

Non-Tariff Measures Introduction

Hanoi, 23-24 June 2016

Workshop on the identification of barriers to the trade of biodiversity based and BioTrade products from Viet Nam

Introduction to NTMs

- 1. What is an NTM**
- 2. UNCTAD work on NTMs**

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TRADE AND NTMs

Multilateral trade negotiations have reduce tariff rates considerably



Growing importance of NTMs:

In 2010
NTMs for
middle-income
agricultural exports
were 3 times higher
than tariffs faced



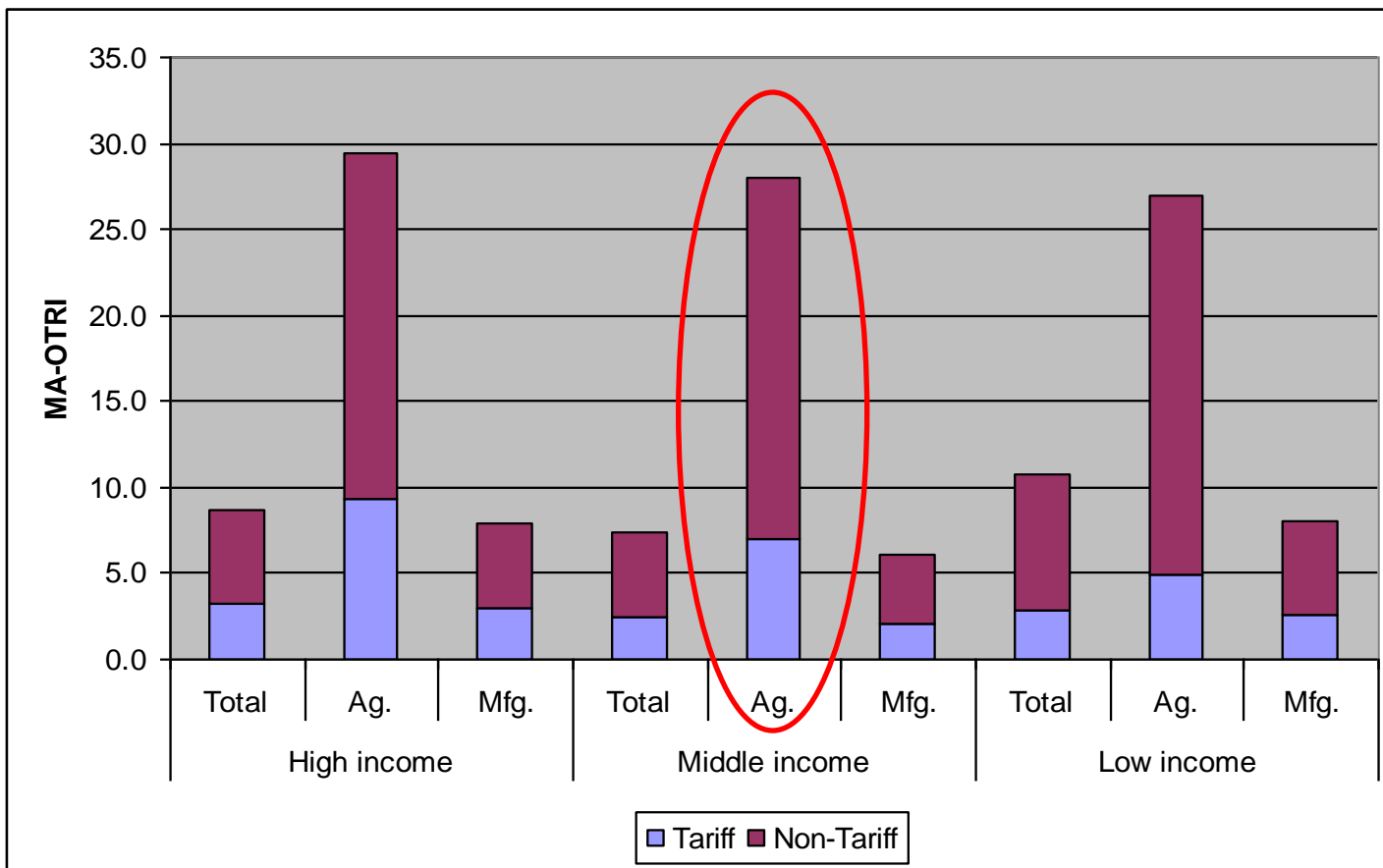
An urgent need to
develop a better
understanding and
transparency of
existing NTMs

INTRODUCTION OF NTMs

- NTMs are policy measures, other than ordinary customs tariffs, that can potentially have an economic effect on international trade in goods, changing quantities traded, or prices or both.
- No judgment over legitimacy or lawfulness.
- Examples of official NTMs: import prohibitions, export restrictions, quality conditions, import licenses, etc.
- NTMs often impose additional costs on trade. Accordingly, NTMs can increase or decrease trade.
- NTMs can distort trade and can discriminate against small firms and low income countries.

EFFECTS OF TRADE MEASURES

Tariffs vs Non-Tariff Measures trade cost estimates

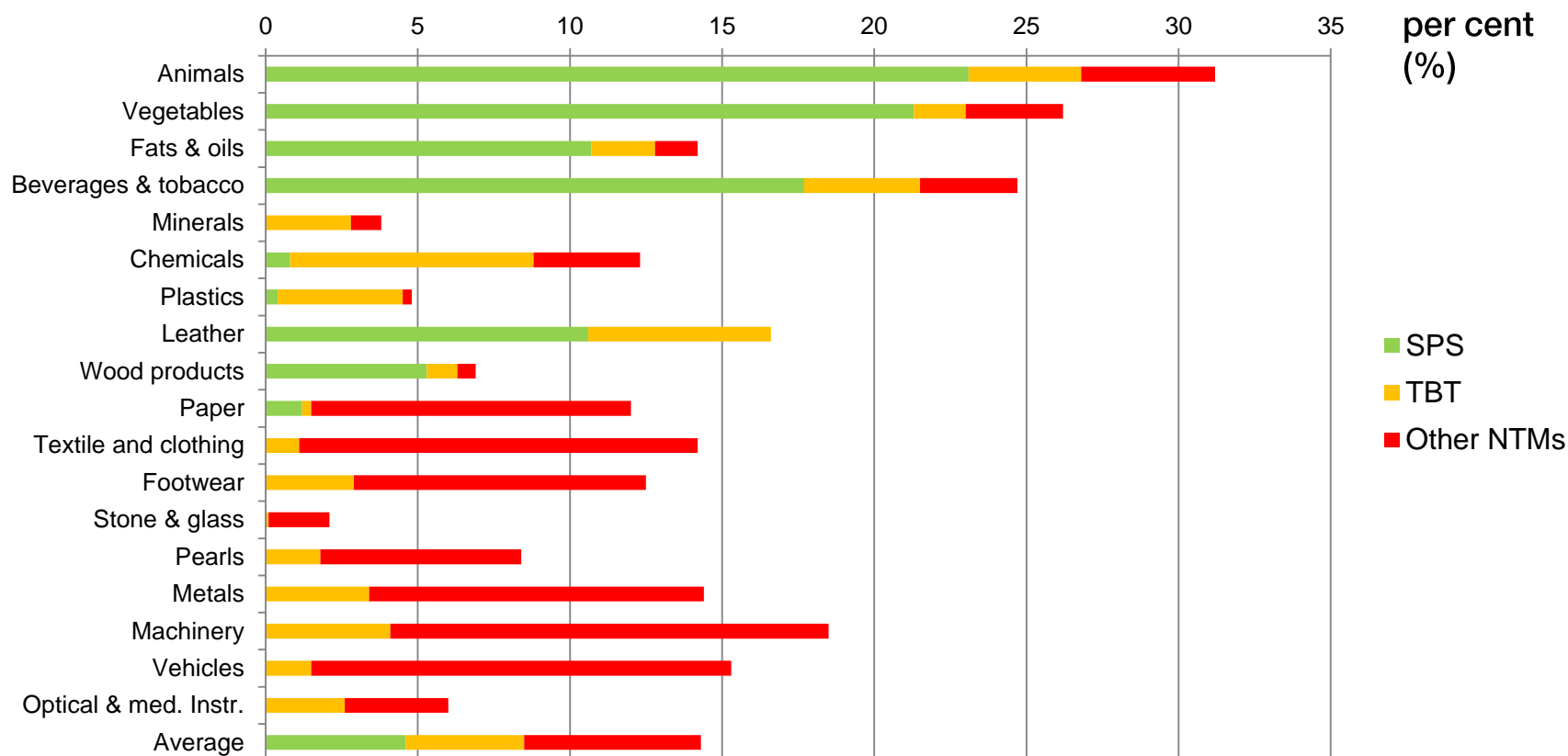


WORLD AVERAGE AD-VALOREM EQUIVALENT OF NTMS



Not included: subsidies/domestic support and export restrictions

AVERAGE AD-VALOREM EQUIVALENT OF NTMS IN ASIA



OBJECTIVE OF NTMs DATA COLLECTION

- **Transparency needs to be strengthened**
 - Empowers private sector and reduces corruption
 - Facilitates cooperation between countries' policy makers
 - Informed decisions through sound analysis
- **Complementing and re-enforcing WTO notifications**
 - Established WTO notification mechanisms not used sufficiently...
 - ...and only informs about policy *changes*
 - UNCTAD's data collection adds the *full stock* of measures
 - Notifications remain important: participative law-making (nationally and internationally), addressing measures *before* implementation, etc.

UNCTAD historical work on non-tariff measures ...

