



User's Manual

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Introduction

This document introduces you to the World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS). The manual gives an overview of the product, introduces conceptual information about trade and market access, and shows you how to build queries and retrieve data through a series of demonstrations and examples. This volume covers WITS features regarding data retrieval ([Quick](#) and [Advanced Queries](#)). A separate document discusses WITS simulation tools.

The information in this manual is designed for all users, but beginners and intermediate users would benefit from the very detailed step-by-step explanations.

How to Use This Manual

This document is divided into four parts:

[WITS Basics](#) (module 1) presents a general introduction to WITS and some very fundamental information about included databases. It is therefore highly recommended even to those who have been already using WITS.

[Working with Trade Data](#) (module 2) explains how to retrieve and analyze trade data from the various databases within WITS.

[Working with Protection Data](#) (module 3) mostly focuses on how to retrieve and analyze tariff data from the various databases within WITS.

[Other WITS Tools](#) (module 4) provides information on [Utilities](#) and [Support Materials](#).

[WITS SMART Single Market Partial Equilibrium Simulation Tool](#) (module 5) explains background information and details on how to use the tariff simulation tool.

Annexes contain a [Glossary of Trade and Market Protection Related Terms](#), a description of [WITS Interface Components](#) and some [Basic Computer Related Concepts](#).

You can read the chapters of this manual in order, or you can read WITS basics and then start with the chapter that best suits your interest.

Typographical Conventions

The following typographical conventions are used in this manual:

[Blue texts](#) (or grey if black and white copy) indicate WITS commands, features and elements.

[Blue underlined texts](#) indicate references to other documents or sections of the document; it may also indicate links to the web.

Numbered lists describe step-by-step processes.

[Blue background notes \(or grey if black and white copy\) provide important information.](#)

A. WITS BASICS



A1. Module Overview and Objectives

This module presents a general introduction to WITS and some very fundamental information about included databases. It is therefore highly recommended even to those who have been already using WITS.

After Completing This Module, You Should Be Able To:

- Understand how WITS operates.
- Know the difference between WITS as software and its databases.
- Know about each database principles, contents and coverage.
- Check data availability.
- Understand and review nomenclatures.
- Understand and review concordances.

In this module, you will learn how to use the following [Help and Information](#) related tools available in WITS:

Tools for checking data availability:

- [COMTRADE Catalog](#)
- [TRAINS Catalog](#)
- [WTO IDB Catalog](#)
- [WTO CTS Catalog](#)

Nomenclature related tools:

- [Available Classifications](#)
- [Available Product Concordances](#)

A2. What is WITS?

A2.1. WITS is a Software

WITS gives access to international trade and protection related data and offers built-in analytical tools allowing users to assess the impact of tariff changes.

WITS is a software developed by the World Bank in close collaboration and consultation with UNCTAD, ITC, UNSD and WTO. It includes several databases provided by partner international organizations and other sources. This combination of various data sources within unique software makes data retrieval and analysis easy and more comprehensive.

A2.2. WITS Features

The WITS software is both:

A gateway to trade and trade protection raw data (Quick Search).

An analytical tool able to produce aggregated statistics (Advanced Queries) and to simulate the impact of tariff changes on trade flows, tariff revenues and welfare (SMART).

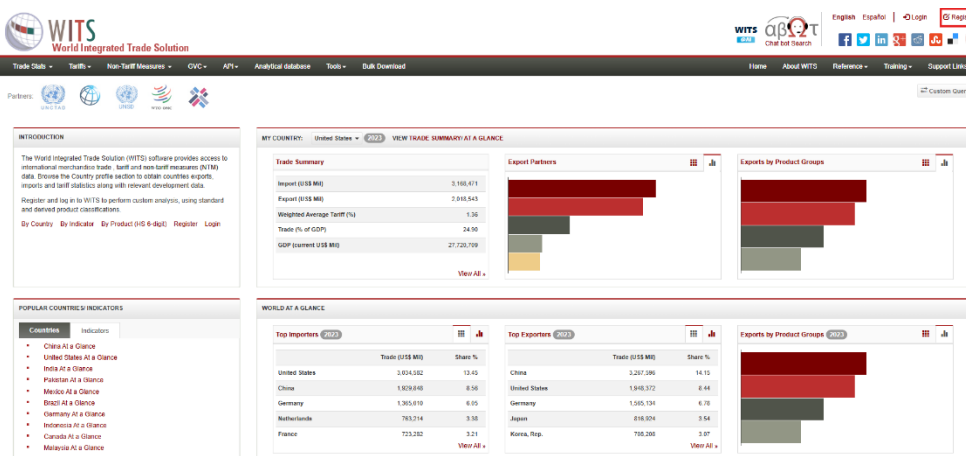
A3. Accessing WITS for the first time

To access WITS, you need first to register with WITS to open an account, and then have your account activated.

A3.1. Registering with WITS

To register with WITS, go to <https://wits.worldbank.org/> in any internet browser. WITS welcome page opens in your browser.

WITS Software Welcome Page



Clicking on the Registration inside the box on the top-right gives you:

Registration

[Custom Query](#)

WITS REGISTRATION

If you are not familiar with WITS and the included databases access policies, please visit the [About WITS page](#) and [Frequently Asked Questions](#).

The World Bank, in close collaboration and consultation with the various International Organizations such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), International Trade Center (ITC), United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) and World Trade Organization (WTO) have developed WITS for access and retrieval of information on various merchandise trade and tariffs data compilation maintained by various International Organizations:

- The Commodity Trade (UN Comtrade) database maintained by The United Nation Statistical Division (UNSD);
- The Trade Analysis Information System (TRAINS) maintained by The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD);
- The Integrated Data Base (IDB) and the Consolidated Tariff Schedule Data Base (CTS) maintained by The World Trade Organization (WTO);

Individual registration is prerequisite to using the WITS software.

1. Fill the registration form by clicking on the Start Registration button below;
2. Upon registering, you will receive an email with an account activation link, your username and password. **Click on the activation link to activate your account;**
3. Use your Internet browser to login to WITS;

[Start Registration](#)

The page briefly describes WITS and its underlying databases. To continue with the registration process, click on the button Start Registration on the bottom of the page. You will get:



Terms and Conditions

[Print terms and conditions](#)

COMTRADE

1. The availability of the international trade statistics of UN COMTRADE (The United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics database) via the WITS application has been made possible with the permission of the United Nations. UN COMTRADE contains annual imports and exports statistics for more than 160 reporting countries or areas, which account for almost all trade worldwide. The trade statistics are detailed giving value and quantity for each commodity broken down by trading partner. These data are copyrighted by the United Nations. They are made available for internal use only and may not be re-disseminated in any form without written permission of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD).

2. Free unlimited access to UN COMTRADE is available for all users on the website of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) at <http://comtrade.un.org/db/default.aspx>. A download limit of 50,000

☐ By checking this box I accept the above terms and conditions and in addition, acknowledge the following

(i) acknowledge and accept the disclaimer on limitations and use of UN COMTRADE data, as shown on <http://comtrade.un.org/db/help/uReadMeFirst.aspx>

(ii) accept the UNCTAD TRAINS [terms of use and dissemination policy and disclaimer](#)

[Continue Registration](#)

[Cancel Registration](#)

[Contact us](#)

Read the Terms and Conditions stated on the page, as well as the disclaimer from UN Statistics Division on the UN COMTRADE database, and click on the check box on the bottom to accept them, and click on the box Continue Registration, you will receive a form which you need to fill out your contact information as follows:



Applicant's Information

First Name:	Taro	*
Last Name:	Yamada	*
Country:	Argentina	*
Email Address:	abc@gmail.com	*
Re-enter Email Address:	abc@gmail.com	*
Organization:	My Organization Name	*
	VY72	*

Enter the letters as they are shown in the image.

* Indicate required fields

Submit

Reset

[Cancel Registration](#)

[Contact Us](#)

Fill out all the fields marked with “*”

When completed, click on Submit.

You will receive an email containing your password from the WITS administrator like the one below:

From: "World Integrated Trade Solution" <wits@worldbank.org>
 To: <abc@hotmail.com>
 Cc: <trains@unctad.org>
 Date: 02/14/2011 09:38 AM
 Subject: WITS User Account Activation and Password

Dear Taro Yamada,

Thank you very much for registering at wits.worldbank.org

Your account is currently inactive. To activate it, please use the following link: You can also copy paste the url to the browser.

<http://wits.worldbank.org/wits/Registration/ConfirmUser.aspx?GUID=9A91A4F8-953A-4975-8BA3-E901D30ADF41>

Once your account is activated, access WITS using this link <https://wits.worldbank.org/WITS/WITS/Restricted/Login.aspx>

Please make sure you give your email address as **s.abc@hotmail.com** and password as **AAABBBCCC99** on the login screen.

We request you to please change your password on first login. Your password must be at least 8 characters long, contain at least one (1) Uppercase letter, and one (1) number and one (1) special character - #, @, %, !

WARNING: Please be aware of phishing and other abusive emails. Before entering user login and password, please make sure you are accessing our World Bank WITS website and not a different website. You can check this by fully inspecting the URL (internet address on your browser). The link to access our site is: <http://wits.worldbank.org> In case you have already "registered," or used these credentials in any other form on an intermediate website, please change your password using the Change Password link. For any questions please contact us at wits@worldbank.org For further information on data access, see agencies' links.

TRAINS: <http://unctad-trains.org>

UNSD: <http://unp.un.org/contrade.aspx>

WTO: <http://www.wto.org>

With regards,
 WITS Admin

A3.2. User Account Activation

In the email above, along with the Password, you will receive the user account activation link. Click in the link (or copy the entire link and paste it on the address box of any browser). You will receive a message that your account has been activated.



You are now ready to access WITS by logging in with your email address and password at <https://wits.worldbank.org/WITS/WITS/Restricted/Login.aspx>

NOTE: Until you activate your account, your email address and the password are not valid to access WITS

A4. The Six Menus

1. Quick Search

The [Quick Search](#) gives access to all database information at the raw data level. The principle of these modules is to define a simple query and obtain results quickly. For some databases, several modules are proposed to retrieve data along different dimensions (by country/period versus product in most cases).

2. Advanced Query

The [Advanced Query](#) module offers a lot of flexibility and options to define large and complex queries. This module uses HS 6-digit level aggregated data to produce comparable results among countries. Queries can handle country and product groups to generate aggregated statistics. Output tables can be customized to fit your reporting needs. Advanced Queries can be saved for later execution.

3. Tariff and Trade Simulations

The Tariff and Trade Simulations Menu have [the SMART](#) simulation tool to estimate the impact of tariff changes on tariff structures, on trade, tariff revenues and welfare.

4. Results

The Results module allows the user to check the status of your submitted queries and simulations, view results, add/remove indicators/columns to your results, and download the data.

5. Utilities

The Utilities menu gathers various tools aimed at increasing your productivity with WITS like definition and sharing of product and country groups, you often use in your queries. It also has a module to calculate useful Trade Indicators using data from the underlying UN COMTRADE database.

6. Support Materials

The Support Materials menu gives access to reference material like database catalogs, nomenclatures and concordances.

General remark: All tools are detailed in the rest of the documentation.

A5. Databases: Principles, Data and Coverage

WITS is a software fed by databases which can be queried individually or in combination. Thanks to this unique gathering of data, WITS offers the largest country/period coverage available on international trade and market access information.

WITS includes 3 major databases maintained by partner international organizations:

- UNCTAD TRAINS.
- The WTO IDB/CTS.
- The UNSD COMTRADE.

Each organization monitors access to its own database through WITS, based on its own dissemination policy:

UNSD COMTRADE: Access is free to users subject to some technical restriction in terms of number of downloadable records per query. For a large-scale download users (including government staff) must pay a fee; If your institution is entitled to unlimited download, please see [Annex4. Procedure to obtain COMTRADE Key for unlimited access to COMTRADE](#) to enable WITS to download COMTRADE data without volume limitation.

UNCTAD TRAINS: Free access to all users

WTO IDB/CTS: Free access to tariff information. Import statistics, free access to at the 6-digit level of the Harmonized System (HS) nomenclature.

Database Content and Coverage

Missing information for a given country/period generally means the data are not available for that specific time period.

UNSD COMTRADE: Contains annual trade flow information covering gross-imports, gross exports, Re-Imports and Re-Exports since 1962. UN COMTRADE contains trade value and quantity by product category in SITC since 1962 and in HS since 1988 (more details on nomenclatures in [A6. Understanding and Exploring Nomenclatures](#)).

UNCTAD TRAINS: Contains annual tariffs structures (MFN Applied and Preferential tariffs, Ad Valorem or not) and Non-Tariff Barriers information since 1988 at the National tariff line (NTL) level. The National tariff structure is country specific and may contain up to 15,000 distinct lines. TRAINS also contains imports statistics by origin and Bound Tariff data at HS 6-digit level (some imports statistics are separately available at the National tariff line level. In addition to tariff Non-Tariff Measures data is available via Quick Search.

WTO IDB/CTS: Contains annual imports (values) and tariff structures (current and final Bound, MFN Applied and Preferential tariffs, Ad Valorem or not) since 1996 at the National tariff line level for WTO member countries only. The National tariff structure is country specific and may contain up to 15,000 distinct lines.

*Summary Data Coverage by Database**

	Data Type	Since
UNSD COMTRADE	Imports, Exports, Re-Imp, Re-Exp	1962 1988
UNCTAD TRAINS	Imports Tariffs Non-Tariff Measures	1988 1988 2010
WTO IDB	Tariffs	1996
WTO CTS	Final Bound tariffs	1995

A6. Understanding and Exploring Nomenclatures

All queries in WITS are based on the nomenclature (or classification) principle which is therefore crucial when working with WITS.

Nomenclatures in WITS are standard internationally recognized classifications used for trade, tariff, and industry and national income accounts' purposes. These classifications are used by countries and international organizations to standardize the content, format and structure of outputs and make them comparable across countries.

Nomenclatures are revised with time in order to take into account changes in international trade. For example, the Harmonized System (HS) nomenclature was introduced in 1988 and has undergone three major revisions since then. Each version corresponds to an extension overall, but some product categories have also been deleted or aggregated with others during the revision process.

Example: HS Versions and Respective Number

of Products of products	Version	Starting Year	#
0	1988		5018
1	1996		5113
2	2002		5224
3	2007		5052

In the **COMTRADE** database, data are recorded using **several nomenclatures** and versions depending on the country/period:

SITC since 1962.

HS since 1988.

In **TRAINS and IDB**, data are recorded using **HS only**.

Besides these two nomenclatures (used by countries for reporting) nomenclatures, WITS provides other nomenclatures. These are called **derived nomenclatures**. We will see in [A7. Product Concordances - Converting Nomenclatures: Principles](#) how to use these derived nomenclatures but for now let us look at how a nomenclature looks.

A6.1. Exploring Nomenclatures

All information on nomenclatures can be accessed from the [Support Materials](#) menu, by choosing [Product Nomenclature and Concordances](#):



The following panel is displayed:

Product Nomenclature

Nomenclature : SITC Revision 1

Level : [Select Nomenclature]
 BEC
 CCCN
 CPC
 GTAP
 HS 1988/92
 HS 1996
 HS 2002
 HS 2007
 HS - Combined
 ISIC Revision 2
 ISIC Revision 3
 SIC
 MTN Categories
 NACE 4 Ms.Woerz
SITC Revision 1
 SITC Revision 2
 SITC Revision 3
 SITC Revision 4

Product Concordances

Nomenclature :

Concordances :

View Report Download

Choose a desired nomenclature (e.g. SITC Revision 1) and the level of aggregation (e.g. Section (1-digit)), the below can be obtained by clicking View Report:

SITC Revision 1 Product Code	SITC Revision 1 Product Description
0	Food and live animals
1	Beverages and tobacco
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats
5	Chemicals
6	Manufact goods classified chiefly by material
7	Machinery and transport equipment
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9	Commod. & transacts. not class. accord. to kind

Nomenclatures are organized in product categories using a tree structure. Starting from the most aggregated level (the trunk), the structure goes into more detail through several levels of product categories down to the leaf (product) level.

Level : [Select Level]

[Select Level]
 Section (1-digit)
 Division (2-digit)
 Group (3-digit)
 Sub-Group (4-digit)
 Subsidiary Heading (5-digit)

Clicking on more detailed tiers (2-digit to 5-digit level) expands a branch and displays subcategories.

Which Nomenclature to Use?

The proper classification to use depends on the requirements of a particular study and, that may entail potential trade-offs. For example, if the maximum level of trade detail is required, select the most current Harmonized System (HS); the trade-off is that the number of years available will be few since countries only began using this classification in 1988.

If a maximum number of years is the requirement, use SITC, Revision 1 with data from 1962; the trade-off is that this trade classification is less detailed. For example, in 2008, Panama reported US\$ 454 million imports from China while China was reporting \$US 7.9 billion of exports to Panama.

A6.2. Available Nomenclatures in WITS

External Trade and Tariff Classifications

Industry Classifications

Three classifications are included in WITS:

Central Product Classification CPC - It constitutes a complete product classification covering goods and services. It is intended to serve as an international standard for assembling and tabulating all kinds of data requiring product detail including industrial production, national accounts, service industries, domestic and foreign commodity trade, international trade in services, balance of payments, consumption and price statistics. Other basic aims were to provide a framework for international comparison and promote harmonization of various types of statistics dealing with goods and services. In order to provide a general framework for international comparison of data from various types of statistics, it is less detailed than the other specific classification systems in areas or applications for which such systems are available.

I3 - The International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of All Economic Activities, Revision 3. This is an industry classification maintained by the UN. This classification of economic activities is arranged so that entities can be grouped according to the activity they carry out. ISIC, Revision 3, was introduced in 1989.

I2 - ISIC, Revision 2 was introduced in 1968. This is an industry classification maintained by the UN. It is the basis for Revision 3.

National Income Accounts

A single classification is available:

B1 - Classification by Broad Economic Categories (BEC). This is a national income accounts classification maintained by the UN. BEC is intended to categorize trade statistics into large economic classes of commodities and was developed in such a way as to provide elements that enable the construction of aggregates approximately comparable to those for the three basic classes of goods in the 1968 UN System of National Accounts (SNA).

For detailed information on the international family of classifications and their uses, go to the United Nations Statistical Divisions Classifications Registry: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ/Registry>.

Other

WITS contains four other classifications that are used in the system which are not international standards:

MTN WTO Multilateral Trade Negotiation (MTN) aggregations of Agricultural and Industrial Products into broad categories of interest such as 'Fish and Fish Products', 'Tropical Beverages', Transport Equipment', 'Electric Machinery', 'Petroleum', etc. Also covered are Stages of Processing: raw, semi, and finished product categories, each of which is subdivided into agriculture and industry.

SIC - the United States Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). The SIC is the standard statistical classification for all economic statistics classified by industry. It is used to promote the comparability of establishment data describing the US economy, covers the entire field of economic activities and defines industries in accordance with the composition and structure of the economy.

GTAP - The University of Purdue Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) was established in 1992, with the objective of lowering the cost of entry for those seeking to conduct quantitative analyses of international economic issues in an economy-wide framework. For more information, see the GTAP documentation at <http://gtap.agecon.purdue.edu>.

HS Combined - the HS Combined nomenclature combines all current and historical revisions of HS. As a country reports its tariff scheduled for a given year in only one revision (HS88/92 (H0), HS96 (H1), HS2002 (H2) or HS2007 (H3)), combining these different revisions enables users to choose products without knowing in which nomenclature a particular country reports in a particular year. We will come back to this nomenclature later in the manual in [C4. Advanced Query on Protection Data](#).

A7. Product Concordances - Converting Nomenclatures: Principles

For a given country/period, the nomenclature/version used to organize data is called the **native nomenclature**. There may be cases where you want to use an alternative nomenclature to produce results in a more practical way. Alternative nomenclatures are called **derived nomenclatures**. Data to be exposed using a derived nomenclature must go through a process to convert from the native nomenclature/version to the derived nomenclature/version.

WITS offers a lot of flexibility for converting data into other (derived) nomenclatures. Data can be converted from a more detailed nomenclature/version to a less detailed one.

Example of Conversion

Product 1	
Product 2	
Product 3	Product a
Product 4	
	Product b

As presented in the above table, products 1, 2 and 3 from nomenclature A are allocated to product a in nomenclature B while product 4 from nomenclature A is allocated to product b in nomenclature B.

Available Concordances:

Please refer to the concordance page https://wits.worldbank.org/product_concordance.html or in the Product Nomenclature and Concordance module once you login. See [A6. Understanding and Exploring Nomenclatures](#).

As you will see later in this manual, concordances are not available in every WITS module. For example, the [Quick Search](#) modules return data in their native nomenclature only while the [Advanced Query](#) module can produce result tables using any derived nomenclature.

In COMTRADE, UNSD converts data in all HS and SITC versions, starting from the nomenclature/version used by the country to report information. Therefore, data may be available natively in several nomenclatures/versions in COMTRADE. If country reports in HS2, data will be also natively available from COMTRADE in HS1, HS0, SITC4, SITC3, SITC2 and SITC1. If another country reports in HS0, data will be also natively available in SITC4, SITC3, SITC2 and SITC1 only. You will be able to compare data for these two countries only by using one of the shared native or derived nomenclatures/versions.

A8. Checking Data Availability (Catalogs) in WITS

Checking data availability should be the very first task in WITS. It will help you define queries that will return results as expected.

Information on data availability is stored in WITS in individual database catalogs. Since some types of data are available in more than one database (tariffs in TRAINS and IDB for example), you may want to compare what is actually available in each database to choose your data source. Basically, you will review the following points:

- Country coverage
- Period coverage
- Type of data
- Level of detail.

A8.1. Checking Data Availability in UN COMTRADE

A8.1.1. Data Catalogue

As described in [A5. Databases: Principles, Data and Coverage](#) UN COMTRADE contain trade flow information (values and quantities) since 1962 based on SITC and HS classifications.

To Open the UN COMTRADE Catalog:

1. Click on the [Support Materials](#) menu.
2. Click on the [Data Availability](#) option.

The Support Materials Menu

SUPPORT MATERIALS -
Data Availability
UN Monthly Comtrade Data Availability
Data Refresh Log
TRAINS Tariff Measures and Preference Beneficiaries
Product Nomenclature and Concordances
Global Preferential Trade Agreements
Data Providers
Help
eLearning
User Manual
Video Tutorials
Discussion Forum
WITS Reference Data

The following panel is displayed:

Data Availability

Home > Support Materials > Data Availability

Data Availability

Data availability option provides you a catalog of available data for trade values, quantities, tariffs and non-tariff barriers. The data is displayed in a table format with countries in rows and years in columns for data from UNSD's COMTRADE database (trade flows and their values), UNCTAD's TRAINS database (tariffs and NTBs), WTO tariffs from both WTO-IDB and WTO-CTS. Depending on the source of data, there may be several rows for a given country, meaning that information is available through several nomenclatures and/or versions. [More details...](#)

UN COMTRADE

TRAINS-TARIFF

WTO-IDB

WTO-CTS

TRAINS-NTM

N - NTM

Download

View Available Chapters

Country	ISO3	Country Code	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	Row Num
swatini	SWZ	748										41
thiopia(exclude: (ttrea)	ETH	231				N						42
uropean union	EUN	918	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	43
ji	FJI	242										44
abon	GAB	266										45
ambia, The	GMB	270										46
georgia	GEO	268										47
hana	GHA	288					N					48
renada	GRD	308				N						49
uatemala	GTM	320	N	N	N	N	N	N	N			50

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Page size

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125 items in 3 pages

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Official Use Only

Data availability for each catalog (UN COMTRADE, TRAINS, WTO-IDB and WTO-CTS) is displayed in a table with countries in rows and years in columns. Therefore, there may be several rows (in most cases) for a given country, meaning that information is available through several nomenclatures and/or versions. For example, in the case of Albania, trade is available in both HS and SITC in their different revisions (H0, H1, H2 and H3 for HS, S1, S2, S3 and S4 for SITC), which explains the rows. In fact, each country usually reports trade information to UNSD using one nomenclature/version. UNSD converts reported information in all previous nomenclatures/versions. For further details see [A7. Product Concordances - Converting Nomenclatures: Principles](#).

Each row contains the following information:

Column Heading	Content
Country	reporting country's full name;
ISO3	the reporting country code using the UN ISO3 codification;
Country Code	the reporting country numerical code;
Nomen Code	the code of the nomenclature/version;
Nomen Name	the name of the nomenclature/version;
Year	the year of the data;
Data Source	CMT stands for UN COMTRADE.

From there, columns list years in reverse order from the latest available year and back to 1962 (first year of the database). Use horizontal and vertical [scroll bars](#) to navigate through rows and columns respectively.

For a given country/nomenclature/year, an empty cell indicates missing information. That is the case of Albania/HS2/2002 for example in the previous screenshot. Otherwise, the following codes indicate data availability:

I	Gross Imports are available.
E	Gross Exports are available.
R	Re-Exports are available (less frequent)
M	Re-Imports (very rare)

You may notice that data are never available for a given nomenclature/version prior to a given year (for example no information in HS2 prior to 2002). We will explain in the next topic ([A7. Product Concordances - Converting Nomenclatures: Principles](#)) the rationale for this.

Sorting the UN COMTRADE Catalog

The catalog can be sorted by any column by clicking on the column's label. This is particularly useful for identifying countries for which data is available for a given year: Simply click on the year's label. **Warning:** Note that sorting is only possible for the page that is currently displayed.

Filtering the UN COMTRADE Catalog

The catalog can be filtered by any column by typing the filter characteristics and clicking the  icon. **Note** that unlike the sorting option which affects only the page displayed, filtering is performed across multiple pages for the entire catalogue.

Saving the UN COMTRADE Catalog

The catalog can be downloaded as an Excel, CSV or Text (Tab delimited) file by clicking on the [Download](#) button at the upper right-hand side of the panel.

A8.1.2 Trade Data Refresh Log

Data refresh log is displayed in a table with countries in rows and years in columns. The date is on which the UN COMTRADE trade data for the given country, period, classification was last updated on the WITS server. The date is displayed in MM/DD/YYYY format.

To Open the Trade Data Refresh Log:

1. Click on [Support Materials](#) to open the menu.
2. Click on the [Data Refresh Log](#) tab tag.

The below screen will appear:

Data Refresh Log												
Data refresh log provides update information on trade and tariff data for both UNCTAD's COMTRADE database as well as tariff line level data supplied by UNCTAD. Each table displays the available data which has been updated with the latest files, with countries shown in rows and years in columns. These tables provide information based on various countries, trade nomenclatures and years.												
The date is displayed in MM/DD/YYYY format.												
UNSD Std. Classification UNCTAD TRAINS Tariff Line												
Country	ISO3	Country Code	Nomen Code	Nomen Name	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
Afghanistan	AFG	004	H0	HS 1988/92						07/14/2021	07/08/2024	11/02/2021
Afghanistan	AFG	004	H1	HS 1996						07/14/2021	07/08/2024	11/02/2021
Afghanistan	AFG	004	H2	HS 2002						07/14/2021	07/08/2024	11/02/2021
Afghanistan	AFG	004	H3	HS 2007						07/14/2021	07/08/2024	
Afghanistan	AFG	004	H4	HS 2012						07/14/2021	07/08/2024	
Afghanistan	AFG	004	S1	SITC Revision 1						07/14/2021	07/08/2024	11/02/2021
Afghanistan	AFG	004	S2	SITC Revision 2						07/14/2021	07/08/2024	11/02/2021
Afghanistan	AFG	004	S3	SITC Revision 3						07/14/2021	07/08/2024	11/02/2021
Afghanistan	AFG	004	S4	SITC Revision 4						07/14/2021	07/08/2024	
Albania	ALB	008	H0	HS 1988/92	05/07/2025	11/22/2024	06/05/2023	06/05/2023	06/14/2022	07/14/2021	06/06/2019	07/08/2024
Albania	ALB	008	H1	HS 1996	05/07/2025	11/22/2024	06/05/2023	06/05/2023	06/14/2022	07/14/2021	10/27/2020	07/08/2024
Page 50 of 2147 items in 43 pages												

A8.2. Checking Data Availability in TRAINS

As described in [A5. Databases: Principles, Data and Coverage](#) TRAINS contains information on Imports, Tariffs and Non-Tariff Measures using the HS nomenclature from 1988 onwards for earliest reporting countries.

To Open the TRAINS Catalog:

1. Click on [Support Materials](#) to open the menu;
2. Click on the [Data Availability](#) tab tag.

Clicking on the TRAINS tab, you will get the TRAINS Catalog as follows:

TRAINS Catalog

Home > Support Materials > Data Availability

Data Availability

Data availability option provides you a catalog of available data for trade values, quantities, tariffs and non-tariff barriers. The data is displayed in a table format with countries in rows and years in columns for data from UNSD's COMTRADE database (trade flows and their values), UNCTAD's TRAINS database (tariffs and NTBs), WTO tariffs from both WTO-IDB and WTO-CTS. Depending on the source of data, there may be several rows for a given country, meaning that information is available through several nomenclatures and/or versions. [More details...](#)

UN COMTRADE TRAINS.TARIFF WTO-IDB WTO-CTS TRAINS.NTM

I : Imports T : Tariffs N : NTM TRN : UNCTAD Trains Download View Available Tariff Types

Country	ISO3	Country Code	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Afghanistan	AFG	004										
Albania	ALB	008	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.
Algeria	DZA	012	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.
Angola	AGO	024	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.
Anguilla	AIA	660			.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.
Antigua and Barbuda	ATG	028			.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.
Argentina	ARG	032	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.
Armenia	ARM	051	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.
Aruba	ABW	533			.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.
Austria	AUS	036	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.
Australia	AUT	040	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.

Page size: 50 207 items in 5 pages

Data availability is displayed in a table with countries in rows and years in columns with the following information:

Country the reporting country full name.
ISO3 the reporting country code using the UN ISO3 codification.
Country Code the reporting country numerical code.

From there, columns list years in reverse order from the latest available year and back to 1988 (first year of the database). Use horizontal and vertical [scroll bars](#) to navigate through rows and columns respectively.

For a given [country/year](#), an empty cell indicates missing information. That is the case of [Angola/2004](#) in the example above. The following codes indicate data availability in:

T Tariffs.
N Non-Tariff Measures.
I Imports.

Note: For tariffs and non-tariff measures (NTM), indication of availability does not ensure complete coverage. For example, some countries may report their MFN Applied tariff structure only and preferential tariffs will be missing. NTM coverage may be partial, too. For a comprehensive market access analysis, you may want to make sure protection data is as complete as possible by checking the WTO IDB database and external sources of information (National statistical office, etc.).

Sorting the TRAINS Catalog

The catalog can be sorted by any column by clicking on the column's label. This is particularly useful for identifying countries for which data is available for a given year: Simply click on the year's label. Warning: Note that sorting is only possible for the page that is currently displayed.

Filtering the TRAINS Catalog

The catalog can be filtered by any column by typing the filter characteristics and clicking the  icon. **Note** that unlike the sorting option which affects only the page displayed, filtering is performed across multiple pages for the entire catalogue.

Saving the TRAINS Catalog

The catalog can be downloaded as an Excel, CSV or Text (Tab delimited) file by clicking on the [Download](#) button at the upper right-hand side of the panel.

A8.3. Checking Data Availability in WTO IDB

As described in [A5. Databases: Principles, Data and Coverage](#) WTO IDB contains information on Imports and Tariffs using the HS nomenclature from 1996 whenever available.

To Open the WTO IDB Catalog:

1. Click on [Support Materials](#) to open the menu.
2. Click on [Data Availability](#) and then select [WTO-IDB](#).

The following panel is displayed:

Data Availability

Data availability option provides you a catalog of available data for trade values, quantities, tariffs and non-tariff barriers. The data is displayed in a table format with countries in rows and years in columns for data from UNSD's COMTRADE database (trade flows and their values), UNCTAD's TRAINS database (tariffs and NTBs), WTO tariffs from both WTO-IDB and WTO-CTS. Depending on the source of data, there may be several rows for a given country, meaning that information is available through several nomenclatures and/or versions. More details.

UN COMTRADE TRAINS-TARIFF **WTO-IDB** WTO-CTS TRAINS-NTM

I : Imports T : Tariffs **WTO : Integrated Database** Download View Available Tariff Types

Country	ISO3	Country Code	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Albania	ALB	008	.T.	IT.	IT.	IT.	IT.	IT.	IT.	IT.	IT.	IT.
Algeria	DZA	012							.T.	.T.		
Angola	AGO	024	.T.	.T.			.T.	.T.			IT.	IT.
Antigua and Barbuda	ATG	028								IT.	IT.	IT.
Argentina	ARG	032	.T.	IT.	IT.	IT.	IT.	IT.	IT.	IT.	IT.	IT.
Armenia	ARM	051						IT.		IT.	IT.	IT.
Australia	AUS	036	.T.	IT.	IT.	IT.	IT.	IT.	IT.	IT.	IT.	IT.
Bahamas, The	BHS	044										
Bahrain	BHR	048	.T.	.T.	IT.	.T.		.T.		IT.	IT.	IT.
Bangladesh	BGD	050						IT.	.T.	.T.		
Barbados	BRB	052		.T.								.T.

Page size: 50 155 items in 4 pages

Data availability is displayed in a table with countries in rows and years in columns with the following information:

Country the reporting country's full name.
ISO3 the reporting country code using the UN ISO3 codification.

Country Code the reporting country numerical code.

From there, columns list years in reverse order from the latest available year and back to 1996 (first year of the database). Use horizontal and vertical [scroll bars](#) to navigate through rows and columns respectively. For a given country/year, an empty cell indicates missing information. That is the case of Argentina/2002 in the previous example. The following codes indicate data availability in:

T Tariffs:

I Imports.

Note: For tariffs, indication of availability does not ensure complete coverage. For example, some countries may report their MFN Applied tariff structure only and preferential tariffs will be missing. For a comprehensive market access analysis, you may want to make sure protection data is as complete as possible by checking the TRAINS database in WITS or external sources of information.

Sorting the IDB Catalog

The catalog can be sorted by any column by clicking on the column's label. This is particularly useful for identifying countries for which data is available for a given year: Simply click on the year's label. Warning: Note that sorting is only possible for the page that is currently displayed.

Filtering the IDB Catalog

The catalog can be filtered by any column by typing the filter characteristics and clicking the  icon. **Note** that unlike the sorting option which affects only the page displayed, filtering is performed across multiple pages for the entire catalogue.

Saving the IDB Catalog

The catalog can be downloaded as an Excel, CSV or Text (Tab delimited) file by clicking on the [Download](#) button at the upper right-hand side of the panel.

A8.4. Checking Data Availability in WTO CTS

As described in [A5. Databases: Principles, Data and Coverage](#) WTO CTS contain final bound tariff information using the HS nomenclature from 1995 whenever available.

To Open the WTO CTS Catalog:

1. Click on [Support Materials](#) to open the menu.
2. Click on the [Data Availability](#) tab and select the WTO-CTS Tab.

The following panel is displayed:

Data Availability

Data availability option provides you a catalog of available data for trade values, quantities, tariffs and non-tariff barriers. The data is displayed in a table format with countries in rows and years in columns for data from UNSD's COMTRADE database (trade flows and their values), UNCTAD's TRAINS database (tariffs and NTBs), WTO tariffs from both WTO-IDB and WTO-CTS. Depending on the source of data, there may be several rows for given country, meaning that information is available through several nomenclatures and/or versions. [More details...](#)

UN COMTRADE TRAINS-TARIFF WTO-IDB **WTO-CTS** TRAINS-NIM

B : Bound Rates WTO : CTS Database Download

Country	ISO3	Country Code	2022	2017	2012	2007	2002	1996	Row Num
Afghanistan	AFG	004		B					1
Albania	ALB	008		B					2
Angola	AGO	024		B					3
Antigua and Barbuda	ATG	028			B				4
Argentina	ARG	032					B		5
Armenia	ARM	051				B			6
Australia	AUS	036			B				7
Bahrain	BHR	048		B					8
Bangladesh	BGD	050			B				9
Barbados	BRB	052		B					10
Belize	BLZ	084		B					11

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Data availability is displayed in a table with countries in rows and years in columns with the following information:

Country	the reporting country's full name.
ISO3	the reporting country's code using the UN ISO3 codification.
Country Code	the reporting country's numerical code.

From there, columns list years in reverse order from the latest available year and back to 1995 (first year of the database). Use the horizontal [scroll bar](#) to navigate through rows.

[Year](#) refers to the year of the country's tariff schedule to which the final bound tariffs have been committed.

Sorting the CTS Catalog

The catalog can be sorted by any column by clicking on the column's label. This is particularly useful for identifying countries for which data is available for a given year: Simply click on the year's label. Warning: Note that sorting is only possible for the page that is currently displayed.

Filtering the CTS Catalog

The catalog can be filtered by any column by typing the filter characteristics and clicking the  icon. **Note** that unlike the sorting option which affects only the page displayed, filtering is performed across multiple pages for the entire catalogue.

Saving the CTS Catalog

The catalog can be downloaded as an Excel, CSV or Text (Tab delimited) file by clicking on the [Download](#) button at the upper right-hand side of the panel.

A9. Checking Product Concordances in WITS

WITS includes an automatic conversion system between several nomenclatures and versions. You can therefore display your data using a derived nomenclature/version.

The choice for a nomenclature/version is another important step when working with WITS. Indeed, if you want data to be consistent among several years, and/or countries and/or types of data (trade, tariffs and NTMs) you need to pay particular attention to the nomenclature/version you choose. The general rule here is that you must choose a common nomenclature/version for all selected years, countries and/or types of data.

To Check Available Product Concordances:

1. Click on [Support Materials](#) to open the menu.
2. Click on the [Product Nomenclature and Concordances](#).

The Support Materials Menu



The following panel is displayed:

Home >Support Materials > Product Nomenclature and Concordances

Product Nomenclature and Concordances ?

To view product codes and description, select the Product Nomenclature option. To obtain a concordance table between two nomenclatures, select the Product Concordances option. The choice for a nomenclature/version is an important step when working with WITS. Indeed, if you want data to be consistent among several years, and/or countries and/or types of data (trade, tariffs, NTBs) you need to pay particular attention to the nomenclature/version you choose. WITS include an automatic conversion system between several nomenclatures and versions. You can therefore display your data using a derived nomenclature/version. [More details...](#)

Product Nomenclature

Nomenclature : [Select Nomenclature]

Level : [Select Level]

Product Concordances

Nomenclature : [Select Nomenclature]

Concordances : [Select Concordance]

Reset

View Report

Download

1. Select a native nomenclature under **Product Concordances**. Click on the dropdown list of **Nomenclature**; select the native concordance from which you want to obtain a certain concordance (e.g. HS 2002). From the dropdown list of **Concordances**, select the derived nomenclature.

Product Concordances

Nomenclature : HS 2002

Concordances : [Select Concordance]

[Select Concordance]
BEC
CCCN
CPC
GTAP
HS 1988/92
HS 1996
ISIC Revision 2
ISIC Revision 3
MTN Categories
SIC
SITC Revision 1
SITC Revision 2
SITC Revision 3
SITC Revision 4

Download

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2. Click on **View Report** and you will obtain the below concordance table.

HS 2002 Product Code	HS 2002 Product Description	SITC Revision 4 Product Code	SITC Revision 4 Product Description
v	v	v	v
010110	Purebred breeding animals	0015	Horses, asses, mules & hinnies, live
010190	Other	0015	Horses, asses, mules & hinnies, live
010210	Purebred breeding animals	00111	Pure-bred bovine breeding animals, live
010290	Other	00119	Bovine animals, live, other than pure-bred breeding stock
010310	Purebred breeding animals	00131	Swine, pure-bred breeding animals
010391	Weighing less than 50 kg	00139	Swine, live, other than pure-bred breeding animals
010392	Weighing 50 kg or more	00139	Swine, live, other than pure-bred breeding animals
010410	Sheep	00121	Sheep, live
010420	Goats	00122	Goats, live
010511	Fowls of the species Gallus domesticus	00141	Poultry, live weight < 185 grams
010512	Turkeys	00141	Poultry, live weight < 185 grams
010519	Other	00141	Poultry, live weight < 185 grams
010592	Fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, weighing not more than 2,000 g	00149	Poultry, live weight > 185 grams
010593	Fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, weighing more than 2,000 g	00149	Poultry, live weight > 185 grams
010599	Other	00149	Poultry, live weight > 185 grams
010611	Primates	0019	Live animals, n.e.s.
010612	Whales, dolphins and porpoises (mammals of the order Cetacea); manatees and dugongs (mammals of the order Sirenia)	0019	Live animals, n.e.s.
010619	Other	0019	Live animals, n.e.s.
010620	Reptiles (including snakes and turtles)	0019	Live animals, n.e.s.
010631	Birds of prey	0019	Live animals, n.e.s.
010632	Psittaciformes (including parrots, parakeets, macaws and cockatoos)	0019	Live animals, n.e.s.

3. To save the concordance table on your PC, click on [Download](#) button and follow the instructions (see [B3.1.3.5. Downloading the Results](#)) for details on how to download output tables). You will need to enter a Job Name and Job Description, before selecting the download format (Excel, CSV or Tab delimit).

Below you can see the results displayed in Excel:

Microsoft Excel - DataJobID-5930_5930_SITCRev2.xls [Read-Only]						
File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window Help						
Calibri 11 B I U % 100%						
A1 Product Code						
A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Product Code	Product Description	BEC Product Code	BEC Product Description	RowNum		
00111	Bovine species pure bred,for breeding	41	Capital goods (except for transport equipment)	1		
00119	Bovine species other than pure bred breeding stock	111	Mainly for industry	2		
00121	Sheep, live	111	Mainly for industry	3		
00122	Goats, live	111	Mainly for industry	4		
0013	Swine, live	111	Mainly for industry	5		
00141	Poultry, live of a weight not exceeding 185 grammes	111	Mainly for industry	6		
00149	Poultry, live of a weight exceeding 185 grammes	111	Mainly for industry	7		
0015	Horses, asses, mules and hinnies, live	111	Mainly for industry	8		
0019	Live animals of a kind mainly used for human food	111	Mainly for industry	9		
01111	Meat of bovine animals with bone in	122	Mainly for household consumption	10		
01112	Meat of bovine animals boneless	122	Mainly for household consumption	11		
0112	Meat of sheep and goats, fresh, chilled or frozen	122	Mainly for household consumption	12		
0113	Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen	122	Mainly for household consumption	13		
0114	Poultry, dead & edible offals ex.liver,fresh/frozen	122	Mainly for household consumption	14		
0115	Meat of horses, asses, etc., fresh, chilled, frozen	122	Mainly for household consumption	15		
0116	Edible offals of animals in headings 001.1-001.5	122	Mainly for household consumption	16		
01181	Poultry liver, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted/in brine	122	Mainly for household consumption	17		
01189	Meat & edible offals, fresh, chilled or frozen	122	Mainly for household consumption	18		
0121	Bacon, ham & other dried, salted, smoked meat/ swine	122	Mainly for household consumption	19		
0129	Meat & edib. offals, n.e.s. salt in brine dried/smok.	122	Mainly for household consumption	20		
0141	Meat extracts and meat juices; fish extracts	121	Mainly for industry	21		
0142	Sausages & the like, of meat, meat offal or blood	122	Mainly for household consumption	22		
0149	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offals	122	Mainly for household consumption	23		
0223	Milk & cream, fresh, not concentrated or sweetened	112	Mainly for household consumption	24		
02241	Whey	121	Mainly for industry	25		
02242	Milk in powder/granul. (weight not more than 1.5% of fat)	121	Mainly for industry	26		
02243	Milk & cream powder (weight more than 1.5% of fat)	122	Mainly for household consumption	27		
02249	Milk & cream, preserved, concentrated or sweetened	122	Mainly for household consumption	28		
0230	Butter	122	Mainly for household consumption	29		
0240	Cheese and curd	122	Mainly for household consumption	30		
0251	Eggs in shell	112	Mainly for household consumption	31		
0252	Eggs not in shell	121	Mainly for industry	32		
0341	Fish, fresh (live/dead) or chilled, excl. fillets	112	Mainly for household consumption	33		
0342	Fish, frozen (excluding fillets)	122	Mainly for household consumption	34		

The **Product Concordances** tool provides three levels of information:

At a broad level, it indicates available derived nomenclatures for any native nomenclature; At the concordance level, the **Total Rows** information reveals the coverage of the concordance. In the example above, WITS indicates **1829** rows from HS2007 match with the SITC Revision 2 product categories, meaning that less than 100 rows (less than 2%) cannot be converted.

It also details matching product codes between the two selected nomenclatures. This is very important information when you work in a specific sector and want to know where products of interest are in a derived nomenclature. The example above shows SITC Revision concordance with various chapter 10 product categories.

A9.1. Concordance Table Content Description

Column 1: Destination nomenclature product codes (**GP code** in our example)

Column 2: Source nomenclature product codes (**H0 code** in our example)

Column 3: Destination nomenclature product label (**GP Product Name** in our example)

Column 4: Source nomenclature product label (**H0 Product Name** in our example)

Multiplier: Always returns a value of 1 indicating that the source product is fully allocated to a unique destination product (no product split during the conversion process).

A9.2. Sorting a Concordance Table

The catalog can be sorted by any column by clicking on the column's label.

Warning: Note that sorting is only possible for the page that is currently displayed.

A9.3. Saving a Concordance Table

The catalog can be downloaded as an Excel, CSV or Text (Tab delimited) file by clicking on the **Download** button at the bottom right-hand side of the panel.

B. WORKING WITH TRADE DATA



B1. Working with Trade Data - Review and Objectives

The objective of this manual module is to learn how to retrieve and analyze trade data from the three following databases within WITS:

The United Nations COMTRADE.

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)'s TRAINS.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) IDB;

After Completing This Module, You Should Notably Be Able To:

Choose among the various tools the most appropriate for your query.

Identify most traded products for one or many countries.

Identify major trading partners.

Build trade time series and cross-country comparison.

Build group of products and group of countries and retrieve aggregated results.

In this module, you will learn how to use two major types of tools available in WITS:

The **Quick Search** tools offer the easiest and quickest way of retrieving simple information from the available databases. WITS offers three different tools:

- o **UN COMTRADE by Product** allows you to query the COMTRADE database and to access trade values and quantities for one product (or product category) at a time but for one or multiple years, reporters and partner countries using standard international nomenclatures.
- o **UN COMTRADE by Country/Period** allows you to query the COMTRADE database and to access trade values and quantities of all traded products for one reporter country, one year, and one or all partners using standard international nomenclatures.

The **Advanced Query** tool offers more features, notably flexibility for multicountry/period/product extractions of trade data as well as product or country aggregations.

B2. Background and Principles about Trade Information

This topic discusses some general information and principles about trade related data in WITS.

B2.1. Sources of Trade Information in WITS

WITS - World Integrated Trade Solution provides access to information on External Trade from the United Nations (UN) COMTRADE Data Base. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) TRAINS Data Base and the World Trade Organization (WTO) IDB have import data.

The data is reported by statistical offices of each country to relevant international organizations. As a rule, missing country/period data means that the reporting country had not reported data for that specific year. No trade information for any given product (or product category) indicates a non-traded product according to the reporting country.

COMTRADE:

Offers the largest country/period coverage of all three databases (from 1962 and virtually all countries).

Records not only gross-imports and gross-exports but also Re-Imports and Re-Exports.

But information is not as detailed as in the 2 other databases (HS or SITC nomenclatures for UN COMTRADE, national tariff line level for TRAINS and IDB).

UN COMTRADE is better fitted for cross-country analysis since information from all countries shares standard international nomenclatures.

Note: COMTRADE data are freely available up to 100,000 records per query.

If your institution is entitled to unlimited download, please see [Annex4](#).

Procedure to obtain unlimited access to COMTRADE to enable WITS to download COMTRADE data without volume limitation.

B2.2. Imports, Exports and Mirror Data with COMTRADE

In a perfect world, country A reported imports from country B would match with country B reported exports to country A. Consequently, this would make mirroring (using information from the partner when a country does not report its trade) a transparent and error-free process.

However, this is not the case for the following reasons:

In UN COMTRADE, imports are recorded CiF (cost insurance and freight) while exports are FoB (free on board). This may represent a 10% to 20% difference.

Despite all efforts made by national and international agencies, data quality may vary among countries.

For a given country, imports are usually recorded with more accuracy than exports because imports generally generate tariff revenue while exports do not.

At a detailed level, the same good may be recorded in different categories by the exporter and the importer.

For example, in 2001, Pakistan reported US\$ 236 million exports to China while China was reporting US\$ 4 557 million.

There will be cases where you can't avoid using mirror data. In such cases, it is recommended to use reporters for which you believe statistics are the most accurate and to keep using the same reporter for the full period if you build time series. For example, if Rwanda's imports from the USA are missing for some selected years and you want a complete time series, it is better to rely on USA exports to Rwanda for each and every year, even if Rwanda's imports from USA is available for some of them. Otherwise, year to year trade value variations may reflect a shift from USA to Rwanda as a reporter rather than actual variations in trade flows.

B2.3. Gross Exports versus Re-Exports in COMTRADE

In addition to Gross Exports, UNSD also records a flow called Re-Exports (included in exports).

