

A multi-sector assessment of the macroeconomic effects of tariffs – online annex

Tariff assumptions

Table 1

Jurisdiction	US tariffs	Retaliatory tariffs
World	0% S11 – electrical and machinery (excl KR 15%) 50% S10 – metals (excl UK 25%) 25% S12 – transport equipment (excl EU, JP and KR 15%; GB 10%)	
China	30%	20% S1 – agriculture 25% S2 – mining, petroleum and gas 10% all other sectors except services
Canada	5% (10%*50%) S2 – mining, petroleum and gas ¹ 17.5% (35%*50%) all other sectors ¹ except services	12.5% (25%*50%) S10 – metals ² 12.5% (25%*50%) S12 – transport equipment ²
Mexico	12.5% (25*50%) all sectors except services ¹	
Brazil	50%	
India	50%	
Laos	40%	
Switzerland	39% (excl S7 – chemicals and chemical products at 0%)	
Hong Kong SAR	30%	
Brunei	25%	
Kazakhstan	25%	
Bangladesh	20%	
Sri Lanka	20%	
Vietnam	20%	
Cambodia	19%	
Indonesia	19%	
Malaysia	19%	
Pakistan	19%	
Philippines	19%	
Thailand	19%	
Fiji	15%	
Japan	15%	
Korea	15%	
Norway	15%	
Türkiye	15%	
EU 27	15%	
United Kingdom	10%	
Others	10%	

¹ Assume that 50% of imports by value from Mexico and 50% of imports by value from Canada are USMCA-compliant (based on The Budget Lab at Yale). Although according to the US Congress, about 38% of US imports from Canada by value entered under the USMCA; this ratio could be lower because certain goods had no or low tariffs regardless of whether they were imported under a free trade agreement. Therefore, we use the estimate from The Budget Lab. ² Assumes that 50% of Canada's imports from the United States in the steel, aluminium and auto industries are non-CUSMA compliant and subject to 25% tariffs.

Sources: Department of Finance Canada; Customs Tariff Commission of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; White House; The Budget Lab at Yale; authors' calculations.

Impact of tariffs on output and price level

In per cent, deviation from no-tariff change baseline

Table 2

Jurisdiction	Output	Prices	Jurisdiction	Output	Prices
Australia	-0.09	0.17	Latvia	-0.05	0.23
Austria	-0.05	0.24	Lithuania	-0.06	0.22
Bangladesh	0.00	0.20	Luxembourg	-0.34	0.45
Belgium	-0.14	0.27	Malaysia	-0.08	0.23
Bhutan	0.09	-0.10	Maldives	0.04	0.21
Brazil	-0.23	-0.36	Malta	-0.20	0.39
Brunei	-0.12	0.21	Mexico	-0.99	-0.53
Bulgaria	-0.02	0.20	Mongolia	-0.12	0.22
Cambodia	0.02	0.12	Nepal	0.07	-0.02
Canada	-1.16	0.02	Netherlands	-0.14	0.35
China	-0.17	0.12	Norway	-0.09	0.25
Croatia	-0.01	0.22	Pakistan	0.01	0.36
Cyprus	-0.05	0.29	Philippines	-0.04	0.31
Czechia	-0.02	0.27	Poland	-0.04	0.25
Denmark	-0.15	0.30	Portugal	-0.02	0.25
Estonia	-0.02	0.25	Romania	0.01	0.25
Fiji	-0.15	0.11	Rest of world	-0.14	0.30
Finland	-0.06	0.25	Russia	-0.08	0.09
France	-0.06	0.30	Singapore	-0.16	0.48
Germany	-0.09	0.31	Slovakia	-0.01	0.23
Greece	-0.04	0.20	Slovenia	-0.06	0.22
Hong Kong SAR	-0.08	0.29	Spain	-0.04	0.25
Hungary	0.00	0.30	Sri Lanka	-0.02	0.12
India	-0.21	-0.41	Sweden	-0.07	0.26
Indonesia	-0.08	-0.02	Switzerland	-0.18	0.35
Ireland	-0.76	0.54	Thailand	-0.17	0.09
Italy	-0.05	0.19	Türkiye	-0.06	0.21
Japan	-0.05	0.28	Ukraine	-0.17	0.37
Kazakhstan	-0.06	0.09	United Kingdom	-0.03	0.45
Korea	-0.23	0.21	United States	-0.92	2.86
Kyrgyzstan	-0.07	0.22	Vietnam	-0.33	0.08
Laos	0.00	0.11			

Sources: Asian Development Bank, Multiregional Input-Output (MRIO) Tables; authors' calculations.