

## Addressing Non Tariff Barriers On Regional Trade In

**The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) entered into force on January 1, 1994, establishing a free trade area as part of a comprehensive economic and trade agreement among the United States, Canada, and Mexico. President Trump has repeatedly stated that he intends to either renegotiate or withdraw from NAFTA. In May 2017, the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) formally notified Congress of the Administration's intent to renegotiate NAFTA. Reactions to the announcement have been mixed, with some industries supporting NAFTA "modernization" as a way to address a range of trade concerns, while others are urging the need to proceed more cautiously so as to not destabilize current U.S. export markets. Canada and Mexico are key U.S. agricultural trading partners. Since NAFTA was implemented, the value of U.S. agricultural trade with its NAFTA partners has increased sharply. Agricultural exports rose from \$8.7 billion in 1992 to \$38.1 billion in 2016, while imports rose from \$6.5 billion to \$44.5 billion. As a share of U.S. agricultural trade, Canada and Mexico rank second and third (after China) as leading U.S. export markets. Leading NAFTA-traded agricultural products were meat and dairy products; grains; fruits, tree nuts, and vegetables; oilseeds; and sweeteners. In general, NAFTA is considered to have benefitted**

**the United States both economically and strategically in terms of North American relations. Many U.S. food and agricultural industry groups claim that NAFTA has been positive for their industries. As part of its 2015 retrospective analysis of the impacts of NAFTA, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) concluded in a 2015 report that "NAFTA has had a profound effect on many aspects of North American agriculture over the past two decades," contributing to increased market integration and cross-border investment and resulting in "important changes in consumption and production." Although NAFTA resulted in tariff elimination for most agricultural products and redefined import quotas for some commodities as tariff-rate quotas (TRQs), some products-such as U.S. exports to Canada of dairy and poultry products-are still subject to high above-quota tariffs. In addition to tariffs and quotas, NAFTA addressed sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures and other types of non-tariff barriers that may limit agricultural trade. SPS regulations are often regarded by agricultural exporters as one of the greatest challenges in trade, often resulting in increased costs and product loss and disrupting integrated supply chains. Renegotiating NAFTA could provide an opportunity to "modernize" certain issues affecting U.S. agricultural exporters. Potential options could include the following: Improving agricultural market access. Liberalize remaining dutiable agricultural products that are still subject to**

**TRQs and high out-of-quota tariff rates. Updating NAFTA's SPS provisions. Address SPS concerns in agricultural trade by "going beyond" existing World Trade Organization (WTO) rights and obligations by addressing certain requirements including risk assessment, transparency, and notification, as well as building in additional rapid response mechanism and enforcement. Addressing other trade concerns. Address concerns raised in outstanding disputes between the United States and its NAFTA partners, as well as geographical indications (GIs) or place names that identify products based on their reputation or origin. A number of these types of trade concerns were addressed in recent U.S. trade negotiations under the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreement, and some farm interest groups claim that the TPP could provide a blueprint for NAFTA renegotiations involving U.S. agricultural trade concerns. Addresses the obstacles -- arising from more traditional tariff & non-tariff barriers, to differences in the legal & regulatory systems, & absence or limitations of internationally agreed rules & disciplines -- that European Union exporters & investors encounter in the United States. Examines the subject from the perspectives of the New Transatlantic Agreement; general features of U.S. trade policy; tariff & non-tariff barriers; investment related measures; intellectual property rights; & business, communication, financial, & transport services.**

**Provides a contemporary overview of key issues related to non-tariff trade policy measures and domestic regulation.**

**Nontariff Measures and International Trade includes 20 chapters authored by John Beghin and co-authors over the last 20 years on the economics of quality-standard like nontariff measures in the context of international trade. This book provides a coherent and comprehensive treatment of these nontariff measures, from their measurement to their effects on trade and welfare. In Part I, the authors use different perspectives to make the case that, unlike tariffs, quality-standard like nontariff measures are complex to measure and analyze and do not easily lead to general policy prescriptions. Then, Part II contains contributions on measurements of welfare and trade effects of nontariff measures, accounting for potential market imperfections. Part III presents chapters on the potential protectionism of nontariff measures when they are used to favor some economic agents over society. The last part presents cases studies of nontariff measures in different industries, markets, and countries.**

**Quantitative Methods for Assessing the Effects of Non-Tariff Measures and Trade Facilitation  
Can the US and the EU Create an Effective  
Equivalency Instrument?**

**Unlocking Business Opportunities in Gulf Co-  
Operation Council (GCC) Markets**

**Bhutan National Study**

**Behind-the-border Policies**

**Using Firm-Level Case Studies to Address Trade Facilitation Challenges in Southern Africa**

*Overcoming Non-tariff Barriers to Trade in the United States* Address Delivered at Carpenters Hall, London, January 26, 1965  
*Behind-the-border Policies* Assessing and Addressing Non-tariff Measures  
*International Classification of Non-Tariff Measures 2019* United Nations

