

Ad Hoc Expert Meeting on Trade in Sustainable Fisheries Session 2: Trade in fish: How sustainable is it?

Non-Tariff Measures and Fish Trade

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Outline

- Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs) what do we mean by that?
- How important are they for trade?
- Who has data for this?
- Preliminary findings: NTMs in Fisheries Trade

What are NTMs?

- 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
- NTMs can increase or decrease trade
- No judgment over legitimacy or lawfulness



Examples of NTMs

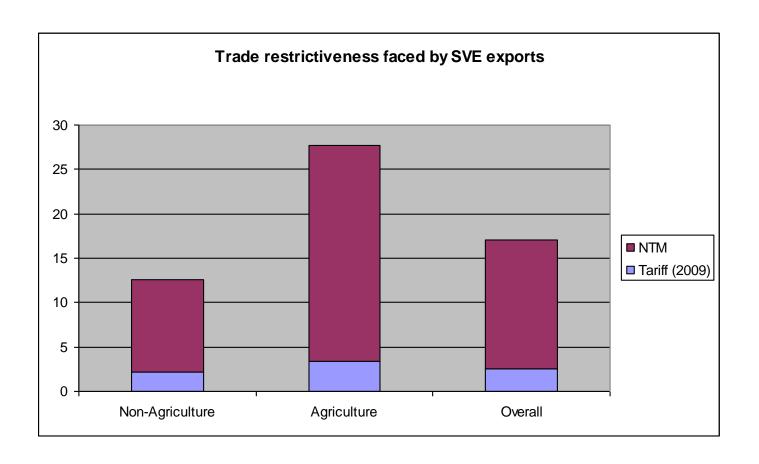
These are official NTMs ...

- Minimum import price
- Import prohibitions
- Product-specific quotas
- Sanitary and phytosanitary requirements
- Technical barriers to trade (e.g. quality conditions)
- Import licenses
- Foreign exchange market controls
- Voluntary Export Restraints
- Export subsidies
- Export restrictions

... and these are not

- Procedural obstacles
- Private standards
- Production standards
- Inadequate infrastructure

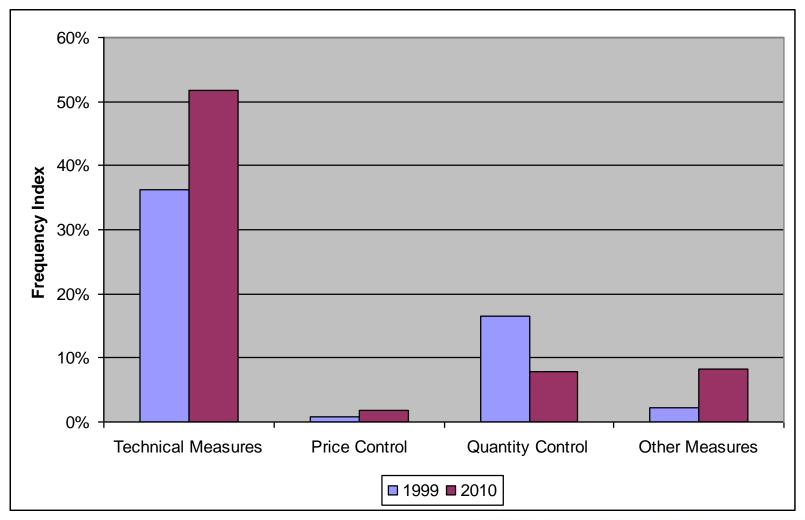
How important are NTMs? Tariffs and non-tariff measures faced by SVEs