Note: For years, Net Exports and Re-Exports used to be two separate aggregates in UN COMTRADE and you would obtain Gross Exports by summing them. In 2005, UNSD made some changes in UN COMTRADE. Now, it reports Gross Exports and Re-Exports. Therefore, one needs to subtract Re-Exports from Gross Exports to obtain Net Exports (called Exports in WITS)

B2.4. Imports versus Re-Imports in COMTRADE

In addition to imports, UNSD recently introduced Re-Imports as trade flow. Re-Imports are included in Gross imports.

Note1: As in the case of Re-Exports explained above one needs to subtract Re-Imports from Gross Imports to obtain Net Imports (called Imports in WITS)

Note2: In case your UN COMTRADE Query returns trade values when the selected reporter is the same as the partner (China-China for example), what is returned by WITS is Re-Imports. This explains how you get to see import of a country from itself. If Re-Imports is not reported by a country, such a query should return an empty table.

B2.5. Using World as a Reporter

In [Advanced Query](#) (UN COMTRADE as data source), using "All countries" aggregate as reporter return inconsistent time series. Indeed, "All countries" means all available countries and you will end-up with different bundle of countries for different years.

Therefore, it is better approach to check number of countries for which data is available for all the years of interest and form a group consisting of only those countries to be used as a reporter. This way you will ensure that you have consistent time-series and data would be something between 85 to 90% of actual world trade.

B2.6. European Union and Trade Statistics

European Union is treated differently from one database to another.

In UN COMTRADE:

European Union (EU) was recently added as reporter in UN COMTRADE starting with the year 2000. Data in UN COMTRADE for EU is for all 27 members. Before 2000, users are advised to create the EU group based on individual member countries and use it in the [Advanced Queries](#).

Moreover, if you want to retrieve trade between EU and the rest of the world, you will have to create a specific World group, excluding EU members from the list. Otherwise, EU intra-trade flows will be included in the results.

In TRAINS and WTO/IDB:

In both databases, you will find EU as an individual reporter. EU individual members are normally included in the databases only prior to their EU accession.

The reason is that TRAINS and IDB are tariff driven and EU members use a common tariff structure. Individual EU member country tariff information was later made available via the Advanced Query for UNCTAD TRAINS.

B3. Quick Search on Trade Data

B3.1. Quick Search: UN COMTRADE by Country/Period

[UN COMTRADE by Country/Period](#) allows you to query the UN COMTRADE database and to access trade values and quantities of all traded products for one reporter country, one year, and one or all partners.

This query module is especially helpful if you want to identify most traded products (imports and exports) for a given country.

B3.1.1. Opening UN COMTRADE by Country/Period

To Open UN COMTRADE by Country/Period:

1. Click on the [Quick Search](#) tab.
2. Click on the [UN COMTRADE by Country/Period](#) entry.



The following screen will be displayed:

A screenshot of the 'UN COMTRADE By Country Period' query screen. The page has a header with the WITS logo and navigation tabs: 'Quick Search', 'Advanced Query', 'Tariff and Trade Simulations', 'Results', 'Utilities', and 'Support Materials'. Below the header, there's a breadcrumb trail: 'Home > Quick Search > UN COMTRADE By Country Period'. The main content area contains a form with several dropdown menus: 'Nomenclature: [Select Nomenclature]', 'Tier: [Select Tier]', 'Reporter: [Select Reporter]', 'Year: [Select Year]', 'Flow: [Select Flow]', and 'Partner: [Select Partner]'. At the bottom of the form are three buttons: 'Reset', 'View Report', and 'Download'. A small 'UNcomtrade WITS' logo is visible in the top right corner of the main content area.

B3.1.2. Defining a Query

You would specify your query by selecting from all dimensions: [Nomenclature](#), [Tier](#), [Reporter](#), [Year](#), [Flow](#), and [Partner](#). You can select only one item from each list.

Begin by selecting a [Nomenclature](#), [Tier](#) (classification level), and [Reporter](#) by clicking on each down arrow and highlighting your choice in each of the drop-down boxes.

Click on the down-arrow in the [Nomenclature](#) box and select your desired product classification. Your choice of a nomenclature depends first on data availability for the country considered and then on your needs in terms of details (HS nomenclatures offer more details but less country/period coverage than SITC ones).

These nomenclatures are all hierarchical in structure. That is, they are all constructed to go from very low levels of aggregation to successively higher ones.

For example, HS96 is a 6-digit classification (Sub-Headings) which can be collapsed into 4-digits (Headings) and 2-digits (Chapters). We select HS 1988/92 as displayed on the screen below.

Next, select from the [Tier](#) box. This option allows you to define which level of aggregation of the data you would like to see. In case of HS classification, you can select from Sub-Heading (6digit), Heading (4-digit) or Chapter (2-digit). If you select SITC classifications, Tier will consist of 1-digit, 2-digit, 3-digit, 4-digit, and 5-digit product codes.

Now, you select from the [Reporting Country](#) list. These countries have reported their data to United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) for the selected nomenclature. Simply select the desired country (China in the example below). You can select only one reporting country from the list. The next step is to select the desired year. Click on the down arrow in the [Year](#) selection box and select a year (e.g. 2004). Note that depending on the selected nomenclature and reporting country the list of available years varies. In case of China the data is available for years 19922009 based on the HS 1988/92 nomenclature.

If we change our reporting country to [Comoros](#), available years of data will change to “19952007” based on the HS 1988/92 nomenclature as seen in the screen capture below.

Next, select from the [Flow](#) box (Available flows amongst which there are [Gross Imports](#), [Gross Exports](#), [Re-Imports](#) and [Re-Exports](#) are listed).

Finally, make your selection from the [Partner Country](#) list. You can select either one partner country at a time or all partner countries by selecting [All Partners](#). You can also select [World](#), which is an aggregated flow for all partners. In the example below, we select [United States](#).

WITS

Change Password Logout

Quick Search Advanced Query Tariff and Trade Simulations Results Utilities Support Materials

Home > Quick Search > UN COMTRADE By Country Period

UN COMTRADE By Country Period

UN COMTRADE By Country/Period provides you with trade values and quantities of all traded products for one reporting country, one year, and one or all partners. This module helps to identify most traded products (imports and exports) for a given country. In selecting products, the selected tier defines products that will be displayed. As an example, by selecting 4-digit product codes from the tier selection box, data for the 4-digit product codes will be retrieved. [More details...](#)

Nomenclature: HS 1988/92

Tier: Chapter (all 2-digit HS codes)

Reporter: China - CHN

Year: 2004

Flow: Gross Imports

Partner: United States -- USA

Reset View Report Download

When all dimensions have been filled, you have the option to either view the results on your screen ([View Report](#)) or to save them on your PC ([Download](#)). The following section will give instructions on the [View Report](#) option (The [Download](#) option is explained in [B3.1.3.5. Downloading the Results](#)).

B3.1.3. Customizing the Output Data

B3.1.3.1. Available Indicators and Other Column Headings

Depending on your query and your needs, the data organization by default may not be the most efficient one. The output table can be customized with a lot of flexibility.

To Customize a Quick Search Output Table:

1. Open the table by clicking on [View Report](#).

For [Quick Search: UN COMTRADE by Country/Period](#), the following columns are available.

Select Report Columns

Available Columns		Selected Columns	
Nomenclature	>>	Nomenclature	
Reporter Code	>	Reporter Code	
Reporter ISO3	<	Reporter ISO3	
Reporter Name	<<	Reporter Name	
Product Code		Product Code	
Product Description		Partner Code	Up
Partner Code		Partner ISO3	Down
Partner ISO3		Partner Name	
Partner Name		Year	
Year		Trade Flow Name	
Trade Flow Code		TradeValue	
Trade Flow Name			
TradeValue			
Quantity			
Quantity Name			

Pivot Header : Select **Pivot Data :** Select
Download Cancel

Column Heading	Description
Nomenclature	nomenclature used;
Reporter Code	code of reporter country;
Reporter ISO3	3-digit alphabetic country code for reporters;
Reporter Name	full name of the reporting country;
Product Code	product code based on your selected product nomenclature;
Product Description	description of selected product;
Partner Code	code of partner country;
Partner ISO3	3-digit alphabetic country code for partners;
Partner Name	full name of the partner country;
Year	year of the data;
Trade Flow Code	code of the trade flow;
Trade Flow Name	name of the trade flow;
Trade Value	reported in thousands of US dollars (current dollars, fob for exports, cif for imports);
Quantity	quantity/volume of traded goods. Quantities are not available for high levels of aggregation because different quantity units cannot be aggregated. For example, you will find quantities (if reported by the reporter country) for products based on HS 4 and 6-digit codes but not for 2-digit codes. Similarly, you will find quantities for product codes based on SITC 3, 4, and 5-digits and not for 1 and 2-digit product codes;
Quantity Name	unit of quantity such as kg for kilogram.

B3.1.3.2. Adding and Removing Columns

The first change you can make to your table is to add or remove columns.

To Add or Remove a Column:

1. Click on any available column(s) that are not already included in the default selection to the right and the ">" button in order to add further columns; in order to deselect columns, click on the ones that you had previously selected, displayed at the right hand-side and click "<" button.
2. Repeat step 1 to complete your selection. (If you want all columns to be selected, simply click on ">>" button)
3. On the other hand, if you want to unselect all columns that you had selected previously, click << button.
4. Click on [Proceed](#) to validate changes and close the [Query View Designer](#).

In the example below, [Reporter Name](#) and [Partner Name](#) are removed from the list. The left-hand side list gives all the columns that are available, and the right-hand one gives those already selected.

Select Report Columns

Available Columns

Nomenclature
Reporter Code
Reporter ISO3
Reporter Name
Product Code
Product Description
Partner Code
Partner ISO3
Partner Name
Year
Trade Flow Code
Trade Flow Name
TradeValue
Quantity
Quantity Name

Selected Columns

Nomenclature
Reporter Code
Reporter ISO3
Product Code
Partner Code
Partner ISO3
Year
Trade Flow Name
TradeValue

>>

>

<

<<

Up

Down

Pivot Header :

Select ▼

Pivot Data :

Select ▼

Proceed

Cancel

Reporter Name :Full name of the reporting country

Partner Name :Full name of the partner country

Once you have all the columns selected for display, click on [Proceed](#).

B3.1.3.3. Changing Columns Order

You can also change the columns order using the [Query View Designer](#). This will alter rows order since the table is sorted using the first column.

To Change the Columns Order:

1. Open the [Query View Designer](#).
2. Click on the selected column that you want to change its order and press

or .

This command brings the selected column one column up or down. If you e.g. click

twice, the column will be set two columns higher, as can be seen with [TradeValue](#) below. Moving a column up (down) brings it further to the left (right) in the output table.

Select Report Columns

Available Columns

- Nomenclature
- Reporter Code
- Reporter ISO3
- Reporter Name
- Product Code
- Product Description
- Partner Code
- Partner ISO3
- Partner Name
- Year
- Trade Flow Code
- Trade Flow Name
- TradeValue
- Quantity
- Quantity Name

Selected Columns

- Nomenclature
- Reporter Code
- Reporter ISO3
- Reporter Name
- Product Code
- Partner Code
- Partner ISO3
- Partner Name
- TradeValue
- Year
- Trade Flow Name

Pivot Header : Select **Pivot Data :** Select

TradeValue : Given in thousands of US dollars

3. Repeat step 2 to move additional columns.
4. Click on [Proceed](#) to confirm the change and see the result.

For example, [TradeValue](#) was moved to the top of the list:

Select Report Columns

Available Columns

- Nomenclature
- Reporter Code
- Reporter ISO3
- Reporter Name
- Product Code
- Product Description
- Partner Code
- Partner ISO3
- Partner Name
- Year
- Trade Flow Code
- Trade Flow Name
- TradeValue
- Quantity
- Quantity Name

>>

>

<

<<

Selected Columns

- TradeValue
- Nomenclature
- Reporter Code
- Reporter ISO3
- Reporter Name
- Product Code
- Partner Code
- Partner ISO3
- Partner Name
- Year
- Trade Flow Name

Up

Down

Pivot Header : Select **Pivot Data :** Select

Proceed

Cancel

TradeValue :Given in thousands of US dollars

As a result, **TradeValue** will be the first column in the output table and the first sorting field:

TradeValue in 1000 USD	Nomenclature	ReporterCode	ReporterISO3	ReporterName	ProductCode	PartnerCode	PartnerISO3	PartnerName	Year
49.133	H0	156	CHN	China	66	840	USA	USA, PR, USVI	2004
154.591	H0	156	CHN	China	53	840	USA	USA, PR, USVI	2004
188.014	H0	156	CHN	China	50	840	USA	USA, PR, USVI	2004
188.838	H0	156	CHN	China	45	840	USA	USA, PR, USVI	2004
220.416	H0	156	CHN	China	65	840	USA	USA, PR, USVI	2004
362.692	H0	156	CHN	China	93	840	USA	USA, PR, USVI	2004
662.304	H0	156	CHN	China	97	840	USA	USA, PR, USVI	2004
755.881	H0	156	CHN	China	78	840	USA	USA, PR, USVI	2004
866.656	H0	156	CHN	China	46	840	USA	USA, PR, USVI	2004
1,820.230	H0	156	CHN	China	36	840	USA	USA, PR, USVI	2004
2,035.053	H0	156	CHN	China	06	840	USA	USA, PR, USVI	2004
2,494.681	H0	156	CHN	China	16	840	USA	USA, PR, USVI	2004
2,562.250	H0	156	CHN	China	01	840	USA	USA, PR, USVI	2004
2,806.199	H0	156	CHN	China	01	840	USA	USA, PR, USVI	2004
2,814.078	H0	156	CHN	China	91	840	USA	USA, PR, USVI	2004
2,894.853	H0	156	CHN	China	11	840	USA	USA, PR, USVI	2004
3,434.518	H0	156	CHN	China	09	840	USA	USA, PR, USVI	2004
4,023.738	H0	156	CHN	China	67	840	USA	USA, PR, USVI	2004
4,041.431	H0	156	CHN	China	92	840	USA	USA, PR, USVI	2004
5,341.744	H0	156	CHN	China	80	840	USA	USA, PR, USVI	2004
5,367.085	H0	156	CHN	China	42	840	USA	USA, PR, USVI	2004
6,870.474	H0	156	CHN	China	57	840	USA	USA, PR, USVI	2004
6,878.724	H0	156	CHN	China	62	840	USA	USA, PR, USVI	2004
7,096.849	H0	156	CHN	China	60	840	USA	USA, PR, USVI	2004

B3.1.3.4. Pivoting a Table

Note that it is not possible to pivot a table in the [Quick Search](#) Menu since [Quick Search](#) does not allow the user to choose multiple years. See [C4.6.3. Pivoting a Table](#) for instructions on how to pivot a table in [Advanced Query](#).

B3.1.3.5. Downloading the Results

Downloading the Output Table

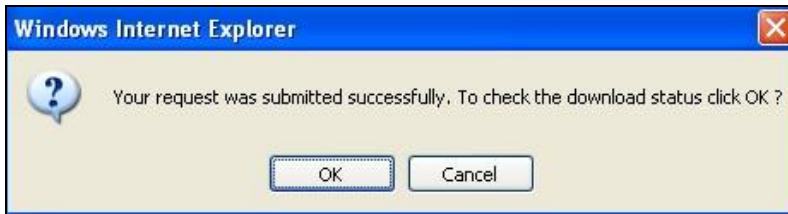
To download the entire table, click on the [Download](#) button at the end of your query. Doing so opens a screen which requires you to give your file a name that includes neither space nor special characters. Type in a [Job Description](#) and select a [file format](#) (Excel [xls], Tab [txt] or Comma [csv] delimited) or Stata. Further, [Select Report Columns](#) from the [Available Columns](#) by selecting one or more available columns and clicking on the button.

1. Click on any available column(s) that are not already included in the default selection to the right and the > button to add further columns; to deselect columns, click on the ones that you had previously selected, displayed at the right hand-side and click <
2. Repeat step 1 to complete your selection. (If you want all columns to be selected, simply click on >>
3. On the other hand, if you want to unselect all columns click on <<

Viewing the Output Table

After having selected your choices, click on [Download](#).

Once you click on [Download](#), you will receive the following message:



On click of OK you will be automatically redirected to the [Download Data](#) tab, and you will see:

Home > Results > Download and View Results

Download and View Results

Once you choose the download option from "Download and View Results screen", you can click on "Download Data" tab to check the status and save results on your desktop. [More details...](#)

View and Request Download **Download Data**

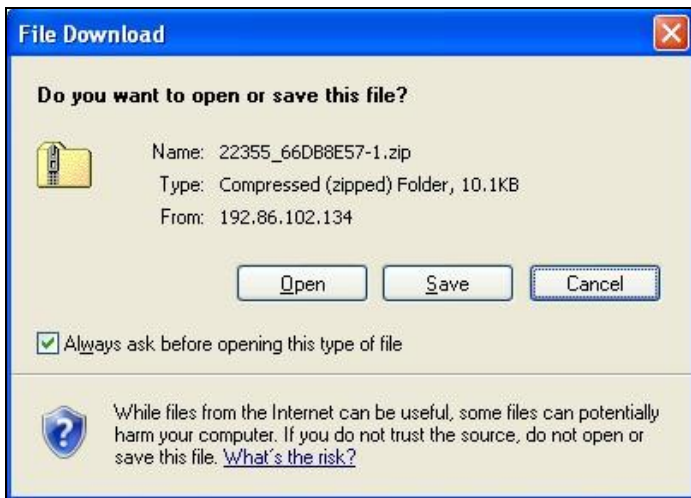
ID	Query/Simulation Name	Save	Delete	Status	Source	Date	File Size	Total Rows
22355	ComtrCountryPeriod			Completed	UN COMTRADE Data	12/13/2010 5:45:56 AM	10	96
21977	Comtr1			Completed	UN COMTRADE	12/10/2010 10:51:15 AM	1	70
19625	Trains			Completed	TRAINS	12/2/2010 10:19:47 AM	12	70
18228	USALDC			Completed	SMART	11/29/2010 10:43:59 AM	11	326
17714	SAAdvQuery			Completed	UN COMTRADE	11/26/2010 11:37:23 AM	1,377	20,987
17699	SANigeriaEX			Completed	UN COMTRADE Data	11/26/2010 9:49:55 AM	14	93
12688	Comtr2			Completed	UN COMTRADE	11/9/2010 9:32:23 AM	5	38
11018	Comtrade2			Completed	UN COMTRADE	11/2/2010 11:21:32 AM	7	70
8973	SAAfrica			Completed	UN COMTRADE	10/26/2010 10:47:52 AM	142	2,256
5930	SITCRev2			Completed	Product Concordances	10/18/2010 10:36:54 AM	115	1,829
5748	HS2007toRevision2			Completed	Product Concordances	10/18/2010 4:38:04 AM	115	1,829
5746	Revision2			Completed	Product Concordances	10/18/2010 4:27:09 AM	115	1,829

When your download is completed, will appear under the **Save** column.
To view the data or form another query click **Cancel** in order to go back to the previous page.

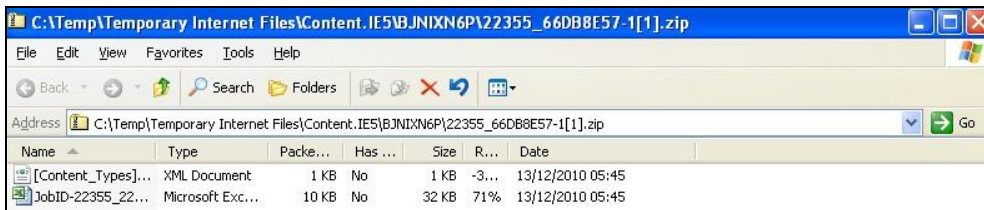
Saving the Output Table

Click on the **Save** button to save the corresponding query results. Note that it is possible that your browser has blocked this site from downloading files to your computer. In that case, a pop-up message will be displayed at the top of the screen "To help protect your security, Internet Explorer blocked this site from downloading files to your computer. Click here for options..." Click on this message; another pop-up window will appear, on which you need to click on "Download File..."

After having done so, click on the **Save** button again. This time a Windows **File Download** screen as below will appear, which allows you to save the file as a zip file to your computer. When opening the zip file, you can now access your results table in form of an excel sheet.



To cancel the output table window, click on the [Cancel](#) button located on the bottom right of the window. Otherwise, click on [Open](#) to obtain the below window. Click on the Excel file to open it.



B3.1.4. Understanding the Output Data

Whether you opted for View Report or Download, the output table is organized with products in rows and sorted by the variable you chose as the first column in the [Customizing the Output Data](#) option above. The table below displays View Report output with China's imports from the United States for the year 2004 and for all 2-digit HS product codes. There are a total of "96" rows of data. Use vertical and horizontal scrollbars to view all remaining rows of data and all other columns to the right of the table.

CloseBack									
PartnerCode	ReporterISO3	ReporterName	ProductCode	PartnerCode	PartnerISO3	PartnerName	Year	TradeFlowName	TradeValue in 1000 USD
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	CHN	China	01	840	USA	USA,PR,USVI	2004	Gross Imports	2,562.25
	CHN	China	02	840	USA	USA,PR,USVI	2004	Gross Imports	180,857.694
	CHN	China	03	840	USA	USA,PR,USVI	2004	Gross Imports	243,154.529
	CHN	China	04	840	USA	USA,PR,USVI	2004	Gross Imports	41,193.08
	CHN	China	05	840	USA	USA,PR,USVI	2004	Gross Imports	65,524.381
	CHN	China	06	840	USA	USA,PR,USVI	2004	Gross Imports	2,035.053
	CHN	China	07	840	USA	USA,PR,USVI	2004	Gross Imports	15,623.126
	CHN	China	08	840	USA	USA,PR,USVI	2004	Gross Imports	99,377.631
	CHN	China	09	840	USA	USA,PR,USVI	2004	Gross Imports	3,434.518
	CHN	China	10	840	USA	USA,PR,USVI	2004	Gross Imports	648,537.997
	CHN	China	11	840	USA	USA,PR,USVI	2004	Gross Imports	2,894.853
	CHN	China	12	840	USA	USA,PR,USVI	2004	Gross Imports	3,392,187.371
	CHN	China	13	840	USA	USA,PR,USVI	2004	Gross Imports	14,910.106
	CHN	China	14	840	USA	USA,PR,USVI	2004	Gross Imports	12,228.919
	CHN	China	15	840	USA	USA,PR,USVI	2004	Gross Imports	23,375.98
	CHN	China	16	840	USA	USA,PR,USVI	2004	Gross Imports	2,494.681
	CHN	China	17	840	USA	USA,PR,USVI	2004	Gross Imports	17,688.124
	CHN	China	18	840	USA	USA,PR,USVI	2004	Gross Imports	10,512.497
	CHN	China	19	840	USA	USA,PR,USVI	2004	Gross Imports	13,847.203
	CHN	China	20	840	USA	USA,PR,USVI	2004	Gross Imports	53,908.051
	CHN	China	21	840	USA	USA,PR,USVI	2004	Gross Imports	221,743.547
	CHN	China	22	840	USA	USA,PR,USVI	2004	Gross Imports	10,020.245
	CHN	China	23	840	USA	USA,PR,USVI	2004	Gross Imports	110,528.213
	CHN	China	24	840	USA	USA,PR,USVI	2004	Gross Imports	31,888.62

Sorting Data

For each country table, information is sorted by descending year and trade value. You can also sort the displayed data in ascending/descending order by clicking on the desired column heading. For example, if you click on the column heading of **PartnerName** once, the data will be sorted in ascending order. In other words, the data will be sorted according to the first partner in alphabetical order to the last. If you click twice on any column heading, the data will be sorted in descending order.

Filtering Data

Filtering can be done according to each header, e.g. the **ProductCode** can be set to **NoFilter**, **Contains**, **EqualTo**, **GreaterThan** or **LessThan**. Once you have chosen the specific filter, you need to type in the code that should be either contained, the code that should be equal to a particular code, the code that should be greater than or less than a certain code.

ProductCode	PartnerCode
01	
02	
03	
04	

NoFilter

Contains

EqualTo

GreaterThan

LessThan

Saving the Output Table

Given the structure of the output, saving is not available in this module.

For further information on customizing your results tables, see [B3.1.3. Customizing the Output Data](#).

B3.2. Quick Search: UN COMTRADE by Product

The [UN COMTRADE by Product](#) function enables you to search for trade values and quantities for one product (or product category) and one year at a time. You can however select multiple reporters and partners. This module is helpful in identifying a country's major trading partners (importers or exporters) for a specific product category.

B3.2.1. Opening UN COMTRADE by Product

To Open UN COMTRADE by Product:

1. Click on the [Quick Search](#) tab.
2. Click on [UN COMTRADE by Product](#).



The following screen will be displayed:

The screenshot shows the 'UN COMTRADE By Product' search interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: Quick Search, Advanced Query, Tariff and Trade Simulations, Results, Utilities, and Support Materials. Below this, the page title is 'Home > Quick Search > UN COMTRADE By Product'. The main heading is 'UN COMTRADE By Product' with a help icon. A descriptive paragraph explains the function: 'UN COMTRADE By Product function enables you to search for trade values and quantities for one product (or product category) and one year at a time. You can however select multiple reporters and partners. This module is helpful in identifying country's major trading partners (importers or exporters) for a specific product category. More details...'. The form contains several dropdown menus: 'Nomenclature' (with a 'Select a Nomenclature' option), 'Year' (with a 'Select Year' option), 'Flow' (with a 'Select Flow' option), 'Tier' (with a 'Select Tier' option), and 'Product' (with an 'Enter a Product' option). Below these, there are two sections: 'Reporters' and 'Selected Reporters', each with a list box and navigation buttons (>, <, >>, <<). At the bottom, there are 'Partners' and 'Selected Partners' sections, each with a list box and a 'World - WLD' button.

B3.2.2. Defining a Query

You would specify your query by selecting from all dimensions: [Nomenclature](#), [Year](#), [Flow](#), [Tier](#), [Product](#), [Reporters](#) and [Partners](#).

Begin by selecting a [Nomenclature](#), [Year](#), [Flow](#), [Tier](#) (classification level) and [Product](#) by clicking on the down arrow and highlighting a choice in each of the dropdown boxes. In this tool, only one product category can be selected at a time.

Click on the down-arrow from the [Nomenclature](#) box and select your desired product classification. Your choice of a nomenclature depends first on data availability for the considered country and then on your needs in terms of details (HS nomenclatures offer more details but less country/period coverage than SITC ones).

These classifications are all hierarchical in structure. That is, they are all constructed to go from very low levels of aggregation to successively higher ones. For example, HS 1996 is a 6-digit classification (Sub-Headings) which can be collapsed into 4-digits (Headings) and 2-digits (Chapters). We select HS 1988/92 as displayed on the screen below.

Then select [Year](#) by clicking in the check boxes. With check boxes, to un-select a variable, simply click on a selected item. In the example below, we have selected the year 2004.

Next, select from the [Flow](#) box (Gross Imports, Gross Exports, Re-Exports or Re-Imports).

Next, select from the [Tier](#) box. This option allows you to define which level of aggregation of the data you would like to see. In case of HS classification, you can select from Sub-Heading (6-digit), Heading (4-digit), or Chapter (2-digit). If you select SITC classifications, Tier will consist of Section (1-digit), Division (2-digit), Group (3-digit), Sub-Group (4-digit), and Subsidiary Heading (5-digit) product codes.

Now, you can select the desired product by clicking on the down-arrow from the [Product](#) box. In the example below, only the 2-digit product codes based on HS 1988/92 are displayed since we selected [Chapter \(all 2-digit HS codes\)](#) from the [Tier](#) selection box. You can also search for a product based on the product code or description by typing in the drop-down box.

If we change our selection of the tier, different sets of product codes will be displayed. For example, if we select [Heading \(all 4-digit HS codes\)](#) of HS 1988/92 nomenclature from the [Tier](#) box, only the 4-digit product codes will be displayed. Click [8502 \(electric generating sets and rotary converters\)](#) to select it. In case you know the product code or the product name, you can also simply type it into the product scrollbar.

Select [Reporters](#) and [Partners](#) by clicking in the check boxes. Multiple selections can be made for both of these variables by pressing the [Ctrl](#) and [Shift](#) button on your keyboard. With check boxes, to un-select a variable, simply click on a selected item. In the example below, we have selected "Armenia, Australia, and Azerbaijan" as reporters, and "Ukraine, USA, and World" (not shown) as partners.

Note that in the case of flows being imports Reporters are importers and partners are exporters (whereas in the case of flows being exports it would be the other way around). For partners you have exactly the same choices of countries as for reporters, only that "World" is also included herein.

Finally, click on [View Data](#) to see the results.

B3.2.3. Customizing the Output Data

Clicking on [View Data](#) opens a table to Select Report Columns. [Select Report Columns](#) from the [Available](#)

The results table contains the following columns:

Column Heading	Description
Nomenclature	nomenclature used.
Reporter Code	code of reporter country.
Reporter ISO3	3-digit alphabetic country code for reporters; Reporter Name full name of the reporting country.
Product Code	product code based on your selected product nomenclature;
Product Description	description of selected product;
Partner Code	code of partner country;
Partner ISO3	3-digit alphabetic country code for partners;
Partner Name	full name of the partner country;
Year	year of the data;
Trade Flow Code	code of the trade flow;
Trade Flow Name	name of the trade flow;
Trade Value	reported in thousands of US dollars (current dollars, fob for exports, cif for imports);
Quantity	quantity/volume of traded goods. Quantities are not available for high levels of aggregation because different quantity units can't be aggregated. For example, you will find quantities (if reported by the reporter country) for products based on HS 4 and 6-digit codes but not for 2-digit codes. Similarly, you will find quantities for product codes based on SITC 3, 4, and 5-digits and not for 1 and 2-digit product codes;
Quantity Name	unit of quantity such as kg for kilogram (displayed as Short Name).

WITS									
Close Back									
Nomenclature	ReporterCode	ReporterISO3	ReporterName	ProductCode	PartnerCode	PartnerISO3	PartnerName	Year	TradeFlowName
HO	001	AZE	Azerbaijan	8502	000	WLD	World	2004	Gross Imports
HO	001	AZE	Azerbaijan	8502	840	USA	USA,PR,USVI	2004	Gross Imports
HO	036	AUS	Australia	8502	000	WLD	World	2004	Gross Imports
HO	036	AUS	Australia	8502	840	USA	USA,PR,USVI	2004	Gross Imports
HO	051	ARM	Armenia	8502	000	WLD	World	2004	Gross Imports
HO	051	ARM	Armenia	8502	840	USA	USA,PR,USVI	2004	Gross Imports

TradeFlowName				TradeValue in 1000 USD		Quantity		ShortName	
Gross Imports				34,393.905		635		Item	
Gross Imports				34,566		4		Item	
Gross Imports				272,099.783		165402		Item	
Gross Imports				56,439.139		2142		Item	
Gross Imports				720.194				N.Q.	
Gross Imports				75.548				N.Q.	

In the example above, Australia shows an import value of \$272,099.783 for product 8,502 from the world. The corresponding quantity is equal to 165,402.

Click on [Proceed](#) to obtain the output table below:

For further information on customizing your results tables, see [B3.1.3. Customizing the Output Data](#).

B4. Advanced Query on Trade Data

B4.1. Advanced Query on UN COMTRADE – Introduction

The [UN COMTRADE Data](#) option within the [Advanced Query](#) provides you with UNSD's trade value and quantity data. It allows you to construct sophisticated queries by including multiple reporters, partners, products, trade flows, and years in a single query. You can select from your own customized country and product groups or use pre-defined aggregates. [Advanced Queries](#) can be saved and reused. This is particularly useful for more complex queries.

In principle, an [Advanced Query](#) works the same way as a [Quick Search](#): You define query parameters and see the results. However, there are a few differences:

As you saw in previous topics, [Quick Search](#) offers separate tools for working with different databases. [Advanced Query](#) is a common tool for querying different databases (UN

COMTRADE, TRAINS and IDB). Therefore, you must start any query by specifying if the database to be used.

[Advanced Queries](#) can be saved and reused. This is particularly useful for more complex queries.

While a [Quick Search](#) deals with only one item for most dimensions ([Reporter](#), [Partner](#), [Product](#) and [Year](#)), you can include several reporters, partners, products and years in a single

[Advanced Query](#).

Product and country group builder tools allow you to retrieve aggregated results (trade values for a group of products and/or countries).

COMTRADE [Quick Search](#) allows for retrieving data only as they are stored in the database:

You can only use one of the native nomenclatures at a time and one Tier. In [Advanced Query](#), you can select and retrieve trade for products defined using a combination of a native and derived nomenclature and mix product categories from different Tiers.

While [Quick Searches](#) are immediately processed, [Advanced Queries](#) are queued on the WITS server. Compared to [Quick Search](#), [Advanced Queries](#) are generally much larger and require more time to be processed. Once you submit an [Advanced Query](#), you can check the status of your job periodically to find out when the results are ready.

One main disadvantage of [Advanced Query](#) vis-à-vis [Quick Search](#) is that the maximum level of product details is at the 6-digit harmonized system classification whereas in a [Quick Search](#) of TRAINS and the WTO, output is available at the tariff-line level (e.g. 8- or 10-digits.)

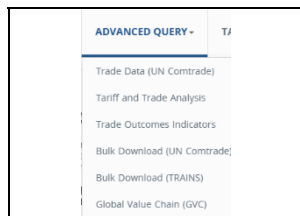
Note: A maximum of 5 million records only can be downloaded per query. This maximum can be easily reached since it is established by multiplying every category by another category, e.g. products multiplied by partners, products multiplied by reporters, etc. In this case, the query needs to be split into several queries

B4.2. Advanced Query on UN COMTRADE – Defining a Query

B4.2.1. Opening the Advanced Query

To Open the Advanced Query:

1. Click on [Advanced Query](#) to open the menu.
2. Click on the [Trade Data \(UN Comtrade\)](#) entry.



The following screen will be displayed:

B4.2.2. Selecting a Database and Naming the Query

As mentioned in the introduction, any [Advanced Query](#) is saved for later use and so requires a name and a description. Moreover, since the [Advanced Query](#) is a multi-database tool, you must specify what database you want to obtain information from since your choice will affect the parameters to be specified. As seen in the screen above, you have the option either to create a [New Query](#) or to select an [Existing Query](#). We will explain the procedure concerning the [Existing Query](#) in section [B4.4. Advanced Query on UN COMTRADE - Existing Query](#).

When Selecting a New Query:

1. Enter a [Query Name](#) (25 characters maximum, with no space nor special characters) and a [Query Description](#) (50 characters maximum) in the corresponding text areas.

Home > Advanced Query > Trade Data (UN Comtrade)

Trade Data (UN Comtrade) ⓘ 📺

Query Name:

Reporters: <<-Select->>

Products: <<-Select->>

Partners: <<-Select->>

Years: <<-Select->>

Trade Flow: <<-Select->>

In order for you to form a query, you need to make selections from all 5 listed dimensions:

Reporters
Products
Partners
Years
Trade Flow

B4.2.3. Selecting Reporters

Click on the <<Select>> button next to [Reporters](#) . The following panel appears:

Country List

Afghanistan -- AFG
Albania -- ALB
Algeria -- DZA
Andorra -- AND
Angola -- AGO
Anguila -- AIA

Predefined Country Groups

All countries All -- All
All high-income (OECD plus non-OECD countries) A
ALL OECD members -- OECD
EU25 --- EU25 members -- EU25
High-income OECD -- hiOECD
Least Developed Countries -- LDC

My Country Groups

☐ Include Country Group Breakdown

Remove Remove All Proceed Cancel

Reporters are countries which report the trade information that you want to retrieve (i.e. importers for imports, exporters for exports). Select Countries from the [Country List](#), [Predefined Country Groups](#), and/or [My Country Groups](#). The latter option contains your customized country groups. You can also use [Include Country Group Breakdown](#) to get results for individual countries of the country group aggregates.

The [Reporters](#) panel contains three lists:

The [Country List](#) allows you to select individual countries by highlighting a country and clicking on . In case you want to make a multiple selection, click on several countries while holding the Ctrl button pressed down. If you want to select several consecutive countries, hold the Shift button down and click on the first and the last countries you want to select. Go through the list of all existing countries by using the vertical scrollbar to the right of the selection box. By clicking , the selected countries will appear in the box on the right side. To delete a previously selected country, click on the specific country and click on [Remove](#). If you want to remove all selected countries, click on [Remove All](#).

The [Predefined Country Groups](#) list provides you with predefined groups of countries. In the [Advanced Query](#), the groups can be used to:

- o See the aggregate results for the selected groups and/or

- o Select a set of individual countries in one click (useful if you often use the same countries in your queries). WITS will return individual trade values for each country belonging to the group in the output table if you have marked the checkbox [Include Country Group Breakdown](#)).

The [My Country Groups](#) is available to construct user-defined country groups. To learn how to create customized country groups, see [D1.1. Building and Managing Country Groups](#).

In our example, we select [Turkey](#), [USA](#) and [Brazil](#) as individual country reporters and the [EU25](#) - comprising of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom - as an aggregate. They appear in the right-hand side box as you add them. Please note that you can select as many countries and country aggregates as you require.

Note: To navigate rapidly through the [Country List](#), you can type the first letter of your desired country. This will move the selection to the first country starting with the entered letter. Continue typing the same letter until the country (region) you want is highlighted, and then click the button to select it. For example, to select the USA, you would type **U** to reach Uganda (the first country in the list starting with U), then you would type **U** four more times to reach the [United States](#), and then you would press the > button to select it

B4.2.4. Selecting Products

Selected products are those for which you would like to see individual (or aggregate) trade flows.

Click on [Products](#) to display the product selection panel as reproduced below.

Elements of the Product Selection Panel

You can use the product search box to find a specific product. You can also select one or several products by choosing your desired nomenclature. Once you choose your nomenclature, you can select products based on their (a) [Aggregation Level](#) (one-digit codes, 2-digit codes, etc.); (b) [Product List](#) which contains all products and sub-products; (c) [Standard Product Groups](#) which are pre-defined aggregates; and (d) [Product Groups](#) which are your own customized product aggregates. Please note that you can select one or all these options.

Note: It is not possible to select products from different classifications, e.g. if you are choosing one product from ISIC Revision 3 and another product from CPC, you will get a warning message that all of your previously selected products on the Product List screen will be discarded.

The screenshot displays the 'Product Selection Panel' with the following components:

- Product Search:** Includes a text input field labeled 'Enter a product for search' and a 'Search' button.
- Nomenclature:** Features a dropdown menu labeled '- Select a Nomenclature -' and a 'Use Reported Nomenclature' checkbox.
- Items:** A section titled 'Search based on level of aggregation' containing a dropdown menu labeled '- Select an Aggregation Level -' and a text input field labeled 'Enter a Product' with a right-pointing arrow button.
- Product:** A large empty rectangular box for displaying product details, with a right-pointing arrow button to its right.
- Clusters:** A smaller empty rectangular box for displaying clusters, with a right-pointing arrow button to its right.

Aggregates

Standard product Groups

>

My Product Groups

>

Remove Remove All Proceed Cancel

B4.2.4.1. Product Search

If you do not know the product code you are looking for or if you have a code, but you do not know which nomenclature it comes from, you can use the [Product Search](#) option. You can either type in the code or the name of the product, depending on which information you have readily available.

[Product Search](#) allows you to do a text or product code search and find all products in which a specific string appears.

You can perform a search specifying search terms and finding all items in which the search word, for example [T-shirts](#). Type [T-shirts](#) in the [Search Text](#) box and click on the [Search](#) button.

Product List

Select Products/Product Groups

You can use the product search box to find a specific product. You can also select from one or several products by choosing desired nomenclature. Once you choose your nomenclature, you can select products based on their (a) aggregation level (one-digit codes, 2-digit codes, etc.); (b) Product list which contains all products and sub-products; (c) Standard Product Groups which are pre-defined aggregates; and (d) Product Groups which are your own customized product aggregates. Please note that you can select from one or all these options.

Product Search Search

Nomenclature - Select a Nomenclature -

Use Reported Nomenclature

Items

Search based on level of aggregation - Select Aggregation Level -

The results appear as shown below.

Select Product(s)

Search Product :

	NomenclatureName	Product
☐	SITC Revision 4	8454 -- T-shirts, singlets & other vests, knitted/crocheted
☐	SITC Revision 3	8454 -- T-shirts/singlets knit/c
☐	HS 2007	6109 -- T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted.
☐	HS 2007	610910 -- T-shirts, singlets & other vests, knitted/crocheted, of cotton
☐	HS 2007	610990 -- T-shirts, singlets & other vests, knitted/crocheted, other than of cotton
☐	HS 2002	6109 -- T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted.
☐	HS 1996	6109 -- T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted.
☐	HS 1988/92	6109 -- T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or
☐	HS 1988/92	610910 -- T-shirts, singlets and other vests, of cotton,
☐	HS 1988/92	610990 -- T-shirts, singlets, etc, of other textiles, nes
☐	CPC	28225 -- T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted

From the panel, you can select one or more products by checking the corresponding boxes. The selected products will be added to the Products dimension.

Note: You cannot mix products across Nomenclatures

Searching by string does not guarantee that you will retrieve the desired products if their description does not specifically include the string. The Search tool is mostly helpful if you know a product description and you want to retrieve the corresponding product code.

B4.2.4.2. Selecting Products in a Given Nomenclature

If you already know the nomenclature of the products, start by selecting it. Each nomenclature has its own product structure and level of detail. Nomenclatures can be categorized into two groups:

COMTRADE's native nomenclatures: These are the ones used in UN COMTRADE to store and organize information, namely SITC (revision 1, 2, 3 and 4) and HS (1988-92, 1996, 2002 and 2007).

WITS derived nomenclatures: These are nomenclatures included in WITS for which information is not natively reported in UN COMTRADE but to which information are converted by using the concordance files.

Note that if you choose a **WITS derived nomenclature** for the **Nomenclature**, you need to choose a **UN COMTRADE's native nomenclature** for the **Use Reported Nomenclature**. (The latter will be inactive if you select one of the native nomenclatures for **Nomenclature**).

To Select a Nomenclature:

1. Open the [Nomenclature](#) dropdown list.

The screenshot shows the 'Product Search' interface. On the left, under 'Items', there is a 'Search based on level of aggregation' section with a dropdown menu set to 'Section (1-digit)' and a text box 'Enter a Product'. Below this is a 'Product' section with a tree view showing categories like 'Total Trade', '0 -- Food and live animals', '1 -- Beverages and tobacco', etc. On the right, there is a search bar 'Enter a product for search' with a 'Search' button. Below the search bar, a dropdown menu for 'Nomenclature' is open, displaying a list of options: 'SITC Revision 4', '- Select a Nomenclature -', 'BEC', 'CCCN', 'CPC', 'GTAP', 'ISIC Revision 2', 'ISIC Revision 3', 'SIC', 'MTN Categories', 'NACE 4 Ms.Woerz', 'HS 1988/92', 'HS 1996', 'HS 2002' (which is highlighted), 'HS 2007', 'SITC Revision 1', 'SITC Revision 2', 'SITC Revision 3', and 'SITC Revision 4'.

2. Click on the desired nomenclature (e.g. [HS 2002](#)) and the product classification corresponding to the selected nomenclature is displayed in the product selection area. Products in a given nomenclature can now be selected by [Items](#), [Clusters](#) or [Aggregates](#).

Selecting Products by Item

The selection by [Items](#) is the most common and basic way for selecting product categories. You can pick product categories at various levels of details of the selected nomenclature.

If you want to select a few items for which you already know the level of aggregation and the product code(s) and/or product name, use "[Search based on level of aggregation](#)". First, select the level of aggregation from the drop-down menu, then enter the code or product name in the text box below. For example, if you want to select Heading [8703](#), choose "Heading (all 4-digit HS codes)" and type in "[8703](#)". The following panel appears.

Product Search

Nomenclature

Use Reported Nomenclature

t-shirt Search

HS 2002

- Select Reported Nomenclature -

Items

Search based on level of aggregation

Heading (all 4-digit HS codes)

8703

8703 -- Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (other than those of heading 87.02), including station wagons and racing cars.

▼ Items 1-1 out of 1

- 01 -- Live animals
- 02 -- Meat and edible meat offal
- 03 -- Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other aquatic invertebrates
- 04 -- Dairy products; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible preparations of honey
- 05 -- Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included
- 06 -- Live trees & other plants; bulb, root; cut flowers or other floral preparations
- 07 -- Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers

Select the product by clicking on  to the right of the text box.

If you need to navigate through the selected nomenclature, select items from the [Product](#) box.

Product categories are generally structured like a tree, total trade being always the most aggregated category with several levels of sub-categories attached to it.

A plus icon (+) in front of a product category indicates it contains sub-categories. Click on the plus icon to expand the branch and display the subcategories:

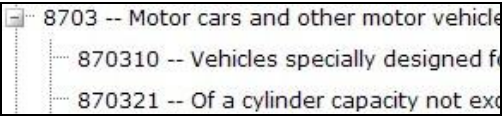
Product

- 87 -- Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock, pts & accessories
- 8701 -- Tractors (other than tractors of heading 87.02)
- 8702 -- Motor vehicles for the transport of persons or goods
- 8703 -- Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons
- 870310 -- Vehicles specially designed for racing
- 870321 -- Of a cylinder capacity not exceeding 2000 cc
- 870322 -- Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 2000 cc
- 870323 -- Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 2000 cc

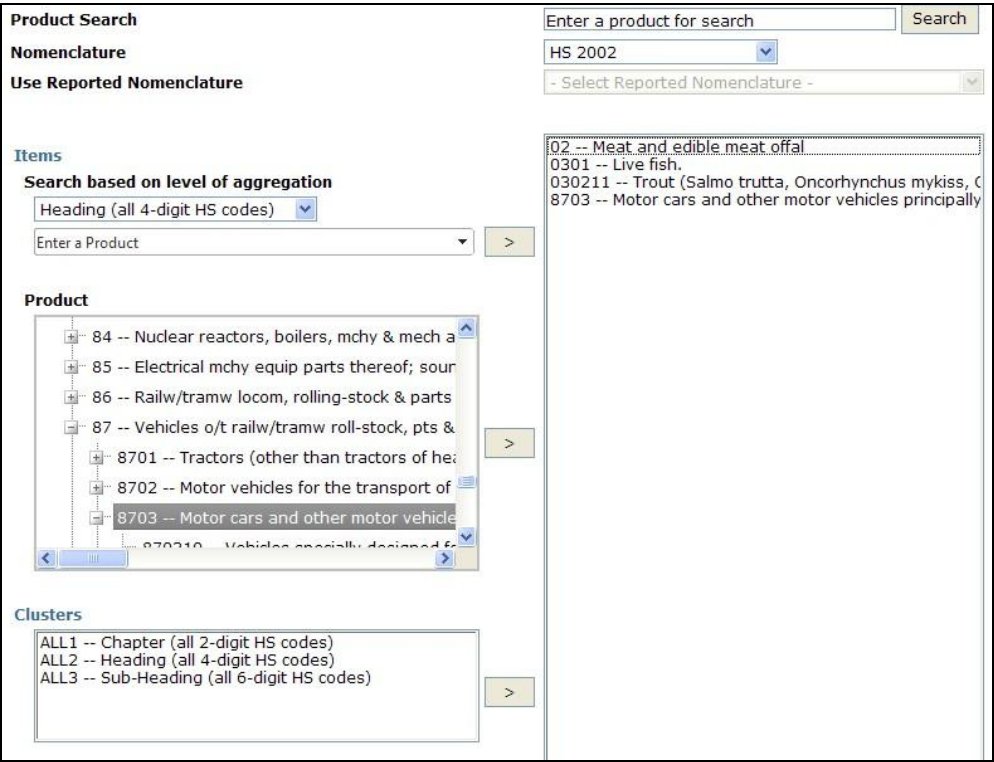
Note that when a category is expanded, its folder icon is changed into a minus icon (-).

You can close an expanded branch by double-clicking on the parent category.

Once the end of the structure (the leaf) is reached, there is no more subcategory, and the leaf category is identified by no icon.



You can select products by item at any level of aggregation by highlighting the code and its description and by clicking . Repeat the process for each item you want to select.



Selected items are displayed in the Products folder.

Note: When you select a product category, the trade value should be equal to the sum of all items belonging to it. However, you may find cases where it does not match, either because of reporting errors or when a reporter does not want to provide information on a strategic product.

Selecting Products by Cluster

Cluster selection is a shortcut for selecting all products at the same level of aggregation in one click. The available clusters depend on the selected nomenclature. In the case of HS nomenclature for example, 3 levels of categories are available: 2-digit, 4-digit and 6-digit levels. WITS will then return information for each and every category belonging to the selected cluster(s).

To Select Products by Cluster:

1. Select the desired classification from the [Nomenclature](#) list.
2. Go to the [Clusters](#) box.
3. Click on the cluster you want to include in your selection and click . In the case of the HS nomenclature, [Chapter](#) corresponds to all 2-digit categories, [Heading](#) to all 4-digit categories and [Sub-Heading](#) to all 6-digit categories.
4. Repeat steps 1 to 3 until your selection is completed.

