other manufactured articles	4.37	33.81	17.22	16.41	11.51	5.26	31.21	4.21	5.88
Other products	3.39	28.95	17.08	13.07	9.32	6.08	17.89	3.31	5.69
Total by geographical region	3.89	28.22	17.10	14.02	10.32	5.20	18.13	3.83	5.23

Table 15. Weighted applied tariff rates faced by major petroleum exporters

Description	Developed countries	South Asia	Middle East & North Africa	Latin America & Caribbean	Europe & Central Asia	East Asia & the Pacific	Sub-Saharan Africa	Quad	World
Agricultural and fishery products	**2.26**	**34.25**	**11.50**	**14.60**	**7.18**	**12.64**	**17.80**	**2.29**	**7.47**
Crustaceans (live)	1.35	63.03	12.54	14.15	11.00	9.55	6.00	1.36	2.15
Other agricultural and fishery products	3.25	34.72	13.05	17.54	4.50	22.42	14.46	3.33	11.46
Minerals and fuels	**0.14**	**23.52**	**9.82**	**5.82**	**0.16**	**3.62**	**2.56**	**0.16**	**3.13**
Ores, slag and ash	0.00	6.49	10.73	5.42	1.01	1.36	1.83	0.00	0.82
Crude petroleum oil	0.00	20.48	5.00	5.09	0.00	3.72	2.09	0.00	2.64
Refined petroleum oil	2.57	29.34	8.64	7.77	2.55	1.17	22.41	2.57	10.65
Petroleum gases	0.05	10.08	9.15	7.92	0.77	5.29	6.43	0.05	1.76
Other minerals and fuels	0.10	29.11	16.14	5.97	0.00	1.29	5.18	0.10	5.73
Manufactures	**4.12**	**27.23**	**17.66**	**10.33**	**5.37**	**6.47**	**15.37**	**4.11**	**6.55**
Organic chemicals	1.92	24.55	10.30	6.07	4.42	5.24	8.69	1.96	5.08
Natural rubber	0.00	23.20	5.76	4.53	0.65	7.67	9.13	0.00	1.12
Plywood, panels and laminated wood	5.57	27.98	19.89	10.61	5.81	10.86	4.73	5.59	7.83
Other wood and wood articles	0.50	7.55	12.28	8.28	1.93	3.91	10.09	0.38	2.23
Non-knitted or non-crocheted articles and accessories	11.83	37.91	15.35	17.19	13.60	11.43	20.87	11.68	12.06
Iron and steel	1.17	30.55	19.48	6.38	3.37	4.52	3.15	1.16	6.52
Aluminium and aluminium products	1.66	24.49	17.97	6.48	4.79	2.95	15.55	1.58	4.52
Machinery and mechanical appliances	0.22	21.07	12.51	7.25	5.64	5.88	11.78	0.16	2.39
Other manufactured products	4.65	28.69	28.76	13.66	6.94	8.18	11.51	4.82	8.26
Other products, not elsewhere specified	3.52	29.41	13.80	12.31	6.55	6.92	17.13	3.44	6.62
Total by geographical region	1.75	25.04	15.86	7.94	1.97	4.63	8.63	1.79	4.52