*India and Nepal have traditionally shared a unique relationship of friendship and economic cooperation. The relationship is characterized by an open and people-friendly border and is built on shared historical, cultural, linguistic, ethnic links between people residing in India and Nepal. With Nepal being a priority under India "Neighborhood First" policy, strengthening the economic relationship holds immense significance and potential for both the countries. India is Nepal's largest export market, the biggest source of its imports and the top investor of foreign capital stock. India also provides Nepal transit facility through its territory to access sea ports for trading with rest of the world. Given this, the main objective of this paper is to suggest policy measures which can increase bilateral trade and investment between India and Nepal. We analyse the bilateral trade patterns and estimate the maximum additional trade potential. We discuss a wide range of issues of importance pertaining to bilateral trade, including tariffs, levy of an agricultural reform fee, under-utilization of the tariff rate quota, non-tariff measures, issues related to ROO and physical barriers to cross-border movement of goods. We also analyse the trend and changing sectoral composition of India's investment in Nepal. We discuss barriers and opportunities for Indian investment in Nepal. The paper concludes by charting a way forward for*

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*bolstering economic cooperation between the two countries by listing down recommendations for enhancing trade, addressing non-tariff barriers, upgrading infrastructure to improve connectivity and enhancing Indian FDI in Nepal.*

*Non-tariff measures (NTMs) in international trade continues to cause trade costs to be high and to impede the further growth of trade and the gains that can be derived from trade. This book discusses some of the analytical methods that can be used to estimate the impact of NTMs on international trade, and the possible gains from their reform.*

*The world economy is still far from the textbook model of unfettered trade, of a global market place without barriers. Non-tariff barriers to trade at and behind the border have been lowered significantly in the course of successive trade negotiations, but more can be done. The studies in this volume review concerns that exporters and governments have raised about market access. They analyse where and why certain non-tariff measures are being applied to traded goods that are covered by multilateral rules and disciplines, and how they continue to represent challenges for exporters and policymakers. The specific measures examined are: prohibitions and quotas, non-automatic import licensing schemes, customs fees and charges, and export restrictions.*

*The Regulation and Impact of Non-tariff Barriers to Trade in SADC Free Trade Area*

*A Tribute to Saman Kelegama*

*Technical and Sanitary Aspects*

*What Shoprite and Woolworths Can Tell Us about Non-tariff Barriers*

*U.S. Tools to Address Chinese Market Distortions - Trump Administration Tariffs, Response to Chinese State Capitalism*

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*Industrial Policy Subsidies, Investment Restrictions, IP Theft, WTO Disputes*

*Non-tariff Measures and Sustainable Development in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan*

**This study analyses the relationship between non-tariff measures (NTMs) applicable in the agricultural sector of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan and the sustainable development goals (SDGs). Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, as newer members of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), first established by Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation in 2010, have the intention of eliminating intra-block barriers in the trade of goods, services, capital and labour. Elimination of barriers, as envisaged by the EAEU Treaty, specifically includes non-tariff regulation. However, the scope of non-tariff regulation, as defined in the Treaty, only includes traditional commercial instruments, such as licencing and quotas. Other regulations which are considered as NTMs by WTO, UNCTAD and other international organizations, such as sanitary and phytosanitary measures and technical barriers to trade, are addressed by other chapters in the Treaty and are not subject to elimination. As such, there is sometimes confusion in discussions about NTMs within the scope of the EAEU due to such varying definitions. Many NTMs (in broader sense) in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan are found to have legitimate and necessary objectives, such as protection of human, animal and plant health or, protection of the environment. At the same time, there seems to have been instances in the region of NTMs being overtly used with a protectionist intent. The bulk of the measures examined affecting agricultural trade, however, showed that the most frequent NTMs might be addressing health-**

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related Sustainable Development Goals. Data on NTMs remain incomplete in many countries of the region. This is evident by the varying level of completeness of measures notified by EAEU member States to the WTO that are based on ratified EAEU regulations. As such, further efforts are needed to increase transparency in this area to ensure the measures do not create unnecessary barriers to trade and sustainable development.

This important report compilation contains the testimony of eight renowned experts at a hearing in 2018 exploring U.S. policy options available to address Chinese market distortions. The first panel, "A Coordinated Policy Response to Chinese State Capitalism," addressed industrial policy challenges like subsidies, price distortions, and investment restrictions. The second panel, "A Coordinated Policy Response to China's Techno-nationalism," focused on challenges from China's push to develop domestic-led intellectual property, including technology transfer, IP or data theft, and restrictions on cross-border data flows.

