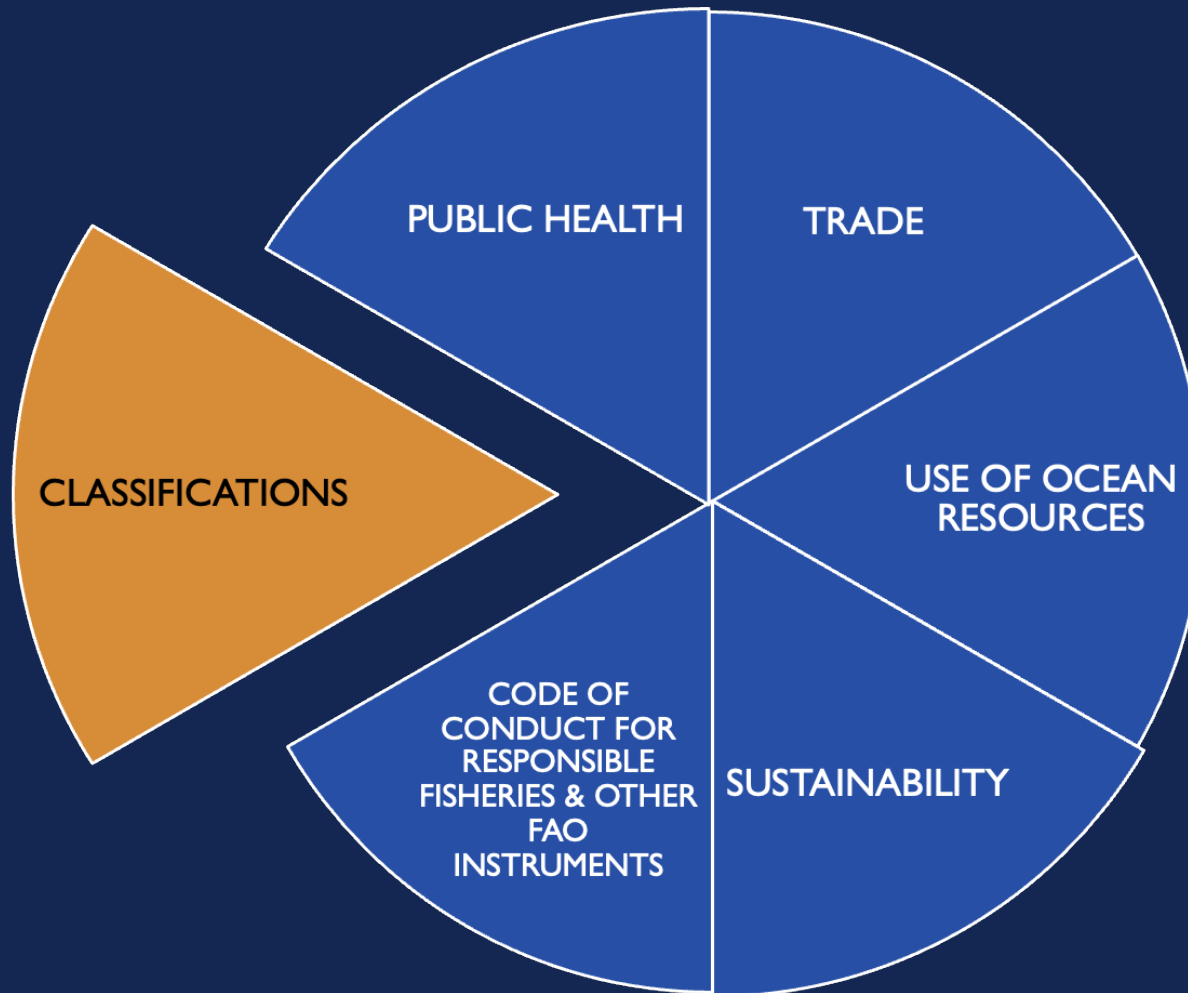


# SESSION III –

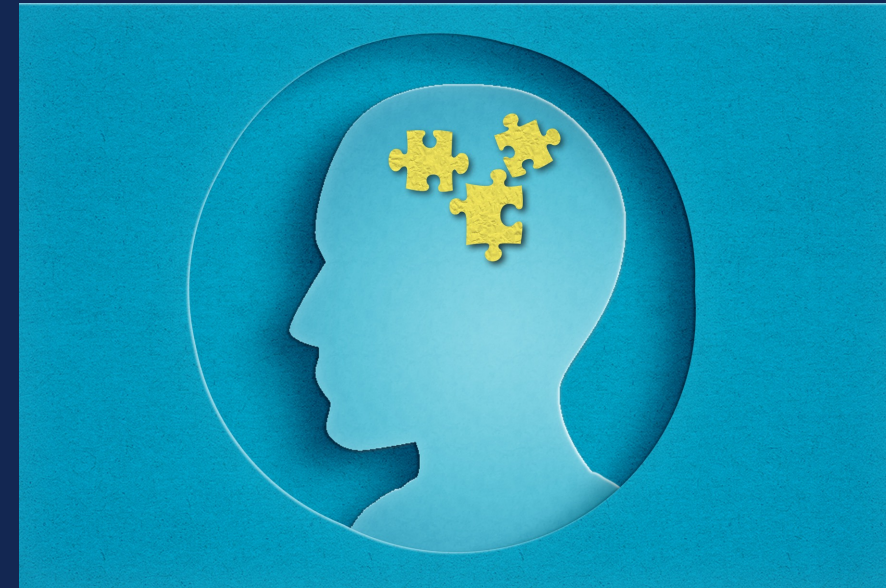
## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS AND IMPORT TARIFFS



# CASE OF IMPORT TARIFFS



- *What are the applicable tariffs?*
- *How to collect tariff information?*



# FORMS OF TARIFFS

## Ad-Valorem (AV) Tariffs

- A **percentage** of the value of the product

## Specific tariffs

- computed on the **physical quantity** of the good being imported
- e.g., *Australia's 2005 schedule includes a tariff of \$1.22/kg on certain types of cheeses*

## Mixed tariffs

- **either a specific or an ad valorem rate**, depending on which generates the most (or sometimes least) revenue.
- *E.g., Indian duties on certain rayon fabrics are either 15 percent ad valorem or Rs. 87 per square meter, whichever is higher.*