Table 16. Weighted MFN tariff rates faced by major petroleum exporters

Description	Developed countries	South Asia	Middle East & North Africa	Latin America & Caribbean	Europe & Central Asia	East Asia & the Pacific	Sub-Saharan Africa	Quad	World
Agricultural and fishery products	**4.20**	**34.25**	**11.50**	**15.61**	**9.67**	**12.86**	**18.37**	**4.27**	**8.88**
Crustaceans (live)	3.23	63.03	12.54	24.74	11.00	9.62	20.00	3.24	3.87
Other agricultural and fishery products	5.32	34.72	13.05	17.92	8.70	22.43	14.99	5.45	12.91
Minerals and fuels	**0.16**	**23.52**	**9.82**	**5.93**	**0.16**	**3.62**	**2.95**	**0.17**	**3.15**
Ores, slag and ash	0.00	6.49	10.73	5.45	1.01	1.36	9.16	0.00	0.84
Crude petroleum oil	0.00	20.48	5.00	5.18	0.00	3.72	2.09	0.00	2.65
Refined petroleum oil	2.87	29.34	8.64	7.77	2.79	1.17	22.41	2.87	10.76
Petroleum gases	0.05	10.08	9.15	8.19	0.77	5.29	10.37	0.05	1.77
Other minerals and fuels	0.10	29.11	16.14	5.99	0.00	1.29	11.84	0.10	5.78
Manufactures	**5.05**	**27.25**	**17.66**	**13.07**	**5.69**	**6.81**	**19.33**	**5.04**	**7.37**
Organic chemicals	4.59	24.55	10.30	7.18	4.53	5.24	10.45	4.71	6.32
Natural rubber	0.00	23.20	5.76	5.72	0.95	7.67	30.78	0.00	1.27
Plywood, panels and laminated wood	7.04	27.98	19.89	19.98	6.73	10.92	13.61	7.07	8.95
Other wood and wood articles	1.33	7.56	12.28	15.88	2.16	4.10	17.13	1.21	2.82
Non-knitted or non-crocheted articles and accessories	12.29	37.91	15.35	25.15	14.22	14.67	23.62	12.15	12.60
Iron and steel	1.68	30.55	19.48	8.15	3.45	4.54	3.73	1.67	7.02
Aluminium and aluminium products	2.58	24.49	17.97	10.01	4.83	3.07	38.33	2.51	5.46
Machinery and mechanical appliances	0.36	21.18	12.51	13.81	6.30	6.71	12.69	0.29	2.84
Other manufactured products	5.51	28.71	28.76	14.65	7.12	8.35	16.85	5.57	8.98
Other products, not elsewhere specified	4.60	29.43	13.80	14.88	7.36	7.43	19.99	4.57	7.57
Total by geographical region	2.22	25.05	15.86	9.06	2.29	4.73	10.48	2.28	4.88

Table 17. Weighted applied tariff rates faced by other developing countries exports

Description	Developed countries	South Asia	Middle East & North Africa	Latin America & Caribbean	Europe & Central Asia	East Asia & the Pacific	Sub-Saharan Africa	Quad	World
Agricultural and fishery products	**4.12**	**26.26**	**12.71**	**9.78**	**14.52**	**17.86**	**10.60**	**4.22**	**7.65**
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	4.00	24.59	9.58	9.08	9.04	18.12	12.09	4.15	5.43
Edible fruit and nuts	5.80	32.81	14.07	13.55	11.48	16.41	12.30	5.88	7.35
Coffee and substitutes with coffee	0.01	35.00	18.38	9.67	2.98	3.11	2.63	0.01	0.24
Cereals	3.68	20.93	4.80	3.25	8.96	2.11	4.92	4.04	5.02
Other agricultural and fishery products	4.22	22.14	22.93	12.36	14.98	23.80	11.73	4.28	9.86
Minerals and fuels	**0.53**	**14.05**	**9.77**	**5.61**	**1.76**	**3.64**	**8.96**	**0.54**	**1.77**
Ores, slag and ash	0.00	5.22	4.67	7.61	3.31	0.56	2.55	0.00	1.44
Crude petroleum oil	0.00	20.00	3.81	5.81	1.42	5.65	0.01	0.00	1.77
Refined petroleum oil	2.77	30.08	15.28	6.52	4.68	0.98	16.06	2.78	3.58
Other fuel and oils	0.02	28.35	5.07	3.29	1.13	1.90	9.88	0.02	0.96
Other minerals and fuels	0.58	7.23	14.89	7.57	2.59	2.43	6.08	0.60	2.92
Manufactures	**4.51**	**29.17**	**13.14**	**9.88**	**7.36**	**4.18**	**9.02**	**4.59**	**5.60**
Wood and wood articles	0.99	7.05	10.18	9.50	6.14	2.11	9.85	1.00	2.01
Knitted or crocheted articles and accessories	13.14	38.04	19.32	14.97	15.03	10.88	14.84	13.19	13.19
Non-knitted or non-crocheted articles and accessories	11.03	39.75	14.82	14.21	16.73	10.92	11.55	11.05	11.18
Diamonds	0.00	24.84	2.00	5.00	1.24	0.07	33.00	0.00	0.03
Other precious stones	0.09	39.78	8.84	8.69	4.38	3.04	14.78	0.09	0.77
Iron and steel	1.84	30.91	10.64	7.70	5.07	4.29	6.85	1.88	3.85
Copper and copper products	0.28	34.98	11.96	9.96	2.00	1.74	9.40	0.28	1.71
Aluminium and aluminium products	3.26	25.24	10.63	8.49	4.00	2.89	13.58	3.38	3.53
Machinery and mechanical appliances	1.52	22.95	13.61	8.37	5.32	7.32	6.40	1.53	2.94
Electronic integrated circuits	0.00	5.06	8.43	5.75	10.49	0.83	20.00	0.00	0.62
Other electric, machinery and parts	3.44	21.76	21.68	10.50	7.37	5.94	14.03	3.47	4.49
Motor vehicles for transporting persons	9.63	38.42	57.53	23.56	20.62	31.83	14.21	9.92	12.24
Other motor vehicles and parts	5.07	36.83	18.79	15.91	12.05	19.58	6.52	5.12	8.71
Furniture, bedding and lamps	1.15	18.11	28.90	13.36	16.53	5.41	14.67	1.13	3.15
Other manufactured articles	2.56	31.95	11.61	6.74	5.98	2.97	7.24	2.68	5.36
Other products not elsewhere specified	4.27	26.11	12.70	9.24	9.76	6.36	11.02	4.36	6.63
Total by geographical region	4.03	26.50	12.75	9.35	6.34	6.14	9.49	4.10	5.39