**Panel I: A Coordinated Policy Response to Chinese State Capitalism**

- \* 1. Chad Bown, Ph.D. Reginald Jones Senior Fellow, Peterson Institute for International Economics; former Senior Economist for International Trade and Investment, White House Council of Economic Advisors
- \* 2. Linda Dempsey VP, International Affairs and Economic Policy, National Association of Manufacturers
- \* 3. Celeste Drake, Trade and Globalization Policy Specialist, AFL-CIO
- \* 4. Jennifer A. Hillman, Professor from Practice, Georgetown Law School; former Member, WTO Appellate Body

**Panel II: A Coordinated Policy Response to China's Techno-nationalism**

- \* 5. Lee Branstetter, Ph.D. Professor of Economics and Public

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**Policy, Carnegie Mellon University; former Senior Economist for International Trade and Investment, President's Council of Economic Advisors \* 6. Mark Cohen, Head of the Asia IP Project, University of California at Berkeley; former Senior Counsel, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office \* 7. Willy Shih, Ph.D., Robert and Jane Cizik Professor of Management Practice in Business Administration, Harvard Business School \* 8. Graham Webster, China Digital Economy Fellow at New America; Senior Fellow, Paul Tsai China Center at Yale Law School**

The circumstances certainly surrounding China's accession to the WTO were distinctive if not unique. China acceded on the grounds it wouldn't immediately comply with all requirements but would increasingly be able to do so over time. Prior to its accession, China had enacted sweeping and painful reforms to state-owned enterprises. And its leadership used the WTO to expand China's integration with global markets and devolve government control in many industries. But those positive circumstances have changed. China's President Xi Jinping has called for renewed centralization of economic and political authority under the government and the Party, writing that "East, West, North, or South, the Party leads everything." Though the global economy has been driven in part by China as a growth engine, the Chinese government continues to use tariff and non-tariff barriers, like investment restrictions and government subsidies, to block access to China's domestic market and tilt the playing field in favor of Chinese companies. These barriers are actually compounded by two imperatives for Chinese leadership. First, they seek to promote China's economic transition to higher value-added industries, requiring technological innovation to

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boost wages and productivity. Now, in theory, this would entail firm investments in R&D and government support for scientific research, education, and human capital. In practice, it's often incorporated theft of foreign intellectual property, cyber espionage, and requests to transfer technology at the expense of American and other foreign companies. Second, the Chinese government has published targets encouraging domestic companies to be internationally competitive, not only in low-cost manufacturers but in more sophisticated products and services. And Chinese government subsidies that have led to steel overcapacity may lead to high export volumes of electric cars, of lithium-ion batteries, and semiconductors.

A Practical Guide to the Economic Analysis of Non-Tariff Measures is a joint-publication by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Trade Organization. This publication provides the main tools for the analysis and empirical assessment of the trade effects of Non-Tariff Measures. Written by experts with practical experience in the field, this publication outlines the major concepts of the economic analysis of Non-Tariff Measures and contains practical guidance on how to apply them to concrete policy questions.

This paper critically evaluate the effectiveness of the non -tariff barriers legal framework under the SADC Protocol on Trade. In the same vein it identifies and discuss a list of non-tariff barriers to trade that are still prevalent in the SADC region despite the prohibition for their use under the Protocol. The list of these NTBs is made up of quantitative restrictions, customs procedures and administrative requirements, technical standards, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, government participation in trade, lack of infrastructure,

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restrictive rules of origin and anti-dumping measures. Their impact is also addressed using some case studies based on the experience of businesses and people trading in the region. The paper concluded that the widespread and continued existence of NTBs in the region is as a result of a weak regulatory framework aimed at addressing them. To this end the paper single out the provisions relating to the granting of derogations from complying with the Protocol, the rules of origin, antidumping provisions and rules relating to the protection of infant industries as some of the weak points in the Protocol. To assess the compatibility of the rules regulating NTBs under the Protocol with the WTO rules one of the chapter is dedicated to a discussion on the WTO legal framework for NTBs. The paper also gives the reader an opportunity to have a grasp of the progress made in the SADC Free Trade Area by providing a section which focuses on the NTBs Monitoring and Elimination Mechanism. Problems associated with the mechanism are also clearly laid down in this paper. Recommendations are made at the end of the paper as way of providing solutions to some of the issues identified as weaknesses on the NTBs legal framework.

**How to Encode Non-tariff Measures in Regional Trade Agreements?**

**Standards, Conformity Assessment, and Trade Addressing Non-tariff Measures to Promote Pakistan's Textile Sector**

**Into the 21st Century**

**Potential Exports and Nontariff Barriers to Trade**  
**Non-tariff measures are generally**

defined as 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. Since this definition is broad, a detailed classification is of critical importance so as to better identify and distinguish among the various forms of non-tariff measures. The classification of non-tariff measures presented here is a taxonomy of all those measures considered relevant in international trade today. It builds on an old UNCTAD classification known as the Coding System of Trade Control Measures and was developed by several international organizations forming what is called the MAST group (Multi-Agency Support Team) set up to support the Group of Eminent Persons on Non-tariff Barriers established by the Secretary General of UNCTAD in 2006. The MAST team discussed and proposed this classification, and is composed of: FAO, IMF, ITC, OECD, UNCTAD, UNIDO, World Bank and WTO. The classification is seen as evolving and should adapt to the reality of international trade and data collection

needs.

Domestic food safety regulations have been identified as a source of protectionism. This paper describes the various international agreements governing the technical and sanitary aspects of international trade in agricultural commodities, as well as ways of addressing the resulting debates and settling disputes.

