

JANUARY 2018



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Non-tariff measures (NTMs) applicable to biodiversity and BioTrade products: Personal care, food and phytopharma sectors

1. INTRODUCTION

Key findings for the United States of America market

The majority of product groups studied faced sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS), accounting for 54 per cent of the measures identified, particularly for oil seeds, edible vegetables, vegetable fats and oils. Some 40 per cent of the measures were technical barriers to trade (TBT), affecting the product categories of oil seeds, gums and resins and extracts, and vegetable alkaloids. The most burdensome NTMs identified by participating exporting and importing companies, as well as exporting governments, relate to the implementation of the Food Safety Modernization Act, particularly the requirement of the "qualified individual", and the existing listings of ingredients/substances under Codex Alimentarius and the Personal Care Products Council. For native species and derived products, challenges included the information requirements from the United States' Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and GRAS (Generally Recognized as Safe), as well as information needed for claims and labels. Understanding of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) import and export requirements was also seen as a limitation for companies trading those species, as well as topics related to border and domestic requirements and standards.

To address those burdensome NTMs, actions include product standardization; human resources development at the company and government level, including customs; contingency planning and risk management; revision of the Harmonized System (HS) codes; product documentation and traceability; and inclusion of native biodiversity ingredients and products into official listing in importing and exporting markets. Further information can be found in Sections 6, 7 and 8.

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Acronyms

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Acknowledgements



HICAL FACT SH

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Biodiversity and BioTrade

Source: Adapted from Lojenga and Oliva, 2016.

Biodiversity

The variety of life on Earth, including the wide range of plants, animals and microorganisms, the genetic variety within the species, and the different ecosystems.

BioTrade

Collection, production, transformation and commercialization of goods and services derived from native biodiversity (species and ecosystems) under environmental, social and economic sustainability criteria.

Sectors involved in BioTrade activities:

- Personal care
- Pharmaceuticals/ phytopharma
- Food
- Fashion
- · Ornamental flora and fauna
- Handicrafts
- Textiles and natural fibres
- Sustainable tourism
- Forestry-based carbon credit activities.



BioTrade impact in figures

€4.3 billion

Sales of BioTrade beneficiary companies and associations (2015).

A significant increase from \$40 million in 2003.

5 million

Number of beneficiaries* worldwide

*Includes producers, farmers, collectors, hunters

Non-tariff measures (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. (UNCTAD)

Examples of NTMs:

Sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS)

Measures applied to protect human or animal life from risks arising from: additives, contaminants, toxins or disease-causing organisms in food. For example:

- · Geographical restrictions on eligibility: Imports of dairy products from countries.
- · Registration requirements for importers: Importers of certain food items need to be registered at the ministry of health.
- Irradiation: This technology may be applied to meat products, fresh fruits, spices and dried vegetable seasonings.

Technical barriers to trade (TBT)

Measures referring to technical regulations and procedures to assess conformity with technical regulations and standards.

For example:

- Product identity requirements: For a product to be identified as "chocolate", it must contain a minimum of 30 per cent cocoa.
- Labelling requirements: To facilitate the comparison of products in different packaging sizes, it is appropriate to retain the requirement that the mandatory nutrition declaration should refer to 100 g or 100 ml amounts and, if appropriate, allow additional portion-based declarations. (European Union law on food information to consumers, Regulation EU No. 1169/2011.)

BioTrade projects on NTMs

Identify HS codes	Mapping of NTMs used	Company survey	National workshops	NTMs fact sheets	Online database: unctad.org/ntm
58 HS codes	5 importing	231 surveyed	3 national	4 fact sheets, one	NTMs information
identified and listed	countries' NTMs	companies involved	workshops	per import market,	available in UNCTAD
for BioTrade products	mapped for the 58 HS	in BioTrade and	(Colombia, Peru and	providing the findings	TAB online databases:
from Colombia, Peru	codes, in collaboration	biodiversity-based	Viet Nam) for sharing	of the BioTrade NTMs	http://i-tip.unctad.org/
and Viet Nam in the	with UNCTAD Trade	products from the	and validating the	project	
selected sectors	Analysis Branch (TAB)	selected exporting	NTMs mapping		
(Section 3)	(Sections 3 and 4)	and importing markets	and company		
		(Section 5)	survey findings and		
			recommendations		
			(Section 6)		

Three exporting countries ColombiaPeru Viet Nam Five importing countries/region

- China European Union
 Japan
 Switzerland
 - United States of America

2. MARKET INFORMATION: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Country overview 2016

General Information 2016



Sources:

UNCTADSTAT. http://unctadstat. unctad.org/CountryProfile/ GeneralProfile/en-GB/842/index. html (14 September 2017).

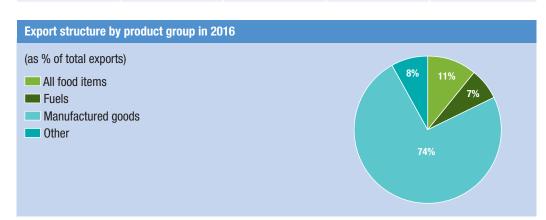
1 World Bank. http://databank. worldbank.org/data/reports. aspx?source=2&country=USA (1 March 2018).

