
Handbook on Trade Barriers (NTMs/NTBs)

Non-Tariff Measures in South Asia:

A quantum jump in the magnitude of non-tariff measures (NTM) to restrict the imports has been observed all over the world. It has become a common practice after formation of WTO. South Asia has no exemption from this practice. In principle, NTMs include all measures, besides tariffs, which are used to protect a domestic economic activity; they may be imposed or sponsored by government. NTMs are often utilized to reinforce the market restrictions imposed by tariffs. So in restricting market access, NTMs are much more important than tariffs. If main objective of a trade restrictive measure is not based on moral grounds but primarily it is for the protection of domestic economic activity, it will be considered as an NTM. If this NTM is not for all trading partners but for a specific country, it will be considered as an NTB. The tools and types of non-tariff barriers (NTBs) cannot be identified unless these are observed; these are changed from time to time and varied from market to market. In most of the cases such barriers may be invisible. To identify those invisible barriers is not a simple task. A regular investigation and monitoring is required to perform this task.

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Trade liberalization and Growing NTM in South Asia:

Success and sustainability of free trade regime is closely associated with the frictionless and free mobility of goods and services from one to another region. Without allowing free mobilization of goods and services the success in achieving the desirable goals of free trade will remain doubtful.

Economic isolation from the neighboring countries is no longer possible in new global scenario. However, a quantum jump in the magnitude of non-tariff measures (NTM) to restrict the trade has become a common observation throughout the world. The existence of Non-tariff barriers (NTBs) may complicate the issue of NTMs in case of bilateral trade. Particularly, to assess the success and possibility of frictionless trade among the neighboring nations which have severe political disputes and disagreements require several dynamic models and many complex and complicated variables. These variables may lead to various kinds of trade barriers.

To identify NTMs is not a simple task and there is no agreed definition of NTMs. In principle, NTMs include all measures, besides tariffs, which are used to protect a domestic economic activity; they may be imposed or sponsored by government. Fifteen types of NTBs have been identified by UNCTAD. Price control measures, quantity control measures, Para-tariff measures, finance measures, anti-competitive measures, export-related investment measures, distribution restrictions, restriction on post-sales services, subsidies, government procurement restrictions, intellectual property and rules of origin are included in these barrier, while arbitrary,

inconsistent and discriminatory behavior favoring specific producers or suppliers, inefficiency or cases of outright obstruction, non-transparent practices, legal obstacles and unusually high fees or charges are included in procedural barriers.

Many of the NTMs imposed are based on legitimate goals: measures to protect national security, the environment, sanitary and phytosanitary measures and technical barriers to trade are included in those legitimate measures and compatible with WTO principles. Therefore, to ensure that tariff commitments are not undermined, to limit trade disputes between members and to minimize the trade distorting effects of a legitimate measure, various international agreements have been reached.

UNCTAD argues that “understanding the uses and implications of trade policy instruments is essential for the formulation and implementation of effective development strategies.” However, this is not a simple exercise, since the effects of NTMs are difficult to quantify and are often “subtle, indirect and often very case-specific”. The restrictive and distortionary effects of non-tariff measures may be systematically biased. The UNCTAD analysis notes that “NTMs are often utilized to reinforce the market restrictions imposed by tariffs”, with NTMs being “generally much more important than tariffs in restricting market access. UNCTAD stresses the importance of quantifying the costs and benefits of NTMs. The actual impact of specific NTMs is determined by the implementation procedures and administration mechanisms used.

UNCTAD noted that NTMs are also becoming a key topic of negotiations not only in North-South, but also in South-South contexts” and that therefore “it is crucial for developing countries to be fully aware of the effects of non-tariff measures, in regard to market access and import competition. WTO data on notifications show an increasing use of NTMs since the mid-1990s. ITC business surveys show that, for exporters, more than 70 per cent of burdensome NTMs also create a procedural obstacle.

Problems in Identification and Removal of NTMs in South Asia

A summary of the non-tariff barriers (NTBs) applied by South Asian countries generally on imports from different sources is given below:

- Sanitary and phytosanitary measures are applied through a number of laws and mostly cover food items.
- There is a strong focus on food security and self-sufficiency.
- The licensing, permit and tariff regimes are complex, varying according to product or user.
- A number of safeguard measures (including anti-dumping duties) have also been imposed, including quantitative restrictions.
- There are various duties and charges, over and above tariffs.
- Reference prices have been established for some products, which are revised to align with international market prices.
- Some goods can only be imported through specified ports.

- Transportation restrictions, import only by state trading agencies, application of SPS and TBT measures and quarantine requirements are observed in case of agriculture and textile related products.
- Stringent visa requirements for a country.
- Import prohibitions and licensing are applied for health, safety, security, religious and environmental reasons.
- Some imports require approval by relevant ministries/agencies.

A survey of exporters to identify the barriers and problems in exporting from one to another SAARC country indicate the following obstacles:

- Problems in getting visas and harassment during visits (more than 50 %);
- Problems in handling at ports, constraints of land transportation, dealings of Customs, etc (20 to 60 %)
- Problems in land transportation (61 %)
- Problems in certification requirements (21 to 37 %)
- Problems at the port of entry (30 %)
- Problems in banking transactions (23 %)

Establishing NTM Desks by SAARC TPN

It is important to understand that at the multilateral level separate legal agreements on conditions for imposition of trade restrictive measures are designed under the WTO. In addition, the WTO has a full-fledged dispute settlement body. In the absence of such support systems SAFTA operates under several limitations. Many NTBs fail to get notified in the formal review process because of inadequate representation of industry organizations in the process. In the context, the role and scope of the national apex organizations need to be duly defined to identify the NTMs and suggest their remedies. To solve this issue, the Working Group for Regional Trade Facilitation (WG-RTF) was established by the SAARC Trade Promotion Network (TPN). It is supported by the German International Development Cooperation (GIZ) with funds from the BMZ and co-financed by Australian Agency for International Development. On recommendation of the president FPCCI, the RTF-WG recommended a thorough study on the NTM/ NTBs to be undertaken which was approved and a complete study on this was awarded to Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industry Bangladesh (MCCI), which carried out the research on existing NTMs/ NTBs within each SAARC country and identified the same as a result thereof the RTF-WG has decided to undertake piloting of three NTM-Desks in TPN partner organizations. Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry is one of those partner organizations.

The purpose of NTM-Desks is to establish a sustainable mechanism for regular monitoring and reporting of NTMs in the SAARC region, and use the information as the basis of lobbying and advocacy for reduction and elimination of NTMs in the countries and in region.

No doubt, this desk will be helpful in timely decision and identification of NTBs and problems which are being faced by Pakistani exporters in South Asian countries.

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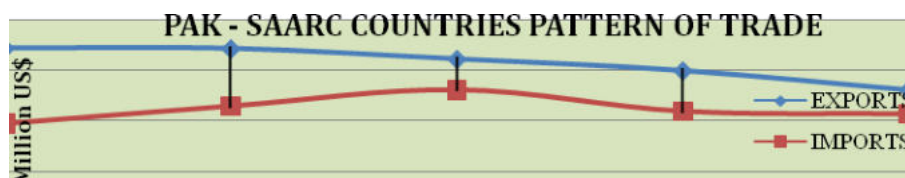
Bangladesh and other South Asian countries. Undue delay at the ports and point of entries, barriers in smooth payments, undue certification requirements, harsh behavior of the public officials, inappropriate storage facilities, hurdles in transportation and logistic services are included in these complains. Many NTMs fail to get notified in the formal review process because of inadequate representation of industry organizations in the process. Consequently such losses are accumulated in national economy. A timely identification and action is required to avoid from business losses.

With the support of 'German International Development Cooperation (GIZ)' and 'Australian Agency for International Development', the Working Group for Regional Trade Facilitation (WG-RTF) of the SAARC Trade Promotion Network (TPN) has established an 'NTM Desk' in FPCCI. The purpose of NTM-Desk is to establish a sustainable mechanism for regular monitoring and reporting of NTMs in the SAARC region, and use the information as the basis of lobbying and advocacy for reduction and elimination of NTMs in the countries and in region. This desk will be helpful in timely decision and identification of NTMs and the problems which are being faced by Pakistani exporters in South Asian countries.

If you are facing any hurdle, friction or discriminatory attitude in exporting your products to a South Asian country, please contact NTM Desk in FPCCI. The NTM desk through SAARC Trade Promotional Network (TPN) will raise your genuine issue with the concern authorities. Your timely response and information will help us to protect the national interest of export promotion. The NTM desk can be helpful in timely decision and identification of NTBs and problems which are being faced by Pakistani exporters in South Asian countries.

TRADE BETWEEN PAKISTAN & SAARC COUNTRIES (Million US\$)

YEAR	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	BALANCE OF TRADE	TOTAL EXPORT OF PAKISTAN	% SHARE IN TOTAL EXP.	TOTAL IMPORTS OF PAKISTAN	% SHARE IN TOTAL IMPORTS
2012	3,451.2	1,952.4	1,498.8	24,613.7	14.0	43,813.3	4.5
2013	3,444.7	2,303.2	1,141.5	25,120.9	13.7	43,775.2	5.3
2014	3,234.3	2,621.6	612.7	24,722.2	13.1	47,544.9	5.5
2015	3,004.9	2,198.3	806.6	22,089.0	13.6	43,989.7	5.0
2016	2,618.4	2,147.0	471.5	20,435.0	12.8	47,155.0	4.6



MAJOR ITEMS OF EXPORTS FROM PAKISTAN TO SAARC COUNTRIES						MAJOR ITEMS OF IMPORTS IN PAKISTAN FROM SAARC COUNTRIES					
Millions US\$											
Specific Commodity Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Specific Commodity Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cotton	761.4	759.2	744.3	741.4	676.4	Cotton	259.8	536.2	452.8	426.4	355.5
Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	421.3	375.7	339.6	243.6	259.4	Organic chemicals	308.5	259.2	237.9	187.2	248.6
Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	185.6	187.1	169.7	177.1	188.0	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	220.8	259.8	279.9	186.7	197.5
Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	235.9	203.3	198.5	326.0	176.8	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	42.1	41.6	85.9	138.3	148.2
Sugars and sugar confectionery	81.4	264.8	251.9	255.5	163.1	Plastics and articles thereof	86.5	150.5	158.2	121.0	109.8
Cereals	223.2	195.2	141.9	161.6	136.1	Ships, boats and floating structures	18.4	16.8	66.2	53.3	93.7
Pharmaceutical products	64.0	61.3	79.7	98.3	99.8	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments and other colouring...	45.6	57.2	89.5	92.2	92.6
Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	150.6	163.2	107.5	136.9	98.4	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal ...	51.2	49.0	70.3	86.1	80.6
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral ...	13.2	47.6	124.3	63.8	75.6	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral ...	81.8	78.1	125.1	84.6	80.0
Articles of iron or steel	213.8	123.7	126.6	75.5	62.5	Machinery, mechanical appliances, boilers; parts thereof	24.8	32.5	61.0	62.7	72.9
% of Total Exports	68	69	71	76	74	% of Total Imports	58	64	62	65	69

AFGHANISTAN

GENERAL INFORMATION:

Member Trade Bloc: ECO, OIC, SAARC

Location: Afghanistan, which is landlocked, is located in Central Asia, north and west of Pakistan, east of Iran, and south of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan.