The paper aims to identify the various types of non-tariff measures (NTMs) affecting Pakistan's textile sector. The textile industry is of great importance to Pakistan and is a major contributor to its gross domestic product. However, Pakistan's textile exports are facing market access challenges, in part due to trade barriers of some developed countries. An in-depth analysis of Pakistan's textile sector and NTMs country-wise and category-wise for the period of 2010-2017 was conducted. Statistics about the textile industry of Pakistan were obtained from the State Bank of Pakistan, while categorical export data on NTMs was taken from UNCTAD's TRAINS database. Face-to-face informal

interviews were also conducted with 15 participants from relevant stakeholder groups, including public and private sector officials. The authors found that Pakistan's global share in textiles has declined significantly since 2010 and that it relies heavily on a few international markets such as the United States, China and the European Union. Turkey was found to have the highest number of NTMs targeting textile products, followed by the United States. Additionally, not only do countries importing Pakistani goods impose NTMs, Pakistan's own export procedures also hamper the trade. Interviewed exporters mentioned that they face difficulties in the costly and time-consuming acquisition of certification, whereas Government officials claimed the certification process improved competitiveness. Exporters also complained about the high cost of doing business, which results in the shifting of exports to China, Bangladesh and India. The paper recommends that trade agreements and their implementation be rationalized and simplified, uniform certification

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requirements for exporters be implemented to save costs and time, cheaper tests be made available in Pakistan rather than abroad, and that business-to-business forums be developed to promote information exchange. It is also suggested that a clear framework to deal with NTMs is needed. The development of Pakistan's textile exports will be difficult to sustain without addressing these challenges.

This year the USTR publishes its fifth annual Report on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT Report). This report was created to respond to the concerns of U.S. companies, farmers, ranchers, and manufacturers, which increasingly encounter nontariff trade barriers in the form of product standards, testing requirements, and other technical requirements as they seek to sell products and services around the world. As tariff barriers to industrial and agricultural trade have fallen, some standards-related measures have emerged as a key concern. Governments, market participants, and other entities can use standards-related measures as an

effective and efficient means of achieving legitimate commercial and policy objectives, such as protection of the environment, human health and safety. But when standards-related measures are outdated, overly burdensome, discriminatory, or otherwise inappropriate, these measures can reduce competition, stifle innovation, and create unnecessary technical barriers to trade. These kinds of measures can pose a particular problem for small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs), which often do not have the resources to address these problems on their own. USTR is committed to identifying and combating unwarranted technical barriers to U.S. exports, many of which are detailed in this report. Since the last TBT Report was released, the United States has significantly advanced its efforts to resolve concerns with standards-related measures that act as unjustifiable barriers to trade and to prevent their emergence. USTR will continue its work to resolve and prevent standards-related trade concerns through new and existing cooperative initiatives in the

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World Trade Organization (WTO), Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (APEC), U.S. free trade agreements (FTAs), and other fora. In addition USTR will continue working to conclude on the negotiation of a modernized Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) chapter in the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) that builds on and strengthens TBT disciplines contained in the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT Agreement). In addition, in June 2013, President Obama and European Union (EU) leaders launched negotiations on a comprehensive trade and investment agreement, the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (T-TIP). As conveyed in the February 2013 United States-European Union High Level Working Group on Jobs and Growth (HLWG) Final Report, the United States and the EU are committed to working together to open markets in goods, services and investment, reduce nontariff barriers, and address global trade issues of common concern. Both parties seek to build on the horizontal disciplines of the WTO TBT Agreement, establish

ongoing mechanisms for improved dialogue and cooperation for addressing bilateral technical barriers to trade (TBT) issues, and pursue opportunities for greater regulatory compatibility with the objective of reducing unnecessary costs stemming from regulatory differences in specific sectors. Again in 2014, USTR will engage vigorously with other agencies of the U.S. Government, as well as interested stakeholders, to press for tangible progress by U.S. trading partners in removing unwarranted or overly burdensome technical barriers. We will fully utilize our toolkit of bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements and mechanisms in order to dismantle unjustifiable barriers to safe, high quality U.S. industrial, consumer, and agricultural exports and strengthen the rules-based trading system. Recognizing that U.S. economic and employment recovery and growth continue to rely importantly on the strength of U.S. exports of goods, services, and agricultural products; we will be redoubling our efforts to ensure that the technical barriers that

**inhibit those exports are steadily diminished.**

**Strengthening India-Nepal Economic Relations**

**Unfair Trade Practices**

**The North American Free Trade Agreement**

**Nafta and U.s. Agriculture**

**Impacts of Trade Facilitation Measures on Poverty and Inclusive Growth**

**Report on United States Barriers to Trade and Investment 1997**

**Nontariff Measures and International Trade**

This publication explores how India could boost its exports by addressing nontariff trade barriers. It focuses on sanitary and phytosanitary measures and technical barriers to trade, and on export products that have the potential to increase their market share in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. It considers options including legal reforms, the upgrade of quality standards and laboratory equipment, and institution building of accrediting bodies and conformity assessment bodies. Practical recommendations suggest ways forward for both the public and private sectors. World trade is governed by the rules of the World Trade Organization (WTO), the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The WTO sets rules of conduct for the international trade of goods and services and for intellectual property rights, provides a forum for multinational negotiations to resolve trade problems, and

