







# Stakeholder meeting on non-tariff measures applied on Thai exports and imports

Based on the results of the ITC business survey on NTMs (2013 – 2014)

29 October 2014 Bangkok, Thailand





## Agenda

WEDNESDAY 29 OCTOBER 2014, 08:30 – 16:30 ESCAP, UNCC CR4, BANGKOK, THAILAND

#### NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON NON-TARIFF MEASURES

08:30	Arrival and registration
09:00	Welcome and opening remarks Ministry of Commerce, ITC, ESCAP
09:15	SESSION I: BACKGROUND AND OVERALL RESULTS The ITC programme on non-tariff measures and its implementation in Thailand
09:45	General results of the survey: Trade barriers affecting Thai exporters and importers
10:30	Coffee break
10:45	SESSION II: SPS AND TBT MEASURES AND RELATED CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT
12:00	Lunch
13:30	SESSION III: CUSTOMS CLEARANCE AND BORDER CONTROLS
14:45	Coffee break
15:00	SESSION IV: RULES OF ORIGIN AND OTHER TRADE-RELATED MEASURES
16:15	CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS
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## The ITC Programme on NTMs

Motivation, projects and methodology





## The ITC programme on non-tariff measures

## Main Objective:

Reduce trade cost by eliminating trade obstacles linked to NTMs.

#### Key pillars:

#### 'Official' NTM data

- Collection, classification and dissemination of NTMs (in collaboration with UNCTAD, World Bank and African Development Bank)
- Integration of data into ITC's Market Access Map: www.macmap.org
- Data for more than 60 countries available

## **NTM** surveys

- Comprehensive company surveys on NTMs in more than 25 countries
- Understanding the non-tariff obstacles to trade businesses are facing when exporting or importing
- Leading to tailored initiatives to address the identified NTM-related trade obstacles

#### Lead donor:







## The NTM programme 2014 and beyond

## Increase country coverage

- 10+ surveys to be conducted in 2015-2016
- Upcoming surveys: Benin, Ecuador, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Mali

# Ensure impact through follow-up

- Tailored initiatives to address identified trade obstacles (e.g. in Jamaica, Paraguay, Senegal, Sri Lanka, etc.)
- In collaboration with other ITC divisions and sections (e.g. Division of Country Programmes, Export Quality Management...) & international organisations (e.g. WTO STDF)

#### Develop new initiatives

- Trade obstacles alert mechanism (piloted in Côte d'Ivoire and Mauritius)
- NTM data collection tool and mechanism
- Trade in services project
- Analyzing the buyers' perspectives on sourcing from developing countries
- Survey database and studies (e.g. on regional integration, women-owned firms etc.)



## What are non-tariff measures (NTMs)?

- Official policy measures on export and import, other than ordinary customs tariffs, that can potentially have an economic effect on international trade in goods, changing quantities traded, prices or both
- Mandatory requirements, rules or regulations legally set by the government of the exporting, importing or transit country (in contrast to private standards which are not legally set)
- Can affect both export and import: import vs. export-related measures
- Include technical measures and standards, as well as regulations on customs procedures, para-tariff measures, financial measures, prohibition, etc.



# Why do we need the business perspective?: NTMs and other trade obstacles

#### **NTMs**

Regulations on trade and products, other than tariffs, which may negatively affect the international trade of goods.

## **Excessively strict NTMs**

E.g.: pesticides levels set by the EU on imported tomatoes are hard to comply with for Moroccan exporting companies

## **Procedural obstacles (POs)**

E.g.: the analysis required by the EU to test the level of pesticides of imported tomatoes from Morocco is delayed because the laboratory in charge of the analysis in Morocco is overstrained.

**Business environment**: obstacles that are not related to NTMs but hinder international trade.

E.g.: lack of port infrastructure.



Trade

obstacles

## ITC business surveys on NTMs

- Business perspective in focus: Exporters (and importers) have to deal with NTMs and other obstacles on a day-to-day basis they know best which challenges they face and to which extent they are affected
- Direct empirical research through company level surveys: Surveying directly the business sector in Thailand enables to assess the impact of non-tariff obstacles on products and sectors
- In-depth analysis of survey results as diagnostic of the current situation of companies with regards to NTMs. Results shall help to assess needs and define action plans to overcome obstacles to trade.

预览已结束, 完整报告链接和二维码如下:

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5 4902