- Work on NTM and data collected by UNCTAD since 1980s but substantial improvements required to keep up with the increasing complexity of and need for NTM data
- Expert meeting 2005
 - Methodology, classification, quantification and impact on development of NTMs
- Set up of Group of Eminent Persons
 - MAST (Multi-Agency Support Team)
in charge of technical work
 - FAO, IMF, ITC, OECD, UNIDO, UNCTAD, WB and WTO



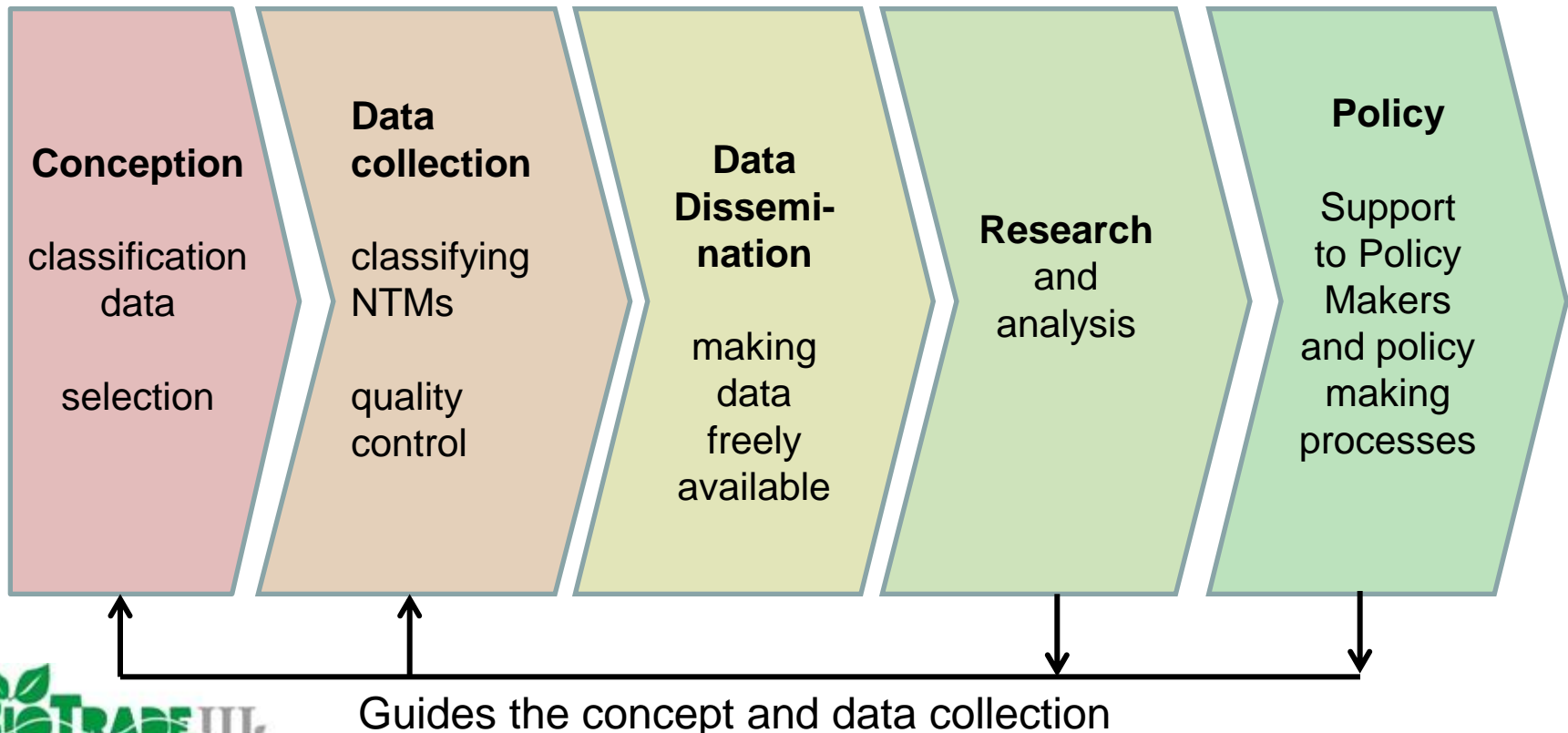
... and new approach

- Pilot Project (2007-2009)
 - Test data collection method and validate classification
 - Brazil, Chile, Philippines, India, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda
- Agreed classification SPS, TBT, ..., Export restrictions
- Official NTM data are collected jointly with partners - International effort coordinated by UNCTAD



UNCTAD NON-TARIFF MEASURE PROGRAMME

- Working along the entire value chain



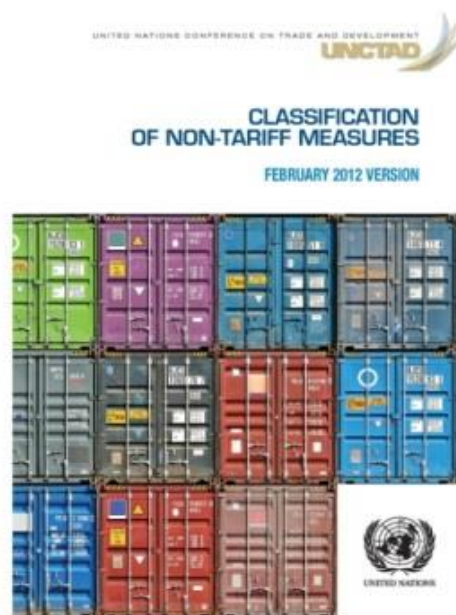
NTMs-DATA COVERAGE

Objective: Covering NTMs for **90** per cent of World Imports by 2015/2016

| Latin America and the Caribbean | North America | Europe and Central Asia | Middle East and North Africa | Sub-Saharan Africa | South Asia | East-Asia and the Pacific |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Argentina | US | E.U. | Egypt | Burkina Faso | Afghanistan | China |
| Bolivia | Canada | Kazakhstan | Lebanon | Cote d'Ivoire | (India) | Japan |
| Brazil | | (Russia) | Morocco | Guinea | Nepal | |
| Chile | | | Tunisia | Madagascar | Pakistan | Australia |
| Colombia | | | | Mauritius | Sri Lanka | New Zealand |
| Costa Rica | | | | Namibia | | |
| Cuba | | | | Senegal | | ASEAN |
| Ecuador | | | | Tanzania | | |
| Guatemala | | | | Kenya | | |
| Mexico | | | | Malawi | | |
| Paraguay | | | | ECOWAS | | |
| Peru | | | | | | |
| Uruguay | | | | SADC | | |
| Venezuela | | | | EAC / COMESA | | |

UNCTAD-MAST CLASSIFICATION: THE COMMON LANGUAGE

- The Multi Agency Support Team (FAO, IMF, ITC, OECD, UNCTAD, UNIDO, World Bank, WTO) initiated by UNCTAD SG developed NTM classification



| | | |
|---------|------------------------|---|
| Imports | Technical measures | <p>A SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES</p> <p>B TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE</p> <p>C PRE-SHIPMENT INSPECTION AND OTHER FORMALITIES</p> |
| | Non technical measures | <p>D CONTINGENT TRADE-PROTECTIVE MEASURES</p> <p>E NON-AUTOMATIC LICENSING, QUOTAS, PROHIBITIONS AND QUANTITY-CONTROL MEASURES OTHER THAN FOR SPS OR TBT REASONS</p> <p>F PRICE-CONTROL MEASURES, INCLUDING ADDITIONAL TAXES AND CHARGES</p> <p>G FINANCE MEASURES</p> <p>H MEASURES AFFECTING COMPETITION</p> <p>I TRADE-RELATED INVESTMENT MEASURES</p> <p>J DISTRIBUTION RESTRICTIONS</p> <p>K RESTRICTIONS ON POST-SALES SERVICES</p> <p>L SUBSIDIES (EXCLUDING EXPORT SUBSIDIES UNDER P7)</p> <p>M GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT RESTRICTIONS</p> <p>N INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</p> <p>O RULES OF ORIGIN</p> |
| | Exports | <p>P EXPORT-RELATED MEASURES</p> |

OFFICIAL NTM DATA COLLECTION

From here...

The Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
EXTRAORDINARY

අංක 1376/9 - 2005 ජනවාරි 19 වැනි දා - 2005.01.19
No. 1376/9 - WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 2005

(Published by Authority)

PART I : SECTION (I) — GENERAL
Government Notifications

L.D. - B. 11/80 II

FOOD ACT, No. 26 OF 1980

REGULATIONS made by the Minister of Health in consultation with the Food Advisory Committee under No. 26 of 1980.

NIMAL SIR
Minister of Health
Uva Wellas

Colombo.
17th January, 2005.

Regulations

01. These Regulations may be cited as " Food (Labelling and Advertising) Regulations 2005. "

02. No person shall sell, offer for sale, expose or keep for sale, transport or advertise for sale, any food container unless such package or container is labelled in accordance with these regulations.

Provided however that, these regulations shall not apply to any package of food if the food is of the nature and brand requested by the purchaser and is weighed, counted or measured in the presence of the purchaser.