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has a formal mechanism for dispute settlement. It is the primary institution working, through rule-based bargaining, at freeing trade. In this book, Kyle Bagwell and Robert Staiger provide an economic analysis and justification for the purpose and design of the GATT/WTO. They summarize their own research, discuss the major features of the GATT agreement, and survey the literature on trade agreements. Their focus on the terms-of-trade externality is particularly original and ties the book together. Topics include the theory of trade agreements, the origin and design of the GATT and the WTO, the principles of reciprocity, the most favored nation principle, terms-of-trade theory, enforcement, preferential trade agreements, labor and environmental standards, competition policy, and agricultural export subsidies.

This year the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) publishes its second annual Report on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT Report). This report was created to respond to the concerns of U.S. companies, farmers, ranchers and manufacturers, which increasingly encounter non-tariff trade barriers in the form of product standards, testing requirements, and other technical requirements as they seek to sell products and services around the world. As tariff barriers to industrial and agricultural trade have fallen, standards-related measures of this kind have emerged as a primary concern. Governments, market participants and other entities can use standards-related measures as an effective and efficient means of achieving legitimate commercial and policy objectives. But

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when standards-related measures are outdated, overly burdensome, discriminatory, or otherwise inappropriate, these measures can reduce competition, stifle innovation, and create unnecessary technical barriers to trade. These kinds of measures can pose a particular problem for SMEs, which often do not have the resources to address these problems on their own. USTR is committed to identifying and combating unwarranted technical barriers to U.S. exports, many of which are detailed in this report. USTR's efforts to prevent and remove foreign technical barriers serve the President's goal of doubling U.S. exports by the end of 2014 through the National Export Initiative. Since the last TBT Report was released, the United States has launched new initiatives to promote greater international cooperation among regulatory authorities, trade officials, and standards experts to prevent the emergence of unjustifiable barriers to U.S. exports. We have made progress, for example, in encouraging our trading partners to address unwarranted or burdensome technical regulations through the U.S.-EU High-Level Regulatory Cooperation Forum, the U.S.-Mexico High-Level Regulatory Cooperation Council, the U.S.-Canada Regulatory Cooperation Council, and other fora. We have also taken successful steps to eliminate or reduce specific foreign barriers to U.S. exports, such as Indonesias rules limiting U.S. poultry and meat imports and Mexicos nutrition labeling requirements that impeded exports of American pre-packaged foods, among others. This year, USTR will continue to work with other agencies of the U.S. Government, as well as interested stakeholders, to

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encourage U.S. trading partners to remove their unwarranted or overly burdensome technical barriers. As always, we will engage all available bilateral, regional, and multilateral contexts in our efforts to dismantle unjustifiable barriers to safe, high-quality U.S. industrial, consumer, and agricultural exports and strengthen the rules-based trading system. For example, in our capacity as host of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum in 2011, the United States has made cross-border regulatory cooperation and convergence a top priority for action. We look forward to making further progress on behalf of American manufacturers, workers, farmers, ranchers, and service providers, as well as families who depend on trade-supported American jobs.

This publication explores how Bhutan could boost its exports by addressing nontariff barriers to trade. It focuses on sanitary and phytosanitary measures and technical barriers to trade, and on export products that have the potential to increase their market share in Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. It considers options including legal reforms, the upgrade of quality standards and laboratory equipment, and institution building of accrediting bodies and conformity assessment bodies. Practical recommendations suggest ways forward for both the public and private sectors.

A Practical Guide to the Economic Analysis of Non-Tariff Measures

Insights From A Business Survey in the European Union  
India National Study

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Case Studies from Asia

Implementing Bills for Trade Agreements

The Economics of the World Trading System

*In Cooperation among Nations, Joseph M. Grieco offers a provocative answer to a fundamental question in world politics: How does the anarchical nature of the international system inhibit the willingness of states to work together even when they share common interests? Grieco examines the capacity of two leading contemporary theories--modern political realism and the newest liberal institutionalism--to explain national responses to the non-tariff barrier codes negotiated during the Tokyo Round of international trade talks. According to his interpretation of realist theory, Grieco characterizes states as "defensive positionalists." As such, they often fail to cooperate because they fear that a joint endeavor, while producing positive gains for all participants, might also generate disparities in gains among the partners involved. Grieco demonstrates that this realist concept of defensive state positionalism gives rise to a better understanding of the systemic constraints on international collaboration and of the impact of anarchy on states than is offered by neoliberal institutionalism. Drawing on previously unreported archival materials, Grieco rigorously applies the two theories to an empirical analysis of the cooperative efforts of the United States and the European*

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*Community during the 1980s to regulate and reduce non-tariff trade barriers through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.*

