Market Access Map
Information on tariffs and other market access conditions

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TYPES OF TARIFFS

- Ad valorem tariffs
  - levied on the basis of value
  - used by most countries and for more than 87% of all tariff lines
- Specific tariffs
  - levied on the basis of volume or weight. E.g. $2 per kg
- Compound / Mixed tariffs
- Max / Min tariffs
- Tariff rate quotas
SPECIFIC TARIFFS

• Levied on the basis of volume or weight. E.g. $2 per kg

• Users of specific tariffs include (per cent of number of MFN tariff lines)
  - Switzerland 79.8 per cent of tariff line products
  - Thailand 21.9 per cent of tariff line products
  - Russia 12.2 per cent of tariff line products
  - Argentina 12.1 per cent of tariff line products
  - Belarus 11.9 per cent of tariff line products
  - USA 8.2 per cent of tariff line products
  - EU 4.6 per cent of tariff line products

SPECIFIC TARIFFS – A HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLE

Changes relative prices of competing products
Imagine Switzerland imports fresh beef HS 020130 from Argentina

Before Border

The prime beef is 4 times the price of the low-quality beef, but (assume) also 4 times the quality

At border: specific tariff of $18 / kg

$12 / kg Prime-quality beef
$3 / kg low-quality beef

After Border

The prime beef is now only 1.4 times the price of the low-quality beef, but still 4 times the quality

18/3 = 600% ad valorem equivalent
18/12 = 150% ad valorem equivalent
$30 / kg prime-quality beef
$21 / kg low-quality beef
MINIMUM OR MAXIMUM TARIFFS

e.g. Japanese tariff on shoes (HS 6403519): MAXIMUM of 30% or 4,300 Yen / pair (=41)

- e.g. Manolo Blahnik shoes: 1000 $/pair

  Tariff: the maximum of
  30% Ad Valorem (0.3*1000) = $300 Tariff
  Or Y4,300/pair ($41) Specific = $41 Tariff

  Tariff = 30% of Price

- e.g. Clark shoes: 30 $/pair

  Tariff: the maximum of
  30% Ad Valorem (.3 x $30) = $9 Tariff
  Or Y4,300/pair ($41) Specific = $41 Tariff

  Tariff = 41/30 = 137% of Price

AD VALOREM EQUIVALENTS (AVEs)

- Are shown in Market Access Map for applied and bound tariffs
- Convert different types of tariffs into a percentage of a product’s unit value to enable:
  - Comparison of tariffs across products
  - Comparison of tariffs across countries
  - The calculation of sectoral and regional averages (i.e. tariff aggregation)
- Are calculated for specific, mixed, compound or variable tariffs and anti-dumping and countervailing duties
- The total AVE is the sum of all individual AVEs
The level of the AVE depends on the value of one unit of the product (e.g. 1 kg). For a particular specific tariff, the lower is the unit value, the higher will be the ad valorem equivalent.

\[
\text{AVE (\%)} = \frac{\text{Specific tariff (\$)}}{\text{Unit value (\$)^*}} \times 100
\]

Most recent trade value of country’s import of the product from partner country

Quantity imported

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**AVEs FOR APPLIED TARIFFS**

- Imagine Switzerland applies a tariff of $50 per ton to imported fish fillets

If one ton of South Africa’s exported fish fillets cost $200, what is the equivalent ad valorem tariff?

If one ton of Ghana’s exported fish fillets cost $100, what is the equivalent ad valorem tariff?
TYPES OF TRADE AGREEMENTS

- **Partial Scope Agreement**: reduces tariff barriers between partner countries for a specific number of products

- **Free Trade Agreements**: eliminates tariff barriers between the parties for all or nearly all products (FTA, RTA, etc.)

- **Economic Partnership Agreement**: eliminates tariff barriers but goes beyond market access into other areas such as development cooperation

- **Customs Union**: free trade zone + common external tariff

- **Common Market**: customs union + free flow of factors of production within region (capital, labour, etc.)

- **Economic Union**: unification/harmonization of economic policies: monetary and fiscal policy, regulatory regimes…

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**Trade Regimes of the European Union**
FEATURES OF MARKET ACCESS MAP

- Wide geographical coverage:
  - tariffs applied by 187 countries to the products exported by over 239 countries and territories
- Wide coverage of instruments:
  - Ad valorem tariffs; specific tariffs; tariff rate quotas and antidumping duties
- Preferences:
  - Covers most bilateral and regional agreements
  - Rules of origin and certificates of origin also included for most agreements
- Analytical flexibility:
  - Permits any analysis: by region, by economic sector or by measure
SOURCES OF DATA

- Market Access Map is continuously updated.
- Data is sourced from:
  - **Applied tariff data is collected by ITC directly** from national authorities (e.g. customs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Trade)
  - Tariff rate quota data from WTO (agricultural notification of tariff quota) and national sources for bilateral and regional tariff quota agreements
  - Trade data from national sources, IDB (integrated database) WTO and the COMTRADE database of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD).

MARKET ACCESS MAP – HOME PAGE

Type your registered e-mail address and password, and click on `login`

http://www.macmap.org
QUICK SEARCH MODULE

Quick Search of tariffs – easy for companies

Mandatory fields

QUICK SEARCH – CHOOSE PRODUCT

Fill the search boxes with the first few letters of the data you're looking for

Select your desired level of information: HS-6 or National Tariff Line

Hit 'Enter' or 'Tab' to confirm your selection
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product code</th>
<th>Product description</th>
<th>Trade regime description</th>
<th>Applied tariff</th>
<th>Total ad valorem equivalent tariff (estimated)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9113010100</td>
<td>Watch straps, watch bands and watch bracelets, and parts thereof, of leather or of composition leather / Hand-made</td>
<td>Preferential tariff for Egypt</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
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Click ‘print report’ to see the full list of countries.

Chose more records per page to see the entire list in one screen.

The rest of the results can be seen by clicking on the numbers.
When in doubt, click on **Glossary** for definitions and concepts.
QUICK SEARCH – TRADE REGIMES AND RULES OF ORIGIN

See trade regimes that a country applies or faces and rules of origin for many trade agreements.

Click on ‘print report’ to see all trade regimes in one page.

Review the certificates of origin and the rules of origin in this link.

There might be several applicable trade regimes for one product in any one importing country.
RULES OF ORIGIN - EXAMPLE

LIST OF CONDITIONS REGARDING WORKING OR PROCESSING REQUIRED TO BE CARRIED OUT ON NON-ORIGINATING MATERIALS IN ORDER THAT THE PRODUCT MANUFACTURED CAN OBTAIN ORIGINATING STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CH. No.</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCTS</th>
<th>WORKING OR PROCESSING CARRIED OUT ON NON-ORIGINATING MATERIALS THAT CONFERS ORIGINATING STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Live animals</td>
<td>All the animals of Chapter 1 used must be wholly produced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Meat and edible meat offal</td>
<td>Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapters 1 and 2 used must be wholly produced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates</td>
<td>Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 3 used must be wholly produced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Dairy produce; birds' eggs; honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included</td>
<td>Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 4 used must be wholly produced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included</td>
<td>Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 5 used must be wholly produced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Live trees and other plants: bulbs, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage</td>
<td>Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 6 used must be wholly produced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers</td>
<td>Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 7 used must be wholly produced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons</td>
<td>Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 8 used must be wholly produced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Coffee, tea, maté and spices; except for:</td>
<td>Manufacture in which the weight of the materials used does not exceed 40% of the weight of the product; Manufacture from materials of any heading and cloves used must be wholly produced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Cereals</td>
<td>Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 10 used must be wholly produced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; rice; wheat gluten; except for:</td>
<td>Manufacture in which all the cereals, edible vegetables, roots and tubers of headings Nos. 0709 and 0714 or fruit used must be wholly produced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN - EXAMPLE

Original (Duplicate/Triplicate/Quadruplicate)

1. Goods consigned from (Exporter’s business name, address, country)
2. Goods consigned to (Consignee’s name, address, country)
3. Means of transport and route (as far as known)
   - Departure date
   - Vessel’s name/Aircraft etc.
   - Port of Discharge
4. For Official Use
   - Preferential Treatment Given Under ASEAN-CHINA Free Trade Area Preferential Tariff
   - Preferential Treatment Not Given (Please state reasons)
5. Item number
6. Marks and numbers on packages
7. Number and type of containers, description of goods (including quantity and percentage of the materials used)
8. Origin criterion (see notes)
9. Goods weight or other quantity and value (FOB)
10. Number and date of invoices

Reference No. A 565. CHINA FREE TRADE AREA PREFERENTIAL TARIFF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN (Combined Declaration and Certificate)

FORM E
Issued in ___ (Country)
See Notes Overleaf
QUICK SEARCH RESULTS

Example with specific tariff

Based on the data from 2010 using Harmonised System Nomenclature Rev. 07, importer Switzerland applies the following tariffs to imports of (911390) Watch straps, watch bands and match bracelets, and parts thereof originating from exporter Egypt:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product code</th>
<th>Product description</th>
<th>Trade regime description</th>
<th>Original tariff reported by country</th>
<th>Applied tariffs</th>
<th>Total ad valorem effective tariff (estimated)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>91139000</td>
<td>Bracelet de montre et leurs parties, n.e.a.</td>
<td>MPH duties (Applied)</td>
<td>135 Fr/2.000 kg brut</td>
<td>3178.75 $/Tn</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91129000</td>
<td>Bracelets de montre et leurs parties, n.e.a.</td>
<td>Preferential tariff for Egypt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tariff search performed on 24 May 2011

COMPARE TARIFFS MODULE

Which countries offer the best market access for bracelets?

Note:
1. If you intend to select a Country as “Importer”, please select the importing country first and then the product, since the HS6 products displayed in this module are based on the importer HS codes.
2. When a Country or Group is selected as “Exporter”, the query might take time to retrieve the corresponding HS codes in the sections reported by the importing countries.
Click on the heading "level of protection" to sort by those offering the lowest tariff

... or click on the map

If you leave your mouse on a given country, the applied tariff and trade appear.
Identify trade regimes and tariffs faced in one target market in detail.
DETAILED ANALYSIS - IMPORTERS

Identify lowest tariff between attractive markets.

DETAILED ANALYSIS - EXPORTERS

Identify tariff advantage between your country and its competitors in one target market.