Table 18. Weighted MFN tariff rates faced by other developing countries exports

Description	Developed countries	South Asia	Middle East & North Africa	Latin America & Caribbean	Europe & Central Asia	East Asia & the Pacific	Sub-Saharan Africa	Quad	World
Agricultural and fishery products	**6.33**	**26.57**	**12.71**	**14.31**	**15.63**	**17.87**	**16.17**	**6.48**	**10.01**
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	5.20	24.59	9.58	14.88	10.67	18.12	12.30	5.40	6.65
Edible fruit and nuts	8.39	37.35	14.07	16.09	15.09	16.41	30.79	8.49	9.97
Coffee and substitutes with coffee	1.03	35.00	18.38	15.04	7.87	3.11	6.87	1.05	1.38
Cereals	3.81	20.93	4.80	9.20	10.01	2.11	3.87	4.11	7.88
Other agricultural and fishery products	8.47	22.32	22.93	14.99	15.38	23.81	20.07	8.73	13.31
Minerals and fuels	**0.56**	**14.05**	**9.77**	**6.77**	**1.82**	**3.64**	**14.74**	**0.56**	**1.90**
Ores, slag and ash	0.00	5.22	4.67	8.63	3.33	0.56	2.57	0.00	1.58
Crude petroleum oil	0.00	20.00	3.81	6.94	1.42	5.65	0.02	0.00	1.88
Refined petroleum oil	2.87	30.08	15.28	6.52	4.94	0.98	17.47	2.87	3.75
Other fuel and oils	0.03	28.35	5.07	4.57	1.17	1.90	10.84	0.03	1.05
Other minerals and fuels	0.61	7.24	14.89	8.52	2.62	2.43	16.26	0.62	3.30
Manufactures	**4.95**	**29.24**	**13.14**	**13.82**	**8.06**	**4.19**	**13.70**	**4.99**	**6.33**
Wood and wood articles	1.18	7.06	10.18	12.87	7.21	2.11	18.74	1.19	2.35
Knitted or crocheted articles and accessories	14.17	38.04	19.32	19.11	15.68	11.31	37.39	14.17	14.28
Non-knitted or non-crocheted articles and accessories	12.43	39.75	14.82	20.91	16.91	10.96	27.97	12.38	12.66
Diamonds	0.00	24.84	2.00	5.00	1.24	0.07	30.00	0.00	0.03
Other precious stones	0.83	39.78	8.84	9.71	6.21	3.04	24.38	0.76	1.48
Iron and steel	1.99	31.88	10.64	9.68	5.77	4.29	12.27	2.02	4.18
Copper and copper products	0.48	34.98	11.96	10.45	2.07	1.74	20.21	0.48	1.88
Aluminium and aluminium products	3.44	25.24	10.63	10.27	4.44	2.89	22.13	3.55	3.78
Machinery and mechanical appliances	1.55	22.95	13.61	13.52	5.92	7.32	9.82	1.55	3.37
Electronic integrated circuits	0.00	5.06	8.43	6.49	10.91	0.83	20.00	0.00	0.65
Other electric, machinery and parts	3.67	21.76	21.68	13.91	7.81	5.98	18.10	3.66	4.91
Motor vehicles for transporting persons	9.88	38.42	57.53	33.03	20.80	31.83	17.42	9.93	13.56
Other motor vehicles and parts	5.12	36.83	18.79	24.78	12.77	19.59	11.78	5.14	10.43
Furniture, bedding and lamps	1.21	18.11	28.90	17.26	16.89	5.42	28.70	1.18	3.38
Other manufactured articles	3.03	31.95	11.61	9.51	6.66	2.98	9.40	3.16	6.17
Other products not elsewhere specified	4.91	26.22	12.70	13.40	10.61	6.40	15.88	4.97	7.81
Total by geographical region	4.72	26.62	12.75	13.13	6.87	6.15	14.58	4.77	6.30