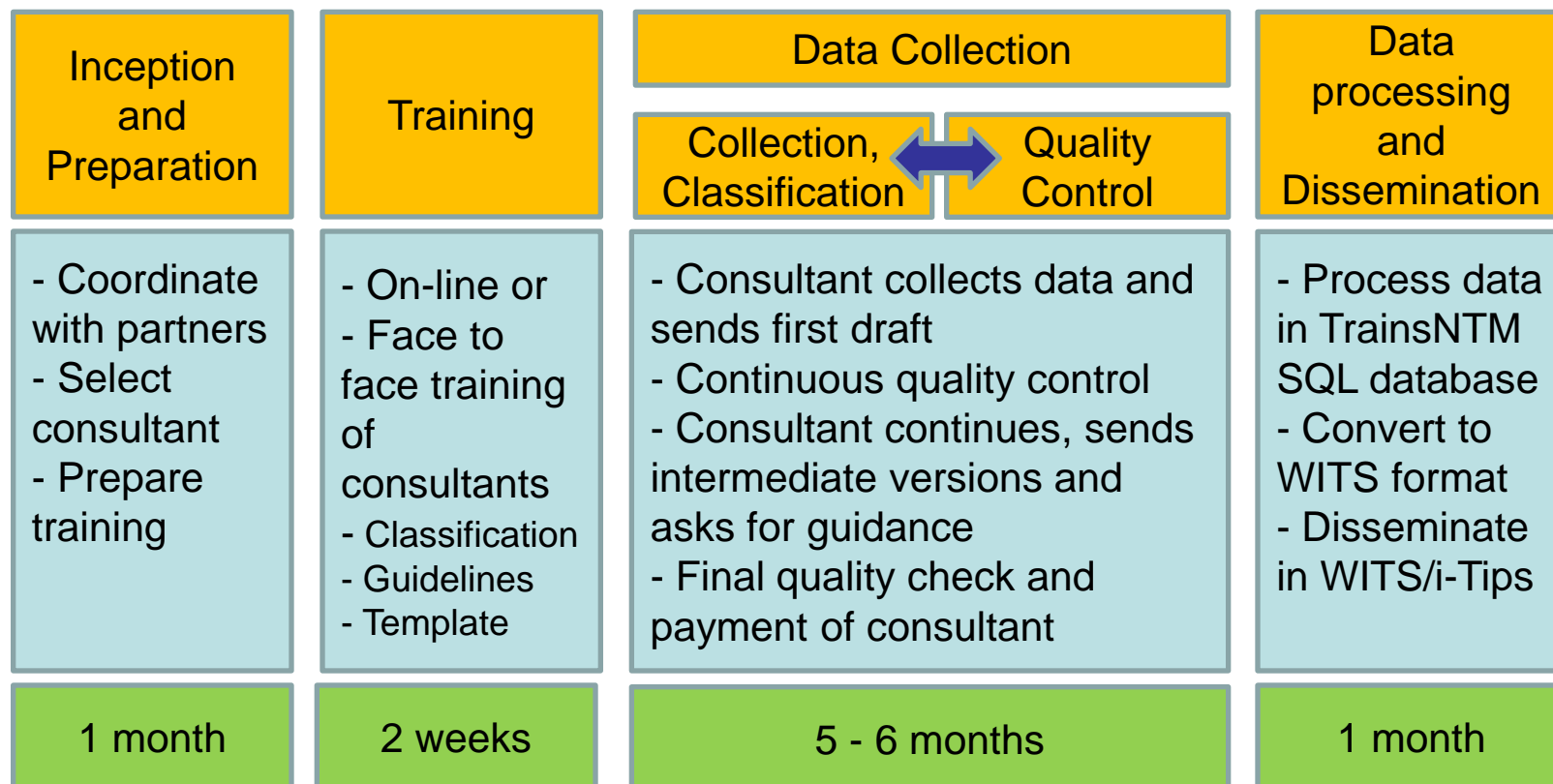
...to here

Measures

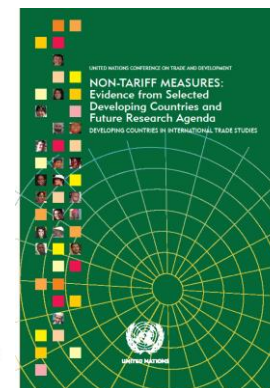
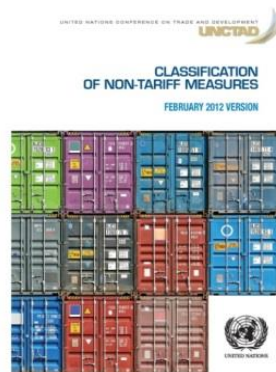
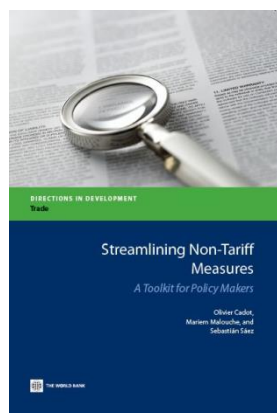
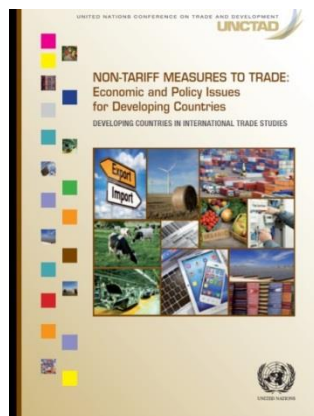
Enter the list of non-tariff measures you found in the official trade regulations you collected. These must be linked to either a regulation ("Regulation Short Title") a document

| Measure id | Document Title | Regulation Title Short | NTM Code | Measure Implementation Date | Measure Repealed Date | Measure Description | Measure Reference | Affected Products Description | Affected Regions Description | Measure Objective | Measure Status |
|------------|--|---------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|----------------|
| 1 | Decree of Ministry of Industry and trade No. 230/MPP/Kep/7/1997 on Import trading system 7 Jo. No. 417/MPP/Kep/16/20 | 230/MPP/1997 on Import trading system | H11 | 04.07.1997 | | Under article 2,3,4, and 5, the regulation has determined which companies are eligible to do import of products that are subject to import trading system | Article 2, 3, 4, 5 of Regulation No. 230/MPP/1997 | Food and beverages, Milk | World | to facilitate the flow of goods, ensure business | No |
| 2 | Decree of Ministry of Industry and trade No. 230/MPP/Kep/7/1997 on Import trading system 7 Jo. No. 417/MPP/Kep/16/20 | 230/MPP/1997 on Import trading system | B14 | 04.07.1997 | | Each importation by Registered Importer(IT) needs to get approval from Directorate General of International Trade | Article 3 (2) of regulation No. 230/MPP/1997 | Milk raw material, other cent | World | to facilitate the flow of goods, ensure business | No |
| 3 | Decree of Ministry of Industry and trade No. 230/MPP/Kep/7/1997 on Import trading system 7 Jo. No. 417/MPP/Kep/16/20 | 230/MPP/1997 on Import trading system | B7 | 04.07.1997 | | Import of complete built up (CBU) vehicle is subject to Indonesian National Standard (SNI) compulsory No. 1411-89 or ISO 3779-77 on vehicle identification | Article 6 (1) of regulation No. 230/MPP/1997 | complete built up (CBU) vehicle | World | to facilitate the flow of goods, ensure business | No |

Data Collection Process



Publications



- Non-Tariff Measures to Trade: Economic and Policy Issues for Developing Countries, UNCTAD, 2013
- Streamlining Non-Tariff Measures: A Toolkit for Policy Makers, World Bank, 2012
- Classification of Non-Tariff Measures, UNCTAD 2012
- World Trade Report, Trade and public policies: A closer look at non-tariff measures in the 21st century, WTO 2012
- Non-Tariff Measures: Evidence from Selected Developing Countries and Future Research Agenda, UNCTAD, 2010
- Non-Tariff Measures: Impact, Regulation, and Trade Facilitation, O. Cadot, 2010

Non-Tariff Measures collection process and data usage

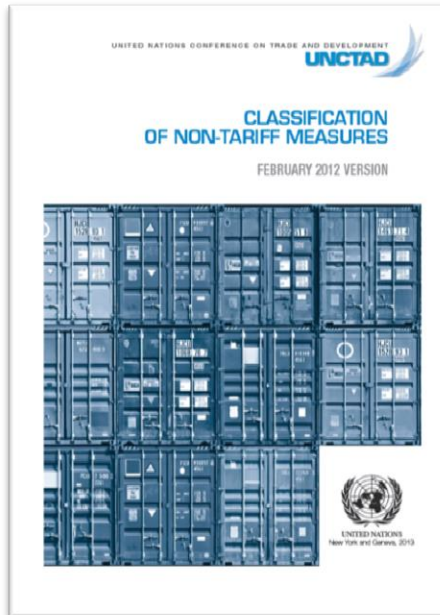
NTM code classification

- 1. What is NOT a measure**
- 2. SPS and TBT coding**
- 3. Confusing cases and
Misleading words**
- 4. Data dissemination and
analysis**