Capital: Kabul **Surface area:** 652 thousand sq. km. **Official language:** Pashtu, Dari. **Population:** 31.8 million

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP (US\$ Bn)	20.3	20.1	20.3	19.2	18.9
GDP per capita (US\$)	681	659	649	600.0	565.4
Real GDP growth (annual %)	14.0	3.7	1.5	1.5	2.0
Goods and Services exports (% of GDP)	5.5	6.3	6.6	7.1	7.0
Inflation (% change yoy)	6.4	7.4	4.6	-1.5	4.4
Total Exports (US\$ Bn)	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.82	0.79
Total Imports (US\$ Bn)	6.2	8.6	7.7	4.51	4.69

GDP – COMPOSITION: Agriculture: 24%, Industry:21%, Services:55%

MAJOR INDUSTRIES: Small-Scale Production of Textiles, Soap, Furniture, Shoes, Fertilizer, Cement, Hand Woven Carpets, Natural Gas, Coal, Copper

MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS OF AFGHANISTAN (2016)

Direction of Afghanistan's Principal Exports to:
from:

1. Pakistan	46.8%
2. India	33.1
3. Iran	5.1%

Direction of Afghanistan's Principal Imports

1. Pakistan	29.2%
2. Iran	23.4
3. China	13.5%

AFGHANISTAN'S MAIN ITEMS OF EXPORT: Opium, fruits and nuts, hand woven carpets, wool, cotton, hides and pelts, precious and semi-precious gems

AFGHANISTAN'S MAIN ITEMS OF IMPORT: machinery and other capital goods, food, textiles, petroleum products

TRADE BETWEEN PAKISTAN & AFGHANISTAN (Million US\$)

YEAR	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	BALANCE OF TRADE	TOTAL EXPORT OF PAKISTAN	% SHARE IN TOTAL EXP.	TOTAL IMPORTS OF PAKISTAN	% SHARE IN TOTAL IMPORTS
2012	2099.3	235.1	1864.2	24,613.7	8.5	43,813.3	0.5
2013	1998.1	307.6	1690.5	25,120.9	8.0	43,775.2	0.7
2014	1879.1	392.2	1487.0	24,722.2	7.6	47,544.9	0.8
2015	1722.2	390.4	1331.8	22,089.0	7.8	43,989.7	0.9
2016	1369.8	369.9	999.9	20,435.0	6.7	47,155.0	0.8



MAJOR ITEMS OF EXPORTS FROM PAKISTAN TO AFGHANISTAN						MAJOR ITEMS OF IMPORTS IN PAKISTAN FROM AFGHANISTAN					
Millions US\$											
Specific Commodity Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Specific Commodity Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	227.3	196.9	195.4	323.5	174.9	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	31.9	34.1	72.6	127.8	130.9
Sugars and sugar confectionery	75.9	202.4	250.0	254.2	162.0	Cotton	68.5	126.7	69.6	83.4	57.8
Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	322.1	282.7	240.2	154.8	127.7	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral ...	59.6	55.7	88.5	64.5	57.3
Cereals	171.0	145.6	98.0	141.0	122.8	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	17.6	25.2	26.0	60.4	48.8
Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	112.9	108.5	101.8	104.2	92.7	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	2.0	16.6	37.9	8.1	28.8
% of Total Exports	43	47	47	57	50	% of Total Imports	76	84	75	88	87

BANGLADESH

GENERAL INFORMATION:

Member Trade Bloc: SAARC, OIC, D-8

Location: Southern Asia, bordering the Bay of Bengal, between Burma and India

Capital: Dhaka **Surface area:** 130, 170 sq km **Official language:** Bengali **Population:** 161.5 million (2016)

Ports & Harbors: Port of Chittagong, Port of Mongla

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP (US\$ Bn)	141.7	161.8	186.6	205.7	227.9
GDP per capita (US\$)	916	1,033	1,179	1,286.9	1,411.0
Real GDP growth (%)	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.9
Goods and Services exports (% of GDP)	20	20	20	19	17
Inflation (% change yoy)	6.2	7.5	7.0	6.2	6.4
Total Exports (US\$ Bn)	24.5	24.5	-	31.7	38.8
Total Imports (US\$ Bn)	36.3	35.4	-	48.1	41.2
Unemployment rate (%)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.1

GDP – COMPOSITION: Agriculture: 16%, Industry:30.4%, Services: 53.6%

MAJOR INDUSTRIES: Jute, Cotton, Garments, Paper, Leather, Fertilizer, Iron and Steel, Cement, Petroleum Products, Tobacco, Pharmaceuticals, Ceramics, Tea, Salt, Sugar, Edible Oils, Soap and Detergent, Fabricated Metal Products, Electricity, Natural Gas

MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS OF BANGLADESH (2016)

Direction of Bangladesh's Principal Exports to:

1. US	13.9%
2. Germany	12.9%
3. UK	8.9%
Pakistan	1.0%

Direction of Bangladesh's Principal Imports from:

1. China	22.4%
2. India	14.1%
3. Singapore	5.2%
Pakistan	1.6%

MAIN ITEMS OF EXPORTS OF BANGLADESH: Garments, Knitwear, Agricultural Products, Frozen Food (Fish and Seafood), Jute and Jute Goods, Leather

MAIN ITEMS OF IMPORTS OF BANGLADESH: Cotton, Machinery and Equipment, Chemicals, Iron and Steel, Foodstuffs

TRADE BETWEEN PAKISTAN & BANGLADESH (MILLION US\$)

YEAR	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	BALANCE OF TRADE	TOTAL EXPORT OF PAKISTAN	% SHARE IN TOTAL EXP.	TOTAL IMPORTS OF PAKISTAN	% SHARE IN TOTAL IMPORTS
2012	696.0	59.5	636.5	24,613.7	2.8	43,813.3	0.1
2013	718.4	57.3	661.1	25,120.9	2.9	43,775.2	0.1
2014	687.6	60.7	626.9	24,722.2	2.8	47,544.9	0.1
2015	700.6	60.3	640.3	22,089.0	3.2	43,989.7	0.1
2016	656.2	48.6	607.6	20,435.0	3.2	47,155.0	0.1



MAJOR ITEMS OF EXPORTS FROM PAKISTAN TO BANGLADESH						MAJOR ITEMS OF IMPORTS IN PAKISTAN FROM BANGLADESH					
Millions US\$											
Specific Commodity Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Specific Commodity Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cotton	578.9	613.5	592.5	602.0	572.0	Other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn	48.2	44.1	41.8	41.4	37.4
Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	8.4	12.0	12.6	14.0	20.9	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	2.5	2.6	3.8	2.7	2.7
Machinery, mechanical appliances, boilers; parts thereof	18.3	16.9	16.9	17.9	16.6	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.1
Plastics and articles thereof	37.6	19.0	9.2	5.4	5.8	Cotton	0.7	0.6	2.0	2.0	1.0
Man-made staple fibres	6.0	4.8	7.8	6.6	4.8	Miscellaneous edible preparations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
% of Total Exports	93	93	93	92	95	% of Total Imports	87	84	81	78	89

BHUTAN

GENERAL INFORMATION:

Member Trade Bloc: SAARC

Location: Southern Asia, between China and India

Capital: Thimphu **Surface Area:** 66 thousand sq. km **Official language:** Dzongkha **Population:** 754,000

Ports & harbors: None

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GDP (US\$ Bn)	1.82	1.82	1.78	2.08	2.2
GDP per capita (US\$)	2,374	2,677	2,633	2,722	2,843.4
Real GDP growth (annual %)	10.1	6.5	5.0	6.4	8,200.7
Goods and Services exports (% of GDP)	43.7	32.9	33.3	--	44.5
Inflation (% change yoy)	8.6	10.1	8.7	10.2	7.2
Unemployment rate (%)	--	--	2.1	3.2	3.2
Total Exports (US\$ Bn)	0.453	0.531	0.157	0.176	0.23
Total Imports (US\$ Bn)	1.052	0.992	0.270	0.265	0.52

GDP – COMPOSITION: Agriculture: 16.8%, Industry: 40.5%, Services: 42.7%

MAJOR INDUSTRIES: Cement, Wood Products, Processed Fruits, Alcoholic Beverages, Calcium Carbide, Tourism

MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS OF BHUTAN

BHUTAN'S PRINCIPAL EXPORT DESTINATIONS:

SOURCES 2015:

1. India	83.8%
2. Hong Kong	10.8%
Pakistan	1.2%

BHUTAN 'S PRINCIPAL IMPORT

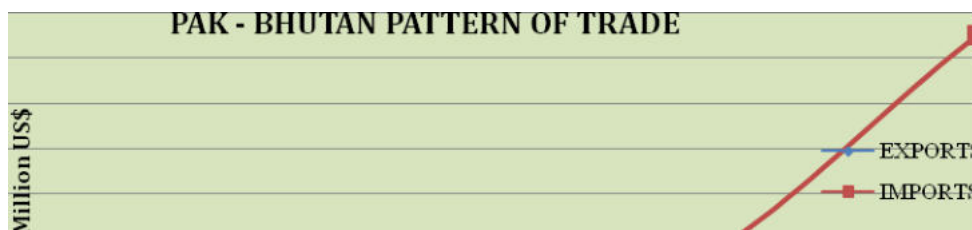
1. India	72.3%
2. South Korea	6%
Pakistan	0%

MAIN ITEMS OF EXPORT OF BHUTAN: Electricity (to India), Ferrosilicon, Cement, Calcium Carbide, Copper Wire, Manganese, Vegetable Oil

MAIN ITEMS OF IMPORT OF BHUTAN: Fuel and Lubricants, Passenger Cars, Machinery and Parts, Fabrics, Rice

TRADE BETWEEN PAKISTAN & BHUTAN (Million US\$)

YEAR	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	BALANCE OF TRADE	TOTAL EXPORT OF PAKISTAN	% SHARE IN TOTAL EXP.	TOTAL IMPORTS OF PAKISTAN	% SHARE IN TOTAL IMPORTS
2012	0	0.12	-0.1	24,613.7	-	43,813.3	0.0003
2013	0	0.04	0.0	25,120.9	-	43,775.2	0.0001
2014	0	0.01	0.0	24,722.2	-	47,544.9	0.00002
2015	0	2.75	-2.8	22,089.0	-	43,989.7	0.0063



PAKISTAN'S EXPORT COMMODITIES TO BHUTAN					PAKISTAN IMPORT COMMODITIES FROM BHUTAN				
Million US\$									
Specific Commodity Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	Specific Commodity Description	2012	2013	2014	2015
Live animals	0	0	0	0	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	0	0	0	2.7
Meat and edible meat offal	0	0	0	0	Copper and articles thereof	0	0	0.001	0.06
Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	0	0	0	0	Pharmaceutical products	0	0	0	0
Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey	0	0	0	0	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	0	0.03	0	0
Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	0	0	0	0	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	0	0	0	0
% of Total Exports	-	-	-	-	% of Total Imports	-	75	10	100

INDIA

GENERAL INFORMATION:

Member Trade Bloc: WTO, SAARC, G-13

Location: Southern Asia, bordering the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, between Burma and Pakistan

Capital: New Delhi **Surface Area:** 2,973,190 sq. km. **Official Language:** Hindi **Population:** 1.29 billion (2015)

Ports & Harbor: Chennai (Madras), Cochin, Jawaharal Nehru, Kandla, Kolkata, Mumbai (Bombay), Vishakhapatnam

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP (US\$ Bn)	1,858.7	1,876.8	2,047.8	2,090.7	2,251.0
GDP per capita (US\$)	1,515	1,509	1,626	1,617.3	1,718.7
Real GDP growth (%)	4.7	5.0	5.8	7.3	6.6
Goods and Services exports (% of GDP)	23.9	24.9	26.1	22.9	19.9
Inflation (% change yoy)	10.2	9.5	7.8	4.9	5.5
Total Exports (US\$ Bn)	289.56	336.61	318.17	264.4	261.0
Total Imports (US\$ Bn)	488.9	466.0	462.9	390.7	356.6
Unemployment rate (%)	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5

GDP – COMPOSITION: Agriculture: 16.1%, Industry: 29.5%, Services: 54.4%

MAJOR INDUSTRIES: Textiles, Chemicals, Food Processing, Steel, Transportation Equipment, Cement, Mining, Petroleum, Machinery, Software, Pharmaceuticals

MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS OF INDIA (2016)

Direction of India's Principal Exports to:

1. USA	15.2%
2. UAE	11.4%
3. Hong Kong	4.6%
Pakistan	0.6%

Direction of India's Principal Imports from :

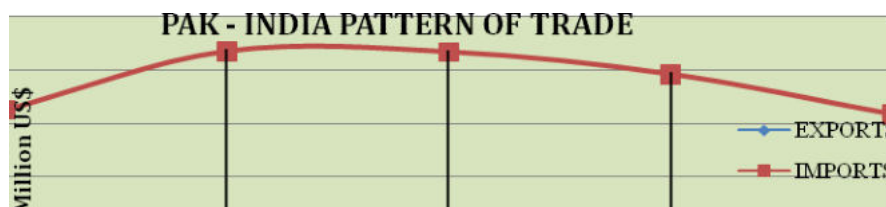
1. China	15.4%
2. UAE	5.5%
3. Saudi Arabia	5.4%
Pakistan	0.1%

MAIN ITEMS OF EXPORT OF INDIA: Petroleum Products, Precious Stones, Machinery, Iron and Steel, Chemicals, Vehicles, Apparel

MAIN ITEMS OF IMPORT OF INDIA: Crude Oil, Precious Stones, Machinery, Fertilizer, Iron and Steel, Chemicals

TRADE BETWEEN PAKISTAN & INDIA (MILLION US\$)

YEAR	EXPORT	IMPORT	BALANCE OF TRADE	TOTAL EXPORT OF PAKISTAN	% SHARE IN TOTAL EXP.	TOTAL IMPORTS OF PAKISTAN	% SHARE IN TOTAL IMPORTS
2012	500.3	1,633.3	-1133.0	24,613.7	2.0	43,813.3	3.7
2013	379.2	2,176.4	-1797.3	25,120.9	1.5	43,775.2	5.0
2014	529.9	2,169.9	-1640.1	24,722.2	2.1	47,544.9	4.6
2015	456.3	1,963.5	-1507.1	22,089.0	2.1	43,989.7	4.5
2016	461.3	1,591.4	-1130.1	20,435.0	2.3	47,155.0	3.4



MAJOR ITEMS EXPORTS FROM PAKISTAN TO INDIA						MAJOR ITEMS IMPORTS IN PAKISTAN FROM INDIA					
Millions US\$											
Commodity Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Commodity Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	31.6	103.1	109.7	95.5	113.5	Cotton	244.9	488.3	371.5	620.2	457.7
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral	30.8	28.4	115.9	134.4	106.0	Organic chemicals	273.6	301.0	257.6	176.4	261.5
Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	41.1	40.0	70.3	72.5	103.4	Plastics and articles thereof	74.9	159.5	153.2	111.5	103.3
Cotton	82.4	41.6	57.8	50.6	25.1	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	95.6	147.1	197.0	106.0	93.0
Ores, slag and ash	0.5	0.4	8.1	9.5	20.9	Man-made staple fibres	55.9	56.1	77.1	107.0	64.5
% of Total Exports	37	56	68	79	80	% of Total Imports	46	53	49	57	62

MALDIVES

GENERAL INFORMATION:

Member Trade Bloc: SAARC, OIC

Location: Southern Asia; an island country located in the Indian Ocean

Capital: Male **Surface Area:** 300Sq. Km. **Official Language:** Divehi. **Population:** 348,000 (2015)

Ports and harbors: Gan, Male

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP (US\$ Million)	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.3
GDP per capita (US\$)	8,023.1	8,432.9	8,713.7	9,246.8
Real GDP growth (annual %)	-4.8	6.1	2.9	3.0
Inflation (% change yoy)	4.0	2.5	1.0	2.1
Total Exports (US\$ Billion)	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.14
Total Imports (US\$ Billion)	1.73	1.99	1.9	2.1
Unemployment (% of total Labour Force)	11.6	11.7	11.3	11.6

GDP – COMPOSITION: Agriculture: 4%, Industry: 23%, Services: 73%

MAJOR INDUSTRIES: Tourism, Fish Processing, Shipping, Boat Building, Coconut Processing, Woven Mats, Rope, Handicrafts, Coral and Sand Mining

MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS OF MALDIVES

Maldives’s Principal Export Destinations 2015:

1. Thailand	37.0%
2. France	13.5%
3. Iran	6.5%
4. Germany	6.0%
Pakistan	2.1%

Maldives’s Principal Import Sources 2015:

1. UAE	28.4%
2. Singapore	16.2%
3. India	8.9%
4. Sri Lanka	5.9%
Pakistan	0.4%

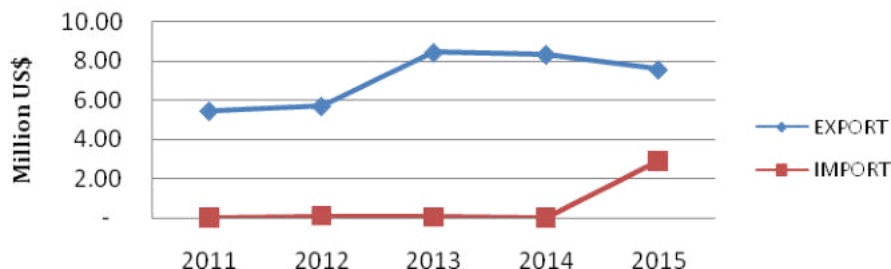
MAIN ITEMS OF EXPORT OF MALDIVES: Fish

MAIN ITEMS OF IMPORT OF MALDIVES: Fuel and Lubricants, Passenger Cars, Machinery and Parts, Fabrics, Rice

TRADE BETWEEN PAKISTAN & MALDIVES (MILLION US\$)

YEAR	EXPORT	IMPORT	BALANCE OF TRADE	TOTAL EXPORT OF PAKISTAN	% SHARE IN TOTAL EXP.	TOTAL IMPORTS OF PAKISTAN	% SHARE IN TOTAL IMPORTS
2011	5.48	-	5.48	25,343.77	0.02	43,578.26	-
2012	5.72	0.10	5.62	24,613.68	0.02	43,813.26	0.0002
2013	8.45	0.05	8.40	25,120.88	0.03	43,775.18	0.0001
2014	8.35	0.004	8.35	24,722.18	0.03	47,544.89	0.00001
2015	7.58	2.93	4.65	22,089.02	0.03	43,989.65	0.007

PAK - MALDIVES PATTERN OF TRADE



MAJOR ITEMS EXPORTS FROM PAKISTAN TO MALDIVES						MAJOR ITEMS IMPORTS IN PAKISTAN FROM MALDIVES					
Millions US\$											
Commodity Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Commodity Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cereals	2.336	2.665	3.278	3.363	2.879	Ships, boats and other floating structures	0	0	0	0	2.903
Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	0.608	0.158	1.873	2.248	1.271	Manmade filaments	0	0	0	0	0.018
Pharmaceutical products	0.568	0.635	0.678	0.776	1.191	Machinery, nuclear reactors, boilers, etc	0	0.06	0.011	0.001	0.004
Sugars and sugar confectionery	0.52	0.474	0.643	0.932	0.808	Electrical, electronic equipment	0	0	0.001	0	0.004
Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	0.401	0.573	0.749	0.454	0.747	Miscellaneous edible preparations	0	0	0.026	0	0.001

NEPAL

GENERAL INFORMATION:

Member Trade Bloc: SAARC

Location: Southern Asia, between China and India

Capital: Kathmandu **Surface Area:** 147 Million Sq. Km. **Official Language:** Nepalese **Population:** 27.8 Million

Ports & Harbors: None

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GDP (US\$ Bn)	19.1	19.0	19.3	19.6	21.4
GDP per capita (US\$)	704	690	693	703	751.1
Real GDP growth (annual %)	3.4	4.9	3.6	5.4	3.4
Goods and Services exports (% of GDP)	2.4	2.5	NA	13.9	11.7
Inflation (% change yoy)	9.6	8.3	9.9	9.0	7.2
Total Exports (US\$ Bn)	0.91	0.87	0.86	0.90	0.66
Total Imports (US\$ Bn)	5.92	6.02	6.45	7.59	6.61

GDP – COMPOSITION: Agriculture: 30.7%, Industry: 13.6%, Services: 55.7%

MAJOR INDUSTRIES: Tourism, Carpets, Textile; Small Rice, Jute, Sugar, and Oilseed Mills; Cigarette; Cement and Brick Production

MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS OF NEPAL

PRINCIPAL EXPORT DESTINATIONS OF NEPAL 2015:

2015 :

1. India	67.0%
2. USA	7.9%
3. Germany	3.9%
4. China	2.3%
Pakistan	0.07%

PRINCIPAL IMPORT SOURCES OF NEPAL

1. India	63.6%
2. China	9.4%
3. UAE	6.1%
4. Indonesia	2.8%
Pakistan	0.03%

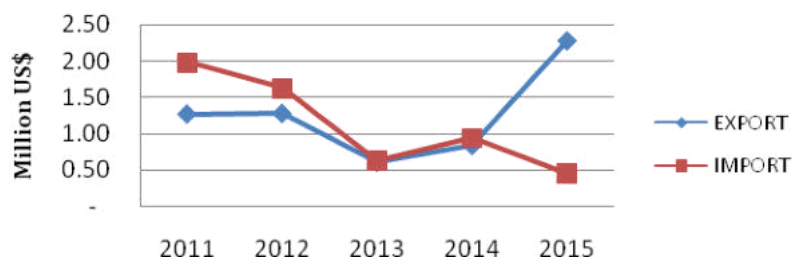
MAIN ITEMS OF EXPORT OF NEPAL: Clothing, Pulses, Carpets, Textiles, Juice, Pashima, Jute Goods

MAIN ITEMS OF IMPORT OF NEPAL: Petroleum Products, Machinery and Equipment, Gold, Electrical Goods, Medicine

TRADE BETWEEN PAKISTAN & NEPAL (MILLION US\$)

YEAR	EXPORT	IMPORT	BALANCE OF TRADE	TOTAL EXPORT OF PAKISTAN	% SHARE IN TOTAL EXP.	TOTAL IMPORTS OF PAKISTAN	% SHARE IN TOTAL IMPORTS
2011	1.28	1.99	(0.71)	25,343.77	0.005	43,578.26	0.005
2012	1.28	1.63	(0.35)	24,613.68	0.005	43,813.26	0.004
2013	0.61	0.64	(0.02)	25,120.88	0.002	43,775.18	0.001
2014	0.84	0.95	(0.10)	24,722.18	0.003	47,544.89	0.002
2015	2.28	0.46	1.83	22,089.02	0.010	43,989.65	0.001

PAK - NEPAL PATTERN OF TRADE



MAJOR ITEMS EXPORTS FROM PAKISTAN TO NEPAL						MAJOR ITEMS IMPORTS IN PAKISTAN FROM NEPAL					
Millions US\$											
Commodity Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Commodity Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	0.002	0	0	0	1.48	Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	0.374	0.601	0.325	0.26	0.303
Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	0.323	0.33	0.292	0.32	0.439	Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	0.042	0.077	0.202	0.057	0.066
Plastics and articles thereof	0	0.089	0	0.082	0.1	Rubber and articles thereof	0	0	0	0	0.019
Articles of leather, animal gut, harness, travel goods	0.066	0.022	0.074	0.013	0.068	Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	0.017	0.043	0.015	0.028	0.016
Footwear, gaiters and the like, parts thereof	0	0.001	0	0.109	0.052	Electrical, electronic equipment	0.001	0.012	0	0.002	0.014

SRI LANKA

GENERAL INFORMATION:

Member Trade Bloc: SAARC

Location: Southern Asia, Island in the Indian Ocean, South of India

Capital: Colombo. **Surface Area:** 62,710 sq. km. **Official language:** Sinhala, Tamil.