Table 19. Weighted applied tariff rates faced by developed countries exports

Description	Developed countries	South Asia	Middle East & North Africa	Latin America & Caribbean	Europe & Central Asia	East Asia & the Pacific	Sub-Saharan Africa	Quad	World
Agricultural and fishery products	**8.41**	**21.84**	**13.63**	**21.07**	**17.20**	**17.85**	**18.24**	**8.87**	**12.99**
Minerals and fuels	**0.09**	**17.25**	**10.45**	**6.19**	**3.34**	**2.03**	**12.62**	**0.09**	**1.27**
Petroleum oil	0.22	28.53	17.62	5.34	5.47	3.82	15.64	0.23	1.74
Other minerals and oils	0.04	16.23	5.43	6.07	0.82	1.63	11.10	0.04	1.09
Other mineral and fuels	0.00	14.99	5.45	9.34	0.48	0.29	11.35	0.00	0.22
Manufactures	**2.36**	**32.04**	**15.24**	**13.29**	**7.02**	**6.19**	**14.01**	**2.41**	**5.27**
Medication	0.02	22.18	5.02	10.01	3.60	5.53	5.21	0.00	1.75
Paper and paperboard articles	1.61	30.80	18.12	12.04	6.59	7.63	17.56	1.53	5.08
Precious stones and metals	0.58	39.16	6.42	9.59	4.66	1.83	16.09	0.64	4.67
Automatic data processing machines	0.03	16.11	6.01	14.26	4.52	4.76	12.19	0.02	2.10
Other office parts	0.04	18.19	11.87	5.18	3.33	3.44	15.49	0.01	1.49
Other machinery and mechanical appliance	1.44	26.09	12.02	11.54	4.91	5.70	10.15	1.38	4.49
Electronic integrated circuits	0.00	5.68	10.50	3.56	9.30	1.23	13.71	0.00	1.14
Other electric machinery	1.85	29.66	16.13	13.95	5.74	5.88	16.09	1.78	5.57
Motor vehicles for transporting persons	3.73	99.53	19.81	21.65	18.09	30.64	20.75	3.54	6.97
Parts and accessories for motor vehicles	2.86	38.92	16.17	14.99	5.95	20.33	12.72	2.70	6.97
Aircrafts	0.39	8.29	10.61	2.30	4.06	1.21	9.05	0.47	1.06
Furniture, bedding and lamps	1.49	43.90	25.13	16.51	13.57	7.80	25.97	1.55	4.84
Other manufactured articles	5.88	23.43	10.46	15.33	10.79	5.03	13.00	6.48	6.95
Other products not elsewhere specified	2.82	29.01	18.14	13.85	7.40	7.24	14.49	2.95	6.08
Total by geographical region	2.61	30.59	14.89	13.72	7.90	6.74	14.61	2.69	5.63