Selecting Products by Aggregate

Aggregates are groups of heterogeneous product categories that are either pre-defined in WITS or defined by using the [Create Product Groups](#) utility (see the next section [D1.2. Building and Managing Product Groups](#) for details). This way, you can select many products in one click instead of manually selecting each and every item included in the group.

To select Products by Aggregate:

1. Select the desired classification from the [Nomenclature](#) list.
2. Select [Aggregates](#) in the [Standard Product Group](#) box or create your own aggregates in the [My Product Groups](#) box.
3. Select the desired product aggregate and click .
4. Repeat steps 1 to 3 until your selection is completed.

The selected aggregate is displayed in the Products folder:

Product Search

Nomenclature

Use Reported Nomenclature

Enter a product for search

Search

HS 2002

- Select Reported Nomenclature -

Items

Search based on level of aggregation

Heading (all 4-digit HS codes)

Enter a Product

Product

84 -- Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech a

85 -- Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sour

86 -- Railw/tramw locom, rolling-stock & parts

87 -- Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock, pts &

8701 -- Tractors (other than tractors of he:

8702 -- Motor vehicles for the transport of

8703 -- Motor cars and other motor vehicle

870310 -- Vehicles specially designed for

Clusters

ALL1 -- Chapter (all 2-digit HS codes)

ALL2 -- Heading (all 4-digit HS codes)

ALL3 -- Sub-Heading (all 6-digit HS codes)

Aggregates

Standard product Groups

COMESA-CET1 -- Raw materials

COMESA-CET2 -- Intermediate goods

COMESA-CET3 -- Consumer goods

COMESA-CET4 -- Capital goods

WTO_H2_Aggri -- WTO H2 Aggricultural

WTO_H2_Indus -- WTO H2 Industrial

WTO_H2_Petro -- WTO H2 Petroleum

My Product Groups

productgroup -- create a product group

COMESA-CET1 -- Raw materials

productgroup -- create a product group

Remove

Remove All

Proceed

Cancel

B4.2.5. Selecting Partners

Trade partners are countries for which bilateral trade information with the selected reporters will be retrieved.

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Official Use Only

Click on [Partner Countries](#) to display the corresponding selection panel. The partner selection is exactly the same as the reporter country selection, only that you can choose [World](#) as an aggregate in the country list. If [World](#) is selected as partner, it entails the total trade reported by the reporter country for the selected product(s).

The [Select Partners](#) panel contains three lists:

The [Country List](#) allows you to select individual countries by highlighting them. Go through the list of all existing countries by using the vertical scrollbar to the right of the selection box.

As you select new countries, their names will appear in the query definition tree to the right of the three lists. To delete a previously selected country, select the country and click on [Remove](#).

- In order to select all individual countries in a single click: Highlight the first country and keep the Ctrl and the Shift button pressed down. Then go to the last country on the list and select it as well. You will see that the whole list is highlighted; you can now click on  to move the whole list into the selection box.
- In order to unselect all individual countries in a single click, click on Remove all at the bottom of the selection box.

Reset your individual country selections.

The [Predefined Country Groups](#) box is the list where you can select from [pre-defined group aggregates](#). Select your desired country group(s) by highlighting them. Use the scrollbar to the right of the selection box to view all existing country aggregates. As you select new groups, by clicking the  button, their names will appear in the selection box at the right-hand side. To delete a previously selected region(s), highlight the region(s) you want to delete and click on Remove. In the [Advanced Query](#), a region (or group of countries) can be used to: to Select corresponding individual countries in one click (useful if you often use the same countries in your queries). WITS will return individual trade values for each country belonging to the group in the output table if you use the option "Include Country Group Breakdown".

- o And/or select a group of countries to return aggregated results.

Note: Selecting [World](#) in the [Country List](#) or [All Countries](#) in the [Predefined Country Group](#) should in theory produce the same results. However, the reporting country may not report all its partners, especially those with relatively small values of trade. Therefore, it is recommended that you select [World](#) from the [Country List](#) if you are looking for the [Total Trade](#) of the selected product.

The [My Country Groups](#) allows you to use self-defined country groups. To learn how to create customized country groups, see [D1.1. Building and Managing Country Groups](#).

Note: To navigate rapidly through the [Markets \(Regions\)](#) list, you can type the first letter of your desired country. This will move the selection to the first country starting with the entered letter. Continue typing the same letter until the country (region) you want is highlighted and then type the [space bar](#) to select it. For example, to select USA, you would type U to reach Uganda (the first country in the list starting with U), then you would type U four more times to reach United States, and then you would press the space bar to select it

B4.2.6. Selecting Years

Click on [Years](#) to open the corresponding selection panel as reproduced below. Highlight the desired years and click . If you want to select all years simply click on . You can use the  button if you want to deselect a certain year(s). If you want to deselect all years that you

had previously chosen, click . If you want to close down the application without further processing your query, click [Cancel](#). You can also use the [Ascending/Descending](#) options to change the sorting order of the list.



Compared to the year selection in [Quick Search](#), the year list is static and does not reflect data availability. You may want to check the [UN COMTRADE catalog](#) in order to identify available years for a specific nomenclature before defining your query. In order to do so, you need to go to [Support Materials](#), click [Data Availability](#) and then you will find the four different categories: UN Comtrade, TRAINS, WTO-IDB and WTO-CTS.

Home >Support Materials > Data Availability

Data Availability ?

Data availability option provides you a catalog of available data for trade values, quantities, tariffs and non-tariff barriers. The data is displayed in a table format with

UN COMTRADE

TRAINS

WTO-IDB

WTO-CTS

I : Imports E : Exports R : Re - exports M : Re-imports CMT : UN COMTRADE

Download

Country	ISO3	Country Code	NomenCode	NomenName	2009	2008	2007	2006
Afghanistan	AFG	004	H0	HS 1988/92	IE..	IE..		
Afghanistan	AFG	004	H1	HS 1996	IE..	IE..		
Afghanistan	AFG	004	H2	HS 2002	IE..	IE..		
Afghanistan	AFG	004	S1	SITC Revision 1	IE..	IE..		
Afghanistan	AFG	004	S2	SITC Revision 2	IE..	IE..		
Afghanistan	AFG	004	S3	SITC Revision 3	IE..	IE..		
Albania	ALB	008	H0	HS 1988/92	IE.M	IERM	IE.M	IERM
Albania	ALB	008	H1	HS 1996	IE.M	IERM	IE.M	IERM
Albania	ALB	008	H2	HS 2002	IE.M	IERM	IE.M	IERM
Albania	ALB	008	H3	HS 2007	IE.M			
Albania	ALB	008	S1	SITC Revision 1	IE.M	IERM	IE.M	IERM
Albania	ALB	008	S2	SITC Revision 2	IE.M	IERM	IE.M	IERM
Albania	ALB	008	S3	SITC Revision 3	IE.M	IERM	IE.M	IERM

B4.2.7. Selecting Flows

Finally, click on [Trade Flow](#) and highlight your desired trade flows. You can select from Exports, Gross Exports, Gross Imports, Imports, Re-Exports and Re-Imports. As noted earlier in this document, Exports are derived by subtracting Re-Exports from Gross Exports; Imports being the difference between Gross Imports and Re-Imports.

Trade Flow

Select Desired Trade Flows

Trade Flows

Exports

Gross Exports

Gross Imports

Imports

Re-Exports

Re-Imports

>

>>

<

<<

Selected Trade Flows

Proceed

Cancel

Please note that you can select all from this box by clicking on >> button.

If you select [Albania](#) as reporter, [Algeria](#) as partner and [Imports](#) as trade flow, WITS will retrieve Albania's imports from Algeria.

[B4.2.8. Reviewing Your Query](#)

Review your query before proceeding with the next step of submitting it. [Advanced Queries](#) may take some time to be processed depending on the number of selected parameters.

In our example, we defined the following query:

Reporters:	Selected Brazil -- BRA EU25 --- EU25 members -- EU25 Turkey -- TUR United States -- USA	<<-Modify->>
	Selected HS 2002 (Selected Classification) 02 -- Meat and edible meat offal 0301 -- Live fish. 030211 -- Trout (Salmo trutta, Oncorhynchus mykiss, Oncorhynchus clarki, Oncorhynchus aguabonita, Oncorhynchus gilgii, Oncorhynchus anchoa and	
	Selected World -- WLD ALL OECD members -- OECD Australia -- AUS	
	Selected 2007 2008 2009	
	Selected Imports	
Products:		
Partners:		
Years:		
Trade Flow:		
Back Submit		

Reporters: Is a mix of [individual countries](#) (Brazil, Turkey and the USA) and a [group](#) of countries (EU25);

Products: We chose products from HS 2002: [02](#), [0301](#), [030211](#) and [8703](#);

Partners: We selected [World](#) (meaning all trading partners as a group), [Australia](#) and the [OECD](#) group of countries;

Years: [2007](#), [2008](#) and [2009](#);

Trade Flow: [Imports](#).

Once you have all dimensions selected, submit the query by clicking on the [Submit](#) button. When successfully submitted, you will receive the following message:



By clicking [OK](#), you will be sent to the [Download and View Results](#) page automatically. (You can reach this page manually from the main menu by clicking [Results](#) and selecting [Download and View Results](#)). If you select Cancel, then you can go back and modify the query or create a new query.

B4.3. Advanced Query on UN COMTRADE - Results

B4.3.1. Advanced Query on UN COMTRADE – Checking and Refreshing Status

If your query is not listed or it is not yet completed, click on the refresh button, at the top right-hand side. Once the [Status](#) shows Completed you can [View](#) and or [Download](#) the data

Home > Results > Download and View Results

Download and View Results ?

This option allows you to check the status of your submitted queries including simulations, view results, add/remove indicators from your results, and download the data. [More details...](#)

ID	Query/Simulation Name	View	Download	Delete	Log	Status	Source	Date
21594	Comtrade1					Waiting	UN COMTRADE	12/9/2010 9:22:00 AM
20111	Trains					Completed	TRAINS	12/3/2010 7:38:00 AM
18709	Comtrade1					Completed	UN COMTRADE	11/30/2010 9:49:00 AM

The [Status window](#) lists your [Advanced Queries](#). Results from other WITS tools can be accessed from the same window.

Queries are listed in rows, starting with the last one you submitted (first row). For each query, the system provides a set of information as follows:

Column Heading	Description
ID	unique number given to each and every query for identification. Query/Simulation displays your query names.
Name	
View	view the data on your screen (for more detailed information, see B4.3.2. Advanced Query on UN COMTRADE – Viewing the Results).
Download	download the data (for more detailed information, see B4.3.3. Advanced Query on UN COMTRADE – Downloading the Results).
Delete	click on the X icon () to delete the corresponding query results. This does not delete the saved query definition.
Log	provides a summary of the selected dimensions as well as statistics on the program execution and the output.
Status	indicates your query's current status which can be Waiting (query is queued but not processed), In Progress (query is currently being processed by the WITS server), Completed (processing is finished and results are ready) or Suspended (there was a problem with the query and the process did not go through).
Source	indicates the source database (UN COMTRADE, TRAINS or WTO for Advanced Queries , depending on the chosen source database, or something else for queries coming from other WITS tools).
Date	returns the date and time the query was submitted.
File Size	gives you the size of your downloaded file in kilobyte (kb).
Total Rows	gives you the number of rows that can be found in your document downloaded.

Let us say your query is not ready when you first check the [Status](#) window. Since the job is not ready, the [magnifying glass](#) icon  will not be displayed in the [View](#) column.

Moreover, the [Status](#) column will indicate [Waiting](#) or [In Progress](#). It may also indicate [Suspended](#) and in such a case, the job will be executed at a later time, or you may need to run a new, smaller query. If the Status is Aborted, you have to try re-submitting the query and if it still does not work, please send an email to wits@worldbank.org with the ID number.

Information in the [Status](#) window is not automatically updated but is refreshed when you

click on the [Refresh](#) button . Using the [Refresh](#) button is equivalent to closing and reopening the [Status](#) window: Information is updated.

After a while your query will be completed and results will be ready as indicated by the [magnifying glass](#)  in the [View](#) column.

B4.3.2. Advanced Query on UN COMTRADE – Viewing the Results

Results can be accessed only when your query is completed. You have either to [View](#) the Results directly on the screen (not recommended for a large output), or to [Save](#) the results on your PC.

To [View](#) your results, click on the [magnifying glass](#)  in front of the specific query. The following window will be displayed:



Here, select the field that you want in the output from the list. For details, please refer to [B3.1.3. Customizing the Output Data](#).

Information is organized in rows and contains the following fields (column headings):

Column Heading	Description
Nomenclature	nomenclature used.
Reporter ISO3	3-digit alphabetic country code for reporters.
Product Code	product code based on your selected product nomenclature.
Reporter Name	full name of the reporting country.
Partner ISO3	3-digit alphabetic country code for partners;
Partner Name	full name of the partner country;
Year	year of the data;
Trade Flow Name	name of the trade flow;
Trade Flow Code	code of the trade flow;
Trade Value	given in thousands of US dollars;
Quantity	quantity/volume of traded goods. Quantities are not available for high levels of aggregation because different quantity units can't be aggregated. For example, you will find quantities (if reported by the reporter country) for products based on HS 4- and 6-digit codes but not for 2-digit codes. Similarly, you will find quantities for product codes based on SITC 3, 4, and 5-digits and not for 1 and 2-digit product codes;
Quantity Token	Unique numeric code for each quantity unit
Quantity Name	unit of quantity such as kg for kilogram
Product Description	Description of the product code

Click on [Proceed](#) and the results will be shown as follows:

Close Back									
Nomenclature	ReporterISO3	ProductCode	ReporterName	PartnerISO3	PartnerName	Year	TradeFlowName	TradeFlowCode	TradeValue in 1000
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
54	BRA	26	Brazil	AUS	Australia	2008	Import	5	60
54	BRA	26	Brazil	AUS	Australia	2009	Import	5	
54	BRA	26	Brazil	OECD	ALL OECD members --- OECD	2008	Import	5	132,07
54	BRA	26	Brazil	OECD	ALL OECD members --- OECD	2009	Import	5	94,35
54	BRA	26	Brazil	WLD	World	2008	Import	5	244,45
54	BRA	26	Brazil	WLD	World	2009	Import	5	163,37
54	BRA	264	Brazil	WLD	World	2008	Import	5	9,31
54	BRA	264	Brazil	WLD	World	2009	Import	5	1,20
54	BRA	2641	Brazil	WLD	World	2008	Import	5	9,24
54	BRA	2641	Brazil	WLD	World	2009	Import	5	1,20
54	EU25	26	EU25 --- EU25 members --- EU25	AUS	Australia	2007	Import	5	439,56
54	EU25	26	EU25 --- EU25 members --- EU25	AUS	Australia	2008	Import	5	462,75
54	EU25	26	EU25 --- EU25 members --- EU25	AUS	Australia	2009	Import	5	163,86
54	EU25	26	EU25 --- EU25 members --- EU25	OECD	ALL OECD members --- OECD	2007	Import	5	5,540,68
54	EU25	26	EU25 --- EU25 members --- EU25	OECD	ALL OECD members --- OECD	2008	Import	5	5,544,42
54	EU25	26	EU25 --- EU25 members --- EU25	OECD	ALL OECD members --- OECD	2009	Import	5	3,614,88
54	EU25	26	EU25 --- EU25 members --- EU25	WLD	World	2007	Import	5	7,989,38
54	EU25	26	EU25 --- EU25 members --- EU25	WLD	World	2008	Import	5	7,880,01

The number of [Items returned](#) is given below the table. Rows are sorted first by [Nomenclature](#), then by [ReporterISO3](#), [ProductCode](#), [ReporterName](#), [PartnerISO3](#), [PartnerName](#), [Year](#), [TradeFlowName](#), [TradeFlowCode](#) and [Trade Value](#). This table can be sorted by clicking on a column's heading (on how to customize the output table, please refer to [B3.1.3. Customizing the Output Data](#)).

In addition, [Advanced Query](#) outputs can be arranged by switching certain rows into columns (**Pivoting a Table**). For example, if you want to see different years selected in Columns, choose [Year](#) as [Pivot Header](#) and [Trade Values](#) as [Pivot Data](#). In order to finally submit your results, click on [Proceed](#).

Select Report Columns

Available Columns

- Nomenclature
- Reporter ISO3
- Product Code
- Reporter Name
- Partner ISO3
- Partner Name
- Year
- Trade Flow Name
- Trade Flow Code
- TradeValue
- Quantity
- Quantity Token
- Quantity Name
- Product Description

>>

>

<

<<

Selected Columns

- Nomenclature
- Reporter ISO3
- Product Code
- Reporter Name
- Partner ISO3
- Partner Name
- Year
- Trade Flow Name
- Trade Flow Code
- TradeValue

Up

Down

Pivot Header :

Year

Pivot Data :

TradeValue

Select

TradeValue

Proceed

Cancel

Your results will be displayed as below:

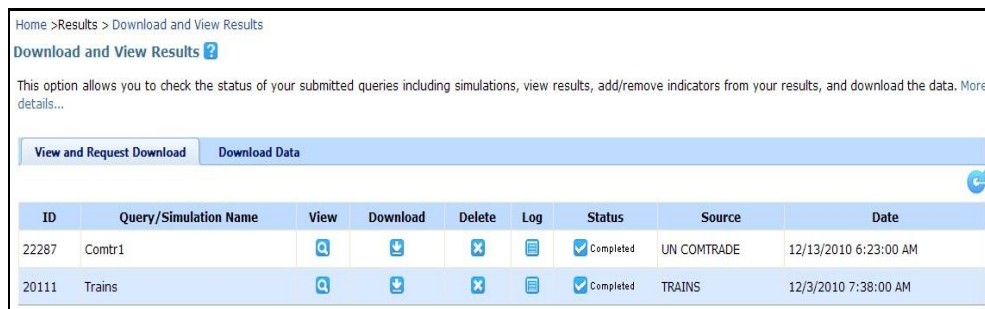
ProductCode	ReporterName	PartnerISO3	PartnerName	TradeFlowName	TradeFlowCode	2007 in 1000 USD	2008 in 1000 USD	2009 in 1000 USD
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Brazil	AUS	Australia	Import	5		603.523	3.264
	Brazil	OECD	ALL OECD members --- OECD	Import	5		132,074.664	94,351.614
	Brazil	WLD	World	Import	5		244,453.921	161,375.612
	Brazil	WLD	World	Import	5		9,311.448	1,209.896
	Brazil	WLD	World	Import	5		9,241.955	1,203.082
	EU25 --- EU25 members --- EU25	AUS	Australia	Import	5	439,561.066	462,751.536	163,860.556
	EU25 --- EU25 members --- EU25	OECD	ALL OECD members --- OECD	Import	5	5,549,681.464	5,544,422.711	3,614,883.504
	EU25 --- EU25 members --- EU25	WLD	World	Import	5	7,989,382.426	7,880,012.807	5,119,693.952
	EU25 --- EU25 members --- EU25	AUS	Australia	Import	5			3.823
	EU25 --- EU25 members --- EU25	OECD	ALL OECD members --- OECD	Import	5	9,399.263	9,412.569	6,230.671
	EU25 --- EU25 members --- EU25	WLD	World	Import	5	16,731.224	18,558.089	11,615.506
	EU25 --- EU25 members --- EU25	AUS	Australia	Import	5			3.923
	EU25 --- EU25 members --- EU25	OECD	ALL OECD members --- OECD	Import	5	3,042.571	3,411.399	2,268.219
	EU25 --- EU25 members --- EU25	WLD	World	Import	5	6,588.348	8,238.924	5,023.331
	Turkey	AUS	Australia	Import	5	11,016.72	7,802.419	2,885.086
	Turkey	OECD	ALL OECD members --- OECD	Import	5	1,502,610.047	1,307,195.307	1,220,005.19
	Turkey	WLD	World	Import	5	2,421,004.294	2,074,340.453	1,894,086.592

B4.3.3. Advanced Query on UN COMTRADE – Downloading the Results

To download your results, click on the [Submit](#) button once you have specified your query. You will receive the following message:



You will be directed to the [View and Request Download](#) tab. Click on the magnifying glass, if you would like to only [View](#) the data. To download the data, click on the [Download](#) button



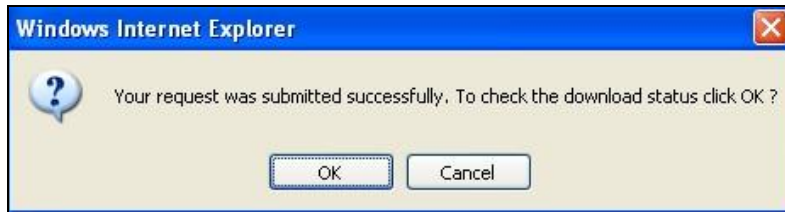
ID	Query/Simulation Name	View	Download	Delete	Log	Status	Source	Date
22287	Comtr1					Completed	UN COMTRADE	12/13/2010 6:23:00 AM
20111	Trains					Completed	TRAINS	12/3/2010 7:38:00 AM

Doing so opens a Windows screen which requires you to give your file a name that includes neither any space nor special characters. Type in a [Job Description](#) and select a [file format](#) (Excel [xls], Tab [txt] or Comma [csv] delimited), or Stata.

Viewing the Output Table

After having selected your choices, click on [Download](#) to view the data or [Cancel](#) in order to go back to the previous page.

Once you click on [Download](#), you will receive the following message:



You will be automatically redirected to the [Download Data](#) tab, and you will see

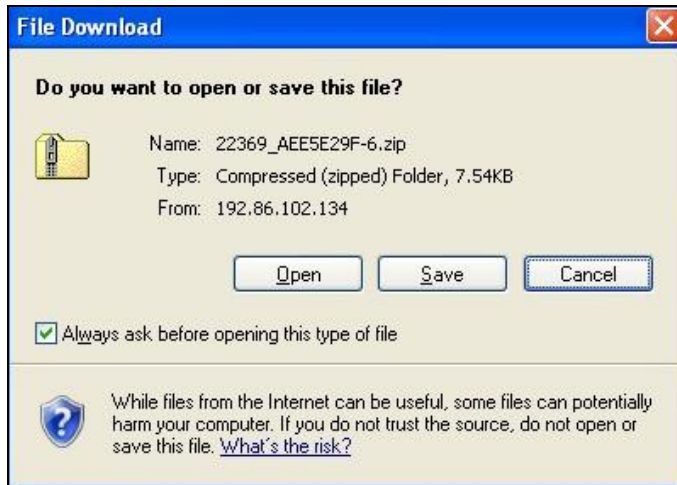
View and Request Download		Download Data						
ID	Query/Simulation Name	Save	Delete	Status	Source	Date	File Size	Total Rows
22369	Comtr1			Completed	UN COMTRADE	12/13/2010 6:37:25 AM	7	70
22355	ComtrCountryPeriod			Completed	UN COMTRADE Data	12/13/2010 5:45:56 AM	10	96
21977	Comtr1			Completed	UN COMTRADE	12/10/2010 10:51:15 AM	1	70
19625	Trains			Completed	TRAINS	12/2/2010 10:19:47 AM	12	70
18228	USALDC			Completed	SMART	11/29/2010 10:43:59 AM	11	326
17714	SAAdvQuery			Completed	UN COMTRADE	11/26/2010 11:37:23 AM	1,377	20,987
17699	SANigeriaEX			Completed	UN COMTRADE Data	11/26/2010 9:49:55 AM	14	93
12688	Comtr2			Completed	UN COMTRADE	11/9/2010 9:32:23 AM	5	38
11018	Comtrade2			Completed	UN COMTRADE	11/2/2010 11:21:32 AM	7	70
8973	SAAfrica			Completed	UN COMTRADE	10/26/2010 10:47:52 AM	142	2,256
5930	SITCRev2			Completed	Product Concordances	10/18/2010 10:36:54 AM	115	1,829
5748	HS2007toRevision2			Completed	Product Concordances	10/18/2010 4:38:04 AM	115	1,829
5746	Revision2			Completed	Product Concordances	10/18/2010 4:27:09 AM	115	1,829

When your download is completed, you will see the Save icon under the Save column

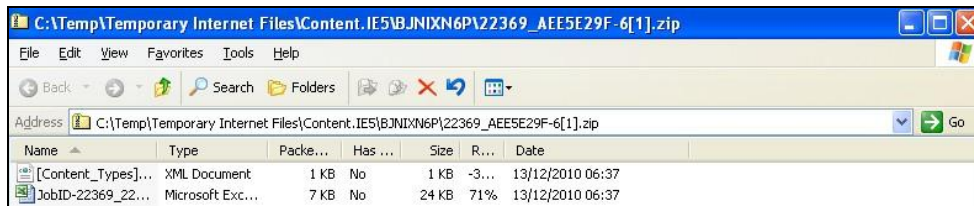
Saving the Output Table

Click on the [Save](#) button to save the corresponding query results. Note that it is possible that your browser has blocked this site from downloading files to your computer. In that case, a pop-up message will be displayed at the top of the screen "To help protect your security, Internet Explorer blocked this site from downloading files to your computer. Click here for options..." Click on this message; another pop-up window will appear, on which you need to click on "Download File..."

After having done so, click on the [Save](#) button again. This time a Windows [File Download](#) screen as below will appear, which allows you to save the file as a zip file to your computer. When opening the zip file, you can now access your results table in form of an excel sheet.



To cancel the output table window, click on the **Cancel** button located on the bottom right of the window. Otherwise, click on **Open** in order to obtain the below window. Click on the Excel file in order to open it.



B4.4. Advanced Query on UN COMTRADE - Existing Query

To Open the Advanced Query:

1. Click on **Advanced Query** to open the menu.
2. Click on the **Trade Data (UN Comtrade)** entry.



The following screen will be displayed:

The screenshot shows the WITS (World Integrated Trade Solution) interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links: Quick Search, Advanced Query, Tariff and Trade Simulations, Results, Utilities, and Support Materials. Below this, the page title is "Trade Data (UN Comtrade)". A brief description states: "The UN COMTRADE Data option within the Advanced Query provides you with UNSD's trade value and quantity data. It allows you to construct sophisticated queries by including multiple reporters, partners, products, trade flows, and years in a single query. You can select from your own customized country and product groups or use pre-defined aggregates. Advanced Queries can be saved and reused. This is particularly useful for more complex queries. More details..."

The main form area has two radio buttons: "New Query" (selected) and "Existing Query". To the right of "Existing Query" is a dropdown menu labeled "- Select a Query -". Below these are three text input fields: "Query Name:", "Query Description:", and "Data Source:". The "Data Source:" field has a dropdown menu labeled "- Select a Data Source -". At the bottom of the form are three buttons: "Proceed", "Delete", and "Reset".

At the bottom of the page, there's a footer with links: Home, About, Contact, Usage Conditions, Legal, and Data Providers. On the right, there's a "Source: UN Comtrade." label and several logos including UNCTAD, UN, and WITS.

Instead of keeping the default [New Query](#) be selected, click on [Existing Query](#). Open the dropdown menu to [Select a Query](#). Highlight the existing query you want to use and click on it.

This image is a close-up of the "Existing Query" section of the form. The "Existing Query" radio button is selected. The dropdown menu is open, showing a list of queries. The first option is "- Select a Query -". The second option is "SAAAdvQuery -- South Africa multiple selections". The third option is "Comtrade2 -- Comtrade data". The fourth option is "Comtra2 -- Comtrade data". The fifth option is "SAAfrica -- SA and other African countries". The sixth option, "Comtra1 -- Comtrade data", is highlighted in blue. The seventh option is "Comtr1 -- Comtrade download". The eighth option is "Comtrade1 -- Comtrade download".

The [Query Name](#), [Query Description](#) and [Data Source](#) that have been chosen for this query at an earlier stage will show automatically as a predefined setting.

This image shows the "Existing Query" form after a query has been selected. The "Existing Query" radio button is selected. The dropdown menu now shows "Comtra1 -- Comtrade data". The "Query Name:" field contains "Comtra1". The "Query Description:" field contains "Comtrade data". The "Data Source:" field contains "COMTRADE". The "Proceed", "Delete", and "Reset" buttons are still present at the bottom.

Click on [Proceed](#). You will be directed to the existing query that you have chosen which you can modify before submitting your results.

If you need to keep the original query as well as the modified one, you need to rename the query. The first time you try to modify any dimension, e.g. Reporters, you will be prompted with an alert box with a message “Click OK to overwrite. Click Cancel to give new name”.

Trade Data (UN Comtrade) ?

Query Name: Comtra1

Reporters:

Selected
Afghanistan -- AFG
Albania -- ALB
Algeria -- DZA
Andorra -- AND
Angola -- AGO

<<-Modify-->

Products:

Selected
HS 2007 (Selected Classification)
01 -- Live animals; animal products
02 -- Meat and edible meat offal
WTO_H3_Aggri -- WTO_H3_Aggri

<<-Modify-->

Partners:

Selected
World -- WLD
ASEAN 10 -- ASEAN10

<<-Modify-->

The page at wits.worldbank.org says:
Click OK to overwrite. Click Cancel to give new name.

OK Cancel

Click Cancel and you will be provided with a screen to rename the query with a new Query Name and Query Description. (If you clicked **Cancel** by mistake you can hit the **Cancel** button in the new screen, and the query will not be renamed).

New Query

Please provide the following information.

Query Name: Comtra2

Query Description: Modification from Comtra1

Save Cancel

Provide a new Name and Description, and the original query will remain unchanged. (i.e. any modification will be reflected in the newly named query).

B4.5. Features added later in Advanced Query

B4.5.1. Adding multiple countries in Reporter and Partner Selection

To add multiple countries simultaneously as Reporter or Partner, use the Enter Country/ISO3 Codes section. You can then paste multiple commas or semicolon separated ISO3 digit code and use the  arrow to move all of them. If there are invalid codes those will be highlighted in red and will not be moved.

Enter Country/ISO3 Codes	Country List						
Country code(s) has to be comma or semicolon separated. ABC Please enter valid country code(s), country code has to be comma or semicolon separated.	clear all <table><tr><td>Afghanistan -- AFG</td><td>clear</td></tr><tr><td>Benin -- BEN</td><td>clear</td></tr><tr><td>Germany -- DEU</td><td>clear</td></tr></table>	Afghanistan -- AFG	clear	Benin -- BEN	clear	Germany -- DEU	clear
Afghanistan -- AFG	clear						
Benin -- BEN	clear						
Germany -- DEU	clear						

B4.5.2. Adding multiple products in Product Selection

To add multiple products simultaneously use comma or semicolon separated product codes for the selected nomenclature and use the  arrow to move all of them. It can be a combination of 2-, 4- and 6-digit codes but all must be valid codes for the selected nomenclature else it will be flagged as an error.

Nomenclature	HS 2012
Use Reported Nomenclature	- Select Reported Nomenclature -

Enter Product Codes	Product List						
Product code(s) has to be comma or semicolon separated. 80111 Please enter valid product code(s), product code has to be comma or semicolon separated.	clear all <table><tr><td>060311 -- -- Roses</td><td>clear</td></tr><tr><td>0702 -- Tomatoes, fresh or chilled.</td><td>clear</td></tr><tr><td>10 -- CEREALS</td><td>clear</td></tr></table>	060311 -- -- Roses	clear	0702 -- Tomatoes, fresh or chilled.	clear	10 -- CEREALS	clear
060311 -- -- Roses	clear						
0702 -- Tomatoes, fresh or chilled.	clear						
10 -- CEREALS	clear						

B4.5.3. Renaming Advanced Query

Apart from renaming Advanced Query while modifying parameters of an existing query you can now rename in directly from the Advanced Query selection screen, by using the "Save As" button to rename the Advanced Query.

Trade Data (UN Comtrade) ⓘ

The UN COMTRADE Data option within the Advanced Query provides you with UNSD's trade data query. You can select from your own customized country and product groups or use pre-defined

☐ New Query ☒ Existing Query

food2017 -- food 2017

Query Name: food2017

Query Description: food 2017

Proceed Save As Delete Reset

Clicking on the “Save As” button will popup a new window where you can give a new Query Name and Query Description.

New Query

Please provide the following information.

Query Name:

Query Description:

Save Cancel

B4.5.4. Bulk download Trade data in Derived Nomenclatures.

We pre-aggregate trade data in the various derived nomenclatures and make it available as bulk download. You can access them from the [bulk download page](#).

The Product Nomenclatures available are.

- Broad Economic Category (BEC) trade data
- Central Product Classification (CPC) trade data
- Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature (CCCN) trade data
- Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) trade data
- International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 2
- International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 3 trade data
- Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) trade data
- Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) trade

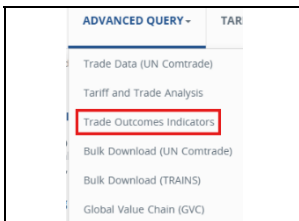
Note:

- To ensure maximum year coverage, we use H0 nomenclature for the conversion.
- Each download file has data for one year and one trade flow

B5. Trade Outcomes Indicators

Opening the Trade Outcomes module

1. Go to Advanced Query
2. Trade Outcomes



The below query will open:

A screenshot of the 'Trade Outcomes Indicators' query form. The form has a title 'Trade Outcomes Indicators' with a help icon. Below the title is a paragraph of text explaining the module's purpose and categories. The form includes several input fields and buttons: 'New Query' (selected) and 'Existing Query' (radio buttons); 'Select a Query' (dropdown); 'Query Name' (text input); 'Query Description' (text input); 'Trade Indicator Group' (dropdown); 'Run For All Indicators' (radio button); 'Run For Individual Indicator' (radio button); and a 'Select Indicator' dropdown. At the bottom are 'Proceed', 'Save As', 'Delete', and 'Reset' buttons. A blue callout box on the right says 'You can now bulk download pre calculated indicators (from H0) here'.

Use this module to calculate relevant trade indicators using the underlying [UN COMTRADE](#) data. Please note this module is in a beta version and if you find any discrepancy in numbers, please send an email to wits@worldbank.org.

This module uses UN COMTRADE data to construct twenty-one indicators of trade performance divided into four categories: (i) composition, orientation, and growth of exports and imports, (ii) degree of export diversification across products and markets, (iii) technological sophistication of exports, and (iv) survival rate of export relationships. Users may choose to run queries for all indicators, for a single category, or for a specific indicator. Further options allow the choice of reporters, partners, nomenclatures, products, and years. Please note this module is in a beta version and if you find any discrepancy in numbers, please send an email to wits@worldbank.org. For more details on how to use this module please refer to the [User manual](#)

B6. Advanced Query - Bulk Download (UN COMTRADE)

Use this module to download a large amount of UN COMTRADE data at the leaf level.

To Open Bulk Download (UN COMTRADE):

1. Click on Advanced Query to open the menu.
2. Click on the Bulk Download (UN Comtrade).

The Advanced Query Menu



The following panel is displayed:

You can either download the entire dataset for a particular nomenclature (by selecting a particular nomenclature in the [Download By Nomenclature](#) field) or you can specify a subset by selecting the required [Years](#), [Nomenclature](#), [Flow](#) and [Reporters](#). You can further click on the textbox [Show Reporters available on the selected years](#) just below the [Flow](#) dropdown menu.

Query Name :

Query Description :

Download By Nomenclature :

OR

Selective Download

Years :

Selected Years :

Nomenclature :

Flow :

☐ Show Reporters available on the selected years.

Reporters :

Selected Reporters :

Code Definitions
1. Country list.
2. Quantity list.
3. Product List.

The data will be available in multiple CSV files (one country one year data in one file), zipped and available for download from [Results](#) --> [Download and View Results](#) screen. You will be automatically redirected to the page as shown below:

View and Request Download		Download Data						
ID	Query/Simulation Name	Save	Delete	Status	Source	Date	File Size	Total Rows
27302	testbulkdownload			Completed	BlkExprt	1/5/2011 5:38:37 AM	443,307	38,620,881
22370	ChinaUS			Completed	UN COMTRADE Data	12/13/2010 6:51:22 AM	10	96
22369	Comtr1			Completed	UN COMTRADE	12/13/2010 6:37:25 AM	7	70
22355	ComtrCountryPeriod			Completed	UN COMTRADE Data	12/13/2010 5:45:56 AM	10	96
21977	Comtr1			Completed	UN COMTRADE	12/10/2010 10:51:15 AM	1	70
19625	Trains			Completed	TRAINS	12/2/2010 10:19:47 AM	12	70
18228	USALDC			Completed	SMART	11/29/2010 10:43:59 AM	11	326
17714	SAAAdvQuery			Completed	UN COMTRADE	11/26/2010 11:37:23 AM	1,377	20,987
17699	SANigeriaEX			Completed	UN COMTRADE Data	11/26/2010 9:49:55 AM	14	93
12688	Comtr2			Completed	UN COMTRADE	11/9/2010 9:32:23 AM	5	38
11018	Comtrade2			Completed	UN COMTRADE	11/2/2010 11:21:32 AM	7	70
8973	SAAfrica			Completed	UN COMTRADE	10/26/2010 10:47:52 AM	142	2,256
5930	SITCRev2			Completed	Product Concordances	10/18/2010 10:36:54 AM	115	1,829
5748	HS2007toRevision2			Completed	Product Concordances	10/18/2010 4:38:04 AM	115	1,829
5746	Revision2			Completed	Product Concordances	10/18/2010 4:27:09 AM	115	1,829

Data is available only in codes and figures, i.e. no description for products, country names or quantity units are provided. To find the matching description, you will find the below [Code definitions](#) on the right of the screen.

Code Definitions
1. Country list.
2. Quantity list.
3. Product List.

Clicking on [Country list](#) or [Quantity list](#), you are prompted to open an excel sheet. Clicking on [Product list](#), you will be redirected to the [Support Materials](#) Product [Nomenclature and Concordances](#) webpage. From this page you can download the Product Code and Product Description for the various nomenclatures for which you are doing a bulk download.

Note:

- Bulk Download is available only to COMTRADE premium users

C. WORKING WITH PROTECTION DATA



C1. Working with Protection Data - Review and Objectives

The objective of this manual module is to learn how to retrieve and analyze data on tariffs and non-tariff measures.

After completing this module, you will be able to conduct the following:

Choose the most appropriate tools and databases for your analysis.

Systematically assess a country's import tariff policies

Export a country's tariff schedule for analysis outside of WITS.

This section will be useful for: Supporting trade negotiations.

- Analyzing tariff barriers facing a country's exports
- Analyzing the structure of incentives facing a country's imports

We will learn about different forms of customs duty rates, different types of tariffs and sources of data.

WITS Tools

In this module, you will learn how to use two major types of tools available in WITS:

The [Quick Search](#) tools offer the easiest and quickest way of retrieving simple information from the available databases. WITS offers two different tools:

- o [Tariff - Find a Tariff](#) allows users to view tariff rates by selecting from one data source (UNCTAD or WTO), one market, one year and one or all duty codes. You would have to select from specific nomenclature, tier, and product code. Once you select a specific product line, you can select from a list of tariff-line-level codes. Also depending on the selected source of tariff data, you may need to select the methodology for estimating Ad Valorem-equivalent rates.
- o [Tariff - View and Export Raw Data](#) provides you with tariff line level duties. You can select from one data source (TRAINS or WTO databases), one reporter country (importer), one year, and all or one type of duty applied to all countries (markets). If you select a tariff type including Ad Valorem rates, you will also have to select from any of the 4 available calculation methods (UNCTAD 1 and 2, WTO 1 and 2). See [C2.4. Ad Valorem Equivalents of Non-Ad Valorem Tariffs](#) for details.

[TRAINS](#) and [WTO IDB](#) contain both trade data and market protection related information.

This module focuses on protection policy measures (tariffs and non-tariff barriers); aspects related to trade flows are discussed in [Chapter B. Working with Trade Data](#).

The [Advanced Query](#) tool offers many more features. It can compute summary statistics (minimum, maximum, mean, standard deviation, etc.) on tariff rates applied to user-specified groups of products and countries.

C2. Background on Trade Policy Measures in WITS

This section of the module introduces you to different types of protection data that are available through WITS. We will cover the following issues:

The different types of tariffs (bound vs. applied, MFN vs. preferential)

The importance of binding coverage and binding overhangs

Different forms of tariff rates (Ad Valorem, specific and compound) and using WITS to estimate Ad Valorem equivalents.

Types of non-tariff measures available through WITS

C2.1. Sources of Protection Data

WITS includes three databases that contain protection data disaggregated to the tariff-line level.

- UNCTAD's Trade Analysis Information System (TRAINS)
- WTO's Integrated Database (IDB)
- WTO's Consolidated Tariff Schedules Database (CTS)

The matrix below shows the different measures that each of these databases currently contains, plus the number of countries for which the database has information. You can identify the coverage for each given year by looking at the catalogs under the [Support Materials](#) menu by going to [Data Availability](#).

C2.2. Types of Tariffs

Most-Favored Nation Tariffs

In current usage, MFN tariffs are what countries promise to impose on imports from other members of the WTO, unless the country is part of a preferential trade agreement (such as a free trade area or customs union). This means that, in practice, MFN rates are the highest (most restrictive) that WTO members charge one another.

Some countries impose higher tariffs on countries that are not part of the WTO. In some rare cases, WTO members/GATT contracting parties have invoked the "Non-Application Clause" of WTO/GATT agreements and chosen not to extend MFN treatment to certain other countries.

Preferential Tariffs

Virtually all countries in the world have joined at least one preferential trade agreement, under which they promise to give another country's products lower tariffs than their MFN rate. In a customs union (such as the Southern Africa Customs Union or the European Community) or a free trade area (e.g., NAFTA), the preferential tariff rate is zero on essentially all products. **These agreements are reciprocal:** All parties agree to give each other the benefits of lower tariffs. Some agreements specify that members will receive a percentage reduction from the MFN tariff, but not necessarily zero tariffs. Preferences therefore differ between partners and agreements. Many countries, particularly the wealthier ones, give developing countries **unilateral preferential treatment**, rather than through a reciprocal

agreement. The largest of these programs is the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), which was initiated in the 1960s. The European Union, Japan and the United States offer multiple unilateral preference programs. The EU's Everything But Arms (EBA) program is one example.

Exporting countries may have access to several different preference programs from a given importing partner and for a given product.

Global Preferential Trade Agreements

WITS provides a link to the database of the [Global Preferential Trade Agreements](#) developed by the World Bank and the Centre for International Business. The link is provided through the menu tab [Support Materials](#) as to be seen below:



It can also be directly accessed using the URL <https://wits.worldbank.org/gptad> and needs no username or password to access the application. Please note, this is an archive for reference and not actively updated. Please search for latest updates in official sites.

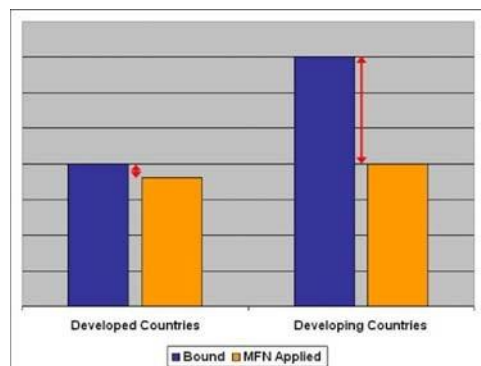
Bound Tariffs

Bound tariffs are specific commitments made by individual WTO member governments. The bound tariff is the **maximum MFN tariff level** for a given commodity line. When countries join the WTO or when WTO members negotiate tariff levels with each other during trade rounds, they make agreements about bound tariff rates, rather than actually applied rates.

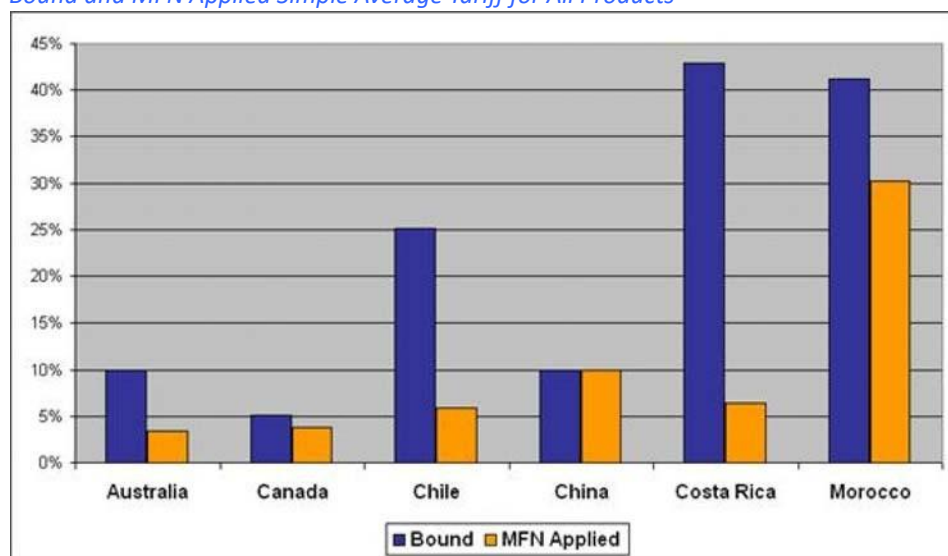
Bound tariffs are not necessarily the rate that a WTO member applies in practice to other WTO members' products. Members have the flexibility to increase or decrease their tariffs (on a nondiscriminatory basis) so long as they did not raise them above their bound levels. If one WTO member raises applied tariffs above their bound level, other WTO members can take the country to dispute settlement. If the country did not reduce applied tariffs below their bound levels, other countries could request "compensation" in the form of higher tariffs of their own. In other words, **the applied tariff is less than or equal to the bound tariff** in practice for any particular product.

The gap between the bound and applied MFN rates is called the “**binding overhang**”. Trade economists argue that a large binding overhang makes a country’s trade policies less predictable. This gap tends to be small on average in industrial countries and often fairly large in developing countries as illustrated below.

Binding Overhang Principle



Bound and MFN Applied Simple Average Tariff for All Products



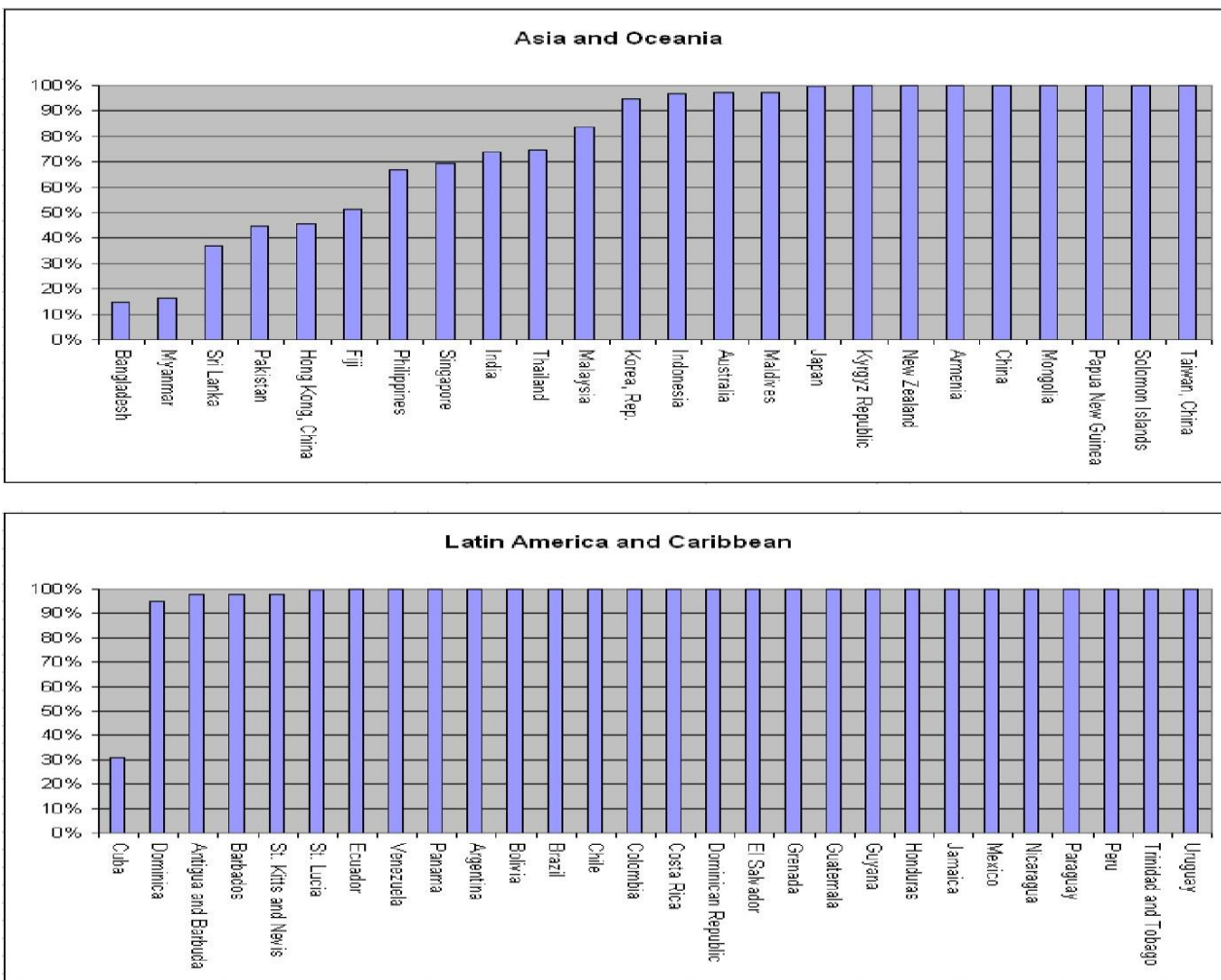
The **binding coverage** - the share of tariff lines with WTO-bound rates - also varies across countries. Until the Uruguay Round of the GATT, which ended in 1994, countries agreed to bind tariffs only on manufactured goods; trade in agricultural products was excluded from the GATT when it was written in the late-1940s. Even within manufactured products, countries were not obligated to bind all tariff lines.