International merchandise trade

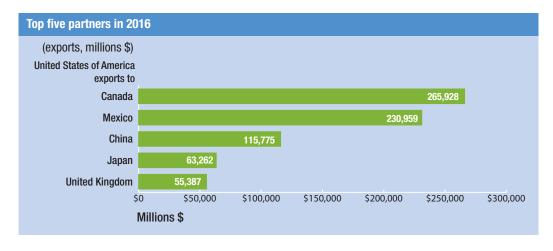
Total merchandise trade (millions of \$)					
	2005	2010	2015	2016	
Merchandise exports	901,082	1,278,495	1, 502,572	1,454,607	
Merchandise imports	1,732,706	1,969,184	2,315,301	2,251,351	
Merchandise trade balance	-831,624	-690,689	-812,729	-796,744	

Source:

UNCTADSTAT. http://unctadstat.unctad.org/CountryProfile/ GeneralProfile/en-GB/757/index. html (12 September 2017).



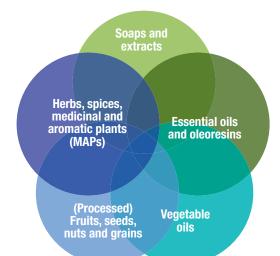


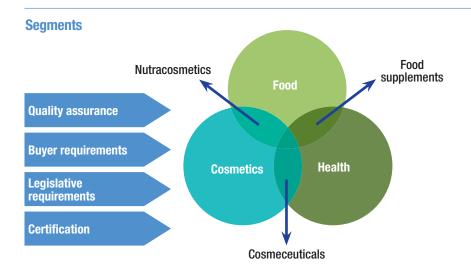


Market information by sector

Products

Source: Centre for the Promotion of Imports from developing countries (CBI) and ProFound (2016). Trade segments, channels and structures for food, food Ingredients and natural ingredients for health products. CBI Expo Vitafoods 2016: Natural Ingredients Export Coaching Programme - Pakistan (adapted with permission of Klaus Duerbeck Consulting [KDC]).





Source: International Trade Centre (ITC) (2017). Trade statistics (http://www.intracen.org/itc/ market-info-tools/trade-statistics/). Natural ingredients imported by the United States of America in 2010 and 2016 \$ million 6 34% 5 31% 4 3 61% 48% 2 42% 1 0 Spices and Vegetable oils Natural Natural **Natural** ingredients ingredients herbs and fats colours, for health flavours and thickeners cosmetics products 2010 2016

Colombia, Peru and Viet Nam's (combined) import share in the United States of America's natural ingredients sector is slightly above 1 per cent for the years analysed.

Colombia, Peru and Viet Nam's (combined) import share in the United States of America's natural

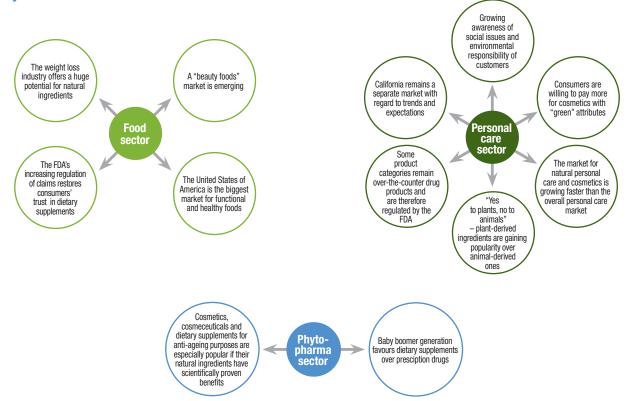
Note: The percentage change between 2010 and 2016 is shown above each category.

ingredients sector is slightly above 1 per cent for the years analysed.

However, the Vietnamese spices and herbs accounts for 28.8 per cent of the country's total imports of the ingredients in this category.

Market trends in the United States of America

Trends by sector



Source: CBI and ProFound (2015). Market information. Study. Oilseeds (as adapted with permission of KDC (2016) and Véronique Rossow (2017).

General trends

- . Complex ingredient supply chains need more traceability
- Trust the intelligence of past cultures to inform modern ingredients
- . Digital media and natural products industry
- Agriculture and climate change
- New bottom line purpose
- Brand research indicates steadily growing erosion of trust by consumers
- · Natural products are mainstream now
- More opportunities for higher level of use of new ingredients (as compared with the European market), which stimulate new product launches and marketing concepts

Source: KDC (2016) and Gustavo Ferro, ProFound (2017).

3. Mapping NTMs and HS codes used

NTMs classification (TAB, UNCTAD)

The classification of NTMs includes those measures considered relevant to international trade today, divided into two broad categories.

- Import measures: These are applied by the government of the importing country on the imported goods. They encompass technical measures (sanitary or environmental protection measures) and others traditionally used as instruments of commercial policy (e.g. quotas, price control).
- Export measures: These are applied by the government of the exporting country on exported goods. These can be restrictions on the quantity of goods exported to a specific country for reasons such as shortage of goods in the domestic market, regulating domestic prices or export price-control measures, measures on re-export, etc.

The classification is shown below and more information is available in UNCTAD's International classification of non-tariff measures (Version 2012).

