Some key results from ITC surveys on Non-Tariff Measures in SVEs
Overview of the ITC programme on non-tariff measures

Main Objective:

To ensure stakeholders in beneficiary countries are aware of NTMs and other obstacles affecting their trade, so that they are in a better position to address these challenges.

Key activities (2010 - 2013):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NTM Survey</th>
<th>Official NTM data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Comprehensive company surveys on NTMs in 23 countries, including the following SVEs: Jamaica, Mauritius, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>• Collection, classification and dissemination of NTM regulations (in collaboration with UNCTAD, World Bank and African Development Bank)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Main donor of phase 1 (2010-13):

DFID, UK

Ongoing activities/collaboration with other organisations/groups, e.g.:

ACP, ICTSD, COMESA, SADC, SVEs, WB, UNCTAD, WTO
ITC NTM surveys capture different sorts of obstacles to trade

**NTM**
Official policy measures on export and import, other than customs tariffs that can potentially have an effect on international trade of goods

**NTMs too strict**
Ex: “Satellite tracking of where in the Caribbean Sea the fishing is being done is required by the EU states. A Catch Certificate is required to prove that the harvesting ships work within the waters of Jamaica. This is a relatively new requirement but it is costly”

A Jamaican exporter

**Procedural Obstacles (PO)**
Ex: “We encounter lengthy verification procedures at both the US and UK Customs which sought to ensure that exports of yams are free of chemicals”

Jamaican agricultural Exporter

**Trade Business Environment**: obstacles not linked to NTMs but which hinder international trade of goods e.g. Lack of road infrastructure.
ITC NTM Surveys: Some Key facts

- A total of **23 DCs and LDCs**, including **4 SVEs** benefitted from the programme during Phase I (2010-2013)

- On average **55%** of interviewed companies faced burdensome NTMs and other obstacles to trade in all surveyed countries

- On average **45%** of interviewed companies faced burdensome NTMs and other obstacles to trade in **SVEs**
Some Cross Country Results of the ITC NTM surveys with a focus on the 4 SVEs
Percentage of companies complaining about trade barriers in SVEs

- Total SVEs: 45% Affected, 55% Not affected
- Trinidad and Tobago: 34% Affected, 66% Not affected
- Mauritius: 41% Affected, 59% Not affected
- Sri Lanka: 70% Affected, 30% Not affected
- Jamaica: 35% Affected, 65% Not affected
Affectedness per sector in SVEs: Agriculture sector more affected by trade barriers

Affectedness per sector for exporters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Manufacturing</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%

Affected | Not affected
Main types of burdensome NTMs applied by partner countries to SVEs exports

- Trinidad and Tobago: 28% Technical requirements, 33% Conformity assessment, 9% C. Pre-shipment inspection and other entry formalities, 3% D. Charges, taxes and other para-tariff measures, 8% E. Quantity control measures, 2% G. Price control measures, 14% I. Trade related investment measures, 2% L. Subsidies

- Mauritius: 22% Technical requirements, 44% Conformity assessment, 6% C. Pre-shipment inspection and other entry formalities, 7% D. Charges, taxes and other para-tariff measures, 2% E. Quantity control measures, 14% F. Finance Measures, 14% G. Price control measures, 14% I. Trade related investment measures, 2% L. Subsidies

- Sri Lanka: 33% Technical requirements, 35% Conformity assessment, 4% C. Pre-shipment inspection and other entry formalities, 11% D. Charges, taxes and other para-tariff measures, 2% E. Quantity control measures, 14% F. Finance Measures, 14% G. Price control measures, 14% I. Trade related investment measures, 2% L. Subsidies

- Jamaica: 35% Technical requirements, 24% Conformity assessment, 16% C. Pre-shipment inspection and other entry formalities, 8% D. Charges, taxes and other para-tariff measures, 2% E. Quantity control measures, 14% F. Finance Measures, 14% G. Price control measures, 14% I. Trade related investment measures, 2% L. Subsidies