Reflecting their relative lack of participation in previous trade rounds, developing countries tended to bind fewer tariff lines than industrial countries. During the Uruguay Round,

countries committed to bind tariffs on all agricultural products. New members of the WTO have been asked to bind all manufactured tariff lines as well.

The binding coverage varies by region. In Latin America, practically all countries bind all tariff lines. In Asia, the binding coverage varies from less than 15 percent in Bangladesh to 100 percent in Mongolia.

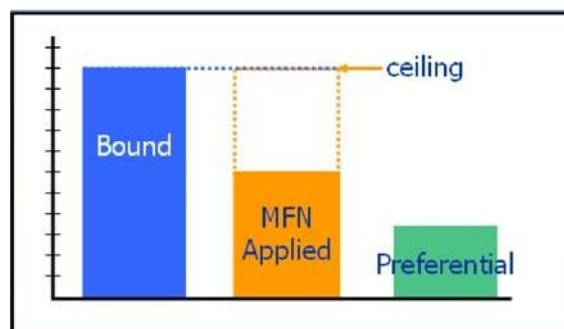
Binding Coverage by Country (All Products)



When you use WITS to conduct simulations of the Doha Development Agenda's tariff-cutting exercise, you will need to take into consideration differences in binding coverage across countries.

Comparing Types of Tariffs

The 3 types of tariffs may exist for the same commodity line. In general, the bound rate is the highest tariff, the preferential the lowest one and the MFN applied is generally somewhere in between the other two as illustrated below.



3 Types of Tariffs for a Given Product
(MFN Applied, Bound and Preferential)

Effectively Applied Tariff

When analyzing the effects of preferential tariffs on trade flows you will need to be careful with assumptions about which tariff rate is actually applied to a particular import. The importing country will apply the MFN tariff if the product fails to meet the country's rules that determine the product's country of origin. For example, some former European colonies find it easier to satisfy the rules of origin under the Cotonou Agreement rather than the Everything But Arms (EBA) program, even where preferential tariffs are lower under the EBA.

WITS uses the concept of effectively applied tariff which is defined as the lowest available tariff. If a preferential tariff exists, it will be used as an effectively applied tariff. Otherwise, the MFN applied tariff will be used.

National Tariff Line Level (TLL)

Each national tariff schedule defines products in slightly different ways. Countries generally base their tariff schedules on the World Customs Organization's Harmonized System (HS) nomenclature, which emerged through international cooperation during the 1970s and 1980s as a trade facilitation measure.

The HS specifies products using six digits, from 010110 (purebred breeding live horses, asses and ninnies) to 970600 (antique works of art exceeding 100 years in age). Countries then append additional digits to distinguish between different tariff lines. The graphic below shows that the 2005 U.S. tariff schedule has three different tariff lines under the HS sub-heading 950611 (Skis).

HS Code	TLL Codes	TLL Code Description
950611		
	95061120	Skis, cross-country snow-skis
	95061140	Skis, snow-skis (o/than cross-country)
	95061160	Parts and accessories (o/than poles) for snow-skis

Some countries disaggregate tariff lines even further for statistical purposes. For example, the U.S. tariff line is disaggregated to 8 digits.

C2.3. Forms of Import Tariffs

Regardless of whether a tariff is bound or applied on preferential versus non-discriminatory basis, the tariff can take several forms. The most common is an **Ad Valorem** tariff, which means that the customs duty is calculated as a percentage of the value of the product. Many countries' tariff schedules also include a variety of **Non-Ad Valorem** tariffs.

Specific tariffs are 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 and the United States charges \$0.68 per live goat. The physical quantity may be expressed in ways that are difficult to determine without laboratory equipment. The European Union charges duties on certain dairy products based on the weight of lactic matter in the product and the United States charges a tariff on raw cane sugar that varies with the sucrose content of sugar: "1.4606 cents/kg less 0.020668 cents/kg for each degree under 100 degrees (and fractions of a degree in proportion) but not less than 0.943854 cents/kg."

Mixed tariffs are expressed as either a specific or an Ad Valorem rate, depending on which generates the most (or sometimes least) revenue. For example, Indian duties on certain rayon fabrics are either 15 percent Ad Valorem or Rs. 87 per square meter, whichever is higher.

Compound tariffs include both Ad Valorem and a specific component. For example, Pakistan charges Rs. 0.88 per liter of some petroleum products *plus* 25 percent Ad Valorem. **Tariff rate quotas** are made up of a 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.

Trade economists typically argue that these **Non-Ad Valorem tariffs are less transparent and more distorting**, i.e. that they drive a bigger wedge between domestic and international prices. In addition, their economic impact changes as world prices change. The share of tariff lines with Non-Ad Valorem rates varies across countries. WITS [Advanced Query](#) can compute the share of Non-Ad Valorem tariff lines when it profiles a country's tariff schedule.

C2.4. Ad Valorem Equivalents of Non-Ad Valorem Tariffs

UNCTAD has computed **Ad Valorem Equivalents** (AVEs) of specific tariffs in all countries, except for the most recent year for which trade data are not yet available.

These AVEs are included in the tariff schedules when you view an entire tariff schedule using [Quick Search](#) and they can be included when [Advanced Query](#) computes average tariff rates.

AVEs are calculated using **UNCTAD Method 2**:

- **UNCTAD 1:** A three-step method for estimating unit values: (1) From tariff line import statistics of the market country available in TRAINS; then (if (1) is not available) (2) from the HS 6-digit import statistics of the market country from COMTRADE; then (if (1) and (2) are not available) (3) from the HS 6-digit import statistics of all OECD countries. Once a unit value is estimated, then it is used for all types of rates (MFN, preferential rates, etc.).
- **UNCTAD 2:** Step (3) of the above. This produces unique unit value for each product common to all importing countries and all types of rates. It also preserves the margin of preference in the preferential rates.

C2.5. Non-Tariff Measures

Import tariffs are not the only policy measures affecting international commodity trade. Over the course of the past century, governments have expanded regulatory controls over economic activity, often in pursuit of social, public health, environmental, or other non-economic policy objectives. As countries increasingly reduce tariff rates, these non-tariff measures can become more important.

The UNCTAD Trains database contains information on non-tariff measures. (Use the Trains Catalog - under the [Support Materials](#) menu - to find out which countries have submitted information on non-tariff measures.)

Non-Tariff Measures in TRAINS

Code	Measure	Example
3	Price Control	Anti-dumping Measures
4	Finance	Advanced Payment of Customs Duties
5	Automatic Licensing	Prior Surveillance
6	Quantity Controls	Seasonal Quotas
7	Monopolistic Measures	Sole Importing Agency
8	Technical	Packaging Requirement

For new data after 2009, new Classification codes for Non-tariff Measures are used. The new Classification has been developed by UNCTAD in collaboration with FAO, IMF, ITC, OECD, UNIDO, WTO and the World Bank. Its main chapters and their typical examples are:

Code	Measure	Example
A	SPS Measures	Hygienic requirement.
B	TBT Measures	Product quality and Performance Req.
C	Pre-Shipment Inspection	Pre-Shipment inspection by a third party
D	Price Controls	Anti-Dumping Measures
E	Quantity Controls	Quota
F	Taxes and Charges	Excise tax
G	Finance Measures	Advanced Payment of Customs Duties
H	Anti-Competitive Meas.	Sole Importing Agency
I	Investment Measures	Local Content Requirement
J	Distribution	<i>For survey only, no data collected.</i>
K	Post-sales service	<i>for survey only, no data collected.</i>
L	Subsidies	<i>For survey only, no data collected.</i>
M	Government Procurement	<i>For survey only, no data collected.</i>
N	Intellectual Property	<i>For survey only, no data collected.</i>
O	Rules of Origin	<i>For survey only, no data collected.</i>
P	Export Measures	Export Taxes

C3. Quick Search on Tariff Data

C3.1. Quick Search: Tariff - View and Export Raw Data

The [Tariff - View and Export Raw Data](#) option within [Quick Search](#) allows you to download the entire tariff information at the tariff line level. You can select one reporter country (importer), one year, and one or all types of duties (applied MFN, preferences, etc.).

Data can be extracted from TRAINS, WTO-IDB or WTO-CTS. From the two WTO databases, only the raw data may be extracted. From TRAINS, you may choose to extract the raw data (TRAINS – Raw Data), estimated ad-valorem equivalents (TRAINS-Ad Valorem Equivalent Only), or both (TRAINS-Total (Incl. AVE)). If you select a tariff type including Ad Valorem rates, you will also have to select from any of the 4 available calculation methods (UNCTAD 1 and 2, WTO 1 and 2) as an [Estimation Method](#).

In addition, this option provides you with only access to the TRAINS Non-Tariff Measures Database.

This topic focuses on protection data (tariffs and non-tariff measures) retrieval, and you will learn in the following how to retrieve raw tariff lines information, estimated Ad Valorem equivalents and non-tariff measure information.

For information about using this tool to retrieve trade information, see [C3.1. Quick Search: Tariff - View and Export Raw Data](#) in [C. Working with Protection Data](#).

C3.1.1. Opening Tariff - Raw Data

To Open Tariff - View and Export Raw Data:

1. Click on the [Quick Search](#) tab.
2. Click on the [Tariff - View and Export Raw Data](#) entry.



The following screen will be displayed:

WITS

Change Password Logout

Quick Search Advanced Query Tariff and Trade Simulations Results Utilities Support Materials

Home > Quick Search > Tariff - View And Export Raw Data

Tariff - View And Export Raw Data

This option provides you with the tariff line level duties. You can select from one data source (TRAINS or WTO databases), one reporter country (importer), one year, and all or one type of duties applied to all countries (markets). If you select a tariff type including ad-valorem-rates, you would also have to select from the any of the 4 available calculation methods (UNCTAD 1 and 2, WTO 1 and 2). [More details...](#)

Data Source: [Select Data Source]

Market: [Select Market] Year: [Select Year]

Duty Code: [Select Duty Code]

Estimation Method: [Select Estimation Method]

Reset View Report Download

Home About Contact Usage Conditions Legal Data Providers

C3.1.2. Defining a Query: Tariff - Raw Data

When you select [TRAINS – Raw Data](#), [WTO-IDB](#) or [WTO-CTS](#), WITS retrieves tariff data as reported by countries. [TRAINS – Raw Data](#) offers the largest country-period coverage.

Select one of the databases in the field named Data Source and select the country for which you want to retrieve tariffs in [Market](#).

Select a year on the [Year](#) list. As seen previously, year availability depends on the [Market](#) that you select.

Select from the list of [Duty Codes](#). You can select either one specific tariff structure ([MFN duties \(Applied\)](#) for example) at a time or all of them by selecting [All Duty Codes](#). However, retrieving all duty codes in one query is not recommended since the output will be a table that is very large and difficult to manage.

WITS

Change Password Logout

Quick Search Advanced Query Tariff and Trade Simulations Results Utilities Support Materials

Home > Quick Search > Tariff - View And Export Raw Data

Tariff - View And Export Raw Data

This option provides you with the tariff line level duties. You can select from one data source (TRAINS or WTO databases), one reporter country (importer), one year, and all or one type of duties applied to all countries (markets). If you select a tariff type including ad-valorem-rates, you would also have to select from the any of the 4 available calculation methods (UNCTAD 1 and 2, WTO 1 and 2). [More details...](#)

Data Source: TRAINS-Raw Data

Market: European Union Year: 2005

Duty Code: MFN duties (Applied)

Reset View Report Download

Home About Contact Usage Conditions Legal Data Providers

Finally, click on [View Report](#) to retrieve your results.

C3.1.3. Understanding Output Data: Tariff - Raw Data

Clicking on [View Report](#) sends the query to the WITS server which returns results in the table as demonstrated below.

TRAINS - Raw Data

The results table contains the following fields (column headings):

Column Heading	Description
Nomenclature	code for the HS nomenclature version on which the national tariff structure is based (displayed as NomenCode).
Reporter Code	3-digit numeric code for the reporting country (displayed as Reporter_ISO_N).
Reporter Name	name of the reporting country.
Product Code	national tariff-line code based on the harmonized system classification;
Product Description	description of the product code (this column is only displayed when ProductDescription is selected);
Partner	3-digit numeric code of the country facing the displayed tariff structure (000 for world when MFN tariff is selected); if affected countries are a group (regional agreement for example), the countries belonging to the group can be identified using another WITS tool (see D2.3.2. TRAINS Preference Beneficiaries).
Partner Name	name of the country facing the displayed tariff structure (World when MFN tariff is selected);
Year	year of the data;
Ad Valorem	value of the Ad Valorem tariff if any (in %);
Measure Code	code for the considered duty (002 for MFN applied tariff for example);
Measure Name	name for the considered tariff structure;

Non-Ad Valorem description for the Non-Ad Valorem tariff if any (10.2% + 93.1 EUR/100 kg/net for example in the screenshot below);

Affected countries to which the considered preference applies.

TRAINS - Raw Data Output Table

ReporterName	ProductCode	Partner	PartnerName	Year	AdValorem	MeasureCode	MeasureName	NonAdValorem	Affects
European Union	0101101000	000	World	2005	0.00	002	MFN duties (Applied)		
European Union	0101109010	000	World	2005	7.70	002	MFN duties (Applied)		
European Union	0101109090	000	World	2005	7.70	002	MFN duties (Applied)		
European Union	0101901100	000	World	2005	0.00	002	MFN duties (Applied)		
European Union	0101901900	000	World	2005	11.50	002	MFN duties (Applied)		
European Union	0101903000	000	World	2005	7.70	002	MFN duties (Applied)		
European Union	0101909000	000	World	2005	10.80	002	MFN duties (Applied)		
European Union	0102101000	000	World	2005	0.00	002	MFN duties (Applied)		
European Union	0102103000	000	World	2005	0.00	002	MFN duties (Applied)		
European Union	0102109000	000	World	2005	0.00	002	MFN duties (Applied)		
European Union	0102900510	000	World	2005		002	MFN duties (Applied)	10.200 % + 93.100 EUR DTN	
European Union	0102900520	000	World	2005		002	MFN duties (Applied)	10.200 % + 93.100 EUR DTN	
European Union	0102900530	000	World	2005		002	MFN duties (Applied)	10.200 % + 93.100 EUR DTN	
European Union	0102900540	000	World	2005		002	MFN duties (Applied)	10.200 % + 93.100 EUR DTN	
European Union	0102900550	000	World	2005		002	MFN duties (Applied)	10.200 % + 93.100 EUR DTN	

The screenshot above displays the MFN applied tariff structure of European Union for the year 2005. For example, EU MFN applied tariff is 7.7% for product 01 - Live animals and tariff line 0101109010 (Pure-bred breeding animals - Other - Asses). There is a total of 13900 MFN applied tariff lines based on national tariff-line level 10-digit classification as shown at the bottom of the table.

WTO-IDB

For the below selection:

Data Source:WTO-IDB

Market:European UnionYear:2005

Duty Code:MFN applied duty

ResetView ReportDownload

Select Report Columns

Available Columns

Reporter
ReporterName
Partner
PartnerName
Year
TL
TLS
TrfLineDescription
Duty Type
Duty Code
Duty Type Description
AV Duty Rate
Specific Duty Rate
Duty Nature
AVMethod
Note

>>
>
<
<<

Selected Columns

Reporter
ReporterName
Partner
PartnerName
Year
TL
TLS
Duty Type
Duty Code
AV Duty Rate
Specific Duty Rate

Up
Down

ProceedCancel

The results table contains the following fields (column headings):

Column Heading	Description
Reporter	3-digit numeric code for the reporting country;
ReporterName	name of the reporting country;
Partner	3-digit numeric code of the country facing the displayed tariff structure (000 for world when MFN tariff is selected); if affected countries are a group (regional agreement for example), the countries belonging to the group can be identified using another WITS tool (see D2.3.2. TRAINS Preference Beneficiaries).
PartnerName	name of the country facing the displayed tariff structure (World when MFN tariff is selected);
Year	year of the data;
TL	tariff line code at the national tariff line level. The number of digits varies among countries (10 digits for Costa Rica in 2004);
TLS	tariff line level suffix. Suffixes are tariff lines sub-divisions when for example a good receives different tariffs based on the season;

Duty Type	code of the considered type of tariffs (BND for bound tariffs, MFN for MFN applied tariffs, PRF for preferential tariffs or AHS for effectively applied tariffs);
Duty Code	code which identifies the tariff schedule jointly with the Duty Type (for example 3 as Duty type and 1 as Duty code identifies tariff schedule 31 , Preferences for Canada granted by Costa Rica);
AV Duty rate	value (in percentage points) of the Ad-Valorem tariff if any;
Specific Duty Rate	description of the non-Ad-Valorem tariff if any;
TrfLineDescription	description of the chosen tariff line;
DutyTypeDescription	name of the tariff schedule;
Duty Nature	one letter code identifying the type of duty (A for Ad-Valorem, C for Compound, M for Mixed, N for Null (no information available), S for Specific, and O for Other);
AvMethod	methodology for estimating the Ad Valorem equivalent (if any) in case of a Non-Ad Valorem tariff;
Note	any additional information.

WTO-CTS

For WTO-CTS, note that no year can be selected as there is only one set of bound rates per country.

For the below selection:

Data Source: WTO-CTS

Market: European Union

Reset View Report Download

Select Report Columns

Available Columns

- Reporter
- ReporterName
- Year
- TL
- TLS
- EX
- Bound Duty AV
- Bound Duty Other
- Description
- Bound Duty Binding Status
- Bound Duty Binding Coverage
- Bound Duty Unit
- Bound Duty Nature
- Certified
- Source
- Base Duty AV

Selected Columns

- Reporter
- ReporterName
- Year
- TL
- TLS
- EX
- Bound Duty AV
- Bound Duty Other
- Bound Duty Binding Status
- Bound Duty Binding Coverage
- Bound Duty Nature
- Implementation From

Up Down

Proceed Cancel

The results table contains the following fields (column headings):

Column Heading	Description
Reporter	3-digit numeric code for the reporting country;
ReporterName	name of the reporting country;
Year	year for the applied tariff schedule to which the bound rates have been concorded.
TL	tariff line code at the national tariff line level. The number of digits varies among countries (8 digits for Argentina);
TLS	tariff line level suffix. Suffixes are tariff lines sub-divisions when for example a good receives different tariffs based on the season;
Ex	TLS description;
Bound Duty AV	Ad Valorem duty of the latest concession;
Bound Duty Other	description of the Non-Ad Valorem bound tariff;
Bound Duty Binding Status	indicates if the tariff line is reported as bound (coded as B for each and every tariff in the table since results include bound tariffs only);
Bound Duty Binding Coverage	empty field because this information is not relevant at the tariff line level;

Bound Duty Nature	one letter code identifying the type of duty (A for Ad Valorem, C for Compound, M for Mixed, N for Null (no information available), S for Specific, and O for Other);
Implementation From	start year of the first reduction;
Description	provides the description for each product code;
Bound Duty Unit	where applicable, an unit of specific or other duty;
Certified	shows whether or not the concession had been certified. This has been included at the request of Members. Values could be Y (Yes) or N (No);
Source	indicates the source of the concession (e.g., Uruguay Round [UR], preUR, HS 1996, ITA, rectifications, etc.);
Base Duty AV	Ad Valorem duty rate used as the base rate in the most recent negotiations;
Base Duty Other	description of the Non-Ad Valorem base tariff if any;
Base Duty Binding Status	indicates if the tariff line is reported as bound (coded as B or U for unbound);
Base Duty Binding Coverage	empty field because this information is not relevant at the tariff line level;
Base Duty Unit	where applicable, unit of specific or other duty;
Base Duty Nature	one letter code identifying the type of duty (A for Ad Valorem, C for Compound, M for Mixed, N for Null (no information available), S for Specific, and O for Other);
ODC Duty AV	Other Duties and Charges applicable to the tariff line (e.g., surcharges levied on imports above and beyond customs duties) - this can consist of ad valorem and specific elements or textual information;
ODC Duty Other	Other Duties and Charges applicable to the tariff line - this can consist of ad valorem and specific elements or textual information;
Special Safeguard	The Special Safeguard provision is applicable to the tariff line or HS code (applicable only for agricultural products). Possible value could be "SSG";
Present Instrument	WTO Legal instrument in which the present concession on the product was established (e.g. UR/94 for the Uruguay Round);
Present INR text	WTO Member(s) holding Initial Negotiating Rights (INR's) on the present concession;
First Instrument	if available, WTO/GATT legal instrument in which the first concession on the product was established (e.g. G/47, T/51);
Earlier INR Text	if available, WTO Member(s) holding INRs on earlier concession(s);

For more information on the data in the CTS database, please see the technical note produced by the WTO Secretariat at

https://stats.wto.org/assets/UserGuide/TechnicalNotes_en.pdf

C3.1.4. Defining a Query: Ad Valorem Equivalent Tariffs

Ad Valorem Equivalent tariffs (AVEs) are retrieved as estimated by UNCTAD. This data type offers more limited country-period coverage than raw tariff data.

In [Data Source](#), choose:

[TRAINS-Advalorem Equivalent Only](#) to retrieve only tariff lines with estimated AVEs or

[TRAINS-Total \(Incl. AVE\)](#) if you want to retrieve all tariff lines including AVE estimation when relevant.

Data Source:	TRAINS-Total(Incl. AVE) ▼
	[Select Data Source]
	WTO-IDB
	TRAINS-Advalorem Equivalent Only
	TRAINS-Raw Data
	TRAINS-Total(Incl. AVE)

Select the country for which you want to retrieve tariffs in [Market](#).

Select a year on the [Year](#) list. As seen previously, year availability depends on the selected reporter.

Select from the list of [Duty Codes](#). Note that duty codes describe the tariff type you can choose. You can select either one specific tariff structure ([MFN rate](#) for example) at a time or all of them by selecting [All Duty Codes](#). However, retrieving all duty codes in one query is not recommended since the output will be a table that is very large and difficult to manage.

As described before (see [C2.4. Ad Valorem Equivalents of Non-Ad Valorem Tariffs](#) in [C2. Background on Trade Policy Measures in WITS](#)), AVEs were estimated by UNCTAD using four different methods, two proposed by UNCTAD and two following the methodology proposed at the WTO negotiation fora in Agriculture and NAMA. Choose one method in [Estimation Method](#).

Home > Quick Search > Tariff - View And Export Raw Data

Tariff - View And Export Raw Data ⓘ

This option provides you with the tariff line level duties. You can select from one data source (TRAINS or WTO databases), one reporter country (importer), one year, and all or one type of duties applied to all countries (markets). If you select a tariff type including ad-valorem-rates, you would also have to select from the any of the 4 available calculation methods (UNCTAD 1 and 2, WTO 1 and 2). [More details...](#)

Data Source: TRAINS-Advalorem Equivalent Only ▼

Market: Canada ▼ **Year:** 2001 ▼

Duty Code: MFN rate ▼

Estimation Method: UNCTAD Method 1 ▼

Reset View Report Download

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UNCTAD WTO

Click on [View Report](#) and after you have made your selection of columns to be included click on [Proceed](#) to retrieve your results. Below are the selected columns that are chosen by default.

Column Heading	Description
Reporter Code	3-digit numeric code for the reporting country (displayed as Reporter_ISO_N);
Reporter Name	name of the reporting country;
Product Code	national tariff-line code based on the harmonized system classification;
Product Description	description of the product code (this column is only displayed when ProductDescription is selected);
Partner	3-digit numeric code of the country facing the displayed tariff structure (000 for world when MFN tariff is selected); if affected countries are a group (regional agreement for example), the countries belonging to the group can be identified using another WITS tool (see D2.3.2. TRAINS Preference Beneficiaries).
Partner Name	name of the country facing the displayed tariff structure (World when MFN tariff is selected);
Year	year of the data;
Ad Valorem Equivalent	value of the Ad Valorem tariff if any (in %).
Measure Code	code for the considered duty (002 for MFN applied tariff for example);

Measure Name	name for the considered tariff structure;
Non-Ad Valorem	description for the Non-Ad Valorem tariff if any;
Affected	countries to which the considered protection applies.
Est Code	unique alpha-numeric code for each estimation method.
Estimation Method	UNCTAD1, UNCTAD2, WTO Agriculture or WTO NAMA.

C3.1.5. Understanding Output Data: Ad Valorem Equivalent Tariffs

Clicking on [View Report](#) sends the query to the WITS server which returns results in the table as demonstrated below.

ReporterName	ProductCode	Partner	PartnerName	Year	AdValorem Equivalent	MeasureCode	MeasureName	NonAdValorem	Affect
☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Canada	01059292	000	World	2001	238.00	002	MFN rate	238% but not less than \$1.25/kg	
Canada	01059392	000	World	2001	238.00	002	MFN rate	238% but not less than \$1.25/kg	
Canada	01059912	000	World	2001	154.50	002	MFN rate	154.5% but not less than \$1.60/kg	
Canada	02071192	000	World	2001	238.00	002	MFN rate	238% but not less than \$1.67/kg	
Canada	02071292	000	World	2001	238.00	002	MFN rate	238% but not less than \$1.67/kg	
Canada	02071392	000	World	2001	249.00	002	MFN rate	249% but not less than \$3.78/kg	
Canada	02071393	000	World	2001	249.00	002	MFN rate	249% but not less than \$6.74/kg	
Canada	02071422	000	World	2001	349.88	002	MFN rate	238% but not less than \$6.45/kg	
Canada	02071492	000	World	2001	249.00	002	MFN rate	249% but not less than \$3.78/kg	
Canada	02071493	000	World	2001	249.00	002	MFN rate	249% but not less than \$6.74/kg	
Canada	02072412	000	World	2001	159.50	002	MFN rate	154.5% but not less than \$2.11/kg	
Canada	02072492	000	World	2001	154.50	002	MFN rate	154.5% but not less than \$1.95/kg	
Canada	02072512	000	World	2001	154.50	002	MFN rate	154.5% but not less than \$2.11/kg	
Canada	02072592	000	World	2001	154.50	002	MFN rate	154.5% but not less than \$1.95/kg	
Canada	02072620	000	World	2001	165.00	002	MFN rate	165% but not less than \$2.11/kg	

The structure of the table is the same as for [TRAINS-Raw Data](#) except for the [TRAINS Ad-valorem Equivalent](#) column which replaces the [Ad-Valorem](#) in the previous table.

For example, tariff line [01059292](#) has a Non-Ad Valorem tariff of [238% but not less than \\$1.25/kg](#) with an estimated AVE of [238%](#).

If you initially selected [TRAINS - Total \(Incl. AVE\)](#) in your query, the output table includes both Ad Valorem tariffs and AVEs for Non-Ad Valorem tariffs as illustrated below:

ProductCode	Partner	PartnerName	Year	AdValorem	MeasureCode	MeasureName	NonAdValorem
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
020319022	000	World	2008	4.30	002	MFN Applied (Generated)	
020319023	000	World	2008	127.41	002	MFN Applied (Generated)	482 yen/kg
020321010	000	World	2008	0.00	002	MFN Applied (Generated)	
020321020	000	World	2008	115.98	002	MFN Applied (Generated)	361 yen/kg

This table includes Ad Valorem tariffs and AVEs for Non-Ad Valorem tariffs in the same column (Ad-Valorem).

C3.1.6. Defining a Query: Non-Tariff Measures

Non-tariff measure data can be retrieved from [Tariff - View and Export Raw Data](#). However, this information is often old and only partially reported and should be used with caution.

In [Data Source](#), choose [TRAINS-Non-Tariff Measures](#) (NTM) as shown below.

Select the country for which you want to retrieve NTM in [Market](#) and a [Year](#). Finally, choose [All Duty Codes](#) in [Duty Code](#) if you want to extract all [NTMs](#) for the country/year or select a chapter ([3](#), [6](#), [7](#) or [8](#) as shown below) from the list.

Home > Quick Search > Tariff - View And Export Raw Data

Tariff - View And Export Raw Data

This option provides you with the tariff line level duties. You can select from one data source (TRAINS or WTO databases), one reporter country (importer), one year, and all or one type of duties applied to all countries (markets). If you select a tariff type including ad-valorem-rates, you would also have to select from any of the 4 available calculation methods (UNCTAD 1 and 2, WTO 1 and 2). [More details...](#)

Data Source:

Market:
Year:

Duty Code:

- All Duty Codes
- 3 - PRICE CONTROL MEASURES
- 6 - QUANTITY CONTROL MEASURES
- 7 - MONOPOLISTIC MEASURES
- 8 - TECHNICAL MEASURES

C3.1.7. Customizing the Output Data: Non-Tariff Measures

Clicking on [View Report](#) sends the query to the WITS server which returns a query to select report columns and after having made your choice, clicking Proceed will give you the results in the table as reproduced below.

Nomenclature	code for the HS nomenclature version on which the national tariff structure is based (displayed as NomenCode);
Reporter Code	3-digit numeric code for the reporting country (displayed as Reporter_ISO_N);
Reporter Name	name of the reporting country;
Year	year of the data;
Product Code	national tariff line code based on the harmonized system classification;
Measure Name	measure's description (this column is displayed when Measure Name is selected);
NTM Code	measure's code using UNCTAD/TRAINS classification;
Start Year	measure's starting year;
Start Month	measure's starting month;
Partial Coverage	filled with * if the measure partially covers the considered product line;

Select Report Columns

Available Columns

Nomenclature
ReporterCode
ReporterName
Year
ProductCode
MeasureName
NTMCode
StartYear
StartMonth
PartialCoverageIndicator
Sources
CountryList
FootNotes

>>
>
<
<<

Selected Columns

Nomenclature
ReporterCode
ReporterName
Year
ProductCode
NTMCode
StartYear
StartMonth
PartialCoverageIndicator
Sources

Up
Down

Proceed

Cancel

The results table contains the following fields (column headings):

Column Head	Description
Indicator	
Sources	reference of the regulation establishing the NTM.
Country List	list of affected partner countries (an empty cell means all countries);
Footnotes	any additional information.

Click on [Proceed](#) to obtain the output table below:

Close

Back

senCode	Reporter_ISO_N	ReporterName	Year	ProductCode	NTMCODE	StartYear	StartMonth	PartialCoverageIndicator	Sources
☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
076	Brazil	2003	29053100	3410	1993	3	*	Secretariat (SECEX). Data was provided by Honório Kumé and is based on Kumé and Piani (2005), see also Caetano (2005).	
076	Brazil	2003	04021010	3410	1999	8	*	Secretariat (SECEX). Data was provided by Honório Kumé and is based on Kumé and Piani (2005), see also Caetano (2005).	
076	Brazil	2003	04021090	3410	1999	8	*	Secretariat (SECEX). Data was provided by Honório Kumé and is based on Kumé and Piani (2005), see also Caetano (2005).	
076	Brazil	2003	04022110	3410	1999	8	*	Secretariat (SECEX). Data was provided by Honório Kumé and is based on Kumé and Piani (2005), see also Caetano (2005).	
076	Brazil	2003	04022120	3410	1999	8	*	Secretariat (SECEX). Data was provided by Honório Kumé and is based on Kumé and Piani (2005), see also Caetano (2005).	

C3.1.8. Working with Output Tables

The following features can be used with all types of data (tariffs, AVEs or NTM).

Note: Compared with COMTRADE, product descriptions in TRAINS are not always available. When they are, descriptions are based on each reporting country's native files and therefore, they do not follow international standards. For example, they are usually in the national language only

For further information on customizing your results tables in [Quick Search](#), see [B3.1.3. Customizing the Output Data](#).

C3.2. Quick Search: Tariff - Find a Tariff

The **Tariff - Find a Tariff** option within **Quick Search** allows users to view tariff rates for a specific product in a single country by selecting from one data source (UNCTAD or WTO, i.e. WTO-IDB, TRAINS-Ad-valorem Equivalent Only, TRAINS-Raw Data or TRAINS-Total(Incl.AVE)), one market, one year, one or all duty codes. You would have to select from specific nomenclature, tier and product code. Once you select a specific product code, you can select from a list of tariff-lines. Also, depending on the selected source of tariff data, you may need to select the methodology for estimating Ad Valorem equivalent rates.

C3.2.1. Opening Tariff - Find a Tariff To open

Tariff - Find a Tariff:

1. Click on the **Quick Search** tab.
2. Click on the **Tariff - Find a Tariff** entry.

Quick Search ▼

UN COMTRADE By Product

UN COMTRADE By Country Period

Tariff - Find A Tariff

Tariff - View And Export Raw Data

Trade - View and Export Tariff-line Imports

The following screen will be displayed:


[Change Password](#)
[Logout](#)

Quick Search ▼

Advanced Query ▼

Tariff and Trade Simulations ▼

Results ▼

Utilities ▼

Support Materials ▼

Home > Quick Search > Tariff - Find A Tariff

Tariff - Find A Tariff ?

Find a Tariff module allows users to view tariff rates by selecting from one data source (UNCTAD or WTO), one market, one year, one or all duty codes. You would have to select from specific nomenclature, tier, product code. Once you select a specific product line, you can select from list of tariff-line-level codes. Also depending on the selected source of tariff data, you may need to select the methodology for estimating ad-valorem-equivalent rates. [More details...](#)

Data Source: [Select Data Source] ▼

Market: [Select Market] ▼

Year: [Select Year] ▼

Duty Code: [Select Duty Code] ▼

Estimation Method: [Select Estimation Method] ▼

Nomenclature: [Select Nomenclature] ▼

Tier: [Select Tier] ▼

Product: [Enter a product] ▼

Tariff Line: [Select Tariff Line] ▼

Reset

View Report

Download

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[About](#)
[Contact](#)
[Usage Conditions](#)
[Legal](#)
[Data Providers](#)

C3.2.2. Defining a Query

You would specify your query by selecting from all dimensions: [Data Source](#), [Market](#), [Year](#), [Duty Code](#), [Estimation Method](#), [Nomenclature](#), [Tier](#), [Product](#) and [Tariff Line](#). Note that certain categories disappear, depending on which data source you have chosen.

First, choose the [Data Source](#) you desire. In the below example, we have taken [TRAINS-Raw Data](#).

Click on the [Market](#)'s selection box and highlight your desired country (European Union in the example below). Please note that you can select only one country at a time with this option. Next, click on the down-arrow within the [Year](#) selection box and select a year (2005 in the example below).

Home > Quick Search > Tariff - Find A Tariff

Tariff - Find A Tariff

Find a Tariff module allows users to view tariff rates by selecting from one data source (UNCTAD or WTO), one market, one year, one or all duty codes. You would have to select from specific nomenclature, tier, product code. Once you select a specific product line, you can select from list of tariff-line-level codes. Also depending on the selected source of tariff data, you may need to select the methodology for estimating ad-valorem-equivalent rates. More details...

Data Source: TRAINS-Raw Data

Market: European Union Year: 2005

Duty Code: [Select Duty Code]

Nomenclature: [Select Nomenclature] Tier: [Select Tier]

Product: Enter a product

Tariff Line: [Select Tariff Line]

Reset View Report Download

Tariff Line Selection is a Two-Step Process

Selecting a tariff line is a two-step process.

As a first step, you select a **Duty Code**, **Nomenclature** and **Tier** in order to specify the product category. The product category to be selected is the one which the tariff line belongs to. Indeed, each country's national tariff line level structure is based on the HS nomenclature, and all other listed nomenclatures are linked to HS using concordances. Therefore, once a nomenclature and a product category are selected, WITS is able to retrieve the list of all national tariff lines belonging to the selection.

As a second step, you select the desired **Tariff Line** from the list.

Click on the down-arrow in the **Duty Code** and **Nomenclature** box and select your desired product classification. Next, select from the **Tier** box. This option allows you to define which level of product categories you would like to select from. The breakdown of **Tier** varies from nomenclature to nomenclature. In case of HS, you can select from **Sub-Heading (6-digit)**, **Heading (4-digit)**, or **Chapter (2-digit)**.

Note: Selecting a detailed Tier (HS 6-digit for example), will result in a long list of 6-digit product categories to select from. However, the list of tariff lines belonging to the selected 6-digit product category will be short. On the other hand, when selecting a broad tier (HS 2-digit for example), the list of product categories to choose from will be shorter but the list of tariff lines belonging to the selected product category will be longer.

In the example below, we selected **MFN duties (Applied)** in the **Duty Code**, **HS 2002 <Reported>** in the **Nomenclature** box and **Heading (all 4-digit HS codes)** in the **Tier** box.

Next, select from the **Product** selection box which contains all the 4-digit HS codes based on HS 2002 nomenclature. Let us choose product code **0803** as shown below.

WITS searches for all tariff lines belonging to the product selection (0803) and lists them in the next list box as illustrated below.

Make your final selection by choosing a tariff line in the [Tariff Line](#) box. In the below example, we have chosen 0803001900. Then click [View Report](#) and make your choice of columns to be selected before you finalize the query by clicking [Proceed](#).

Home > Quick Search > Tariff - Find A Tariff

Tariff - Find A Tariff

Find a Tariff module allows users to view tariff rates by selecting from one data source (UNCTAD or WTO), one market, one year, one or all duty codes. You would have to select from specific nomenclature, tier, product code. Once you select a specific product line, you can select from list of tariff-line-level codes. Also depending on the selected source of tariff data, you may need to select the methodology for estimating ad-valorem-equivalent rates. More details...

Data Source: TRAINS-Raw Data

Market: European Union **Year:** 2005

Duty Code: MFN duties (Applied)

Nomenclature: HS 2002 <Reported> **Tier:** Heading (all 4-digit HS codes)

Product: 0803 -- Bananas, including plantains, fresh or dried.

Tariff Line: 0803001900 -- Fresh -- Other

Reset View Report Download

C3.2.3. Customizing the Output Data: Tariff Schedules

Output data are identical to those under [C3.1. Tariff - View and Export Raw Data](#).

C4. Advanced Query on Protection Data

C4.1. Advanced Query - Tariff and Trade Analysis - Introduction

The [Tariff and Trade Analysis](#) option within the [Advanced Query](#) provides you with multiple tariff types and tariff rates from the UNCTAD and WTO databases. It allows you to construct sophisticated queries by including multiple reporters, partners, products and years in a single query. You can select from your own customized country and product groups or use pre-defined aggregates. [Advanced Queries](#) can be saved and reused. This is particularly useful for more complex queries. There are a lot of indicators from average tariff rates to standard deviations, international and domestic tariff peaks, minimum and maximum rates, etc.

In principle, [Advanced Queries](#) work the same way as [Quick Search](#) Queries: You define query parameters and submit your job to see the results. However, there are a few differences:

[Advanced Queries](#) can be saved and reused. This is particularly useful for complex queries and

reports that need to be reproduced on a regular basis.

While a [Quick Search](#) deals with only one item for most dimensions (reporter, partner, product and year), you can include several reporters, partners, products and years in a single [Advanced Query](#).

Product and country groups allow retrieving aggregated results.

[Quick Search](#) queries allow for retrieving raw data only as they are stored in the databases.

In [Advanced Query](#), you can select and retrieve tariffs for products defined using various [Nomenclatures](#) and mix product categories from different [Tiers](#).

Compared to [Quick Search](#) queries, [Advanced Queries](#) are generally much larger and require more time to be processed. Once you submit an [Advanced Query](#), you can check the status of your job periodically to find out when the results are ready.

[Advanced Query](#) results are stored on the WITS server and can be reviewed later while the results of [Quick Search](#) query are lost once you close the application.

One main disadvantage of [Advanced Query](#) vis-à-vis [Quick Search](#) (covered in previous modules) is that the maximum level of product detail of trade flows is at a 6-digit harmonized system classification, whereas in a [Quick Search](#) of TRAINS and WTO, output is available at the tariff-line level (e.g. 8- or 10-digits).

C4.2. Advanced Query - Tariff and Trade Analysis - Defining a Query

C4.2.1. Opening the Advanced Query to Open

Advanced Query:

1. Click on [Advanced Query](#) to open the menu.
2. Click on the [Tariff and Trade Analysis](#) entry.



The following screen will be displayed:

A screenshot of the WITS (World Integrated Trade System) web application. The page title is 'Tariff and Trade Analysis'. It features a navigation bar with links for 'Quick Search', 'Advanced Query', 'Tariff and Trade Simulations', 'Results', 'Utilities', and 'Support Materials'. Below the navigation bar, there is a section for 'Tariff and Trade Analysis' with a description of the tool. The main form area includes a 'New Query' checkbox, an 'Existing Query' dropdown, and input fields for 'Query Name', 'Query Description', and 'Data Source'. There are 'Proceed', 'Delete', and 'Reset' buttons at the bottom of the form. The footer contains links for 'Home', 'About', 'Contact', 'Usage Conditions', 'Legal', and 'Data Providers', along with logos for UNCTAD, WTO, and other organizations.

C4.2.2. Selecting a Database and Naming the Query

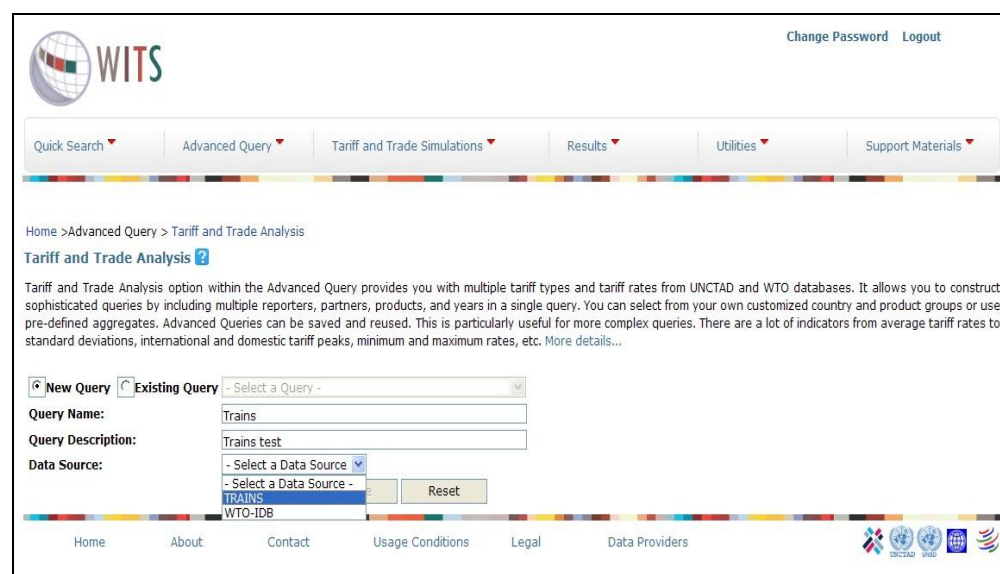
As mentioned in the introduction, any [Advanced Query](#) is saved and so requires a name and a description. Moreover, since [Advanced Query](#) is a multi-database tool, any query definition must start by picking a database, which will affect the parameters to be specified.

This topic focuses on using the [Advanced Query](#) for tariff data retrieval (for trade data retrieval, see [B4.1. Advanced Query on UN COMTRADE – Introduction](#)).

Defining an [Advanced Query](#) is the same with TRAINS or WTO/IDB as chosen data source. TRAINS is used for illustration in the following presentation.

In the [General](#) panel:

1. Enter a [Query Name](#) (25 characters maximum) and a [Query Description](#) (50 characters maximum) in the corresponding text areas.
2. Select [TRAINS](#) in [Data Source](#).



The screenshot shows the WITS (World Integrated Trade System) interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like 'Quick Search', 'Advanced Query', 'Tariff and Trade Simulations', 'Results', 'Utilities', and 'Support Materials'. Below this, the 'Advanced Query' section is active, showing 'Tariff and Trade Analysis'. The 'Data Source' dropdown menu is open, displaying 'TRAINS' as the selected option. Other options visible are 'WTO-IDB'. The 'Query Name' field contains 'Trains' and the 'Query Description' field contains 'Trains test'. A 'Reset' button is also visible.

Once you select [TRAINS](#) as your [Data Source](#), and click on the [Proceed](#) button a set of dimensions is listed:

WITS

Change Password Logout

Quick Search ▾ Advanced Query ▾ Tariff and Trade Simulations ▾ Results ▾ Utilities ▾ Support Materials ▾

Home > Advanced Query > Tariff and Trade Analysis

Tariff and Trade Analysis ?

Query Name:

Importers/Reporters: <<Select>>

Products: <<Select>>

Exporters/Partners: <<Select>>

Years: <<Select>>

Tariffs: <<Select>>

Home About Contact Usage Conditions Legal Data Providers

WITS

In order to form a query, you would have to make selections from all 5 listed dimensions:

[Importers/Reporters](#)

[Products](#)

[Exporters/Partners](#)

[Years](#)

[Tariffs](#)

C4.2.3. Selecting Importers/Reporters

Click on the <<-Select->> button next to [Reporters](#). The following panel appears:

Country List

Afghanistan -- AFG
Albania -- ALB
Algeria -- DZA
Andorra -- AND
Angola -- AGO
Anguilla -- AIA

Predefined Country Groups

All countries All -- All
All high-income (OECD plus non-OECD countries) A
ALL OECD members -- OECD
EU25 --- EU25 members -- EU25
High-income OECD -- hiOECD
Least Developed Countries -- LDC

My Country Groups

☐ Include Country Group Breakdown

Remove Remove All Proceed Cancel

Reporters are countries which report the import tariff schedules that you want to retrieve. Select Countries from the [Country List](#), [Predefined Country Groups](#), and/or [My Country Groups](#). The latter option contains your customized country groups. You can also use [Include Country Group Breakdown](#) to get results for individual countries of the country group aggregates.

The [Reporters](#) panel contains three lists:

The [Country List](#) allows you to select individual countries by highlighting a country and clicking on . In case you want to make a multiple selection, click on several countries while holding the Ctrl button pressed down. If you want to select several consecutive countries, hold the Shift button down and click on the first and the last countries you want to select. Go through the list of all existing countries by using the vertical scrollbar to the right of the selection box. By clicking , the selected countries will appear in the box on the right side. To delete a previously selected country, click on the specific country and click on [Remove](#). If you want to remove all selected countries, click on [Remove All](#).

The [Predefined Country Groups](#) list provides you with predefined groups of countries. In the [Advanced Query](#), the groups can be used to: See the aggregate results for the selected groups and/or
Select a set of individual countries in one click (useful if you often use the same countries in your queries). WITS will return individual trade values for each country belonging to the group in the output table if you have marked the checkbox [Include Country Group Breakdown](#)).

The [My Country Groups](#) are available to construct user-defined country groups. To learn how to create customized country groups, see [D1.1. Building and Managing Country Groups](#).

In our example, we select [Argentina](#) and [Bangladesh](#) as individual country reporters and the [Least Developed Countries \(LDC\)](#) as a group. Please note that [EU](#) must be selected from the [Country List](#) and not from the [Pre-defined Country Groups](#). Individual members of the [EU](#) may not be selected.

The screenshot shows the 'Country List' dialog box with three main sections on the left and a large list on the right.

- Country List:** A list of individual countries including Austria -- AUT, Azerbaijan -- AZE, Bahamas, The -- BHS, Bahrain -- BHR, Bangladesh -- BGD, and Barbados -- BRB. A right-pointing arrow is next to it.
- Predefined Country Groups:** A list of predefined groups including All countries All -- All, All high-income (OECD plus non-OECD countries) -- All, ALL OECD members -- OECD, EU25 -- EU25 members -- EU25, High-income OECD -- hiOECD, and Least Developed Countries -- LDC. A right-pointing arrow is next to it.
- My Country Groups:** A list of user-defined groups including Asia Pacific and Africa -- APF3, Asia and Pacific Economic Cooperation -- APEC3, and Test Group delete -- Test4Susanne4. A right-pointing arrow is next to it.

The right-hand list contains the selected items: Argentina -- ARG, Bangladesh -- BGD, and Least Developed Countries -- LDC. The 'Least Developed Countries -- LDC' item is highlighted in blue.

At the bottom left, there is a checkbox labeled 'Include Country Group Breakdown' which is currently unchecked. At the bottom right, there are four buttons: 'Remove', 'Remove All', 'Proceed', and 'Cancel'.

C4.2.4. Selecting Products

Selected products are those for which you would like to see individual (or aggregate) tariff information.

Click on [Products](#) to display the product selection panel as reproduced below.

Elements of the Product Selection Panel

You can use the product search box to find a specific product. You can also select one or several products by choosing your desired nomenclature. Once you choose your nomenclature, you can select products based on their (a) [Aggregation Level](#) (one-digit codes, 2-digit codes, etc.); (b) [Product List](#) which contains all products and sub-products; (c) [Standard Product Groups](#) which are pre-defined aggregates; and (d) [Product Groups](#) which are your own customized product aggregates. Please note that you can select one or all these options.