Import measures Export measures Technical measures Non-technical measures A: Sanitary and phytosanitary E: Non-automatic licensing, I: Trade-related investment P: Export-related measures measures quotas, prohibitions and (e.g. export taxes, export quantity control measures quotas and export B: Technical barriers to trade J: Distribution restrictions other than for SPS or TBT prohibitions) (TBT) K: Restrictions on post-sales reasons C: Pre-shipment inspection and services F: Price-control measures. other formalities L: Subsidies including additional taxes D: Contingent trade-protective and charges M: Government procurement measures restrictions G: Finance measures N: Intellectual property H: Measures affecting competition 0: Rules of origin

Source: UNCTAD (2015). International classification of non-tariff measures (Version 2012). United Nations. (UNCTAD/DITC/TAB/2012/2/Rev.1). Available at: http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditctab20122_en.pdf

HS codes analysed for the United States of America

Based on information from BioTrade partners in Colombia, Peru and Viet Nam

Preparations of cereal, flour, starch or milk	Preparations of vegetables, fruits, nuts or other parts of plants	Miscellaneous edible preparations	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	Vegetable alkaloids	Oil seeds	Gums and resins, extracts	Vegetable fats and oils	Tannins, dyes	Essential oils
1904	2007	2106	2202	2939	1207	1301	1508	3201	3301
	2009				1211 and	1302 and	1513	3203	
					121190	130231	1515		
					1212,	1404	1516		
					121220		1521		
					and 121292				

Edible vegetables	Edible fruits and nuts	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	Cocoa	Cereals	Products of the milling industry	Sugar, syrups and candies	Beauty, make-up, etc.	Odoriferous substances and mix- tures	Medica- ments n.e.c
0709	0801	0902	1801	1001	1106	1702	3304,	3302	3004 and
0710	0802	0903	1803	1005			330410,		300490
0712	0804	0909	1804	1008			330420, 330430,		
0713	0810	0910	1805				330491		
0714	0811		1806				and 330499		
	0813						330499		

Note: n.e.c. (not elsewhere classified).

4. NTMs analysis: United States of America

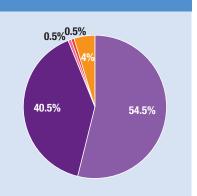
Most frequently identified NTMs for all product groups

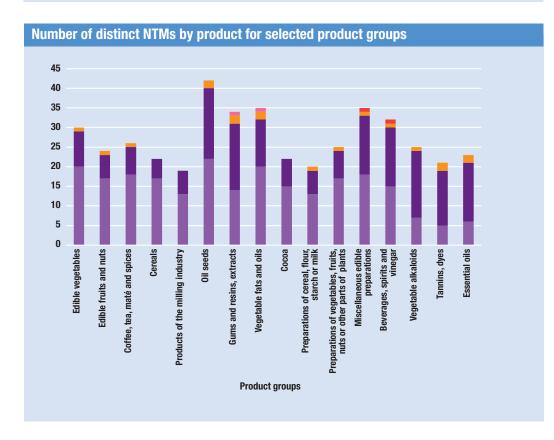
For the United States of America market, exporters of the selected biodiversity and BioTrade products commonly encounter technical measures:

Related to SPS

Related to TBT

Total measures identified for the United States of America: 435





Source: UNCTAD Trade Analysis Branch (2017). Mapping of United States of America NTMs (Excel sheets).

Key

- Sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS)
- B Technical barriers to trade (TBT)
- Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities
- Non-automatic licensing, quotas, prohibitions and quantity- control measures other than for SPS or TBT reasons
- Price-control measures, including additional taxes and charges

The majority of product groups face SPS. These measures are highest for oil seeds, followed by vegetable fats and oils and edible vegetables. These products are also affected by TBT, particularly the product categories oil seeds, gums and resins, extracts, and vegetable alkaloids.