Table 20. Weighted MFN tariff rates faced by developed countries exports

Description	Developed countries	South Asia	Middle East & North Africa	Latin America & Caribbean	Europe & Central Asia	East Asia & the Pacific	Sub-Saharan Africa	Quad	World
Agricultural and fishery products	**8.57**	**21.84**	**13.63**	**21.69**	**18.21**	**18.00**	**18.95**	**8.97**	**13.30**
Minerals and fuels	**0.09**	**17.25**	**10.45**	**6.44**	**4.69**	**2.04**	**12.83**	**0.09**	**1.35**
Petroleum oil	0.23	28.53	17.62	5.34	7.90	3.82	15.64	0.23	1.95
Other minerals and oils	0.04	16.23	5.43	6.21	1.05	1.65	11.47	0.04	1.12
Other mineral and fuels	0.00	14.99	5.45	9.41	0.48	0.29	23.91	0.00	0.22
Manufactures	**2.54**	**32.05**	**15.24**	**13.89**	**8.69**	**6.30**	**15.59**	**2.43**	**5.64**
Medication	0.09	22.18	5.02	10.42	5.04	5.53	6.23	0.00	1.97
Paper and paperboard articles	1.82	30.88	18.12	12.33	8.50	7.72	19.01	1.53	5.56
Precious stones and metals	0.64	39.16	6.42	9.93	5.13	1.83	20.67	0.64	4.87
Automatic data processing machines	0.07	16.11	6.01	14.50	7.03	4.76	13.61	0.02	2.34
Other office parts	0.06	18.19	11.87	5.25	5.66	3.44	18.08	0.01	1.59
Other machinery and mechanical appliance	1.55	26.10	12.02	12.45	6.72	5.77	11.50	1.39	4.88
Electronic integrated circuits	0.00	5.68	10.50	3.62	10.10	1.23	14.51	0.00	1.16
Other electric machinery	2.05	29.66	16.13	14.48	7.87	6.00	18.82	1.79	6.01
Motor vehicles for transporting persons	3.92	99.87	19.81	22.15	20.49	32.83	21.83	3.60	7.44
Parts and accessories for motor vehicles	2.91	38.92	16.17	16.19	6.76	20.48	13.24	2.71	7.28
Aircrafts	0.42	8.29	10.61	2.40	4.07	1.21	9.05	0.47	1.12
Furniture, bedding and lamps	1.89	43.90	25.13	17.44	14.76	8.40	27.31	1.56	5.46
Other manufactured articles	6.12	23.44	10.46	15.77	11.54	5.08	13.64	6.50	7.21
Other products not elsewhere specified	3.06	29.01	18.14	14.41	8.93	7.34	16.19	2.96	6.51
Total by geographical region	2.78	30.60	14.89	14.32	9.50	6.85	16.01	2.70	5.99

Table 21. Frequency of non-tariff measures faced by LDC exports

Description	Developed countries	South Asia	Middle East & North Africa	Latin America & Caribbean	Europe & Central Asia	East Asia & the Pacific	Sub-Saharan Africa	Quad
Agricultural and fishery products	**48.24**	**14.87**	**57.69**	**34.24**	**32.93**	**24.42**	**18.58**	**41.98**
Crustaceans (live)	58.64	8.33	75.00	30.98	43.56	22.22	20.00	50.00
Other fish	64.49	14.07	75.16	30.96	43.85	22.87	20.28	55.43
Edible fruit and nuts	53.95	19.21	54.61	37.09	32.36	24.21	28.20	54.67
Coffee and substitutes with coffee	32.25	17.86	44.64	28.10	20.63	26.19	18.18	21.43
Oil seeds and miscellaneous grain, seeds and fruits	53.93	14.20	68.55	40.75	38.49	28.71	25.12	37.41
Other agricultural and fishery products	43.50	11.11	52.08	35.28	28.59	32.87	17.80	27.50
Minerals and fuels	**6.72**	**3.29**	**5.73**	**6.64**	**6.72**	**4.52**	**0.16**	**6.53**
Ores, slag and ash	1.74	0.98	3.31	9.93	10.03	6.05	0.00	1.47
Crude and refined petroleum oil	26.88	22.73	28.13	14.53	38.01	17.75	4.55	12.19
Other minerals and fuels	4.55	0.00	0.00	18.33	0.00	11.11	0.00	0.00
Manufactures	**10.67**	**7.20**	**10.96**	**11.68**	**7.15**	**5.57**	**1.74**	**16.78**
Rubber, leather and footwear products	12.71	4.44	13.70	11.30	7.26	1.82	2.36	15.80
Wood and wood products	17.33	13.82	8.73	18.94	3.23	8.74	2.69	28.76
Cotton products	9.09	16.67	6.25	36.67	0.00	11.11	4.55	25.00
Knitted or crocheted articles	30.46	16.59	17.43	17.82	18.27	4.78	7.02	68.64
Non-knitted or non-crocheted articles	30.89	16.53	17.96	18.35	19.02	8.26	2.27	66.15
Diamonds	9.09	11.67	12.50	0.67	31.11	11.11	9.09	12.50
Other manufactured products	14.78	9.48	19.04	11.88	14.50	8.68	4.39	13.83
Other products not elsewhere specified	13.27	7.42	15.30	13.70	9.12	7.65	3.19	16.52