Population: 21.3 million (2016)

Ports and Harbors: Colombo, Galle, Jaffna

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP (US\$ Bn)	68.4	74.5	80.0	81.2	82.6
GDP per capita (US\$)	3,312.0	3,576.2	3,816.3	3,849.2	3,887.5
Real GDP growth (% change yoy)	9.1	3.4	4.9	4.8	4.3
Goods and services exports (% of GDP)	21	20	20	21	21
Inflation (% change yoy)	7.5	6.9	3.3	0.9	3.7
Total Exports (US\$ Bn)	9.37	10.00	11.30	10.44	10.54
Total Imports (US\$ Bn)	17.88	17.93	19.24	18.97	

GDP – COMPOSITION: Agriculture:10.2%, Industry:33.1%, Services:56.7%

MAJOR INDUSTRIES: Processing of Rubber, Tea, Coconuts, Tobacco and Other Agricultural Commodities; Telecommunications, Insurance, Banking; Tourism, Shipping; Clothing, Textiles; Cement, Petroleum Refining, Information Technology Services, Construction

MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS OF SRI LANKA (2016)

Direction of Sri Lanka's Principal Exports to:

Direction of Sri

Lanka's Principal Imports From :

US	26.6%
UK	9.9%
India	7.1%
Pakistan	0.7%

1. China	21.9%
2. India	19.6%
3. UAE	5.5%
Pakistan	1.4%

SRI LANKA'S MAIN ITEMS OF EXPORTS: Textiles and Apparel, Tea and Spices; Rubber Manufactures; Precious Stones; Coconut Products, Fish

SRI LANKA'S MAIN ITEMS OF IMPORTS: Petroleum, Textiles, Machinery and Transportation Equipment, Building Materials, Mineral Products, Foodstuffs

TRADE BETWEEN PAKISTAN & SRI LANKA (2016)

YEAR	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	BALANCE OF TRADE	TOTAL EXPORT OF PAKISTAN	% SHARE IN TOTAL EXP.	TOTAL IMPORTS OF PAKISTAN	% SHARE IN TOTAL IMPORTS
2012	350.9	87.2	263.8	24,613.7	1.4	43,813.3	0.2
2013	378.7	83.2	295.5	25,120.9	1.5	43,775.2	0.2
2014	279.6	75.1	204.5	24,722.2	1.1	47,544.9	0.2
2015	296.9	73.6	223.3	22,089.0	1.3	43,989.7	0.2
2016	304.1	66.3	237.8	20,435.0	1.5	47,155.0	0.1



MAJOR ITEMS OF EXPORTS FROM PAKISTAN TO SRI LANKA

MAJOR ITEMS OF IMPORTS IN PAKISTAN FROM SRI LANKA

Millions US\$

Commodity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Specific Commodity Description	2012	2013	2014
	94.6	78.2	73.1	75.1	74.5	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	10.5	10.0	12.7
Marbles and stone; slates, lime and	61.5	96.8	65.9	57.6	65.8	Vegetable plaiting materials; vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included	6.9	12.0	12.1
Textile products	15.2	18.5	21.7	28.2	29.1	Rubber and articles thereof	18.2	14.5	8.0
Iron ores and concentrates	14.5	19.0	10.8	23.9	17.9	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	8.3	9.7	7.7
Textile articles; made-up textile articles; wearing apparel and worn clothing	0.1	2.0	7.2	12.3	15.7	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	23.6	19.5	3.7
Total Exports	53	57	64	66	67	% of Total Imports	77	79	59

UNCTAD NTM Classification,

A SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

Measures that are applied to protect human or animal life from risks arising from additives, contaminants, toxins or disease-causing organisms in their food; to protect human life from plant- or animal-carried diseases; to protect animal or plant life from pests, diseases, or disease-causing organisms; to prevent or limit other damage to a country from the entry, establishment or spread of pests; and to protect bio-diversity. These include measures taken to protect the health of fish and wild fauna, as well as of forests and wild flora.

Note that measures for environmental protection (other than as defined above), to protect consumer interests, or for the welfare of animals, are not covered by SPS.

Measures classified under A1 through A6 are Technical Regulations while those in A8 are their Conformity Assessment Procedures.

A1 Prohibitions/restrictions of imports for SPS reasons

Prohibition and/or restriction of the final products to be imported are classified in this chapter. Restrictions on the tolerance limits on residues or use of certain substances contained in the final products are classified under A2 below.

A11 Temporary geographic prohibitions for SPS reasons

Prohibition of imports of specified products from countries or regions due to infectious/contagious diseases: Measures included in this category are typically more of an ad-hoc and time-bound nature.

Example: Imports of poultry from areas affected by avian flu or cattle from foot and mouth disease affected countries are prohibited.

A12 Geographical restrictions on eligibility

Prohibition of imports of specified products from specific countries or regions due to lack of evidence of sufficient safety conditions to avoid sanitary and phytosanitary hazards: The restriction is imposed automatically until the country proves employment of satisfactory sanitary and phytosanitary measures to provide a certain level of protection against hazards that are considered acceptable. Eligible countries are included in a “positive list.” Imports from other countries are prohibited. The list may include authorized production establishments within the eligible country.

Example: Imports of dairy products from countries that have not proven satisfactory sanitary conditions are prohibited.

A13 Systems approach

An approach that combines two or more independent SPS measures on same product: The combined measures can be composed of any number of inter-related measures as well as their conformity assessment requirements and are applied at all stages of production.

Example: An import program establishes a package of measures that specifies pest-free production location, pesticides to be used, harvesting techniques as well as post-harvest fumigation, combined with inspection requirement at entry point: Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) requirements.

A14 Special authorization requirement for SPS reasons

A requirement that importer should receive authorization, permit, or approval from a relevant government agency of the destination country for SPS reasons: In order to obtain the authorization, importers may need to comply with other related regulations and conformity assessments.

Example: An import authorization from the Ministry of Health is required.

A15 Registration requirements for importers

The requirement that importers should be registered before they can import certain products: To register, importers may need to comply with certain requirements, provide documentation and pay registration fees.

Example: Importers of a certain food item need to be registered at the Ministry of Health.

A19 Prohibitions/restrictions of imports for SPS reasons n.e.s. (not elsewhere specified)

A2 Tolerance limits for residues and restricted use of substances A21

Tolerance limits for residues of or contamination by certain

(non-microbiological) substances

A measure that establishes a maximum residue limit (MRL) or “tolerance limit” of substances such as fertilizers, pesticides, and certain chemicals and metals in food and feed, which are used during their production process but are not their intended ingredients: It includes a permissible maximum level (ML) for non-microbiological contaminants. Measures related to microbiological contaminants are classified under A4 below.

Example: (a) MRL is established for insecticides, pesticides, heavy metals, veterinary drug residues; (b) POPs and chemicals generated during processing; (c) residues of “dithionon” in apples and hops.

A22 Restricted use of certain substances in foods and feeds and their contact materials

Restriction or prohibition on the use of certain substances contained in food and feed. It includes the restrictions on substances contained in the food containers that might migrate to food.

Example: (a) Certain restrictions exist for food and feed additives used for coloring, preservation, or sweeteners; (b) For food

containers made of polyvinyl chloride plastic, vinyl chloride monomer must not exceed 1 mg per kg.

A3 Labeling, marking, and packaging requirements

A31 Labeling requirements

Measures defining the information directly related to food safety, which should be provided to the consumer: Labeling is any written, electronic, or graphic communication on the consumer packaging or on a separate but associated label.

Example: (a) Labels that must specify the storage conditions such as "5 degree C maximum"; (b) potentially dangerous ingredients such as allergens, e.g., "contains honey not suitable for children under one year of age."

A32 Marking requirements

Measures defining the information directly related to food safety, which should be carried by the packaging of goods for transportation and/or distribution.

Example: Outside transport container must be marked with instructions, such as handling for perishable goods, refrigeration needs, or protection from direct sunlight, etc.

A33 Packaging requirements

Measures regulating the mode in which goods must be or cannot be packed, or defining the packaging materials to be used, which are directly related to food safety.

Example: Use of PVC films for food packaging is restricted.

A4 Hygienic requirements

Requirements related to food quality, composition, and safety, which are usually based on hygienic and good manufacturing practices (GMPs), recognized methods of analysis and sampling: The requirements may be applied on the final product (A41) or on the production processes (A42).

A41 Microbiological criteria of the final product

Statement of the microorganisms of concern and/or their toxins/metabolites and the reason for that concern, the analytical methods for their detection and/or quantification in the final product: Microbiological limits should take into consideration the risk associated with the microorganisms, and the conditions under which the food is expected to be handled and consumed. Microbiological limits should also take account of the likelihood of uneven distribution of

microorganisms in the food and the inherent variability of the analytical procedure.

Examples: *Liquid eggs should be pasteurized or otherwise treated to destroy all viable Salmonella microorganisms.*

A42 Hygienic practices during production

Requirements principally intended to give guidance on the establishment and application of microbiological criteria for foods at any point in the food chain from primary production to final consumption: The safety of foods is principally assured by control at the source, product design and process control, and the application of Good Hygienic Practices during production, processing (including labeling), handling, distribution, storage, sale, preparation, and use.

Examples: *Milking equipment on the farm should be cleaned daily with a specified detergent.*

A49 Hygienic requirements n.e.s.

A5 Treatment for elimination of plant and animal pests and disease-causing organisms in the final product (e.g., post-harvest treatment)

Various treatments that can be applied during production or as a post-production process, in order to eliminate plant and animal pests or disease-causing organisms in the final product.

A51 Cold/heat treatment

Requirement of cooling/heating of products below/above a certain temperature for a certain period of time to kill targeted pests, either prior to or upon arrival to the destination country: Specific facilities on land or ships are requested. Containers should be equipped properly to conduct cold/heat treatment and should be equipped with temperature sensors.

Example: *Citrus fruits must undergo cold (disinfection) treatment to eliminate fruit flies.*

A52 Irradiation

Requirement to kill or devitalize microorganisms, bacteria, viruses, or insects that might be present in food and feed products by using irradiated energy (ionizing radiation).

Example: *This technology may be applied on meat products, fresh fruits, spices, and dried vegetable seasonings.*

A53 Fumigation

A process of exposing insects, fungal spores, or other organisms to the fumes of a chemical at a lethal strength in an enclosed space for a given period of time: Fumigant is a chemical, which at a required temperature and pressure can exist in the gaseous state in sufficient concentration to be lethal to a given pest organism.

Example: Use of acetic acid is mandatory as post harvest fumigant to destroy fungal spores on peaches, nectarines, apricots, and cherries; methyl bromide for fumigating cut flowers and many other commodities.

A59 Treatment for elimination of plant and animal pests and disease-causing organisms in the final product n.e.s.**A6 Other requirements on production or post-production processes**

Requirement on other (post-) production processes not classified above: It also excludes those specific measures under **A2: Tolerance limits for residues and restricted use of substances** (or its sub-categories).

A61 Plant growth processes

Requirements on how a plant should be grown in terms of conditions related to temperature, light, spacing between plants, water, oxygen, mineral nutrients, etc.

Example: Seeding rate and row spacing of soybean plants are specified to reduce the risk of frog-eye leaf spots

A62 Animal raising or catching processes

Requirements on how an animal should be raised or caught because of SPS concerns.

Example: Cattle should not be fed with feeds containing offal of cows suspected of BSE (Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy).

A63 Food and feed processing

Requirements on how food or feed production should take place in order to satisfy sanitary conditions on the final products.

Example: New equipment or machinery for handling or processing feed in or around an establishment producing animal feed shall not contain polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

A64 Storage and transport conditions

Requirements on certain conditions under which food and feed, plants and animal should be stored and/or transported:

Example: Certain foodstuffs should be stored in a dry place, or below certain temperature.

A69 Other requirements on production or post-production processes n.e.s**A8 Conformity assessment related to SPS**

Requirement for verification that a given SPS condition has been met: It could be achieved by one or combined forms of inspection and approval procedure, including procedures for sampling, testing and inspection, evaluation, verification and assurance of conformity, accreditation and approval, etc.