NTMs identified by product group <u>fats</u> and oils nuts edible spirits and maté and flour, starch etable alkaloids vegetables resins, fruits and parts of the ᇂ Preparations of Miscellaneous dyes tions **Essential oils** preparations vegetables, ₽ tea, **Gums and** Products industry seeds Preparatic cereals, fl extracts **Fannins**, Coffee, 1 Beverag vinegar Cereals **Edible** 1 Edible : Cocoa **5** 5 A14 A14 A14 A14 A14 A15 A15 A13 A15 A13 A15 A14 A11 A21 A15 A15 A15 A19 A19 A14 A19 A14 A15 A19 A14 A14 A19 A31 A22 A22 A19 A19 A19 A22 A15 A22 A19 A22 A15 A22 A33 A51 A31 A21 A21 A31 A19 A31 A19 A22 A31 A31 A42 A53 A51 A21 A19 A19 A22 A51 A89 A22 A22 A32 A33 A21 **A33** A21 A31 A33 A21 A21 A33 A53 A33 A22 A89 A31 A41 A41 A41 A22 A41 A53 B14 A33 A33 A41 A42 A31 A42 A31 A41 A42 A31 A31 A42 A89 B15 B14 A32 A33 A41 A41 A51 A51 A33 A51 A33 A42 A51 A33 A33 A51 B14 B21 B15 A41 A51 A41 A53 A41 A42 A42 A53 A53 A53 A41 A53 A41 B15 B22 **B21** A42 A63 A42 A42 A63 A42 A51 A51 A59 A63 A63 A42 A53 B21 B31 B22 A51 A53 A53 A64 A82 A51 A82 A51 A63 A82 A51 A51 A8 B22 B32 B31 A84 A84 A63 A59 A69 A84 A53 A64 A53 A53 A82 **B31** B33 B32 A69 A63 A82 A85 A59 A85 A63 A82 A85 A63 A63 A85 B32 В7 B33 A63 A64 A82 A64 A84 B21 A63 A89 **A8** A84 B21 A8 A8 A852 B33 В8 B6 A82 A83 A82 A85 B31 A64 B14 A82 A85 B31 A82 A82 A89 B41 B82 В7 A84 A83 A84 A851 B33 A69 B15 **A83 B21 B33** A84 A685 B14 B49 B83 В8 A84 A85 A82 A84 B84 A85 В7 A85 A852 В6 B82 В7 B21 **B31** B15 A84 A89 A85 B21 A89 B21 B8 B22 A85 B33 B8 B21 B21 B8 B85 B83 A86 **B31** B21 B31 B82 A85 B31 A852 B6 B82 B31 B14 **B31** B82 В9 B84 A89 B32 A89 B33 B31 B33 A851 B33 В7 B33 B15 B83 B85 B21 В7 B33 A86 B41 B11 В8 В6 B21 B33 B84 В9 B8 A89 B31 B8 B6 B82 B49 B14 B82 В7 B31 B41 B85 В6 B33 B82 В7 B14 B15 **B8** B32 B42 B853 В7 B82 B33 B6 В9 B6 B8 B15 B21 B41 B7 B82 B21 B8 B22 B7 B8 B22 B81 **B31** B42 B8 B82 B6 B82 B82 B31 **B33** B83 **B33 B83** B41 B7 B83 B85 B41 B84 B6 B8 **B84** B42 B85 B82 B85 B7 B49 B89 B8 B83 В6 B82 B84 B85 В7 В8 B81 B82 B83 B84 B85 B89 A Sanitary and phytosanitary **B** Technical barriers to trade C Pre-shipment inspection and E Non-automatic licensing, F Price-control measures, quotas, prohibitions and (SPS) (TBT) other formalities quantity control measures other than for SPS or TBT reasons

For more information on the NTMs classification and the description of each measure (e.g. A, B, C, E and F), see UNCTAD's International classification of non-tariff measures (Version 2012). Available at: http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditctab20122_en.pdf.

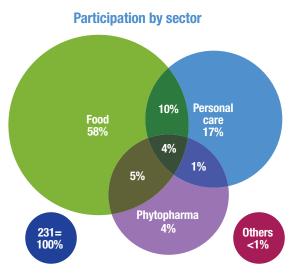
Highlights

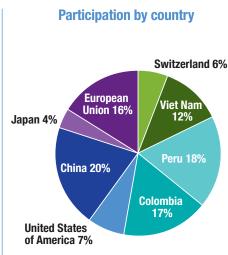
For more information on NTMs and to access full regulatory data, visit: TAB, UNCTAD www.unctad.org/ntm Oil seeds, edible vegetables and vegetable fats and oils have the most SPS measures, the most common being:

- A1: Prohibitions/restrictions of imports for SPS reasons, e.g. the Fruits and Vegetables Import Requirements (FAVIR).
- A8: Conformity assessments related to SPS, e.g. requirements for quality control which are applicable to dietary supplements (e.g. the US FDA Part 111 CFR Title 21 Current good manufacturing practice [GMP] in manufacturing, packaging, labelling or holding operations for dietary supplements), or the requirement to establish, keep and make records available.

5. NTMs company survey

General overview





Source: UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative (2016).

42% of the surveyed companies apply BioTrade principles

43% of the surveyed companies know BioTrade

18% of the United States of America companies apply BioTrade Principles and Criteria

General information from 231 surveyed companies

Most surveyed companies from Colombia, Peru and Viet Nam are exporters, whereas most companies from the European Union, Japan, Switzerland and the United States of America are both importers and exporters.

Number employees	Turnover in \$	Trade experience	Value chain actor
• <20: 31.6%	• < 1 million: 21.2%	• Importing: 4.3%	• Producer: 27.4%
• 20–250: 44.6%	• 1 to 5 million: 11.3%	• Exporting: 54.1%	• Processor: 27.4%
>250: 16.9%N/A: 6.9%	> 5 million: 29.9%N/A: 37.7%	Importing and exporting: 37.2%No international experience: 4.3%	Manufacturer: 33.5%Service provider: 11.8%

Information from United States of America companies surveyed

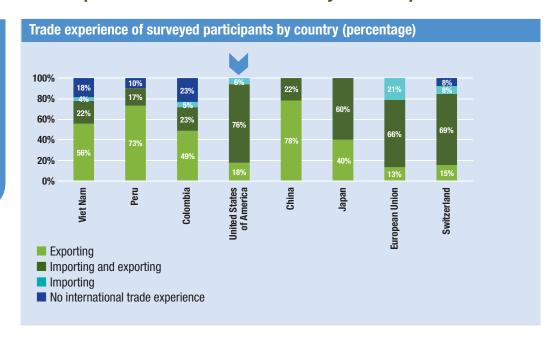
Some 35 per cent of the United States of America companies employ between 20 and 250 employees and 23 per cent have an annual turnover of more than \$5 million.

