

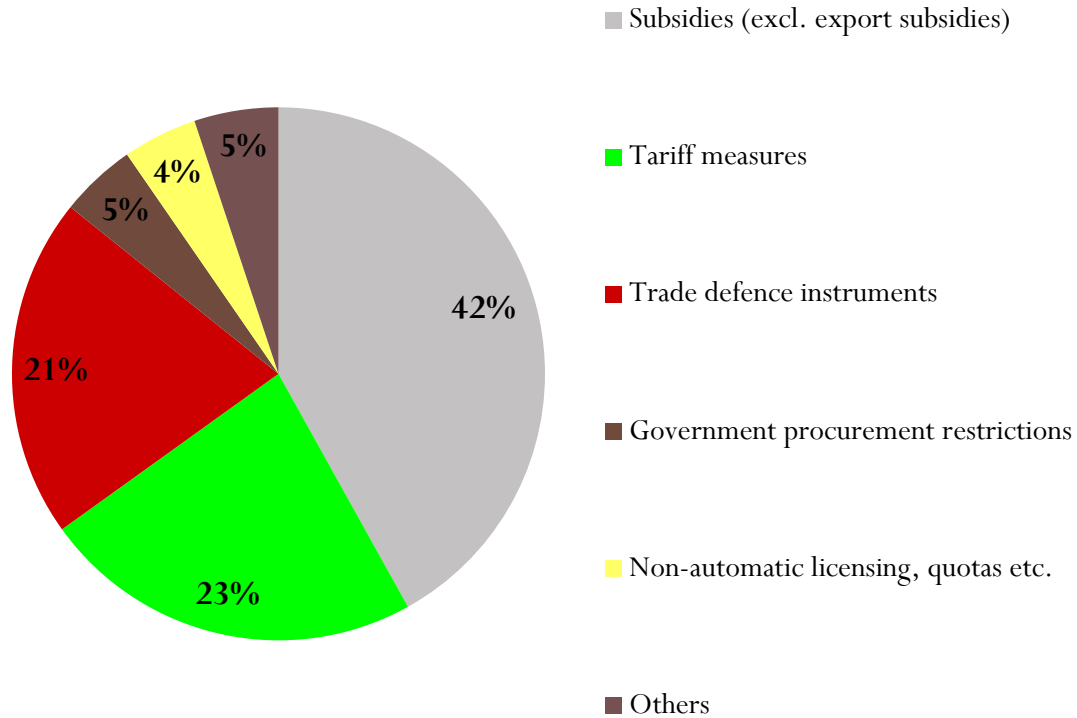
Enhancing Transparency in Applied Tariffs

*Communication by the Russian Federation
JOB/MA/138, JOB/AG/15*

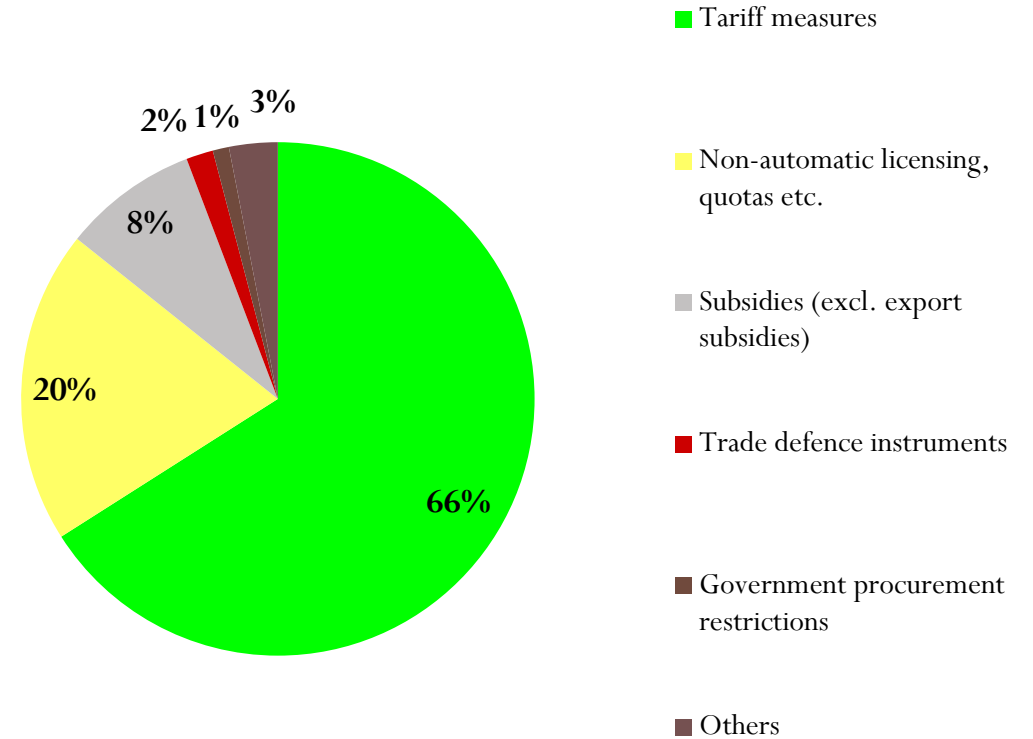
28 June 2019

TARIFFS REMAIN ONE OF THE MOST FREQUENTLY USED INSTRUMENTS OF TRADE POLICY

Protectionist measures, 2018

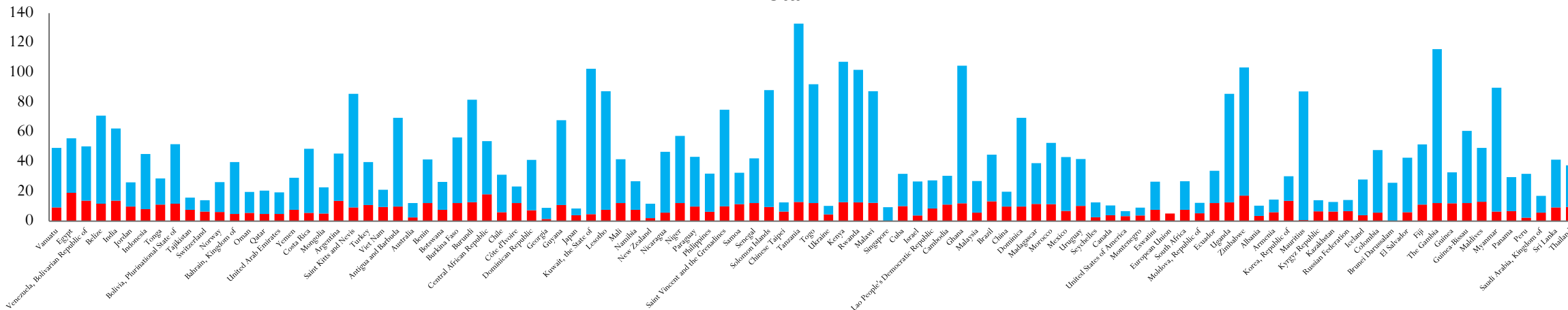


Liberalization measures, 2018



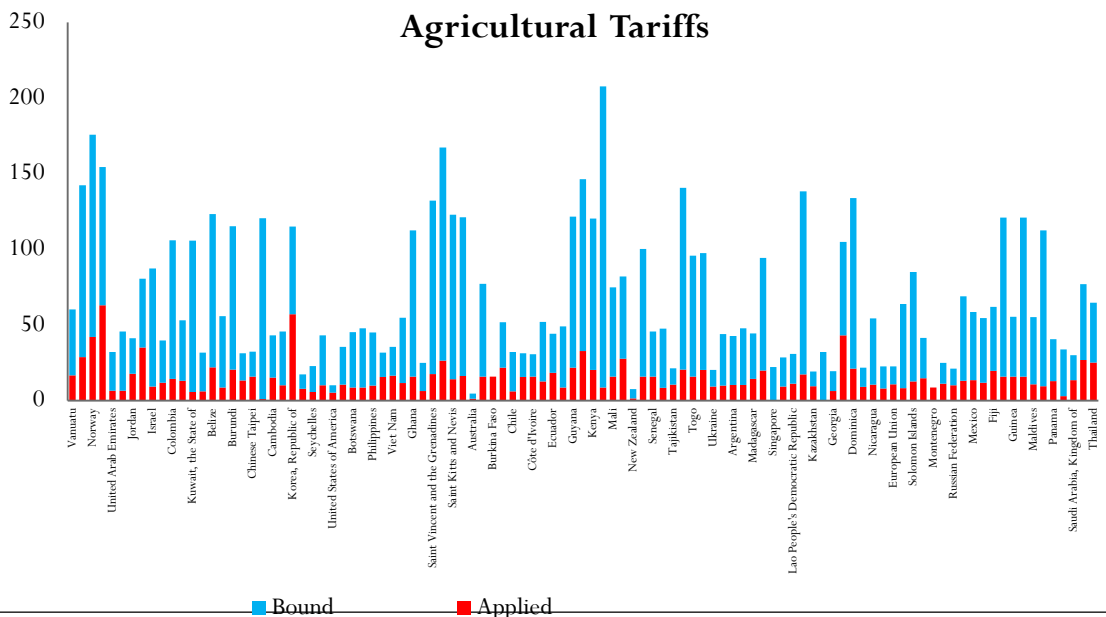
WATER IN TARIFFS CREATES UNCERTAINTY IN THE MARKET ACCESS CONDITIONS

Total



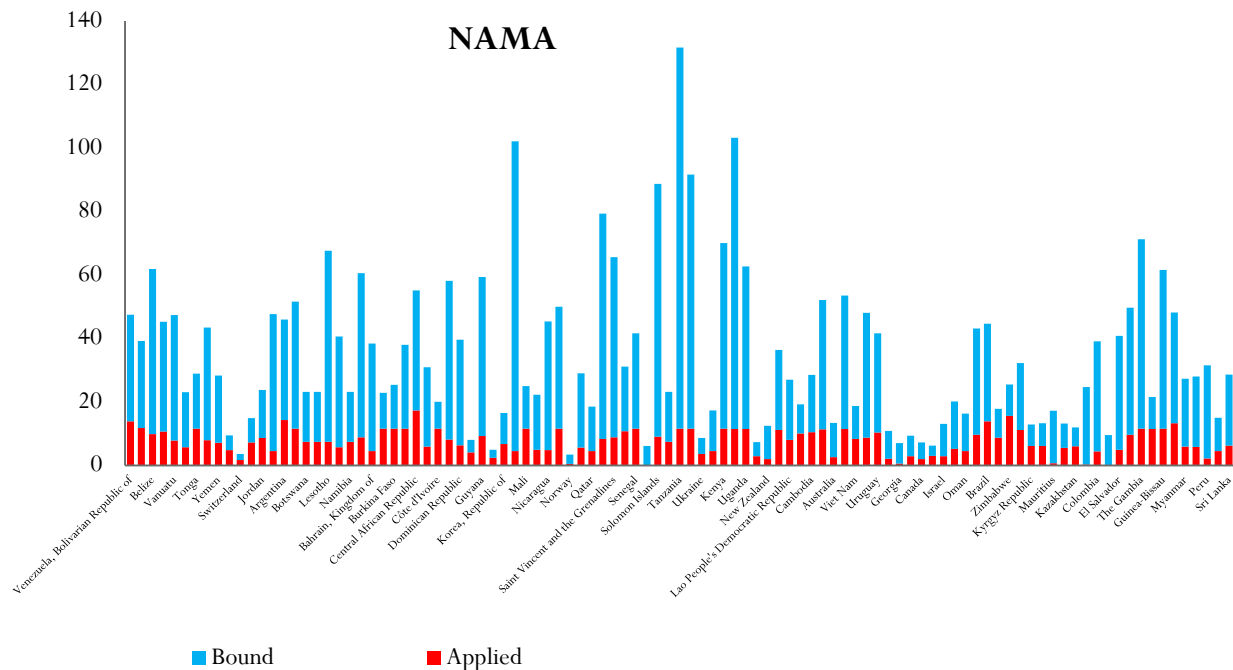
■ Bound ■ Applied

Agricultural Tariffs



■ Bound ■ Applied

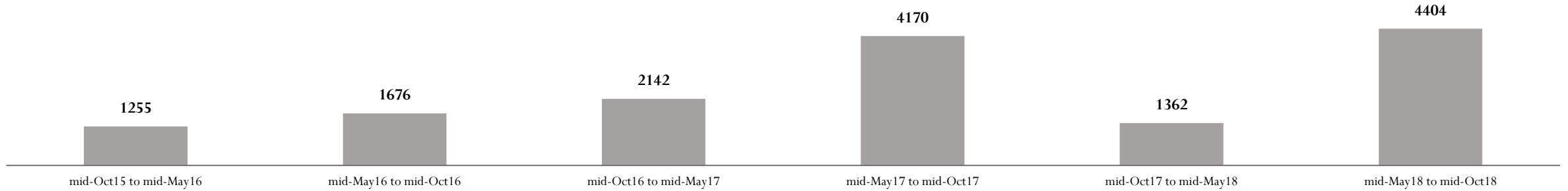
NAMA



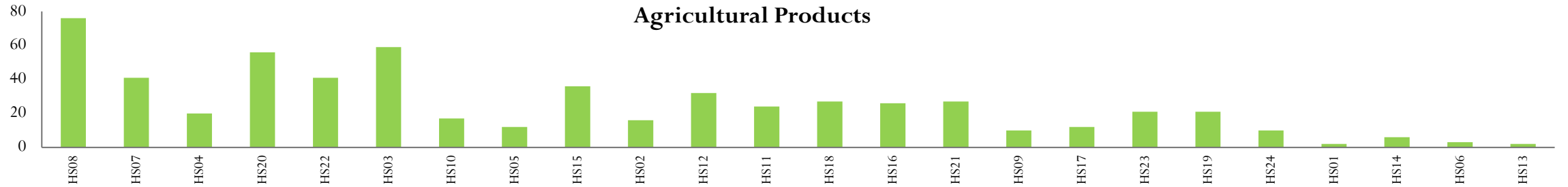
■ Bound ■ Applied

NUMBER OF PRODUCTS AFFECTED BY CHANGES, MID-OCTOBER 2017 – MID-OCTOBER 2018 (BY HS CHAPTER)

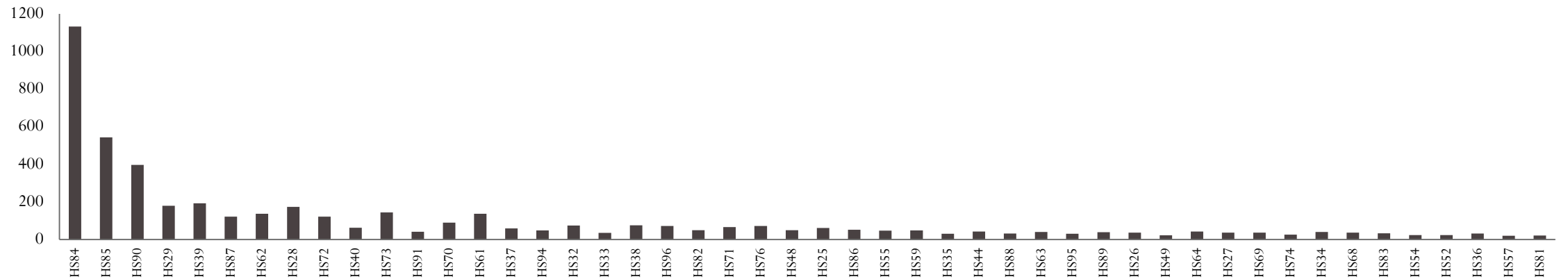
Number of products affected by changes in import customs duties



Agricultural Products

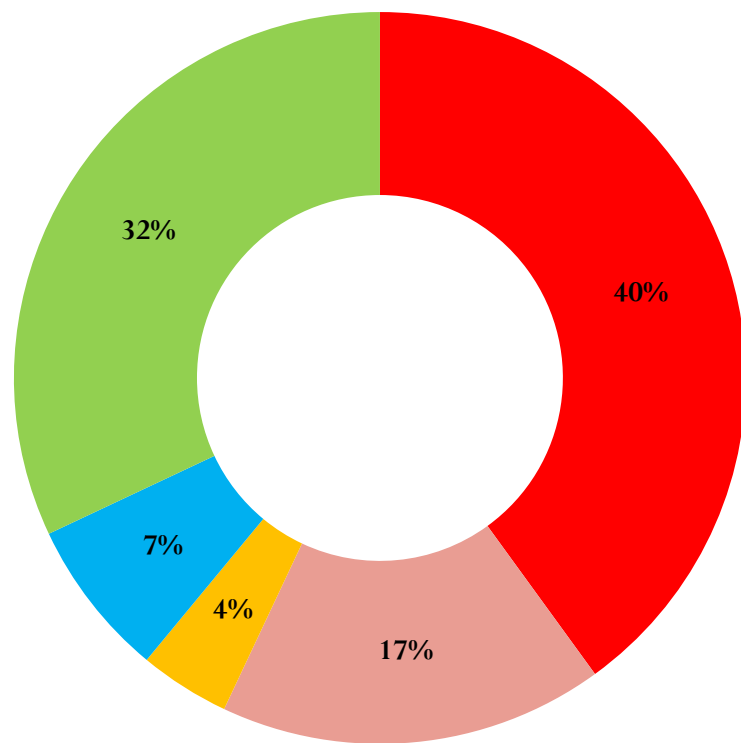


NAMA Products

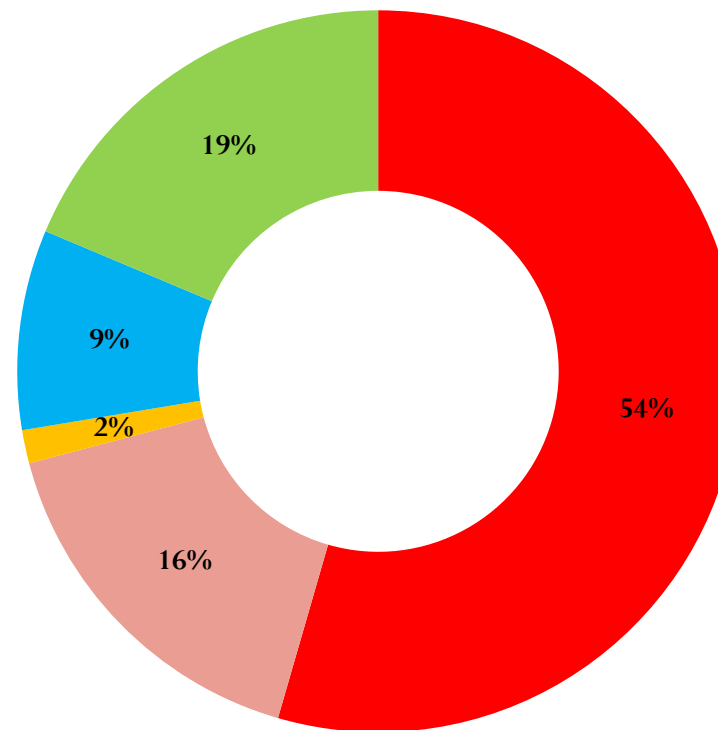


THE RISKS OF ADDITIONAL COSTS AND LOSSES OF PROFIT

Protectionist measures, 2018



Liberalization measures, 2018



■ date of publication ■ 1-7 days ■ 10 days ■ 1 month ■ 2 month and more

■ date of publication ■ 1-7 days ■ 10-15 days ■ 1 month ■ 2 month and more

THE EXISTING WTO REQUIREMENTS

- **Publication** of legal acts on Customs Tariff (Art. X GATT)
- **Notification** of ‘official place(s) where applied rates of duties and taxes have been published’ (Art. 1.4(a) TFA)
- **Annual submission** by March 30 of the applied tariffs to the Integrated Data Base (G/MA/IDB/1/Rev.1/Add.1 of 4 December 1997)

THE PURPOSE OF ENHANCING TRANSPARENCY IN TARIFFS

- ✓ To raise business awareness on changes in applied tariffs
- ✓ To efficiently connect traders to such information
- ✓ To fill in the legal gaps between transparency mechanisms at the national and WTO level
- ✓ To reduce uncertainty and create a more predictable trade environment

Thank you!