GUIDELINES TO COLLECT DATA ON OFFICIAL NON-TARIFF MEASURES

SEPTEMBER 2014 VERSION

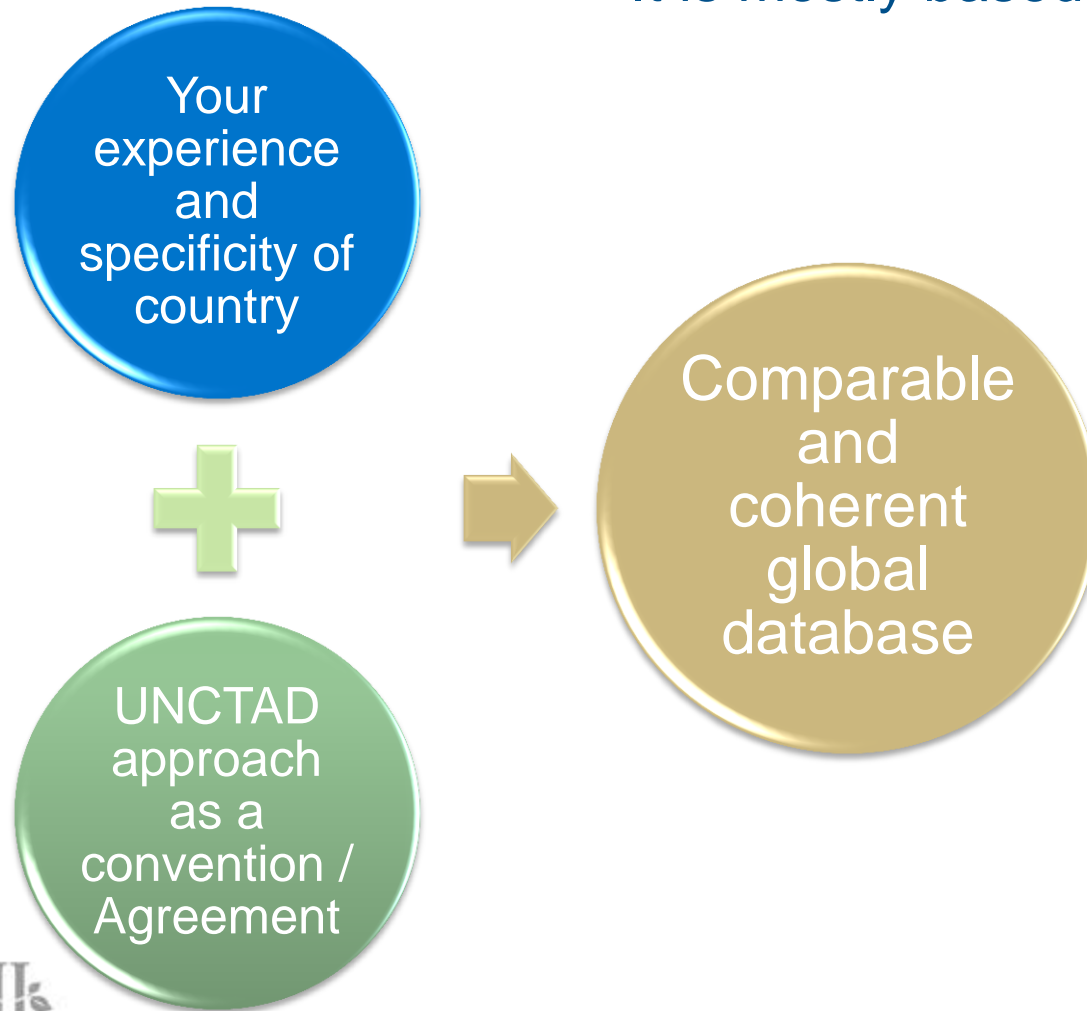
The classification booklet



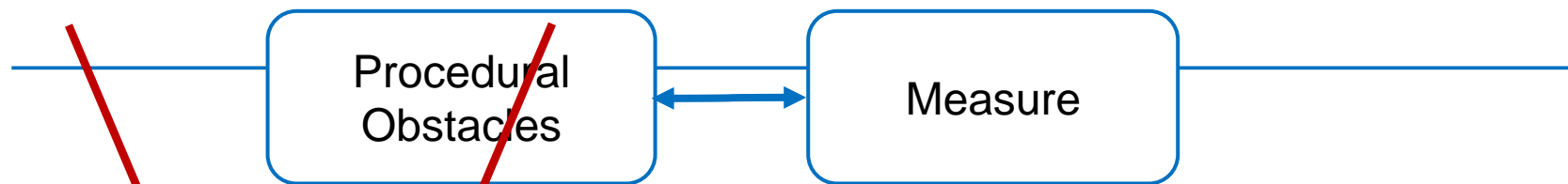
http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditctab2014d4_en.pdf

NTM coding is technical... but not exact science

It is mostly based on conventions



Procedural Obstacle is associated with a measure



The way measures are implemented (praxis).

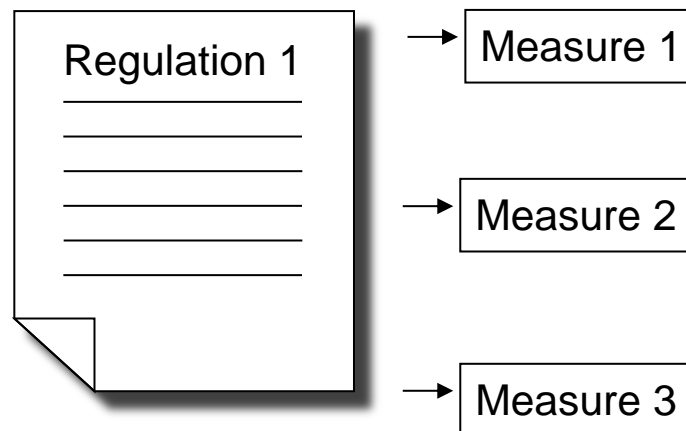
Attributes of operation of a measure

Administrative delays, queuing, discriminatory enforcement of rules, informal practices

Subjective

"Official Measures"
Requirements enacted within a legal text or regulation issued officially by a country.

Law, decree, etc.



Procedural Obstacle is associated with a measure

Procedural
Obstacles

Measure

Examples:

High costs to a

Lab test

Delays to be
allowed to

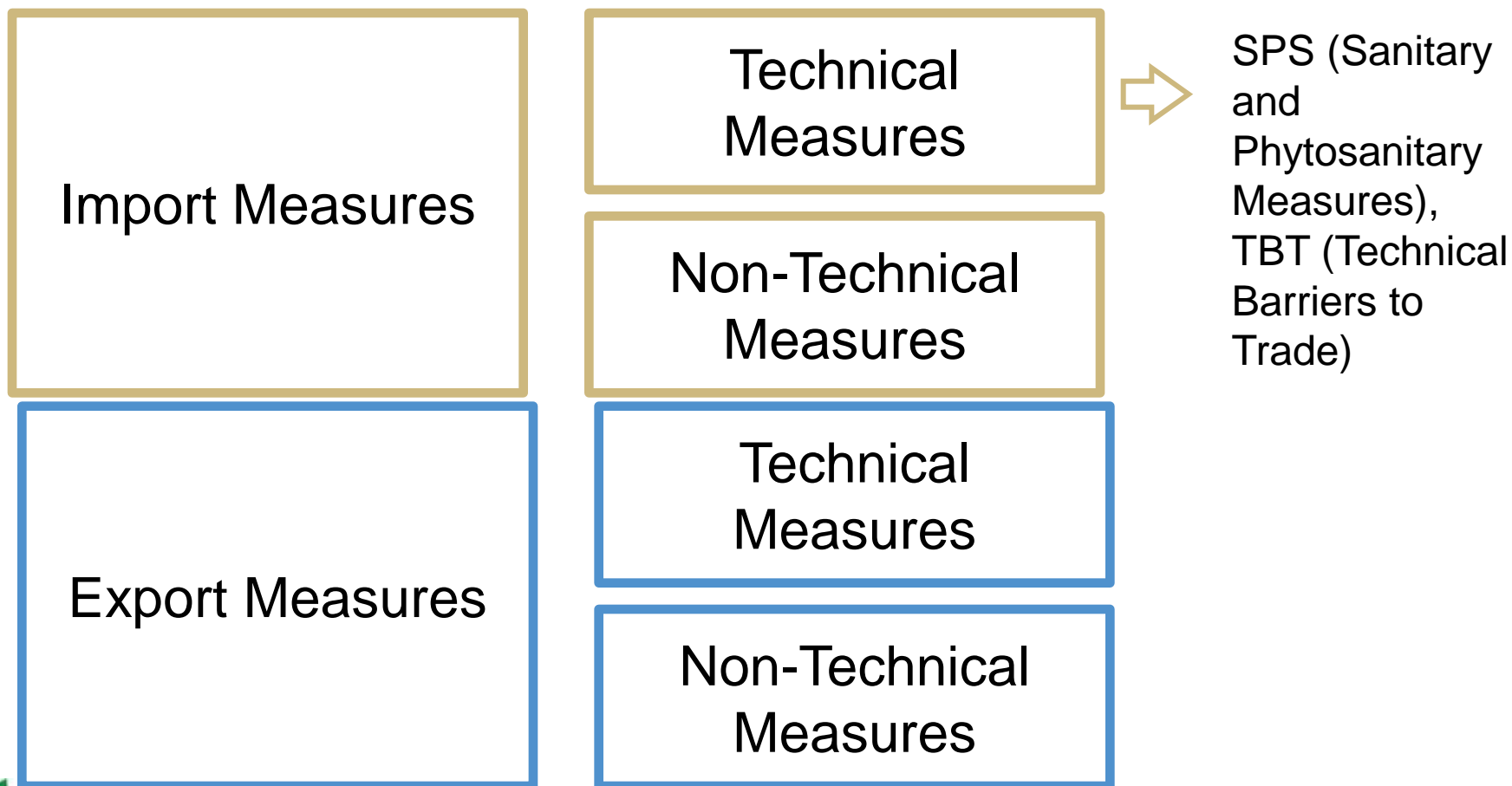
Register

- A. Administrative burdens
- B. Information/transparency issues
- C. Inconsistent or discriminatory behaviour of official
- D. Time constraints
- E. Payment
- F. Infrastructural challenges
- G. Security
- H. Legal constraints
- I. Other

“ Long waiting times at borders, inappropriate fees, cumbersome formalities, and inadequate or unclear rules and regulations,

can all become serious obstacles to trade, and as a consequence adversely affect investment, employment and trade-led development ”