Number employees	Turnover in \$	Trade experience	Value chain actor
 <20: 7 20–250: 6 >250: 1 N/A: 3 	 < 1 million: 0 1 to 5 million: 2 > 5 million: 4 N/A: 11 	 Importing: 1 Exporting: 3 Importing and exporting: 13 No international experience: 0 	Producer: 6Processor: 7Manufacturer: 11Service provider: 2

23%
have an annual
turnover of more than
\$5 million

Trade experience and share of biodiversity-based exports

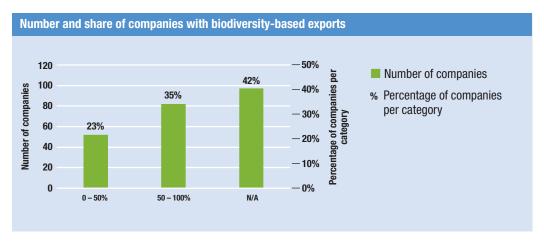
Some
94%
of the United States of
America companies are
exporters, out of which
76%
are also importers.





More than half of the United States of America companies analysed have a biodiversity-based products share between $0\% _{o}$ and $50\% _{o}$

market



NTMs in the other markets analysed (China, European Union, Japan and Switzerland) compared with the United States of America market

For other markets

SPS measures (A) are the most commonly identified by the surveyed participants.
Category A1, which deals with prohibitions and restrictions of imports for SPS and its subcategories, represents 16 per cent of all the identified NTMs. Peruvian companies identified more NTMs than Colombia and Viet Nam.

For the United
States of America

SPS measures (A) are the most commonly identified by the surveyed participants.
Category A1, which deals with prohibitions and restrictions of imports for SPS and its subcategories, represents 16 per cent of all the identified NTMs. Peruvian companies identified more NTMs identified for finance measures (G), 37 per cent of the TBT

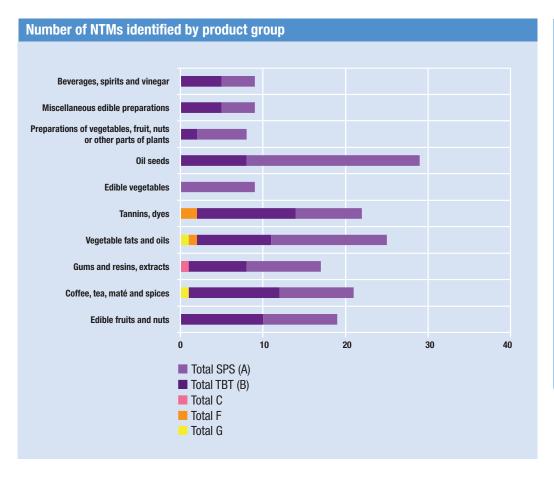
States of America

(B), 30.8 per cent of the price-control measures, including additional taxes and charges (F), and 25 per cent of the contingent trade protective measures (D) were from this market.

NTMs identified in the company surveys for the United States of America market



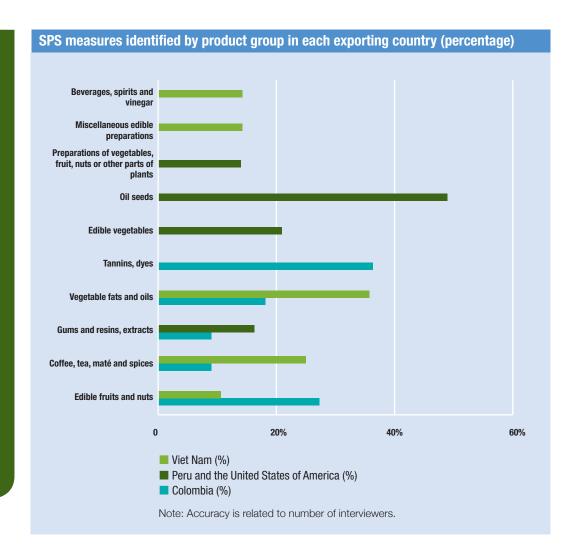
Challenging United States of America NTMs identified for selected HS codes





List of HS codes identified during the survey

- Edible fruits and nuts: **0810**
- Coffee, tea, maté and spices: 0902; 0903; 0909
- Gums and resins, extracts: 1302; 1307
- Vegetable fats and oils:
 1513; 1515
- Tannins, dyes: 3201;3203
- Edible vegetables: 0712
- Oil seeds: 1207; 1211
- Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants:
 2007
- Miscellaneous edible preparations: 2106
- Beverages, spirits and vinegar: 2202



NTMs most frequently identified by surveyed participants

A SPS

A13: Systems approach

A21: Tolerance limits for residues of or contamination by certain (nonmicrobiological) substances

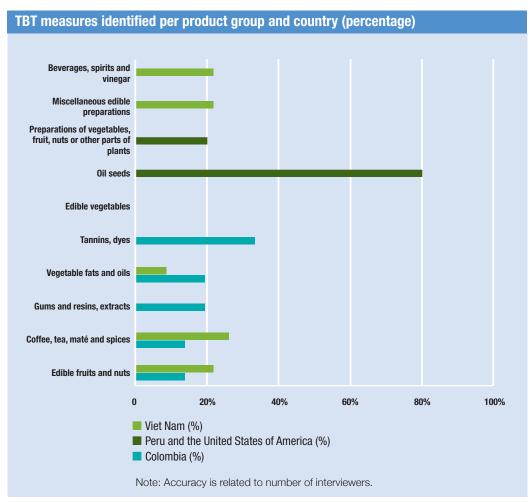
A31: Labelling requirements

В твт

B21: Tolerance limits for residues of or contamination by certain substances

B33: Packaging requirements

B8: Conformity assessment related to TBT



6. Challenging NTMs identified in the workshops

Source: UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative (2016).