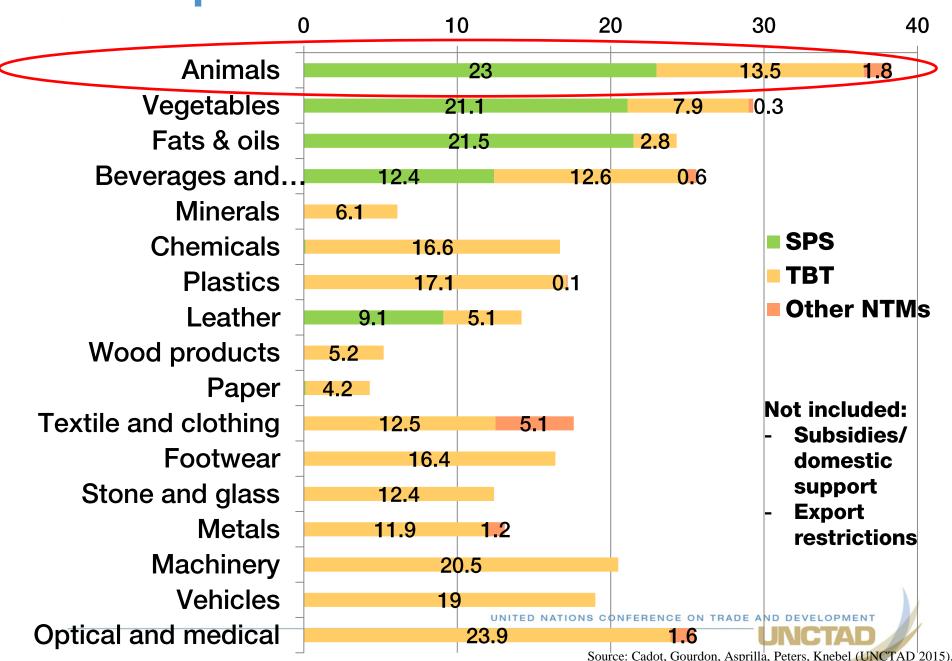
	NTM	Tariff (2009)
Non-Agriculture	10.4	2.2
Agriculture	24.3	3.4
Overall	14.5	2.5