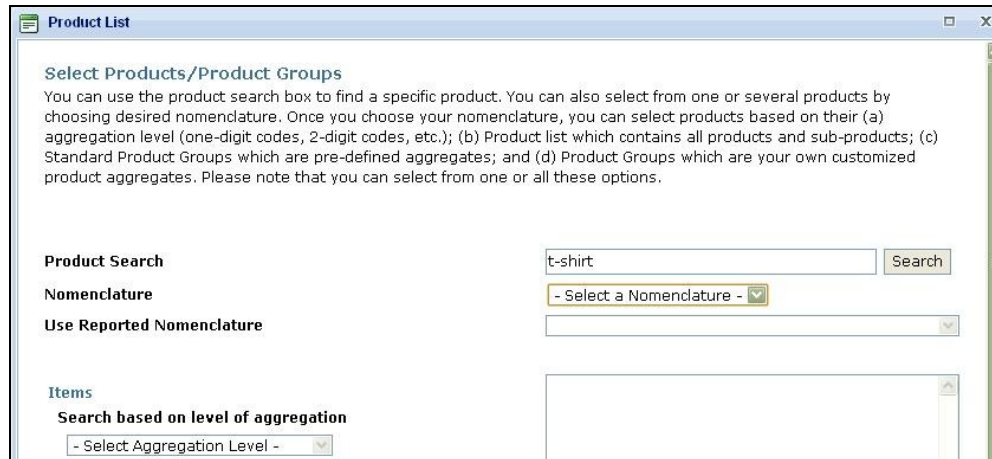
Note: It is not possible to select products from different classifications, e.g. if you are choosing one product from ISIC Revision 3 and another product from CPC, you will get a warning message that all of your previously selected products on the Product List screen will be discarded,

C4.2.4.1. Product Search

If you do not know the product code you are looking for or if you have a code, but you do not know which nomenclature it comes from, you can use the [Product Search](#) option. You can either type in the code or the name of the product, depending on which information you have readily available.

[Product Search](#) allows you to do a text or product code search and find all products in which a specific string appears.

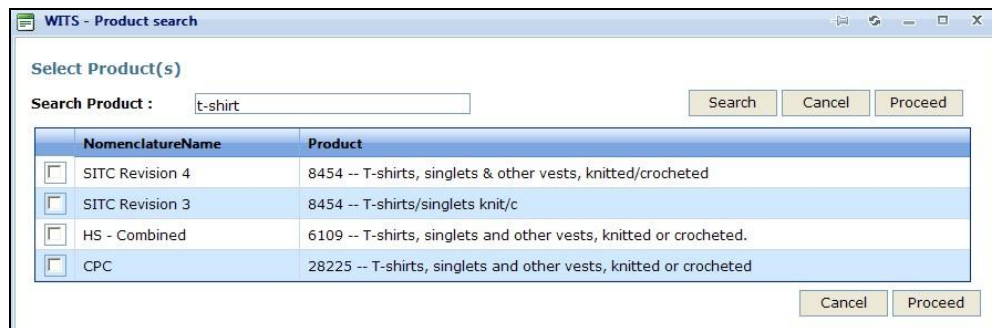
You can perform a search specifying search terms and finding all items in which the search word, for example [T-shirts](#) appear. Type [T-shirts](#) in the [Search Text](#) box and click on the [Search](#) button.



The 'Product List' window contains a text box with the following instructions: "Select Products/Product Groups. You can use the product search box to find a specific product. You can also select from one or several products by choosing desired nomenclature. Once you choose your nomenclature, you can select products based on their (a) aggregation level (one-digit codes, 2-digit codes, etc.); (b) Product list which contains all products and sub-products; (c) Standard Product Groups which are pre-defined aggregates; and (d) Product Groups which are your own customized product aggregates. Please note that you can select from one or all these options."

Below the instructions are three input fields: "Product Search" (containing "t-shirt"), "Nomenclature" (a dropdown menu showing "- Select a Nomenclature -"), and "Use Reported Nomenclature" (a dropdown menu). At the bottom, there is an "Items" section with a "Search based on level of aggregation" dropdown menu showing "- Select Aggregation Level -".

You will get:



The 'WITS - Product search' window shows a "Search Product :" text box containing "t-shirt". To the right are "Search", "Cancel", and "Proceed" buttons. Below is a table with search results:

	NomenclatureName	Product
☐	SITC Revision 4	8454 -- T-shirts, singlets & other vests, knitted/crocheted
☐	SITC Revision 3	8454 -- T-shirts/singlets knit/c
☐	HS - Combined	6109 -- T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted.
☐	CPC	28225 -- T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted

At the bottom right of the window are "Cancel" and "Proceed" buttons.

From the panel, you can select one or more products by checking the corresponding boxes. The selected products will be added to the Products dimension.

Note: Searching by string does not guarantee that you will retrieve the desired products if their description does not specifically include the string. The Search tool is mostly helpful if you know a product description and you want to retrieve the corresponding product code.

C4.2.4.2. Selecting Products in a Given Nomenclature

If you already know the nomenclature of the products, start by selecting it. Each nomenclature has its own product structure and level of detail. Both in [TRAINS](#) and in [WTO-IDB](#), all tariff information is reported in various revisions of the Harmonized System. As one country reports tariff schedule of a given year in a single revision, all revisions are combined into a single nomenclature ([HS-Combined](#)). This way, you do not need to know *a priori*, that which revision is used for a given country in a given year. WITS also supports non-HS nomenclatures. If you select any of them, WITS will automatically convert the information to the selected nomenclature from the reported HS revision.

To Select a Nomenclature:

1. Open the [Nomenclature](#) dropdown list.

The screenshot shows the 'Product Search' window. On the left, under 'Nomenclature', there is a dropdown menu currently showing 'Chapter (all 2-digit HS codes)'. Below it is a 'Search based on level of aggregation' section with a dropdown for 'Chapter (all 2-digit HS codes)' and an 'Enter a Product' field. The 'Product' section shows a tree view of product categories, with 'Total Trade' expanded. On the right, there is a search bar 'Enter a product for search' and a 'Search' button. Below the search bar, a dropdown menu is open, displaying a list of nomenclatures: 'HS - Combined', '- Select a Nomenclature -', 'BEC', 'CCCN', 'CPC', 'GTAP', 'ISIC Revision 2', 'ISIC Revision 3', 'SIC', 'MTN Categories', 'NACE 4 Ms.Woerz', 'SITC Revision 1', 'SITC Revision 2', 'SITC Revision 3', 'SITC Revision 4', and 'HS - Combined' (highlighted at the bottom).

2. Click on the desired nomenclature (e.g. [HS Combined](#)) and the product classification corresponding to the selected nomenclature is displayed in the product selection area. Products in a given nomenclature can now be selected by [Items](#), [Clusters](#) or [Aggregates](#).

Selecting Products by Item

The selection by [Items](#) is the most common and basic way for selecting product categories. You can pick product categories at various levels of details of the selected nomenclature.

If you want to select a few items for which you already know the level of aggregation and the product code(s) and/or product name, use "[Search based on level of aggregation](#)". First, select the level of aggregation from the drop-down menu, then enter the code or product name in the text box below. For example, if you want to select Heading **8703**, choose "Heading (all 4-digit HS codes)" and type in "**8703**". The following panel appears.

Product Search

Nomenclature

Items

Search based on level of aggregation

Heading (all 4-digit HS codes) ▼

8703

8703 -- Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (other than those of heading 87.02), including station wagons and racing cars.

▼ Items 1-1 out of 1

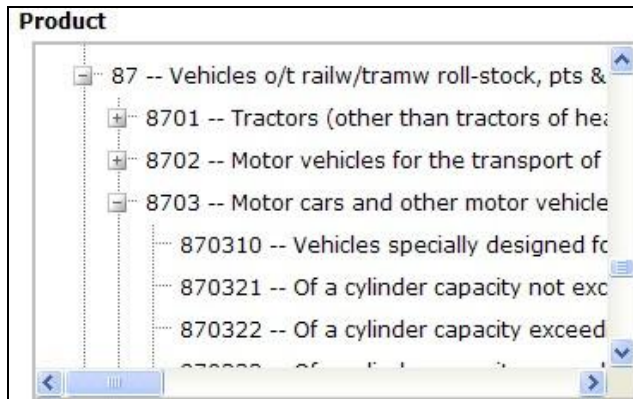
- 01 -- Live animals
- 02 -- Meat and edible meat offal
- 03 -- Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other aquatic
- 04 -- Dairy prod; birds' eggs; natural honey; e
- 05 -- Products of animal origin, nes or included
- 06 -- Live tree & other plant; bulb, root; cut flo
- 07 -- Edible vegetables and certain roots and

Select the product by clicking on  to the right of the text box.

If you need to navigate through the selected nomenclature, select items from the [Product](#) box.

Product categories are generally structured like a tree, total trade being always the most aggregated category with several levels of sub-categories attached to it.

A folder icon (📁) in front of a product category indicates it contains sub-categories. Click on the folder icon to expand the branch and display the subcategories:



Note that when a category is expanded, its folder icon is changed into a folder icon (📁).

You can close an expanded branch by double-clicking on the parent category.

Once the end of the structure (the leaf) is reached, there is no more subcategory, and the leaf category is identified by no icon.

8703 -- Motor cars and other motor vehicle
870310 -- Vehicles specially designed for
870321 -- Of a cylinder capacity not ex

You can select products by item at any level of aggregation by highlighting the code and its description and by clicking **>**. Repeat the process for each item you want to select.

Product List

Product Search
 Enter a product for search **Search**
 Nomenclature **HS - Combined**

Items
 Search based on level of aggregation
 Heading (all 4-digit HS codes) **>**
 Enter a Product **>**

Product
 8702 -- Motor vehicles for the transport of
 8703 -- Motor cars and other motor vehicle
 8704 -- Motor vehicles for the transport of
 8705 -- Special purpose motor vehicles, oth
 8706 -- Chassis fitted with engines, for the
 8707 -- Bodies (including cabs), for the mot
 8708 -- Parts and accessories of the motor
>

Clusters
 ALL1 -- Chapter (all 2-digit HS codes)
 ALL2 -- Heading (all 4-digit HS codes)
 ALL3 -- Sub-Heading (all 6-digit HS codes)
>

02 -- Meat and edible meat offal
 0301 -- Live fish.
 030211 -- Trout (Salmo trutta, Oncorhynchus mykiss, C
 8703 -- Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally

Selected items are displayed in the Products folder.

Note: When you select a product category, the trade value should be equal to the sum of all items belonging to it. However, you may find cases where it does not match, either because of reporting errors or when a reporter does not want to provide information on a strategic product.

Selecting Products by Cluster

Cluster selection is a shortcut for selecting all products at the same level of aggregation in one click. The available clusters depend on the selected nomenclature. In the case of HS nomenclature for example, 3 levels of categories are available: 2-digit, 4-digit and 6-digit levels. WITS will then return information for each and every category belonging to the selected cluster(s).

To Select Products by Cluster:

1. Select the desired classification in the [Nomenclature](#) list.
2. Go to the [Clusters](#) box.
3. Click on the cluster you want to include in your selection and click . In the case of the HS nomenclature, [Chapter](#) corresponds to all 2-digit categories, [Heading](#) to all 4-digit categories and [Sub-Heading](#) to all 6-digit categories.
4. Repeat steps 1 to 3 until your selection is completed.

Selecting Products by Aggregate

Aggregates are groups of heterogeneous product categories that are either pre-defined in WITS or defined by using the [Create Product Groups](#) utility (see the next section [D1.2. Building and Managing Product Groups](#) for details). WITS will calculate all indicators for the group as a whole, and optionally for individual products customized therein at the most detailed level of the selected nomenclature.

Select Products by Aggregate:

1. Select the desired classification from the [Nomenclature](#) list.
2. Select [Aggregates](#) in the [Standard Product Group](#) box or create your own aggregates in the [My Product Groups](#) box.
3. Select the desired product aggregate and click ;
4. Repeat steps 1 to 3 until your selection is completed.

The selected aggregate is displayed in the Products folder:

Product Search

Enter a product for search

Nomenclature

HS - Combined

Items

Search based on level of aggregation

Chapter (all 2-digit HS codes)

Enter a Product

Product

- Total Trade
 - 01 -- Live animals
 - 02 -- Meat and edible meat offal
 - 03 -- Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other aquatic invertebrates
 - 04 -- Dairy prod; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible preparations of honey
 - 05 -- Products of animal origin, nes or incluced
 - 06 -- Live tree & other plant; bulb, root; cut fl
 - 07 -- Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers

Clusters

- ALL1 -- Chapter (all 2-digit HS codes)
- ALL2 -- Heading (all 4-digit HS codes)
- ALL3 -- Sub-Heading (all 6-digit HS codes)

Aggregates

Standard product Groups

- COMESA-CET1 -- COMESA - Raw materials
- COMESA-CET2 -- COMESA - Intermediate goods
- COMESA-CET3 -- COMESA - Consumer goods
- COMESA-CET4 -- COMESA - Capital goods
- WTO_HS_Aggri -- WTO HS Aggricultural
- WTO_HS_Indus -- WTO HS Industrial
- WTO_HS_Petro -- WTO HS Petroleum

My Product Groups

- productgroupHSC -- create a product group HS Combined
- productgroupHSC -- create a product group HSCombined

☐ Include product Group Breakdown

COMESA-CET1 -- COMESA - Raw materials
productgroupHSC -- create a product group HS Combined

Note: If you have chosen a certain Nomenclature (e.g. HS - Combined), only those self-created product groups based on the same nomenclature will appear in My Product Groups and are thus available for selection

C4.2.5. Selecting Exporters/Partners

Trade partners are countries which export to the selected reporters and possibly face (different) tariff protection when entering the market.

Click on [Exporters/Partners](#) to display the corresponding selection panel. The partner selection is exactly the same as the reporter country selection, only that you can choose World as an aggregate in the country list. If World is selected as partner, it entails the total trade reported by the reporter country for the selected product(s).

The [Select Partners](#) panel contains three lists:

The [Country List](#) allows you to select individual countries by highlighting them. Go through the list of all existing countries by using the vertical scrollbar to the right of the selection box.

As you select new countries, their names will appear in the query definition tree to the right of the three lists. To delete a previously selected country, select the country and click on [Remove](#).

- In order to select all individual countries in a single click: Highlight the first country and keep the Ctrl and the Shift button pressed down. Then go to the last country on the list and select it as well. You will see that the whole list is highlighted; you can now click on  to move the whole list into the selection box.
- In order to unselect all individual countries in a single click, click on Remove all at the bottom of the selection box.

Reset your individual country selections.

The [Predefined Country Groups](#) box is the list where you can select from [pre-defined group aggregates](#). Select your desired country group(s) by highlighting them. Use the scrollbar to the right of the selection box to view all existing country aggregates. As you select new groups, by clicking the  button, their names will appear in the selection box at the right-hand side. To delete a previously selected region(s), highlight the region(s) you want to delete and click on Remove. In the [Advanced Query](#), a region (or group of countries) can be used to Select corresponding individual countries in one click (useful if you often use the same countries in your queries). WITS will return individual trade values for each country belonging to the group in the output table if you use the option "Include Country Group Breakdown".

- o and/or select a group of countries to return aggregated results.

Note: Selecting **World** in the **Country List** together with the **Duty type "Include MFN applied rates"** (see section [C4.2.7. Selecting Tariffs](#) below), WITS will consider all products selected above, regardless of whether the reporter country imports each product or not. Otherwise, WITS will only consider products for which the bilateral trade from the partner to the reporter country exists

The **My country groups** allow you to use self-defined country groups. To learn how to create customized country groups, see [D1.1. Building and Managing Country Groups](#).

Note: To navigate rapidly through the **Markets (Regions)** list, you can type the first letter of your desired country. This will move the selection to the first country starting with the entered letter. Continue typing the same letter until the country (region) you want is highlighted and then type the **space bar** to select it. For example, to select USA, you would type **U** to reach Uganda (the first country in the list starting with U), then you would type **U** four more times to reach **United States**, and then you would press the **space bar** to select it.

C4.2.6. Selecting Years

Click on **Years** to open the corresponding selection panel as reproduced below. Highlight the desired years and click . If you want to select all years simply click on . You can use the  button if you want to deselect a certain year(s). If you want to deselect all years that

you have previously chosen, click . If you want to close down the application without further processing your query, click **Cancel**. You can also use the **Ascending/Descending** options to change the sorting order of the list.

Year

Select Desired Years

Years ☐ Descending ☒ Ascending

2007
2008
2009
2010

>
>>
<
<<

Selected Years

2007
2008
2009

Proceed Cancel

Compared to the year selection in [Quick Search](#), the year list is static and does not reflect data availability. You may want to check the [data catalog](#) in order to identify available years for a country before defining your query. In order to do so, you need to go to [Support Materials](#), click [Data Availability](#) and then you will find the four different categories: UN Comtrade, TRAINS, WTO-IDB and WTO-CTS.

Home > Support Materials > Data Availability

Data Availability ⓘ

Data availability option provides you a catalog of available data for trade values, quantities, tariffs and non-tariff barriers. The data is displayed in a table format with countries in row information is available through several nomenclatures and/or versions. [More details...](#)

UN COMTRADE TRAINS WTO-IDB WTO-CTS

I : Imports T : Tariffs N : NTF TRN : UNCTAD Trains [Download](#)

Country	ISO3	Country Code	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Afghanistan	AFG	004		.T.	.T.	.T.		.T.	
Albania	ALB	008	.T.	.T.	.T.		.T.		
Algeria	DZA	012	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.		.T.
Angola	AGO	024	.T.	.T.		.T.	.T.		
Antigua and Barbuda	ATG	028	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.			.T.
Argentina	ARG	032	.T.	.T.	.T.	.TN	.TN	.TN	.TN
Armenia	ARM	051		.T.		.T.			
Australia	AUS	036	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.TN	.TN
Austria	AUT	040							
Azerbaijan	AZE	031	.T.	.T.	.T.		.T.		
Bahamas, The	BHS	044				.T.			
Bahrain	BHR	048	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.	.T.		
Bangladesh	BGO	050		.T.	.T.	.T.	.TN	.T.	.T.
Barbados	BRB	052			.T.	.T.			.T.

C4.2.7. Selecting Tariffs

This option allows you to select one or multiple duty types.

Use AVE

This option decides whether or not to include estimated Ad Valorem Equivalents (AVE) in the results.

For more information on AVEs, see [C2.4. Ad Valorem Equivalents of Non-Ad Valorem Tariffs](#) and [C3.1.4. Defining a Query: Ad Valorem Equivalent Tariffs](#).

If you choose to include Ad Valorem equivalents, select UNCTAD Method in the Use AVE dropdown. Please note we now compute AVE using UNCTAD Method only. (See [C2.4. Ad Valorem Equivalents of Non-Ad Valorem Tariffs](#) for details).

Results will be affected only if AVEs are available for the selected reporter/year. Note that AVEs are not available for WTO based queries.

Duty Types

The **Duty Types** that can be chosen from consist of: [Include Effectively Applied rates](#), [Include MFN Applied rates](#), and [Include MFN Bound rates](#) (see [C2.2. Types of Tariffs](#) for details).

Tariffs

To include Ad-Valorem Equivalents (AVEs) in the result select "UNCTAD Method" in the "Use AVE" drop down

Use AVE : UNCTAD Method ▼

Duty Types

- Include Effectively Applied rates
- Include MFN Applied rates
- Include MFN Bound rates

Selected Duty Types

- Include Effectively Applied rates

> >> < <<

Proceed Cancel

Please note that you can select all duty types from this box by clicking on .

Note that effectively applied rates are defined as the minimum tariff granted by a reporter to a partner for the considered product. [Effectively Applied tariff](#) is equal to the [MFN Applied tariff](#) unless a [Preferential tariff](#) exists, or if it exists and is not available for a particular year.

WITS will return a separate row for each selected tariff type.

For example, if you select [Albania](#) as reporter, [Algeria](#) as partner and [Effectively Applied rates](#) as tariff, WITS will retrieve Albania's effectively applied tariff rate from Algeria.

C4.2.8. Reviewing Your Query

Review your query before proceeding with the next step of submitting it. [Advanced Queries](#) may take some time to be processed depending on the number of selected parameters.

In our example, we defined the following query:

Tariff and Trade Analysis ?

Query Name:

Trains

Importers/Reporters:

Selected

Brazil -- BRA
European Union -- EUN
Least Developed Countries -- LDC
Turkey -- TUR
United States -- USA

<<-Modify->>

Products:

Selected

HS - Combined (Selected Classification)
02 -- Meat and edible meat offal
0301 -- Live fish.
030211 -- Trout (Salmo trutta, Oncorhynchus mykiss,
Oncorhynchus clarki, Oncorhynchus aguabonita,
Oncorhynchus gilchristi, Oncorhynchus tshawytscha and

<<-Modify->>

Exporters/Partners:

Selected

World -- WLD
ALL OECD members -- OECD
Australia -- AUS

<<-Modify->>

Years:

Selected

2007
2008
2009

<<-Modify->>

Tariffs:

Selected

Include Effectively Applied rates

<<-Modify->>

Adjust Years & Submit

Submit

Back

Reporters: Is a mix of [individual countries](#) (Brazil, European Union, Turkey and the USA) and a [group](#) of countries ([LDC](#)); note that the [European Union](#) is treated as a single country and therefore should not be chosen from the [Predefined Country Group](#) list.

Products: We chose products from HS Combined: [02](#), [0301](#), [030211](#) and [8703](#).

Partners: We selected [World](#) (meaning all trading partners as a group), [Australia](#) and the [OECD](#) group of countries.

Years: [2007](#), [2008](#) and [2009](#).

Tariffs: [Include Effectively Applied rates](#).

C4.2.9. Adjust Years and Submit

This option enables users to choose different years when data are not available for their selected years. They can choose from earlier or later years of data.

There are 4 options you can select from:

[Use the nearest year \(earlier year wins ties\)](#): Selects the closest year with preference for an earlier year. For example, if 2003 is selected and missing but 2004 and 2002 are available, WITS will take 2002 which is as close to 2003 as 2004 but earlier than 2003.

[Use the nearest year \(later year wins ties\)](#): Selects the closest year with preference for a later year. For example, if 2003 is selected and missing but 2004 and 2002 are available, WITS will take 2004 which is as close to 2003 as 2002 but later than 2003.

[Choose from earlier years only](#): Selects the closest year available after the initially selected one. For example, if 2003 is selected and missing but 2004 and 2000 are available, WITS will take 2000, which is earlier than 2003.

[Choose from later years only](#): Selects the closest year available after the initially selected one. For example, if 2003 is selected and missing but 2005 and 2002 are available, WITS will take 2005 which is later than 2003.

In addition, [no more than 2 years from the NA year](#) can be checked to allow controlling those years too far from the initial selection will not be used as replacement. The gap value ([2 years](#) by default) can be changed by using the up and down arrow buttons.

Choose a rule and click on **OK** to apply it. The [Check/Change Data Availability](#) window reflects the adjustment ([Choose from later years only](#) was selected in this example):

Replace NA with a year that has data :

Selected Years

Go

Proceed

Market/Reporter	2009	2005	2000	1995	1990
Brazil	2009	2005	2000	1995	1990
Chile	2009	2005	2000	1995	NA
European Union	2009	2005	2000	1995	1990
India	2009	2005	NA	NA	1990
Indonesia	2009	2005	2000	1995	1990
Japan	2009	2005	2000	1995	1990
Korea, Rep.	2009	NA	NA	1995	1990
Malaysia	NA	2005	NA	NA	NA
New Zealand	2009	2005	2000	NA	NA
Pakistan	NA	2005	NA	1995	NA
Philippines	NA	2005	2000	1995	1990
South Africa	2009	2005	NA	NA	1990
Switzerland	2009	2005	2000	1995	1990
Thailand	NA	2005	2000	1995	NA
United States	2009	2005	2000	1995	1990
Venezuela	2009	2005	2000	1995	NA

The table above shows that for many of the countries selected, there is no data available (NA) for the selected years.

To replace the unavailable year with, for example, the closest available year for each country, select [Use the nearest year \(earlier year wins ties\)](#) and click on **Go**, the below data availability will be displayed:

Replace NA with a year that has data :

Market/Reporter	2009	2005	2000	1995	1990
Brazil	2009	2005	2000	1995	1990
Chile	2009	2005	2000	1995	1992
European Union	2009	2005	2000	1995	1990
India	2009	2005	1999	1997	1990
Indonesia	2009	2005	2000	1995	1990
Japan	2009	2005	2000	1995	1990
Korea, Rep.	2009	2004	1999	1995	1990
Malaysia	2007	2005	2001	1996	1991
New Zealand	2009	2005	2000	1996	1992
Pakistan	2008	2005	2001	1995	1995
Philippines	2007	2005	2000	1995	1990
South Africa	2009	2005	1999	1996	1990
Switzerland	2009	2005	2000	1995	1990
Thailand	2006	2005	2000	1995	1989
United States	2009	2005	2000	1995	1990
Venezuela	2009	2005	2000	1995	1992

If you are content with the selection, click on [Proceed](#); otherwise, choose another option from the text field and click [Go](#) before finally submitting by clicking [Proceed](#).

If you do not want to adjust years, simply skip the last section and click on submit after having filled in the five dimensions of Importers/Reporters, Products, Exporters/Partners, Years and Tariffs instead.

Once you have selected all dimensions, submit the query by clicking on the [Submit](#) button.

In the [View and Request Download](#) tab, click on the refresh button  at the top right hand-side. Once the [Status](#) shows to be [Completed](#), you can [View](#) or [Download](#) the data.

C4.3. Advanced Query - Tariff and Trade Analysis - View and Request Download

As indicated before, a submitted advanced query is not instantly available. When your query is sent to the WITS server, it is queued with other [Advanced Queries](#) run by other users. The rule first comes first serve, but depending on the size of the query, your query may be completed before other queries.

Overall, time required to get results ready depends on the size of your query, its rank in the queue and the size of all other queries. It may take from few seconds to several hours (infrequently) before results are ready.

To see if your query is completed, check the Status by going to the [Download Data](#) tab.

View and Request Download		Download Data						
ID	Query/Simulation Name	Save	Delete	Status	Source	Date	File Size	Total Rows
19625	Trains			Completed	TRAINS	12/2/2010 10:19:47 AM	12	70
18228	USALDC			Completed	SMART	11/29/2010 10:43:59 AM	11	326
17714	SAAdvQuery			Completed	UN COMTRADE	11/26/2010 11:37:23 AM	1,377	20,987
17699	SANigeriaEX			Completed	UN COMTRADE Data	11/26/2010 9:49:55 AM	14	93
12688	Comtr2			Completed	UN COMTRADE	11/9/2010 9:32:23 AM	5	38
11018	Comtrade2			Completed	UN COMTRADE	11/2/2010 11:21:32 AM	7	70
8973	SAAfrica			Completed	UN COMTRADE	10/26/2010 10:47:52 AM	142	2,256
5930	SITCRRev2			Completed	Product Concordances	10/18/2010 10:36:54 AM	115	1,829
5748	HS2007toRevision2			Completed	Product Concordances	10/18/2010 4:38:04 AM	115	1,829
5746	Revision2			Completed	Product Concordances	10/18/2010 4:27:09 AM	115	1,829

Query related information and behaviors are the same in both cases. In what follows, we will use the generic term [Status window](#).

The [Status window](#) lists your [Advanced Queries](#). You will see in the Advanced Course that results from other WITS analytical tools can be accessed from the same window.

Queries are listed in rows, starting with the last one you submitted (first row). For each query, the system provides a set of information. We will describe those which are relevant.

Column Heading	Description
----------------	-------------

[ID](#) unique number given to each and every query for identification.

[Query/Simulation Name](#) displays your query names.

[Save](#) click on the save icon to save the corresponding query results. Note that it is possible that your browser has blocked this site from downloading files to your computer. In that case, a pop-up message will be displayed at the top of the screen "[To help protect your security, Internet Explorer blocked this site from downloading files to your computer. Click here for options...](#)". Click on this message; another pop-up window will appear, on which you need to click on "[Download File...](#)". [Delete](#) click on the cancel icon () to delete the corresponding query results. This does not delete the saved query definition.

[Status](#) indicates your query's current status which can be [Waiting](#) (query is queued but not processed), [In Progress](#) (query is currently being processed by the WITS server), [Completed](#) (processing is finished and results are ready) or [Suspended](#) (there was a problem with the query and the process did not go through).

[Source](#) indicates the source database ([TRAINS](#) or [WTO](#) for [Advanced Queries](#), depending on the chosen source database, or something else for queries coming from other WITS tools).

Date	returns the date and time the query was submitted.
File Size	gives you the size of your downloaded file in kilobyte (kb).
Total Rows	gives you the number of rows that can be found in your downloaded document.

C4.3.1. Refreshing the Status Window

Let us say your query is not ready when you first check the [Status](#) window. Since the job is not ready, the [magnifying glass](#) icon  will not be displayed in the [View](#) column.

Moreover, the [Status](#) column will indicate [Waiting](#) or [In Progress](#). It may also indicate [Suspended](#) and in such a case the [magnifying glass](#) icon  will never be displayed.

Information in the [Status](#) window is not automatically updated but is refreshed when you click on

the [Refresh](#) button . Using the [Refresh](#) button is equivalent to closing and reopening the [Status](#) window: Information is updated.

After a while your query will be completed and results will be ready as indicated by the [magnifying glass](#) icon  in the [View](#) column.

C4.3.2. Opening Query Results

Results can be accessed only when your query is completed. To open the [Result](#) window, click on the [magnifying glass](#) icon  in front of the specific query.

C4.4. Advanced Query - Tariff and Trade Analysis - The Results Table



Select Report Columns

Available Columns

- Selected Nomen
- Native Nomen
- Reporter
- Reporter Name
- Product
- Product Name
- Partner
- Partner Name
- Tariff Year
- Trade Year
- Trade Source
- DutyType
- Simple Average
- Simple Tariff Line Average
- Weighted Average
- Variance

Selected Columns

- Selected Nomen
- Native Nomen
- Reporter
- Reporter Name
- Product
- Product Name
- Partner
- Partner Name
- Tariff Year
- Trade Year
- Trade Source
- DutyType
- Simple Average
- Weighted Average
- Standard Deviation
- Minimum Rate

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Up

Down

Pivot Header :

Pivot Data :

Select

Select

Proceed

Cancel

Information is organized in rows and contains the following fields (column headings):

Column Heading	Description
Selected Nomen	nomenclature used for selecting products (GP for GTAP for example).
Native Nomen	native nomenclature (H2 for HS 2002 for example) from which the Selected Nomenclature was converted to produce results;
Reporter	reporter 3-digit alphabetic country code (ARG for example) or country group code (ANDEAN for example);
Reporter Name	full name of the reporting country (Argentina) or group of countries (ANDEAN – ANDEAN country group);
Product	product code or product group code;
Product Name	description of the product or group of products;
Partner	partner 3-digit alphabetic country code (WLD) or country group code;
Partner Name	full name of the partner country or country group;
Tariff Year	year of the tariff data;
Trade Year	year of the trade data. If available, WITS takes the same year for trade as for tariffs, if not it uses any closest alternative year);
Trade Source	database used for trade data (CMT for COMTRADE, INV for inverted COMTRADE trade (partner's mirroring), TRN for TRAINS and WTO for WTO IDB);

Duty Type	code of the type of tariffs considered (BND for bound tariffs, MFN for MFN applied tariffs, PRF for preferential tariffs or AHS for effectively applied tariffs);
Simple Average	(in percentage points) simple average tariff of included 6-digit lines. The 6-digit tariff is itself an average of included tariff line level lines. The Simple Tariff Line Average , which is the average of the tariff line level lines, is also calculated by WITS and can be included in the table (see B4.5. Advanced Query – Tariff and Trade Analysis - Customizing Output Tables for more information);
Simple Tariff Line Average	simple average tariff calculated based on tariff line level tariff values. Simple Average and Simple Tariff Line Average may differ when several 6-digit products are aggregated as illustrated in the table below.

Tariff Line	Rate	6-digit level	Average Tariff	4-digit level	Simple Average	Simple tariff line level average
01010110	5	010101	$(5+5)/2$	0101	$(5+10)/2 = 7.5$	$(5+5+10)/3 = 6.66$
01010120	5		=5			
01010210	10	010102	$10/1=10$			

Weighted Average	(in percentage points) average of tariffs weighted by their corresponding trade value;
Variance	Statistical measures of how widely tariffs are dispersed;
Sum of rates	sum of tariffs calculated at tariff line level;
Sum_Of_SAVgRates	sum of 6-digit level simple average tariffs;
Sum_Of_SAVgRates_Cases	number of 6-digit level simple average tariffs included in Sum_of_SAVgRates
Sum_Of_Squared_Rates	sum of tariff line level squared tariff values;

Minimum Rate	(in percentage points) lowest tariff value at the tariff line level within the product category;
Maximum Rate	(in percentage points) highest tariff value at the tariff line level within the product category
Nbr of AVE Lines	is the number of tariff line level lines with estimated Ad Valorem Equivalents of Non-Ad Valorem tariffs;
Nbr of NA Lines	is the number of tariff line level lines with no Ad-Valorem tariff (Non-Ad Valorem tariffs unless missing duties);
Nbr of Free Lines	is the number of tariff line level lines with 0% tariff:
Nbr of Dutiable Lines	is the number of tariff line level lines with tariff above 0%;
Nbr of Total Lines	number of tariffs at the tariff line level;
Nbr of Domestic Peaks	number of tariffs at the tariff line level which value is Peaks above 3 times the simple average tariff;
Nbr of International Peaks	number of tariffs at the tariff line level which value is Peaks above 15;
Nbr Line 0 to 5	number of tariff line level lines with tariff between 0 and 5%;
Nbr Line 5 to 10	number of tariff line level lines with tariff between 5 and 10%;
Nbr Line 10 to 20	number of tariff line level lines with tariff between 10 and 20%;
Nbr Line 20 to 50	number of tariff line level lines with tariff between 20 and 50%;
Nbr Line 50 to 100	number of tariff line level lines with tariff between 50 and 100%;
Nbr Line more than 100	number of tariff line level lines with tariff above 100%
SumRateByWghtTrd Value	sum of 6-digit level tariffs multiplied by their respective trade value;
SumWghtTrdValue4 NotNull	sum of 6-digit level trade values where tariff is not null;
Free Imports	trade value facing a 0% tariff

Dutiable Imports

trade value facing a tariff above 0%

Specific Duty Imports

trade value facing a Non-Ad Valorem tariff

Binding Coverage

number of bound lines divided by the total number of lines.

You can select other than already by default selected columns by clicking on the ones you want to select out of the left-hand side list and press the  button. Additionally, you can choose [Pivot Header](#) and [Pivot Data](#) as described in [C4.5.3. Pivoting a Table](#). In order to finally submit your results, click on [Proceed](#).

Your results will be displayed as below:

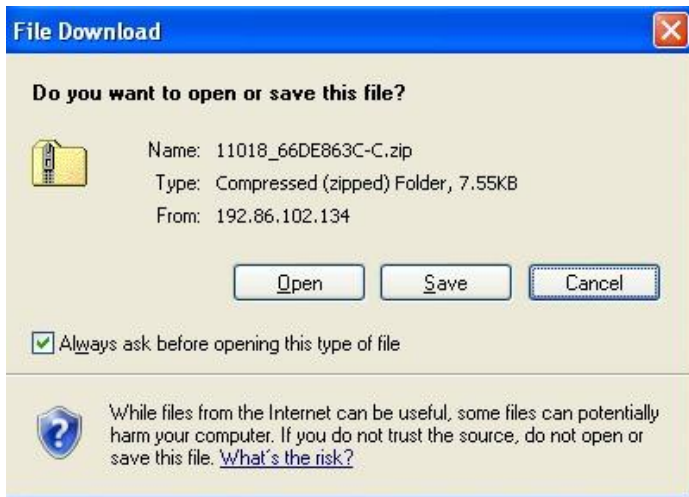
Reporter Name	Product	Product Name	Partner	Partner Name	Tariff Year	Trade Year	Trade Source	DutyType	Simple Average
									
Brazil	26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other com		ALL OECD members --- OECD	2007	2007	CMT	AHS	11.77
Brazil	26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other com		ALL OECD members --- OECD	2008	2008	CMT	AHS	12.92
Brazil	26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other com		ALL OECD members --- OECD	2009	2009	CMT	AHS	13.63
Brazil	26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other com	000	World	2007	2007	CMT	AHS	10.26
Brazil	26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other com	000	World	2008	2008	CMT	AHS	12.49
Brazil	26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other com	000	World	2009	2009	CMT	AHS	12.46
Brazil	26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other com	036	Australia	2008	2008	CMT	AHS	10.00
Brazil	26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other com	036	Australia	2009	2009	CMT	AHS	17.22
Brazil	264	Jute and other textile bast fibres, n.e.s., raw or	000	World	2007	2007	CMT	AHS	8.00
Brazil	264	Jute and other textile bast fibres, n.e.s., raw or	000	World	2008	2008	CMT	AHS	8.00

The number of [Items returned](#) is given below the table ([70 items](#) in [2 pages](#) in our example).

Saving the Output Table

You cannot save the output table here since you can only view the data. In order to save the data, you need to go back to the [Download Data](#) tab and click on the [Save](#) button .

Doing so opens a Windows [File Download](#) screen as below, which allows you to save the file as a zip file to your computer. When opening the zip file, you can now access your results table in form of an excel sheet.



Closing the Output Table Window

To cancel the output table window, click on the [Cancel](#) button located on the bottom right of the window.

C4.5. Advanced Query - Tariff and Trade Analysis - Customizing Output Tables

In [C4.4. Advanced Query – Tariff and Trade Analysis - The Results Table](#) you saw how an Advanced Query output table looks like by default: Information corresponding to your query definition is displayed as a unique table following ordering rules we described previously.

Depending on your query and your needs, this data organization may not be the most efficient. The output table can be customized with some flexibility.

To Customize an Advanced Query Output Table:

1. Open the table from the [Status](#) window.

Select Report Columns

Available Columns		Selected Columns	
Selected Nomen	>>	Selected Nomen	Up
Native Nomen		Native Nomen	
Reporter		Reporter	Down
Reporter Name		Reporter Name	
Product	>	Product	
Product Name		Product Name	
Partner	<	Partner	
Partner Name		Partner Name	
Tariff Year	<<	Tariff Year	
Trade Year		Trade Year	
Trade Source		Trade Source	
DutyType		DutyType	
Simple Average		Simple Average	
Simple Tariff Line Average		Weighted Average	
Weighted Average		Standard Deviation	
Variance		Minimum Rate	

Pivot Header : **Pivot Data :**

Select Select

C4.5.1. Adding and Removing Columns

The first change you can make to your table is to add or remove columns.

To Add or Remove a Column:

- Click on any available column(s) that are not already included in the default selection to the right and the button in order to add further columns; in order to deselect columns, click on the ones that you had previously selected, displayed at the right hand-side, and click .
- Repeat step 1 to complete your selection.
- Click on [Proceed](#) to validate changes and close the [Query View Designer](#).

In the example below, [Native Nomen](#), [Reporter Name](#) and [Partner Name](#) are removed from the table:

Select Report Columns

Available Columns

- Selected Nomen
- Native Nomen
- Reporter
- Reporter Name
- Product
- Product Name
- Partner
- Partner Name
- Tariff Year
- Trade Year
- Trade Source
- DutyType
- Simple Average
- Simple Tariff Line Average
- Weighted Average
- Variance

>>

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<<

Selected Columns

- Selected Nomen
- Reporter
- Product
- Product Name
- Partner
- Tariff Year
- Trade Year
- Trade Source
- DutyType
- Simple Average
- Weighted Average
- Standard Deviation
- Minimum Rate
- Maximum Rate
- Nbr of Total Lines
- Nbr of DomesticPeaks

Up

Down

Pivot Header : **Pivot Data :**

Select

Select

Proceed

Cancel

Partner Name : Full name of the partner country

If you look at the left-hand side list, you will find columns which are not selected. They are not included in the output report by default. You can add any of these optional fields by highlighting the corresponding **Column** and clicking on .

The below example shows the result when **Native Nomen**, **Reporter Name** and **Partner Name** are deselected.

Close Back									
Selected Nomen	Reporter	Product	Product Name	Partner	Tariff Year	Trade Year	Trade Source	DutyType	Simple Average
☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
S4		26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other com		2007			AHS	14.68
S4		26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other com		2008			AHS	13.15
S4		26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other com		2009			AHS	14.00
S4		26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other com	000	2007			AHS	12.66
S4		26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other com	000	2008			AHS	10.89
S4		26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other com	000	2009			AHS	11.38
S4		26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other com	036	2007			AHS	15.44
S4		26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other com	036	2008			AHS	13.00
S4		26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other com	036	2009			AHS	14.65
S4		264	Jute and other textile bast fibres, milled, raw or		2007			AHS	5.00

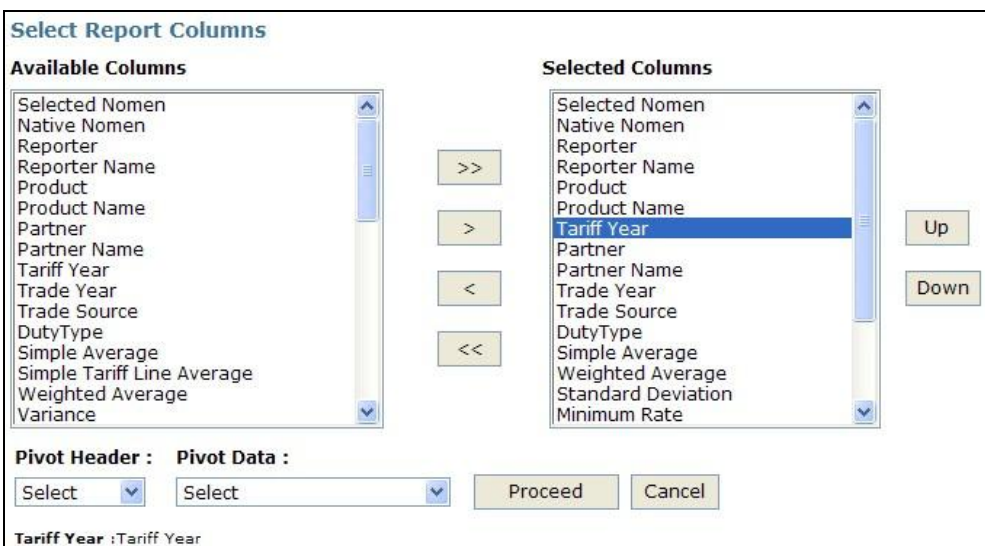
C4.5.2. Changing Columns Order

You can also change columns order using the [Query View Designer](#). This will alter rows order since the table is sorted according to the columns order.

To Change Columns Order:

1. Open the [Query View Designer](#).
2. Click on the selected column that you want to change its order and press  or .

This command brings the selected column one column up or down. If you e.g. click  twice, the column will be set two columns higher, as can be seen with [Tariff Year](#) below. Moving a column up (down) brings it further to the left (right) in the output table.



Select Report Columns

Available Columns

- Selected Nomen
- Native Nomen
- Reporter
- Reporter Name
- Product
- Product Name
- Partner
- Partner Name
- Tariff Year
- Trade Year
- Trade Source
- DutyType
- Simple Average
- Simple Tariff Line Average
- Weighted Average
- Variance

Selected Columns

- Selected Nomen
- Native Nomen
- Reporter
- Reporter Name
- Product
- Product Name
- Tariff Year
- Partner
- Partner Name
- Trade Year
- Trade Source
- DutyType
- Simple Average
- Weighted Average
- Standard Deviation
- Minimum Rate

Pivot Header : **Pivot Data :**

Select Select Proceed Cancel

Tariff Year : Tariff Year

3. Repeat step 2 to move additional columns.
4. Click on [Proceed](#) to confirm the change and see the result.

For example, [Tariff Year](#) was moved to the top of the list:

Select Report Columns

Available Columns

- Selected Nomen
- Native Nomen
- Reporter
- Reporter Name
- Product
- Product Name
- Partner
- Partner Name
- Tariff Year
- Trade Year
- Trade Source
- DutyType
- Simple Average
- Simple Tariff Line Average
- Weighted Average
- Variance

>>

>

<

<<

Selected Columns

- Tariff Year
- Selected Nomen
- Native Nomen
- Reporter
- Reporter Name
- Product
- Product Name
- Partner
- Partner Name
- Trade Year
- Trade Source
- DutyType
- Simple Average
- Weighted Average
- Standard Deviation
- Minimum Rate

Up

Down

Pivot Header : **Pivot Data :**

Select

Select

Proceed

Cancel

Tariff Year : Tariff Year

As a result, **Tariff Year** is the first column in the output table and the first sorting field:

Close Back									
Tariff Year	Selected Nomen	Native Nomen	Reporter	Reporter Name	Product	Product Name	Partner	Partner Name	Trade Year
2007	S4	H3	076	Brazil	26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other com		ALL OECD members --- OECD	2007
2007	S4	H3	076	Brazil	26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other com	000	World	2007
2007	S4	H0	076	Brazil	264	Jute and other textile bast fibres, n.e.s., raw or	000	World	2007
2007	S4	H3	076	Brazil	2641	Jute & other textile bast fibres, raw/retted	000	World	2007
2007	S4	H0	792	Turkey	26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other com		ALL OECD members --- OECD	2007
2007	S4	H3	792	Turkey	26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other com	000	World	2007
2007	S4	H3	792	Turkey	26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other com	036	Australia	2007
2007	S4	H0	840	United States	26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other com		ALL OECD members --- OECD	2007
2007	S4	H3	840	United States	26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other com	000	World	2007
2007	S4	H3	840	United States	26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other com	036	Australia	2007

C4.5.3. Pivoting a Table

Pivoting allows creating one separate column for each value of a given column. A good case is to create one separate column for each [Tariff Year](#) and to fill them with [Simple Average](#) tariff values. The pivoting feature works with one statistic at a time.

To Pivot a Table:

1. Open the [Query View Designer](#).
2. In the list of columns, unselect all columns you do not want in your final pivoted table (note that the statistics which are involved in the pivoting need to be included).
3. In the dropdown menus [Pivot Header](#) and [Pivot Data](#), select your base variable ([Tariff Year](#)) and your presentation variable ([Simple Average](#) tariff values).

Pivot Header :	Pivot Data :
Tariff Year ▼	Select ▼ Select Simple Average Simple Tariff Line Average Weighted Average Variance Standard Deviation Minimum Rate Maximum Rate Imports Value Binding Coverage

4. Click on [Proceed](#) to confirm the change and view results.

Nbr of Total Lines	Nbr of Domestic Peaks	Nbr of International Peaks	Imports Value in 1000 USD	Binding Coverage	2007	2008	2009
16	0	0	2,900.029	10.00			
21	0	0	4,741.792		10.00		
19	0	0	7,689.821				10.00
58	0	0	118,715.628	2.79			
64	0	0	154,092.208		3.47		
55	0	0	151,019.350				3.41
2	0	0	475.918	12.00			
3	0	0	1,626.542		11.33		
2	0	0	4,218.413				12.00
6	0	0	74.791	8.33			
10	0	0	112.221		9.00		
4	0	0	136.243				10.00
16	0	0	121.566	8.75			
40	0	0	162.343		9.50		
14	0	0	179.814				10.00
2	0	0	0.487		10.00		

As a result, WITS created separate columns for each [Tariff Year](#). These columns are filled with corresponding [Tariff Simple Averages](#) for the considered combination of [Reporter](#), [Partner](#) and [Product Category](#).

C4.6. Advanced Query - Tariff and Trade Analysis - Existing Query

To Open the Advanced Query:

1. Click on [Advanced Query](#) to open the menu.
2. Click on the [Tariff and Trade Analysis](#) entry.



The following screen will be displayed:

Instead of keeping the default [New Query](#) be selected, click on [Existing Query](#). Open the dropdown menu to [Select a Query](#). Highlight the existing query you want to use and click on it.

The [Query Name](#), [Query Description](#) and [Data Source](#) that have been chosen for this query at an earlier stage will show automatically as a predefined setting.

Click on [Proceed](#). You will be directed to the existing query that you have chosen which you can still modify before submitting your results.

If you need to keep the original query as well as the modified one, you need to rename the query. The first time you try to modify any dimension, e.g. Reporters, you will be prompted with an alert box with a message "Click OK to overwrite. Click Cancel to give new name".

Home > Advanced Query > Tariff and Trade Analysis

Tariff and Trade Analysis ?

Query Name: TRAINS

Importers/Reporters:

Selected
Afghanistan -- AFG
Albania -- ALB
Algeria -- DZA
Angola -- AGO
Antigua and Barbuda -- ATG

<<-Modify-->>

Products:

Selected
HS - Combined (Selected Classification)
01 -- Live animals
02 -- Meat and edible meat offal
WTO_HS_Indus -- WTO HS Industrial

<<-Modify-->>

Exporters/Partners:

Selected
All countries All -- All
ASEAN 10 -- ASEAN10

<<-Modify-->>

The page at wits.worldbank.org says:

Click OK to overwrite. Click Cancel to give new name.