The workshops aimed to increase understanding and raise awareness of policymakers and private stakeholders on the main NTMs identified when exporting BioTrade and biodiversity-based products from Colombia, Peru and Viet Nam to the personal care, food and phytopharma sectors of China, the European Union, Japan, Switzerland and the United States of America.

151 garticipants and solution from Colombia and Salar Salar

Specific barriers identified by workshop participants from Colombia, Peru and Viet Nam

Personal care sector

Legislation, NTMs or barrier identified	HS codes affected	Participating countries
Personal Care Products Council (for substances to be included in the labelling list), particularly when registering as new	3301 1515	Colombia
ingredients	1302	
Product certificate of analysis (or certificate of analysis)	Personal care products in general	Viet Nam
Good manufacturing practices (GMP) and good laboratory practices (GLP)	3304	Colombia
Limited knowledge and understanding of CITES	Not specified	Colombia
	Aquilaria crassna (agarwood)	Viet Nam
Sanitary registration in the importing country; also understood as the "sales permit", as well as sanitary notifications	Not specified	Colombia
Product traceability and certification	3201	Colombia
Sustainable sourcing – systems approach (e.g. FairWild, UEBT, HACCP, GACP, GMP, Fair trade, access and benefit-sharing)	Not specified	Viet Nam

Personal care sector HS codes:

- 1302 (Vegetable saps and extracts; pectic substances, pectinates and pectates; agar-agar and other mucilages and thickeners, whether or not modified, derived from vegetable products)
- 1515 (Fixed vegetable fats and oils [including jojoba oil] and their fractions, whether or not refined; but not chemically modified)
- **3201** (Tanning extracts of vegetable origin; tannins and their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives)
- 3301 (Oils; essential [concretes, absolutes]; concentrates thereof in fats, fixed oils, waxes or the like [obtained by enfleurage or maceration]; aqueous distillates, solutions and terpenic by-products thereof; resinoids; extracted oleoresins)
- 3304 (Cosmetic and toilet preparations; beauty, make-up and skin care preparations [excluding medicaments, including sunscreen or sun tan preparations], manicure or pedicure preparations)

Food sector

Legislation, NTMs or barrier identified	HS codes affected	Participating countries	
Codex Alimentarius, particularly the registration of new ingredients	0903 0909 0910 0810	Colombia	
Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)	0903 0909 0910 0810		
FDA	3201 3203		
Maximum residue limits (MRL)	0802 2101		
Certifications and international standards. For example, laboratories with GLP	0802 2101		
Certifications and standards	Not specified	Peru	
Maximum residue limit (MRL)	Paprika		
BioTrade products should have phytosanitary protocols as required under the (North American Free Trade Agreement [NAFTA])	Aguaymanto (Physalis peruviana)		
Implementation of the Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA), particularly relation to the "qualified individual"	All food processing companies		
Quarantine costs (increased)	All foods		
Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS)	Not specified		

Food sector HS codes:

0802 (Nuts [excluding coconuts, Brazil and cashew nuts]; fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled)

0810 (Fruit, fresh; n.e.c. in chapter 08)

0903 (Maté)

0909 (Seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin, caraway or juniper)

0910 (Ginger, saffron, turmeric, thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices)

2101 (Extracts, essences, concentrates of coffee, tea or maté; preparations with a basis of these products or with a basis of coffee, tea or maté; roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes and extracts, essences and concentrates thereof)

3201 (Tanning extracts of vegetable origin; tannins and their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives)

3203 (Colouring matter of vegetable or animal origin, including dyeing extracts, not animal black, whether or not chemically defined; preparations based on colouring matter of vegetable or animal origin)

Phytopharma sector

Phytopharma sector HS codes:

21069071 (sacha inchi [*Plukenetia volubilis* L.] capsules)

210690 (Food preparations [dietary supplements])

Legislation, NTMs or barrier identified	HS codes affected	Participating countries
FDA, limited scientific information on native species or derived products	21069071	Peru
Categories or products labels not harmonized (as different use in country of origin and the United States of America)	210690	Peru
Product certificate of analysis (or certificate of analysis)	Not specified	Viet Nam
Limited knowledge and understanding of CITES	Not specified	Colombia
	Aquilaria crassna (agarwood)	Viet Nam
Sanitary registration in the importing country; also understood as the "sales permit"	Not specified	Colombia
Sustainable sourcing – systems approach (e.g. FairWild, UEBT, HACCP, GACP, GMP, Fair trade, access and benefit-sharing)	Not specified	Viet Nam