Table 22. Frequency of non-tariff measures faced by major exporters of manufactures

Description	Developed countries	South Asia	Middle East & North Africa	Latin America & Caribbean	Europe & Central Asia	East Asia & the Pacific	Sub-Saharan Africa	Quad
Agricultural and fishery products	**48.24**	**14.87**	**57.69**	**34.24**	**32.93**	**24.42**	**18.58**	**41.98**
Minerals and fuels	**6.72**	**3.29**	**5.73**	**6.64**	**6.72**	**4.52**	**0.16**	**6.53**
Crude petroleum oil	22.73	8.33	25.00	13.33	30.56	11.11	4.55	12.50
Refined petroleum oil	31.03	37.12	31.25	15.72	45.47	24.39	4.55	11.88
Other mineral and fuels	13.33	13.33	19.17	7.75	9.01	14.74	0.61	19.17
Manufactures	**10.67**	**7.20**	**10.96**	**11.68**	**7.15**	**5.57**	**1.74**	**16.78**
Plastics	1.38	3.36	2.76	5.75	3.76	2.49	0.35	2.08
Rubber and rubber products	5.67	2.11	3.17	4.59	1.34	2.37	1.12	7.44
Wood and wood products	17.33	13.82	8.73	18.94	3.23	8.74	2.69	28.76
Synthetic yarns and woven fabrics	13.06	9.33	11.38	17.81	5.47	1.44	0.14	35.72
Knitted or crocheted articles	30.46	16.59	17.43	17.82	18.27	4.78	7.02	68.64
Non-knitted or non-crocheted articles	30.89	16.53	17.96	18.35	19.02	8.26	2.27	66.15
Footwear	19.83	8.60	18.55	14.18	12.45	0.00	4.25	10.97
Precious stones and metals (including coins)	2.27	5.29	12.71	1.79	21.90	2.56	5.59	1.68
Iron and steel	12.95	0.27	1.26	2.51	2.68	9.60	0.00	35.42
Automatic data processing machines	14.94	4.17	8.04	6.90	13.69	0.21	0.00	8.93
Other office machines	10.61	1.39	0.00	2.96	0.46	0.00	0.00	4.17
Other mechanical parts	11.06	2.64	7.46	6.75	4.09	3.32	0.20	3.87
Reception apparatus	23.46	13.73	25.06	7.57	15.85	13.89	0.80	23.35
Electronic integrated circuits and microassemblies	15.50	0.00	10.23	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.26
Other electrical equipment	14.50	4.48	19.67	7.07	5.47	4.22	0.39	6.90
Motor vehicles for transporting persons	40.91	51.85	25.69	21.94	39.75	45.95	0.00	50.00
Other motor vehicle and parts	10.83	16.04	9.31	12.69	16.75	15.17	1.56	24.04
Ships, boats and floating structures	9.76	13.73	7.72	8.28	4.58	3.98	1.47	25.37
Furniture, bedding and lamps	2.01	10.59	8.07	5.92	7.16	0.30	4.30	4.05
Other manufactured articles	14.34	14.74	18.49	13.01	10.43	3.79	5.99	27.66
Other products	8.08	7.32	10.92	13.57	6.92	5.71	1.87	13.56