## Compound tariffs

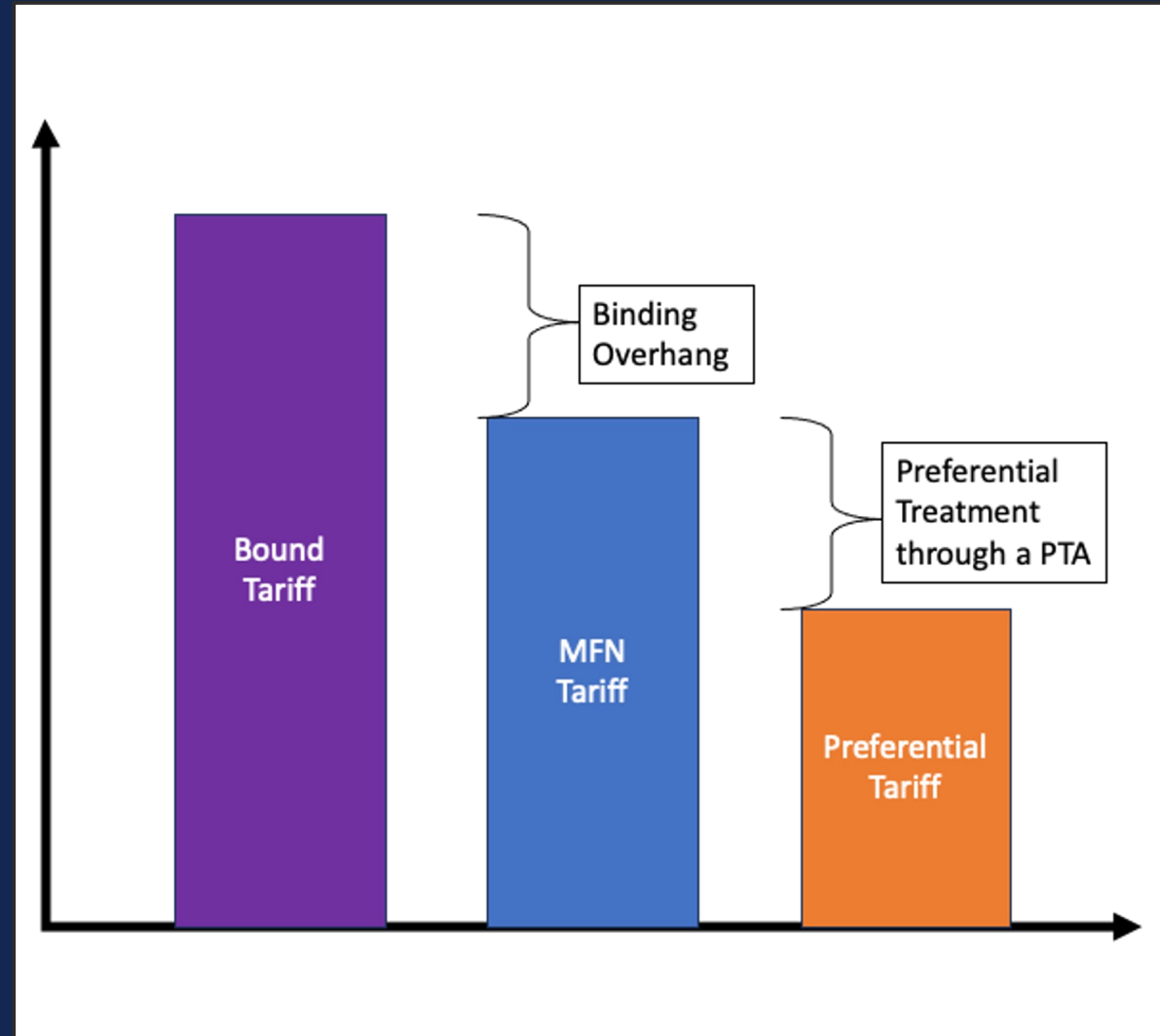
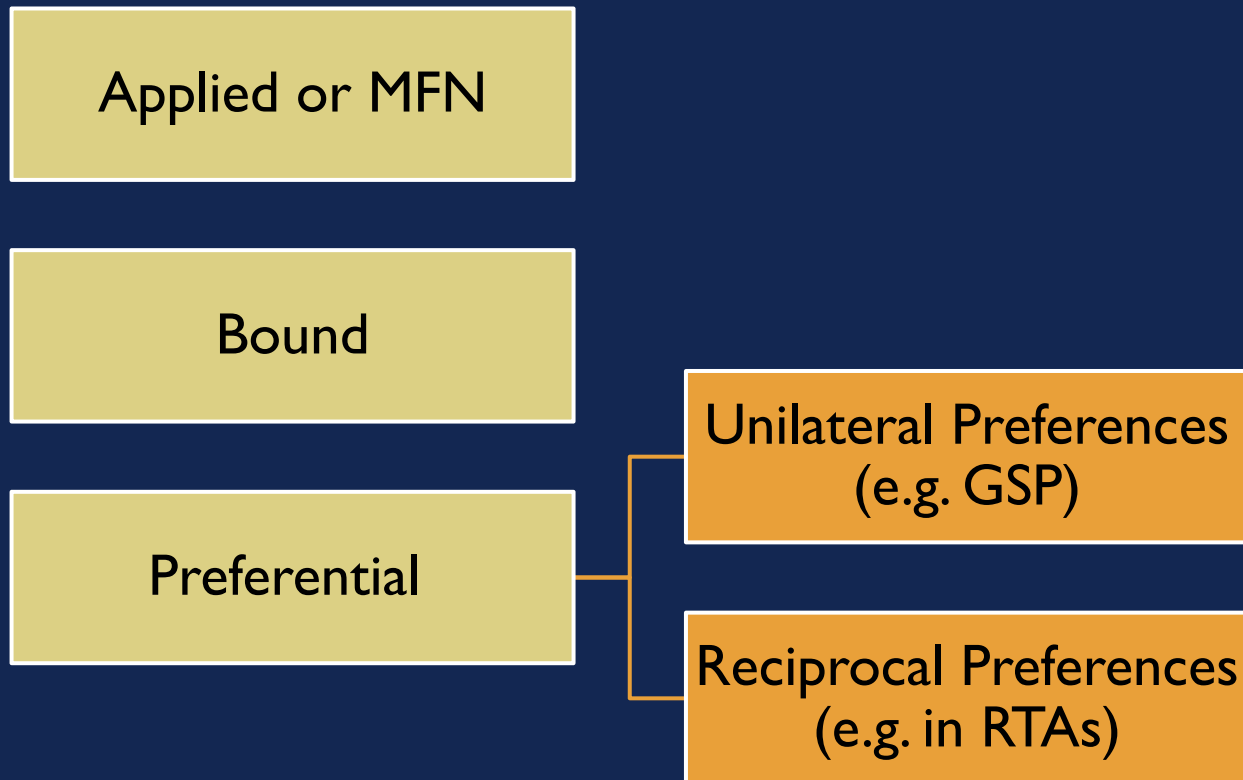
- **both** ad valorem and specific components.
- *E.g., Pakistan charges Rs. 0.88 per litre of some petroleum products plus 25 percent ad valorem*

## Tariff rate quotas

- **low tariff rate on an initial** increment of imports (the within-quota quantity) and a very **high tariff rate on imports entering above** that initial amount.

NON  
AV

# TYPES OF TARIFFS



# TRENDS IN FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE TARIFFS

## Applied tariffs

for fisheries and aquaculture products range from 0 percent to 30 percent, with an average of 14 percent.

## Bound tariffs

range from 0 percent to 60 percent, with an average of 35 percent.