Other measures also identified by workshop participants

Export-related measures by country	Participating countries
Product analysis required at country level	Colombia
Clarity regarding the standardization of natural ingredients in line with international standards	
Customs procedures and inspections (drug-related inspections)	
Limited knowledge of customs authorities regarding the biodiversity product exported (e.g. containers polluted or the frozen chain was broken, under which HS codes they should be included)	
P3 Export price-control measures	
P6 Export technical measures	
Ensure quality of raw material for production	Viet Nam
Certificate of origin issued by government institutes and forms as required by buyer	
P5 Export taxes and charges	Colombia, Viet Nam
Limited clarification of the HS codes	Colombia, Peru and Viet Nam
Certifications and permits for products (e.g. phytosanitary and those delivered by Servicio Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre [SERFOR])	Peru
Lack of phytosanitary requirements for new products	
Identification of species and its corresponding scientific and technical information needed for the trade of biodiversity-based products, such as essential oils, vegetable oils, extracts, etc. (toxicology, nutritional values, etc.). Identified species are: aguaymanto (<i>Physalis peruviana</i>), sacha inchi (<i>Plukenetia volubilis</i> L.), cañihua (<i>Chenopodium pallidicaule</i>) and algarrobo or mezquite (<i>Prosopis pallida</i>)	
Harmonization of national and international requirements, regulations and norms related to biodiversity-based products (e.g. aguaymanto [<i>Physalis peruviana</i>]) as well as other issues (e.g. accredited laboratories which are accepted by importers)	
Limited knowledge/capacity of customs authorities to carry out inspections	
Enhance statistics for BioTrade products	

Non-sector specific information

Legislation, NTMs or barrier identified	HS codes or products affected	Participating countries
Certification of products (A83 and B83)	3201	Colombia
A85 Traceability requirements	3201	Colombia
	Not specified	Viet Nam
Certification of origin (0)	Not specified	Colombia
Sanitary permits in the country of origin	Not specified	Colombia
P62 Certification required by the exporting country	Not specified	Peru
Limited understanding of the scope and how to implement the Nagoya Protocol, and the differences it has between countries and regions	Not specific	Peru*

Non-sector specific information HS codes: 3201 (Tanning extracts of vegetable origin; tannins and their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives)

^{*} This topic was mentioned during the peer review process by experts and organizations, including SERFOR.

Non-sector specific information HS codes: 3201 (Tanning extracts of vegetable origin; tannins and their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives)

Non-sector specific information (continued)

Legislation, NTMs or barrier identified	HS codes or products affected	Participating countries
A5 Treatment for elimination of plant and animal pests and disease-causing organisms in the final product (e.g. post-harvest treatment) A13 Systems approach A14 Special authorization requirement for SPS reasons A15 Registration requirements for importers A21 Tolerance limits for residues of or contamination by certain (non-microbiological) substances A22 Restricted use of certain substances in foods and feeds and their contact materials A31 Labelling requirements A32 Marking requirements A33 Packaging requirements (directly related to food safety) A41 Microbiological criteria of the final product A42 Hygienic practices during production A63 Food and feed processing A82 Testing requirement A83 Certification requirement A84 Inspection requirement A86 Quarantine requirement B33 Packaging requirements C3 Requirement to pass through specified port of customs	Not specified	Viet Nam
Identification of potential suppliers for materials, inner and outer carton, hygienic requirements, certified package or not, residuals of the materials made for the package	Not specified	Viet Nam
Market information	Not specified	Viet Nam

7. Summary of potential trade barriers to the export of biodiversity and BioTrade products to the United States of America

Summary of potential trade barriers to the export of biodiversity and BioTrade products to Switzerland

- Limitations to trade general and specific to the United States of America
- Standards
- Requirements both at the border (B) and internal/domestic (I)

Limitations to trade – general and specific to the United States of America	Standards
General	Sanitary and phytosanitary conditions
Understanding of import and export requirements: CITES	Process standards
Claims and labels	Product standards
Specific	Corporate social responsibility
Implementation of the Food Safety Modernization Act, particularly the requirement of the "qualified individual"	Packaging and labelling
Listing of ingredients/substances (e.g. Codex Alimentarius and Personal Care Products Council)	
Information requirements from the FDA and GRAS, particularly for native species and derived products	

Requirements – both at the border (B) and internal/domestic (I)		
Safety and security (B)	Consumer protection (I)	
Environmental health (B)	Inadequate infrastructure (I/B)	
Rules of origin (B)	Intellectual property (I/B)	
Lengthy customs procedures (B)	Corruption (I/B)	
HS codes classification – to avoid inconsistencies, overlap in the registration of the biodiversity products exported (B)	Knowledge and understanding of trade policies affecting the products and sectors exported (I/B)	
Product classification, as the product identity and right classification are essential for export (B)		

8. Recommendations for addressing the NTMs identified

Standardization	Standardization of processes and documentation along the entire chain (production processes, harvesting, processing, sampling, documentation, etc.); standard operating procedures (SOPs), GMP, GACP (WHO), etc. This standardization should be aligned with international market requirements, including those from the export market.
Human resource development	Raise awareness and capacity-building of second-line leadership, regular training of staff regarding procedures, trade development, language, etc. Importantly, another training course should refer to the NTMs identified per sector, as depending on the material to be traded, obligations vary. Training should also address the gaps between what is identified by practitioners versus what importers need to fulfil in terms of obligations. Therefore, pragmatic support should be provided, for example, by listing obligations by HS code (e.g. traded material), by sectorial use, and in using this information to train the various categories of stakeholders (to complement this point, see listing of legal obligations point below). Additionally, there is a need to enhance the capacity of public and private stakeholders to implement and understand biodiversity-related agreements and protocols, such as CITES and the Nagoya Protocol, and their implications for biodiversity-based businesses.
Contingency plan and risk management	Develop a risk management tool, which will provide a clear action plan indicating what to do in case an outcome is different from what was expected. For example, if the product has different qualities between samples and lots; if the company has storage problems; or there are disruptions in the production chain.
Revision of HS codes	Consistency of HS codes to better identify biodiversity and BioTrade-related products; revision of botanical identification.
Product documentation and traceability for certification	Carry out extensive, in-depth and coherent compilation of documents, studies and other information needed beforehand to obtain and maintain the products' traceability and certification.
Training for customs	Raise awareness, capacity-building and regular updates on the most recent changes in policies by the customs authorities, and the differences between countries and products in relation to, for example, rules on the validity of the exit of the product from the country of origin as well as its entry into the destination country.
Transport costs	Realistic cost calculation and knowledge on inter-/national packaging and transportation requirements, documentation and the respective costs.
Better infrastructure	Improve infrastructure in every possible context – company, internal, national and international. For example, establishing quality laboratories that are recognized in international markets.

Recommendations for addressing the NTMs identified:

- Standardization
- Human resource development
- Contingency plan and risk management
- Revision of HS codes
- Product documentation and traceability for certification
- Training for customs
- Transport costs
- Better infrastructure
- Inclusion of native biodiversity-based ingredients and products in official listings at national and international levels
- Listing of legal obligations either by HS code or by sector

Recommendations for addressing the NTMs identified (continued)

Inclusion of native biodiversity-based ingredients and products in official listings at national and international levels	Adding to standardization and product documentation, exporting countries and companies need support to include their native biodiversity-based ingredients into importing markets listings such as PCPC, Codex Alimentarus or country-specific (e.g. the Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China [IECSC]). This also applies in domestic markets, e.g. the Colombian approval process and technical requirements to include new ingredients derived from native biodiversity into official listings in cosmetic products are challenging.
Listing of legal obligations either by HS code or by sector	Mapping of NTMs by selected HS codes and by sector is important, so that companies and government representatives have access to a list of legal obligations. This is already done by TAB (UNCTAD) for all HS codes, and accessible at: www.unctad.org/ntm. However, training on this online database could be envisaged for BioTrade and biodiversity-related companies, governments and other relevant stakeholders.

9. Sources of market and NTMs information

- UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative: www.biotrade.org
- UNCTAD Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal (i-TIP): http://i-tip.unctad.org
- UNCTAD Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal (ASEAN): http://asean.i-tip.org
- World Integrated Trade Solutions (WITS): http://wits.worldbank.org
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD): www.oecd.org
- European Commission (Trade): http://ec.europa.eu/trade
- Centre for the Promotion of Imports from developing countries (CBI): www.cbi.eu
- Swiss Import Promotion Programme (SIPPO): www.sippo.ch
- Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración (ALADI): www.aladi.org
- Comunidad Andina: www.comunidadandina.org
- Sistema Integrado de Información de Comercio Exterior (Peru): www.siicex.gob.pe
- Ministry of Health (Peru): www.digesa.minsa.gob.pe
- Drug Administration of Viet Nam: www.dav.gov.vn

10. Partners

Country partners

Colombia	Peru	Viet Nam
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS)	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism (MINCETUR)	BioTrade Implementation Group (BIG Viet Nam)
Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism (MinCIT)	National Commission for the Promotion of BioTrade	Vietnam Trade Promotion Agency (VIETRADE)
ProColombia	Peru Export and Tourism Promotion Agency (PROMPERU)	Vietnam Society for Medicinal Materials (VIMAMES)
Cámara de la Industria Cosmética y de Aseo/Asociación Nacional de Empresarios de Colombia (ANDI)	Ministry of Environment (MINAM)	HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation - Viet Nam
Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá		

Global partners

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Global
UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative and Trade Analysis Branch (TAB)
Klaus Duerbeck Consulting (KDC)
Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración (ALADI)
Union for Ethical BioTrade (UEBT)

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- UNCTAD Trade Analysis Branch (2017). Mapping of United States of America NTMs (Excel sheets).
- UNCTADSTAT. http://unctadstat.unctad.org/ CountryProfile/GeneralProfile/en-GB/842/index. html
- World Bank. http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&country=USA.

Acronyms AFIS Automated Fingerprint Identification ITC International Trade Centre System KDC Klaus Duerbeck Consulting CBI Centre for the Promotion of Imports **MAPs** medicinal and aromatic plants from developing countries MRL maximum residue limits **CITES** Convention on International Trade in **NAFTA** North American Free Trade Agreement Endangered Species of Wild Fauna **NTMs** non-tariff measures and Flora SERFOR Servicio Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre **FAVIR** Fruit and Vegetables Import (Peru) Requirements **SOPs** standard operating procedures **FDA** Food and Drug Administration SPS sanitary and phytosanitary measures **FSMA** Food Safety Modernization Act **TAB** Trade Analysis Branch (UNCTAD) GLP good laboratory practices TBT technical barriers to trade **GMP** good manufacturing practices **UEBT** Union for Ethical BioTrade **GRAS** Generally Recognized as Safe **UNCTAD** United Nations Conference on Trade HS Harmonized System and Development **IECSC** Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China

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