Table 23. Frequency of non-tariff measures faced by major petroleum exporters

Description	Developed countries	South Asia	Middle East & North Africa	Latin America & Caribbean	Europe & Central Asia	East Asia & the Pacific	Sub-Saharan Africa	Quad
Agricultural and fishery products	**48.24**	**14.87**	**57.69**	**34.24**	**32.93**	**24.42**	**18.58**	**41.98**
Crustaceans (live)	58.64	8.33	75.00	30.98	43.56	22.22	20.00	50.00
Other agricultural and fishery products	53.41	16.48	63.58	32.86	38.81	24.38	18.79	43.28
Minerals and fuels	**6.72**	**3.29**	**5.73**	**6.64**	**6.72**	**4.52**	**0.16**	**6.53**
Ores, slag and ash	1.74	0.98	3.31	9.93	10.03	6.05	0.00	1.47
Crude petroleum oil	22.73	8.33	25.00	13.33	30.56	11.11	4.55	12.50
Refined petroleum oil	31.03	37.12	31.25	15.72	45.47	24.39	4.55	11.88
Petroleum gases	24.03	16.67	16.07	11.85	18.25	13.49	0.00	28.57
Other minerals and fuels	14.23	7.89	9.21	7.11	11.19	10.76	0.48	15.13
Manufactures	**10.67**	**7.20**	**10.96**	**11.68**	**7.15**	**5.57**	**1.74**	**16.78**
Organic chemicals	11.32	10.79	17.43	25.16	10.56	17.76	1.95	8.87
Natural rubber	0.00	11.67	0.00	5.22	0.56	8.89	0.00	0.00
Plywood, panels and laminated wood	12.50	9.62	8.65	13.85	0.00	7.69	2.45	34.38
Other wood and wood articles	18.24	14.61	8.74	19.90	3.84	8.94	2.73	27.70
Non-knitted or non-crocheted articles and accessories	30.89	16.53	17.96	18.35	19.02	8.26	2.27	66.15
Iron and steel	12.95	0.27	1.26	2.51	2.68	9.60	0.00	35.42
Aluminium and aluminium products	0.64	2.63	2.03	4.36	2.07	5.44	0.00	0.66
Machinery and mechanical appliances	11.15	2.67	7.40	6.71	4.30	3.20	0.19	4.00
Other manufactured products	17.79	12.64	15.37	13.28	15.17	10.06	4.40	31.41
Other products, not elsewhere specified	15.59	8.49	19.03	15.23	11.12	7.35	4.79	19.68

Table 24. Frequency of non-tariff measures faced by other developing countries exports