OK Cancel

Click [Cancel](#) and you will be provided with a screen to rename the query with a new Query Name and Query Description. (If you clicked [Cancel](#) by mistake you can hit the [Cancel](#) button in the new screen, and the query will not be renamed).

New Query

Please provide the following information.

Query Name: TRAINS2

Query Description: Modification from TRAINS

Save Cancel

Provide a new Name and Description, and the original query will remain unchanged. (i.e. any modification will be reflected in the newly named query).

C4.7. Features added later in Advanced Query

C4.7.1. Adding multiple countries in Reporter and Partner Selection

To add multiple countries simultaneously as Reporter or Partner, use the Enter Country/ISO3 Codes section. You can then paste multiple ISO3 digit code separated by comma or semicolon and use the  arrow to move all of them. If there are invalid codes those will be highlighted in red and will not be moved.

Enter Country/ISO3 Codes	Country List	clear all
Country code(s) has to be comma or semicolon separated. ABC Please enter valid country code(s), country code has to be comma or semicolon separated.	Afghanistan -- AFG	clear
	Benin -- BEN	clear
	Germany -- DEU	clear

C4.7.2. Adding multiple products in Product Selection

To add multiple products simultaneously use comma or semicolon separated product codes for the selected nomenclature and use the  arrow to move all of them. It can be a combination of 2-, 4- and 6-digit codes but all must be valid codes for the selected nomenclature else it will be flagged as an error.

Nomenclature	HS 2012
Use Reported Nomenclature	- Select Reported Nomenclature -

Enter Product Codes	Product List	clear all
Product code(s) has to be comma or semicolon separated. 80111 Please enter valid product code(s), product code has to be comma or semicolon separated.	060311 -- Roses	clear
	0702 -- Tomatoes, fresh or chilled.	clear
	10 -- CEREALS	clear

C4.7.3. Renaming Advanced Query

Apart from renaming Advanced Query while modifying parameters of an existing query you can now rename in directly from the Advanced Query selection screen, by using the “Save As” button to rename the Advanced Query.

Tariff and Trade Analysis

Tariff and Trade Analysis option within the Advanced Query provides you with multiple tariff type and years in a single query. You can select from your own customized country and product group indicators from average tariff rates to standard deviations, international and domestic tariff peak

☐ New Query ☒ Existing Query

trains12 -- trains

Query Name: trains12

Query Description: trains

Data Source: TRAINS

Proceed

Save As

Delete

Reset

Te
Wh
ov
sol
var
da
off
pro
ye
Far
sol
on
pa

Clicking on the “Save As” button will pop up a new window where you can give a new Query Name and Query Description.

New Query

Please provide the following information.

Query Name:

Query Description:

Save

Cancel

D. OTHER WITS TOOLS

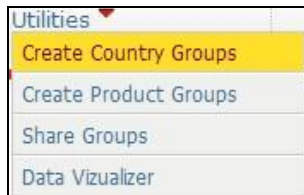


D1. Utilities

D1.1. Building and Managing Country Groups

D1.1.1. Opening the Country Group Builder Utility

1. Go to Utilities
2. Create Country Groups



Country Groups provides you with a tool to create your own customized group of countries. Once you create a new group, you can always use it at a later time, revise and edit your group and resave it.

In order to create own country groups, name the group (e.g. [APF3](#) as a short name for the group with no space). Then give your group a description under [New Group Description](#) such as [Asia Pacific and Africa](#). Finally, select the member countries of the group from the individual country list or pre-existing groups. In our example, we have selected India, Fiji and Nigeria.

Home > Utilities > Create Country Groups

Create Country Groups

Country Groups provides you the tool to create your own customized group of countries. Once you create a new group, you can always use it at a later time, revise and edit your group and resave it. More details...

☒ **New Group Name:**
New Group Description:

☐ **Change Existing Groups:**
Existing Group Name:
Existing Group Description:

Populate your group with countries:

Select from Individual Countries:

New Caledonia -- NCL
New Zealand -- NZL
Nicaragua -- NIC
Niger -- NER
Nigeria -- NGA
Niue -- NIU

Select from Standard Country Groups:

All countries All -- All
All high-income (OECD plus non-OECD countries) --
ALL OECD members -- OECD
EU25 -- EU25 members -- EU25
High-income OECD -- hIOECD
Least Developed Countries -- LDC

Select from My Country Groups:

Added 3 Country(s)

Home About Contact Usage Conditions Legal Data Providers

After having clicked [Save](#), a new country group [APF3](#) has been added.

A Pop-up window will appear as shown below:



Click [OK](#) and you will see your created group added in the [Select from My Country Groups](#) list.

Populate your group with countries:

Select from Individual Countries:

New Caledonia -- NCL
New Zealand -- NZL
Nicaragua -- NIC
Niger -- NER
Nigeria -- NGA
Niue -- NIU

>

Select from Standard Country Groups:

All countries All -- All
All high-income (OECD plus non-OECD countries) /
ALL OECD members -- OECD
EU25 --- EU25 members -- EU25
High-income OECD -- hiOECD
Least Developed Countries -- LDC

>

Select from My Country Groups:

Asia Pacific and Africa -- APF3

>

Remove

Remove All

Save

The [Create Country Groups](#) window offers additional features to build lists of countries:

Control	Result
Ctrl	You can use the control key (Ctrl) while clicking on country names to select several non-adjacent countries before moving them using the left of the right single arrow button.
Shift	You can use the Shift key to select several adjacent countries. Click on the first country name in the list, and then press the Shift key while clicking on the last name in the list. It will highlight all countries between the two selected countries. Use the left or right arrow buttons to move the block of countries between boxes.

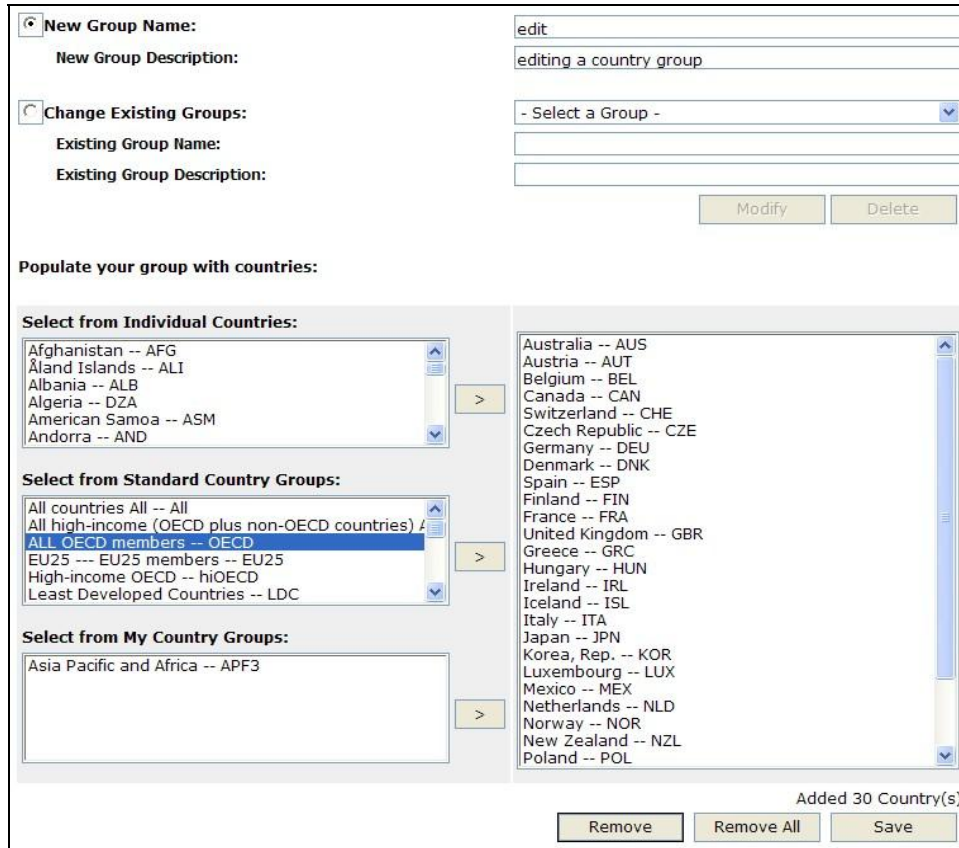
Note: To navigate rapidly through the lists, you can type the first letter of your desired country. This will move the selection to the first country starting with the entered letter. Continue typing the same letter until the country (region) you want is highlighted and then click the single arrow button to move the selected country from one box to the other

D1.1.2. Editing a Country Group

You may want to edit an existing standard country group either to revise its list of members or to use it as a starting point to create a new group.

To Edit a Standard Country Group:

1. Click on the desired standard country group (e.g. [All OECD Members](#)) and the  button.



New Group Name:

New Group Description:

Change Existing Groups:

Existing Group Name:

Existing Group Description:

Populate your group with countries:

Select from Individual Countries:

- Afghanistan -- AFG
- Åland Islands -- ALI
- Albania -- ALB
- Algeria -- DZA
- American Samoa -- ASM
- Andorra -- AND

Select from Standard Country Groups:

- All countries All -- All
- All high-income (OECD plus non-OECD countries) A
- ALL OECD members -- OECD**
- EU25 --- EU25 members -- EU25
- High-income OECD -- hiOECD
- Least Developed Countries -- LDC

Select from My Country Groups:

- Asia Pacific and Africa -- APF3

Australia -- AUS
Austria -- AUT
Belgium -- BEL
Canada -- CAN
Switzerland -- CHE
Czech Republic -- CZE
Germany -- DEU
Denmark -- DNK
Spain -- ESP
Finland -- FIN
France -- FRA
United Kingdom -- GBR
Greece -- GRC
Hungary -- HUN
Ireland -- IRL
Iceland -- ISL
Italy -- ITA
Japan -- JPN
Korea, Rep. -- KOR
Luxembourg -- LUX
Mexico -- MEX
Netherlands -- NLD
Norway -- NOR
New Zealand -- NZL
Poland -- POL

Added 30 Country(s)

2. Add and/or remove countries from the list of member countries as seen previously under [Creating a country group](#).
3. Save the modified group as seen previously under [Creating a country group](#). You can keep the same **Code** and **Name** to replace the existing group or enter a new one to create a new group.

D1.1.3. Deleting a Group

You Can Delete Any Existing Group:

The form has two sections. The first section, 'New Group Name:', has two text input fields: 'New Group Name:' and 'New Group Description:'. The second section, 'Change Existing Groups:', has a dropdown menu with 'Asia Pacific and Africa -- APF3' selected, and two text input fields: 'Existing Group Name:' (containing 'APF3') and 'Existing Group Description:' (containing 'Asia Pacific and Africa'). At the bottom right are 'Modify' and 'Delete' buttons.

1. Select [Change Existing Groups](#) by clicking on and select the group to be deleted from the drop-down menu.
2. Click on the [Delete](#) button.
3. In the warning popup window as seen below, click [OK](#) to confirm deletion or [cancel](#) to cancel the request.



D1.1.4. Adding multiple countries in Reporter and Partner Selection

To add multiple countries simultaneously as Reporter or Partner, use the Enter Country/ISO3 Codes section. You can then paste multiple ISO3 digit code separated by comma or semicolon and use the arrow to move all of them. If there are invalid codes those will be highlighted in red and will not be moved.

The interface is split into two panels. The left panel, titled 'Enter Country/ISO3 Codes', has a text input field containing 'ABC' in red. Below it is a red error message: 'Please enter valid country code(s), country code has to be comma or semicolon separated.' To the right of the input field is a blue arrow button with a white '>' symbol. The right panel, titled 'Country List', has a 'clear all' link at the top right. It contains a table with three rows: 'Afghanistan -- AFG', 'Benin -- BEN', and 'Germany -- DEU'. Each row has a 'clear' link to its right.

Country List	
Afghanistan -- AFG	clear
Benin -- BEN	clear
Germany -- DEU	clear

D1.2. Building and Managing Product Groups

[Create Product Groups](#) provides you with a tool to create your own customized product groups. Once you create a new group, you can always use it at a later time, revise and edit your group and resave it. Please note that you would have to select the nomenclature from which you want to create a group of products. You can create these product groups in multiple product classifications.

D1.2.1. Opening the Product Group Builder Utility

Access the product group builder by choosing [Create Product Groups](#) in the [Utilities](#) menu.



The [Product group builder](#) will open. This is where you form and manage your product groups/aggregates.

Nomenclature :

- Select a Nomenclature - ▾

⊞

New Group Name:

⊞

New Group Description:

⊞

Change Existing Groups:

- Select a Group - ▾

Existing Group Name:

Existing Group Description:

Modify

Delete

Populate your group with products:

Select from individual products

Level of Aggregation

- Select Aggregation Level - ▾

Enter a Product ▾

>

Select from product tree

>

Select from Standard product Groups

>

Select from My Product Groups:

>

Remove

Remove All

Save

D1.2.2. Creating a Product Group

To Create a Product Group:

1. In the [Nomenclature](#) list, select the nomenclature from which you want to create a group of products. Note that you cannot build a group made of products from different nomenclatures. We selected [HS 2002](#) in the example below.
2. Give the product group you are creating a name in the [New Group Name](#) text field and a description in the [New Group Description](#) text field.
3. In the [Level of Aggregation](#) list, select the level of product categories from which you want to make your product selection. We selected Chapter (all 2-digit HS codes) in the below example.

Nomenclature : HS 2002

☒ **New Group Name:** productgroup

New Group Description: create a product group

☐ **Change Existing Groups:** - Select a Group -

Existing Group Name:

Existing Group Description:

Modify Delete

Populate your group with products:

Select from individual products

Level of Aggregation Chapter (all 2-digit HS codes)

Enter a Product >

Once [Nomenclature](#) and [Level of Aggregation](#) are selected, the [Available Products](#) list is filled accordingly:

Select from individual products

Level of Aggregation Chapter (all 2-digit HS codes)

Enter a Product >

Select from product tree

- Total Trade
 - 01 -- Live animals
 - 02 -- Meat and edible meat offal
 - 03 -- Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other aquatic invertebrates
 - 04 -- Dairy prod; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible preparations of animal origin
 - 05 -- Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included

4. Build your group by adding/excluding product categories (e.g. HS01, 02 and 03) as shown below.

The screenshot shows a software interface for selecting product categories. On the left, under 'Select from individual products', there is a dropdown for 'Level of Aggregation' set to 'Chapter (all 2-digit HS codes)' and a text input field 'Enter a Product'. Below this is a tree view titled 'Select from product tree' showing a hierarchy starting with 'Total Trade'. Under 'Total Trade', there are several categories: '01 -- Live animals', '02 -- Meat and edible meat offal', '03 -- Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other aquatic', '04 -- Dairy prod; birds' eggs; natural honey; e', and '05 -- Products of animal origin, not or includ'. A right arrow button is next to the tree. On the right side of the interface, a list shows the selected categories: '01 -- Live animals', '02 -- Meat and edible meat offal', and '03 -- Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other aquatic inve'.

5. Once your selection is completed, click on the [Save](#) button. The below popup window will appear. Click on [OK](#) to complete your query.



A new product group is added to My Product Groups as below.

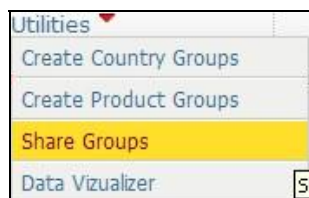
The screenshot shows a window titled 'Select from My Product Groups:'. Inside the window is a text input field containing the text 'productgroup -- Create a product group'. To the right of the input field is a right arrow button.

D1.3. Share Groups

The Share Group utility allows you to share the country and product group created by you with other users. This feature is useful when you work as a team and need to extract data for the same set of country and product groups.

Opening Share Groups

1. Go to Utilities
2. Share Groups



The below panel will open:

Country Groups		Product Groups		
Email Address :				
		Share		
☐	GroupID	Country Group Name	Country Group Description	Created/Modified Date
☐	1383	APEC3	Asia and Pacific Economic Cooperation	12/22/2010 4:13:23 AM
☐	400	APF3	Asia Pacific and Africa	11/1/2010 11:00:53 AM
☐	1385	Test4Susanne4	Test Group delete	12/22/2010 4:15:06 AM

The procedure to share the country groups and product groups is the same. (Here we will explain how to share Country Groups.) You need to know the email address of the person with whom you want to share the group. Please note you can share with only one person at a time.

To share one or more country group, perform the following steps.

Enter the email address of the person with whom you want to share the group(s)

Check the group name(s) you want to share. If you want to share all click on the checkbox on the header column

Click on the Share button.

For the user that receives the above created group, you need to go to [Utilities](#) Create [Country Groups](#). You will find the [Country Group](#) sent above in [My Country Group](#) box.

Home > Utilities > Create Country Groups

Create Country Groups

Country Groups provides you the tool to create your own customized group of countries. Once you create a new group, you can always use it at a later time, revise and edit your group and resave it. More details...

☒ **New Group Name:**
New Group Description:

☐ **Change Existing Groups:**
Existing Group Name:
Existing Group Description:

Populate your group with countries:

Select from Individual Countries:

Afghanistan -- AFG
Åland Islands -- ALI
Albania -- ALB
Algeria -- DZA
American Samoa -- ASM
Andorra -- AND

Select from Standard Country Groups:

All countries All -- All
All high-income (OECD plus non-OECD countries) --
ALL OECD members -- OECD
EU25 -- EU25 members -- EU25
High-income OECD -- hOECD
Least Developed Countries -- LDC

Select from My Country Groups:

Asia Pacific and Africa -- APF3
Asia and Pacific Economic Cooperation -- APEC3
Test Group delete -- Test4Susanne4

D1.4. Data Visualizer

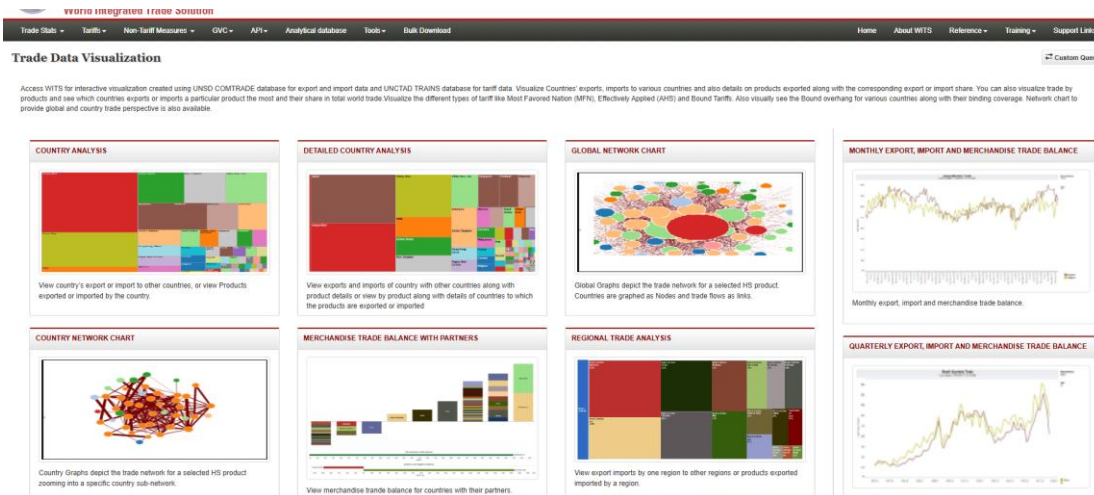
The Data Visualizer will display certain trade-related datasets in graphical presentations.

Opening Data Visualizer

1. Go to Utilities
2. Data Visualizer



The page below will open in a new window/tab.



You can view the various visualizations by clicking on them.

D2. Support Materials

D2.1. Data Availability

See [A8. Checking Data Availability \(Catalogs\) in WITS](#) for all information.

D2.2. Data Refresh Log

Provides when the bulk download files for UN COMTRADE and UNCTAD TRAINS was last refreshed.

D2.3. TRAINS Tariff Measures and Preference Beneficiaries

This option available in [Support Materials](#) provides MFN rates as well as the tariff preferences arising from numerous bilateral, regional and multilateral trade agreements. The [TRAINS Tariff Measures](#) component details tariff measures existing in TRAINS by country period. The table contains years for which tariff schedules are available and the HS version on which the national tariff line level structure is based for any given country/period. You can use the filter option to look at specific reporting country, year and measure type. [TRAINS Preference Beneficiaries](#) option allows you to retrieve the list of partner countries affected by any tariff measure.

D2.3.1. TRAINS Tariff Measures

To Display Information:

1. Click the [Support Materials](#) menu.
2. In the menu, select [TRAINS Tariff Measures and Preference Beneficiaries](#). The following panel is displayed:

TRAINS Tariff Measures TRAINS Preference Beneficiaries								
Download								
NomenCode	Reporter	ReporterName	Year	TDW_DutyCode	MeasureCode	BriefDescription	Partner	TrfLinesCount
H0	012	Algeria	1993	1220	002	MFN duty	000	6087
H0	012	Algeria	1993	1844	021	Preference for Maghreb	N12	635
H0	028	Antigua and Barbuda	1996	1220	002	MFN rate	000	6503
H0	032	Argentina	1992	1220	002	MFN rates 1995	000	8569
H0	032	Argentina	1993	1220	002	MFN rates 1995	000	8730
H0	032	Argentina	1995	1210	001	Mercosur CXT rates	000	8837
H0	032	Argentina	1995	1220	002	MFN rates 1995	000	1517
H0	032	Argentina	1995	1810	023	Intra-Mercosur rates	N37	18116
H0	032	Argentina	1995	1810	024	Intra-Mercosur rates 1995	N37	18116
H0	032	Argentina	1995	2250	052	Statistical tax	000	7269
H0	032	Argentina	1995	2310	056	Value added tax	000	8795
H0	032	Argentina	1995	2320	057	Internal tax on imports	000	404
H0	036	Australia	1991	1220	002	MFN rate	000	5798
H0	036	Australia	1991	1410	003	Low rate for tariff quota	000	453
H0	036	Australia	1991	1831	011	GSP rates	G51	3601

3. Write a few letters (e.g. [Cam](#)) into the textbox of the [ReporterName](#) and click on the Filter button . The below menu will open. Click on [Contains](#) and your output table will show all countries starting with [Cam](#).

ReporterName	Year
Cam	
NoFilter Contains	
Cameroon	1994
Cameroon	1995
Cameroon	1995
Cambodia	2001
Cambodia	2001
Cambodia	2002

In the example below, information was retrieved for [Argentina](#).

Download								
NomenCode	Reporter	ReporterName	Year	TDW_DutyCode	MeasureCode	BriefDescription	Partner	TrfLinesCount
		Argentina						
H0	032	Argentina	1992	1220	002	MFN rates 1995	000	8569
H0	032	Argentina	1993	1220	002	MFN rates 1995	000	8730
H0	032	Argentina	1995	1210	001	Mercosur CXT rates	000	8837
H0	032	Argentina	1995	1220	002	MFN rates 1995	000	1517
H0	032	Argentina	1995	1810	023	Intra-Mercosur rates	N37	18116
H0	032	Argentina	1995	1810	024	Intra-Mercosur rates 1995	N37	18116
H0	032	Argentina	1995	2250	052	Statistical tax	000	7269
H0	032	Argentina	1995	2310	056	Value added tax	000	8795
H0	032	Argentina	1995	2320	057	Internal tax on imports	000	404
H1	032	Argentina	1996	1100	001	Mercosur CXT rates	000	9098
H1	032	Argentina	1996	1220	002	MFN rates 1996	000	1634
H1	032	Argentina	1996	1810	024	Intra-Mercosur rates 1996	N37	231
H1	032	Argentina	1996	2250	052	Statistical tax	000	9105
H1	032	Argentina	1997	1220	002	MFN Rates	000	9116
H1	032	Argentina	1997	1230	003	WTO Final Bound Rates	000	7848
H1	032	Argentina	1997	2250	052	Statistical tax	000	7411
H1	032	Argentina	1998	1220	002	MFN Rates	000	9306
H1	032	Argentina	1998	2250	052	Statistical tax	000	7594
H1	032	Argentina	1999	1220	002	MFN rates	000	9337
H1	032	Argentina	1999	1810	023	Intra-Mercosur rates	N37	8876

The table displays information on several tariff structures:

Column Heading	Description
Nomen Code	nomenclature used.
Reporter	code of reporter country;
Reporter Name	full name of the reporter country;
Year	year of the data;
TDW_DutyCode	tariff structure code;
MeasureCode	unique code for each type of tariff measure;
BriefDescription	description of the tariff measure;
Partner	code for the partner or group of partners facing the considered tariff, '000' for "all countries". In case of a single country, a three-digit country code for the affected country appears. For a group, an alpha-numeric code, (e.g. N37) is shown, which is explained in D2.3.2. TRAINS Preference Beneficiaries below. For example, N37 is a group of MERCOSUR members;
TrfLinesCount	number of tariff lines for each tariff type;

D2.3.2. TRAINS Preference Beneficiaries

As described above, [TRAINS Preference Beneficiaries](#) allows retrieving the list of partner countries affected by a given tariff measure. For example, we saw previously that [N37](#) is the code for [MERCOSUR countries](#) as defined by Argentina for 2005. [TRAINS Preference Beneficiaries](#) returns the list of countries belonging to N37.

To Display Information:

1. Click on the [Support Materials](#) menu.
2. In the menu, select [TRAINS Tariff Measures and Preference Beneficiaries](#). Go to the TRAINS Preference Beneficiaries tab. The following panel is displayed in a new window:

TRAINS Tariff Measures		TRAINS Preference Beneficiaries	
Download			
RegionCode	RegionName	Partner	PartnerName
Y	Y	Y	Y
A01	Selected Developing Countries for Switzerland	100	Bulgaria
A01	Selected Developing Countries for Switzerland	203	Czech Republic
A01	Selected Developing Countries for Switzerland	233	Estonia
A01	Selected Developing Countries for Switzerland	234	Faeroe Islands
A01	Selected Developing Countries for Switzerland	348	Hungary
A01	Selected Developing Countries for Switzerland	376	Israel
A01	Selected Developing Countries for Switzerland	428	Latvia
A01	Selected Developing Countries for Switzerland	440	Lithuania
A01	Selected Developing Countries for Switzerland	616	Poland
A01	Selected Developing Countries for Switzerland	642	Romania
A01	Selected Developing Countries for Switzerland	703	Slovak Republic
A01	Selected Developing Countries for Switzerland	705	Slovenia
A01	Selected Developing Countries for Switzerland	792	Turkey
A02	Caribbean Economic Recovery Act: USA 2007	028	Antigua and Barbuda
A02	Caribbean Economic Recovery Act: USA 2007	044	Bahamas, The

3. In the "RegionCode" textbox, write the code, for which you want to retrieve the list of countries. then click on the Filter button . The below menu will open. Click on [Contains](#).

RegionCode	RegionName
N37	
A01	



NoFilter
Contains

WITS returns the list of countries (N37 in our example below):

TRAINS Tariff Measures		TRAINS Preference Beneficiaries	
Download			
RegionCode	RegionName	Partner	PartnerName
N37 Y	Y	Y	Y
N37	MERCOSUR	032	Argentina
N37	MERCOSUR	076	Brazil
N37	MERCOSUR	600	Paraguay
N37	MERCOSUR	858	Uruguay

D2.4. Product Nomenclature and Concordances

See [A6.1. Exploring Nomenclatures](#) for all information.

D2.5. Global Preferential Trade Agreements

See [Global Preferential Trade Agreements](#) on [C2.2. Types of Tariffs](#) for all information. Please note this database is not actively maintained and treat it as an archive.

D2.6. Data Providers

To Open Data Providers:

Click on the [Support Materials](#) menu.

1. Click on the [Data Providers](#) option.

The Support Materials Menu



The information below is displayed. Note that by clicking on the links of UNSD, UNCTAD and WTO, you will be able to directly access the organization's website.

[The United Nation Statistical Division \(UNSD\)](#) Commodity Trade (UN COMTRADE) Data Base that contains Exports and Imports by Commodity and Partner Country. Values are recorded in US Dollars along with a variety of quantity measures. The Data Base includes information for over 160 countries, some of which have been reporting these types of statistics to the United Nations since 1962. The data are provided according to various six internationally recognized trade and tariff classifications. [For more information Click here.](#)

[The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development \(UNCTAD\)](#) Trade Analysis Information System (TRAINS) that contains information on Imports, Tariffs, Para-Tariffs and Non-Tariff Measures for 119 countries. The data on tariffs, para-tariffs and non-tariff measures are available at the most detailed commodity level of the national tariffs (i.e., at the tariff line level). The data are recorded according to three internationally recognized trade and tariff classifications.

[The World Trade Organization's \(WTO\)](#) Integrated Data Base (IDB) that contains imports by commodity and partner country and MFN applied and where available preferential tariffs, at the most detailed commodity level of the national tariffs. The Consolidated Tariff Schedule Data Base (CTS) contains WTO Bound Tariffs, Initial Negotiating Rights (INR) and other indicators. The CTS reflects the concessions made by countries during goods negotiations

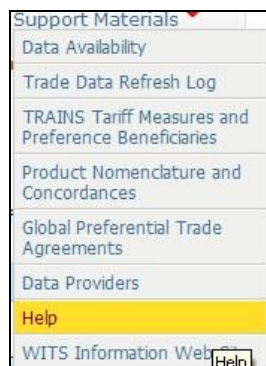
(e.g., the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations). The IDB and CTS are practical working tools and there are no implications as to the legal status of the information contained therein.

D2.7. Help

To Open Help:

1. Click on the [Support Materials](#) menu.
2. Click on the [Help](#) option.

The Support Materials Menu



The below page is displayed:

[Welcome](#)
[Introduction](#)
[Basics](#)
[Trade Data Query](#)
[Protection Data Query](#)
[SMART](#)
[Utilities](#)
[Annexes](#)
[Contacting](#)

You are here: Welcome

Welcome!

Welcome to the World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS).

WITS is software developed by the World Bank, in close collaboration and consultation with the various International Organizations including, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), International Trade Center (ITC), United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) and World Trade Organization (WTO). WITS gives access and allows users to retrieve information on trade and tariffs compiled by various international organizations.

WITS offers a lot of flexibility for retrieving information from the various databases, both at tariff line and HS 6-digit levels. WITS can convert automatic data between nomenclatures (from HS to BEC, GTAP, WTO MTN, ISIC ...) and produce product and country aggregated results which can be saved or exported to other applications for further treatment.

WITS also include simulation tools which allow producing new tariff structures using pre-defined or user-defined tariff change scenarios (Doha negotiations, Unilateral MFN applied, preferential agreements) or simulating the impact of tariff changes on trade flows (trade creation and diversion), tariff revenue and consumer welfare using partial equilibrium modeling tools.

Online Help: Organization and Conventions

This help is organized the following way:

- [Introduction](#) introduces you to the World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS) and gives an overview of the product.
- [WITS Basics](#) introduces conceptual information about trade and market access and the databases. It is therefore highly recommended even to those who have been already using WITS.
- [Working with Trade Data](#) explains how to retrieve and analyze trade data from the various databases within WITS.
- [Working with Protection Data](#) mostly focuses on how to retrieve and analyze tariff data from the various databases within WITS.
- [SMART](#) focuses on a partial equilibrium simulation tool - SMART - available in WITS.
- [Utilities](#) presents several tools available in WITS either in the [Utilities](#) menu or in the [Help and Information](#) menu.
- [Annexes](#) contain a [Glossary of Trade and Market Protection Related Terms](#), the [list of countries and codes](#) used in the various databases, the [list of Trade Control Measures](#) and their respective codes as used in TRAINS.

You can read the topics of this help in order, or you can read the [Introduction](#) and [WITS Basics](#) and then start with the topic that best suits your interests.

Typographical conventions

The following typographical conventions are used in this manual:

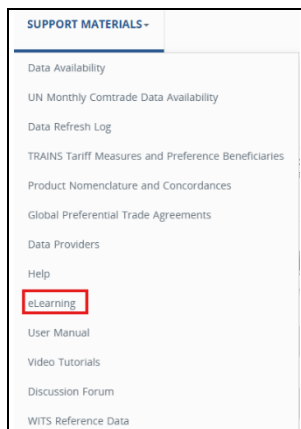
- blue texts indicate WITS commands, features and elements;

D2.8. e-Learning

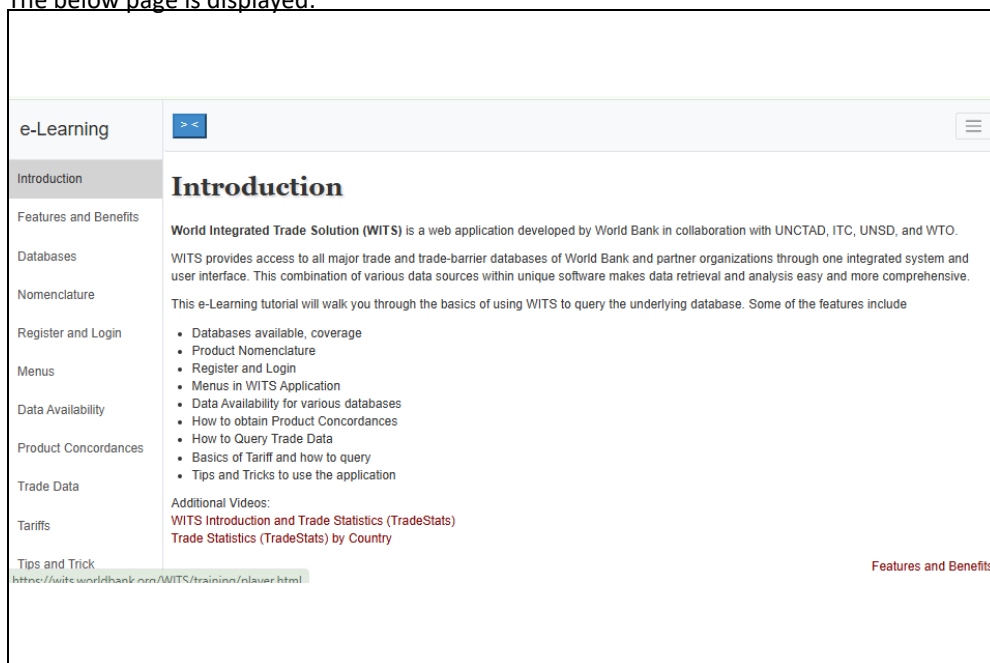
To Open e-Learning:

1. Click on the [Support Materials](#) menu; 2. Click on the [e-Learning](#) option.

The Support Materials Menu



The below page is displayed:



D2.9. Other Support Materials

These include link to this User Manual, [Video Tutorials](#), Discussion Forum and Reference Data.

Note: The User Forum has been made read only for you to check questions asked by users in the past and you can no longer post queries in the forum.

E. SMART Single Market Partial Equilibrium Simulation Tool



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E1. SMART - Module Objectives

The objective of this chapter is to learn how to use the SMART – partial equilibrium modeling tool - within WITS.

After Completing This Module, You Should Notably Be Able To: Understand SMART's theoretical framework.

Extract a SMART dataset from TRAINS.

Build a tariff change scenario.

Understand and export SMART simulation results.

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E2. SMART - Rationale

This section motivates the need for market access analyses. Next, it covers the important aspects of using partial equilibrium analytical tools for market access analysis.

E2.1. Rationale for Market Access Analysis

Despite successive rounds of multilateral, regional and unilateral trade liberalization, some trade barriers (including tariffs) remain highly restrictive in many (both developed and developing) countries.

For any government, it is crucial to be able to assess or to pre-empt the impact of different trade policy options. Market access analysis is a very useful tool that can be used to anticipate the likely economic effects of various policy alternatives.

Impact of domestic trade reforms. For political economy or social purposes, it is often important to determine the distribution of the potential gains and losses from any contemplated policy changes. This will assist in anticipating any adjustment costs associated with reform implementation.

Impact of foreign trade liberalization. For instance, when preparing for trade negotiations, market access analysis helps identify the sensitive sectors where negotiating efforts should be focused. Also, it could be useful in the formation of negotiating coalitions in multilateral/regional negotiations.

The market access analysis tool included in the WITS package allows the researcher to investigate the impact of unilateral/preferential/multilateral trade reforms at home or abroad on various variables including:

Trade flows (import, exports, trade creation and trade diversion),

world prices,

tariff revenue and

economic welfare.

E2.2. Rationale for Partial Equilibrium Modeling

SMART, the market access simulation package included in WITS, is a [partial equilibrium modeling tool](#). While there are many different approaches to market access analysis, adopting the partial equilibrium one has a number of advantages. It also has a number of disadvantages that the analyst ought to bear in mind.

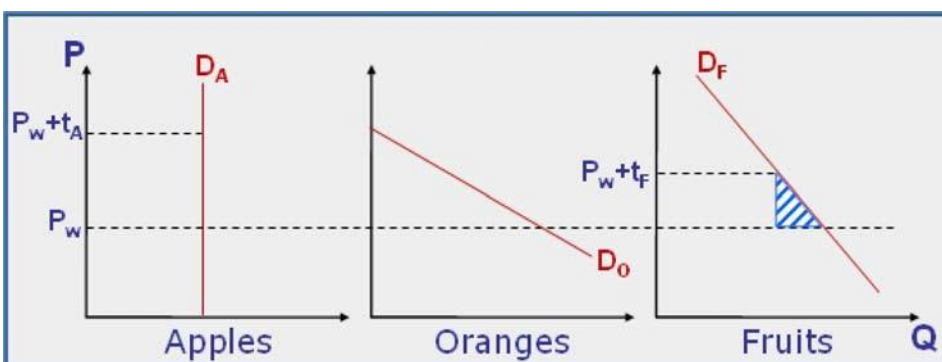
Definitions: *Partial equilibrium* implies that the analysis only considers the effects of a given policy action in the market(s) that are directly affected. That is, the analysis does not account for the economic interactions between the various markets in a given economy. In a general equilibrium setup, all markets are simultaneously modeled and interact with each other.

The Advantages of Partial Equilibrium Modeling

The main advantage of the partial equilibrium approach to Market Access Analysis is its minimal data requirement. In fact, the only required data for the trade flows is trade policy (tariff) and a couple of behavioral parameters (elasticities). This can therefore take advantage of the rich WITS datasets which contain all of those.

Another advantage (which follows directly from the minimal data requirement) is that it permits analysis at a fairly disaggregated (or detailed) level. For example, it allows the study of the effects of the liberalization of “brown rice” imports by Madagascar, a level of aggregation that is neither convenient nor possible in the framework of a general equilibrium model. This also resolves a number of “aggregation biases.”

Illustrating the Aggregation Bias



The graphics above illustrate an aggregation bias by considering 2 products (Apples and Oranges) falling into the same product category (Fruits). Apples face a tariff t^A but demand for apples (D^A) is perfectly inelastic. Consequently, t^A does not entail any welfare cost on the Apples market since it does not affect the level of imports. On the oranges' market, demand is somehow elastic, but imports face no tariff. Again, there is no welfare cost. Therefore, the protection on the fruits market is clearly not associated with any welfare cost when analyzing it at its component level, while analysis implemented at the fruits (aggregated) level would conclude that there is some welfare cost – the blue stripe triangle – because of the aggregation bias.

By the same logic, the partial equilibrium may allow the analysis of the likely impact of trade agreements like the Doha round more accurately, as the negotiations are conducted at a very disaggregated level.

In general, by virtue of their simplicity, partial equilibrium models tend to be more transparent and easier to implement. Modeling is straightforward and results can be easily explained.

The Disadvantages of Partial Equilibrium Modeling

The partial equilibrium approach also has a number of disadvantages that have to be kept in mind while conducting any analysis. Since it is only a “partial” model of the economy, the analysis is only done on a pre-determined number of economic variables. This makes it very sensitive to a few (badly estimated) behavioral elasticities.

Also, due to their simplicity, partial equilibrium models may miss important interactions and feedback between various markets. In particular, the partial equilibrium approach tends to neglect the important inter-sectoral input/output (or upstream/downstream) linkages that are the basis of general equilibrium analyses. It also misses the existing constraints that apply to the various factors of production (e.g. labor, capital or land) and their movement across sectors.

E3. SMART - Theoretical Background

This section briefly reviews the theoretical underpinning of SMART - a simulation tool included in WITS - by going over a specific partial equilibrium model - the Armington model - which is the basis for the SMART simulation package.

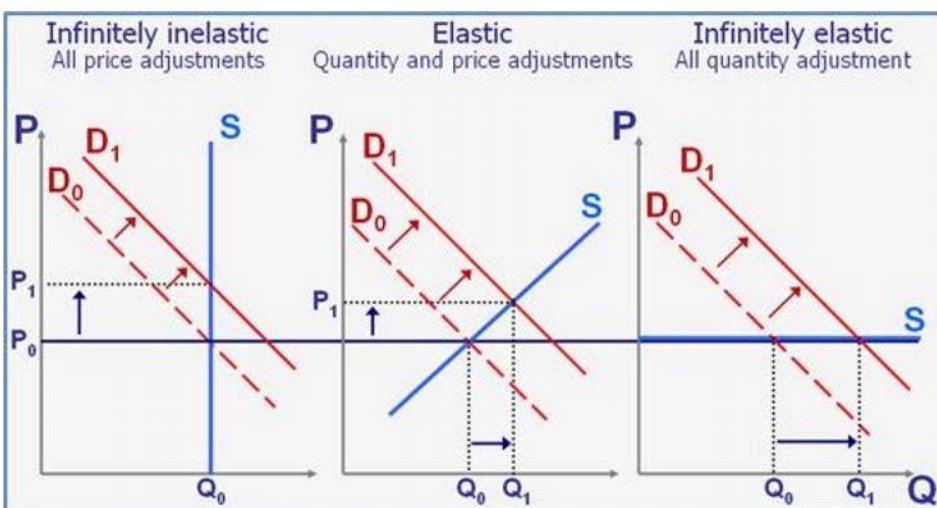
SMART is a partial equilibrium modeling tool included in WITS that is used for market analysis. It focuses on one importing market and its exporting partners and assesses the impact of a tariff change scenario by estimating new values for a set of variables.

E3.1. SMART Theoretical Framework

Export Supply Side

The setup of SMART is that, for a given good, different countries compete to supply (export to) a given home market. The focus of the simulation exercise is on the composition and volume of imports into that market. Export supply of a given good (say banana) by a given country supplier (say Ecuador) is assumed to be related to the price that it fetches in the export market. The degree of responsiveness of the supply of exports to changes in the export price is given by the [export supply elasticity](#). SMART assumes infinite export supply elasticity - that is, the export supply curves are flat and the world prices of each variety (e.g., bananas from Ecuador) are exogenously given. This is often called the [price taker](#) assumption. SMART can also operate with finite elasticity - upward sloping export supply functions - which entails a price effect in addition to the quantity effect.

The following graphics depict the adjustment process when the demand curve moves to the right (more imported quantity for a given price) in three situations which differ only by the type of supply elasticity.



Supply elasticity is infinitely inelastic: The market adjusts only through price (P_0 to P_1) since the quantity offered by suppliers is fixed.

Supply elasticity is infinitely elastic: The market adjusts only through quantity (Q_0 to Q_1) since suppliers can meet with the level of demand at the same price (P_0).

Supply elasticity is somehow elastic: The market adjusts through both price and quantity (P_0 to P_1 and Q_0 to Q_1).

Demand Side: The Armington Assumption

SMART relies on the Armington assumption to model the behavior of the consumer. In particular, the adopted modeling approach is based on the assumption of imperfect substitutions between different import sources (different varieties). That is, goods (defined at the HS 6-digit level) imported from different countries, although similar, are imperfect substitutes - e.g. bananas from Ecuador are an imperfect substitute to bananas from Saint Lucia. Thanks to the Armington assumption, a preferential trade agreement does not produce a big bang solution, where all import demand would shift to the beneficiary of the preferential tariff.

Within the Armington assumption, the representative agent maximizes its welfare through a two-stage optimization process:

First, given a general price index, she chooses the level of total spending/consumption on a “composite good” (say aggregate consumption of bananas). The relationship between changes in the price index and the impact on total spending is determined by a given [import demand elasticity](#).

Then, within this composite good, she allocates the chosen level of spending among the different “varieties” of the good, depending on the relative price of each variety (say, choose more bananas from Ecuador, and less from Saint Lucia). The extent of the between-variety allocative response to change in the relative price is determined by the Armington [substitution elasticity](#).

Trade Effects

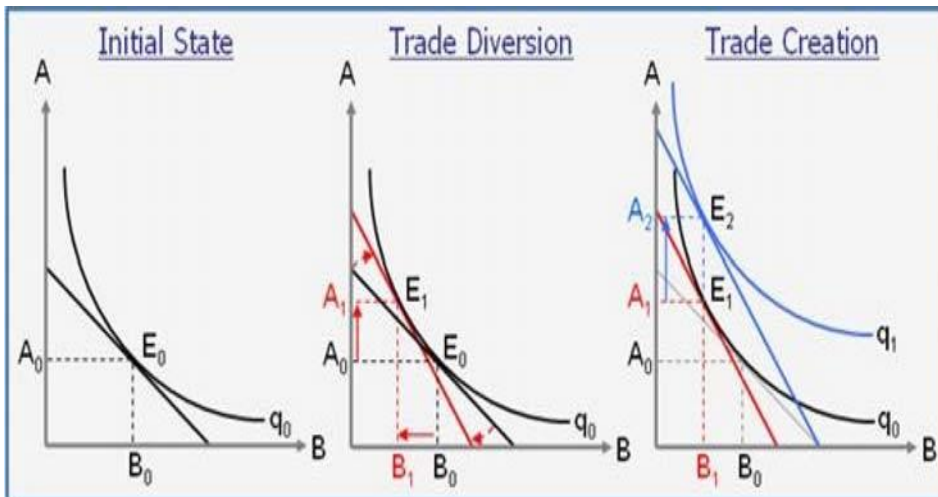
In the SMART modeling framework, a change in trade policy (say preferential tariff liberalization) affects not only the price index/level of the composite good but also the relative prices of the different varieties. Despite the [export supply elasticity](#), the [import demand elasticity](#) and the [substitution elasticity](#), it will lead to changes in the chosen aggregate level of spending on that good as well as to changes in the composition of the sourcing of that good. Both channels affect bilateral trade flows.

SMART reports the results of any trade policy shock on a number of variables. In particular, it reports the effects on trade flows (i.e. imports from the different sources). It also decomposes those trade effects in trade creation and trade diversion. Trade creation is defined as the direct increase in imports following a reduction on the tariff imposed on good g from country c . If the tariff reduction on good g from country c is a preferential tariff reduction (i.e. it does not apply to other countries, c), then imports of good g from country c are further going to increase due to the substitution away from imports of good g from other countries that becomes relatively more expensive. This is the definition of trade diversion in the SMART model.

The graphics below illustrate the trade diversion and creation effects. A and B are two partner countries which the considered market imports good g from. Consumed composite quantity q^0 is imported from A and B . The quantity respectively imported from A (A^0) and B (B^0) is given by E^0 , the intersection between q^0 and the line depicting the relative price between the two varieties.

Trade diversion effect: granting partner A a preferential tariff reduces its relative price compared with B . Consumption of the composite good is unchanged, but the relative price line gets steeper. It leads to a new equilibrium ($E1$) where imports from A increases (from $A0$ to $A1$) while imports from B symmetrically decreases (from $B0$ to $B1$). This is the trade diversion effect as calculated in SMART.

1



Trade Creation Effect: Reducing the tariff on imports from partner A lowers the domestic price of the variety coming from A. It entails a revenue effect which allows reaching a higher composite quantity curve q^1 . For the same expenditure level, consumers can now import more of the variety coming from A (A^1 to A^2).

On the market side, trade diversion is neutral. It does not affect the overall imported quantity but reallocates market shares among exporting partners based on the new relative prices. The increase in imports from tariff reduction beneficiaries is balanced by a decrease in imports from all others. For the market, the trade effect is only trade creation.

For exporting countries, total trade effect is made of trade diversion and trade creation. In SMART, beneficiaries of the tariff reduction enjoy both positive diversion effect (A^0 to A^1) and positive creation effect (A^1 to A^2) while all other partners will suffer from negative diversion effect (B^0 to B^1) and no trade creation effect (no B^2 on the graphics).

Price Effect: This is a third component reported in the Trade Total effect and occurs only with a finite export supply elasticity assumption. It reflects the rise in world price for the good which demand increases following the tariff reduction (also known as the “terms of trade effect”). While trade creation and trade diversion effects depict impact on quantity, the price effect represents the additional import value from increased world price.