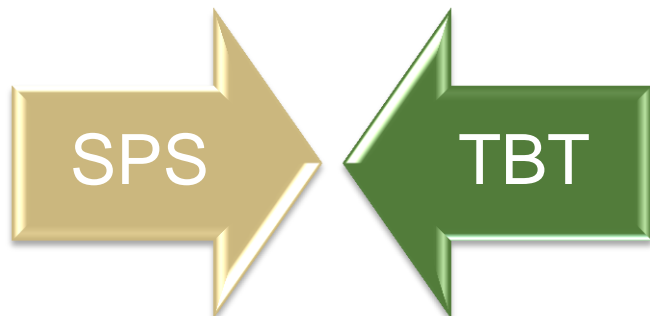
Big classification groups



Big classification groups

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|--|
| Import measures | Technical Measures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A SPS B TBT C Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities |
| | Non-Technical Measures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> D Contingent trade-protective measures E Non-automatic licenses, quotas, prohibitions, Quantity-control m F Price-control measures, taxes and charges G Financial measures H Measures affecting competition I Trade-related Investment measures |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> J Distribution Restrictions K Restrictions on Post-Sales Services L Subsidies M Government Procurement restrictions N Intellectual Property O Rules Of Origin |
| Export measures | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> P Export-related Measures |

Similarities



SPS and TBT. Regulations

- Prohibitions, tolerance limits, labeling, safety or security requirements

SPS and TBT. Conformity assessment

- Certification, lab tests, inspection

and Differences



SPS. Measures to ensure that:

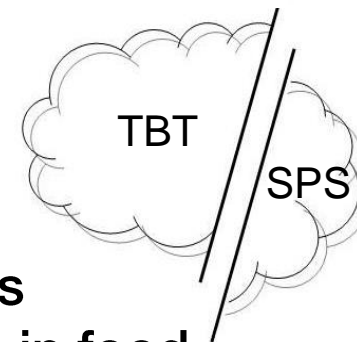
- food is safe for consumers, and
- to prevent the spread of pests/diseases among animals and plants, or carried on to humans

TBT

- The rest of technical measures (e.g. quality and product harmonization, consumer protection -deception, security)

SPS and TBT. Easy Examples

Measures to ensure that: food is safe for consumers, and to prevent the spread of pests/diseases among animals and plants.



SPS

- Inspection of products for microbiological contaminants
- Setting maximum allowable levels of pesticide residues in food
- Authorized additives in food or drink
- Requiring animals and animal products to come from disease-free areas
- Certification for food safety, animal or plant health
- Processing methods with implications for food safety
- Fumigation for preventing disease or pests spreading to a country

TBT

- Volume, The rest shape and appearance of packaging
- Testing vehicles and accessories

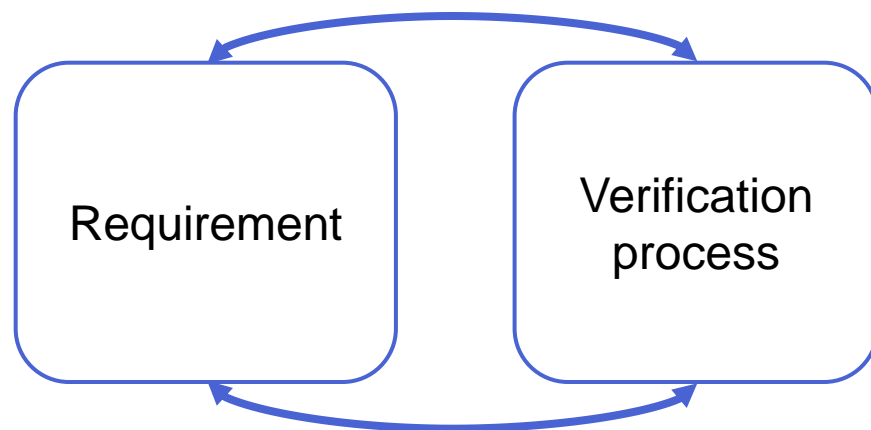
SPS/TBT. In both chapters, same structure

Regulations (sections 1 to 6)

- Prohibitions, tolerance limits, labelling, packaging, hygiene or safety requirements

Conformity assessment (section 8)

- Certification, laboratory tests, inspection



SPS and TBT. Sections 1 to 6 (Regulations)

| A | SPS | B | TBT |
|----|--|----|--|
| A1 | Prohibitions/restriction | B1 | Prohibitions/restriction |
| A2 | Tolerance limits for residues and restricted use of substances | B2 | Tolerance limits for residues and restricted use of substances |
| A3 | Labelling, marking and packaging | B3 | Labelling, marking and packaging |
| A4 | Hygienic requirements | | |
| A5 | Treatment for elimination of pests, fumigation, irradiation, etc (e.g. post-harvest treatment) | | |
| A6 | Other requirements on production or post-production | B4 | Production or post-production requirements |
| | | B6 | Product identity requirement |
| | | B7 | Product-quality or -performance requirement |

SPS and TBT. Sections A8 and B8. Conformity Assessment

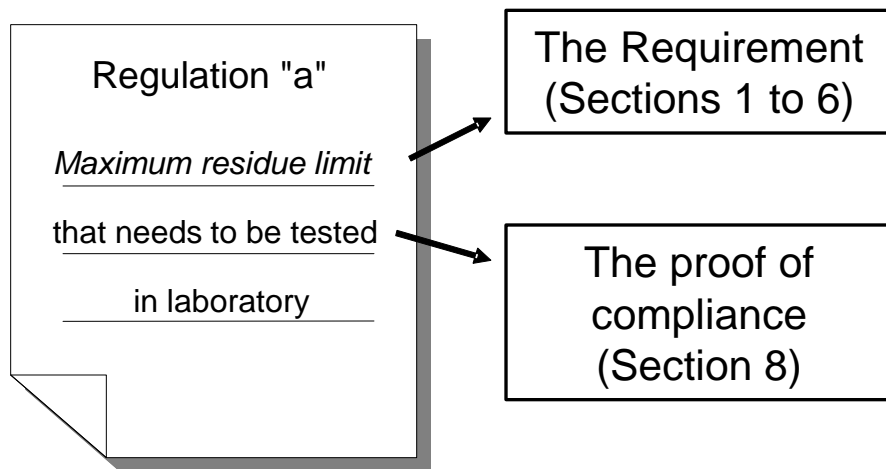
- SPS

- TBT

| A8 Conformity assessment related to SPS | | B8 Conformity assessment related to TBT | |
|--|---|--|---|
| A81 | Product registration | B81 | Product registration |
| A82 | Testing | B82 | Testing |
| A83 | Certification | B83 | Certification |
| A84 | Inspection | B84 | Inspection |
| A85 | Traceability information requirement | B85 | Traceability information requirement |
| A86 | Quarantine | | |

When to use Conformity Assessment?

A Conformity assessment (A8 and B8) is a verification process that goes with a technical requirement and is intended to prove its compliance.



Example

"Raw hemp and hemp seeds for sowing are subject to a system of checks to verify that their tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) content does not exceed 0.2%."

- B21 Tolerance limits for residues of, or contamination by certain substances
- B82 Testing

Register both

C. Pre-shipment inspection

- C1 Pre-shipment inspection
- C2 Direct consignment (no 3rd country)
- C3 Only specified port of customs
- C4 Automatic licensing (monitoring and surveillance)

P6. Export technical measures

- P6 Export technical measures
 - P61 Inspection requirement
 - P62 Certification required by the exporting country
 - P69 Export technical measures, n.e.s.

Misleading words

→ Prohibition

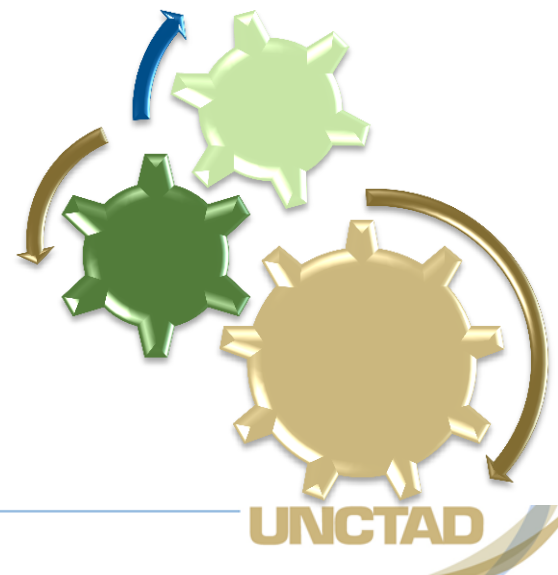
Is the no condition under which you could import the product?

Could it be MRL or Restricted use of substances?

- A21, B21 MRL
- A21, B22 Restricted use of subs

Or even other?

- A4, A5, A6
- B4, B6, B7



Misleading words

→ Certification (Conformity assessment)

Is it to verify product characteristics or production processes?

Could it be an Authorization ?

- A14. Special authorization requirement for SPS reasons
- B14. Authorization for TBT reasons



Misleading words

→ License (chapter E)

Is it to control the quantity imported for economic reasons, or for other political or cultural reasons?

Could it be an Authorization ?

- A14. Special authorization requirement for SPS reasons
- B14. Authorization for TBT reasons

Could it be a monitoring tool?

