
In 2010, the national government implemented the tariff structural reform in Colombia. This paper presents an assessment of its effects in the agricultural and industrial sectors using the Effective Protection Rate on tariffs and proposing a new indicator of protection levels convenience. This reform simplified the tariff structure and reduced its dispersion, but its impact was lower than expected due to a limited reach and a wide gap between nominal and effective tariffs. Finally it is shown that some activities are still too privileged and that the 23 % of the economy is still overprotected, while the 19 % is adversely affected.

Keywords: trade policy, industrial policy, tariffs, effective protection, policy evaluation.

JEL: F13, L50, H20, O25, D04.