Explanation of NTMs:
- A. Technical requirements
- B. Conformity assessment
- C. Pre-shipment inspection and other entry formalities
- D. Charges, taxes and other para-tariff measures
- E. Quantity control measures
- F. Finance Measures
- G. Price control measures
- H. Anti-competitive measures
- I. Trade related investment measures
- J. Distribution restrictions
- L. Subsidies
- O. Rules of origin and related certificate of origin

Note: The percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.
Main types of burdensome NTMs applied by partner countries to SVEs exports (details)

- BA3. Product certification
- OA0. Rules of origin and related certificate of...
- BA2. Testing
- CA0. Pre-shipment inspection
- AG3. Fumigation
- BA4. Inspection requirement
- AD2. Microbiological criteria on the final...
- BA1. Product registration
- AH1. Labelling (e.g. product labels with...
- AK1. Special authorization because of food...
- AA2. Product characteristics, including quality...
- FD0. Regulations concerning terms of...
- AF9. Other production or post-production...
- AK2. Authorization requirement because of....
- DE0. Customs valuations
- AB1. Restricted or prohibited use of certain...
- DD0. Internal taxes and charges levied on...
- CZ0. Other pre-shipment inspection and...
- BB1. Origin of materials and parts
- AH3. Packaging
Most of NTMs perceived to be burdensome due to procedural obstacles

Share of NTMs linked to POs

- 18% With PO
- 82% Without PO
Share of Procedural obstacles encountered by exporters in SVEs

- **Trinidad and Tobago**
  - A. Administrative burdens related to regulation: 12%
  - B. Information / transparency issues: 7%
  - C. Discriminatory behaviour of officials: 36%
  - D. Time constraints: 26%
  - E. Informal or unusually high payment: 2%
  - F. Lack of sector-specific facilities: 2%
  - G. Lack of recognition / accreditation: 11%
  - H. Other: 2%

- **Mauritius**
  - A. Administrative burdens related to regulation: 25%
  - B. Information / transparency issues: 18%
  - C. Discriminatory behaviour of officials: 26%
  - D. Time constraints: 2%
  - E. Informal or unusually high payment: 11%

- **Sri Lanka**
  - A. Administrative burdens related to regulation: 8%
  - B. Information / transparency issues: 12%
  - C. Discriminatory behaviour of officials: 26%
  - D. Time constraints: 27%
  - E. Informal or unusually high payment: 6%

- **Jamaica**
  - A. Administrative burdens related to regulation: 5%
  - B. Information / transparency issues: 3%
  - C. Discriminatory behaviour of officials: 48%
  - D. Time constraints: 33%
  - E. Informal or unusually high payment: 6%
Share of Procedural obstacles encountered by importers in SVEs

- **Trinidad and Tobago**
  - Administrative burdens related to regulation: 7%
  - Information / transparency issues: 9%
  - Discriminatory behaviour of officials: 45%
  - Time constraints: 25%
  - Informal or unusually high payment: 3%
  - Lack of recognition / accreditation: 1%
  - Other: 1%

- **Mauritius**
  - Administrative burdens related to regulation: 6%
  - Information / transparency issues: 24%
  - Discriminatory behaviour of officials: 46%
  - Time constraints: 12%
  - Informal or unusually high payment: 1%
  - Lack of recognition / accreditation: 1%
  - Other: 0%

- **Sri Lanka**
  - Administrative burdens related to regulation: 10%
  - Information / transparency issues: 23%
  - Discriminatory behaviour of officials: 29%
  - Time constraints: 15%
  - Informal or unusually high payment: 8%
  - Lack of recognition / accreditation: 19%
  - Other: 0%

- **Jamaica**
  - Administrative burdens related to regulation: 11%
  - Information / transparency issues: 11%
  - Discriminatory behaviour of officials: 54%
  - Time constraints: 19%
  - Informal or unusually high payment: 0%
  - Lack of recognition / accreditation: 0%
  - Other: 0%
A Few Country Specific Examples
Mauritius: Most frequent categories of NTMs applied by partner countries affecting exporting sectors

**Agricultural products**
- Technical requirements: 21%
- Conformity assessment: 4%
- Pre-shipment inspection and other entry formalities: 4%
- Charges, taxes and other para-tariff measures: 4%
- Quantity control measures (e.g. non-automatic licences, quotas, prohibitions): 2%
- Finance Measures: 2%
- Intellectual property: 6%
- Rules of origin and related certificate of origin: 6%

**Textiles and clothing**
- Technical requirements: 45%
- Conformity assessment: 16%
- Pre-shipment inspection and other entry formalities: 15%
- Charges, taxes and other para-tariff measures: 13%
- Quantity control measures (e.g. non-automatic licences, quotas, prohibitions): 7%
- Finance Measures: 6%
- Intellectual property: 3%
- Rules of origin and related certificate of origin: 0%

**Other manufacturing products**
- Technical requirements: 6%
- Conformity assessment: 28%
- Pre-shipment inspection and other entry formalities: 16%
- Charges, taxes and other para-tariff measures: 16%
- Quantity control measures (e.g. non-automatic licences, quotas, prohibitions): 9%
- Finance Measures: 16%
- Intellectual property: 6%
- Rules of origin and related certificate of origin: 22%
Mauritius: Exports Destination and Burdensome NTMs

- EU: 44% share of companies exporting, 55% share of companies facing NTMs
- COMESA: 18% share of companies exporting, 27% share of companies facing NTMs
- SADC: 12% share of companies exporting, 17% share of companies facing NTMs
- Others: 6% share of companies exporting, 22% share of companies facing NTMs

*Share of companies exporting to this destination*
*Share of companies facing NTMs applied by this destination*
Trinidad and Tobago: frequent burdensome NTMs when exporting

Most frequent burdensome NTMs when exporting

NTMs applied by Trinidad and Tobago
- PA2. Certification required by the exporting country
- PB3. Licensing or permit to export
- PB4. Export registration
- PB9. Other export quantitative restrictions
- PC0. Export taxes and charges
- PE0. Measures on re-export
- PZ0. Other export related measures

NTMs applied by partner countries
- A. Technical requirements
- B. Conformity assessment
- C. Pre-shipment inspect.
- D. Charges, taxes, para-tariff measures
- E. Quantity control measures
- O. Rules and related certif. of origin
- Other import related measures

79%
What happens after the NTM surveys?
What’s after the surveys?
Follow-up: selected examples

**Sri Lanka**: successful application to WTO STDF with a view to improve product quality and cost of exporting

**Mauritius**: elimination of the need for Tea Board clearance of Rooibos Tea imports resulting in reduced time for importing

**Côte d’Ivoire**: continued public-private interaction through the creation of an online trade barriers reporter

**Jamaica**: request to ITC for assistance in addressing capacity building needs of SMEs as well as customs officials to increase compliance with NTMs and reduce procedural obstacles
NTM Programme – Next steps

Increase country coverage
• 20+ surveys to be conducted in 2013-2016
• E.g. Barbados, Bangladesh, Colombia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Thailand etc.

Follow-up activities
• …in countries where programme has been implemented to address identified obstacles (e.g. in Cote D’Ivoire, Morocco, Sri Lanka, etc.)
• …ITC in collaboration with other international, regional, and national organisations

Donors of phase 2:
DFID, UK  CAF

Possible other donors such as CIDA, GIZ SAARC, and Financing through projects such as UNDP-led Aid for Trade project for Arab States
http://www.intracen.org/publications

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First select the reporter (country) as the product classification is conditional on this choice. Choose whether you are looking for the measures this country applies to regulate exports (select "exports") or imports (select "imports"). Then choose the product you want to analyze according to the Harmonized System (HS) 6 digit code (HS6) or the National Tariff Line (NTL) code. The National Tariff Line code will only be available if you select a partner other than World.

**Reporter:** Mauritius

**Partner:** Select country

**Product:**
- HS6
- National Tariff Line code

*Indicates mandatory fields.
ITC NTM PROGRAMME

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING

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