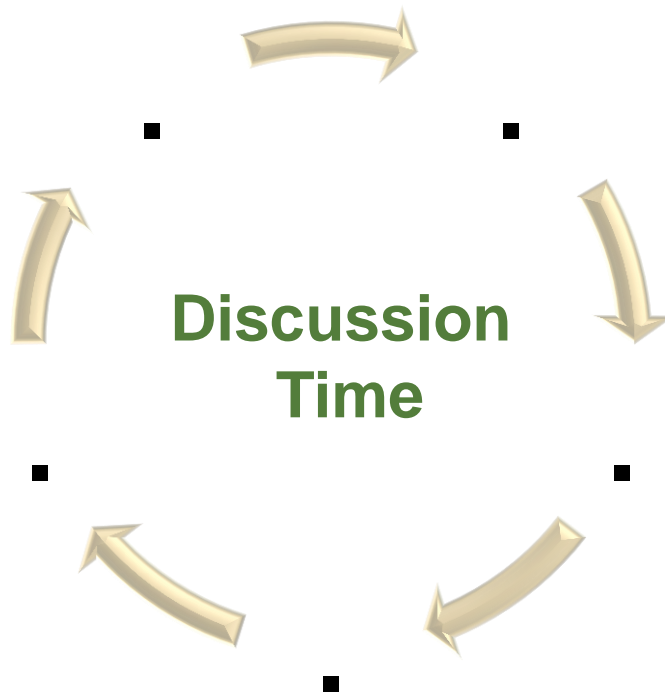
- C4 Import-monitoring and -surveillance requirements and other automatic licensing measures



The other chapters

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|--|
| Import measures | Technical Measures | A SPS B TBT C Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities |
| | Non-Technical Measures | D Contingent trade-protective measures E Non-automatic licenses, quotas, prohibitions, Quantity-control m F Price-control measures, taxes and charges G Financial measures H Measures affecting competition I Trade-related Investment measures |
| | | J Distribution Restrictions K Restrictions on Post-Sales Services L Subsidies M Government Procurement restrictions N Intellectual Property O Rules Of Origin |
| Export measures | | P Export-related Measures |

Did you encounter a particular case to share?



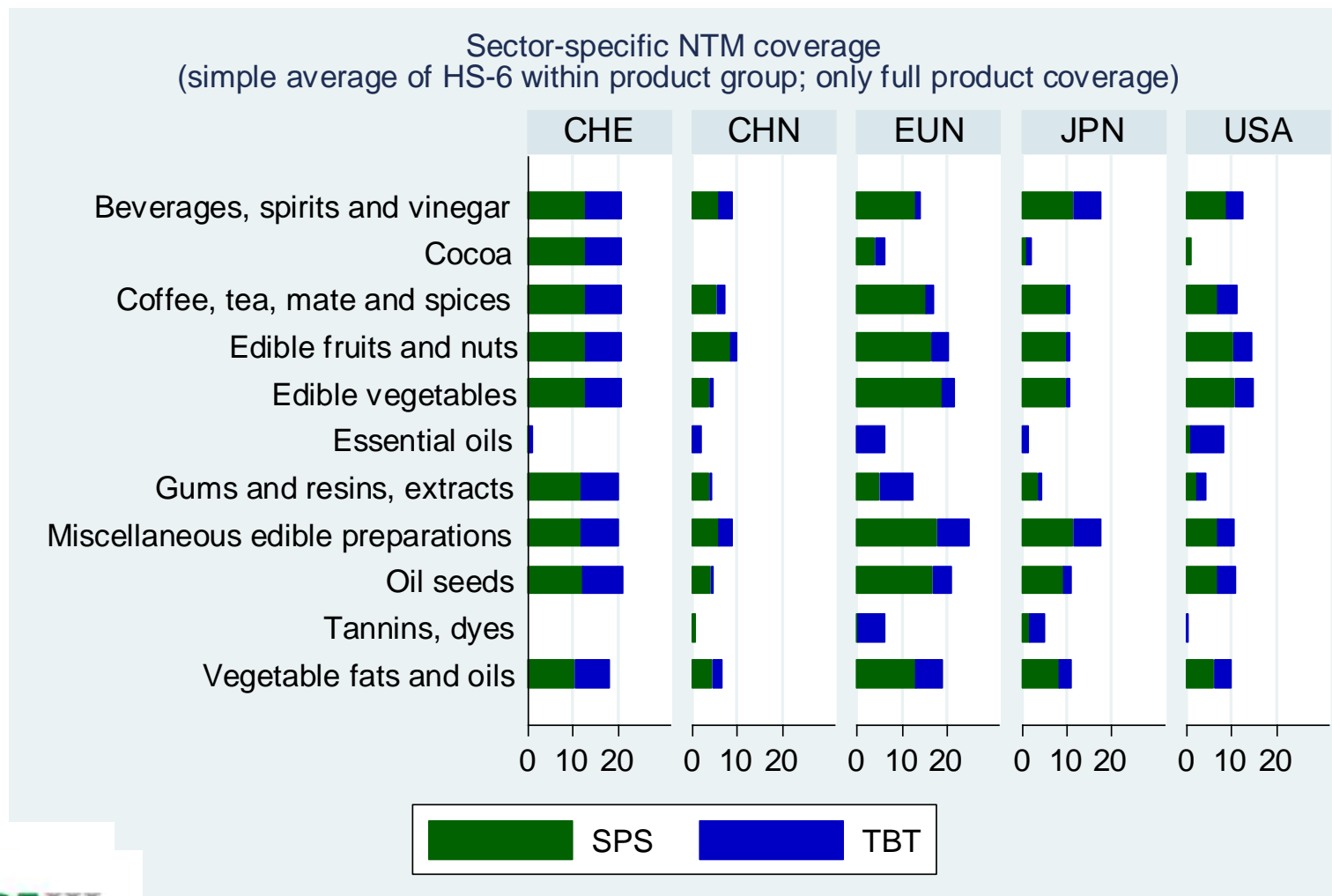
NTMs related to BioTrade products required by China, the EU, Japan, Switzerland and the USA

Relevant HS codes for BioTrade Products in Vietnam

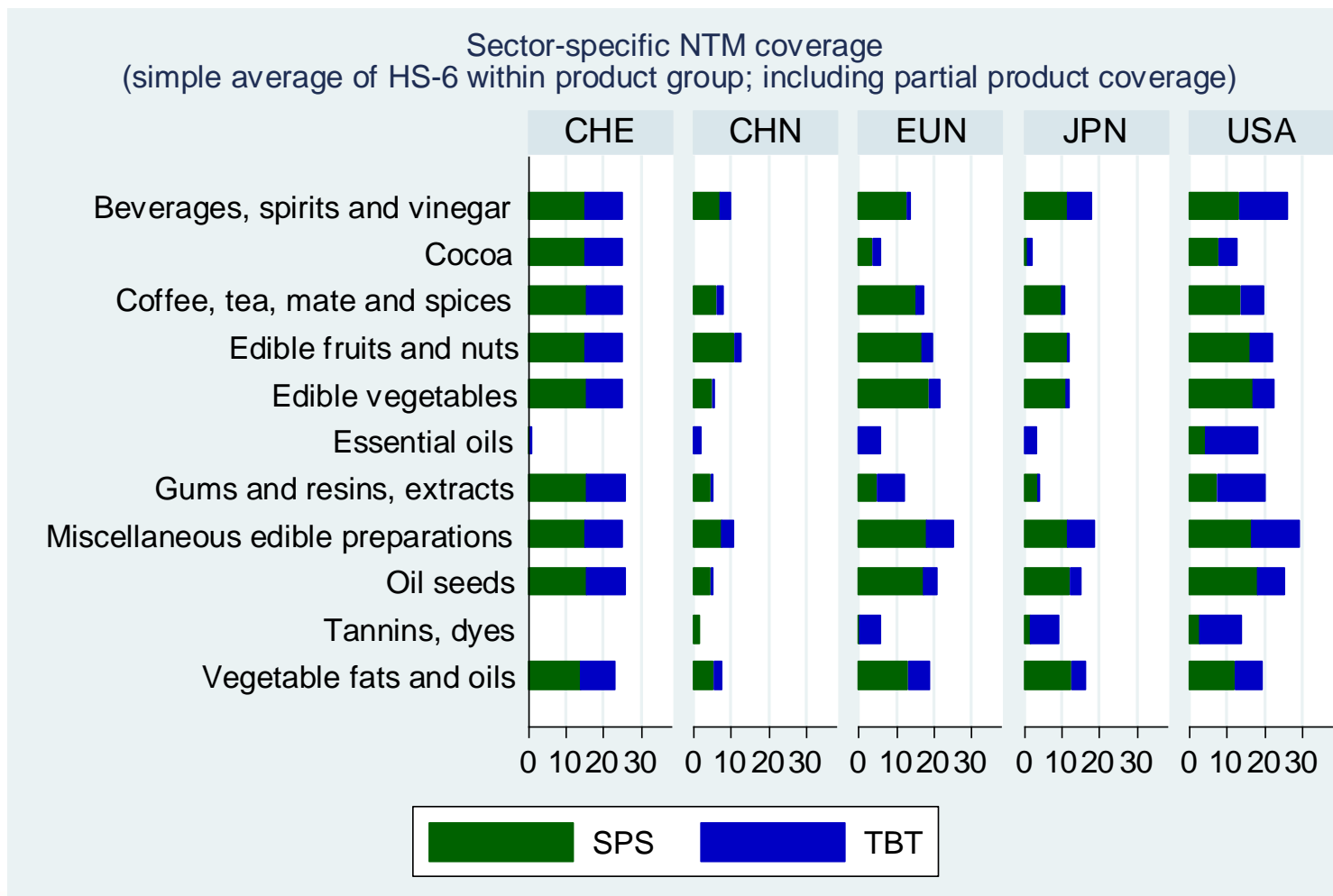
HS-Codes with an * were described in connection with NTMs by the survey participants

| Product Groups | 4 digit level | 6 digit level |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Edible vegetables | 0714 | |
| Edible fruits and nuts | 0801* | |
| | 0804* | |
| Coffee, tea, mate and spices | 0902* | |
| | 0903* | |
| | 0909* | |
| Oil seeds | 1207 | 121190 |
| | 1211 | |
| | 1212 | 121220 |
| Gums and resins, extracts | 1301 | 130231 |
| | 1302 | |
| Vegetable fats and oils | 1508 | |
| | 1513* | |
| | 1515 | |
| | 1516 | |
| | 1521 | |
| Cocoa | 1801 | |
| Miscellaneous edible preparations | 2106* | |
| Beverages, spirits and vinegar | 2202* | |
| Tannins, dyes | 3201 | |
| | 3203 | |
| Essential oils | 3301 | |