*This work examines how non-tariff measures (NTMs) applied by the European Union's major trading partners impacts EU exporters of goods—results are based on a survey of 8,100 companies from across 26 sectors in the EU's 28 member states—describes the survey methodology; presents the main results obtained in terms of impact on EU companies, by type of NTM, effects on companies of different sizes, particularly micro, small and medium-sized enterprises; draws conclusions on the importance of the role of the EU's negotiating agenda and implementation work to facilitate international trade. It includes survey data statistics and bibliographical references.*

*Trade and investment are engines of growth for the Asia and the Pacific and enabled them to significantly reduce poverty during the past two decades.*

*However, the performance of the region would have been better if the high tariff and non-tariff barriers issues could have been addressed, with the non-tariff trade cost alone accounts for at least 90% of overall trade costs. With some of the world's most dynamic economies located in the region, there is large potential for an expansion of intraregional trade and investment in Asia and the Pacific, making the whole region more resilient to external shocks.*

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*Unfortunately, many barriers prevent intraregional movement of goods and investment, affecting in particular the opportunities for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to directly participate in international trade. Removal of those barriers and deepening regional connectivity can therefore be a strong driver of growth and poverty reduction. While sufficient literature exists with regard to establishing a direct and positive correlation between trade and poverty reduction, very little study has been done on the linkages between trade facilitation and poverty reduction. This book addresses this gap and features a compilation of specific case studies that explore the linkages between a number of trade facilitation measures and poverty reduction.*

*This chapter proposes and assesses a legal regulatory recognition instrument to address non-tariff barriers to trade for goods and services in a US and EU transatlantic regional trade agreement. The procedure would make a factual determination that the underlying levels of protection sought to be guaranteed by the parties' respective regulations are substantially equivalent. An equivalency finding would promote recognition by shifting the burden of proof to conformity assessment systems to demonstrate why they cannot be recognized as meeting the equivalent level of protection. The instrument as proposed would be made operable by private rights of action, accord representation to*

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*consumers' interests, and retain certain political features as entrusted to a supervising trade agreement committee. A second part of the chapter considers the WTO aspects of such an equivalency instrument and determines that it may be employed on a preferential basis as long as any resulting final recognition is not limited to only goods or services of national origin.*

*The Role of Non-tariff Barriers in World Trade Statutory Procedures Under Trade Promotion Authority*

*Streamlining Non-Tariff Measures*

*Trade and Regional Integration in South Asia*

*International Classification of Non-Tariff Measures 2019*

*Cooperation Among Nations*

The paper discusses the impact of non-tariff barriers (NTBs) in the Southern African Development Community region. It draws on the growing body of literature on NTBs pertaining to regional trade in Southern and Eastern Africa, but importantly it supplements this with the experience of the private sector in the region. It reviews the current processes and achievements in addressing NTBs within Southern Africa. Practical measures are proposed to facilitate the removal of NTBs within Southern Africa, informed by the lessons from other regions. The paper focuses particularly on how to address those NTBs to regional trade that are the result of inappropriate design and implementation. These include, but are not necessarily limited to: licensing rules,

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import permits, standards (as well as their implementation) and customs procedures. It does not look at those barriers that are overtly trade restricting by intention (for example, antidumping duties, quantitative restrictions, import levies). The former subset of NTBs is likely to be less transparent but more prevalent and representative of the constraints Southern African traders face in selling merchandise across borders on a day-to-day basis.

This toolkit provides a novel approach and a set of tools for policymakers and analysts to identify non-tariff measures (NTMs), assess their trade restrictiveness and impact on prices and welfare, and to strengthen the institutional coordination mechanism, transparency, and regulatory governance on NTMs.

This volume provides a state of the art review of current thinking on the full range of trade policy issues, addressing the economic and political dimensions of international trade policy. The volume contains a systematic examination of: - specific trade policy instruments (such as tariffs, non-tariff barriers and trade rules) - sectoral concerns (in agriculture, manufacturing and services) - trade linkages (to issues such as the environment and labour standards) - systemic considerations (what role for the WTO?) The organising theme of the volume is that open markets for trade and investment yield large potential gains in human welfare as long as trade policy is conducted as an integral part of broader domestic economic management and regulatory reform, and as long as the particular challenges facing developing countries are effectively addressed. This

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'case' is presented on the basis of rigorous analysis of first principles and of empirical experience among key trading nations. An integrated set of original and comprehensive perspectives from a diverse group of experts, linked by a common organisational thread. The contributing authors create an ideal mix of internationally recognised experts together with younger specialists making their mark in trade policy analysis; academics as well as trade policy practitioners; and representatives of both developed and developing countries.