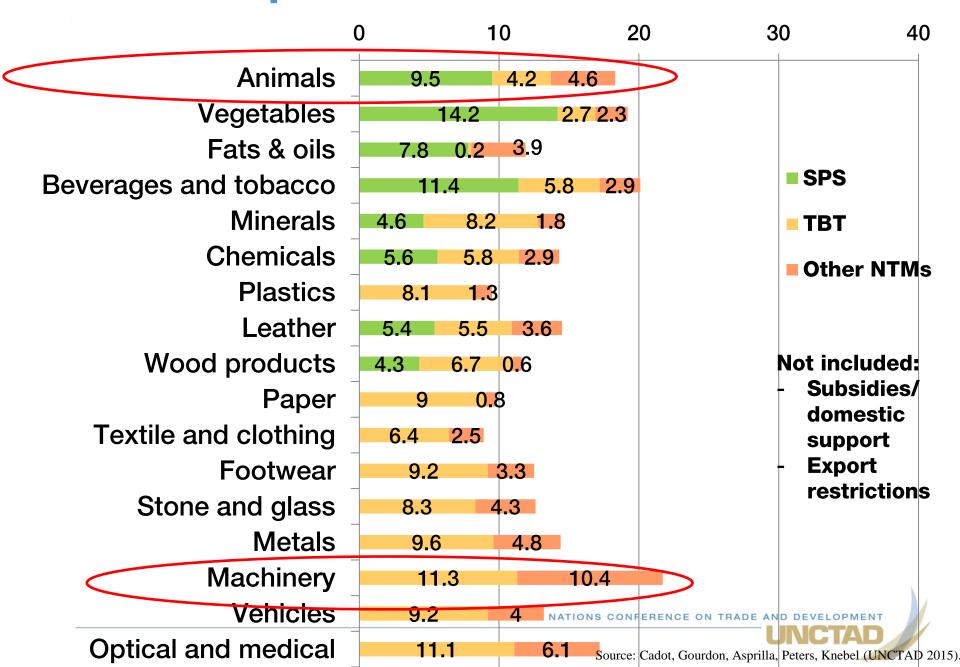
"New" trade policy - simple count



EU import-related NTMs

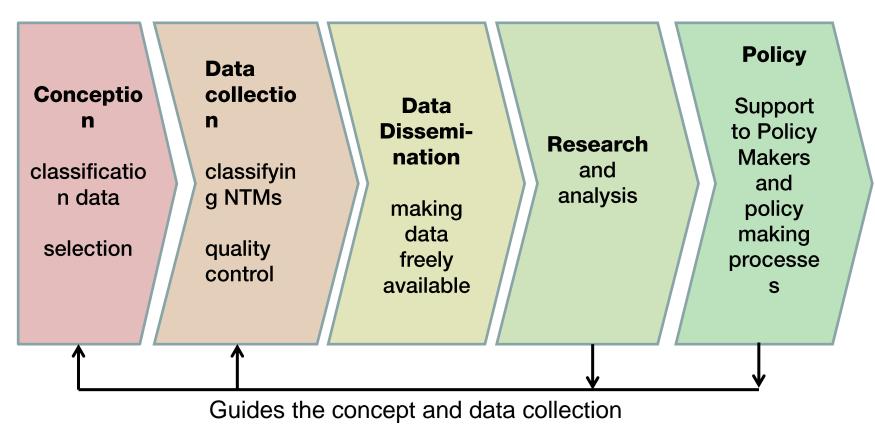


African imports



UNCTAD Non-Tariff Measure Programme

Working along the entire chain



International Classification of NTMs: The common language

- Initiated by UNCTAD,
- Multi Agency Support Team (FAO, IMF, ITC, OECD, UNCTAD, UNIDO, World Bank, WTO) developed an NTM classification
- Revised UNCTAD / WTO





meas No tech	Technical measures	Α	SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES			
		В	TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE			
		С	PRE-SHIPMENT INSPECTION AND OTHER FORMALITIES			
		D	CONTINGENT TRADE-PROTECTIVE MEASURES			
		E	NON-AUTOMATIC LICENSING, QUOTAS, PROHIBITIONS AND QUANTITY-CONTROL MEASURES OTHER THAN FOR SPS OR TBT REASONS			
	Non technical	F	PRICE-CONTROL MEASURES, INCLUDING ADDITIONAL TAXES AND CHARGES			
	measures	G	FINANCE MEASURES			
		н	MEASURES AFFECTING COMPETITION			
		ı	TRADE-RELATED INVESTMENT MEASURES			
		J	DISTRIBUTION RESTRICTIONS			
		κ	RESTRICTIONS ON POST-SALES SERVICES			
		L	SUBSIDIES (EXCLUDING EXPORT SUBSIDIES UNDER P7)			
		м	GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT RESTRICTIONS			
		N	INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY			
		0	RULES OF ORIGIN			
	Exports	Р	EXPORT-RELATED MEASURES			

International NTM Classification

Tree structure – Example

A SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

A1 Prohibitions/restrictions of imports for SPS reasons

A2 Tolerance limits for residues and restricted use of substances

(...)

A8 Conformity Assessment related to SPS

A81 Product registration requirement

A82 Testing requirement

A83 Certification requirement

A84 Inspection requirement

A85 Traceability requirement

A851 Origin of materials and parts

A852 Processing history

A853 Distribution and location of products after delivery

A859 Traceability requirements n.e.s.

A86 Quarantine requirement

A89 Conformity assessments related to SPS n.e.s

A9 SPS Measures n.e.s.

B TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE

C PRE-SHIPMENT INSPECTION AND OTHER FORMALITIES

D CONTINGENT TRADE PROTECTIVE MEASURES

E NON-AUTOMATIC LICENSING, QUOTAS, PROHIBITIONS ...

F PRICECONTROL MEASURES INCLUDING ADDIT. TAXES ...

G FINANCE MEASURES

H MEASURES AFFECTING COMPETITION

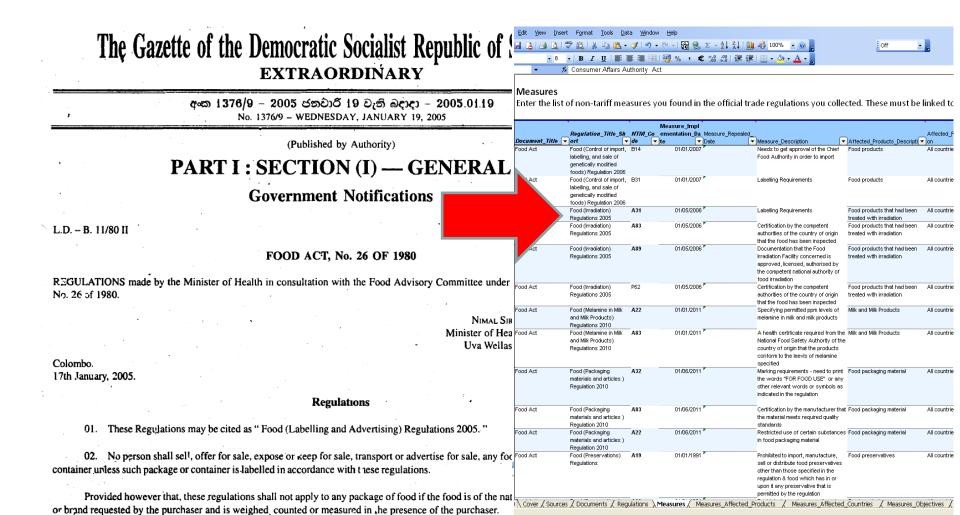
TRADE-RELATED INVESTMENT MEASURES

At this level of coding: 122 measures in the classification

Official NTM data collection

From here...

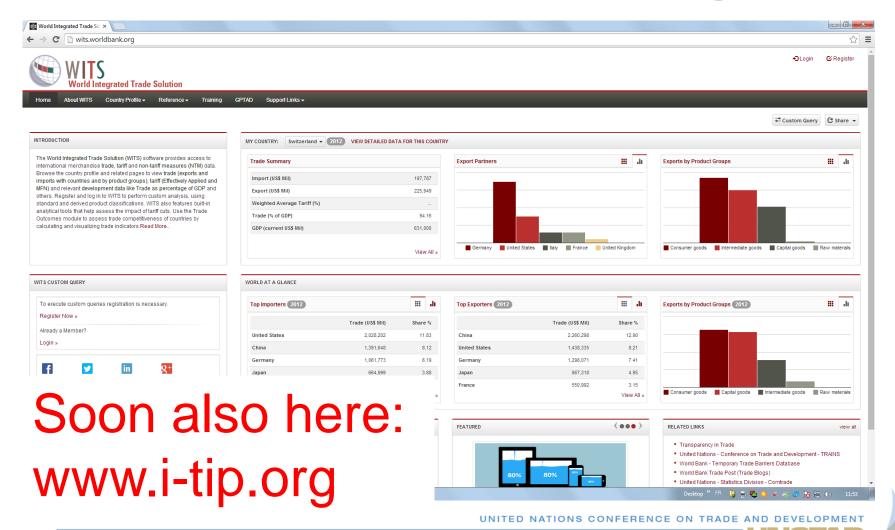
...to here



Data Availability

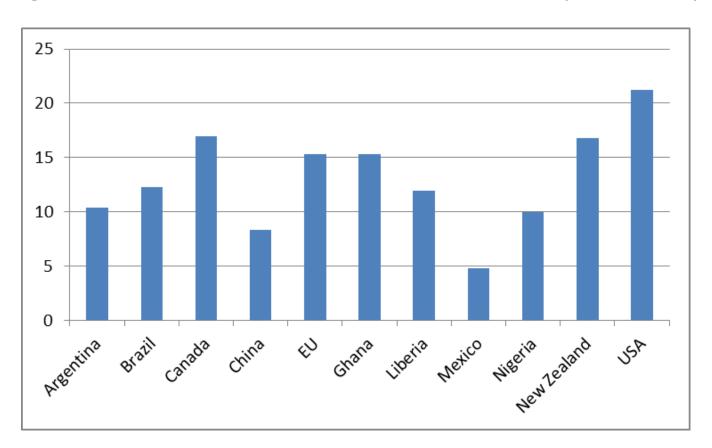
Latin America and the Caribbean	North America	Europe and Central Asia	Middle East and North Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	South Asia	East-Asia and the Pacific
Argentina	US	E.U.	Egypt	Burkina Faso	Afghanistan	China
Bolivia	Canada	Kazakhstan	Lebanon	Cote d'Ivoire	India	Japan
Brazil		Russia	Morocco	Guinea	Nepal	Hong Kong, C
Chile		Tajikistan	Tunisia	Madagascar	Pakistan	Australia
Colombia		Belarus	Algeria	Mauritius	Sri Lanka	New Zealand
Costa Rica			Jordan	Namibia		All ASEAN
Cuba			Palestine	Senegal		Korea
Ecuador				Tanzania		
Guatemala				Kenya		
Mexico				Malawi		
Paraguay				Rwanda		
Peru				Nigeria		
Uruguay				Benin		
Venezuela				Cape Verde	Liberia	
El Salvador				Gambia	Mali	
Honduras				Ghana	All TRIPARTITE	
Nicaragua				Guinea Bissau		

World Integrated Trade Solution website: wits.worldbank.org



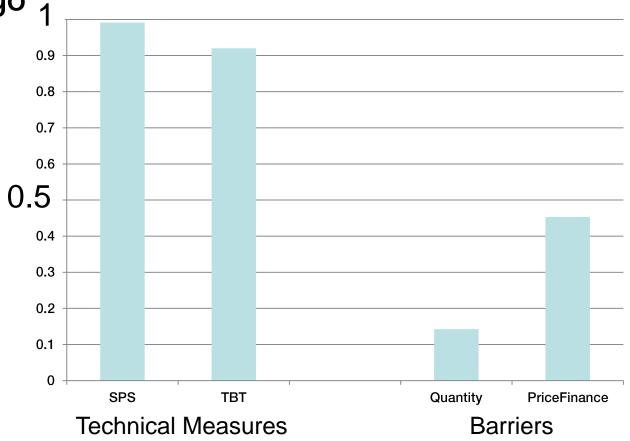
Number of NTMs per product varies

Average number of distinct NTMs for each fish product by country



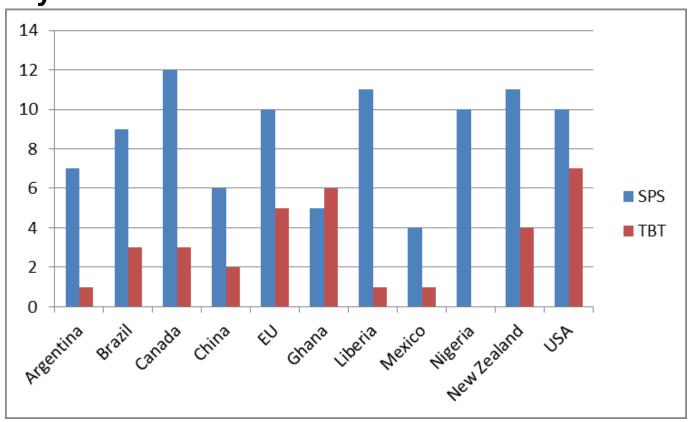
All fish products face technical measures, some face barriers

Share of fish products facing one or more NTM, by catego ₁



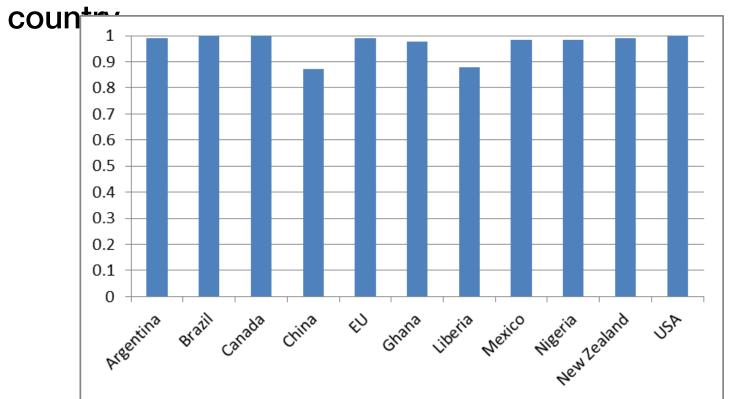
Many distinct SPS measures on fish products

Average number of distinct SPS and TBT measures by country



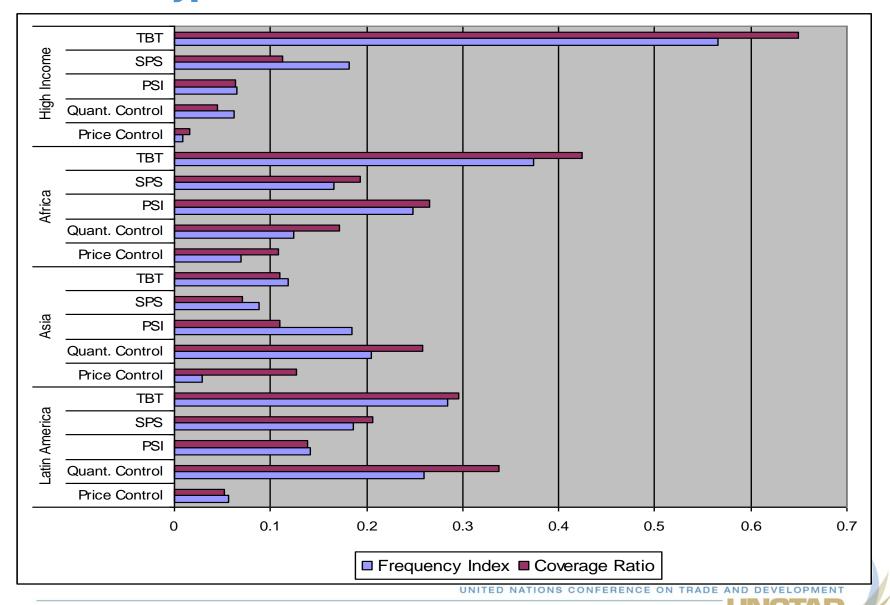
Some have import prohibitions, many discretionary measures

Share of discretionary measures on fish imports, by



Discretionary measures include special import authorizations and registration requirements. Often require extensive paper work, delays and a case-by-case decision by authorities.

Which type of NTM is more used?



The other side: Direct linkages of NTMs to SDGs

Sustainable Development Goal	Example of corresponding NTM
2: End hunger, achieve food	NTMs in the shape of SPS and TBT are directly linked
security and improved	to several pillars of food security. SPS measures
nutrition; promote sustainable	protect health of humans, animals and plants,
agriculture	including protection of agricultural production from
	pests and diseases.
14: Conserve and sustainably	
use oceans, seas and marine	NTMs comprise restrictions on trade with hazardous
resources	substances or pollutants harming aquatic or terrestrial
15: Protect, restore and	ecosystems.
promote sustainable use of	Countries restrict trade of endangered flora/fauna
terrestrial ecosystems,	through TBT, often following the Convention on
sustainably manage forests,	International Trade in Endangered Species.
combat desertification; halt	SPS measures protect ecosystems and biodiversity
and reverse land degradation;	from pests and invasive species.
halt biodiversity loss	UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Source: UNCTAD 2015

Conclusion and Policy Recommendation

- NTMs have a significant impact on trade in fish products
- Trade barrier effect much higher than tariffs
- Fish products highly regulated compared to non-agricultural products
- Most measures are technical measures
 - These measures are on the rise
 - They also protect health and the environment Important for SDGs

NTMs will stay

- Technical cooperation to enable low income countries to meet requirements
- Regulatory convergence is paramount



www.unctad.org unctad.org/ntm