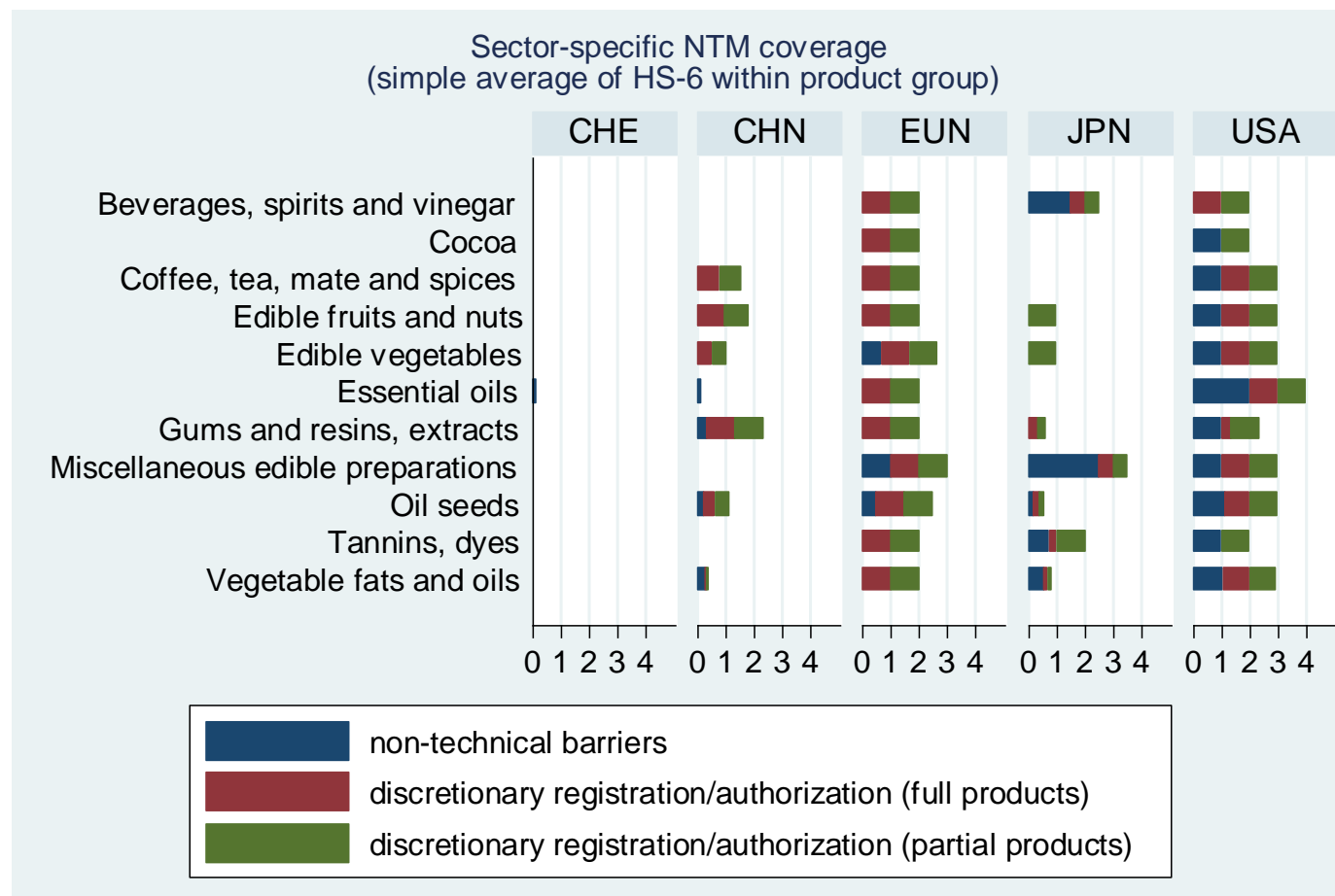
NTMs related to BioTrade products required by China, the EU, Japan, Switzerland and the USA



NTMs related to BioTrade products required by China, the EU, Japan, Switzerland and the USA



NTMs related to BioTrade products required by China, the EU, Japan, Switzerland and the USA



NTMs related to BioTrade products required by China, the EU, Japan, Switzerland and the USA

China

| Document Title | Regulation Title Short | NTM Code | Measure Implementation Date | Measure Description | Measure Description Original | Affected Products Description | Affected Products Description Original | Affected Regions Description |
|---|--|----------|-----------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Collection of Regulations on Import and Export from Customs till 2011 | Announcement of CIQ (China Inspection and Quarantine Bureau), GAC (General Administration of Customs), MOF (Ministry of Forestry), MOA (Ministry of Agriculture), and MOC (Ministry of Commerce) (No. 2, 2001) | A83 | 01.07.2001 | The imported woods in the rough should be accompanied by an official plant quarantine certificate issued by exporting countries to prove that the imported logs do not contain any biologies or soils that deem toxic by China or any other bilateral agreements on plant quarantine. | 进口原木须附有输出国家或地区官方检疫部门出具的植物检疫证书，证明不带有中国关注的检疫性有害生物或双边植物检疫协定中规定的有害生物和土壤 | woods in the rough | 原木 | world |
| Collection of Regulations on Import and Export from Customs till 2011 | Announcement of CIQ (China Inspection and Quarantine Bureau), GAC (General Administration of Customs), MOF (Ministry of Forestry), MOA (Ministry of Agriculture), and MOC (Ministry of Commerce) (No. 2, 2001) | A5 | 01.07.2001 | The imported woods in the rough, if with barks, should go through effective disinfection treatment in the exporting countries, and the method, medicament, volume, duration and temperature should be clearly indicated in the plant quarantine certificate. If imported woods in the rough is stripped of barks then this should be indicated in the plant quarantine certificate as well. | 进口原木带有树皮的，应当在输出国家或地区进行有效的除害处理，并在植物检疫证书中著名除害处理方法、使用药剂、剂量、处理时间和温度；进口原木不带树皮的，应在植物检疫证书中作出声明。 | woods in the rough | 原木 | world |

NTMs related to BioTrade products required by China, the EU, Japan, Switzerland and the USA

The EU

| Measure_id | NTM Code | Measure_Implementation_Date | Measure_Description | Affected_Products_Description | Product Code |
|------------|----------|-----------------------------|---|---|--------------|
| 17461 | B14 | 2009-10-01 | Imports of certain dangerous chemicals into the European Union (EU) are banned or severely restricted and subject to control measures laid down in Regulation (EU) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L-201 27/07/2012) (CELEX 32012R0649), which implements the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade, with a view to protecting human health and the environment from potential harm and contributing to the environmentally sound use of such chemicals. These control measures are based on a standardised system of exchange of information between exporting and importing countries which allows the latter to identify potential hazards and exclude chemicals they cannot manage safely. There are two basic import procedures: a) Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure Exports of certain pesticides and industrial chemicals that have been banned or severely restricted for health or environmental reasons can only take place with the explicit prior informed consent (PIC) of the importing country. The importing country may decide whether it accepts future shipments or not, or if it consents to import these products only subject to specified conditions. b) Notification procedure Until the chemical becomes subject to the PIC procedure, the designated national authority (DNA) of the country that plans to export a chemical that is banned or severely restricted for use within its territory, must inform the designated national authority of the importing country that such export will take place (notification procedure) before the first shipment and annually thereafter. The European Commission is the common national designated authority for the EU for all the administrative functions of the Convention: it sends and receives the export notifications from third countries, it establishes EU import decisions and submits PIC notifications. | Products included in the category of the Rotterdam Convention (i.e. pesticides or industrial chemicals) or in one of the European Union's subcategories (i.e. pesticide used as a plant protection product, biocidal product, industrial chemical for use by professionals, industrial chemical for use by the public). Chemicals or chemical groups that are subject to the PIC procedure according to the Rotterdam Convention. | 29399900 |
| 17707 | B14 | 2009-10-01 | Provisions applicable to these products are as follows: 1.General procedures for the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) | Dangerous chemicals, pesticides and biocides. Substances of very high concern (carcinogens, mutagens, substances which are persistent, bio-accumulative and toxic, biocidal, etc) | 12112000 |
| 17510 | A22 | 2009-10-01 | Feed materials (raw or processed materials intended for use as animal feed or for manufacturing compound feedingstuffs), compound feedingstuffs (mixtures of feed materials which may contain additives for use as animal feed as complete or complementary feedingstuffs) and dietetic feedingstuffs may only be placed on the market if they are "sound, genuine and of merchantable quality". They must not represent any danger to human or animal health or to the environment. | Feedingstuffs of non-animal origin | 15132919 |
| 17532 | A42 | 2009-10-01 | General foodstuffs hygiene rules: The relevant hygiene rules of food which need to be respected by food business operators in third countries are contained in Regulation (EC) No. 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council: • General obligation on the operator to monitor the food safety of products and processes under his responsibility; • General hygiene provisions for primary production and detailed requirements for all stages of production, processing and distribution of food; • Microbiological criteria for certain products which are established in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 (OJ L-338 22/12/2005) (CELEX 32005R2073); • Procedures based on Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) principles; • Approval and registration of establishments | Foodstuffs of non-animal origin. Imports of foodstuffs of non-animal origin into the European Union (EU) must comply with general conditions and specific provisions designed to prevent risk to public health and protect consumers' interests. Hence, the general rules applicable to these products are as follows: General foodstuffs hygiene rules according to Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L-139 30/04/2004) (CELEX 32004R0852); General conditions concerning contaminants in food; Special provisions on Genetically Modified (GM) food and novel food of Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L-268 18/10/2003) (CELEX 32003R1829) and Regulation (EC) No 258/97 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L-43 14/02/1997) (CELEX 31997R0258); General conditions of preparation of foodstuffs; Official control of foodstuffs; | 12075090 |