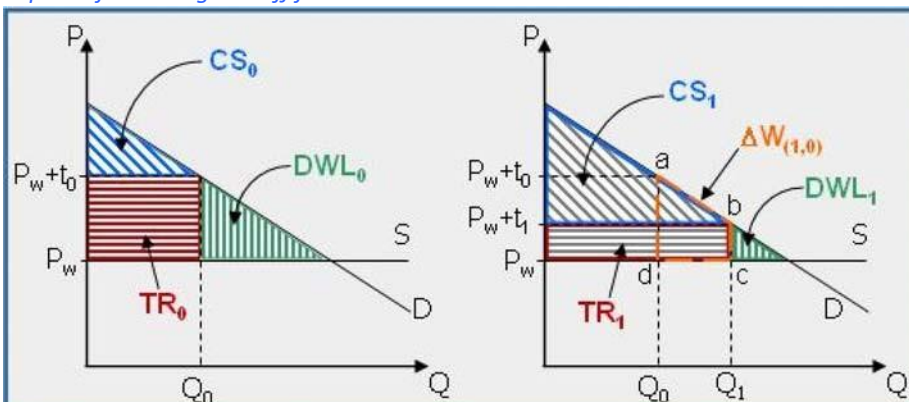
Effects on Tariff Revenue, Consumer Surplus and Welfare

SMART also calculates the impact of the trade policy change on tariff revenue, consumer surplus and welfare.

A tariff revenue change on a given import flow is computed simply as the final Ad Valorem tariff multiplied by the final import value minus the initial Ad Valorem tariff multiplied by the initial import value.

The graphics below illustrate the link between tariff revenue, consumer surplus and welfare changes. It depicts the market for a given imported good with D and S being the demand and supply curves (export supply elasticity is infinite).

Impact of Reducing a Tariff from t_0 to t_1



The left-hand diagram depicts the current (precut) situation where the considered good faces a tariff (t^0) which entails a domestic price of $P^w + t^0$ (P^w is world price) and, given the structure of the demand, an imported quantity of Q^0 . The following variables are captured by the graphics:

Initial Tariff Revenue (TR^0): Is represented by the horizontal red stripe rectangle and is equal to $Q^0 * T^0$.

Initial Consumer Surplus (CS^0): Is represented by the diagonal blue stripe triangle and is broadly defined as the difference between the consumer's willingness to pay (marginal value) and the amount she actually pays.

Initial Dead-Weight Loss (DWL^0): Is represented by the vertical green stripe triangle and represents what the economy loses in terms of welfare by imposing tariff t_0 on the imported good.

The right-hand graphics depict the impact of reducing the tariff from t^0 to t^1 . Since the domestic price ($P^w + t^1$) is lowered compared with the initial state, import demand increases from Q^0 to Q^1 with consequences for the variables seen above:

Final Tariff Revenue (TR^1): Is represented by the horizontal stripe rectangle and is equal to $Q^1 * T^1$. The result is not straightforward and depends on the magnitude of the import demand elasticity.

Final Consumer Surplus (CS^1): Is represented by the diagonal stripe triangle. This result is not calculated by SMART, despite the (improper) use of the term **Consumer Surplus** in some results provided by SMART.

Final Dead-Weight Loss (DWL¹): Is represented by the vertical green stripe triangle and represents what the economy still loses in terms of welfare because of the remaining tariff protection.

Welfare Change (W): Is represented by the a-b-c-d area and is what the economy as a whole gains by reducing the tariff from t^0 to t^1 (the reduction in dead-weight loss). This gain is made of:

- o The additional tariff revenue entailed by the increase in imports $(Q^1 - Q^0) * t^1$.
- o The additional consumer surplus entailed by the increase in imports $\frac{1}{2} * (Q^1 - Q^0) * (t^0 - t^1)$.

It should be noted that tariff revenue change is made of two opposite effects:

A tariff revenue loss at constant import value, which corresponds to a transfer from the State to consumers and is equal to $Q * (t - t^1)$.

A tariff revenue gain through the increase in imports which enlarges the tax base and is equal to $(Q^1 - Q^0) * t^1$.

Using SMART internal import demand elasticity values, the tariff liberalization simulation returns a negative tariff revenue change (that is revenue gain from increased imports not enough to dominate revenue loss due to tariff decrease) in most cases.

E3.2. SMART Input Requirements and Output Results

SMART Requires the Following Data Used as the Starting Point for the Simulation:

Trade value by exporting partner, which is actually regarded as trade quantity in SMART, by normalizing the world price to 1.

Tariff faced by each exporting partner which allows calculating domestic prices (world price + tariff).

SMART Requires the Following Parameters Reflecting Consumer and Exporter Behaviors to Calibrate the Simulation:

Import demand elasticity, which may vary by product but must be the same for all varieties of the considered product (i.e. elasticity is the same whatever the exporting partner).

Export supply elasticity, which may vary by product but must be the same for all varieties of the considered product (i.e. elasticity is the same whatever the exporting partner).

Substitution elasticity which may vary by product but must be the same for all varieties of the considered product (i.e. elasticity is the same whatever the exporting partner).

Required data can be extracted from WITS, imported from alternative sources of information or modified on the fly while building the scenario (elasticities).

SMART Returns the Following Results:

Trade effect, which is made of creation effect, diversion effect (exporter side) and price effect (when the export supply elasticity is finite).

Tariff revenue change is calculated by SMART as $TR^1 - TR^0$ (using the notation above). This result depends on both import demand and export supply elasticity values and is not straightforward.

Welfare change as defined above. Please note that in SMART this refers to **Welfare Change** in the reports whether it (improperly) mentions **Welfare** or **Consumer Surplus**.

Impact of Elasticity Changes in SMART

Changing elasticity values in

SMART will have the following impact on results:

Import demand elasticity proportionally affects import change. Doubling this elasticity will double the change in imports.

Substitution elasticity almost proportionally affects trade diversion among exporters, almost because trade diversion reaches its ceiling with existing trade. Doubling the substitution's elasticity will almost double trade diversion.

Export supply elasticity is infinite by default in SMART (using the value 99) and entails the import quantity effect only. Changing to a finite elasticity will affect results by transforming part of the trade creation (quantity effect) into a price effect.

Maximum trade creation is achieved with infinite export supply elasticity. Total trade effect (**creation effect** + **price effect**) will be lower with any alternative value of export supply elasticity.

[E7. SMART - Simulation Results](#) details all results provided in the various reports.

E4. SMART - System Overview

A query definition requires six elements:

A **Country** is the country that is going to change its tariff. SMART is a single country simulation tool. A simulation involving several countries cutting their tariffs at the same time (regional trade agreement for example) may require several separate SMART simulations (one for each market/importer) depending on what is to be analyzed.

Year of the tariff and import data is to be used since the simulation needs a starting point in order to interpolate the consequences of the tariff reform. When available, SMART uses the same year for both tariffs and trade data. Otherwise, SMART goes for the best alternative (closest year or inverted trade).

Products are the products involved in the simulation, i.e. in the tariff reform. Including other products in the dataset is generally useless since there is nothing to simulate in terms of impact for products which tariffs are not modified. Moreover, the larger the number of selected products, the larger the file that needs to be manipulated.

Home > Tariff and Trade Simulations > SMART

SMART ?

Scenario Name: USALDC

Country: United States -- USA

Year: 2009

Products:

Selected
HS - Combined (Selected Classification) 620520 -- Of cotton

<<-Modify-->>

A **Scenario** is made of four sets of parameters that you will obtain once you click the modify scenario button (see table that will be displayed below) (see [E5.3. Defining a Scenario](#) for a more detailed explanation):

Partners which export to the considered market and will be affected by the tariff reform.

Products are those items for which the tariff is changed by the scenario.

Formula which defines how tariffs are to be affected for involved beneficiaries (i.e. partners) and products.

- **New Rate** can be chosen freely.
- **Maximum Rate** will define the maximum rate to be applied. However, if the rate used to be below the maximum rate, there will not be any effect shown to the rate.
- **Linear Cut** defines a certain percentage cut over all products.
- **Swiss Formula** is a formula used in order to reduce tariffs. It is defined as $r1 = (a * r0) / (a + r0)$ with **a** coefficient to be entered in the parameter box (**a=16** by default).

Elasticities which define behaviors and affect the magnitude of the scenario impact.

Import Demand Elasticity: Values used by default in SMART have been empirically estimated for each country and every HS 6-digit product. For more details see Hiau Looi Kee & Alessandro Nicita & Marcelo Olarreaga, 2008. "Import Demand Elasticities and Trade Distortions," The Review of Economics and Statistics, MIT Press, vol. 90(4), pages 666-682, 07.

Substitution Elasticity: Is the substitution elasticity value between partners. Substitution

elasticity entails a product-by-product simulation, which is based on the assumption that any product is independent of another product. SMART uses 1.5 as the default value. However, you can change this default value. It is recommended to keep it at 1.5 for industrial products but to increase it for primary goods. The reason being that the higher the substitution elasticity, the higher the substitutability of the same product from different suppliers. However, the more sophisticated a product is, the higher its rigidity of being substitutable.

Supply Elasticity: Is the export supply elasticity value. By default, SMART uses 99 for an infinite elasticity for all products and partners. The reason being that we are dealing with a single-country simulation tool, so one country is too small compared to the rest of the world in order to have an impact on the price level. However, if you consider imports of a certain product from a bigger entity (like the European Union e.g.) to be relatively high and have a real impact on the world price level, you can lower the supply elasticity.

Note that ideally you do not set a scenario for a particular product only, but you should apply it to a certain product group so that you do not have to build a new scenario each time you change the query.

In **Apply Tariff Change on**, you can either choose between an **Applied MFN rate** or a **Bound Rate**. Whereas the former is a current rate that is actually applied, the **bound rate** is a rate agreed upon by the WTO in its last round of negotiations.

Note that if the **bound rate** is cut below the percentage of the **applied MFN rate**, a change in the rate that is being used occurs. For example, if the **bound rate** used to be 100% and the WTO decides to cut it down to 50%, no change in the tariff rate will apply to the country this rule is applied to if e.g. the **applied MFN rate** is 30%.

Note that the simulation is done one-by-one, i.e. it is independent of the amount of products being chosen. The simulation automatically takes place at the 6-digit level.

E5. SMART - Following an Example

In the following, we guide the reader through a specific example in order to demonstrate how to use the information that has been given in [E4. SMART - System Overview](#). In order

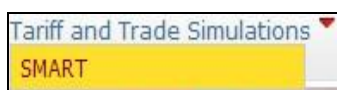
for you to have a closer look at all options that are available in SMART, see [E4. SMART - System Overview](#) and/or [E6. SMART - More Options in Creating a Scenario](#).

The example consists of the following: Under the scenario of **Duty free imports of all products from Least Developed Countries (LDCs)**, analyze the effects of the USA giving duty free access to all LDC countries for their exports of a particular product (e.g. **HS 620520: Men's or boys' shirts of cotton**).

E5.1. Starting SMART

To Start SMART:

- 1 Click on the [Tariff and Trade Simulations](#) tab.
2. Click on the [SMART](#) entry.



The following screen will be displayed:

A screenshot of a web form titled "SMART" with a help icon. The form is for creating a new query. It includes a breadcrumb trail "Home > Tariff and Trade Simulations > SMART". Below the title, there is a paragraph of text explaining the SMART tool. The form has two radio buttons: "New Query" (selected) and "Existing Query". To the right of these is a dropdown menu labeled "- Select a Query -". Below these are two text input fields: "SMART Query Name:" and "SMART Query Description:". Below these is a dropdown menu labeled "- Select a Data Source". At the bottom of the form are three buttons: "Proceed", "Delete", and "Reset".

In order to create a **New Query**, enter a **SMART Query Name** (e.g. **USALDC**) and **SMART Query Description** (**US gives duty free for LDCs**). Thereafter, you need to specify the **Data Source**, for which you have the only option of **TRAINS**.

Once you have done the above, you will get to the below window. In the example below, we have chosen **United States -- USA** as **Country** and the **Year 2009**.

Home > Tariff and Trade Simulations > SMART

SMART ?

Scenario Name:

Country:

Year:

Products: <<-Select-->>

Scenario: <<-Select-->>

Elasticity

Import Demand Elasticity: ☒ System Defined ☐ Other

Substitution Elasticity:

Supply Elasticity:

Apply Tariff Change on: ☒ Applied MFN rate ☐ Bound Rate

E5.2. Selecting the Product

In order to select [HS 620520](#), click on [Select](#) to the right of the Products box. Note that if you are using an existing query, instead of [Select](#) it will say [Modify](#).

Product Search

Enter a product for search

Nomenclature

Items

Search based on level of aggregation

Enter a Product

Product

☐ 6201 -- Men's or boys' overcoats, car-co
☐ 6202 -- Women's or girls' overcoats, car-co
☐ 6203 -- Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, ja
☐ 6204 -- Women's or girls' suits, ensembles
☐ 6205 -- Men's or boys' shirts.
☐ 620510 -- (-2006) Of wool or fine anima
☒ 620520 -- Of cotton
☐ 620530 -- Of manmade fibres

620520 -- Of cotton

E5.3. Defining a Scenario

For you to define a [Scenario](#), click on [Modify](#) to the right of the Scenario box.

Home > Tariff and Trade Simulations > SMART

SMART ?

Scenario Name:

USALDC

Country:

United States -- USA

Year:

2009

Products:

Selected

HS - Combined (Selected Classification)
620520 -- Of cotton

<<-Modify->>

Scenario:

Selected

<<-Modify->>

Elasticity

Import Demand Elasticity:

☒ System Defined ☐ Other

Substitution Elasticity:

1.5

Supply Elasticity:

99

Apply Tariff Change on:

☒ Applied MFN rate ☐ Bound Rate

Save

Save & Submit

Back

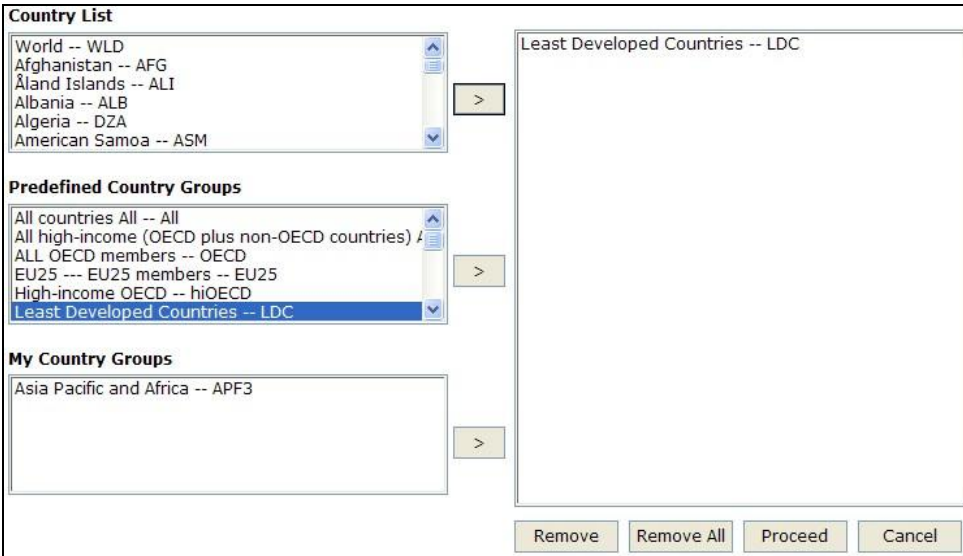
The below panel will open:

Click on **<<-Add/Modify->>** at the bottom left side. In Step 1, you need to enter a name and description in the **Scenario Name** and **Scenario Description** text fields. Click on **Add**.

When having successfully added the scenario to the available scenario list, you will receive confirmation from a pop-up window as seen below:



Further, click on the <<Select>> button next to **Partner**. Select **Least Developed Countries -- LDC** from the list of **Predefined Country Groups**.



Click on **Proceed**. Further proceed by clicking on the <<Select>> button next to **Product** in the Scenario panel. Choose **HS Combined** in the **Nomenclature** selection field and select **Total Trade** (as the example calls for a scenario where US is giving duty free access to all products).

Product Search

Enter a product for search

Nomenclature

HS - Combined

Items

Search based on level of aggregation

Chapter (all 2-digit HS codes)

Enter a Product

Product

Total Trade

- 01 -- Live animals
- 02 -- Meat and edible meat offal
- 03 -- Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other aquat
- 04 -- Dairy prod; birds' eggs; natural honey; e
- 05 -- Products of animal origin, nes or includec
- 06 -- Live trees & other plants; bulb, root, cut fl

Click on [Proceed](#) and the scenario panel is completed for the Partner and Product as below:

Step 1

☒ New Scenario ☐ Existing Scenario

FreeLDC -- Duty free imports from LDCs

Scenario Name:

Scenario Description:

Step 2

Partner:

Selected

Least Developed Countries -- LDC

<<- Modify->>

Product:

Selected

HS - Combined (Selected Classification)
Total Trade

<<- Modify->>

Next, you need to define a [Formula](#) that will determine the tariff change to be applied. Choose [0%](#) as a [New Rate](#). (Equivalently, you could also choose [0%](#) as a [Maximum Rate](#) or a [Linear Cut](#) of [100%](#)). Note that you should only type in the number in the responding text field, which should not be followed by the percentage sign (%).

Formula

☒ **New Rate**

☐ **Maximum Rate**

☐ **Linear Cut**

☐ **Swiss Formula**

☒ **Swiss Formula Coefficient (a)** %

☒ **Goal For Cut in Average Tariff** %

Click on [Proceed](#) in order to be redirected back to the [Select a Scenario](#) window. Select [FreeLDC -- Duty free imports from LDCs](#) from the box of Available Scenarios as below. Click on the arrow button to obtain the below [Selected Scenarios](#):

Select a Scenario

Available Scenarios

FreeLDC -- Duty free imports from LDCs

Selected Scenarios

FreeLDC -- Duty free imports from LDCs

<<-Add/Modify->>

Click on [Proceed](#) again. In this example, we leave the three elasticities at their default values (i.e. [System Defined](#) for [Import Demand Elasticity](#), [1.5](#) as [Substitution Elasticity](#) and [99](#) as [Supply Elasticity](#)).

Further, we also leave the field of the [Apply Tariff Change on](#) with its default value ([Applied MFN rate](#)) since we are not dealing with any kind of WTO type trade agreement.

Elasticity	
Import Demand Elasticity:	☒ System Defined ☐ Other
Substitution Elasticity:	1.5
Supply Elasticity:	99
Apply Tariff Change on:	☒ Applied MFN rate ☐ Bound Rate
Save Save & Submit Back	

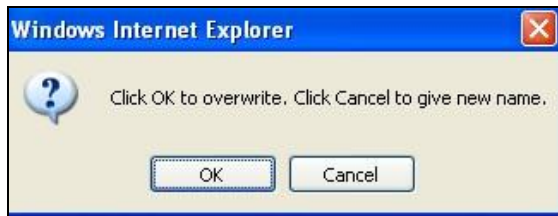
Once you have selected all your choices, the following screen will appear. Click on [Save](#), to not yet download your query but to use it at a later point in time. It will then be available from the [Existing Query](#) menu. If you want to view and/or download your query, click on [Save & Submit](#).

Scenario Name:	USALDC	
Country:	United States -- USA	
Year:	2009	
Products:	Selected HS - Combined (Selected Classification) 620520 -- Of cotton	<<-Modify->>
Scenario:	Selected FreeLDC - Duty free imports from LDCs	<<-Modify->>
Elasticity		
Import Demand Elasticity:	☒ System Defined ☐ Other	
Substitution Elasticity:	1.5	
Supply Elasticity:	99	
Apply Tariff Change on:	☒ Applied MFN rate ☐ Bound Rate	
Save Save & Submit Back		

Please consult [E7. SMART - Simulation Results](#) for the interpretation of the results of our above example.

E6. SMART - More Options in Creating a Scenario

In order to set up a new scenario or change an existing one, click on [Add/Modify](#) next to [Scenario](#). A warning will pop up telling you that your query will be overwritten if you click [OK](#). If you want to keep the existing file unchanged, click on [Cancel](#) in order to save it under a new name so that the previous information will not be lost.



Once you have reached the [Modify Scenario](#) window, we explain in detail which other options you can select for [Exporters/Partners](#) and [Products](#).

E6.1. Selecting Exporters/Partners

You can select:

[All countries All-- All](#) from the [Predefined Country Groups](#) list if your scenario is multilateral and you want to reduce MFN tariffs for all partners. Note that given the underlying model, SMART is not very well fitted with this type of scenario.

Warning: If you want to include all countries, select [All countries All-- All](#) from the [Predefined Country Groups](#) list and NOT [World](#) from the [Country List](#) since the latter is treated as a single aggregate over all countries and therefore, the tariff change will not be applied to all countries individually.

The [Country List](#) allows you to select individual countries by highlighting them. Go through the list of all existing countries by using the vertical scrollbar to the right of the selection box.

As you select new countries, their names will appear in the query definition tree to the right of the three lists. To delete a previously selected country, select the country and click on [Remove](#).

- In order to select all individual countries in a single click: Highlight the first country and keep the Ctrl and the Shift button pressed down. Then go to the last country on the list and select it as well. You will see that the whole list is highlighted; you can now click on  to move the whole list into the selection box.
- In order to unselect all individual countries in a single click, click on [Remove all](#) at the bottom of the selection box.

Reset your individual country selections.

The [Predefined Country Groups](#) box is the list where you can select from [pre-defined group aggregates](#). Select your desired country group(s) by highlighting them. Use the scrollbar to the right of the selection box to view all existing country aggregates. As you select new groups, by clicking the  button, their names will appear in the selection box at the right-hand side. To delete a previously selected region(s), highlight the region(s) you want to delete and click on Remove. In the [Advanced Query](#), a region (or group of countries) can be used to:

- o Select corresponding individual countries in one click (useful if you often use the same countries in your queries). WITS will return individual trade values for each country belonging to the group in the output table if you use the option "Include Country Group Breakdown".
- o And/or select a group of countries to return aggregated results.

Note: Selecting [World](#) in the [Country List](#) or [All Countries](#) in the [Predefined Country Group](#) should in theory produce the same results. However, the reporting country may not report all its partners, especially those with relatively small values of trade. Therefore, it is recommended that you select [World](#) from the [Country List](#) if you are looking for the [Total Trade](#) of the selected product.

The [My country groups](#) allow you to use self-defined country groups. To learn how to create customized country groups, see [D1.1. Building and Managing Country Groups](#).

Note: To navigate rapidly through the [Markets \(Regions\)](#) list, you can type the first letter of your desired country. This will move the selection to the first country starting with the entered letter. Continue typing the same letter until the country (region) you want is highlighted and then type the [space bar](#) to select it. For example, to select USA, you would type [U](#) to reach Uganda (the first country in the list starting with U), then you would type [U](#) four more times to reach [United States](#), and then you would press the [space bar](#) to select it.

In order to select any country or group: Highlight the country/group you want to select by clicking the cursor on it; click on the  button. The selected country/group will then appear in the box on the right-hand side. Note that groups and individual countries can be mixed in the selection. In the example above, the [EU25](#) group of countries was added to the previous selection of individual countries (Canada, Mexico and USA). After you have finished your selection, click on [Proceed](#).

E6.2. Defining Affected Products

In order to be able to apply the same scenario for different specific tariff and trade simulations, it is advisable to create a scenario that is widely defined. For example, if you create a scenario that includes All Countries as Partner and Total Trade as Product, you will not have to change your setting each time the affected specific product you are using for the simulation changes (as long as the same tariff-cut scenario is applied).

Affected products are selected by clicking on the [<<-Select->>](#) button next to [Product](#):

The screenshot shows a software interface for defining a scenario. It is divided into two main sections: Step 1 and Step 2.

Step 1: Contains options for 'New Scenario' (selected) and 'Existing Scenario'. A dropdown menu shows 'FreeLDC -- Duty free imports from LDCs'. Below are text fields for 'Scenario Name:' (containing 'FreeLDC') and 'Scenario Description:' (containing 'Duty free imports from LDCs'). There are four buttons: 'Save As', 'Add', 'Delete', and 'Reset'.

Step 2: Contains a 'Partner:' section with a list box showing 'Least Developed Countries -- LDC' and a '<<-Modify-->>' button. Below this is a 'Product:' section with a '<<-Select-->>' button. Under 'Product:', there is a 'Formula' section with three radio buttons: 'New Rate' (selected), 'Maximum Rate', and 'Linear Cut'. Below these are three empty text input fields. At the bottom of the 'Formula' section are two checked radio buttons: 'Swiss Formula Coefficient (a)' with a value of '16' and 'Goal For Cut in Average Tariff'.

At the bottom of the interface are 'Proceed' and 'Cancel' buttons.

The product selection procedure is explained in detail in the Advance Query module. Please see [C4.2.4. Selecting Products](#) above.

E6.3. Defining a Tariff Change

A tariff change definition is the third mandatory element in any scenario.

SMART offers several types of tariff changes, but all tariffs will be affected the same way within a scenario (one tariff change for all affected products).

To Specify a Tariff Change:

1. Select the desired type of tariff changes (see below [About Types of Tariff Changes](#)) in the fields below.

Formula	
☒ New Rate	
☐ Maximum Rate	
☐ Linear Cut	
☐ Swiss Formula	☒ Swiss Formula Coefficient (a) 16 % ☐ Goal For Cut in Average Tariff %
Proceed Cancel	

2. Enter required parameters if any.
3. Click the [Proceed](#) button to apply the tariff change.

About Types of Tariff Changes

Select a type of tariff change by clicking the corresponding radio button and entering required parameters if any. SMART proposes the following types of tariff changes to modify tariffs on the affected products and selected beneficiaries:

Tariff Change	Definition and Parameters
☒ New Rate	Tariffs are replaced with the entered value (e.g. 10, which stands for 10%).
☐ Maximum Rate	Tariffs are replaced with the entered value in case the original rate was above the maximum rate; there will not be any change in case the original rate was below the maximum rate (e.g. 15, which stands for 15%).
☐ Linear Cut	Tariffs are reduced by the entered cut coefficient. For example, an 80% linear cut will modify existing tariffs with $r1=0.2*r0$ (with $r0$ as the existing tariff and $r1$ as the new tariff).
☐ Swiss Formula	The formula is used in order to achieve a higher cut the higher the tariff is since this is a preferred option in tariff agreements. The new rate is calculated as: $r1=(a*r0)/(a+r0)$ where $r1$ is the new rate, $r0$ stands for the old rate and a is a fixed coefficient. The coefficient is subject to WTO negotiations and expresses the depth of the tariff extent cut for a given rate. In applying the formula, you can either specify the Swiss Formula Coefficient (a) (in %) or the Goal for Cut in Average Tariff (r1) (in %).

E7. SMART - Simulation Results

Note that the results discussed herein are the ones obtained from [E5. SMART - Following an Example](#). After having clicked on [Save and Submit](#), you will be redirected to the [Download and View Results](#) page. Note that if you want to access your results at a later point in time (i.e. not immediately after your query), you can reach the page below by going to [Results](#) and then to [Download and View Results](#) from the main menu bar.

Home >Results > Download and View Results

Download and View Results ?

This option allows you to check the status of your submitted queries including simulations, view results, add/remove indicators from your results, and download the data. More details...

View and Request Download

Download Data

ID	Query/Simulation Name	View	Download	Delete	Log	Status	Source	Date
17559	USALDC					Completed	SMART - TRAINS	11/25/2010 11:29:00 AM
16956	Trainstest					Completed	SMART - TRAINS	11/24/2010 6:06:00 AM
16615	TestSmart					Completed	SMART - TRAINS	11/23/2010 11:21:00 AM

When clicking on [View](#) in order to view the data, the below window named [Select the Report View](#) will be opened.



Out of the above six tables, the main results can be obtained from the last three tables ([Revenue Impact Report](#), [Trade Creation Effect](#) and [Trade Welfare Effect Report](#)) and the fifth table ([Trade Creation Effect](#)) can be considered as the most important one. Whereas the above screen shows the report tables in alphabetical order, we will explain them in an order that will ease understanding their contents for the reader.

E7.1. Report on Trade Creation Effect

The [Trade Creation Effect](#) report returns individual results on [Trade Total Effect](#) by product code/partner combination and for all products as one aggregate (as well as its breakdown into [Price Effect](#), [Trade Creation Effect](#) and [Trade Diversion Effect](#)).

PartnerName	Partner_ISO_N	TradeTotalEffect in 1000 USD	PriceEffect	TradeCreationEffect in 1000 USD	TradeDiversionEffect in 1000 USD	OldSimpleDutyRate	NewSimpleDutyRate
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
World	000	50,678.082	0.000	50,678.09	12.88	10.08	
Afghanistan	004	.634	0.000	.297	.337	14.20	0.00
Albania	008	-1.341	0.000		-1.341	14.20	14.20
Angola	024	.443	0.000	.207	.235	14.20	0.00
Argentina	032	-2.913	0.000		-2.913	14.20	14.20
Australia	036	-1.357	0.000		-1.357	11.65	11.65
Austria	040	-.176	0.000		-.176	14.20	14.20
Bangladesh	050	101,844.797	0.000	48,828.969	53,015.832	14.20	0.00
Belarus	112	-.025	0.000		-.025	14.20	14.20
Belgium	056	-1.842	0.000		-1.842	14.20	14.20
Bosnia and Herzegovina	070	-.231	0.000		-.231	14.20	14.20
Brazil	076	-1.364	0.000		-1.364	14.20	14.20
British Virgin Islands	092	-.024	0.000		-.024	9.85	9.85
Bulgaria	100	-2.963	0.000		-2.963	14.20	14.20
Cambodia	116	3,538.344	0.000	1,657.734	1,880.611	14.20	0.00
Cameroon	120	-.725	0.000		-.725	0.00	0.00
Canada	124	-175.88	0.000		-175.88	0.00	0.00
China	156	-19,745.16	0.000		-19,745.16	14.20	14.20
Colombia	170	-19.195	0.000		-19.195	14.20	14.20
Cote d'Ivoire	384	-.009	0.000		-.009	14.20	14.20
Croatia	191	-.041	0.000		-.041	14.20	14.20
Czech Republic	203	-.73	0.000		-.73	14.20	14.20

The table contains the following information:

Column Heading	Content
Nomencode	HS nomenclature;
Reporter_iso_n	3-digit code for reporters;
Reporter Name	name of reporter;
Product Code	HS 6-digit code;
Partner Name	the partner (exporter) name;
Partner_ISO_N	3-digit code for partners;
Trade Total Effect (\$'000)	sum of Trade Diversion effect , Trade Creation Effect and Price Effect . It corresponds to the impact of the tariff reform on import flows.
Price Effect (\$'000)	a value different from zero only in simulations to a change in the world unit price following a change in domestic demand for imported goods.
Trade Creation Effect (\$'000)	trade creation effect for both the market and its partners.
Trade Diversion Effect (\$'000)	trade diversion effect among partners. Market side, trade diversion is (\$'000) equal to zero since what is gained by beneficiaries of the tariff reform is exactly compensated by the loss of all other partners.
Old Simple Duty Rate (%)	pre-tariff changes simple average tariff.
New Simple Duty Rate (%)	post-tariff change, simple average tariff;

Note: \$'000 means thousands of current US dollars.

In the above example in which Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are receiving duty-free entry in the US market, one of the beneficiary countries, Bangladesh, is seen to gain over \$48 million in “Trade Creation” and \$53 million in “Trade Diversion” so that the Total Trade Effect amounts to over \$101 million. As the product from Bangladesh becomes cheaper by the amount of its tariff cut, there will be new customers in USA who would buy this product from Bangladesh (Trade Creation Effect). In addition, there will be a shift of demand from other suppliers to Bangladesh as the latter’s relative price declines, while the absolute price of other countries remains unchanged (Trade Diversion Effect). Note that the Trade Diversion Effect for all suppliers sums up to zero, i.e. the gain by all LDC countries equals the loss by all other countries.

E7.2. Report on Welfare Effect

The [Welfare Effect](#) report returns individual results on the market’s welfare by product code and for all products as one aggregate.

In the above example, USA, while its imports increase by over \$50 million, which may be seen as negative impact from the point of views of the government and producers in the importing country, it has a positive impact on the consumers. The [trade welfare effect report](#) therefore gives account on the consumers' well-being. The welfare value is expressed in [Thousand USD](#) and also known as consumer surplus in economics.

Close Back							
Nomencode	Reporter_iso_n	ReporterName	ProductCode	TradeTotalEffect in 1000 USD	Welfare in 1000 USD	NewWeightedRate	OldWeightedRate
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
HS	840	United States	620520	50,678,082	5,817,412	10.08	12.88

The table contains the following information:

Column Heading	Description
Nomenclature	HS nomenclature;
Reporter_iso_n	3-digit code for reporters;
Reporter Name	name of reporter;
Product Code	HS 6-digit code;
Tariff Line Code	replicates the HS 6-digit code since tariff line level simulation is not working yet;
Trade Total Effect (\$'000)	sum of Trade Diversion effect , Trade Creation Effect and Price Effect ;
Welfare (\$'000)	welfare change and correspond to the change in the dead-weight loss as explained in detail in E3. SMART - Theoretical Background ;
New Weighted Rate (%)	post-tariff change weighted (by bilateral trade) average tariff;

Old Weighted Rate (%) pre-tariff change weighted (by bilateral trade) average tariff;

Note: \$'000 means thousands of current US dollars.

E7.3. Report on Revenue Impact

The **Revenue Impact** report returns individual results on the market's tariff revenue by product code and for all products as one aggregate.

In the above example, US tariff revenue will decrease by over \$56 million due to its tariff cut on imports from LDCs. Note however that if the tariff reduction was not 100%, the loss in tariff revenue would have been partially offset by the increase in imports.

Close Back							
Reporter_iso_n	ReporterName	ProductCode	RevenueEffect in 1000 USD	TradeTotalEffect in 1000 USD	TradeValue in 1000 USD	OldWeightedRate	NewWeightedRate
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
United States		620520	-56,452,969	50,678,082	2,182,565.75	12.88	10.08

The table contains the following information:

Column Heading	Content
Nomencode	HS nomenclature
Reporter_iso_n	3-digit code for reporters
Reporter Name	name of reporter
Product Code	HS 6-digit code
Revenue Effect (\$'000)	tariff revenue change between the pre- and post-situation
Trade Total Effect (\$'000)	sum of Trade Diversion effect, Trade Creation Effect and Price Effect;
Trade Value (\$'000)	initial trade value. The sum of Trade value and Total Effect gives the new trade value.
Old Weighted Rate; (%)	pre-tariff change weighted (by bilateral trade) average tariff
New Weighted Rate; (%)	post-tariff change weighted (by bilateral trade) average tariff

Note \$'000 means thousands of current US dollars.

E7.4. Market View Report

The [Market View](#) report returns all three types of effects affecting the market (trade value, tariff revenue and welfare change) by individual product code and for all products as one aggregate.

Back							
Name	ProductCode	ImportsBefore in 1000 USD	ImportChange	TariffRevenue in 1000 USD	TariffNewRevenue in 1000 USD	TariffChangeInRevenue in 1000 USD	ConsumerSurplus in 1000 USD
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	620520	2,192,565.75	50678.082	282,467.3	226,014.352	-56,452.948	5,817.411

The table contains the following information:

Column Heading	Content
Nomenclature	HS nomenclature
Reporter_iso_n	3-digit code for reporters
Reporter Name	name of reporter
Product Code	HS 6-digit code
Imports Before (\$'000)	initial import value
Imports, Changes in (\$'000)	equal to the Trade Total Effect ;
Tariff Revenue (\$'000)	initial tariff revenue;
Tariff Change in Revenue (\$'000)	equal to New Tariff Revenue minus Tariff Revenue
Consumer Surplus (%)	Welfare change that corresponds to the change in the dead-weight loss as explained in detail in E3. SMART - Theoretical Background.

Note: \$'000 means thousands of current US dollars.

E7.5. Exporter View Report

The [Export View](#) report focuses specifically on the impact of the tariff reform on partners' exports to the considered market. It's a very useful report, when the focus country is a partner of the considered market. SMART returns results by partner, for each traded product and for all products as an aggregate.

		Close		Back						
Nomencode	Reporter_iso_n	ReporterName	ProductCode	Partner_ISO_N	PartnerName	ExportsBefore in 1000 USD	ExportsAfter in 1000 USD	ExportChangeInRevenue in 1000 USD		
HS	840	United States	620520	004	Afghanistan	2,042	2,676	.63		
HS	840	United States	620520	008	Albania	45,382	44,041	-1.34		
HS	840	United States	620520	024	Angola	1,425	1,868	.44		
HS	840	United States	620520	032	Argentina	98,585	95,672	-2.81		
HS	840	United States	620520	036	Australia	45.93	44,573	-1.35		
HS	840	United States	620520	040	Austria	5,969	5,793	-1.17		
HS	840	United States	620520	050	Bangladesh	335,757.5	437,602.313	101,844.79		
HS	840	United States	620520	056	Belgium	62.33	60,488	-1.84		
HS	840	United States	620520	070	Bosnia and Herzegovina	7,807	7,576	-.29		
HS	840	United States	620520	076	Brazil	46,147	44,783	-1.39		
HS	840	United States	620520	092	British Virgin Islands	.81	.788	-.01		
HS	840	United States	620520	100	Bulgaria	100,271	97,308	-2.96		
HS	840	United States	620520	112	Belarus	.839	.814	-.02		
HS	840	United States	620520	116	Cambodia	11,398,902	14,937,247	3,538.34		
HS	840	United States	620520	120	Cameroon	24,541	23,816	-.72		
HS	840	United States	620520	124	Canada	5,953,298	5,777,418	-175.8		
HS	840	United States	620520	144	Sri Lanka	66,071.18	66,055.711	-2,015.46		
HS	840	United States	620520	156	China	650,496.813	630,751.625	-19,745.1		
HS	840	United States	620520	158	Taiwan, China	16,309,399	15,827,251	-482.14		
HS	840	United States	620520	170	Colombia	649,612	630,417	-19.19		

The dataset includes the following information:

Column Heading	Description
Nomencode	HS nomenclature;
Reporter_iso_n	3-digit code for reporters;
Reporter Name	name of reporter;
Product Code	returns HS in any case;
Partner_ISO_N	partner 3-digit code;
Partner Name	partner name;
Exports Before (\$'000)	pre-value of exports on the considered market.
Exports After (\$'000)	post-value of exports on the considered market.
Export Change in Revenue (\$'000)	change in export value to the considered market.

Note: \$'000 means thousands of current US dollars.

E7.6. Detailed Data Report

The Detailed Data report returns at HS 6-digit level, simulation results available in table 1 (Trade Creation Effect), as well as the raw data used for simulation such as [Bound Duty Rate](#), [Applied Duty Rate](#), [New Duty Rate](#), [Import Demand Elasticity](#), [Supply Elasticity](#) and [Substitution Elasticity](#). Due to its detailed version, it is recommended to use this data mostly when wanting to do further calculations.

The example below shows the dataset as [Detailed Data](#), with the dataset being modified as follows:

The tariff average rate to the USA for LDCs reduced from [12.88296](#) ([Applied duty](#)) to [0.00](#) ([New Duty Rate](#)) for the product code [620520](#).

The [Import Demand Elasticity](#) is now [1.169579](#).

Close Back						
Reporter_iso_n	Productcode	Partner_iso_n	TradeValue in 1000 USD	BoundDutyRate	AppliedDutyRate	NewDutyRate
840	620520	000	2,192,566		12.88296	10.07534
840	620520	004	2,042	14.2	14.2	0
840	620520	008	45,382	14.2	14.2	14.2
840	620520	024	1,425	14.2	14.2	0
840	620520	032	98,585	14.2	14.2	14.2
840	620520	036	45,93	14.2	11.65	11.65
840	620520	040	5,969	14.2	14.2	14.2
840	620520	050	335,757.5	14.2	14.2	0
840	620520	056	62.33	14.2	14.2	14.2
840	620520	070	7,807	14.2	14.2	14.2
840	620520	076	46,147	14.2	14.2	14.2
840	620520	092	.81	14.2	9.85	9.85
840	620520	100	100,271	14.2	14.2	14.2
840	620520	112	.839	14.2	14.2	14.2
840	620520	116	11,398.9	14.2	14.2	0
840	620520	120	24,541	14.2	0	0
840	620520	124	5,953,298	14.2	0	0
840	620520	144	68,071.18	14.2	14.2	14.2
840	620520	156	650,496.8	14.2	14.2	14.2
840	620520	158	16,309.4	14.2	14.2	14.2
840	620520	170	649,612	14.2	14.2	14.2
840	620520	191	1,376	14.2	14.2	14.2
840	620520	203	24,696	14.2	14.2	14.2
840	620520	208	6,726	14.2	14.2	14.2

ImportDemandElasticity	SupplyElasticity	SubstitutionElasticity	PriceEffect	TradeCreationEffect in 1000 USD	TradeDiversionEffect in 1000 USD	TradeTotalEffect in 1000 USD
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1.169579	99	1.5	0	50,678.09		50,678.08
1.169579	99	1.5	0	.297	.337	.634
1.169579	99	1.5	0		-1.341	-1.341
1.169579	99	1.5	0	.207	.235	.443
1.169579	99	1.5	0		-2.913	-2.913
1.169579	99	1.5	0		-1.357	-1.357
1.169579	99	1.5	0		-.176	-.176
1.169579	99	1.5	0	48,828.97	53,015.83	101,844.8
1.169579	99	1.5	0		-1.842	-1.842
1.169579	99	1.5	0		-.231	-.231
1.169579	99	1.5	0		-1.364	-1.364
1.169579	99	1.5	0		-.024	-.024
1.169579	99	1.5	0		-2.963	-2.963
1.169579	99	1.5	0		-.025	-.025
1.169579	99	1.5	0	1,657.734	1,880.611	3,538.344
1.169579	99	1.5	0		-.725	-.725
1.169579	99	1.5	0		-175.88	-175.88
1.169579	99	1.5	0		-2,015.467	-2,015.467
1.169579	99	1.5	0		-19,745.16	-19,745.16
1.169579	99	1.5	0		-482.149	-482.149
1.169579	99	1.5	0		-19.195	-19.195
1.169579	99	1.5	0		-.041	-.041
1.169579	99	1.5	0		-.73	-.73
1.169579	99	1.5	0		-.199	-.199

Note that SMART allows us to include several scenarios in a single simulation. For example, a group of countries may be granted some preferential treatment while another group of beneficiaries is granted another one; distinct groups of products may be affected by different types of tariff changes or any combination of the two preceding examples. Working with several scenarios in SMART requires some practice since the interface does not keep track of the various scenarios.

The dataset includes the following information:

Column Heading	Description
Reporter_iso_n	3-digit code defining the reporter (importer).
Productcode	6-digit HS code defining the product.
Partner_iso_n	code of active partners (exporters) for the considered aggregate automatically created by SMART.
Trade Value (in \$ '000)	bilateral import value for the considered product from each partner.
Bound Duty Rate	bound tariff value if any.
Applied Duty Rate	effectively applied tariff faced by a given partner for the considered product entering the market. It is the MFN applied tariff unless another tariff (preferential in most cases) is recorded for the considered product partner combination.
New Duty Rate	new effectively applied tariff when a scenario is implemented. Otherwise, it replicates the initial Applied duty value.
Import Demand	values used by default in SMART are the same for all reporters

Elasticity but may vary by product. The current set includes over 100 distinct values that can be changed but the elasticity value is unique for a given product (import demand elasticity is irrespective of the partner). In the example above, both products (540110 and 540120) use the same value (1.47...).

Supply Elasticity export supply elasticity value. By default, SMART uses 99 for infinite elasticity for all products and partners.

Substitution Elasticity substitution elasticity value between partners. SMART uses 1.5 as the default value.

Price Effect (\$'000) returns a value different from zero only in simulations to a change in the world unit price following a change in domestic demand for imported goods.

Trade Creation Effect (\$'000) trade creation effect for both the market and its partners.

Trade Diversion Effect (\$'000) trade diversion effect among partners. Market side, trade diversion is (\$'000) equal to zero since what is gained by beneficiaries of the tariff reform is exactly compensated by the loss of all other partners.

Trade Total Effect (\$'000) sum of **Trade Diversion Effect**, **Trade Creation Effect** and **Price Effect**. (\$'000) It corresponds to the impact of the tariff reform on import flows.

E7.7. About Missing Duties

In order to run the simulation, SMART needs tariff values. When, for a given product/partner, the tariff is not Ad Valorem, the tariff value is empty and SMART cannot compute. There are cases where, for a given product, some partners face an Ad Valorem tariff while others face a Non-Ad Valorem one. In such cases, SMART will take into account only partners facing an Ad Valorem tariff and the simulation results will be wrong. Note that you need to check the [Detailed Data](#) before interpreting the results properly.

E8. SMART – Downloading SMART Results

You may download the results of SMART to your PC by clicking on the download button next to your query. Go to the [Download Data](#) entry tab, click on the refresh button at the top right hand-side. Once the **Status** shows to be **Completed**, you need to click on Save in order to save and download the data. For more detailed information, please refer to [B3.1.3.5. Downloading the Results](#).

F. ANNEXES



Annex 1. About WITS HS Combined Nomenclature

The **HS Combined** is WITS internal nomenclature used for product selection only when dealing with tariff data in [Advanced Query](#) or WITS [Tariff and Trade Simulations](#).

HS Combined combines all revisions of HS. As a country reports its tariff scheduled for a given year in only one revision (HS1988/92 (H0), HS1996 (H1), HS2002 (H2) or HS2007 (H3)), combining these different revisions enables users to choose products without having to know in which nomenclature a particular country reports in a particular year. One selects products in HS combined and WITS returns results in the native HS version.

The screenshot below is an excerpt of the HS Combined structure.

HS Combined Structure with Heading 0101 Expanded



The HS versions share the same structure at the Chapter (2-digit) and Heading (4-digit) levels. However, differences occur in some headings at the Sub-Heading (6-digit level) level: Through revisions, some 6-digit codes were added, removed or replaced.

Since HS Combined brings together the structures of the four HS versions, HS Combined includes additional information in order to identify the HS version of each 6-digit product category. This information is located between the product 6-digit code and its label.

For example, in the previous screenshot, [\(2002-\)](#) located after [010110](#) (product code) means this product is included in HS 2002 and HS 2007 but not in HS 1988-92 or HS 1996. This code can be read as [included from 2002 onwards](#).

The [\(- 2001\)](#) code in the case of [010111](#) means that the product code was used until 2001, that is in both HS 1988-92 and HS 1996 but not in HS 2002 or HS 2007.

The following codes are used:

Code	Meaning
	No year information means the considered product code is used by all HS versions.
(-1995)	Product code used until 1995, i.e. in HS 1988/92.
(-2001)	Product code used until 2001, i.e. in HS 1988/92 and HS 1996.
(1996-)	Product code used since 1996, i.e. in HS 1996, HS 2002 and HS 2007.
(1996-2001)	Product code used between 1996 and 2001, i.e. in HS 1996 only.

Consequences of HS Combined on Product Selection and Results

For any item selection at HS 2-digit or 4-digit, any cluster or pre-defined aggregate selection, usage of HS Combined is transparent and produces results based on the native HS version used by each reporter.

A given 6-digit level product may correspond to different product codes in the various HS versions. Therefore, if dealing with several reporters (possibly reporting in different HS versions) or several years (the same country may report in different HS versions from year to year), make sure the selected code is common to all HS versions or select all codes corresponding to the chosen product. For example, if one wants to retrieve all occurrences of the product corresponding to [010190](#) in [HS2](#), one must also select [010120](#) (its equivalent in [HS0](#) and [HS1](#)). WITS will return results for [010190](#) or [010120](#) depending on the HS version used by each reporter. Available [Product Nomenclature and Concordances](#) in the [Support Materials](#) menu provides you with all concordances at the 6-digit level.

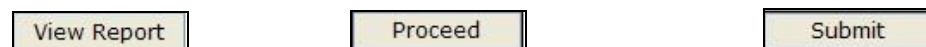
Annex 2. WITS – Interface Components

This section gathers information about user interface elements used in WITS and explains how to use them.

Buttons

A button is a 3-D control on the screen that looks like it's pushed in when you click on it. When you click a button, WITS implements the corresponding task.

Example of Buttons in WITS



Check Boxes

Check boxes are used to select an option. A check box can be checked (selected) and unchecked (deselected) by clicking the mouse pointer in the box.

Example of Check Boxes

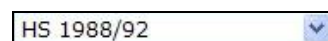


Checking boxes allows you to choose as many or as few options from a list as you wish.

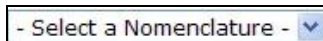
Dropdown Lists

A dropdown list displays a current setting ([HS 1988/92](#) in the example below). The list may propose a predefined (default) value, or you may be asked to choose from the listed items. **Only one element can be selected** from a drop-down list.

Dropdown List with Default Value

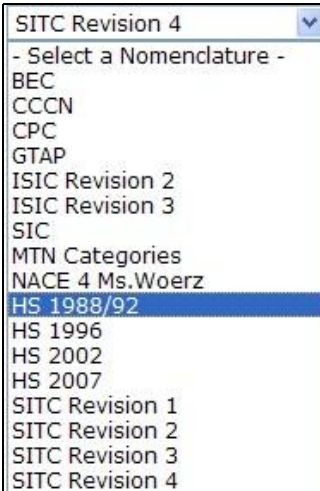


Dropdown List without Default Value



You select any of the listed values by clicking the down arrow on the right of the box.

Opening the Dropdown List



Depending on the length of the list, a vertical scroll bar may appear on the right of the list in order to navigate up and down through the list of items.

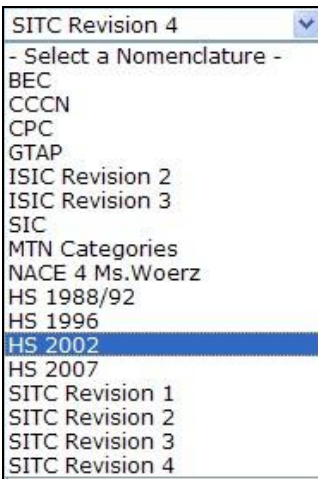
Opened Dropdown List with a Vertical Scroll Bar



For further information on scroll bars and how to use them please see the section on [scroll bars](#).

Clicking an element in the list selects it and closes the drop-down list:

Pointing 'HS2002' in the List and Clicking



'HS2002' is the Selected Element



Expand/Contract Button

This interface element is used in WITS in some tables. It allows displaying or hiding detailed information on a table. When a table uses this feature, it opens by default in contracted mode (with detailed information hidden).



In the example above, our query returned information for 7 product categories. In order to display information for a given product, you need to click on the expand sign (+) in front of the product category to obtain the following:



Details for [Meat and edible meat offal](#) are now displayed and the expand sign () is replaced by the contract sign (), on which you can click to contract the corresponding part of the table and hide details for [Meat and edible meat offal](#).

Information Boxes

They are small windows used to display some information while you work with WITS. An

information box contains a message and “OK” button to close the window.

Information boxes must be closed before you can continue to work by clicking the [OK](#) button.

Example of an Information Box



Information boxes are used in many places in WITS, for example to report a problem or to confirm an action.

Menu Bar

The WITS menu bar is displayed at the top of the workspace area in your Internet browser. It is used to access all WITS tools.

The WITS Menu Bar



Each menu gives access to a set of tools by clicking on it.

For example, clicking on the [Quick Search](#) menu opens the corresponding menu as displayed below.

The Quick Search Query



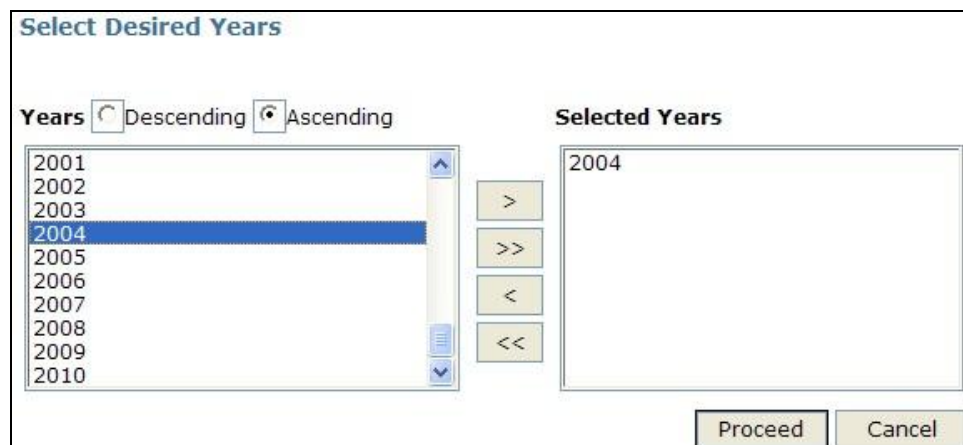
Click any item on the menu to open the corresponding WITS tool.

A menu may be closed without selecting any item by moving the cursor anywhere outside the menu list.

Multi-Choice Lists

A multi-choice list allows for selecting one or several items by highlighting and shifting them into the selection box to the right-hand side.

Multi-Choice List

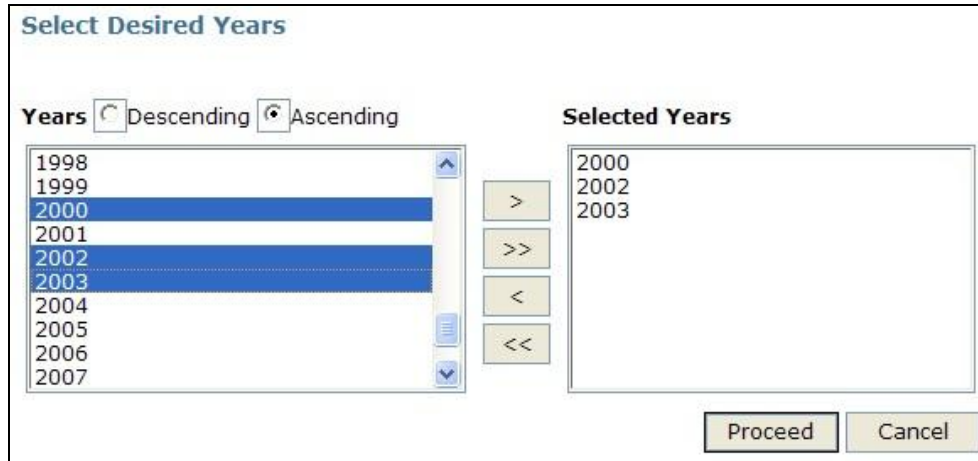


To select an item in the list, highlight the corresponding item by placing the cursor on it and then.

clicking the  button. In the next example, 2003, 2002 and 2000 are selected. In order to select them with one click, highlight one year, keep the Ctrl button down and highlight the other.

desired years. Once you have highlighted all desired years, click on . You may need to use the vertical [scroll bar](#) on the right to display the rest of the list.

Example of a Multiple Selection



Select Desired Years

Years ☐ Descending ☒ Ascending

Years	Selected Years
1998	2000
1999	2002
2000	2003
2001	
2002	
2003	
2004	
2005	
2006	
2007	

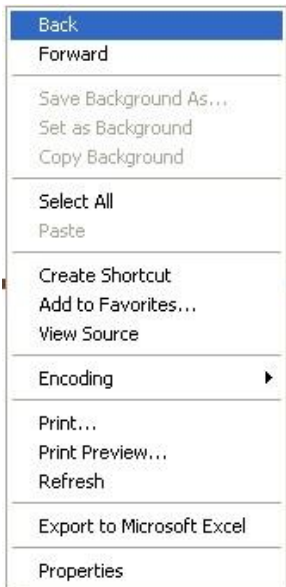
> >> < <<

Proceed Cancel

To unselect an item, simply highlight it in the Selected Years box to the right and click the  button. If you want to unselect all items, click on .

Popup Menu

It is a menu you obtain by a right click, which opens at the location of the mouse pointer and displays options (going back for example). Select an option by clicking it or clicking outside the menu to close it.



Radio Buttons

Radio buttons force you to make an **exclusive choice** from a list. Radio buttons look like small circles or round buttons. They are turned off and on by clicking them with the mouse. Only one in a series of radio buttons can be set to **ON** at one time.

Example of Radio Buttons

In this example, either a **New Query** or **Existing Query** could be selected by clicking the corresponding radio button. **Existing Query** is currently selected and would be automatically deselected when clicking the other option.

Tab

A tab is a visual element that looks similar to a file divider and provides navigation between different pages or sections of information in a window.

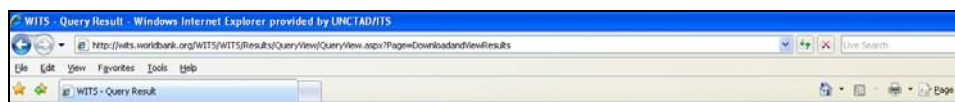
Window with Tabs

View and Request Download		Download Data						
ID	Query/Simulation Name	View	Download	Delete	Log	Status	Source	Date
13608	Comtrade1					Completed	UN COMTRADE	11/12/2010 11:02:00 AM
13075	Trains					Completed	TRAINS	11/11/2010 4:56:00 AM
12739	Trains					Completed	TRAINS	11/10/2010 10:06:00 AM
12737	Trains					Completed	TRAINS	11/10/2010 10:02:00 AM
12306	Comtr2					Completed	UN COMTRADE	11/9/2010 10:33:00 AM
12296	kls					Completed	UN COMTRADE	11/9/2010 10:06:00 AM
12287	kls					Completed	UN COMTRADE	11/9/2010 10:00:00 AM
12274	ds					Completed	UN COMTRADE	11/9/2010 9:32:00 AM
12270	Comtr2					Completed	UN COMTRADE	11/9/2010 9:23:00 AM

In the screenshot above, there are two tabs. Each tab corresponds to a page with different parameters or commands. To display a specific page, click on the corresponding tab's label ([View and Request Download](#) or [Download Data](#)). The selected tab stands above the other ([View and Request Download](#) in the example above).

Title Bar

The title bar is the horizontal area at the top of a browser that identifies the window.



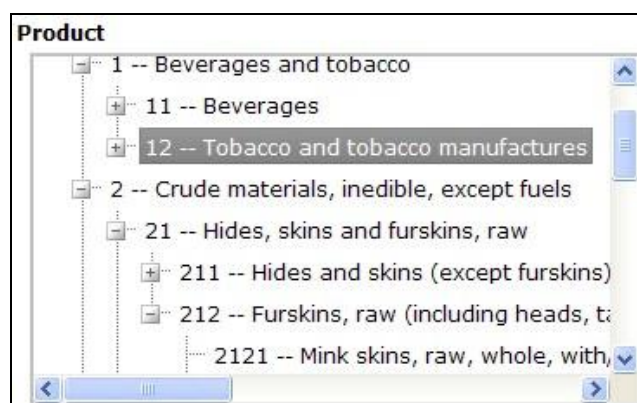
In the above example the title bar is named [WITS - Query Result - Windows Internet Explorer provided by UNCTAD/ITS](#).

The title bar also acts as a handle for [dragging](#) the window. [Double-clicking](#) its title bar maximizes a window.

Tree Controls

Tree controls are used to display hierarchically related information as an expandable outline. In WITS, tree controls are used to display product categories within a nomenclature.

Example of a Tree Control



The example above reproduces an excerpt of a product nomenclature. [Highlighting](#) allows selecting any product category by clicking on the corresponding item with the cursor. Branches (in gray) as well as indentations materialize the hierarchical relations between categories. Moreover:

 (expand sign): Indicates a category containing subcategories. By default, a category is contracted. It means its subcategories are not displayed (categories [11](#), [12](#) and [211](#) in the example above). Click the facing sign to expand the category and display the subcategories.

 (contract sign): Indicates a category that is expanded to display its subcategories ([1](#), [2](#), [21](#) and [212](#) in the example above). Click the facing sign to contract an expanded category.

 (no sign): Indicates an item which does not contain any subcategory. The lowest level of the nomenclature (hierarchy) is reached for the considered branch ([2121](#) in the example above).

Annex 3. Procedure to obtain COMTRADE unlimited access.

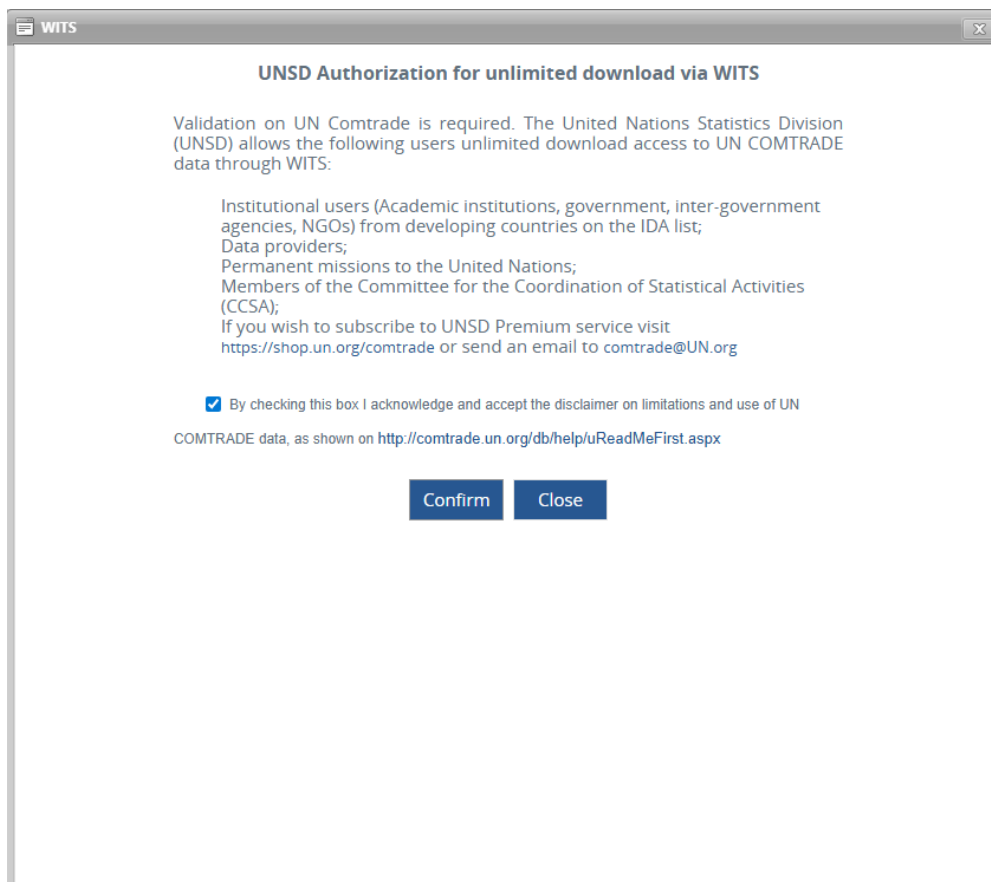
The first time you access a COMTRADE module in WITS (Quick Search or Advanced Query), you should see text in green, as shown below, announcing a free access to COMTRADE for up to 100,000 records per query, along with a link to activate unlimited access or subscribe for unlimited access.

UN COMTRADE By Product ⓘ

UN COMTRADE By Product function enables you to search for trade values and quantities for one product (or product category) and one year at a time. You can however select multiple reporters and partners. This module is helpful in identifying country's major trading partners (importers or exporters) for a specific product category. [More details...](#)

All users can download UN COMTRADE data with a limit of 100,000 rows/request. If you (or your organization) have UN COMTRADE subscriptions, to enable unlimited download (no limit on number of rows) through WITS [click here to activate](#). To subscribe to UN COMTRADE [click here](#)

If you are eligible for unlimited access as per UN COMTRADE guidelines click on the here in the “click here to activate”. This will pop up a new window. Please Read the “Read me First” page and agree to the terms and conditions by checking the box and click on Confirm.



WITS

UNSD Authorization for unlimited download via WITS

Validation on UN Comtrade is required. The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) allows the following users unlimited download access to UN COMTRADE data through WITS:

- Institutional users (Academic institutions, government, inter-government agencies, NGOs) from developing countries on the IDA list;
- Data providers;
- Permanent missions to the United Nations;
- Members of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities (CCSA);

If you wish to subscribe to UNSD Premium service visit <https://shop.un.org/comtrade> or send an email to comtrade@UN.org

☒ By checking this box I acknowledge and accept the disclaimer on limitations and use of UN COMTRADE data, as shown on <http://comtrade.un.org/db/help/uReadMeFirst.aspx>

Confirm **Close**

If you are validated, you will get a success message and you will no longer see the message in green font. If the validation fails, you will get an “Authorization Failed” error message. Please contact comtrade@un.org to resolve the subscription issue.

Annex 4. Glossary of Trade and Market Protection Related Terms

A

ACCESSION

A government joining the WTO. As part of the accession to the WTO pursuant to Article XII, the acceding government negotiates concessions and commitments relating to Market Access for Goods and Services with WTO Members.

ACPs

Countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific which benefit from a preferential tariff treatment in the E.C., under the Lomé Convention.

Administered Protection

See Contingent Protection.

Ad Valorem

An *Ad Valorem* duty (tariff, charge, and so on) is based on the value of the dutiable item and expressed in percentage terms for example, a duty of 20 percent on the value of automobiles.

Ad Valorem Equivalent (AVE)

An *Ad Valorem* equivalent is the equivalent in percentage of a specific duty, mixed, compound or other duty containing a specific element. An *Ad Valorem* equivalent is calculated for each customs duty that is not *Ad Valorem*. The AVE is calculated from the actual duty collection or from the unit value of imports. For example, the AVE of a specific duty of \$1.00 per KG levied on a product with a unit value of \$10.00 per KG is equal to 10% (\$1.00/\$10.00).

Aggregate

See Product Aggregate.

AGOA (African Growth and Opportunities Act)

U.S. legislation providing duty-free access for a large number of products for 35 African economies.

All Partners

Shortcut, used in WITS to select all trade partners. When “All Partners” is selected, WITS returns one row of information for each and every partner.

Armington Preferences

Goods are differentiated (imperfect substitutes) by exporting country. This assumption is used in the SMART model included in WITS in order to avoid a big bang solution.

Autonomous Duty See

Statutory Duty.

Average (Tariff)

A tariff average measures the average level of nominal tariff protection. There are two types of tariff averages: a simple average and a trade-weighted average. The example below illustrates how those two types of tariff averages are calculated.

Tariff line number	Duty rate	Import value	Duty collected
0101.11.10	50%	10	5
0101.11.90	10%	100	10
0101.19.10	0%	1000	0
0101.19.90	20%	100	20
Total	80%	1210	35

Tariff Averages:

SIMPLE = Sum of duties/Number of duties = $80/4 = 20\%$

TRADE-WEIGHTED = (Sum of duties collected/Total imports) X100
= $(35 \times 100)/1210 = 3\%$

It should be noted that the trade-weighted average is often lower than the arithmetic average. This is because theoretically, low duties carry more imports than high duties. Subsequently, in the trade-weighted average, low duties are given more weight than high duties, thus introducing a downward bias. In the arithmetic average, each duty carries the same weight, whatever its level.

B

Backward Conversion

Consists of converting information from a given nomenclature to an older one. Backward conversion is generally safer (than upward conversion) since the destination nomenclature is made of fewer lines. The conversion mostly consists of line aggregation and reduction of the product structure.

Binding

See Tariff Binding.

Binding Coverage

Statistical measure defined as the number of bound lines divided by the total number of tariff lines.

Binding Overhang

Often used to describe a situation where there is a large difference between the tariff that is actually applied (MFN Applied) and the level at which the tariff is bound in GATT (the 'ceiling').

Border Tax Adjustment

Fiscal measure compensating, in whole or in part, for the different treatment either between imports and similar domestic products or between exports and similar products sold on the domestic market. For example, refunds of domestic indirect taxes on goods destined for export.

or changes on imports similar to the taxes levied on like domestic products. Also see Duty Drawback.

Bound

See Tariff Binding.

Breakdown

Used in WITS when a region (group of countries) is used to produce individual information for each and every country belonging to that region.

C

Cairns Group

Coalition of developing and industrialized country exporters of agricultural commodities formed in the Uruguay Round to negotiate stronger multilateral disciplines on agricultural trade policies.

Category (Product)

Product categories are defined on an ad hoc basis to compile summary reports by sectors, stages of processing, etc. Product categories are generally defined in terms of four-digit headings of the CCCN or in terms of six-digit groups of the HS.

Ceiling Binding

A binding is "ceiling" if the applied duty is lower than the bound duty. The following example illustrates the difference between "ceiling" bindings and bindings at a "prevailing" level. [See also Binding Overhang.](#)

Tariff number	line	Type of duty	Rate	Type of binding
0101.11.10		bound duty	50%	bound at ceiling of 50%
		applied duty	10%	
0101.11.90		bound duty	50%	bound at prevailing rate of 50%
		applied duty	50%	

Chapter

The CCCN and the HS are structured nomenclatures. The first two digits of CCCN and HS numbers represent the chapter level. The CCCN comprises 99 chapters and the HS 97 chapters. HS chapter 77 is not used at present.

CIF

See Cost, Insurance and Freight.

Clusters

In WITS, it refers to all product categories for a given level of details (or Tier). Cluster selection is used in WITS in order to select many same level product categories in one click.

Cost, Insurance and Freight (CIF)

The cost of a good delivered to the importing country's port.

Chapter

First level sub-category (2-digit) used in the Harmonized System (HS) nomenclature.

Classification

See Nomenclature.

Common External Tariff

A uniform tariff adopted by a customs union (e.g. the European Communities) to be assessed on imports entering a region from countries outside the union.

Compound Duty

A compound duty is a tariff duty comprising an *Ad Valorem* duty to which is added or subtracted a specific duty: 10% plus \$2.00/KG; 20% less \$2.00/KG.

Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) Models

Mathematical characterizations of the economy, used to predict the impact of policy changes taking into account both direct effects as well as indirect effects that work through labor and other markets.

COMTRADE

See UNSD Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Concession

A tariff reduction, tariff binding or other agreement to reduce import restrictions: Usually accorded pursuant to negotiation in return for concessions by other parties.

Concordance

Table relating two different nomenclatures, item by item.

Consumer Welfare

It is the "enjoyment" that consumers are inferred to gain from their consumption. While welfare cannot be measured directly, economists often use a measure of real income or purchasing power as a way of measuring welfare in money terms. The SMART model (included in WITS) estimates the change in consumer welfare following a tariff reduction.

Content, Domestic or Local

Rules establishing a minimum proportion (by value or volume) of a product that has must be domestically or locally produced in order to obtain a benefit (e.g., a tariff concession or permission to be offered for sale).

Contingent Protection

Trade barriers that are imposed if certain circumstances (contingencies) are met. Examples include anti-dumping or countervailing duties (to offset subsidies) and safeguards. Also called Administered Protection.

Cotonou Agreement

Partnership agreement between the EU and the ACP countries signed in June 2000 in Cotonou, Benin. Replaces the Lomé Convention. Its main objective is poverty reduction, "to

be achieved through political dialogue, development aid and closer economic and trade cooperation."

Countervailing Duty

Duty levied on imports of goods that have benefited from production or export subsidies. The duty is intended to offset the effect of the subsidy.

Current Bound

Current value of the bound tariff for a given year. Concessions offered in GATT negotiations are sometimes staged over a period of several years before the concession is fully implemented. Until then, there may be a current bound (used as ceiling for the current MFN Applied tariff) higher than the final Bound (final commitment).

Customs Duty

Charge levied on imports and listed in importing country's tariff schedules. Duties may be specific or *Ad Valorem* or a combination of the two (*Ad Valorem* with a specific minimum, or the greater of the two).

Customs Union

A group of countries forming a single customs territory in which (1) tariffs and other barriers are eliminated on substantially all the trade between the constituent countries for products originating in these countries, and (2) there is a common external trade policy (common external tariff) that applies to nonmembers.

Customs Valuation

Establishment, according to defined criteria, of the value of goods for the purpose of levying *Ad Valorem* customs duties on their importation.

D**Data Source**

Refers in WITS to the database used to retrieve information.

Deep Integration

Inter-governmental cooperation in designing and applying domestic policies such as taxes, health and safety regulations, and environmental standards. May involve either harmonization of policies or mutual recognition; generally, occurs in the context of regional integration agreements.

Degressivity

Mechanism to ensure that the application of a measure gradually becomes less severe over time. For example, a tariff set at 50 percent that is reduced by 10 percentage points each year and becomes zero in year 5.

Derived Nomenclature

Alternative nomenclature used to display information via a concordance table between the native and the derived nomenclature.

Differential and More Favorable Treatment

See Special and Differential Treatment and Enabling Clause.

Dispersion (Tariff)

The tariff dispersion is generally analyzed by compiling tariff profiles. Tariff profiles show a distribution of tariff lines according to duty ranges as follows:

TARIFF PROFILES			
MFN Range	Number	%	Cumulative number %
Total	8637	100	100
Duty=Free	1780	21	21
01 – 5.0%	2087	24	45
5.1 – 10%	1929	22	67
10.1 – 15.0%	850	10	77
15.1 – 35%	1349	16	93
Over 35%	642	7	100

Trade profiles show a distribution of imports according to duty range in a similar manner.

Division

Second level sub-category (2-digit) used in the SITC nomenclature.

Doha Round

Ninth round of WTO negotiations.

Domestic Content See

Content.

Dumping

A form of price discrimination by which the export price of the product exported from one country to another is less than the comparable price, in the ordinary course of trade—that is, including transport and related costs—for the like product when destined for consumption in the exporting country (GATT Art. VI). Also defined as sales below the estimated cost of production. The margin of dumping is the difference between the two prices.

Duty-Drawback Scheme

A duty drawback scheme (often administratively demanding) is a form of Border Tax Adjustment whereby the duties or taxes levied on imported goods are refunded, in whole or in part, when the goods are Re-Exported. The idea is to reduce the burden on exporters while maintaining tariffs for revenue or protective purposes.

E

EBA

See Everything But Arms.

Effective Rate of Protection

A measure of the protection afforded by an import restriction calculated as a percentage of the value added in the product concerned. Takes into account the protection on output and the cost raising effects of protection on inputs.

Effectively Applied Duty

A customs duty which is lower than the statutory duty. The effectively applied duty can be for an undetermined period of time or for a limited period of time (temporary duty). Effectively applied duties are sometimes passed by Parliament or decided on and put into effect by a government for economic reasons.

Emergency Action

See Safeguard Action.

Enabling Clause

1971 GATT Decision on "Differential and More Favorable Treatment, Reciprocity and Fuller Participation of Developing Countries". One of the so-called Framework agreements enables WTO members, notwithstanding the nondiscrimination requirements, to "accord differential and more favorable treatment to developing countries without, according such treatment to other contracting parties." See also Generalized System of Preferences.

Escalation (Tariff) See

Tariff Escalation.

Escape Clause

Clause in a legal text allowing temporary derogation from its provisions under certain specified emergency conditions. See also Safeguard Action (GATT Art. XIX.).

Everything But Arms

A 2001 EU initiative to grant least developed countries duty- and quota-free access for their exports.

Excise Duty

Also known as fiscal tax or revenue duty. See Fiscal Tax.

Export Processing Zone (EPZ)

A designated area or region in which firms can import duty-free as long as the imports are used as inputs into the production of exports. Traditional EPZs are fenced-in industrial estates specializing in manufacturing for exports. Modern ones have flexible rules that may permit domestic sales upon payment of duties when leaving the zone. EPZs generally also provide a liberal regulatory environment for the firms involved as well as infrastructure services.

F**Final Bound**

The value of the Bound tariff at the end of the implementation period. Concessions offered in GATT negotiations are sometimes staged over a period of several years before the concession is fully implemented. Until then, there may be a current bound (used as ceiling for the current MFN Applied tariff) higher than the final Bound (final commitment).

Finished Products

The third stage of processing in the measurement of tariff escalation. Finished products are processed products which can be sold to consumers without further processing.

Fiscal Tax

A tax which is levied on imported products as well as on domestically produced goods to generate revenue. A fiscal tax is therefore not equivalent to a customs tariff duty since it has no protective effects. Fiscal taxes are sometimes included in the customs tariff duties. In such cases, the fiscal element of the duty is deducted from the tariff duty. Only the protective part of the duty is recorded in the IDB tariff files.

FOB

See Free On Board.

Foreign Trade Zone

An area within a country where imported goods can be stored or processed without being subject to import duty. Also called a "free zone," "free port," or "bonded warehouse." See also Export Processing Zone.

Formula Approach

Method of negotiating down tariffs or other barriers to trade by applying a general rule (formula). For example, a rule specifying that all tariffs are to be cut to a certain fraction of their initial level, or that an agreement should cover a certain proportion of economic activity (sectors).

Free on Board (FOB)

The price of a traded good including its value and the costs associated with loading it on a ship or aircraft, but excluding international transportation (freight) costs, insurance and payments for other services involved in moving the good to the point of final consumption.

Free-Trade Area

A group of countries in which the tariffs and other barriers are eliminated on substantially all trade between them. Each member maintains its own external trade policy against nonmembers. Also called free trade agreement or free trade arrangement. Contrasts with Custom Union.

G**G-20**

International forum of finance ministers and central bank governors representing 19 countries plus the EU. Created in 1999 by the G-7 with the aim to promote discussion, study and review of policy issues among industrialized and emerging market countries to promote international financial stability. The Managing Director of the IMF, the President of the World Bank, and the Chairpersons of the International Monetary and Financial Committee and Development Committee of the IMF and World Bank participate in G-20 deliberations.

G-21

A block of developing countries led by Brazil, China and India that emerged just before the Cancún meeting. It represents half the world's population and two-thirds of its farmers.

G-24

Established in 1971, an inter-governmental group of 24 developing countries that has the objective to concert the position of the developing countries on monetary and development finance issues. The only formal developing country grouping within the IMF and World Bank. Meets twice a year, preceding the Spring and Fall meetings of the two institutions.

G-7

A group of seven major industrialized countries whose heads of state have met annually since 1976 in summit meetings to discuss economic and political issues. The seven are United States, Canada, Japan, Britain, France, Germany, and Italy.

G-77

A coalition of developing countries within the United Nations, established in 1964 at the end of the first session of UNCTAD, intended to articulate and promote the collective economic interests of its members and enhance their negotiating capacity. Originally with 77 members, it now (in 2002) has 133.

G-8

The G7 plus Russia, which have met as a full economic and political summit since 1998.

GATT

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

General Tariff

General tariffs are the customs duties which apply in some countries to partners which are not members of the WTO. The general duties are generally higher than the MFN duties.

Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)

The GSP is a system through which industrialized high-income countries grant preferential access to their markets to developing countries. Also called Generalized System of Trade Preferences.

Global Simulation

Extension of the SMART model to simulate the partial equilibrium impact of tariff reductions in a multi-market framework.

Graduation

Concept linking the rights and obligations of a developing country to its level of development. Referred to in WTO Trade Policy Review Mechanism. Generally used in the context of GSP and similar types of preferential treatment of low-income countries as a mechanism or set of criteria to determine when countries cease to be eligible for preferences.

Group

Third level sub-category (3-digit) used in the SITC nomenclature.

GSP

See Generalized System of Preferences.

GTAP

The Global Trade Analysis Project, based at Purdue University in the United States. It provides data and models for computable general equilibrium modeling. See Computable general equilibrium.

GSIM

See Global Simulation.

H

Harmonized System (HS)

"Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System". Nomenclature developed by the World Customs Organization for customs tariffs and international trade statistics to organize products through hierarchical categories.

Heading

Second level sub-category (4-digit) used in the Harmonized System (HS) nomenclature.

Heterogeneous Goods

Goods are imperfect substitutes (Assumption used in SMART).

Homogenous Goods

Goods are perfect substitutes.

HS

See Harmonized System.

I

IDB

See WTO Integrated Database.

Implementation Period

See Stages Of Reduction.

Import Licensing

A procedure which must be followed by importers before they can import goods.

Intra-Industry Trade

Trade in which a country both exports and imports goods that are classified to be in the same industry.

ISO

International Organization for Standardization.

Item

In WITS, refers to a product selection mode in which product categories may be individually selected.

L

Labeling

Requirement, either mandatory or voluntary, to specify whether a product satisfies certain conditions relating to the process by which it was produced.

LDC

See Least Developed Country.

Least Developed Country (LDC)

A country that satisfies a number of criteria established by the United Nations that together imply a very low level of economic development. As of 2002 the UN had classified 49 countries in the LDC group. Used in WTO Subsidies Agreement, where LDCs are granted differential treatment. Least developed countries are accorded on some countries' markets a preferential treatment more favorable than GSP (in general duty-free treatment with no limitations).

Licensing (of Imports or Exports)

Practice requiring approval to be granted by the relevant government authority, or by a body designated by such authority, as a prior condition to importing or exporting.

Automatic licensing

Where approval is freely granted – for example, licensing for keeping statistical records.

Non-automatic licensing

Where approval is not freely granted. This may be used as a restriction itself, or it may be used to administer a quota. The license may be subject to certain conditions being met for example, a requirement to export; the use to which the imported good is to be put; the purchase of a specified quantity of the domestically produced like product; or the availability on the domestic market of the domestically produced like product.

Discretionary licensing

Non-automatic licensing (see above).

Local (or Domestic) Content Requirements See Content.

Lomé Agreement

Agreement was between the EU and the ACP countries on trade concessions (GSP treatment), development aid and general cooperation. Replaced by the Cotonou Agreement in 2000.

M

Margin of Preference

The difference between the duty paid on an MFN basis and the duty paid under a preferential system.

Market Access

Refers to the conditions under which imports compete with domestically produced substitutes. These are determined by the extent to which foreign goods are confronted with discriminatory taxes and other regulations.

Maximum (Minimum) Price System (for Imports) Price(s)

Decreed by the authorities of the importing country and above (below) which price(s) imports may not enter the domestic market. Actual import prices below the decreed minimums trigger a protective action, such as the imposition of additional duties or of a quantitative restriction. Different terms are used in different countries and different sectors: basic import price, minimum import price, reference price, and trigger price.

Markup

In WTO terms it is sometimes used to indicate the extent to which an applied tariff exceeds the bound rate.

Mirror Data

Used to build data for non-reported trade flows based on what is reported by all other countries. For example, if bilateral import information is missing for a given country, it can be rebuilt using export information reported by its bilateral partner.

MFN

See Most Favored Nation.

Mixing Regulation

Describes two kinds of practices:

- (1) Regulation specifying the proportion of domestically produced content in products offered for sale on the domestic market.
- (2) Regulation specifying, for any imports of a given product, the quantity of a domestically produced like product that must be purchased by the importer.

Most Favored Nation (MFN)

MFN is the 'normal', non-discriminatory, tariff charged on import of a good. In commercial diplomacy, exporters seek MFN treatment – that is, the promise that they get treated as well as the most favored exporter. Called Normal Trade Relations in the U.S.

MTN

See Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

Multifiber Arrangement (MFA)

"Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles." Negotiated as a temporary exception to the GATT in 1973. Regulates trade in certain textile products between signatories by means of negotiated bilateral quotas. Superseded by the WTO Agreement on Textiles and Clothing in 1995, which specifies that all quotas are to be abolished by 2005. They have been indeed eliminated on January 1st, 2005.

Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN)

Trade negotiations between GATT (now WTO) Members aiming at eliminating or reducing tariff and non-tariff barriers.

N

National Tariff Line

National customs tariffs contain a list of all products which can be imported. Within the tariff, products are grouped according to the material they are made of, or according to the industrial sector to which they pertain either as input or as output materials (HS six-digit headings). Within those product groups customs tariffs contain as many tariff lines as there are different levels of customs duties. In other words, each duty rate is attached to a tariff line.

National Tariff Line Level

Most detailed level of tariff information for a given country. The list of tariff lines differs from one country to another one and standard nomenclatures (Harmonized System for example) are used to compare tariff structures among countries. See also National Tariff Line.

National Treatment

Principle that foreign goods, services, and persons (investors), once they have entered a country and satisfied any formalities that are required, are treated in exactly the same way as national goods, services or persons. In particular, they face the same internal taxes and no additional restrictions.

Native Nomenclature

Nomenclature, initially used by a country to report information. In WITS information may be converted into another available (derived) nomenclature.

Nature of Duties

Nature of duties or the duty nature refers to the different kinds of customs duty. The duty nature can be an *Ad Valorem*, specific, compound, mixed, variable, "tariffed" or unclassified duty.

Negative List

In an international agreement, a list of those items, entities, products, etc. to which the agreement will not apply, the commitment being to apply the agreement to everything else. Contrasts with Positive List.

Nomenclature

A nomenclature is an agreed system for classifying goods according to defined criteria, and in given detail and order, by associating to product groups a number which is used by all parties which adopt the nomenclature.

Nominal Rate of Protection

The proportion by which the (tariff-inclusive) internal price of an import exceeds the border or world price. See also Effective Rate of Protection.

Non-Tariff Barrier (NTB)

A catch-all phrase describing barriers to international trade other than the tariffs – for example, quotas, licensing, voluntary export restraints.

Non-Tariff Measure

Any government action with a potential effect on the value, volume, or direction of trade. Also see Non-Tariff Barrier.

NTB

See Non-Tariff Barrier.

NTL

See National Tariff Line.

NTM

See Non-Tariff Measure.

O**Origin Rule**

See Rules of Origin.

P**Parallel Imports**

Trade that is made possible when a good that is protected under intellectual property provisions (patents, copyrights) is sold in different countries for different prices. A parallel import comprises arbitrage activity and occurs when traders import the good from a lower-price market into a higher-price country.

Para-Tariff

Charges on imports that act as a tariff but are not included in country's tariff schedule. Examples include a statistical tax, stamp fees, etc.

Partial Equilibrium Analysis

The study of one market in isolation, assuming that anything that happens in it does not materially affect any other market. SMART and GSIM are two Partial Equilibrium tools included in WITS.

Partner

Country of origin of imports or of destination of exports.

Peaks

See Tariff Peaks.

Phytosanitary Regulation

Pertaining to the health of plants. See Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measure.

Positive List

In an international agreement, a list of those items, entities, products, etc. to which the agreement will apply, with no commitment to apply the agreement to anything else.

PPM

Production and processing method. Used in instances where trade policy action by a country is motivated by a desire to ensure that imports have been produced in a way that satisfies a national or international production or process norm. Often these norms will be environmental in nature.

Precautionary Principle

Policy under which measures are motivated by the possibility that use of certain technologies (e.g., biotechnology, genetically modified organisms, pesticides) could be harmful to human or animal health and safety or the environment, although there is no certainty to that effect.

Preference or Preferential Treatment

In WTO terms, this represents derogation, in the sense of treatment that is more favorable than MFN. See also Generalized System of Preferences and Special and Differential Treatment.

Pre-Shipment Inspection

Mechanism under which goods are inspected and certified in the country of origin by specialized inspection agencies or firms. Often used by importing governments to combat

over- or under invoicing of imports by having the value of consignments determined by independent, foreign entities.

Price Undertaking

Commitment by an exporter to either raise prices or reduce sales in the market as a way of setting an antidumping suit brought by import-competing domestic firms. Generally, it has an effect analogous to a quota.

Product Code

Standardized code identifying a product.

Product Aggregate

Group of products defined for analysis purpose (all textile products for example). WITS comes with a set of pre-defined aggregates, and you can create your own.

Protection Data

All information related to market access and including notably tariff and non-tariff barrier information.

Protocol of Accession

Legal document recording the conditions and obligations under which a country accedes to an international agreement or organization.

Q**Quad**

Refers to the participants in the Quadrilateral meetings, i.e., Canada, the EU, Japan and the U.S.

Quantitative Restriction or Quota

Measure restricting the quantity of a good imported (or exported). Quantitative restrictions include quotas, non-automatic licensing, mixing regulations, voluntary export restraints, and prohibitions or embargoes.

Global Quota

Quota specifying the total volume, or value, of the product to be imported (exported) without regard to the country or countries of origin (destination) of the product.

Bilateral quota

Quota applied to imports from (exports to) a specific country.

Quota by country

Quota which not only specifies the total volume, or value, of the product to be imported (exported), but also allocates the trade between the various countries of origin (destination).

QR

See Quantitative Restriction.

Quantitative Restrictions (QR)

Restriction which limits the value or quantity of goods which can be imported or exported during a given period.

Quantity Unit

The volume of imports is recorded in the statistical file. The unit used to express import volumes varies according to the product and according to the reporter. The quantity unit used is therefore attached to quantity data in the import statistics. The quantity unit is also used in the normalized code for specific duties.

Quota

See Quantitative Restriction.

R**Re-Export**

Export of Import goods without appreciable added value. Mostly used for goods which are transported through another country before reaching their final destination.

Reference Price

See Maximum/Minimum Price System.

Region

In WITS, it refers to a group of countries used either to produce aggregated statistics or as a shortcut to select all countries belonging to that group.

Reporter

A country supplying data.

Reporting Country

See Reporter.

Request-Offer Procedure

Negotiating procedure based on the tabling, by each party, of a list of concessions requested by other parties, followed by an offer list of the concessions that could be granted if its request were met.

Retaliation

Imposition of a trade barrier in response to another country increasing its level of trade restrictions.

Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA)

The ratio of a country's exports of a good to the world's exports of that good divided by that country's share of exports of manufactures in the world exports of manufactures. The index for country i good j is $RCA_{ij} = 100(X_{ij} / X_{wj}) / (X_{it} / X_{wt})$ where X_{ab} is exports by country a (w =world) of good b (t =total for all goods). The value of the index above (below) one, is interpreted as a revealed comparative advantage (comparative disadvantage) for the good.

Rollback

The phasing out of measures consistent with the provisions of an agreement.

Round

In WTO context, a multilateral trade negotiation. There have been 8 rounds Geneva (1947), Annecy (1949), Torquay (1950-1), Geneva (1955-6), Dillon (1960-1), Kennedy (1963-7), Tokyo (1973-9) and Uruguay (1986-94). A ninth multilateral negotiation was launched in Doha, Qatar at the end of 2001.

Rules of Origin

Regulations to define a country of origin of goods in international trade. A country must satisfy the rules of origin to be considered as the country of origin of goods for the purpose of obtaining MFN treatment or preferential treatment.

S**Safeguard Action**

Emergency protection to safeguard domestic producers of a specific good from an unforeseen surge in imports (GATT Art. XIX), to protect a country's external financial position and balance of- payments (GATT Art. XII, XVIII:B), or to protect an infant industry in a developing country (GATT Art. XVIII: A or C). See also Escape Clause.

Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measure

A technical requirement specifying criteria to ensure food safety and animal and plant health. Many international SPS standards are set by the FAO/WHO.

Second-Best Argument (For Protection)

Any argument for protection that can be countered by pointing to a less costly policy that would achieve the same desired result. Also refers to rationales for protection to partially correct a distortion in the economy when the first-best policy for that purpose is not available. For example, if domestic production generates a positive externality and a production subsidy to internalize it is not available, then a tariff may be second-best optimal.

Section

First level sub-category (1-digit) used in the SITC nomenclature.

Shallow Integration

Reduction or elimination of border barriers to trade. Shallow integration contrasts with Deep Integration.

SITC

See Standard International Trade Classification.

SMART

Partial equilibrium model embedded in WITS which allows users to estimate the impact of tariff reductions on trade flows, tariff revenue, and consumer surplus for a single market at a time.

Special and Differential Treatment

The principle in WTO that developing countries be accorded special privileges, either exempting them from some WTO rules or granting them preferential treatment in the application of WTO rules.

Special Safeguard

In the WTO Agreement on Agriculture, a protectionist measure that can be triggered automatically by a decline in prices or an increase in imports.

Specific Tariff

A specific duty is a customs duty which is not related to the value of the imported goods but to the weight, volume, surface, etc. of the goods. The specific duty stipulates how many units of currency are to be levied per unit of quantity (e.g. 2.00 Swiss Francs per KG).

SPS

See Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measure.

Stages of Processing

For the analysis of the tariff escalation, products are classified according to their stage of processing. Products can be classified, in general, according to three stages of processing, namely, raw materials, semi-manufactures and finished products.

Stages of Reduction

Concessions offered in GATT negotiations are sometimes staged over a period of several years before the concession is fully implemented. For example, a duty reduction of 10 percentage points can be offered over 5 years with 5 equal stages of 2 points every year.

Standard

Rule, regulation or procedure specifying characteristics that must be met by a product (such as dimensions, quality, performance, or safety). When these put foreign producers at a disadvantage, they may constitute a non-tariff barrier. See also Technical Barrier to Trade.

Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)

The SITC is a classification developed by the United Nations for statistical analysis of trade data. In the SITC, articles are grouped by classes of goods such as food, raw materials, chemicals, machinery and transport equipment and also by stage of fabrication and by industrial origin. The SITC was first revised in 1960 (Revision 1) to match the Customs Cooperation Council nomenclature (CCCN). A second revision was established to match the revised version of the CCCN, in 1972. The third revision was established in 1985 to match the HS.

Statutory Duty

A customs duty which is generally a Customs Tariff Law voted by Parliament. Statutory duty is also referred to as the autonomous or legal duty. The published customs tariff generally report the statutory duty. For WTO Members, the statutory duty cannot be higher than the GATT bound duty.

Sub-Group

Fourth level sub-category (4-digit) used in the SITC nomenclature.

Sub-Heading

Third level and most detailed sub-category (6-digit) used in the Harmonized System (HS) nomenclature.

Subsidiary Heading

Fifth level and most detailed sub-category (5-digit) used in the SITC nomenclature.

Subsidy

Assistance granted by government to the production, manufacture or export of specific goods, and taking the form either of direct payments, such as grants or loans (also see Bounty), or of measures having equivalent effect, such as guarantees, operational or support services or facilities, and fiscal incentives.

T**Tariff**

See Customs Duty.

Tariff Base

Used within the WTO negotiations. Concept used within the tariff reduction process. The tariff base, once cut using a tariff reduction formula becomes the new Bound tariff structure.

Tariff Base Definition

Used within the WTO negotiations. It defines how to build the tariff base before applying the tariff reduction formula.

Tariff Binding

In GATT context, commitment by countries not to raise particular tariff items above a specific or bound level. Also referred to as ceiling bindings. The so-called schedule of tariff concessions of each WTO member is annexed to its Protocol of Accession. See also Ceiling Binding.

Tariff Equivalent

Measure of the protective effect of an NTB—the tariff that would have the exact same effect on imports as the NTB.

Tariff Escalation

Occurs if the tariff increases as a good it becomes more processed. Escalation discourages imports of more processed varieties of the good (discouraging foreign processing activity) and offers domestic processors positive levels of effective protection. For example, low duties on tomatoes, higher duties on tomato paste, and yet higher duties on tomato ketchup.

Tariffication

Conversion of border measures, other than ordinary customs duties, to tariff equivalents of nontariff measures. As part of the Uruguay Round Market Access for agricultural products, all non-tariff border measures were "tariffed" by participants before a tariff reduction was made.

Tariffied

See Tariffication.

Tariff Peaks

Tariffs that are particularly high. Two measures of peaks are used:

International Peaks: Duties over 15%.

National Peaks: Duties are over 3 times the average of the tariff structure.

Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQs)

Measure under which a good is subject to a MFN tariff, but a certain quantity (the 'quota') is admitted at a lower, sometimes zero, tariff. TRQs are mainly applied to agricultural trade and can be seasonal.

Technical Barrier to Trade

Trade restrictive effect arising from the application of technical regulations or standards such as testing requirements, labeling requirements, packaging requirements, marketing standards, certification requirements, origin marking requirements, health and safety regulations, and sanitary and phytosanitary regulations.

Technical Regulation

A mandatory requirement or standard specifying the characteristics that an imported product must meet. Usually aimed to protect public health or safety. See Technical Barrier to Trade.

Tier

Hierarchical level of organization within a given nomenclature. For example, the Harmonized System (HS) nomenclature is composed of 3 tiers: Chapter (2-digit code), Heading (4-digit) and Sub-heading (6-digit). The more digits, the more categories and details.

Trade Capacity

The supply-side ability (capacity) of a country to benefit from the opportunities offered by the world market and MFN or preferential access to markets.

Trade Control Measures

See Non-Tariff Measures.

Trade Creation

Occurs when liberalization results in imports displacing less efficient local production and/or expanding consumption that was previously thwarted by artificially high prices due to protection.

Trade Diversion

Occurs when a trade reform discriminates between different trading partners and a less efficient (higher cost) source displaces a more efficient (lower cost) one. This can arise whenever some preferred suppliers are freed from barriers, but others are not.

Trade Integration

Process of reducing barriers to trade and increasing participation in the international economy through trade. Also used to describe efforts to integrate trade policy and strengthening of trade related institutions into a country's overall development strategy.

TRAINS

See UNCTAD Trade Analysis and Information System.

Trigger Price

See Maximum/Minimum Price System.

U**Unbound Duties**

The customs duty rate is unbound if it was never subject to a tariff concession during any GATT round of tariff negotiations (see Tariff Binding).

UNCTAD

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

UNCTAD Trade Analysis and Information System (TRAINS)

HS-based tariff line level database covering tariff, para-tariff and non-tariff measures as well as import flows by origin for more than 140 countries.

UNSD

United Nations Statistics Division.

UNSD Commodity Trade Statistics Database (COMTRADE)

Contains bilateral trade flows (imports, exports and Re-Exports) information based on SITC and HS nomenclatures.

Upward Conversion

Consists of converting information from a given nomenclature to a newer one. Upward conversion is generally less accurate (than backward conversion) since the destination nomenclature is made of more lines and the conversion requires an expansion of the product structure.

V**Voluntary Export Restraint**

Informal agreement between an exporter and an importer, whereby the former agrees to limit exports of a specified good to avoid dislocation of the industry in, and possible imposition of mandatory restrictions by, the importing country. The restraint agreement may be concluded at either industry or government level. In the latter case, it is sometimes referred to as an orderly marketing arrangement.

Voluntary Restraint Agreement See

Voluntary Export Restraint.

W**Waiver**

Authorized deviation from a previously undertaken and legally binding obligation. Can be sought by WTO members through invocation of Art. IX WTO. Conditions under which waivers are granted are generally negotiated and limited in time.

WITS

World Integrated Trade Solution—database and software package developed by UNCTAD and the World Bank to allow analysis of market access conditions and the impact of own and partner country liberalization.

World

Country group used in WITS to aggregate all partner countries in one row of information.

WTO

World Trade Organization.

WTO Consolidated Tariff Schedules

The CTS database contains all WTO Members' concessions (final bounds) on goods at the national tariff line level in a standardized format. The database was established as a working tool only, without implications as to the legal status of the information therein.

WTO Integrated Database (IDB)

The IDB contains annual tariff information (current MFN Bound and Applied tariffs) and import statistics on goods at the national tariff line level in a standardized format.