Description	Developed countries	South Asia	Middle East & North Africa	Latin America & Caribbean	Europe & Central Asia	East Asia & the Pacific	Sub-Saharan Africa	Quad
Agricultural and fishery products	**48.24**	**14.87**	**57.69**	**34.24**	**32.93**	**24.42**	**18.58**	**41.98**
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	63.82	13.41	75.14	30.96	43.82	22.80	20.25	54.80
Edible fruit and nuts	53.95	19.21	54.61	37.09	32.36	24.21	28.20	54.67
Coffee and substitutes with coffee	32.25	17.86	44.64	28.10	20.63	26.19	18.18	21.43
Cereals	65.46	9.38	53.65	42.50	34.28	41.78	31.68	82.29
Other agricultural and fishery products	42.92	16.15	56.88	36.31	36.59	26.78	18.27	33.14
Minerals and fuels	**6.72**	**3.29**	**5.73**	**6.64**	**6.72**	**4.52**	**0.16**	**6.53**
Ores, slag and ash	1.74	0.98	3.31	9.93	10.03	6.05	0.00	1.47
Crude petroleum oil	22.73	8.33	25.00	13.33	30.56	11.11	4.55	12.50
Refined petroleum oil	31.03	37.12	31.25	15.72	45.47	24.39	4.55	11.88
Other fuel and oils	17.28	7.89	7.57	7.23	13.89	5.12	0.00	16.78
Other minerals and fuels	7.27	8.33	19.17	8.56	2.53	10.79	1.01	9.17
Manufactures	**10.67**	**7.20**	**10.96**	**11.68**	**7.15**	**5.57**	**1.74**	**16.78**
Wood and wood articles	17.33	13.82	8.73	18.94	3.23	8.74	2.69	28.76
Knitted or crocheted articles and accessories	30.46	16.59	17.43	17.82	18.27	4.78	7.02	68.64
Non-knitted or non-crocheted articles and accessories	30.89	16.53	17.96	18.35	19.02	8.26	2.27	66.15
Diamonds	9.09	11.67	12.50	0.67	31.11	11.11	9.09	12.50
Other precious stones	1.55	4.61	12.74	1.91	20.92	1.65	5.22	0.53
Iron and steel	12.95	0.27	1.26	2.51	2.68	9.60	0.00	35.42
Copper and copper products	0.75	1.09	1.87	4.50	0.62	2.91	0.00	1.72
Aluminium and aluminium products	0.64	2.63	2.03	4.36	2.07	5.44	0.00	0.66
Machinery and mechanical appliances	11.15	2.67	7.40	6.71	4.30	3.20	0.19	4.00
Electronic integrated circuits	15.50	0.00	10.23	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.26
Other electric, machinery and parts	14.99	4.98	19.96	7.10	6.03	4.74	0.41	7.80
Motor vehicles for transporting persons	40.91	51.85	25.69	21.94	39.75	45.95	0.00	50.00
Other motor vehicles and parts	10.83	16.04	9.31	12.69	16.75	15.17	1.56	24.04
Furniture, bedding and lamps	2.01	10.59	8.07	5.92	7.16	0.30	4.30	4.05
Other manufactured articles	12.35	8.24	16.87	16.13	11.94	6.37	5.16	16.36
Other products not elsewhere specified	13.58	8.58	17.21	16.28	9.96	7.92	3.95	17.92

Table 25. Frequency of non-tariff measures faced by developed countries exports

Description	Developed countries	South Asia	Middle East & North Africa	Latin America & Caribbean	Europe & Central Asia	East Asia & the Pacific	Sub-Saharan Africa	Quad
Agricultural and fishery products	**48.24**	**14.87**	**57.69**	**34.24**	**32.93**	**24.42**	**18.58**	**41.98**
Minerals and fuels	**6.72**	**3.29**	**5.73**	**6.64**	**6.72**	**4.52**	**0.16**	**6.53**
Petroleum oil	26.88	22.73	28.13	14.53	38.01	17.75	4.55	12.19
Other minerals and oils	17.28	7.89	7.57	7.23	13.89	5.12	0.00	16.78
Other mineral and fuels	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.33	0.00	7.41	0.00	0.00
Manufactures	**10.67**	**7.20**	**10.96**	**11.68**	**7.15**	**5.57**	**1.74**	**16.78**
Medication	40.34	33.33	81.25	35.67	53.13	17.19	47.73	25.00
Paper and paperboard articles	0.61	5.06	8.05	6.43	0.38	3.37	0.06	0.11
Precious stones and metals	2.27	5.29	12.71	1.79	21.90	2.56	5.59	1.68
Automatic data processing machines	14.94	4.17	8.04	6.90	13.69	0.21	0.00	8.93
Other office parts	10.61	1.39	0.00	2.96	0.46	0.00	0.00	4.17
Other machinery and mechanical appliance	11.06	2.64	7.46	6.75	4.09	3.32	0.20	3.87
Electronic integrated circuits	15.50	0.00	10.23	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.26
Other electric machinery	14.99	4.98	19.96	7.10	6.03	4.74	0.41	7.80
Motor vehicles for transporting persons	40.91	51.85	25.69	21.94	39.75	45.95	0.00	50.00
Parts and accessories for motor vehicles	9.47	0.00	12.71	7.83	19.88	6.89	0.91	25.00
Aircrafts	6.49	14.29	31.55	11.31	16.07	0.00	0.00	8.93
Furniture, bedding and lamps	2.01	10.59	8.07	5.92	7.16	0.30	4.30	4.05
Other manufactured articles	19.46	16.59	13.99	17.48	11.31	10.00	2.43	32.53
Other products not elsewhere specified	10.05	7.52	10.22	12.87	7.20	5.88	1.91	19.46

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