NTMs related to BioTrade products required by China, the EU, Japan, Switzerland and the USA

Japan

| Measure_id | Document Title | Regulation Title_Short | NTM Code | Measure_Implementation_Date | Measure_Description | Measure_Description_Original | Affected_Products_Description | Affected_Products_Description_Original | Affected_Regions_Description | Product_Code | Partial_Coverage | Partial_Coverage_Indication |
|------------|---|--|----------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------|--|--|--|--------------|------------------|--|
| 203323 | Export Fisheries Promotion Law | Export Fisheries Promotion Law | P14 | 2015-05-01 | Article 3 Paragraph 1 in the Law stipulates that e | | Affected products: - Canned tuna (including bonito | 対象製品: 一 まぐろ類かん詰(かつおかん詰を含む。以下同じ。) 二 冷凍まぐろ類(冷凍かつおを含む | World | 130231 | Yes | Only - Canned tuna (including bonito) - Frozen tun |
| 203680 | Feeds Safety Law | Ministerial Ordinance on the Specifications and St | A21 | 2015-07-27 | The Ministerial Ordinance stipulates the standards | | Affected products: - Feeds. Details of the affecte | | World | 1508 | Yes | Only - Feeds. Details of the affected products: - |
| 203617 | Plant Protection Law | Ministerial Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant | A51 | 2015-06-15 | Plants that are sent from areas provided for in An | | Affected products: - Plants exported from areas li | | Countries on the list for the plants listed in Row | 060210 | Yes | Only plant materials exported from Ireland, United |
| 203586 | Ship Safety Act | Ministerial Notice Defining the Transportation Sta | B33 | 2015-01-01 | To transport Dangerous goods, the containers and p | | Affected products: Dangerous goods Details of the | 対象製品:「危険物」対象製品の詳細:「危険物」とは、次に掲げるものをいう: イ 火薬類: 第五 | World | 293919 | Yes | Only dangerous goods listed as "explosive", "high- |
| 203452 | Law for Quality, Effectivits and Safety of Medica | Law for Quality, Effectivits and Safety of Medica | B42 | 2015-06-26 | Art.48 1 業務上毒薬又は劇薬を取り扱う者は、これを他の物と区別して、貯蔵し、又は陳列しなければ | | | 毒薬:毒性が強いものとして厚生労働大臣が薬事・食品衛生審議会の意見を聴いて別表第三に指定する医薬品 | World | HS_Code | 293949 | No |
| 203465 | Law for Quality, Effectivits and Safety of Medica | Law for Quality, Effectivits and Safety of Medica | B31 | 2015-06-26 | Art.50 医薬品は、その直接の容器又は直接の被包に、次に掲げる事項が記載されていなければならない | | | 医薬品:法第2条で定められている医薬品 法第2条 http://law.e-gov.go.jp/cg | World | HS_Code | 152190 | No |

NTMs related to BioTrade products required by China, the EU, Japan, Switzerland and the USA

Switzerland

| NTM_clas | Legislatio n_ID | NTM_Cod e | NTM_Com_1 | Pr_Level | HS_code |
|----------|--------------------|--------------|---|----------|---------|
| 2012 | 11 | P130 | A special authorization is required from Swissmedic, the Swiss Institute for Therapeutic Products, for all exports of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors. | HS6 | 121190 |
| 2012 | 96 | A140 | Foodstuffs, additives and technological adjuvants that are genetically modified organisms (GMOs), contain them or have been obtained from them, and are intended to be delivered to consumers, require a prior authorization of the FOPH. | HS4 | 121190 |
| 2012 | 96 | B140 | Foodstuffs, additives and technological adjuvants that are genetically modified organisms (GMOs), contain them or have been obtained from them, and are intended to be delivered to consumers, require a prior authorization of the FOPH. | HS4 | 121120 |
| 2012 | 96 | B140 | Foodstuffs, additives and technological adjuvants that are genetically modified organisms (GMOs), contain them or have been obtained from them, and are intended to be delivered to consumers, require a prior authorization of the FOPH. | HS4 | 121130 |
| 2012 | 96 | B140 | Foodstuffs, additives and technological adjuvants that are genetically modified organisms (GMOs), contain them or have been obtained from them, and are intended to be delivered to consumers, require a prior authorization of the FOPH. | HS4 | 121140 |
| 2012 | 11 | P130 | A special authorization is required from Swissmedic, the Swiss Institute for Therapeutic Products, for all exports of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors. | HS6 | 130190 |
| 2012 | 96 | A140 | Foodstuffs, additives and technological adjuvants that are genetically modified organisms (GMOs), contain them or have been obtained from them, and are intended to be delivered to consumers, require a prior authorization of the FOPH. | HS2 | 130120 |
| 2012 | 96 | A140 | Foodstuffs, additives and technological adjuvants that are genetically modified organisms (GMOs), contain them or have been obtained from them, and are intended to be delivered to consumers, require a prior authorization of the FOPH. | HS2 | 130190 |
| 2012 | 96 | B140 | Foodstuffs, additives and technological adjuvants that are genetically modified organisms (GMOs), contain them or have been obtained from them, and are intended to be delivered to consumers, require a prior authorization of the FOPH. | HS2 | 130120 |
| 2012 | 96 | B140 | Foodstuffs, additives and technological adjuvants that are genetically modified organisms (GMOs), contain them or have been obtained from them, and are intended to be delivered to consumers, require a prior authorization of the FOPH. | HS2 | 130190 |
| 2012 | 11 | P130 | A special authorization is required from Swissmedic, the Swiss Institute for Therapeutic Products, for all exports of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors. | HS6 | 130211 |
| 2012 | 11 | P130 | A special authorization is required from Swissmedic, the Swiss Institute for Therapeutic Products, for all exports of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors. | HS6 | 130219 |
| 2012 | 96 | A140 | Foodstuffs, additives and technological adjuvants that are genetically modified organisms (GMOs), contain them or have been obtained from them, and are intended to be delivered to consumers, require a prior authorization of the FOPH. | HS2 | 130211 |

NTMs related to BioTrade products required by China, the EU, Japan, Switzerland and the USA

The USA

| Product_Code | Partial_Coverage_Indication | Affected_Products_Description | Regulation_Official_Title | Regulation_Implementation_Date | Measure_id | Measure_Reference | Measure_Description | NTM_Code | Measure_Implementation_Date | Measure_also_domestic | Affected_Regions_Description | Measure_Objectives |
|--------------|--|--|---|--------------------------------|------------|-------------------|--|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 1207 | Regulated article. The following articles, if they are unprocessed, have received only primary processing, or contain parts that are either unprocessed or have received only primary processing and are not feasibly separable from the other parts of the article: Logs; lumber; any whole tree; any cut tree or any portion of a tree, not solely consisting of leaves, flowers, buds, or seeds; bark; cork; laths; hog fuel; sawdust; painted raw wood products; excelsior (wood wool); wood chips; wood mulch; wood shavings; pickets; stakes; shingles; solid wood packing materials; humus; compost; litter; and wooden handicrafts. Except loose wood packing material | Regulated article. The following articles, if they are unprocessed, have received only primary processing, or contain parts that are either unprocessed or have received only primary processing and are not feasibly separable from the other parts of the article: Logs; lumber; any whole tree; any cut tree or any portion of a tree, not solely consisting of leaves, flowers, buds, or seeds; bark; cork; laths; hog fuel; sawdust; painted raw wood products; excelsior (wood wool); wood chips; wood mulch; wood shavings; pickets; stakes; shingles; solid wood packing materials; humus; compost; litter; and wooden handicrafts. Except loose wood packing material | \$ 319.40-2 - General prohibitions and restrictions to other regulations. | 2-May-13 | 70825 | \$ 319.40-2 | (b) Importer document; documentation of type, quantity, and origin of regulated articles. Except for regulated articles exempted from this requirement by paragraph (c) of this section or § 319.40-3, no regulated article may be imported unless it is accompanied by an importer document stating the following information. A certificate that contains this information may be used in lieu of an importer document at the option of the importer: (1) The genus and species of the tree from which the regulated article was derived; (2) The country, and locality if known, where the tree from which the regulated article was derived was harvested; (3) The quantity of the regulated article to be imported; (4) The use for which the regulated article is imported; and (5) Any treatments or handling of the regulated article required by this subpart that were performed prior to arrival at the port of first arrival. | A85 | 2-May-NO 13 | | World, except Canada and Mexico | To control , eradicate, or prevent the introduction or dissemination of a biological control organism, plant pest, or noxious weed within the United States. |

Using the NTM Database

Using WITS/TRAINS

<https://wits.worldbank.org/WITS/WITS/Restricted/Login.aspx>

Using i-Tips

<http://asean.i-tip.org/>

Questions and answers



Thank you

For further information: www.biotrade.org