Non-tariff measures (NTMs), such as sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures and technical barriers to trade (TBT), are used as policy instruments to protect health, safety and the environment. However, they also increase production and trade costs. An important component of such costs is the high divergence of regulations across countries. Producers have to comply with thousands of different regulations in their export markets. Policy makers increasingly aim to address this through provisions on regulatory cooperation such as mutual recognition or harmonization in regional trade agreements (RTA). This paper develops a systematic approach that allows to decode RTA provisions on NTMs according to the International Classification of NTMs so that (a) many details, such as whether individual provisions are enabling or restricting policy space, if provisions relate to regulations or procedural aspects, and levels of enforceability, can be analysed including across RTAs, (b) provisions can be better compared to relevant WTO agreements, and (c) the provisions can be compared to national regulations. We apply the

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methodology to the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) agreement and show that provisions in the area of conformity assessment dominate the SPS Chapter, while market authorization and labelling related provisions prevail in the TBT Chapter. The substantial degree of enforceability in both SPS and TBT chapters is likely to result in national legislative and institutional amendments.

Assessing and Addressing Non-Tariff Measures Behind-the-Border Policies

Assessing and Addressing Non-tariff Measures Prospects and Challenges of Free Trade Agreements

A Toolkit for Policy Makers

State of Play and the Way Forward for Asia and the Pacific

***The Bipartisan Congressional Trade Priorities and Accountability Act of 2015 (BCTPAA, title II of P.L. 114-26) renewed the "trade promotion authority" (TPA) under which implementing bills for trade agreements that address non-tariff barriers to trade (and certain levels of tariff reduction) are eligible for expedited (or "fast track") consideration by Congress under the "trade authorities procedures" established by the Trade Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-618). These expedited procedures provide for automatic introduction of the implementing bill submitted by the President, attempt to***

***ensure that both chambers will consider and vote on it, prohibit amendment, and eliminate any need to resolve bicameral differences before sending the measure to the President. (In practice, each chamber has usually agreed to consider each implementing bill under terms that modify or override the statutory requirements, but that usually retain the prohibition on amendment.) These arrangements have been viewed as assuring negotiating partners that the United States will implement a trade agreement in the form negotiated; they also ensure that Congress will be able to conclude action within a delimited period of time. For these reasons, however, they also have often been seen as restricting Congress to approving or disapproving the terms of a trade agreement in the form negotiated by the President. The BCTPAA, however, also mitigates these restrictions in several ways. First, it establishes numerous requirements that a trade agreement must meet in order for the implementing bill to be eligible for expedited consideration. Second, the BCTPAA provides several means by which Congress can deny expedited consideration for a specific trade agreement and either decline to consider it or consider it under terms that***

**would permit amendment and eliminate debate limits. Finally, the BCTPAA provides that any of the resolutions through which Congress can deny expedited consideration becomes available for floor consideration in either chamber only through action by the respective revenue committee.**

**Gathering contributions from leading academics and international trade experts from South Asia, this book is dedicated to the late Dr. Saman Kelegma, whose untimely death in June 2017 left a huge void in the field of regional economic cooperation.**

**Keeping in mind his enduring legacy regarding regional cooperation in South Asia, it covers issues related to the challenges of deeper regional integration in South Asia and proposes strategies to address these challenges. It also offers an up-to-date, rigorous academic analysis of various issues related to low intra-regional trade in South Asia; prevalence of tariff barriers; incidence of a range of non-tariff measures; challenges of weak-trade-related infrastructure and the need for trade facilitation; the political economics of regional integration, highlighting how bilateral political relations affect the integration process; low level of intra-regional investment; South Asia's**

***pattern of integration with the global and regional value chains; pattern and dominance of informal trade; and alternative regional integration initiatives in South Asia, such as the bilateral, regional, and sub-regional trade agreements within and countries outside this region. Intended primarily for researchers and students of international trade, and policymakers from South Asia and beyond, the book is also a valuable supplementary reference resource for researchers and students. Furthermore, the pragmatic analysis of the policy options presented offers guidance for policymakers in South Asia wanting to implement effective policies and strategies for deeper regional integration.***

***Mandated standards used for vehicle airbags, International Organization for Standards (ISO) standards adopted for photographic film, de facto standards for computer software--however they arise, standards play a fundamental role in the global marketplace. Standards, Conformity Assessment, and Trade provides a comprehensive, up-to-date analysis of the link between standards, product testing and certification, and U.S. economic performance. The book includes recommendations for streamlining standards***

**development, increasing the efficiency of product testing and certification, and promoting the success of U.S. exports in world markets. The volume offers a critical examination of organizations involved in standards and identifies the urgent improvements needed in the U.S. system for conformity assessment, in which adherence to standards is assessed and certified. Among other key issues, the book explores the role of government regulation, laboratory accreditation, and the overlapping of multiple quality standards in product development and manufacturing. In one of the first treatments of this subject, Standards, Conformity Assessment, and Trade offers a unique and highly valuable analysis of the impact of standards and conformity assessment on global trade.**

**This book features the results of the 2015 UNRC Joint Survey on Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade Implementation for the Asia-Pacific Region and incorporates them into an econometric analysis estimating the impact of trade facilitation on trade costs. It shows that there is a strong, negative relationship between Asia-Pacific countries' international trade costs and their level of trade facilitation implementation. Reducing trade**

