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# Measuring the impact of preferential tariff

WTO members' imports from partner countries are usually subject to a tariff which is applied on a MFN basis.



## Data source and limitation

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- For more information on underlying data and data limitations, please consult G/RO/W/168/Rev1.



Download the data:  
[www.wto.org/statistics](http://www.wto.org/statistics)

## P e en a ion of anal<sub>y</sub> i and\_ able

The research analysis presented in the tables below shows ratios of “preference utility” and “preference utilization” for products exported by LDCs to developed and certain developing countries who grant preferential tariffs, in line with the methodology discussed above.

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Table A.1: LDC products receiving preferential treatment by WTO members (percentage of total LDC imports, 2016 or latest available year)

Product group	WTO members
Food, live animals and their products	99.9%
Textiles and clothing	99.9%
Machinery, electrical equipment and vehicles	99.9%
Chemicals and related products	99.9%
Plastics and rubber products	99.9%
Manufactured goods, nes	99.9%
Total	99.9%



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Country	Australia	Canada	Chile	China	EU	India	Japan	Korea	Norway	Switzerland	Chinese Taipei	USA
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Nepal	40.2	89.4	67.1	76.7								



Table B.1: Preferential allocation of products under LDC benefits  
to WTO members among preferential imports, 2016 or latest available year)




## Table B.2: Preferential LDC beneficiary in preference-gaining market

(percentage of total LDC/GSP preference-eligible imports, 2016 or latest available year)

Country	Australia	Canada	Chile	China	EU	India	Japan	Korea	Norway	Switzerland	Chinese Taipei	USA
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Nepal	63.1	79.1	53.4	74.3	2.3	46.8	92.0	92.0	0	0	52.2	39.5
Niger	0	0	16.5	16.5	—	82.7	82.7	81.3	0	0	0	5.2
Rwanda	0	0	30.5	37.6	0	0.2	74.3	74.3	47.2	58.6	1.7	1.7
Sao Tome Principe	0	0	0.1	—	—	†	28.6	28.6	—	—	0	0.1
Senegal	0	0	12.1	13.1	0	0	97.6	97.6	87.9	0.6	75.3	75.5
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	0	0	29.6	29.6	0	0	0	0.2
Solomon Islands	14.2	91.4	0	0	—	†	99.8	99.8	0	0	0.2	0
Somalia	0	0	0.5	—	65.1	65.1	2.7	2.7	0	0	1.3	6.8
South Sudan	†	—	—	—	—	—	66.2	66.2	†	†	0	0
Sudan	0	7.3	69.5	69.5	0	0	93.5	93.5	98.8	37.7	9.5	11.6
Tanzania	0	0	36.0	40.8	0	0	66.8	66.8	97.3	6.0	47.7	47.7
The Gambia	—	—	0	0	0.6	0	94.2	94.2	0	0	—	—
Timor-Leste	0	0	0.1	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	0.1	59.4
Togo	0	0	67.6	69.0	—	96.7	96.7	71.9	0	0	25.6	25.7
Tuvalu	0	0	—	0	0.1	†	0	0	0	0	0.7	†
Uganda	0	73.5	7	13.9	0	0	90.4	90.4	97.8	15.6	66.3	66.8
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	61.0	61.0	24.9	0	0	1.3
Yemen	—	—	0	0.2	—	—	65.6	65.6	66.0	0	0	0
Zambia	0	0	65.3	65.4	0	0.8	1.2	93.9	93.9	93.1	91.7	99.9

Notes:

(1) LDC/GSP preferential tariff scheme used.

(2) LDC/GSP or any other preferential tariff scheme used (excluding MFN duty free). Utilization rates range from 0% (no utilization) to 100% (full utilization) for each sector.

Fields showing ‘—’ indicate that no imports from specific LDC beneficiary countries have been recorded.

† Indicate LDCs which are excluded from the GSP tariff scheme of the WTO member granting preferential tariffs. Equatorial Guinea graduated from LDC status on 4 June 2017.

Source: WTO Integrated Database and PTA database (<http://ptadb.wto.org>).