A81 Product registration requirement

Product registration requirement in the importing country

Example: Requirements and guidelines for the registration of a pesticide and its compounds, for minor crops/minor use, and the maximum residue limit. The measure may include provisions describing types of pest control products that are exempt from registration and procedures detailing the registration process, including provisions relating to distribution, import, sampling, and detention.

A82 Testing requirement

A requirement for products to be tested against a given regulation, such as MRL: It includes sampling requirements.

Example: A test on a sample of orange imports is required to check against the maximum residue level of pesticides.

A83 Certification requirement

Certification of conformity with a given regulation: required by the importing country but may be issued in the exporting or the importing country.

Example: Certificate of conformity for materials in contact with food (containers, papers, plastics, etc.) is required.

A84 Inspection requirement

Requirement for product inspection in the importing country: May be performed by public or private entities. It is similar to testing, but it does not include laboratory testing.

Example: Animals or plant parts must be inspected before entry is allowed.

A85 Traceability requirements

Disclosure requirement of information that allows following a product through the stages of production, processing and distribution.

A851 Origin of materials and parts

Disclosure of information on the origin of materials and parts used in the final product.

Example: For vegetables, disclosure of information on the location of the farm, name of the farmer, and fertilizers used, may be required.

A852 Processing history

Disclosure of information on all stages of production: may include their locations, processing methods, and/ or equipment and materials used.

Example: For meat products, disclosure of information on their slaughterhouse, as well as food processing factory, may be required.

A853 Distribution and location of products after delivery

Disclosure of information on when and how the goods have been distributed from the time of their delivery to distributors until they reach the final consumer.

Example: For rice, disclosure of information on the location of its temporary storage facility may be required.

A859 Traceability requirements n.e.s.

A86 Quarantine requirement

Requirement to detain or isolate animals, plants, or their products on arrival at a port or place for a given period in order to prevent the spread of infectious or contagious disease, or contamination.

Example: Live dogs must be quarantined for two weeks before entry into the territory is authorized. Plants need to be quarantined to terminate or restrict the spread of harmful organisms.

A89 Conformity assessment related to SPS n.e.s.

A9 SPS measures n.e.s.

B TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE

Measures referring to technical regulations and procedures for assessment of conformity with technical regulations and standards, excluding measures covered by the SPS Agreement.

A “technical regulation” is a document which lays down product characteristics or their related processes and production methods, including the applicable administrative provisions, with which compliance is mandatory. It may also include or deal exclusively with terminology, symbols, packaging, marking, or labeling requirements as they apply to a product, process, or production method. A “conformity assessment procedure” is any procedure used, directly or indirectly, to determine that relevant requirements in technical regulations or standards are fulfilled; it may include, inter alia, procedures for sampling, testing and inspection; evaluation, verification, and assurance of conformity; registration, accreditation, and approval, as well as their combinations.

Measures classified under B1 through B7 are Technical Regulations, while those under B8 are their Conformity Assessment Procedures. Among the Technical Regulations, those in B4 are related to production processes, while others are applied directly on products.

B1 Prohibitions/restrictions of imports for objectives set out in the TBT agreement

Such prohibitions/restrictions may be established for reasons related, inter alia, to national security requirements; the prevention of deceptive practices; protection of human health or safety, animal or plant life or health, or the environment. Restrictions on the tolerance limits on residues or use of certain substances contained in the final products are classified under B2.

B11 Prohibition for TBT reasons

Import prohibition for reasons set out in B1.

Example: Imports are prohibited for hazardous substances, including explosives; certain toxic substances covered by the Basel Convention, such as aerosol sprays containing CFCs; a range of HCFCs and BFCs; halons; methylchloroform; and carbon tetrachloride.

B14 Authorization requirement for TBT reasons

Requirement that the importer should receive authorization, permit, or approval from a relevant government agency of the

destination country, for reasons such as national security, environmental protection etc.

Example: Imports must be authorized for drugs, waste and scrap, fire arms, etc.

B15 Registration requirement for importers for TBT reasons

Requirement that importers should be registered in order to import certain products: To register, importers need to comply with certain requirements, documentation, and registration fees. It also includes the registration of establishments producing certain products.

Example: Importers of “sensitive products” such as medicines, drugs, explosives, firearms, alcohol, cigarettes, game machines, etc., may be required to be registered in the importing country.

B19 Prohibitions/restrictions of imports for objectives set out in the TBT agreement n.e.s.

B2 Tolerance limits for residues and restricted use of substances

B21 Tolerance limits for residues of or contamination by certain substances

A measure that establishes a maximum level or “tolerance limit” of substances, which are used during their production process but are not their intended ingredients.

Example: Salt level in cement or sulphur level in gasoline, must be below a specified amount.

B22 Restricted use of certain substances

Restriction of the use of certain substances as components or material to prevent the risks arising from their use.

Example: (a) Restricted use of solvents in paints; (b) the maximum level of lead allowed in consumer paint.

B3 Labeling, marking, and packaging requirements

B31 Labeling requirements

Measures regulating the kind, color, and size of printing on packages and labels and defining the information that should be provided to the consumer: Labeling is any written, electronic, or graphic communication on the packaging, or on a separate but associated label, or on the product itself. It may include

as technical information on the product, such as voltage, components, instruction on use, safety and security advisories, etc.

Example: Refrigerators need to carry a label indicating their size, weight, as well as electricity consumption level.

B32 Marking requirements

Measures defining the information for transport and customs that the transport/distribution packaging of goods should carry.

Example: Handling or storage conditions according to type of product, typically signs such as "FRAGILE" or "THIS SIDE UP," etc. must be marked on the transport container.

B33 Packaging requirements

Measures regulating the mode in which goods must be or cannot be packed, and defining the packaging materials to be used.

Example: Palletized containers or special packages need to be used for the protection of sensitive or fragile products.

B4 Production or Post-Production requirements

B41 TBT regulations on production processes

Requirement on production processes not classified under SPS above: It also excludes those specific measures under *B2 Tolerance limits for residues and restricted use of substances* (or its sub-categories).

Example: Use of environmentally friendly equipment is mandatory.

B42 TBT regulations on transport and storage

Requirements on certain conditions under which products should be stored and/or transported.

Example: Medicines should be stored below a certain temperature.

B49 Production or post-production requirements n.e.s.

B6 Product identity requirement

Conditions to be satisfied in order to identify a product with a certain denomination (including biological or organic labels).

Example: In order for a product to be identified as "chocolate," it must contain a minimum of 30% cocoa.

B7 Product quality or performance requirement

Conditions to be satisfied in terms of performance (e.g., durability, hardness) or quality (e.g., content of defined ingredients)

Example: Door must resist certain minimum high temperature.

B8 Conformity assessment related to TBT

Requirement for verification that a given TBT requirement has been met: it could be achieved by one or combined forms of inspection and approval procedure, including procedures for sampling, testing and inspection, evaluation, verification and assurance of conformity, accreditation and approval, etc.

B81 Product registration requirement

Product registration requirement in the importing country. *Example: Only the registered drugs and medicine may be imported.*

B82 Testing requirement

A requirement for products to be tested against a given regulation, such as performance level: It includes sampling requirement.

Example: A testing on a sample of motor vehicle imports is required against the required safety compliance and its equipment, etc.

B83 Certification requirement

Certification of conformity with a given regulation: required by the importing country but may be issued in the exporting or the importing country.

Example: Certificate of conformity for electric products is required.

B84 Inspection requirement

Requirement for product inspection in the importing country: may be performed by public or private entities. It is similar to testing, but it does not include laboratory testing.

Example: Textile and clothing imports must be inspected for size and materials used before entry is allowed.

B85 Traceability information requirements

Disclosure requirement of information that allows following a product through the stages of production, processing, and distribution.

B851 Origin of materials and parts

Disclosure of information on the origin of materials and parts used in the final product.

Example: Manufacturers of automobiles must keep the record of the origin of the original set of tires for each individual vehicle.

B852 Processing history

Disclosure of information on all stages of production: may include their locations, processing methods, and/ or equipment and materials used.

Example: For wool apparel product, disclosure of information on the origin of the sheep, location of the textile factory, as well as the identity of the final apparel producer may be required.

B853 Distribution and location of products after delivery

Disclosure of information on when and/or how the goods have been distributed during any time after the production and before final consumption.

Example: Before placing imported cosmetic products on the EU market, the person responsible must indicate to the competent authority of the Member State where the products were initially imported, the address of the manufacturer, or the address of the importer.

B859 Traceability requirements n.e.s.**B89 Conformity assessment related to TBT n.e.s.****B9 TBT measures n.e.s.****C PRE-SHIPMENT INSPECTION AND OTHER FORMALITIES****C1 Pre-shipment inspection**

Compulsory quality, quantity, and price control of goods prior to

shipment from the exporting country, conducted by an independent inspecting agency mandated by the authorities of the importing country.

Example: *A pre-shipment inspection of textile imports by a third party for verification of colors and types of materials is required.*

C2 Direct consignment requirement

Requirement that goods must be shipped directly from the country of origin, without stopping at a third country

Example: *Goods imported under a preferential scheme such as GSP must be shipped directly from the country of origin in order to satisfy the scheme's rules of origin condition. (i.e., to guarantee that the products have not been manipulated, substituted, or further processed in any third country of transit).*

C3 Requirement to pass through specified port of customs

Obligation for imports to pass through a designated entry point and/or customs office for inspection, testing, etc.

Example: *DVD players need to be cleared at a designated customs office for inspection.*

C4 Import monitoring and surveillance requirements and other automatic licensing measures

Administrative measures which seek to monitor the import value or volume of specified products.

Example: *Automatic import license is required as an administrative procedure for textile and apparel prior to importation.*

C9 Other formalities n.e.s.**D CONTINGENT TRADE PROTECTIVE MEASURES**

Measures implemented to counteract particular adverse effects of imports in the market of the importing country, including measures aimed at "unfair" foreign trade practices, contingent upon the fulfillment of certain procedural and substantive requirements.

D1 Antidumping measure

A border measure applied to imports of a product from an exporter, which imports are dumped and are causing injury to the domestic industry producing the like product, or to third countries' exporters of that product. Dumping takes place when a product is introduced into the commerce of an importing country at less than its normal value, generally where the export price of the product is less than the comparable price, in the ordinary course of trade, for the like product when destined for consumption in the exporting country. Antidumping measures may take the form of antidumping duties or of price undertakings by the exporting firms.

D11 Antidumping investigation

An investigation initiated and conducted either following a complaint by the domestic industry producing the like product or (in special circumstances) self-initiated by importing country authorities to determine whether dumping of a product is occurring and is injuring national producers (or a third country's exporters) of the like product. Provisional duties may be applied during the investigation.

Example: *An antidumping investigation was initiated by the European Union in respect of imports of "steel wire rod" from Country A.*

D12 Antidumping duty

A duty levied on imports of a particular good originating from a specific trading partner to offset injurious dumping found to exist via an investigation. Duty rates are generally enterprise-specific.

Example: *An antidumping duty of 8.5 to 36.2% has been imposed on imports of "biodiesel products" from Country A.*

D13 Price undertaking

An undertaking by an exporter to increase its export price (by not more than the amount of the dumping margin) to avoid the imposition of antidumping duties. Prices can be negotiated for this purpose, but only after a preliminary determination that dumped imports are causing injury.

Example: *An antidumping case involving "Flat-Rolled Products of Grain Oriented Silicon-Electrical Steel" resulted in the manufacturer undertaking to raise its export price.*

D2 Countervailing measure

A border measure applied to imports of a product to offset any direct or indirect subsidy granted by authorities in an exporting country where subsidized imports of that product from that country are causing injury to the domestic industry producing the like product in the importing country. Countervailing measures may take the form of countervailing duties or of undertakings by the exporting firms or by authorities of the subsidizing country.

D21 Countervailing investigation

An investigation initiated and conducted either following a complaint by the domestic industry producing the like

product or (in special circumstances), self-initiated by the importing country authorities to determine whether the imported goods are subsidized and are causing injury to national producers of the like product.

Example: *A countervailing investigation was initiated by Canada in respect of imports of "oil country tubular goods" from Country A.*

D22 Countervailing duty

A duty levied on imports of a particular product to offset the subsidies granted by the exporting country on the production or trade of that product, where an investigation has found that the subsidized imports are causing injury to the domestic industry producing the like product.

Example: *A countervailing duty of 44.71% has been imposed by Mexico on imports of "dynamic random access memory (DRAM) semiconductors" from Country A.*

D23 Undertaking

Either an undertaking by an exporter to increase its export price (by not more than the amount of the subsidy), or an undertaking by the authorities of the subsidizing country to eliminate or limit the subsidy or take other measures concerning its effects, to avoid the imposition of countervailing duties. Undertakings can be negotiated only after a preliminary determination that subsidized imports are causing injury.

Example: *A countervailing duty investigation involving "palm oil and margarine for puff pastry" from Country A resulted in the government of Country A undertaking to fully eliminate the subsidy on that product.*

D3 Safeguard measures

D31 General (multilateral) safeguard

A temporary border measure imposed on imports of a product to prevent or remedy serious injury caused by increased imports of that product and to facilitate adjustment. A country may take a "safeguard" action (i.e., temporarily suspend multilateral concessions) in respect of imports of a product from all sources where an investigation has established that increased imports of the product are causing or threatening to cause serious injury to the domestic industry that produces

like or directly competitive products. Safeguard measures can take various forms, including increased duties, quantitative restrictions, and others (e.g., tariff-rate quotas, price-based measures, special levies, etc.).¹

D311 Safeguard investigation

An investigation conducted by the importing country authorities to determine whether the goods in question are being imported in such increased quantities and under such conditions as to cause or threaten to cause serious injury to national producers of like or directly competitive products.

Example: *Country A has initiated a safeguard investigation on imports of certain motorcycles.*

D312 Safeguard duty

A temporary duty levied on imports of a particular product to prevent or remedy serious injury from increased imports (as established in an investigation) and to facilitate adjustment. Where the expected duration of the measure is more than one year, it must be progressively liberalized during the period of application.

Example: *A safeguard duty of three years duration has been imposed on imports of "Gamma Ferric Oxide." The level will be 15% during the first year, 10% during the second year, and 5% during the third year.*

D313 Safeguard quantitative restriction

A temporary quantitative restriction on imports of a particular product, to prevent or remedy serious injury from increased imports (as established in an investigation) and to facilitate adjustment. Rules apply regarding the overall level and the allocation of the quota. Where the expected duration of the measure is more than one year, it must be progressively liberalized during the period of application.

Example: *A quantitative safeguard measure (quota) of three years duration has been implemented on imports of certain steel products. The total level will be 10,000 tons the first year, 15,000 tons the second year, and 22,000 tons the third year.*

D314 Safeguard measure, other form

A safeguard measure in a form other than a duty or quantitative restriction (which could include measures combining duties and quantitative elements), applied to prevent or remedy serious injury from increased imports (as established in an investigation) and to facilitate adjustment. Where the expected duration of the measure is more than one year, it must be progressively liberalized during the period of application.

Example: A safeguard measure of two years duration is imposed on imports of dishwashers. During the first year, a safeguard measure of \$US 50 per unit will be applied to all imported dishwashers with a CIF price below \$US 500 per unit. During the second year, the safeguard measure will not apply to the first 20,000 units of imports, regardless of the prices of those units.

D32 Agricultural special safeguard

Agricultural special safeguard allows the imposition of an additional tariff in response to a surge in imports or a fall in import prices. The specific trigger levels for volume or price of imports are defined at the country level. In the case of the volume trigger, the additional duties only apply until the end of the year in question. In the case of price triggers, the additional duty is imposed on a shipment by shipment basis.

D321 Volume-based agricultural special safeguard

In this type of safeguard, an additional duty may be applied if the volume of imports of designated agricultural product exceeds a defined trigger quantity.

Example: An additional duty equal to one-third the current applied duty is applied to imports of milk when the volume of imports exceeds the trigger volume of 861 tonnes.

D322 Price-based agricultural special safeguard

In this type of safeguard, an additional duty may be applied if the import price of a designated agricultural product falls below defined trigger price.

Example: An additional duty of 2.79 Php/kg is applied to a shipment of frozen meat and offal of fowls of the species

Gallus domesticus when the c.i.f. import price of that shipment is 20 per cent below the trigger price of 93 Php/kg.

D39 Safeguard measures.

This category could include, e.g., special safeguard mechanisms applicable to imports of a product under regional trade arrangements, protocols of accession, or other agreements.

E NON-AUTOMATIC LICENSING, QUOTAS, PROHIBITIONS, AND QUANTITY CONTROL MEASURES OTHER THAN FOR SPS OR TBT REASONS

Control measures generally aimed at restraining the quantity of goods that can be imported, regardless of whether they come from different sources or one specific supplier. These measures can take the form of non-automatic licensing, fixing of a predetermined quota, or prohibitions.² All measures introduced for SPS and TBT reasons are classified in Chapters A and B above.

E1 Non-automatic import licensing procedures other than authorizations for SPS or TBT reasons

An import licensing procedure introduced, for reasons other than SPS or TBT requirements, where approval is not granted in all cases: the approval may either be granted on a discretionary basis or may require specific criteria to be met before it is granted.

E11 Licensing for economic reasons**E111 Licensing procedure with no specific ex-ante criteria**

Licensing procedure where approval is granted at the discretion of the issuing authority: it may also be referred to as a discretionary license.

Example: Imports of textile products are subject to a discretionary license.

E112 Licensing for specified use

Licensing procedure where approval is granted only for imports of products to be used for pre-specified purpose: normally granted for use in operations generating anticipated benefit in important domains of the economy.

Example: License to import high-energy explosives is granted only if it is used for mining industry.

E113 Licensing linked with local production

Licensing only for imports of products with linkage to local production, including the local production

level of the same product, except for such licensing classified as trade-related investment measures. (See See 11–13).

Example: *License to import gasoline is granted only if domestic supply is insufficient.*

E119 Licensing for economic reasons n.e.s.

E12 Licensing for non-economic reasons

E121 Licensing for religious, moral, or cultural reasons

Control of imports by license for religious, moral, or cultural reasons.

Example: *Imports of alcoholic beverages are permitted only by hotels and restaurants.*

E122 Licensing for political reasons

Control of imports by license for political reasons. **Example:** *Imports of all products from a given country is subject to import license.*

E129 Licensing for non-economic reasons n.e.s.

E2 Quotas

Restriction of importation of specified products through the setting of a maximum quantity or value that is authorized for import. No imports are allowed beyond those maximums.

E21 Permanent quotas

Quotas of a permanent nature (i.e., they are applied throughout the year, without a known date of termination of the measure) where the importation can take place any time of the year.

E211 Global allocation

Permanent quota as where no condition is attached to the country of origin of the product.

Example: *A quota of 100 tons of fish where the importation can take any time of the year, and there is no restriction on the country of origin of the product.*

E212 Country allocation

Permanent quota as where a fixed volume or value of the

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product must originate in one or more countries.

Example: A quota of 100 tons of fish that can be imported any time of the year, but where 75 tons must originate in country A and 25 tons in country B.

E22 Seasonal quotas

Quotas of a permanent nature (i.e., they are applied every year, without a known date of termination of the measure), where the importation must take place during a given period of the year.

E221 Global allocation

Seasonal quotas where no condition is attached to the country of origin of the product.

Example: An annual quota of 300 tons of seaweed where the importation must take place between March and June, and there is no restriction on the country of origin of the product.

E222 Country allocation

Seasonal quotas where a fixed volume or value of the product must originate in one or more countries.

Example: An annual quota of 300 tons of seaweed where the importation must take place during winter, and 60 tons must originate in country A and 40 tons in country B.

E23 Temporary quotas

Quotas that are applied for on a temporary basis (e.g., they are only applied for one or two years), whether or not they are also seasonal in nature.

E231 Global allocation

Temporary quota as where no condition is attached to the country of origin of the product.

Example: An annual quota of 1000 tons of fish and fish meat that will only be applied for three years, where there is no restriction on the country of origin of the product.

E232 Country allocation

Temporary quotas where a fixed volume or value of the product must originate in one or more countries.

Example: An annual quota of 1000 tons of fish and fish meat that will only be applied for three years, where the

imports must take place during summer and 700 tons must

originate in country A, 200 tons must originate in country B, and the remainder can originate in any country.

E3 Prohibitions other than for SPS and TBT reasons

Prohibition on the importation of specific products for reasons other than SPS (A1) or TBT (B1) reasons.

E31 Prohibition for economic reasons

E311 Full prohibition (import ban)

Prohibition without any additional condition or qualification.

***Example:** Import of "motor vehicle with cylinder under 1500cc" is not allowed to encourage domestic production.*

E312 Seasonal prohibition

Prohibition of imports during a given period of the year.

This is usually applied to certain agricultural products while the domestic harvest is in abundance. ***Example:** Import of strawberries is not allowed from March to June each year.*

E313 Temporary prohibition, including suspension of issuance of licenses

Prohibition set for a given fixed period of time unrelated to a specific season: it is usually for urgent matters not covered under the safeguard measures of D613, above.

***Example:** Import of certain fish is prohibited with immediate effect until the end of the current season.*

E314 Prohibition of importation in bulk

Prohibition of importation in a large-volume container: importation is only authorized if the product is packed in a small retail container, which increases per unit cost of imports.

***Example:** Import of wine is allowed only in a bottle of 750ml or less.*

E315 Prohibition of products infringing patents or other intellectual property rights

Prohibition of copies or imitations of patented or trademarked products.

Example: *Import of imitation brand handbags is prohibited.*

E316 Prohibition of used, repaired or remanufactured goods

Prohibition to import goods that are not new

Example: Prohibition to import used cars

E319 Prohibition for economic reasons n.e.s.

E32 Prohibition for non-economic reasons

E321 Prohibition for religious, moral, or cultural reasons

Prohibition of imports for religious, moral, or cultural reasons not established in technical regulations.

Example: Imports of books and magazines displaying pornographic pictures are prohibited.

E322 Prohibition for political reasons (embargo)

Prohibition of imports from a country or group of countries, applied for political reasons.

Example: Imports of all goods from Country A are prohibited in retaliation for that country's testing of nuclear bombs.

E329 Prohibition for non-economic reasons n.e.s.

E5 Export restraint arrangement

An arrangement by which an exporter agrees to limit exports in order to avoid imposition of restrictions by the importing country, such as quotas, raised tariffs, or any other import controls.³ The arrangement may be concluded at either government or industry level.

E51 Voluntary export restraint arrangements (VERs)

Arrangements made by government or industry of an exporting country to "voluntarily" limit exports in order to avoid imposition of mandatory restrictions by the importing country. Typically, VERs are a result of requests made by the importing country to provide a measure of protection for its domestic businesses that produce substitute goods.

E511 Quota agreement

A VER agreement that establishes export quotas.

Example: *A bilateral quota on export of “motorvehicles” from Country A to Country B was established to avoid sanction by the latter.*

E512 Consultation agreement

A VER agreement that provides for consultation with a view to introducing restrictions (quotas) under certain circumstances.

Example: An agreement was reached to restrict export of cotton from Country C to Country D in case the volume of export exceeds \$2 million tons in the previous month.

E513 Administrative co-operation agreement

A VER agreement that provides for administrative cooperation with a view to avoiding disruptions in bilateral trade.

Example: An agreement was reached between Country E and Country F to cooperate to prevent sudden surge of exports.

E59 Export restraint arrangements n.e.s.**E6 Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQs)**

A system of multiple tariff rates applicable to a same product: the lower rates apply up to a certain value or volume of imports, and the higher rates are charged on imports which exceed this amount.

Example: Rice may be imported free of duty up to the first 100,000 tons, after which it is subject to a tariff rate of \$1.5 per kg.

E61 WTO bound TRQs

TRQs (as described above) included in WTO schedules.

E611 Global allocation

WTO bound TRQs where no condition is attached to the country of origin of the product.

Example: A WTO TRQ provides for duty-free import of milk and cream up to 2,000 tonnes with no condition attached to the country of origin.

E612 Country allocation

WTO bound TRQs where a fixed volume or value of the product must originate in one or more countries.

Example: A WTO TRQ of 200,000 tons of poultry with an in-quota duty of 12% is available, and half of the quantity must originate from country A.

E62 Other TRQs

TRQs (as described above) included in other trade agreements.

E621 Global allocation

Non- WTO TRQs where no condition is attached to the country of origin of the product.

Example: A non-WTO TRQ is available for 40,000 tonnes of beef with no condition attached to the country of origin.

E622 Country allocation

Non- WTO bound TRQs where a fixed volume or value of the product must originate in one or more countries.

Example: Fresh bananas from country A can be imported duty-free up to 4,000 tonnes.

E9 Quantity control measures n.e.s.**F PRICE CONTROL MEASURES INCLUDING ADDITIONAL TAXES AND CHARGES**

Measures implemented to control or affect the prices of imported goods in order to, inter alia, support the domestic price of certain products when the import prices of these goods are lower; establish the domestic price of certain products because of price fluctuation in domestic markets or price instability in a foreign market; or to increase or preserve tax revenue. This category also includes measures, other than tariff measures, that increase the cost of imports in a similar manner, i.e., by fixed percentage or by a fixed amount: they are also known as para-tariff measures.

F1 Administrative measures affecting customs value

Setting of import prices by the authorities of the importing country by taking into account the domestic prices of the producer or consumer: it could take the form of establishing floor and ceiling price limits or reverting to determined international market values. There may be different price setting, such as minimum import prices or prices set according to a reference.

F11 Minimum import prices

Pre-established import price below which imports cannot take place.

Example: A minimum import price is established for fabric and apparel.

F12 Reference prices

Pre-established import price which authorities of the importing country use as reference to verify the price of imports.

Example: Reference prices for agricultural products are based on “farm-gate price,” which is the net value of the product when it leaves the farm, after marketing costs have been subtracted.

F19 Other administrative measures affecting the customs value n.e.s.**F2 Voluntary export price restraints (VEPRs)**

An arrangement in which the exporter agrees to keep the price of his goods above a certain level⁴: A VEPR process is initiated by the importing country and is thus considered as an import measure.

Example: Export price of videocassette tape is set higher in order to defuse trade friction with major importing countries.

F3 Variable charges

Taxes or levies aimed at bringing the market prices of imported products in line with the prices of corresponding domestic products⁵: Primary commodities may be charged per total weight, while charges on processed foodstuffs can be levied in proportion to the primary product contents in the final product. These charges include the following:

F31 Variable levies

A tax or levy whose rate varies inversely with the price of imports: It is applied mainly to primary products. It may be called flexible import fee.

Example: A tariff rate on beef is set as “\$100 per kg minus the price per kg of beef on the invoice.”

F32 Variable components

A tax or levy whose rate includes an *ad valorem* component and a variable component: These charges are applied mainly to processed products where the variable part is applied on the primary products or ingredients included in the final product. It may be called compensatory element.

Example: A tariff rate on sugar confectionery is set as “25% plus 25\$ per kg of contained sugar minus the price per kg of sugar”.

F39 Variable charges n.e.s

F4 Customs surcharges

An ad hoc tax levied solely on imported products in addition to customs tariff to raise fiscal revenues or to protect domestic industries.

Example: *Customs surcharge, surtax, or additional duty.*

F5 Seasonal duties

Duties applicable at certain times of the year, usually in connection with agricultural products.

Example: *Imports of "fresh perry pears, in bulk" from 1 August to 31 December may enter free of duty, while in other months, seasonal duties applied.*

F6 Additional taxes and charges levied in connection to services provided by the Government

Additional charges, which are levied on imported goods in addition to customs duties and surcharges and which have no internal equivalents⁶: They include the following:

F61 Custom inspection, processing and servicing fees**F62 Merchandise handling or storing fees****F63 Tax on foreign exchange transactions F64****Stamp tax****F65 Import license fee F66****Consular invoice fee F67****Statistical tax****F68 Tax on transport facilities F69****Additional charges n.e.s.****F7 Internal taxes and charges levied on imports**

Taxes levied on imports that have domestic equivalents.⁷

F71 Consumption taxes

A tax on sales of products which are generally applied to all or most products.

Example: Sales tax, turnover tax (or multiple sales tax), value added tax.

F72 Excise taxes

A tax imposed on selected types of commodities, usually of a luxurious or non-essential nature: This tax is levied separately from, and in addition to, the general sales taxes.

Example: Excise tax, tax on alcoholic consumption, cigarette tax.

F73 Taxes and charges for sensitive product categories

Charges that include emission charges, (sensitive) product taxes, and administrative charges: These latter charges are meant to recover the costs of administrative control systems.

Example: CO₂ emission charge on motor vehicles.

F79 Internal taxes and charges levied on imports n.e.s.**F8 Decreed Customs valuations**

Value of goods determined by a decree for the purpose of imposition of customs duties and other charges: This practice is presented as a means to avoid fraud or to protect domestic industry. The decreed value de facto transforms an ad-valorem duty into a specific duty.

Example: the so-called "valeurmercitoriale" in Francophone countries.

F9 Price control measures n.e.s.**G FINANCE MEASURES**

Finance measures are intended to regulate the access to and cost of foreign exchange for imports and to define the terms of payment. They may increase import costs in the same manner as tariff measures.

G1 Advance payment requirement

Advance payment requirements related to the value of the import transaction and/or related import taxes: These payments are made at the time an application is lodged or when an import license is issued. They can consist of the following:

G11 Advance import deposit

A requirement that the importer should deposit a percentage of the value of the import transaction before receiving the goods: no interest is paid on the deposits.

Example: Payment of 50% of the transaction value is required three months before the expected arrival of the goods to the port of entry.

G12 Cash margin requirement

A requirement to deposit the total amount of the transaction value in a foreign currency, or a specified part of it, in a commercial bank, before the opening of a letter of credit.

Example: Deposit of 100% of the transaction value is required at the designated commercial bank.

G13 Advance payment of customs duties

A requirement to pay all or part of the customs duties in advance: no interest is paid on these advance payments.

Example: Payment of 100% of the estimated customs duty is required three months before the expected arrival of the goods to the port of entry.

G14 Refundable deposits for sensitive product categories

A requirement to pay a certain deposit which is refunded when the used product or its container is returned to a collection system.

Example: \$100 deposit is required for each refrigerator, which will be refunded when brought in for recycling after use.

G19 Advance payment requirements n.e.s.**G2 Multiple exchange rates**

Varying exchange rates for imports, depending on the product category: Usually, the official rate is reserved for essential commodities, while the other goods must be paid at commercial rates or occasionally by buying foreign exchange through auctions.⁸

Example: Only the payment for infant food and staple food imports may be made at the official exchange rate.

G3 Regulation on official foreign exchange allocation**G31 Prohibition of foreign exchange allocation**

No official foreign exchange allocations available to pay for imports.

Example: Foreign exchange is not allocated for imports of luxury products such as motor vehicles, TV sets, jewelry, etc.,

G32 Bank authorization

A requirement to obtain a special import authorization from the central bank.

Example: *For imports of motor vehicles, a central bank permit is required in addition to the import license.*

G33 Authorization linked with non-official foreign exchange License granted only if non-official foreign exchange is used for the import payment.

G331 External foreign exchange

License granted only for imports related to technical assistance projects and other sources of external foreign exchange.

Example: Imports of construction materials are allowed only if payments may be made through the foreign direct investment fund.

G332 Importers' own foreign exchange

License granted if the importer has his own foreign exchange held in an overseas bank.

Example: Imports of textile materials are authorized only if the importer could pay directly to the exporter with his own foreign exchange obtained through his export activity abroad.

G339 License linked with non-official foreign exchange, n.e.s.

G39 Regulation on official foreign exchange allocation, n.e.s.

G4 Regulations concerning terms of payment for imports Regulations related to conditions of payment of imports and the obtaining and use of credit (foreign or domestic) to finance imports.

Example: No more than 50% of the transaction value can be paid in advance of the arrival of goods to the port of entry.

G9 Finance measures n.e.s.

H MEASURES AFFECTING COMPETITION

Measures to grant exclusive or special preferences or privileges to one or more limited group of economic operators.

H1 State trading enterprises, for importing; other selective import channels

H11 State trading enterprises, for importing

Enterprises (whether or not state-owned or state-controlled)
with special rights and privileges not available to other entities,

which influence through their purchases and sales the level or direction of imports of particular products. (See also P2.)

Examples: A statutory marketing board with exclusive rights to control imports of certain grains, a canalizing agency with exclusive right to distribute petroleum, a sole importing agency, or importation reserved for specific importers regarding certain categories of goods.

H19 Other selective import channels n.e.s.

H2 Compulsory use of national services H21

Compulsory national insurance

A requirement that imports must be insured by a national insurance company.

H22 Compulsory national transport

A requirement that imports must be carried by a national shipping company.

H29 Compulsory national service, n.e.s.

H9 Measures affecting competition n.e.s.

I TRADE-RELATED INVESTMENT MEASURES (TRIMS)^{9,10}

I1 Local content measures

Requirements to purchase or use certain minimum levels or types of domestically produced or sourced products or restrictions on the purchase or use of imported products based on the volume or value of exports of local products.

Example: In the production of automobiles, locally produced components must account for at least 50% of the value of the components used.

I2 Trade balancing measures

Restrictions on the importation of products used in or related to local production, including in relation to the amount of local products exported; or limitations on access to foreign exchange used for such importation based on the foreign exchange inflows attributable to the enterprise in question.

Example: A company may import materials and other products only up to 80% of its export earnings of the previous year.

19 Trade-related investment measures n.e.s.

*Categories J to O below (marked with *) are included in the classification to collect information from the private sector through surveys and web-portals. Therefore, examples provided are type of "complaints" that may be expected to fall under the respective categories and sub-categories.*

J DISTRIBUTION RESTRICTIONS*

Distribution of goods inside the importing country may be restricted. It may be controlled through additional license or certification requirement.¹¹

J1 Geographical restriction

Restriction to limit the sales of goods to certain areas within the importing country.

Example: Imported beverages may only be sold in cities having facility to recycle the containers.

J2 Restriction on resellers

Restriction to limit the sales of imported products by designated retailers.

Example: Exporters of motor vehicles need to set up their own retail points as existing car dealers in the destination country belong exclusively to car producers in that country.

K RESTRICTION ON POST-SALES SERVICES*

Measures restricting producers of exported goods to provide post-sales service in the importing country.

Example: After-sales servicing on exported TV sets must be provided by local service company of the importing country.

L SUBSIDIES (EXCLUDING EXPORT SUBSIDIES UNDER P7)*

Financial contribution by a government or public body, or via government entrustment or direction of a private body (direct or potential direct transfer of funds: e.g., grant, loan, equity infusion, guarantee; government revenue foregone; provision of goods or services or purchase of goods; and payments to a funding mechanism), or income or price support, which confers a benefit and is specific (to an enterprise or industry or group thereof, or limited to a designated geographical region).

Example: *The government provides producers of chemicals a one-time cash grant to replace antiquated production equipment.*

Note: this category is to be further sub-divided after further study on the subject.

M GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT RESTRICTIONS*

Measures controlling the purchase of goods by government agencies, generally by preferring national providers.

Example: *Government office has a traditional supplier of its office equipment requirement, in spite of higher prices than similar foreign suppliers.*

N INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY*

Measures related to intellectual property rights in trade: Intellectual property legislation covers patents, trademarks, industrial designs, layout designs of integrated circuits, copyright, geographical indications, and trade secrets.

Example: *Clothing with unauthorized use of a trademark is sold at much lower price than the authentic products.*

O RULES OF ORIGIN*

Rules of origin cover laws, regulations, and administrative determinations of general application applied by governments of importing countries to determine the country of origin of goods. Rules of origin are important in implementing such trade policy instruments as anti-dumping and countervailing duties, origin marking, and safeguard measures.

Example: *Machinery products produced in a country are difficult to fulfill the rules of origin to qualify for the reduced tariff rate of the importing country, as the parts and materials originate in different countries.*

P EXPORT-RELATED MEASURES

Export-related measures are measures applied by the government of the exporting country on exported goods.

P1 Export license, quota, prohibition, and other quantitative restrictions¹²

Restrictions to the quantity of goods exported to a specific country or countries by the government of the exporting country for reasons such as: shortage of goods in the domestic market, regulating domestic

prices, avoiding antidumping measures, or for political reasons.¹³

P11 Export Prohibition

Prohibition of exports of certain products.

Example: Export of corn is prohibited because of shortage in domestic consumption.

P12 Export quotas

Quotas that limit value or volume of exports.

Example: Export quota of beef is established to guarantee adequate supply in the domestic market.

P13 Licensing or permit requirements to export

A requirement to obtain license or permit by the government of the exporting country to export products.

Example: Export of diamond ores are subject to licensing by the Ministry

P14 Export registration requirements

A requirement to register products before being exported (for monitoring purposes).

Example: Pharmaceutical products need to be registered before being exported.

P19 Export quantitative restrictions n.e.s.**P2 State trading enterprises, for exporting; other selective export channels****P21 State trading enterprises, for exporting**

Enterprises (whether or not state-owned or state-controlled) with special rights and privileges not available to other entities, which influence through their purchases and sales the level or direction of exports of particular products. (See also H1.)

Example: An export monopoly board, to take advantage of terms of sale abroad; a marketing board, to promote for export on behalf of a large number of small farmers.

P29 Other selective export channels n.e.s.**P3 Export price control measures**

Measures implemented to control the prices of exported products.

Example: Different prices for exports are applied from the same product sold in domestic market (dual pricing schemes).

P4 Measures on re-export

Measures applied by the government of the exporting country on exported goods which have originally been imported from abroad.

Example: *Re-export of wines and spirits back to producing country is prohibited; the practice is common in cross-border trade to avoid imposition of domestic excise tax in the producing country.*

P5 Export taxes and charges

Taxes collected on exported goods by the government of the exporting country: They can be set either on a specific or an ad valorem basis.

Example: *Export duty on crude petroleum is levied for revenue purposes.*

P6 Export technical measures

Export regulations referring to technical specification of products and conformity assessment systems thereof.

P61 Inspection requirement

Control over the quality or other characteristics of products for export.

Example: *Exports of processed food products must be inspected for sanitary conditions.*

P62 Certification required by the exporting country

Requirement by the exporting country to obtain sanitary, phytosanitary, or other certification before the goods are exported.

Example: *Export of live animals must carry individual health certificate.*

P69 Export technical measures n.e.s.**P7 Export subsidies**

Financial contribution by a government or public body, or via government trustment or direction of a private body (direct or potential direct transfer of funds: e.g., grant, loan, equity infusion, guarantee; government revenue foregone; provision of goods or services or purchase of goods; payments to a funding mechanism); or income or price support, which confers a benefit and is contingent in law or in fact upon export performance (whether solely or as one of several conditions), including measures illustrated

in Annex I of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures and measures described in the Agreement on Agriculture.

Example: *All manufacturers in Country A are exempt from income tax on their export profits.*

P8 Export credits

P9 Export measures n.e.s.

Notes

1. Although quantitative restrictions are prohibited by the WTO Agreements, under the Agreement on Safeguards, safeguard measures in this form are permitted, subject to certain conditions.
2. Most quantity control measures are formally prohibited by the GATT 1994, but can be applied under specifically determined circumstances (e.g., Article XI of GATT 1994; Agreement on Safeguards: See E4, etc.).
3. Such arrangements are formally prohibited by the WTO Agreements.
4. These measures are prohibited by the WTO Agreements. Under the Agreements on Anti-dumping and on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, however, measures in the form of price undertakings are permitted under certain conditions. See D13 and D23 for examples.
5. These measures are prohibited by the WTO Agreement on Agriculture, Article 4.
6. It should be noted that Article VIII of GATT states that fees and charges other than customs duties and internal taxes "shall be limited in amount to the approximate cost of services rendered and shall not represent an indirect protection to domestic products or a taxation of imports or exports for fiscal purposes."
7. Article III of the GATT Agreement allows internal taxes to be applied to imports; however, these taxes should not be higher than those applied to similar domestic products.
8. The use of multiple exchange rates is formally prohibited by the GATT 1994.
9. Subject to certain exceptions, the measures listed in I1-I3 are inconsistent with the TRIMs Agreement (respectively, the obligations of national treatment under Article III and general elimination of QRs under Article XI of GATT 1994). See Illustrative List annexed to the TRIMs Agreement.
10. Trade-related investment measures in the form of export restrictions are included in category P1.

11. These restrictions are closely related with regulations of distribution services.
12. Trade-related investment measures in the form of export restrictions are included in this category.
13. All of these measures are formally prohibited by the GATT 1994, but may be applied under specific situations identified in Article XI of GATT 1994.

NTMs/NTBs

Sector	Main NTB
Fruit and Vegetables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import permit, original SPS, fumigation. Only through designated ports. Lack of cold storage facilities • Certain items (e.g. onions) require air circulation and are transported in open tray top containers. When these containers lie on ground the circulation of air stops and the produce perishes when clearance is delayed. • Tedious packing standards • Theft of 2-4 kilograms on average per truck. If a bag is opened, the importer may exaggerate the amount of theft.
Ethanol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • License to import / transport/store and use ethanol, involving state and central government authorities. • Regulations differ from state to state and based on the end use. • Go regulates the price of locally produced ethanol, at times even below manufacturing costs.
Textiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-shipment Inspection • Shipment samples in their government labs to ensure that the dyes and colour used are non-hazardous. • The company's specifications and standards are certified by the company lab and are (in rare instances) not accepted in India. • Certificates of International certification and testing labs like SJS are not accepted • Certificates of quality are issued after extensive sample testing for 3 months after which they are required to be renewed. • An SPS quarantine certificate is also required for woolen textiles. It is issued by the Health Department (Ministry of Food and Livestock) in Karachi and is accepted in India.
Fans	Valuation
Surgical	ISO
Automotive Components	ISO
Cement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BIS Certification of cost US \$ 2000 for two years (one year for the first time renewal). • BIS licenses issued after an on-site inspection by BIS officials. May take one to six months to renew this licence. All travel and living expenses are covered by the exporter. • While, the Pakistan and India have recently signed an MRA, it has been reported that the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) is delaying the renewal of export licenses to major Pakistani cement manufacturers¹⁰⁴. BIS officials are reluctant to visit Pakistan as the Indian Ministry of Interior has not granted an NOC to visit Pakistan on security grounds. • Limited shipping routes are available for key ports in south India (e.g. Cochin, Chennai and Calcutta) mostly routed through Colombo. • Local cement manufacturers are exporting cement to India through trains only. Therefore, only a limited quantity of cement could be exported to India.
Chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical products have short shelf life and therefore there should be proper storage facilities and should not be left out in the open sheds. • Hazardous material in chemicals and liquid forms cannot be

UNCTAD NTM Classification, February 2012	exported to India due to unavailability of handling facilities at dry ports in Pakistan and India.
Leather	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some manufacturers are of the view that Leather products may not be competitive in price with Indian products as the main input chemicals are locally produced in India. • Exporters also requested that the export of raw hides to India may be regulated in order to protect the local manufacturers
Marble	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India maintains import quotas for marble and similar stones (HS 2515.11.00, 2515.12.10, 2515.12.20, and 2515.12.90). Quotas are established annually and administered on an MFN basis. • Criteria of awarding a license are revised via notifications and circulars issued by DGTP on a yearly basis¹⁰⁵, thus creating an atmosphere of uncertainty. • Marble is currently on the list of 415 sensitive items whose import is monitored¹⁰⁶. There is a minimum import price of US\$ 50/kg. • As the import of marble blocks and slabs is regulated with licensing and quotas, only a few companies hold the license to import. Companies rather lend licenses at Indian Rupees 10,000 per tonne than experiment with newer varieties from Pakistan. • New importers wish to conduct a site inspection before signing a contract. However, they are reluctant to come to Pakistan, as they fear that a Pakistani visa stamp on their passport will create visa issues with western countries. • Pakistan mainly exports marble blocks as the duty is much higher for marble slab. In some cases, Pakistan has been able to secure contracts for marble slabs directly from architects working on hotel projects. • The main marble processing region is in Rajasthan. The shipment reaches the Mundira port from Karachi in 12 hours. The Bill of Lading is issued in 24 hours. Documents take another three days to courier (via Dubai) and another week for processing at the bank. As a result, demurrages are incurred. However, there is a possibility to negotiate an agreement with the shipping carrier to provide free detention for 14 days.
Automotive Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive sample testing . If the sample is not per stated specifications, the landed cost of the sample is claimed from the exporter. The ISO certification has to be submitted to the company just once and the product specification reports have to be included with every shipment. • Lack of fork lifters is a major barrier. This issue arises in all land ports and the sea port in Karachi. Fork lifters are required at Wagah as the consignment has to be unloaded at the port as containerized transport is not allowed. The

UNCTAD NTM Classification, February 2012, p. 136	<p>shipment is packed in pellets of 22 tonnes each. These are heavy and risk damage if handled manually.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obstruction by Indian Customs At Wagah authorities do not allow shipment of tractor parts (e.g. counter shafts and pinions) as they resemble weapons in appearance as shown in the picture. • They also expressed an apprehension regarding the demand for Pakistani products in the Indian after market of automotive parts. • Pakistani products are not competitive enough to be acceptable for OEM plants as 80-90 % inputs are imported.
Two wheelers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homologation: India has a strict homologation policy for import of vehicles. Obtaining the homologation certificate is time consuming and involves excessive red tape. This has also been reported as a concern by the motor cycle manufacturers association in EU, Association des Constructeurs Europeens de Motocycles G.E.I.E (ACEM). • India has established several testing facilities across the country as a part of the National Automotive Testing and R&D Infrastructure Project (NATRiP). Earlier the vehicles had to be tested at facilities of competitors which posed a greater problem. • Emission standards: These standards are stringent for two wheelers even as compared to EU and Japan.
Port Related Barriers	
Wagah Road	<p>Interfacing with multiple agencies</p> <p>Repetitive and overlapping checks and processes</p> <p>Trucks not attended on a first come first serve basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arbitrary stoppages on trucks • Arbitrary weight limits on trucks • Bottlenecks due to only one scanner and weigh bridge • Weight measurement records are handwritten and cannot be used as evidence in case of theft or a dispute with buyer on delivered weight. • Manual loading/unloading • No cold storage facility • No liquid handling facility • Only one route • Containerised shipments and 22 wheelers recently allowed in 2012, but not operational due to weight limits and extra charges by NLC
Wagah Rail	<p>8 wheelers are not allowed</p> <p>Less than 1 interchange a day due to various reasons (no labourers, no diesel, no capacity in the yard etc.)</p> <p>Broken scanner</p>
Karachi Sea port	<p>Limited sea routes to South and East India</p> <p>Indirect routes via Colombo. If a vessel is missed cargo is stranded for up to a week in Colombo</p> <p>Misperception that only national flag vessels can carry cargo despite liberalisation of the shipping protocol in 2006</p>

Pakistan NTMs inventory.