**costs is essential for developing economies to participate in international production networks and effectively use trade as an engine of growth and sustainable development. One effective way to reduce trade costs is to tackle non-tariff barriers and address regulatory procedures and documentation requirements. Trade facilitation, including paperless trade, has taken increasing importance as evidenced by the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement reached in December 2013, as well as the growing number of regional and subregional initiatives aimed at facilitating the electronic exchange of trade related information and documents along international supply chains.**

**2011 Report on Technical Barriers to Trade Addressing Transatlantic Regulatory Barriers The case of the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)**

**Overcoming Non-tariff Barriers to Trade in the United States**

**2014 Report on Technical Barriers to Trade Navigating Non-Tariff Measures**

' As tariffs have fallen worldwide, the increasing importance of non-tariff policies for further trade liberalization has become widely recognized. The methods for assessing the potential effects of such

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liberalization have lagged significantly behind those available for analyzing tariffs. This book is the first volume that comprehensively addresses this gap. It has been designed to be useful for both economists and policymakers, especially for those involved in communicating ideas and results between economists and policymakers. This indispensable book contains cutting-edge discussions of the full range of methodologies used in this area, including business surveys, summary statistics such as effective rates of protection and price gaps, time-series and panel econometrics, and simulation methods such as computable general equilibrium. It covers the entire spectrum of policies under discussion in current trade negotiations, including trade facilitation, services policies, quantitative measures, customs procedures, standards, movement of natural persons, and anti-dumping. Some prominent contributors to this book are Bijit Bora (World Trade Organization), John Wilson, Tsunehiro Otsuki and Vlad Manole (World Bank), Catherine Mann (Institute of International Economics), Alan Deardorff and Robert Stern (University of Michigan), Joe Francois (Erasmus University), Dean Spinanger (University of Kiel), Antoni Esteveordal and Kati Suominen (Inter-American Development Bank), Thomas Prusa (Rutgers University), Thomas Hertel and Terrie Walmsley (Purdue University), Scott Bradford (Brigham Young University), Judith Dean, Robert Feinberg, Soamiely Andriamananjara and Marinos Tsigas (US International Trade Commission).

Contents: Obtaining Data on the Incidence of NTMs  
The Effects of Services-Type Measures  
Trade Facilitation  
The Effects of Quota-Type and Standards-Type Measures  
Estimating Tariff Equivalents of NTMs

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Without Simulation The Effects of Other Policies Using Estimates of NTM Impacts in

Simulations Methodological Aids Readership:

Economists and quantitative practitioners involved in trade policy analysis; policymakers with responsibility in non-tariff measures and trade facilitation; graduates in international economics. Keywords: Non-Tariff

Measures; Non-Tariff Barriers; Trade Policy; Commercial Policy; International Economics; Trade Facilitation

Key Features: The first book to address the importance of non-tariff policies for further trade liberalization For the policymaker, it brings together a wide selection of the most recent findings of the potential effects of

liberalizing non-tariff measures and improving trade facilitation For the empirical practitioner, in-depth discussions are provided of issues often covered lightly elsewhere, such as data sources, construction of

indices, and neglected microeconomic foundations of liberalization

Reviews: " As tariffs have declined, non-tariff barriers have become increasingly important in merchandise trade, and they remain the central concern

in services. Yet our measures of these barriers are appallingly weak. This volume plays a vitally important

role in focussing attention on non-tariff barriers and their assessment. It brings together top scholars

working in this dynamic area, who offer sophisticated techniques grounded in real world data. This volume is

a must-read for anyone working on the analysis of trade policies. " Will Martin Lead Economist World Bank

" Trade policy in the real world has moved far beyond the familiar tariffs of textbook economics.

Comprehending the impact of non-tariff barriers and trade facilitation measures on international trade is

among the most important, and analytically difficult,

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challenges confronting economists and policy makers. This outstanding volume brings together state-of-the-art treatments of these critical issues and should be essential reading for both researchers and practitioners interested in understanding trade policy as it is really practiced today." Marcus Noland Senior Fellow Institute for International Economics '

This book assesses the effectiveness of free trade agreements (FTAs) in unlocking international business opportunities in member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). It takes an institutional perspective in explaining the existence and effects of non-tariff barriers and how FTAs can address these barriers to attract foreign investors.

This paper will analyse a survey on a range of firm-level case studies detailing the main de jure and de facto trade barriers that companies face in doing business in Southern Africa. Reference is made to previous studies on trade barriers within the region. The relevance of the Trade Facilitation Agreement to SADC going forward will also be assessed, following which recommendations will be made regarding the policy implications for SADC's trade agenda as well as the development impact of measures to eliminate non-tariff barriers for SADC citizens.

Address Delivered at Carpenters Hall, London, January 26, 1965

The Ashgate Research Companion to International Trade Policy

Addressing Barriers Facing Small Business Exporters : Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Energy and Trade of the Committee on Small Business, United States House of Representatives, One Hundred Thirteenth Congress, Second Session, Hearing Held

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May 22, 2014

Looking Beyond Tariffs

From Evidence to Policy Advice

Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade