



**Committee on Trade and Development  
Dedicated Session**

**FURTHER EXAMINATION OF THE EFFECTS OF NON-TARIFF MEASURES  
ON THE EXPORTS OF SMALL ECONOMIES**

**BACKGROUND NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT\***

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. This background note seeks to further inform discussion at the Committee on Trade and Development's Dedicated Session on Small Economies. It provides data on the main export flows of 32 small economies and describes how non-tariff measures (NTMs) such as Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) measures can affect the exports of small economies. The paper is not intended to be an exhaustive analysis of this issue but complements recently published reports. It does, however, aim to stimulate discussion in the CTD's Dedicated Session on Small Economies on how small states can better meet and overcome some of the challenges posed by NTMs.<sup>1</sup>

1.2. The paper is in response to instructions given by Ministers during the WTO's Eighth Ministerial Conference in December 2011. Ministers then reaffirmed their commitment to the Work Programme on Small Economies and instructed the WTO Secretariat to provide relevant information and factual analysis on the identification and effects of NTMs on small economies. This paper complements research conducted in 2012 and the respective discussions by Members at the July 2012 CTD meeting in Dedicated Session.<sup>2</sup> It provides further analysis on this subject as requested by the proponents of small economies. In their recent proposal, proponents sought a "factual assessment" of the NTMs faced by small economies and the impact such measures have on their export trade.<sup>3</sup> In response, the paper presents recent data concerning the main exports and markets of 32 small economies. It also provides data on the main NTMs these goods face in the markets of their key trading partners.

1.3. In order to narrow the scope of the research, the paper examines the main exports of 32 countries that meet the criteria of "small economies" as per the text in the Doha Round's Revised Draft Modalities for Agriculture (TN/AG/W/Rev.4). The latter describes a small economy as one whose average share for the period 1999-2004 (a) of world merchandise trade does not exceed 0.16% and; (b) of world NAMA trade does not exceed 0.10% and; (c) of world agricultural trade does not exceed 0.40%. While Annex I of the Agriculture Draft Modalities text lists 45 countries as meeting the above criteria, some 15 of the listed countries do not readily identify themselves as small economies and have not expressed an interest in the on-going Work Programme on Small Economies, established as part of the Doha Round in November 2001. This paper, therefore, examines the main exports of the 32 countries which have been the most active in the Small Economies' Work Programme (Table 1). Other countries which qualify as small economies and which are interested in obtaining such data, even though they are not included in the data sets prepared for this paper, should contact the Secretariat.

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<sup>1</sup> Two recent reports which provide a wealth of information on NTMs in international trade are WTO (2012), *World Trade Report 2012: Trade and Public Policies: A closer look at Non-Tariff Measures in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*; and UNCTAD (2013), *Non-Tariff Measures to Trade: Economic and Policy Issues for Developing Countries*.

<sup>2</sup> WTO (2012), "Non-Tariff Measures and Small, Vulnerable Economies", Background Note by the Secretariat, WT/COMTD/SE/W/26/Rev.1.

<sup>3</sup> Document WT/COMTD/SE/W/27/Rev.2.

**Table 1: Small economies included in the analysis**

ISO3 Code	Country name	ISO3 Code	Country name	ISO3 Code	Country name
<b>Africa</b>		<b>South and Central America</b>		HND	Honduras
CPV	Cape Verde	ATG	Antigua and Barbuda	JAM	Jamaica
MUS	Mauritius	BLZ	Belize	KNA	Saint Kitts and Nevis
SYC	Seychelles	BOL	Bolivia	LCA	Saint Lucia
<b>Asia</b>		BRB	Barbados	NIC	Nicaragua
BRN	Brunei Darussalam	CUB	Cuba	PAN	Panama
FJI	Fiji	DMA	Dominica	PRY	Paraguay
LKA	Sri Lanka	DOM	Dominican Rep.	SLV	El Salvador
MDV	Maldives	ECU	Ecuador	SUR	Suriname
PNG	Papua New Guinea	GRD	Grenada	TTO	Trinidad and Tobago
TON	Tonga	GTM	Guatemala	VCT	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
VUT	Vanuatu	GUY	Guyana		

## 2 NTMS – WHAT THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY ARE NOT

2.1. Much progress has been made by GATT and WTO Members to reduce tariffs on both agricultural and manufactured goods during the multilateral trade negotiations held under the auspices of the GATT and after the Uruguay Round. The trade liberalization achieved between the years 1948 to 1994 continued over the past 18 years with the accession of 31 more countries to the WTO's rules-based trading system. Since tariffs have been significantly reduced, NTMs have moved to the centre of attention of policymakers and businesses. This is due mainly to the increased weight that governments have given to meeting public policy objectives for public health and safety standards as well as more stringent environmental regulations. However, since the data availability on NTMs is limited, evidence regarding an increasing use of NTMs in recent years is inconclusive.<sup>4</sup>

2.2. National and regional public policy concerns contribute to the complexity of NTMs and it has been suggested that as economies grow, concerns over health, safety, environmental quality and other social issues take on a more central role. These public policy concerns have had an increasing impact on trade. Meanwhile, a central challenge facing all governments is how to pursue national public policy objectives while respecting multilateral trade rules and the non-discriminatory trading system which the WTO represents.

2.3. NTMs comprise a myriad of different policies other than ordinary tariffs. They include TBT and SPS measures, certification and testing requirements, quotas, import and export licences, additional taxes and surcharges, financial measures and rules of origin. Some of these have been addressed in global trade agreements and are increasingly being included in regional and bilateral trade arrangements.<sup>5</sup>

2.4. Unlike tariffs, NTMs pose tremendous challenges for analysis. This is mainly because they are often difficult to identify and are not easily amenable to quantification. In clarifying the subject, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) took the lead in 2006 and established a Multi-Agency Support Team (MAST) and a Group on Eminent Persons on Non-Tariff Barriers (GNTB). The team included technical experts working for various organizations such as the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Trade Centre (ITC), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the World Bank and the WTO.

<sup>4</sup> WTO (2012), World Trade Report 2012: Trade and Public Policies: A closer look at Non-Tariff Measures in the 21st Century.

<sup>5</sup> ITC (2013), "Trinidad and Tobago: Company Perspectives – An ITC Series on Non-Tariff Measures".

2.5. NTMs were defined as: *policy measures, other than customs tariffs, that can potentially have an economic effect on international trade in goods, changing quantities traded, or prices or both.*<sup>6</sup> Some NTMs are applied for legitimate reasons, such as the protection of human, animal and plant health. Others may be imposed to protect domestic industries. However, MAST emphasized that the term "NTM" is to be understood as a neutral concept and does not imply a direction of impact.

2.6. According to MAST, NTMs should be distinguished from non-tariff barriers (NTBs). The latter can have a negative impact on trade and should be regarded as a subset of NTMs that could have a protectionist or discriminatory intent. Most policy interventions today are referred to as "measures" rather than "barriers" to underline that the measure may not be necessarily welfare or trade reducing.

2.7. NTMs are of major concern to exporters and importers across the world. Traders struggle with complex requirements. Businesses in developing countries and in smaller economies often lack the necessary trade-related infrastructure. They also face numerous administrative obstacles. In consequence, NTMs that would not normally be considered restrictive can represent major burdens. The lack of export support services and insufficient access to information on NTMs also exert pressure on the international competitiveness of businesses. Accordingly, NTMs applied by trading partners combine with domestic burdens to reduce market access and prevent firms from exploiting opportunities created by globalization.<sup>7</sup>

## 2.1 NTMs at the WTO

2.8. NTMs covered by the WTO disciplines are subject to detailed provisions designed to prevent or at least minimize the adverse effects resulting from such measures.<sup>8</sup> However, they may also be regarded as unnecessary barriers to international trade when the measure in place is being used by a government for competitive reasons rather than the stated public policy rationale.<sup>9</sup> It is important to note, however, that although technical measures may restrict trade, they also serve to improve welfare as in the case of safety requirements for consumer goods. Used in this way, NTMs help protect the health and safety of consumers, safeguard the environment and help regulate domestic markets.

2.9. NTMs have been a topic of concern since the establishment of the GATT in 1948 and have remained so in the WTO and in its current multilateral negotiation, the Doha Development Agenda (DDA). The progressive increase in notified TBT and SPS measures, and measures related to rules of origin requirements have raised numerous concerns especially for those developing countries wishing to export more highly processed goods. In many cases, quality and safety standards must be met even before the item is exported and often require large investments in infrastructure or in testing facilities or laboratories.

2.10. The WTO provides disciplines to ensure that tariff commitments are not eluded or undermined. These disciplines are necessary to minimize the trade distorting effects of a legitimate measure at the disposal of all WTO Members. However, when WTO Ministers launched the DDA in 2001, they agreed to "reduce or, as appropriate, eliminate tariffs, including the reduction or elimination of tariff peaks, high tariffs, and tariff escalation, as well as non-tariff barriers, in particular on products of export interest to developing countries".<sup>10</sup> With this decision, Ministers recognized the need for further tariff liberalization measures to be agreed in the course of the DDA but also wished to address the growing number of NTMs that affect world trade.

2.11. Efforts to streamline NTMs have been hampered by lack of a clear conceptual definition and data on the use of NTMs, their impact on domestic competitiveness, and their implications for market access for developing countries. Most studies on the impact of NTMs still rely on obsolete or fragmentary data. Part of the reason for this lack of visibility is that collecting data on NTMs is a

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<sup>6</sup> MAST (2009), "Report to the Group of Eminent Persons on Non-Tariff Barriers". Presented at the Group's meeting of 5 November 2009 at UNCTAD.

<sup>7</sup> ITC (2013), "Trinidad and Tobago: Company Perspectives – An ITC Series on Non-Tariff Measures".

<sup>8</sup> OECD (2003), "Note on Issues for Discussion, Global Forum on Trade, The Market Access Challenge In The Doha Development Agenda". Available at: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/24/47/2956268.pdf>.

<sup>9</sup> WTO (2012), World Trade Report 2012: Trade and Public Policies: A closer look at Non-Tariff Measures in the 21st Century.

<sup>10</sup> The Doha Ministerial Declaration, paragraph 16, November 2001.

difficult endeavour. Unlike tariffs, NTMs are not mere numbers — they are complex legal texts that are not easily amenable to quantification, comparison, or even standard formatting.<sup>11</sup>

2.12. To further complicate research, data available through the WTO's SPS and TBT Agreements and subsequent notifications made by Members do not provide a complete picture of the situation confronting exporters. The SPS and TBT notification requirements, for example, aim to allow other Members to influence the regulations that the Member providing the notification plans to adopt. They do not require Members to provide information on regulations that pre-date the SPS and TBT Agreements, nor on the final form of the proposed new measures.<sup>12</sup> Thus, the information collected through the WTO notification system provides only partial coverage, which may be insufficient from a transparency perspective.<sup>13</sup>

## 2.2 Types of NTMs and their use

2.13. To facilitate data collection and analysis, the multitude of NTMs are often aggregated in various groups: hard measures (e.g. price and quantity control measures), threat measures (e.g. anti-dumping and safeguards), SPS and TBT measures and other categories such as export measures, trade-related investment measures, distribution restrictions, restrictions on post-sales services, subsidies, measures related to intellectual property rights and rules of origin. Each of these groups consists of various and often very different forms of NTMs.

2.14. MAST developed the NTM classification shown below. The classification consists of a tree/branch structure where measures are categorized into “chapters” depending on their scope and/or design with each comprising measures with similar purposes.<sup>14</sup> Each chapter is further differentiated into several subgroups to allow a finer classification of the regulations affecting trade. The NTM classification encompasses 16 chapters of measures. They are broken down into three categories, mainly technical, non-technical and export measures.

### Classification of NTM Chapters

#### Technical Measures

- 1) SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES
- 2) TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE
- 3) PRE-SHIPMENT INSPECTION AND OTHER FORMALITIES

#### Non-Technical Measures

- 4) CONTINGENT TRADE-PROTECTIVE MEASURES
- 5) NON-AUTOMATIC LICENSING, QUOTAS, PROHIBITIONS AND QUANTITY-CONTROL MEASURES OTHER THAN FOR SPS OR TBT REASONS
- 6) PRICE-CONTROL MEASURES, INCLUDING TAXES AND CHARGES
- 7) FINANCE MEASURES
- 8) MEASURES AFFECTING COMPETITION
- 9) TRADE-RELATED INVESTMENT MEASURES
- 10) DISTRIBUTION RESTRICTIONS
- 11) RESTRICTIONS ON POST-SALES SERVICES
- 12) SUBSIDIES (EXCLUDING EXPORT SUBSIDIES UNDER P7)
- 13) GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT RESTRICTIONS
- 14) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
- 15) RULES OF ORIGIN

#### Export measures

- 16) EXPORT-RELATED MEASURES

Source: UNCTAD 2013

<sup>11</sup> Cadot O., M. Malouche and S. Sáez (2012), Streamlining Non-Tariff Measures: A Toolkit for Policy Makers, World Bank.

<sup>12</sup> While Members are not required to notify adopted measures at the WTO, the TBT Agreement (Article 2 and Article 5) and the SPS Agreement (Article 7 and Annex B) require that adopted measures are published.

<sup>13</sup> UNCTAD (2013), Non-Tariff Measures to Trade: Economic and Policy Issues for Developing Countries.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

2.15. Although NTMs are not necessarily protectionist in nature, they often result in diverting trade from developing countries, where the production process and certification bodies are frequently inadequate. Moreover, the cost of compliance is often higher in low-income countries as infrastructure and export services are more expensive or need to be outsourced abroad. According to UNCTAD's recent publication, TBT and SPS measures may erode, in practice, the competitive advantage that developing countries have in terms of labour costs and preferential access.

2.16. Based on a limited number of countries, Figure 1 shows the average coverage and frequency of NTMs across five major chapters.<sup>15</sup> TBT measures are most common, covering about 30% of products and imports of the countries imposing the measures. In contrast, SPS measures and pre-shipment inspections cover on average about 15% and 20%, respectively, of products and trade. Although pre-shipment inspections (PSIs) are often necessary to provide some assurance on the quality or quantity of the shipment and thus may promote international trade, they add to the cost of trading. These additional costs may reduce the competitiveness of countries, thus distorting trade. Price control measures (8% of trade and only 5% of products) constitute one of the least used forms of NTMs. They affect only a small share of goods and are largely related to anti-dumping and countervailing duties, as well as some form of administrative pricing for staple foods, energy and other sensitive sectors.<sup>16</sup>

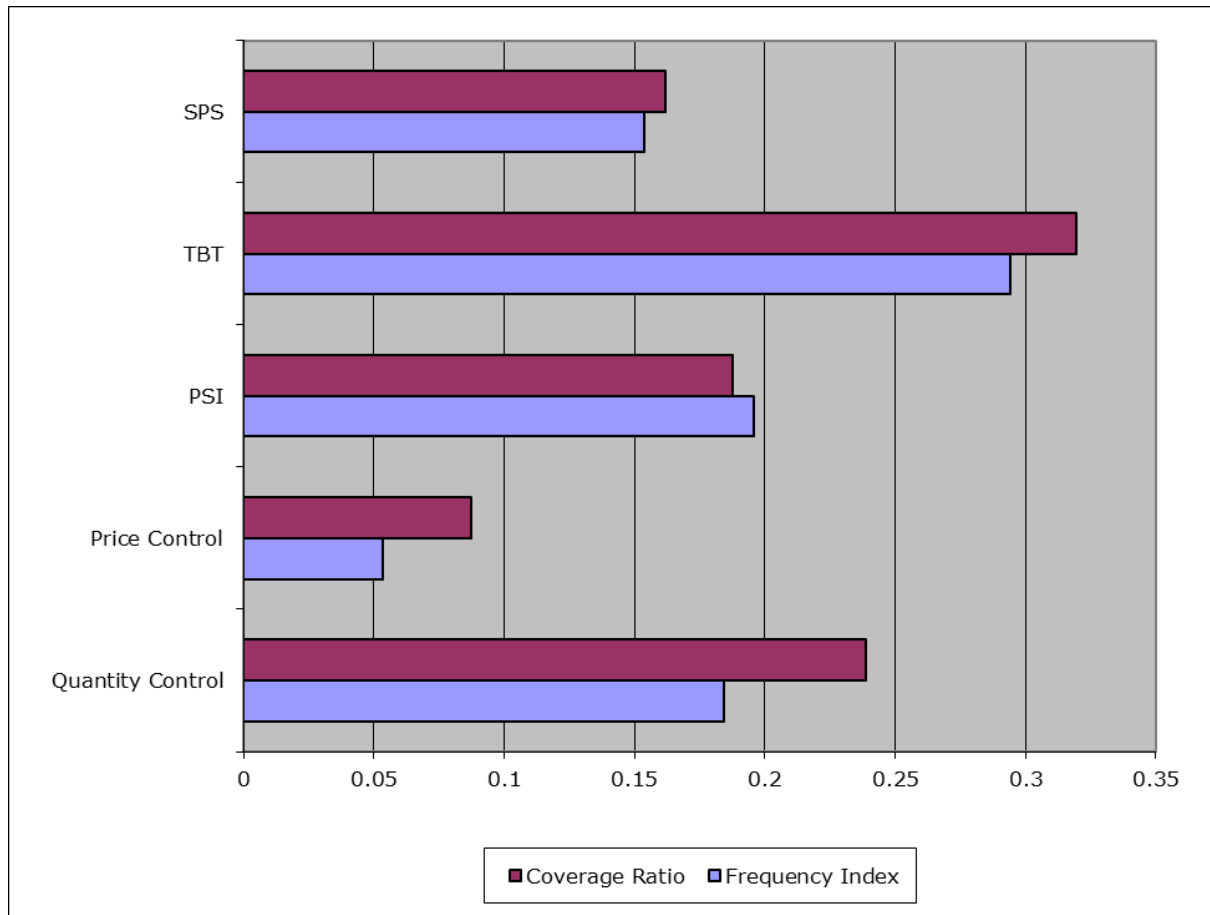
2.17. The average country imposes quantity controls on about 18% of products and 23% of trade. Only a small percentage of these measures still take the form of quotas and export restrictions, since most of these quantitative restrictions are illegal under WTO rules. Some of them, such as quotas, prohibitions and export restraints are in place, but are largely limited to a number of sensitive products; in other cases, they take the form of non-automatic licensing used as a tool to administer the importation of goods where SPS and TBT-related issues are of particular importance.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> The coverage ratio measures the share of imports that are subject to NTMs in the importing country, while the frequency index captures the share of products to which one or more NTMs are applied. The two measures represent simple averages across 30 developing countries, the EU and Japan. Since data are available only for a limited number of countries, results should be interpreted with caution and not, for instance, as representing the world average.

<sup>16</sup> UNCTAD (2013), *Non-Tariff Measures to Trade: Economic and Policy Issues for Developing Countries*.

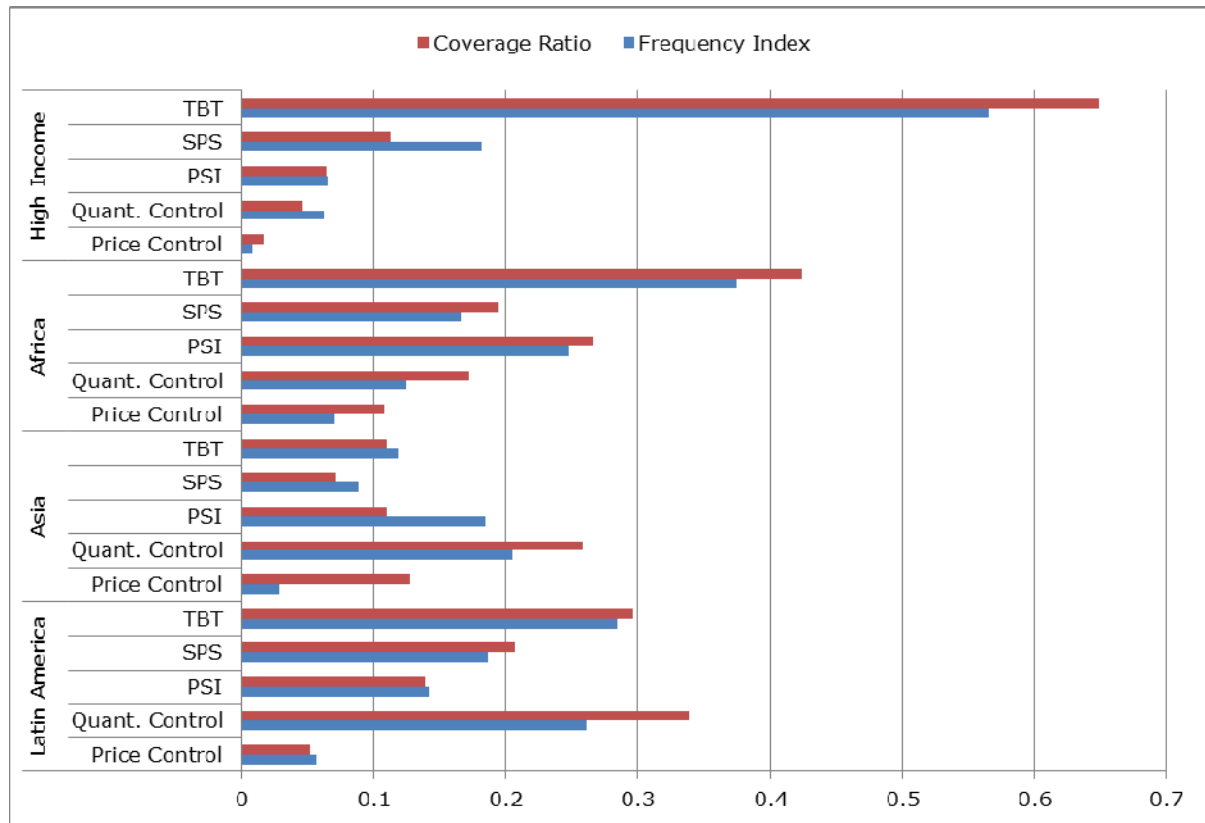
<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*

**Figure 1: Frequency index and coverage ratios by chapter (all countries, unweighted)**

Source: UNCTAD (2013), Non-Tariff Measures to Trade: Economic and Policy Issues for Developing Countries.

2.18. Figure 2 breaks down the frequency index and coverage ratio by region. TBT measures are prevalent in high-income and African countries. The high share of TBT measures in Africa likely reflects efforts to harmonize regulations with the EU, which is their main trading partner. Asian and Latin American countries still apply a significant share of quantitative restrictions in the form of licensing.

Figure 2: Frequency index and coverage ratios by chapter (by region)



Source: UNCTAD (2013), Non-Tariff Measures to Trade: Economic and Policy Issues for Developing Countries.

2.19. The use of NTMs varies greatly across economic sectors as illustrated by Table 2, both for technical and economic reasons. While some products, such as agriculture, footwear, wood and motor vehicles, are highly regulated because of consumer and environmental protection and technical standards, some other goods, such as minerals, are by their nature relatively less subject to laws and regulation.



**Table 2: Frequency indices of five categories of NTMs across economic sectors**

Sector	A: SPS	B: TBT	C: Pre- Shipment	D: Price Control	E: Quantity control
Live animals	71.3	36.2	21.3	5.7	33.4
Vegetable products	69.2	31.7	24	3.6	27.1
Fats and Oil	51.1	26.8	12.9	8	20.7
Processed food	57	41.7	17.7	3.6	20.3
Minerals products	9.8	25.5	8.1	0.6	10.9
Chemical products	11.3	35.8	6.8	1.7	19.6
Rubber and Plastics	1.2	24.1	5.7	0.8	6.3
Raw hide and skins	12.8	23.7	9.9	0	12.9
Wood	26.2	30.2	12.4	0.8	15.2
Paper	1.7	18.4	8.2	0.6	11.4
Textile	1.8	34.3	15.6	4.7	16.3
Footwear	0.7	38.8	16.7	3.3	17.9
Stone and Cement	3.1	19	9.7	1.1	6.3
Base Metals	1.6	21	9.6	1.2	12.2
Machinery & Electrical Equipment	1.1	20.8	8.2	0.8	13.1
Motor Vehicles	0.3	26.2	8.4	0.7	22.5
Optical and Medicals instruments	0.4	20	7.9	0.2	8.1
Miscellaneous goods	1.6	23	7.2	4.1	7.2

Source: UNCTAD (2013), Non-Tariff Measures to Trade: Economic and Policy Issues for Developing Countries.

The use of SPS measures is largely limited to agricultural sectors and products of animal origin, as their control is essential for ensuring the health and well-being of consumers and the protection of the environment. As a result, more than 60% of food-related products are found to be affected by at least one form of SPS measure. TBT measures on the other hand can be applied to a much wider set of products and indeed are found to be more uniformly applied across economic sectors with peaks in textiles, footwear, processed food and chemicals. Measures involving pre-shipment requirements are widely distributed across economic sectors but affect a smaller number of products. Pre-shipment inspections are found to be more relevant for agricultural products, wooden products, textiles and footwear. Price-control measures such as administrative pricing, anti-dumping and countervailing duties are trade-defensive policies that by their nature are applied only to very specific products and thus result in low frequency indices. Like pre-shipment requirements, price control measures are more concentrated in agricultural products, textiles and footwear. Finally, quantity control measures are applied more or less uniformly across economic sectors with peaks in agricultural goods, particularly animal products, motor vehicles and chemical products. These are sectors where particularly sensitive products are often regulated by non-automatic licences, quotas and sometimes outright prohibitions. The distribution of NTMs across sectors, especially with regard to SPS and TBT measures, is due more to the technical properties of products than to economic policy and therefore does not vary substantially across countries. Other measures have a more heterogeneous distribution as the choice among different measures for the regulatory intent may be different across countries, depending on various factors such as institutional capacity, implementation costs and efficiency.

Source: UNCTAD (2013), Non-Tariff Measures to Trade: Economic and Policy Issues for Developing Countries.

### 3 MAIN EXPORT PRODUCTS AND MARKETS OF SMALL ECONOMIES

3.1. To examine the potential effects of NTMs on the exports of small economies, it is necessary to first identify the main export products of small economies and the main destination for such products, and, finally, the principal NTMs which affect these products. Given the complexity of NTMs in general and the difficulties in identifying the scope of NTMs and the potential impact they have, this paper limits its examination to the top ten exports of the 32 small economies selected for this exercise.

3.2. The analysis uses trade data from the BACI database of the French research institute CEPII<sup>18</sup>, which provides bilateral exports at the 6-digit level of the HS 1996 product classification for the years 1998 to 2011. BACI is based on the UN Comtrade database but uses reconciliation and estimation techniques to increase data coverage and consistency.<sup>19</sup> In particular, BACI uses information on both export and mirrored import data to capture the bilateral flow at the product level. To make mirrored import and export data comparable, BACI first subtracts estimates of customs, insurance and freight (CIF) charges from import data converting it thereby to free on board (FOB) flows. As a second step, BACI averages mirrored FOB trade flows applying estimated weights for a country's data quality. While this procedure increases data availability and also consistency, bilateral trade flows at the product level and their aggregates can differ from officially reported figures.

#### 3.1 What are the main export products of small economies?

3.3. To help identify the products of greatest export interest to small economies, Table 3 provides a ranking of products, i.e. HS 2-digit chapters, in terms of export values for the year 2011. Besides the information on the export value, the table also provides for each HS product the product's share in merchandise exports of small economies and the resulting cumulative export share, the number of small economies that actually export the product and the simple average export share across small economies.

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<sup>18</sup> Centre d'Études Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales.

<sup>19</sup> The dataset and the methodology used is described in detail in Gaulier, G. and S. Zignago (2010), "BACI: International Trade Database at the Product-level The 1994-2007 Version", CEPII Working Paper 2010-23.

**Table 3. Top 20 export products of small economies in 2011**

Rank	HS2	Name	US\$ ('000)	%	Cumul. %	No. SEs (out of 32)	Simple AVG
1	27	Mineral fuels and oils	41,980,044	30	30	29	15
2	61	Apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	9,100,785	6	36	32	5
3	71	Pearls, precious or semi-precious stones and metals	6,194,598	4	41	32	5
4	09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	5,752,120	4	45	32	4
5	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits or melons	5,725,906	4	49	30	3
6	26	Ores, slag and ash	5,419,857	4	52	23	4
7	29	Organic chemicals	4,549,301	3	56	30	1
8	62	Apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	4,271,776	3	59	32	2
9	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	3,848,887	3	61	31	10
10	28	Inorganic chemicals: compounds of precious metals	3,586,044	3	64	28	4
11	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	3,107,667	2	66	25	4
12	12	Oil seeds and fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit	2,756,995	2	68	31	3
13	72	Iron and steel	2,720,008	2	70	32	2
14	15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils and waxes	2,665,799	2	72	27	2
15	85	Electrical machinery and equipment	1,979,613	1	73	32	3
16	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	1,970,033	1	75	32	2
17	16	Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs	1,956,687	1	76	31	4
18	30	Pharmaceutical products	1,775,380	1	77	30	1
19	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	1,682,025	1	79	32	3
20	39	Plastics and articles thereof	1,596,639	1	80	32	1

Source: WTO Secretariat based on the BACI trade database.

3.4. Exports of mineral fuels (HS 27), in particular natural gas and petroleum oils, are the most important export category accounting for about 30% of small economies' exports. Apparel and clothing accessories (HS 61 and HS 62) come second with a combined export share of 10%. In terms of agricultural products, small economies are large exporters of coffee and tea (HS 09) as well as fruits (HS 08), in particular bananas, which each account for about 4% of small economies' exports. Other agricultural products of major importance are fish (HS 03) and preparations of fish (HS 16), in particular tuna and shrimp, sugars (HS 17) and spirits (HS 22), in particular rum, and tobacco products (HS 24).

3.5. The number of small economies exporting a given product and the average export share of products across countries indicate that small economies have some major export products in common such as mineral fuels, apparel, pearls, fruits, coffee or fish. For instance, 31 out of 32 small economies export fish with the average export share being 10%, compared to a share of 3% in overall small economies' exports. However, analysing the top ten products by country in Annex Table 2 shows that there is also substantive heterogeneity in the export structure of small economies. For instance, the top ten products across the 32 small economies cover 57 different products.

3.6. Annex Table 2 provides rankings of the top ten exported HS products at the HS 2-digit by small economy. In addition to the export value, the export share and the main destinations for each HS product, the tables also show whether countries have a revealed comparative advantage (RCA) in a product. The RCA index captures the relative specialization and hence competitiveness of a country in a given product. A RCA larger than one indicates that a country is relatively specialised and competitive in the product, i.e. the country has a world market share in the product that is higher than its world market share in total merchandise exports.

3.7. Small economies tend to be specialised in few products, which is not surprising given their natural endowments and difficulties to exploit scale economies. In Table 2, the column with the cumulative export shares shows that the top ten products account for 64% of exports, while the top 20 account for 80%. An even higher degree of specialization can be observed at the country level. In particular, the top three and top ten products at the HS 2-digit level as shown in Annex

Table 2 constitute respectively on average 63% and 86% of merchandise exports in the 32 small economies.

3.8. Taking Sri Lanka as an example, the top ten products account for 85% of the country's exports. Apparel and clothing accessories (HS 61 and HS 62) rank first with a combined 42% export share. Furthermore, Sri Lanka is a large exporter of tea, which, together with coffee and spices (HS 09), accounts for 15% of its exports. The high RCA for most of the top ten products, tea in particular, underlines the specialization and relative competitiveness of Sri Lanka in these products on the world market. The majority of Sri Lanka's apparel products are exported to Europe and more than a third to North America. In contrast, tea exports are more equally distributed among regions with the Middle East and the CIS region taking the largest shares with 33% and 27%, respectively.

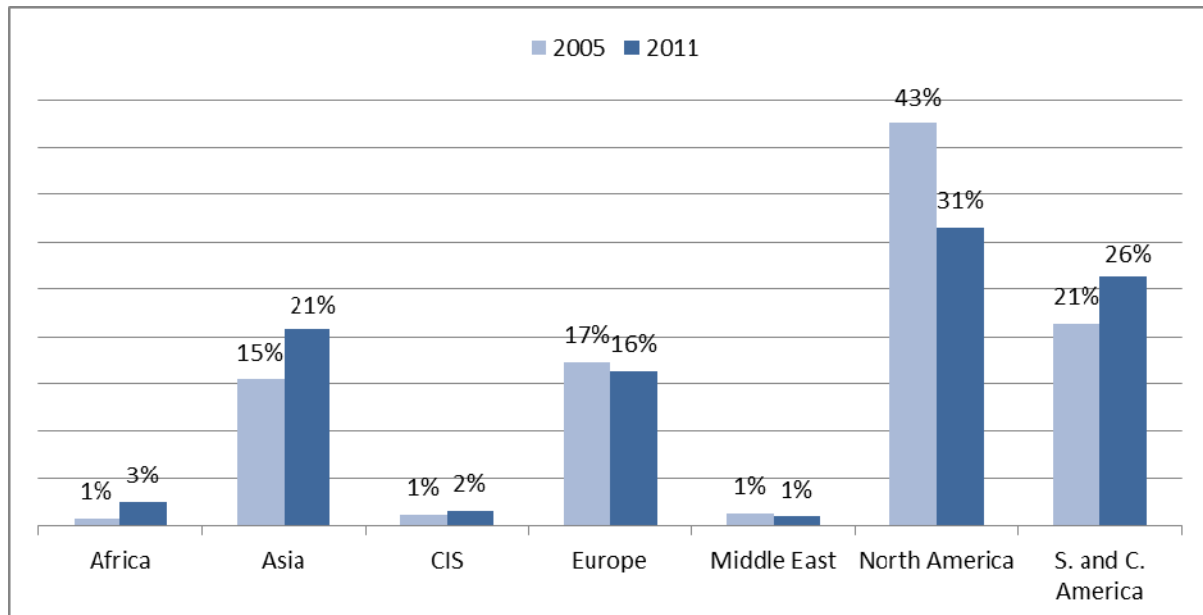
3.9. This analysis based on the year 2011 provides a static view of the export structure of small economies and does not necessarily disclose the export potential of small economies in certain products. In particular, the occurrence and impact of NTMs and tariffs differ across products. Hence, the ranking of exported products would probably look slightly different if existing barriers to exports were to be removed.

### 3.2 What are the main destination markets of small economies?

3.10. The exports of small economies are not only concentrated in terms of products but also in terms of destination markets. Figure 3 shows that for the 32 small economies under consideration, the four regions Asia, Europe, North America and South and Central America accounted for more than 90% of exports in 2011. North America and South and Central America alone attracted 57% of small economies' export, one reason being geography, i.e. 23 out of 32 small economies are from South and Central America.

3.11. Compared to 2005, exports have become less geographically concentrated. While the export share of North America decreased from 43% to 31%, Asia and South and Central America have become more relevant markets as their export shares increased by about five percentage points to 21% and 26% respectively.

**Figure 3. Shares of regions in exports of small economies in 2005 and 2011**



Source: WTO Secretariat based on the BACI trade database.

3.12. More detail regarding the main destination markets of the group of 32 small economies at the product level is provided by Annex Table 1. North America is the most important destination market for many products from the 32 small economies selected. For example, more than 60% of

apparel products and more than 70% of organic and inorganic chemicals are shipped to North America. However, depending on the product, other regions also represent important markets for the exports of small economies. For instance, Asia is the largest importer of mineral fuels and ores, Europe is the main destination for coffee and fruits and Central and South America is the main market for machinery, pharmaceutical products and plastics.

3.13. This varying pattern in the importance of destination markets reflects, on the one hand, different demand patterns in export markets and, on the other hand, the geographical location and production specialization of small economies.

#### 4 NTMS FACED BY SMALL ECONOMIES ON MAIN EXPORT PRODUCTS IN VARIOUS EXPORT MARKETS

##### 4.1 Notifications and specific trade concerns at the WTO

4.1. In order to achieve the objective of transparent trade policies, WTO Agreements contain more than 200 notification requirements for WTO Members. While the large majority of these notifications relate to NTMs, the reporting pattern and the information provided are in many cases insufficient to accurately capture the incidence of NTMs.<sup>20</sup> Furthermore, it should be kept in mind that TBT and SPS measures are not necessarily trade distorting, but can also facilitate trade. While notifications of TBT and SPS measures do not address this ambiguity, specific trade concerns (STCs) provide a clearer indication that a measure might be hampering trade.

4.2. This section will discuss the exposure of small economies to TBT and SPS measures as captured by notifications and specific trade concerns (STCs) of WTO Members. When doing so, the assumptions made and limitations of the analysis will be clearly stated.

4.3. Table 4 provides an overview of the sector distribution of notifications and STCs. In particular, it shows the number and share of notifications and STCs by product group and the export shares of small economies and the world across these products. While notified TBT measures are most common in machinery and electrical equipment, most other product groups are also subject to a significant number of TBT measures. In contrast, SPS measures are prevalent in animal products, fats, oils and vegetable products and foodstuffs, which have been subject to more than 1,000, 2,000 and 3,000 SPS measures since 1995, respectively.

4.4. Relative to the World, small economies are more specialised in these three product groups. For instance, fats, oils and vegetable products account for 14% of the exports of 32 small economies compared to only 3% of the exports at the world level. Similarly, the share of foodstuffs in exports is 9% for small economies and 3% at the world level. Foodstuffs is further the product group with the second highest number of TBT notifications and the highest number of TBT STCs. Hence, small economies are affected by both TBT and SPS measures, but given their export specialization, that they are particularly exposed and hence vulnerable to SPS measures.

**Table 4. Export shares, notifications and STCs by product group**

Product group	Exports		TBT Not.s		SPS Not.s		TBT STCs		SPS STCs	
	WLD (%)	SE (%)	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I. Animals and Animal Products	2	4	246	5	3,169	49	51	18	143	54
II-III. Fats, Oils and Vegetable Products	3	14	342	7	2,210	34	43	15	92	35
IV. Foodstuffs	3	9	598	13	1,177	18	80	28	42	16
V. Mineral Products	22	34	231	5	30	0	6	2	0	0
VI. Chemicals and Allied Industries	9	9	596	13	362	6	46	16	7	3
VII. Plastics and Rubbers	4	2	240	5	69	1	15	5	0	0
VIII. Skins, Leather, and Furs	0	0	30	1	31	0	10	4	1	0
IX-X. Wood and Paper Products	2	2	110	2	143	2	5	2	8	3
XI. Textiles	4	11	129	3	39	1	17	6	1	0

<sup>20</sup> Bacchetta, M., J. Richter, and R. Santana (2012), "How Much Light Do WTO Notifications Shed on NTMs?", in O. Cadot and M. Malouche (eds.), *Non-Tariff Measures—A Fresh Look at Trade Policy's New Frontier*, London/Washington, DC: Centre for Economic Policy Research/World Bank.

	Exports		TBT Not.s		SPS Not.s		TBT STCs		SPS STCs	
XII. Footwear and Headgear	1	1	58	1	7	0	14	5	0	0
XIII-XIV. Stone, Glass and Precious Stones	4	5	174	4	5	0	16	6	0	0
XV. Metals	8	4	362	8	4	0	21	7	0	0
XVI. Machinery and Electrical Equipment	22	3	1,310	28	10	0	59	21	0	0
XVII. Transportation	9	2	489	10	12	0	28	10	1	0
XVIII. Instruments and Apparatus	3	1	259	5	7	0	27	9	0	0
XIX-XXI. Miscellaneous	2	0	313	7	7	0	30	11	0	0

Source: WTO Secretariat based on WTO Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal (I-TIP), TBT specific trade concerns database, and BACI trade database.

Notes: The table considers notifications and specific trade concerns (STCs) for which HS product codes are available, i.e. 4,745 TBT and 6,430 SPS notifications and 285 TBT and 264 SPS STCs. A notification can apply to more sectors if different products are covered. The export shares for the world are based on the aggregate trade of 225 countries.

## 4.2 Notifications

4.5. The WTO Agreements on TBT and SPS measures require governments to notify new or changed measures if they are not based on international standards and if they may have a significant effect on the trade of other Members. In order to allow Members to comment, the planned measure has to be notified at an early stage when amendments can still be introduced.

4.6. Notifications of TBT and SPS measures include information on the Member imposing the measure, the Member(s) affected by the measure, the measure itself, the product(s) covered by the measure and the date when the regulation is expected to enter into force. However, a number of shortcomings exist in the notification procedures that complicate the assessment of NTMs.<sup>21</sup>

4.7. First, Members do not need to notify measures that were in place before the SPS and TBT Agreements. Second, while members are required to notify proposed regulations, no further notification is required regarding the actually implemented SPS or TBT regulation. Hence, it could happen that a notified draft regulation is changed significantly before being implemented or that the regulation actually never enters into force. Third, in many instances no HS codes are assigned to the measures, either because they are not indicated by Members or because it is difficult to assign an HS code based on the description of the product that the regulation covers. Fourth, even though being a requirement, a significant number of countries do not notify changes in their regulations to the WTO.

4.8. Nevertheless, it is worthwhile to analyse notifications by Members to the WTO as they still allow assessing the exposure of exports of small economies with respect to TBT and SPS measures. A notified measure is assumed to cover and hence potentially affect exports of small economies if it applies to "all Members" or the respective small economy and if the imposing member imports the specified product from the small economy.

4.9. Table 5 shows to what extent notified TBT and SPS measures cover and hence potentially affect the exports of 32 small economies. In particular, for each of the 32 small economies Table 5 provides overall merchandise exports, the number of TBT and SPS notifications that are imposed by trade partners of the products specified in notifications and the value and share of merchandise exports covered by TBT and SPS notifications.

<sup>21</sup> More detail is provided in Bacchetta, M., J. Richtering, and R. Santana (2012), "How Much Light Do WTO Notifications Shed on NTMs?", in O. Cadot and M. Malouche (eds.), *Non-Tariff Measures—A Fresh Look at Trade Policy's New Frontier*, London/Washington, DC: Centre for Economic Policy Research/World Bank; and WTO (2012), *World Trade Report 2012: Trade and Public Policies: A closer look at Non-Tariff Measures in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*.

4.10. This latter share of exports covered by TBT and SPS measures is typically called coverage ratio (CR).<sup>22</sup> The coverage ratio for the exporting country  $i$  is calculated by dividing the exports of country  $i$  subject to NTMs in importing country  $j$  by total exports of country  $i$ :

$$CR_i = \frac{\sum_j \sum_p NTM_{j,p,1995-2013} X_{ij,p,2011}}{\sum_j \sum_p X_{ij,p,2011}}$$

4.11.  $NTM_{j,p,1995-2013}$  is a binary dummy variable indicating whether a trade flow  $X_{j,p,2011}$  is covered by TBT or SPS measures. It does so by taking the value of one if one or more measures have been imposed by the importing country  $j$  during the period 1995-2013 on product  $p$ , which can be at the HS 6-, 4- or 2-digit level.

4.12. In Table 5, the coverage ratios of small economies are shown at the country level. Annex Table 3 provides the coverage ratios at the HS 2-digit product level. In order to show the overall exposure of countries to TBT and SPS measures, notifications from January 1995 to July 2013 have been matched with trade data for 2011. Another reason for doing so is that generally no information is available as to whether the measure has been changed or not. Furthermore, it should be noted that Table 5 only considers notifications for which an HS product code could be assigned, that is 4,745 for TBT measures and 6,430 for SPS measures. In contrast, overall 16,666 TBT measures and 11,815 SPS measures have been notified to the WTO between 1995 and July 2013.

4.13. Countries that tend to export more are also subject to more notifications as they are likely to export a wider range of products to a greater number of countries compared to small exporters. For instance, Ecuador is by far the biggest exporter with exports totalling more than 23 billion USD. Its exports have been subject to 1,218 TBT measures and 1,389 SPS measures, which represents the highest number among the 32 small economies. However, there are exceptions. For instance, Brunei Darussalam and Trinidad and Tobago are large exporters but are subject to relatively few notifications. This can be explained by the fact that these countries are specialised in exports of mineral fuel products, which are typically not subject to many TBT and SPS measures.

4.14. Table 5 further shows that TBT and SPS measures cover a significant share of exports for many small economies. In particular, TBT and SPS measures cover on average 34% and 30% of exports across the 32 small economies. Furthermore, TBT measures cover the majority of exports for five small economies: Seychelles (65%), Saint Kitts and Nevis (59%), Honduras (63%), Mauritius (63%) and the Dominican Republic (54%). SPS measures meanwhile, cover more than half of exports for seven small economies: Maldives (82%), Seychelles (80%), Cape Verde (70%), Tonga (67%), Grenada (65%), Paraguay (64%) and Vanuatu (50%). The high exposure of these countries against TBT and SPS measures can, on the one hand, constitute potential risks and, on the other hand, indicate that these measures have not constituted a serious trade barrier for them.

4.15. However, there are also some small economies whose exports are only slightly exposed to TBT and SPS measures. In particular, TBT measures cover less than 10% of exports for seven small economies: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Maldives, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Vanuatu. SPS measures cover less than 10% of exports for six small economies: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Brunei Darussalam, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sri Lanka, and Trinidad and Tobago. The low exposure of these countries against NTMs might indicate that they encounter difficulties when trying to comply with the measures.

4.16. Assessing the exposure of countries at the product level provides more detail and helps explain the results at the country level. Annex Table 3 provides the same statistics as Table 5 disaggregated for the top ten export products of each of the 32 small economies. For instance, Seychelles is highly specialised in prepared fish products accounting for 63% of its exports. Basically all of these fish products are exported to destination markets that have notified TBT

<sup>22</sup> Recent studies, including the World Trade Report 2012, calculate the coverage ratio for importing countries, i.e. the share of imports that is subject to NTMs in importing country  $j$ . While in the following coverage ratios are calculated for small economies as exporting countries, Figures 1 and 2 are based on coverage ratios for importing countries.

measures and SPS measures. Differently, the high exposure of Honduras to TBT measures can be explained by its specialization in textiles. Honduras textile exports account for 36% of merchandise exports and 33% are subject to notified TBT measures.

4.17. In contrast, also some of Barbados' main exports products such as dairy products, fish, beverages, machinery and vehicles are subject to a number of TBT and/or SPS measures in the destination markets. However, while these products are among the top ten exported products, only few exports go to countries that have notified TBT or SPS measures. Among others, this might indicate that Barbados faces difficulties to comply with these measures. Similarly, tea, coffee and spices belong to the top export products of Sri Lanka accounting for 15% of merchandise exports. However, exports of these products to markets that have notified 27 TBT and 137 SPS measures account only for 0.5% and 2.7% of Sri Lanka' exports. This note later discusses findings from an ITC survey of Sri Lanka, highlighting some of the difficulties of tea producers to comply with the import requirements of different countries.

**Table 5. Exports of small economies that are potentially affected by notified TBT and SPS measures**

Exporter	Exports in USD ('000)	TBT notifications and potentially affected exports			SPS notifications and potentially affected exports		
		No. Not.s	USD ('000)	CR (%)	No. Not.s	USD ('000)	CR (%)
Antigua and Barbuda	929,919	420	16,864	2	182	5,964	1
Barbados	1,243,311	686	96,736	8	512	50,114	4
Belize	829,781	544	147,949	18	447	159,443	19
Bolivia, P.S. of	8,926,367	407	3,707,021	42	673	3,610,487	40
Brunei Darussalam	11,119,601	182	5,376,811	48	97	82,209	1
Cape Verde	87,417	124	42,231	48	134	61,593	70
Cuba	2,587,878	283	1,072,657	41	408	608,552	24
Dominica	56,873	232	4,448	8	155	11,725	21
Dominican Republic	7,878,848	1,262	4,218,114	54	974	1,631,364	21
Ecuador	23,569,850	1,218	4,405,741	19	1,389	6,113,088	26
El Salvador	5,306,883	874	2,563,443	48	847	1,069,839	20
Fiji	672,195	205	254,267	38	469	289,819	43
Grenada	28,357	78	8,271	29	172	18,341	65
Guatemala	11,139,779	1,224	4,353,698	39	1,324	3,559,010	32
Guyana	1,479,608	381	569,339	38	553	260,024	18
Honduras	7,312,824	665	4,591,641	63	942	1,961,336	27
Jamaica	1,366,173	398	431,359	32	508	469,023	34
Maldives	182,158	61	12,578	7	164	149,405	82
Mauritius	2,393,884	765	1,514,817	63	634	448,806	19
Nicaragua	3,241,258	791	1,521,861	47	1,092	1,450,741	45
Panama	12,768,218	1,497	6,138,432	48	1,270	1,648,575	13
Papua New Guinea	7,352,853	168	1,264,923	17	254	1,733,327	24
Paraguay	5,657,942	506	2,527,589	45	1,186	3,625,399	64
Saint Kitts and Nevis	74,663	317	44,423	59	114	1,882	3
Saint Lucia	29,643	110	9,281	31	119	6,975	24
S. Vincent and the Grenadines	102,040	208	4,551	4	179	9,711	10
Seychelles	366,755	175	240,069	65	317	295,122	80
Sri Lanka	9,280,479	1,113	4,141,741	45	1,184	771,546	8
Suriname	1,475,808	579	79,860	5	554	181,285	12
Tonga	19,375	51	8,933	46	223	12,920	67
Trinidad and Tobago	13,728,443	389	3,156,205	23	345	942,282	7
Vanuatu	392,797	93	12,651	3	511	197,797	50

Source: WTO Secretariat based on WTO I-TIP and BACI trade database.

Note: Trade data are for the year 2011. The number and the coverage ratio (CR) of TBT and SPS notifications are based on notifications between January 1995 and July 2013.



#### 4.2.1 Notifications directly affecting small economies

4.18. In contrast to TBT measures, SPS measures are sometimes directed at specific countries. For instance, a country might apply specific import requirements on vegetables or fruits from one or more countries following a pest risk analysis. Table 6 shows that 19 out of 32 small economies have been affected by 24 emergency and 49 regular SPS notifications. While the emergency notifications directed at small economies cover mostly import prohibitions of flowers, fruits and rice, regular notifications principally concern import requirements of various seeds, fruits and other vegetable products. Details on these measures are provided in Annex Tables 4 and 5, respectively. The most interesting point to note is that 68 out of 73 notifications have been initiated in the year 2011 or after.

**Table 6. Emergency and regular SPS notifications directly affecting small economies**

	Emergency	Regular
Belize	1	1
Bolivia		5
Cape Verde	1	
Cuba	1	
Ecuador	1	12
Dominica	1	
Dominican Republic	1	1
Fiji		3
Guatemala	1	2
Honduras	1	2
Jamaica	1	
Mauritius	1	
Nicaragua	1	1
Papua New Guinea	1	
Paraguay	8	17
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	
Sri Lanka	3	1
Tonga		2
Vanuatu		2

Source: WTO Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal (I-TIP).

#### 4.3 Specific trade concerns

4.19. Specific trade concerns (STCs) are concerns raised by Members in either the TBT or SPS Committee *vis à vis* other Members. While notifications cover TBT and SPS measures that can have either a trade distorting or trade facilitating effect, STCs indicate more clearly those measures that negatively affect the exports of other Members. Most STCs raised for discussion in the TBT Committee refer to notifications. The reasons for raising an STC in the TBT Committee vary broadly – it is notable that in about a third of cases they challenge the use or non-use of a relevant international standard.<sup>23</sup> Besides facilitating a useful discussion of trade concerns in a multilateral context, in some instances STCs can be interpreted as an informal way of solving trade conflicts, thereby contributing to the prevention of formal WTO trade disputes.<sup>24</sup>

4.20. Between 1995 and the end of 2012, some 344 STCs had been discussed in the SPS Committee and 365 STCs in the Committee on TBT. Figure 4 shows the number of new concerns raised each year in the respective Committee.<sup>25</sup> Two main observations can be made: first, in recent years, the number of TBT STCs was considerably higher than the number of SPS STCs. In

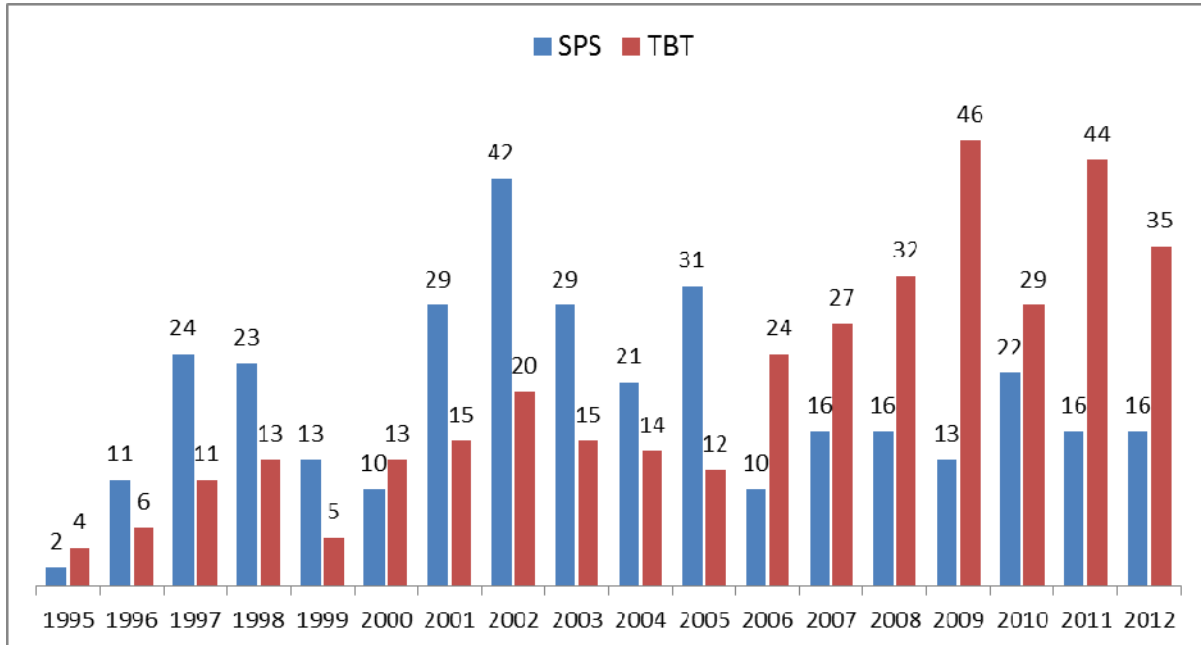
<sup>23</sup> Wijkström, E. and D. McDaniels (2013), "Improving Regulatory Governance: International Standards and the WTO TBT Agreement", *Journal of World Trade* 47(5), pp. 1013-1046.

<sup>24</sup> Horn, H., P. C. Mavroidis and E. N. Wijkström (2013), "In the Shadow of the DSU: Addressing Specific Trade Concerns in the WTO SPS and TBT Committees", *Journal of World Trade* 47(4), pp. 729–759.

<sup>25</sup> Summaries of STCs in the SPS and TBT Committees are provided in the respective WTO Secretariat Notes G/SPS/Gen/204/Rev.13 and G/TBT/33.

2012, for example, 16 new concerns were raised in the SPS Committee compared to 35 new concerns in the TBT Committee. Second, while the number of SPS STCs has been relatively stable or decreasing over time, the number of TBT STCs has increased significantly from 2006 onwards.

**Figure 4. Number of new specific trade concerns raised in the SPS and TBT Committees**



Source: WTO Secretariat Notes G/SPS/Gen/204/Rev.13 and G/TBT/33.

4.21. STCs about TBT or SPS measures can be accessed through either the WTO's I-TIP database or the WTO Information Management Systems for TBT (TBT IMS) and SPS (SPS IMS). The information which is provided on STCs includes: Members maintaining the measure, Members raising or supporting the concern, description of the STC in question, products affected and the dates when the concern was raised in the respective Committee meeting. While information is available about whether specific concerns have been resolved in the SPS Committee, Members in the TBT Committee do not report on whether a concern has been resolved.

4.22. As in the case of notifications, the exposure of small economies to STCs is assessed according to the number of STCs potentially affecting exports of small economies and the value and share of exports, i.e. the coverage ratio, that are potentially affected. When matching information on STCs with trade data, it is assumed that a particular STC affects all Members that export the product under consideration to the Member against which the STC is raised. In other words, not only the Member(s) raising the concern are affected but also other Member(s). STCs are typically raised by those Members with the greatest export interest but the measure still requires compliance by all exporters.

4.23. This is a straightforward assumption for TBT STCs since technical regulations of one Member typically apply to all other Members. Hence, every country that exports the respective product(s) to the Member imposing a measure has to comply with the technical regulation. In the case of SPS STCs, the assumption appears stronger. Concerns on SPS measures can refer to import restrictions that a Member has imposed on the Member(s) raising the concern due to food safety issues, or animal disease or plant pest present in the territory of the latter. In other cases, concerns relate to delays in inspection or other conformity assessment procedures for particular products. In such cases, other Members might not be directly affected, but they could be exposed to such measures in the future. Furthermore, recent research<sup>26</sup> using data on SPS STCs suggests that, besides having a direct bilateral effect, SPS measures are also a multilateral impediment to

<sup>26</sup> Crivelli, P. and J. Gröschl (2012), "The Impact of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures on Market Entry and Trade Flows", Working Paper Series (WPS) 12092, University of Geneva.

market entry for exporting countries. Hence, Table 7 and Annex Table 3 represent the upper limits of potentially affected exports for small economies.<sup>27</sup>

4.24. Table 7 and Annex Table 3 illustrate the exposure or vulnerability of small economies against NTMs based on the extent to which resolved and unresolved specific trade concerns since 1995 could apply to the trading pattern of small economies in 2011.

4.25. A large number of small economies export to those markets where a TBT STC has been raised. For as many as 14 out of 32 small economies, TBT STCs cover more than 50% of their merchandise exports, which is significantly more than five small economies in the case of notifications. Annex Table 3 shows, for example, that Cape Verde is exposed to TBT measures because its exports are highly concentrated in fish products (HS 03 and HS 16), which account for more than 70% of its exports. In particular, 18 STCs on products within these two HS Chapters encompass 69% of Cape Verde's exports. In the case of Honduras, more than 44% of its exports are apparel and clothing products (HS 24 and HS 08), and almost all of its exports in these products were or still are subject to TBT measures against which nine concerns were raised.

4.26. SPS STCs cover an average of only 19% of exports of small economies, while TBT STCs cover an average of 40%. Also, the number of STCs that cover the exports of small economies is lower in the case of SPS measures compared to TBT measures. For example, SPS STCs cover more than 50% of exports of three small economies - Cape Verde, Grenada, and Seychelles. Annex Table 3 shows that, as in the case of TBT STCs, the high level of exposure of Cape Verde and Seychelles to SPS measures is due to their specialization in fish products (HS 03 and HS 16), which account for more than 70% of Cape Verde's exports and for more than 85% of the exports of Seychelles. In the case of Grenada, it is mostly nutmeg (part of HS 09 Coffee, tea and spices) that could potentially be affected by SPS STCs.

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<sup>27</sup> The exports covered by STCs that have been raised by small economies would constitute the lower limits.

**Table 7. Exports of small economies that are potentially affected by STCs**

Exporter	Exports in USD ('000)	TBT STCs and potentially affected exports			SPS STCs and potentially affected exports		
		No. STCs	USD ('000)	CR (%)	No. STCs	USD ('000)	CR (%)
Antigua and Barbuda	929,919	69	18,004	2	35	1,603	0
Barbados	1,243,311	105	91,891	7	47	5,644	0
Belize	829,781	79	192,806	23	61	118,425	14
Bolivia, P.S. of	8,926,367	95	539,973	6	71	261,157	3
Brunei Darussalam	11,119,601	51	95,275	1	20	334	0
Cape Verde	87,417	52	77,920	89	31	60,712	69
Cuba	2,587,878	90	768,512	30	62	117,291	5
Dominica	56,873	65	12,498	22	38	8,854	16
Dominican Republic	7,878,848	148	2,646,087	34	87	748,449	9
Ecuador	23,569,850	141	6,015,971	26	120	4,816,822	20
El Salvador	5,306,883	123	2,719,066	51	73	385,226	7
Fiji	672,195	61	322,897	48	47	53,187	8
Grenada	28,357	34	18,696	66	27	15,750	56
Guatemala	11,139,779	158	5,783,910	52	125	2,181,933	20
Guyana	1,479,608	86	269,203	18	62	117,034	8
Honduras	7,312,824	97	5,711,238	78	93	1,847,337	25
Jamaica	1,366,173	110	691,489	51	74	72,575	5
Maldives	182,158	50	105,076	58	24	88,336	48
Mauritius	2,393,884	135	1,693,667	71	89	364,561	15
Nicaragua	3,241,258	115	1,863,793	58	107	929,804	29
Panama	12,768,218	170	4,334,663	34	102	574,237	4
Papua New Guinea	7,352,853	66	1,252,814	17	34	1,549,592	21
Paraguay	5,657,942	108	3,009,236	53	105	755,196	13
Saint Kitts and Nevis	74,663	36	40,462	54	15	1,351	2
Saint Lucia	29,643	43	8,514	29	26	5,980	20
S. Vincent and the Grenadines	102,040	49	14,070	14	34	1,429	1
Seychelles	366,755	75	295,666	81	46	242,075	66
Sri Lanka	9,280,479	150	5,450,521	59	120	507,925	5
Suriname	1,475,808	91	698,725	47	71	133,492	9
Tonga	19,375	30	12,786	66	18	8,555	44
Trinidad and Tobago	13,728,443	90	3,954,075	29	34	49,686	0
Vanuatu	392,797	41	77,637	20	44	13,974	4

Source: WTO Secretariat based on WTO I-TIP, World Trade Report 2012 - TBT STC database, BACI trade database.

Note: Trade data are for the year 2011. The number and the coverage ratio (CR) of SPS STCs are based on concerns raised between January 1995 and July 2013. Differently, the number and the CR of TBT STCs are based on concerns raised between January 1995 and December 2011 due to the use of the World Trade Report 2012 - TBT STC database.

#### 4.3.1 Specific trade concerns raised or supported by small economies

4.27. Between 1995 and August 2013, 379 STCs were raised in the TBT Committee and 356 concerns in the SPS Committee. As indicated above, in contrast to notifications, STCs actually indicate that the respective measures are potentially protectionist or have trade distorting effects. Annex Tables 6 and 7 list the STCs that have been raised or supported by small economies in the TBT or SPS Committee respectively.

4.28. Small economies raised 20 concerns regarding TBT measures, which correspond to about 5% of all concerns raised in the TBT Committee. In the SPS Committee, small economies raised 36 concerns representing 10% of overall concerns raised. Five TBT STCs covered tobacco products, which are of major importance to small economies such as Cuba, Dominican Republic or Honduras. Seven concerns raised in the SPS Committee covered fruits (HS 08), coffee, tea and spices (HS 09), respectively. Hence, in line with their export specialization in agricultural and food

products, small economies have raised more concerns regarding SPS measures. However, in recent years, the number of concerns raised by small economies in both the TBT and SPS Committee has been more or less similar.

4.29. Typically, small economies raise STCs together with other Members. To date, out of 32 small economies, 13 have raised or supported concerns in the TBT Committee, and 17 in the SPS Committee. With the exception of Mauritius, only small economies from South and Central America have been raising TBT STCs, while SPS STCs have also been raised by the three Asian countries Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka.

4.30. However, small economies and other developing countries are likely to be less active than developed Members in raising trade concerns in the TBT and SPS Committees due to different reasons. First, small economies might not be able to attend all the Committee meetings due to capacity constraints and the fact that several are non-resident Members without representation in Geneva. Second, some countries might lack a clear agenda or strategy regarding TBT and SPS measures and compliance.

## 5 IMPACT OF NTMS ON THE EXPORTS OF SMALL ECONOMIES

### 5.1 Main findings from econometric studies

5.1. To assess the effects of NTMs on trade, econometric analysis, in particular estimation of the gravity model, is frequently used. This section highlights four issues of interest to small economies that arise from the findings of the respective literature with respect to TBT and SPS measures.<sup>28</sup>

5.2. First, technical regulations and standards have been found to have different impacts on manufacturing and non-manufacturing products. While technical regulations and standards tend to increase trade in manufacturing products, they reduce trade in agricultural products including food and beverages.<sup>29</sup> A possible explanation is that, for manufacturing products, standards are able to significantly reduce information costs related to foreign market entry outweighing the costs of standard compliance. In contrast, for agricultural products, compliance costs can be high relative to information costs, also because agricultural products tend to be more homogeneous. Hence, since most small economies are specialised in agricultural products, a relatively high share of their exports is likely to be negatively affected by NTMs.

5.3. Second, results from a limited number of firm level studies suggest that TBT and SPS measures are more restrictive for small firms compared to large ones as small firms might not have the resources to cover the fixed and possibly variable costs required to comply with these measures.<sup>30</sup>

5.4. Third, the costs associated with conformity assessment procedures might represent a particular problem for small economies. Empirical studies point to a significant negative effect of conformity assessment procedures of both TBT<sup>31</sup> and SPS<sup>32</sup> measures on trade. In contrast to

<sup>28</sup> Comprehensive reviews of the economic literature that assesses the trade effects of NTMs are provided by UNCTAD (2013), *Non-Tariff Measures to Trade: Economic and Policy Issues for Developing Countries*; and WTO (2012), *World Trade Report 2012: Trade and Public Policies: A closer look at Non-Tariff Measures in the 21st Century*.

<sup>29</sup> Among others, studies highlighting these differential impacts of technical measures are Moenius, J. (2004), "Information versus Product Adaptation: The Role of Standards in Trade", *International Business and Markets Research Center Working Paper*, Northwestern University; Fontagné, L., M. Mimouni and J.M. Pasteels (2005), "Estimating the Impact of Environmental SPS and TBT on International Trade", *Integration and Trade* 22(3), pp. 7-37; and Li, Y. and J. C. Beghin (2012), "A meta-analysis of estimates of the impact of technical barriers to trade", *Journal of Policy Modeling* 34(3), pp. 497-511.

<sup>30</sup> A negative effect of SPS measures on the foreign market entry of French firms, with the effect being stronger for small firms, was found by Fontagné, L., G. Orefice, R. Piermartini and N. Rocha (2013), "Product Standards and Margins of Trade: Firm Level Evidence", *WTO Staff Working Paper ERSD-2013-04*, WTO.

<sup>31</sup> Chen M. X., J. Wilson and T. Otsuki (2008), "Standards and export decisions: Firm-level evidence from developing countries", *Journal of International Trade & Economic Development* 17(4), pp. 501-523. Using survey data on TBT measures, they find a positive relationship between quality standards and export volume and export diversification. In contrast, certification procedures have a negative correlation with the number of firms' export markets and export products.

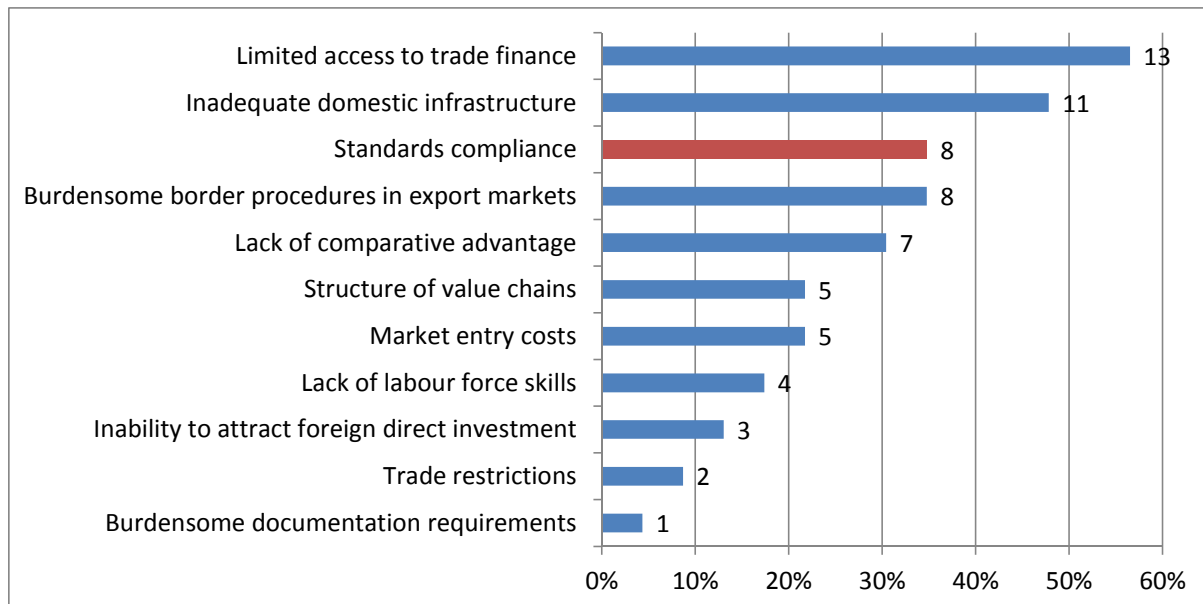
quality standards or labelling requirements, conformity assessment procedures are unlikely to enhance consumer trust and hence demand. Furthermore, different export markets may require separate conformity assessment procedures, even if these are based on internationally harmonized product standards. Firms in small economies that lack adequate testing and certification capacities may hence be particularly deterred by such measures.

5.5. Fourth, harmonization and mutual recognition agreements can reduce the compliance cost of TBT and SPS measures, thereby helping firms, and small firms in particular, export to different markets. However, regional harmonization can result in trade diversion for countries outside the agreement. For instance, North-South agreements may enhance the product quality and also the exports of firms from the South to the North but at the same time reduce South-South trade.<sup>33</sup>

## 5.2 Evidence from the OECD-WTO Aid-for-Trade surveys

5.6. The OECD-WTO Aid-for-Trade questionnaires provide further evidence regarding the potential impact of NTMs on small economies. In their responses to the questionnaires officials from small economies considered standards compliance to be among the main obstacles for their firms to participate in value chains (Figure 5). In particular, 8 out of 23 small economies, i.e. 35%, identified standards compliance to be among the three main obstacles for their companies.

**Figure 5. Main obstacles identified by small economies for a greater participation of their firms in value chains (percentage and number of small economies)**



Source: OECD-WTO Aid-for-Trade partner questionnaire, 2013.

Note: Based on answers of government officials from 23 small economies.

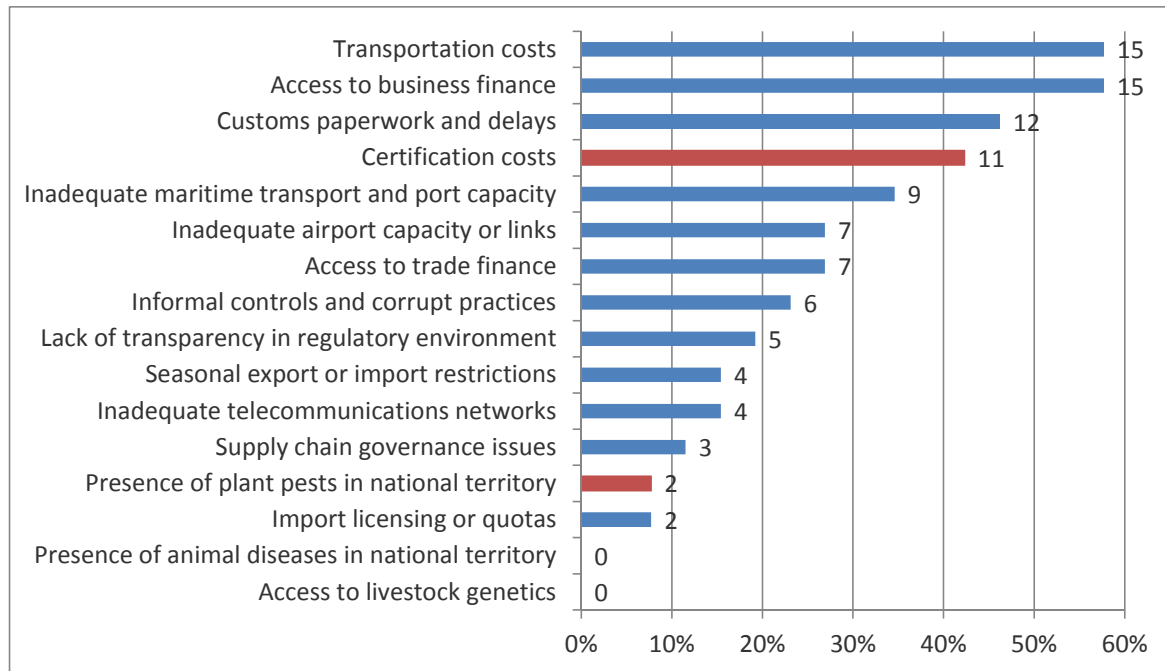
5.7. The OECD-WTO Aid-for-Trade private sector questionnaires provide insights regarding the relative importance of certification capacities and plant pests for agrifood suppliers from small economies. Figure 6 shows that certification costs are among the main difficulties firms from small economies face when integrating into agrifood value chains. In contrast, the presence of plant pests or animal diseases does not seem to be of particular relevance to the 26 firms surveyed from small economies. These results for agrifood suppliers from small economies are comparable to the difficulties mentioned by suppliers across all developing countries.<sup>34</sup>

<sup>32</sup> A negative effect of SPS conformity assessment procedures on market entry and the value of exports is found by Crivelli, P. and J. Gröschl (2012), "The Impact of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures on Market Entry and Trade Flows", Working Paper Series (WPS) 12092, University of Geneva.

<sup>33</sup> Cadot, O., A.-C. Disdier and L. Fontagné (2012), "North-South Standards Harmonization and International Trade", CEPR Discussion Papers no. 8767.

<sup>34</sup> Cattaneo, O. (2013), "Aid for Trade and Value Chains in Agrifood", OECD-WTO Sector Study.

**Figure 6. Difficulties suppliers from small economies face when entering, establishing or moving up agrifood value chains (percentage and number of suppliers)**

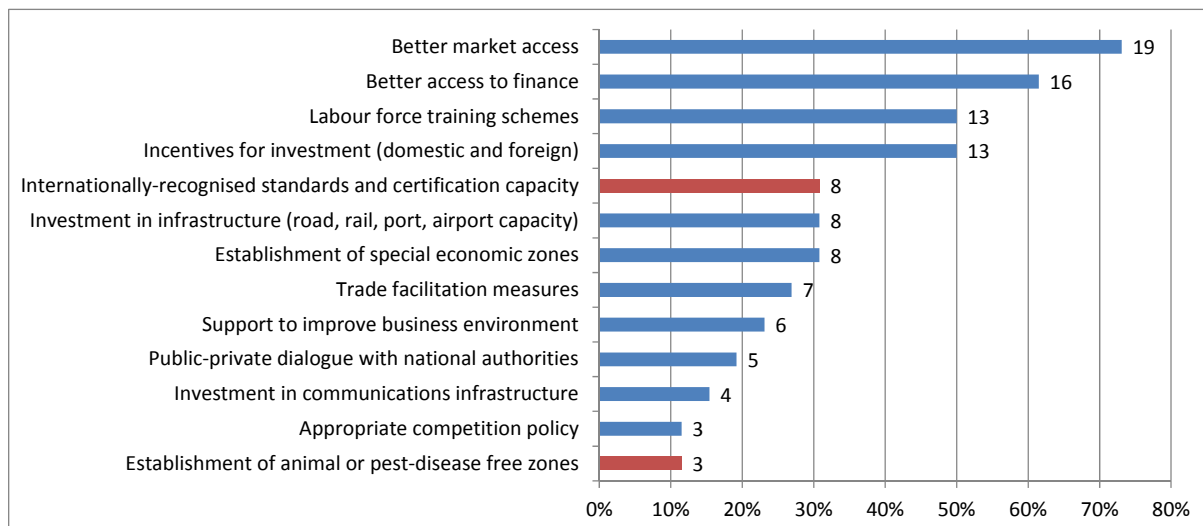


Source: OECD-WTO Aid-for-Trade private sector questionnaire, 2013.

Note: Based on answers of 26 agrifood suppliers from 14 small economies.

5.8. These difficulties are also reflected in the types of support that agrifood suppliers from small economies consider to be most effective (Figure 2). Support targeted at enhancing the internationally-recognised standards and certification capacity are mentioned by more than 30% of firms.

**Figure 7. Types of support agrifood suppliers identify as most effective (percentage and number of suppliers)**



Source: OECD-WTO Aid-for-Trade private sector questionnaire, 2013.

Note: Based on answers of 26 agrifood suppliers from 14 small economies.

### 5.3 ITC surveys of NTMS faced by selected small economies in their main export markets

5.9. Another source of information concerning the impact of NTMs on specific exports of small economies can be found in the ITC's surveys of how NTMs affect or impact the exports of small economies. The surveys are based on interviews with representatives from the private sector involved in exporting goods and services. Several small economies have been surveyed including Jamaica, Mauritius, Sri Lanka and Trinidad and Tobago. In total, some 23 surveys have been completed so far in developing and least developed countries.

5.10. The surveys provide useful data and information from a private sector perspective. They are even more revealing when compared across countries and regions. For example, of the 334 exporters interviewed by telephone in Trinidad and Tobago, some 22% said they were affected by NTMs and related obstacles. Results from similar interviews in Sri Lanka and Peru showed that 70% and 42% of exporters were affected by NTMs. In regard to food and agro-based products, 40% of exporters in Trinidad and Tobago reported difficulties. In Sri Lanka and Peru, the percentages were considerably higher with 69% and 88%, respectively.<sup>35</sup> Jamaica reported 50%.

5.11. The most prevalent NTMs globally are SPS measures which have a major impact on agro-based goods, particularly fresh food. Most developed countries have high food quality and safety standards and increasingly, they are introducing stringent food safety legislation. TBT are also on the rise internationally, especially those involving consumer information labels, product standards and production processes. High regulations in foreign countries coupled with weak domestic conformity assessment infrastructure can further pose obstacles to trade in food and agro-based goods.

Exporters of spices reported that curry powder imported into the United Kingdom had to be accompanied by a certificate showing that the product had been tested and found to be free of Sudan 1. Sudan 1 is a substance used for colouring foodstuff but classified as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer. In 2003, the EU issued a regulation, banning the use of Sudan 1 in foodstuff. The regulation (which also applies to sauces, chutneys and other products with curry powder) posed a difficulty since Trinidad and Tobago had no laboratories to test for Sudan 1. The cost of testing in the United States (on average US\$350 per batch per shipment) was considered to be prohibitive.

Source: ITC (2013), "Trinidad and Tobago: Company Perspectives – An ITC Series on Non-Tariff Measures".

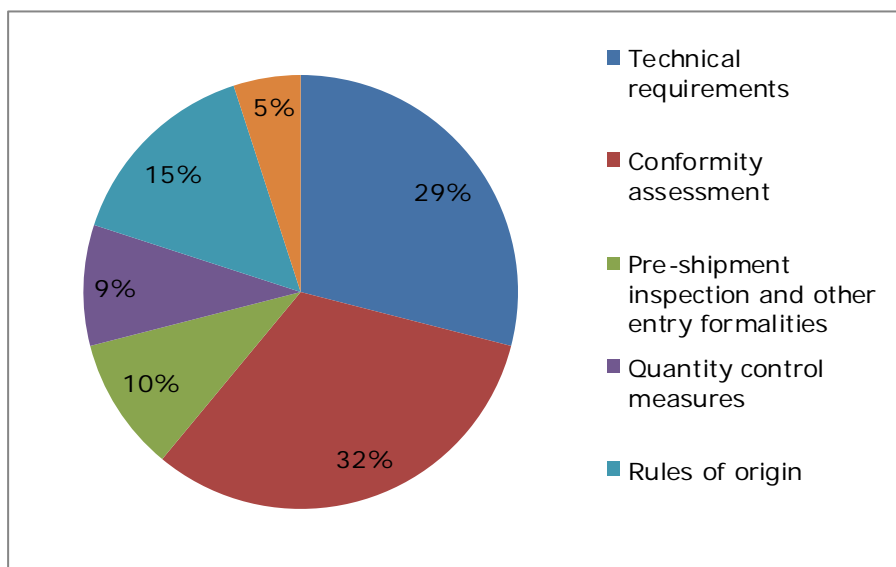
5.12. In regard to manufacturing, the ITC survey reported that three sectors showed a higher than average level of affectedness. These were wood, wood products and paper (29.7%). Metal and basic manufacturing (4.9%), however, were considerably lower given the fact that a large proportion of exported machinery and equipment consists of re-exported goods. Hence, products in these sectors did not usually face many obstacles to trade. The ITC reported that only four of 36 exporters in Trinidad and Tobago reported being affected by NTMs.<sup>36</sup>

<sup>35</sup> ITC (2013), "Trinidad and Tobago: Company Perspectives – An ITC Series on Non-Tariff Measures".

<sup>36</sup> Ibid.



**Figure 8: Most frequent categories of NTMs applied by partner countries on Trinidad and Tobago's exports**



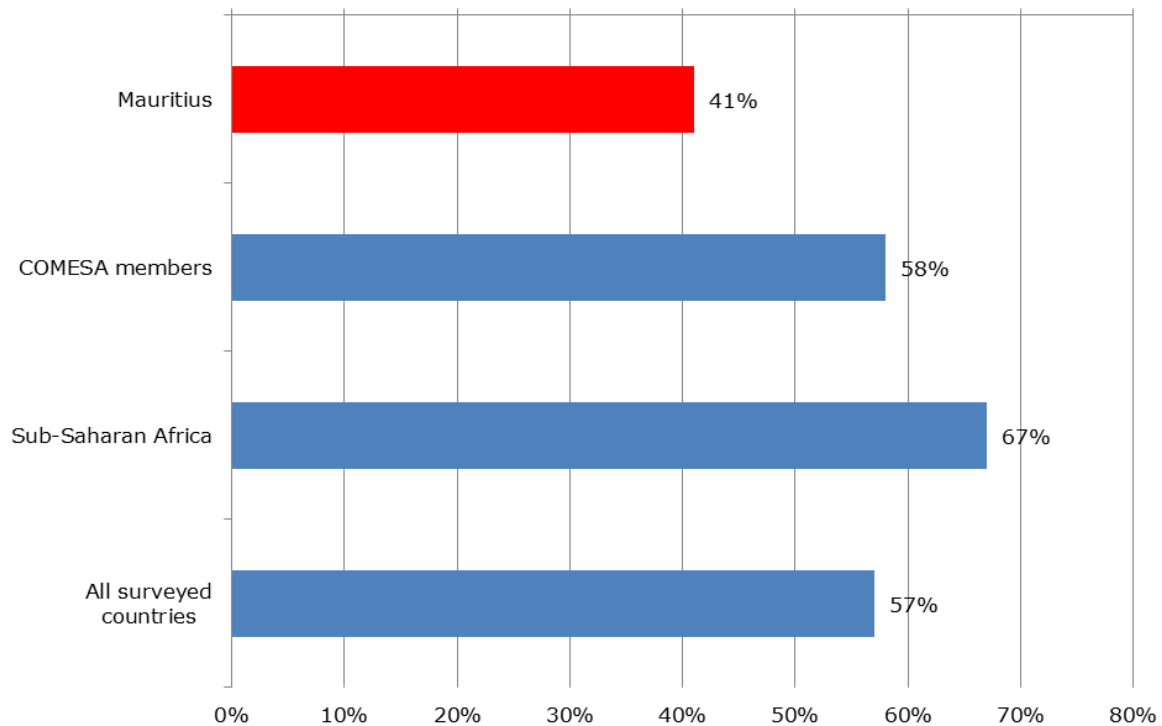
Source: ITC (2013), "Trinidad and Tobago: Company Perspectives – An ITC Series on Non-Tariff Measures".

5.13. In the ITC's survey of Mauritius, the total percentage of Mauritian enterprises reporting burdensome NTMs and procedural obstacles was 41%. This is considerably lower than the average share of companies affected by burdensome NTMs in the neighbouring 19 countries which are part of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).<sup>37</sup>

5.14. Technical measures, comprising technical requirements and conformity assessment rules, make up the majority of the cases of reported burdensome NTMs applied by partner countries on Mauritian exports. Conformity assessment procedures were found to be the main obstacle for exports. These include certification requirements and providing proof that products actually comply with the technical requirements. As in most other surveyed countries, for example Burkina Faso, Kenya, Malawi and Rwanda, exporters in Mauritius reported more cases of burdensome conformity assessment (44%) than challenges with technical requirements (22%). This indicates that testing and certification are perceived as an area where Mauritian exporters have difficulty meeting requirements. The high incidence of complaints about the restrictiveness and difficulty to comply with such measures may relate to the complexity of the measures in the destination market, a lack of sufficient recognition of Mauritian testing capabilities, or inadequate information and facilities to comply.

<sup>37</sup> ITC (2013), "Mauritius: Company Perspectives – An ITC Series on Non-Tariff Measures", preliminary version.

**Figure 9: Percentage share of companies affected by burdensome NTMs and other obstacles to trade in surveyed countries<sup>38</sup>**



Source: ITC (2013), "Mauritius: Company Perspectives – An ITC Series on Non-Tariff Measures", preliminary version.

5.15. Rules of origin as well as charges, taxes and other para-tariff measures such as service fees or other import surcharges experienced by Mauritian exporters were at 14% and 7% respectively of all of the reported cases. Most of the rules of origin or certificates of origin requirements concern exports towards European Union countries, especially for fish and textile and clothing exports, and are normally required by trading partners to determine if the product is eligible for any preferential treatment.

5.16. In the ITC survey of Sri Lanka, exporters in the fresh food sector reported the highest percentage of trade barriers (80.6% of contacted companies), followed by companies exporting processed agricultural commodities (75.7%). The manufacturing export sectors were somewhat less affected by NTM related problems: 70.6% of textile and clothing exporters reported difficulties, followed by exporters of chemicals, plastics and rubber-based products (60%) and other manufactures (66.5%).<sup>39</sup>

5.17. Most NTMs affecting Sri Lankan exports were applied by its largest exports markets, i.e. the European Union and North America, but also by regional partner India.

### 5.3.1 Tea in Sri Lanka

5.18. Sri Lankan tea exporters are among the most competitive in the world. The ITC's survey, however, reported that they struggle with burdensome NTMs and procedural obstacles. In-depth interviews were conducted with 16 affected tea exporters, five of which were companies specialized in export processes and services, such as agents, brokers, forwarding companies and trade logistics services providers. The survey uncovered systematic differences in the experience of trading agents and companies producing and exporting tea. While trading agents had no

<sup>38</sup> Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guinea, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Palestinian Territory, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and Uruguay.

<sup>39</sup> ITC (2011), "Sri Lanka: Company perspectives – An ITC Series on Non-Tariff Measures".

difficulties with NTMs, companies producing and exporting tea reported 29 cases of burdensome regulations (on average 2.6 NTM cases per affected company that participated in the interviews). Out of the 29 reported cases, 18 cases (62%) were applied by partner countries importing Sri Lankan tea.

5.19. The ITC survey explained the differences between exporting companies and trading agents and said that trading companies specializing in the export of tea have a good understanding of the technical regulations but that companies producing tea for export, especially smallholders, lacked the expertise of knowing the different import requirements from one country to another.

5.20. The burdensome NTMs on tea were said to be applied by Australia, Chile, Egypt, Hong Kong, China, Japan, Kuwait, the Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and Ukraine. All these countries are among the top 20 importers of Sri Lankan tea. The reported NTM cases are distributed evenly across partners, suggesting that no major partner is imposing more restrictive requirements than other importing countries. However, companies exporting tea to the countries of the Middle East reported delays and high fees encountered in their embassies. Similar difficulties with the embassies of the Middle East countries were observed in other countries surveyed, for example in the Philippines.<sup>40</sup>

### 5.3.2 Other agricultural and agro-based products and clothing and textiles

5.21. The ITC survey of Sri Lanka reported that raw and processed agricultural exports, except tea, were hampered by product-specific SPS and technical regulations and that these were mostly applied by importing partner countries. Private standards, set by major buyers in large markets, also caused some difficulties. Meanwhile, the clothing and textile sector was noted to have obstacles on both exports and imports. The large apparel export industry is confronted with very strong international competition and trade preferences and some recent policy changes play an important role, especially non-reciprocal tariff preferences for trading with the major European Union and North American markets. A requirement for benefitting from tariff preferences is compliance with rules of origin requirements. Since Sri Lanka relies on imported textile inputs to a large extent, problems can be caused by partners' rules of origin requirements specifying minimum shares of domestic inputs.

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### WHAT ARE PRIVATE STANDARDS?<sup>41</sup>

Standards may be classified in numerous ways, and often the different terminologies used can be confusing. Classifying them by how they are developed allows us to look at the implications on developing country exporters:

- At the national level, government standards, which are often called technical regulations, are developed and promulgated by Federal, State, and local agencies to address health and safety concerns. Technical regulations differentiate from the rest, as they are by law mandatory.
- International standards are developed and disseminated by international governmental and non-governmental standards development organizations, such as International Organization for Standardization (ISO), International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) or Codex Alimentarius. These international standards are voluntary standards. At the international, regional or sub-regional level, harmonization of standards is done through regional standards bodies or sub-regional standards organizations.

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<sup>40</sup> ITC (2011), "Sri Lanka: Company perspectives – An ITC Series on Non-Tariff Measures".

<sup>41</sup> <http://www.unido.org/what-we-do/trade/quality-and-compliance-infrastructure/standards-and-conformity/private-standards.html>

- Industry/private/buyer standards can be broken down into three categories:
  1. Consortia standards – which are often developed by a sector-specific consortium (i.e. Global GAP – an NGO which maintains voluntary standards on Good Agricultural Practice).
  2. Civil society standards - established as an initiative by a non-profit organization usually as a response to concerns over social and environmental conditions (e.g. Forest Stewardship Council).
  3. Company-specific standards - which are developed internally and apply to the whole supply chain of a company (i.e. codes of conduct).

While private sector firms and consortia have often been the driving force behind the formulation of management and product standards in industrialized countries for more than a century, there is an emerging sense that the multitude of private standards and retailer requirements have a growing impact on developing country firms' ability to participate in global production and supply chains, essentially acting as an another barrier to entry.

5.22. The study of Sri Lanka found that particularly for imports, but also for some exports, a quite complex system of different charges applied. Concern was expressed about the interface between imported goods needed to realize final export products and the need to maintain competitive prices abroad. Exemption schemes in favour of imported inputs for domestic processing and export are supposed to alleviate this financial burden of duties and these charges. The ITC survey revealed that some companies in Sri Lanka were confused with the applicable charges and struggled with the extensive procedures to obtain exemptions.<sup>42</sup>

5.23. Facilitating documentation for exemption schemes, streamlining administrative procedures and organizing information campaigns may have beneficial effects for export promotion. As the ITC suggests, since trading companies from all sectors were frequently affected by inefficiencies of the business environment, the significant effect of investments into infrastructure and procedures at Customs and Ports should not be underestimated. The main suggestions by the business sector were to unify the inspections of relevant agencies into a 'single window inspection', increase the use of X-ray machines to speed-up inspections and avoid damaged cargo, improve and extend the use of electronic customs systems, train officials, expand general cargo handling capacities and reduce the costs of demurrage.<sup>43</sup>

### 5.3.3 Jamaica

5.24. In the ITC's survey of Jamaican exporters, representatives of companies in the agricultural sector reported the highest incidence of NTMs at 49% whereas exporters of miscellaneous manufactures noted 28% while those involved with chemicals reported an incidence level of 24%. The ITC study found that a majority of NTMs plaguing agricultural goods were technical requirements for the protection of human and environmental health and safety. For example, some main export markets require food exporting companies to be registered with national authorities or specialized testing agencies before products can be exported. Many countries also restrict or prohibit the use of certain substances in the production of fresh produce.<sup>44</sup>

5.25. Jamaica's top ten products account for 90% of the country's exports. Inorganic chemicals rank first with a 47% export share and cover mostly exports of aluminium oxide. Besides raw materials, Jamaica exports agricultural products such as spirits including rum, ethyl alcohol and beer, raw cane sugar, vegetables and coffee. The high RCA for the top ten products underlines the specialization and relative competitiveness of Jamaica in these products on the world market. The main destination market for Jamaica's alcoholic products, i.e. rum, ethyl alcohol and beer, is North America while its main markets for sugar and coffee are Europe and Asia, respectively.

5.26. In the ITC's study on Jamaica, business sector representatives reported that technical regulations required by trading partners affected some 35% of exports. As many as 23% of

<sup>42</sup> ITC (2011), "Sri Lanka: Company perspectives – An ITC Series on Non-Tariff Measures".

<sup>43</sup> Ibid.

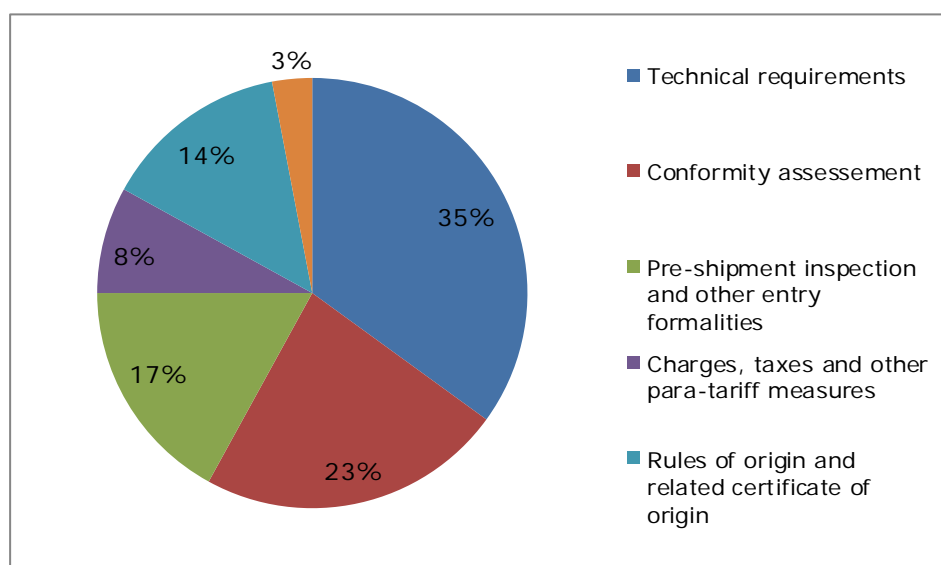
<sup>44</sup> ITC (2013), "Jamaica: Company Perspectives – An ITC Series on Non-Tariff Measures".

companies also said they faced burdens linked to conformity assessments. In absolute terms, most NTM cases were reported to be applied by the North America region, Jamaica's main export market. Other main export markets with NTMs included some of the member states of the European Union. Of significance was the fact that Jamaica's neighbouring states and CARICOM partners also accounted for a high number of NTMs. Within CARICOM, NTMs were dominated by pre-shipment inspections and other entry formalities, rules of origin and related certificates. However, other charges, taxes and service fees were also recorded. Exporters of manufactured goods that faced a significant number of NTMs included companies operating in the chemicals sector as well as those in the clothing and wood manufacturing sectors. NTMs were often associated with procedural obstacles such as delays, unusually high fees and charges and the arbitrary behaviour of officials.

5.27. The study cited representatives from the main trade facilitating organizations as saying that while NTMs are a problem for Jamaican businesses of all sizes, the relatively new and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are often more affected than larger entities because they lacked the information and human and financial resources, as well as the experience needed to meet and fulfil certain requirements.

5.28. In partner countries, the most common trade-related business environment problems reported included time delays, complex clearance mechanisms, lack of access to information or the absence of enquiry points.<sup>45</sup>

**Figure 10: Most frequently observed categories of NTMs applied by partner countries on Jamaican exports (%)**



Source: ITC (2013), "Jamaica: Company Perspectives – An ITC Series on Non-Tariff Measures".

5.29. Amongst Jamaica's exports of all goods (both agricultural and manufacturing goods), most cases of NTMs were experienced when exporting to North America. Business representatives said most of the NTMs they encountered affected agricultural goods and fell under technical regulations. These were also encountered in seven other partner countries. In fact, technical requirements were the most common type of NTM reported overall (a total of 82 cases representing 50% of total NTMs faced by companies exporting agricultural goods to trading partners). Following the North American region, the highest of burdensome technical requirements were reported in the European Union, CARICOM and Asia.

5.30. The highest number of cases were reported by companies exporting vegetables, roots, tubers and other edible vegetable products, fresh or preserved. Several types of technical regulations were reported by exporters of these goods. Among the most common were import authorizations and registration requirements, import prohibition or restrictions of products,

<sup>45</sup> ITC (2013), "Jamaica: Company Perspectives – An ITC Series on Non-Tariff Measures".

fumigation requirements and tolerance limits for residues and restricted or prohibited use of substances in food or feed. The survey states that requirements concerning the use of specific chemicals or fumigation sprays pose serious concerns for Jamaican agricultural exporters, especially for small enterprises located in rural areas where access to certain approved chemicals is limited.

5.31. The survey noted that a low incidence of burdensome technical measures within CARICOM countries was to be expected mainly because of the establishment of the CARICOM Regional Organization for Standards and Quality (CROSQ) in 2002 to avoid the duplication of technical work by national standards bodies across CARICOM countries. The development of CARICOM technical regulations is assigned to national standards bodies and then proposed to CROSQ, which subsequently reports to the CARICOM Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED). COTED sets CROSQ's policies and gives final approval on establishment of regional standards and technical regulations. There are currently 51 CARICOM standards, which relate primarily to food, labelling, consumer products, chemicals, and to a lesser extent to cut flowers and textiles.<sup>46</sup>

5.32. Another agricultural export product sub-category that regularly faced burdensome technical requirements was "spices", which are most commonly exported to North America and the European Union. Overall, 13% of NTMs were reported by exporters of spices. Other products which faced notable numbers of burdensome technical regulations included fruit, preserved and fruit preparations and fruits and nuts.

## 6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1. This Secretariat background paper has focused on NTMs affecting exports of small economies. It has tried to identify the main products exported by country as well as those products that a majority of small economies tend to export. It has also looked at the main destinations of such exports and what kinds of non-tariff measures usually affect trade in these products.

6.2. In its analysis, the paper has used data on trade flows and has referred to notifications and specific trade concerns made in the Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures as well as the Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade. Other data were drawn from questionnaires completed by the public and private sector for the 4th Global Review of Aid for Trade held in July 2013. Yet another source of information came from the findings in some of the surveys of small economies conducted by the ITC. Such surveys were based on interviews with business representatives and compiled views on what private sector actors perceived as the main NTMs affecting exports in their respective sectors.

### 6.1 Main findings

6.3. As stated at the outset, this paper is to stimulate a factual discussion amongst Members and is by no means intended to open a debate about whether or not certain NTMs are justified. For ease of reference, some of the main findings in the paper include the following points:

6.4. First, NTMs are often aggregated in various groups: i.e. hard measures (e.g. price and quantity control measures), threat measures (e.g. anti-dumping and safeguards), SPS measures, TBT and other categories such as export measures, trade-related investment measures, distribution restrictions, restrictions on post-sales services, subsidies, measures related to intellectual property rights and rules of origin. Each of these groups consists of various and often very different forms of NTMs.

6.5. Second, the number of small economies exporting a given product and the average export share of products across countries shows that small economies have some major export products in common. These include minerals, fuels, apparel, pearls, fruits, coffee and fish. For instance, 31 out of 32 small economies export fish with the average export share being 10%. However, an analysis of the top ten products by country shows that there is also substantive heterogeneity in the export structure of small economies. For instance, the top ten products across the 32 small economies cover 57 different products.

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<sup>46</sup> Ibid.

6.6. Third, small economies tend to be specialized in few products. This is not surprising given their natural endowments and difficulties to exploit economies of scale. Cumulative export shares show that the top ten products account for 64% of exports, while the top 20 account for 80%.

6.7. Fourth, the exports of small economies are not only concentrated in terms of products but also in terms of destination markets. For the 32 small economies under consideration, the four regions of Asia, Europe, North America and South and Central America accounted for more than 90% of exports in 2011. North America and South and Central America alone attracted 57% of small economies' export. A main reason for this fact is geography, i.e. 23 out of 32 small economies are from South and Central America.

6.8. Fifth, North America is the most important destination market for many products from the 32 small economies included in the analysis. For example, more than 60% of apparel products and more than 70% of organic and inorganic chemicals are shipped to North America. However, depending on the product, other regions also represent important markets for the exports of small economies. For instance, Asia is the largest importer of mineral fuels and ores, Europe is the main destination for coffee and fruits and Central and South America is the main market for machinery, pharmaceutical products and plastics.

6.9. Sixth, relative to the world, small economies are more specialized in products that are significantly exposed to NTMs, especially SPS measures. For instance, fats and oils and vegetable products account for 14% of the exports of 32 small economies compared to only 3% of the exports at the world level. Similarly, the share of foodstuffs in exports is 9% for small economies and 3% at the world level. Furthermore, foodstuffs is the product group with the second highest number of TBT notifications and the highest number of TBT STCs. Hence, small economies are affected by both SPS and TBT measures, but given their export specialisation, they are particularly exposed to and hence vulnerable to SPS measures.

6.10. Seventh, TBT and SPS measures cover a significant share of exports for many small economies. In particular, notified TBT and SPS measures cover on average 34% and 30% of exports across the 32 small economies. Furthermore, notified TBT measures and SPS measures cover the majority of exports for five and seven small economies, respectively. A high exposure against TBT and SPS measures can, on the one hand, constitute potential risks and, on the other hand, indicate that these measures have not constituted a serious trade barrier for them. However, there are also some small economies whose exports are only slightly exposed to TBT and SPS measures. In particular, TBT and SPS measures cover less than 10% of exports for seven and six small economies, respectively. A low exposure of these countries against NTMs might indicate that they encounter difficulties when trying to comply with the measures.

## 6.2 Meeting the challenges

6.11. Information from the WTO, ITC and UNCTAD offer different perspectives on NTMs. However, the data available are still limited both in coverage and quality, offering not a comprehensive but rather a fragmented picture of NTMs overall. Hence, it is generally difficult to draw strong or generalised conclusions regarding the use and incidence of NTMs. For instance, the original analysis carried out in this paper relies on notifications and specific trade concerns made at the WTO. Not all Members comply with the requirement to notify changes in their regulations to the TBT or SPS Committee and Members are not equally active in raising their concerns. Furthermore, it is not straightforward from the information provided in notifications to assess whether a TBT or SPS measure is likely to have a facilitating or distorting impact on trade. Hence, by fulfilling their notification requirements and being active in Committees, WTO Members can increase the transparency on NTMs, thereby allowing better informed policy analysis.

6.12. Information from various official sources shows the prevalence of TBT, SPS and other measures in the overall incidence of NTMs. As revealed by recent business surveys, these measures also represent the main source of concerns for exporters in most small economies. Another insight from the business surveys is that exporters generally have more problems with the way in which measures are applied than with the measures themselves. Initiatives exist to overcome problems arising from the application of measures. For example, current work by the multi-agency Standards and Trade Development Facility (SDTF) addresses the implementation of

SPS measures in the context of trade facilitation, which is linked to the control, inspection and approval procedures foreseen by the SPS Agreement (Art. 8 and Annex C).

6.13. Capacity building is a vital element in improving international cooperation on TBT and SPS measures. In the SPS area, the STDF has proven to be very successful and the question has arisen as to whether the model could be replicated in building capacity relating to standard-setting, technical infrastructure and the development of regulations in the TBT area.

6.14. A lot of the activities of the SPS and TBT Committees involve information sharing, in particular on best practices. The Committees are also ways for small economies to state their concerns publically about new measures and regulations being applied by their key trading partners and any eventual problems they might encounter.

6.15. As some of the ITC surveys of private sector exporters in small economies state, it is essential to establish and upgrade national testing facilities and laboratories so that products meet international standards and especially those of key partners. A focus on conformity assessments is also necessary and requires exporters to test and certify products well before they are exported. If companies are to compete internationally, they will have to be able to demonstrate that they can meet the technical and other requirements in foreign markets. Such testing equipment also needs to be properly calibrated if results are to be trusted by future importers. In this regard, the technical competence of laboratories and of certification bodies needs to be confirmed by accreditation bodies.

6.16. However, investments to establish or upgrade such diagnostic capacities should be preceded by a cost-benefit analysis. Given public funding constraints, prioritization of investments might be necessary based on criteria such as foreign demand and domestic supply. For those countries lacking national or local testing facilities, either private or public laboratories, alternative solutions exist. For instance, it has been suggested that regional options be examined (such as those in the CARICOM region) to establish such facilities and overcome related obstacles.

6.17. This background note provides an overview of the challenges small economies face when it comes to increasing exports to their neighbours or to other markets in North and South America, Asia and Europe. While by no means an exhaustive study, the note tries to frame the discussions so that awareness can be raised as to the importance small economies attach to specific markets and to select products. It is with these products and markets that small economies are able to realize some significant trading opportunities. Given the importance of these markets, it is important that small economies stay abreast of any new, future legislation in the area of NTMs. However, they must also take necessary steps to maintain any comparative advantages they currently have. Furthermore, they should tackle the main obstacles to other specific products. As many of the recent studies and research indicates, more dialogue with trading partners, more investment in testing infrastructure and more regional cooperation are just some of the ways these challenges can be met.

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## ANNEXES

**Annex Table 1. Exports of 32 small economies for HS 2-digit chapters and main destination markets in 2011**

Rank	HS2	Name	US\$ ('000)	%	Cumul. %	No. SEs (of 32)	Simple AVG (%)	Africa	Asia	CIS	Europe	Middle East	North America	S. and C. America
1	27	Mineral fuels and oils	41,980,044	30	30	29	15	1	35	0	4	0	27	33
2	61	Apparel and clothing accessories, knitted	9,100,785	6	36	32	5	1	2	0	20	0	69	8
3	71	Pearls, precious stones and metals	6,194,598	4	41	32	5	0	36	0	17	0	46	1
4	09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	5,752,120	4	45	32	4	2	13	7	36	11	27	4
5	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits	5,725,906	4	49	30	3	2	1	12	44	2	34	5
6	26	Ores, slag and ash	5,419,857	4	52	23	4	0	57	1	14	0	25	3
7	29	Organic chemicals	4,549,301	3	56	30	1	1	12	0	5	0	74	8
8	62	Apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted	4,271,776	3	59	32	2	1	4	1	26	1	57	12
9	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	3,848,887	3	61	31	10	5	21	0	30	0	36	8
10	28	Inorganic chemicals, prec. metals compounds	3,586,044	3	64	28	4	1	0	1	12	0	73	12
11	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	3,107,667	2	66	25	4	3	18	4	25	0	27	22
12	12	Oily and miscellaneous seeds, fruits, grains	2,756,995	2	68	31	3	2	11	7	58	7	8	8
13	72	Iron and steel	2,720,008	2	70	32	2	2	23	0	10	0	33	32
14	15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils and waxes	2,665,799	2	72	27	2	6	7	0	33	1	13	40
15	85	Electrical machinery and equipment	1,979,613	1	73	32	3	4	10	0	13	2	29	42
16	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	1,970,033	1	75	32	2	14	6	0	6	1	12	61
17	16	Prepared meat, fish, crustaceans, molluscs	1,956,687	1	76	31	4	0	2	0	63	0	9	25
18	30	Pharmaceutical products	1,775,380	1	77	30	1	1	2	0	5	0	3	89
19	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	1,682,025	1	79	32	3	2	4	1	27	0	35	31
20	39	Plastics and articles thereof	1,596,639	1	80	32	1	8	5	0	13	0	11	62
21	40	Rubber and articles thereof	1,465,095	1	81	31	1	3	18	1	24	2	26	27
22	90	Optical, precision, medical instruments	1,379,643	1	82	32	1	2	10	1	17	1	50	19
23	44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	1,360,888	1	83	32	1	1	65	0	11	1	7	16
24	02	Meat and edible meat offal	1,291,424	1	84	26	1	2	5	18	4	6	16	49
25	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	1,261,198	1	84	28	1	14	16	0	30	0	31	8
26	24	Tobacco and tobacco substitutes	1,238,685	1	85	29	1	1	8	1	30	1	43	16
27	23	Food industry residues; animal fodder	1,233,121	1	86	30	1	2	17	0	3	1	1	76
28	10	Cereals	1,193,913	1	87	25	2	17	3	0	9	4	4	64
29	89	Ships, boats and floating structures	1,171,791	1	88	31	4	6	41	0	46	0	0	5
30	87	Vehicles and parts other than railway	997,485	1	89	32	1	21	2	1	9	0	1	65
31	31	Fertilizers	905,049	1	89	23	0	11	4	0	16	0	48	21
32	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like	844,740	1	90	31	1	1	6	0	13	0	28	52
33	48	Paper, paperboard and pulp and articles	826,787	1	90	32	1	6	2	0	3	1	10	77
34	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	778,015	1	91	31	1	1	7	0	17	2	49	25
35	75	Nickel and articles thereof	719,811	1	92	15	2	0	75	0	25	0	0	0
36	20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts, plants	683,712	0	92	29	1	2	5	1	33	2	25	31
37	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	652,788	0	92	31	0	2	3	6	23	1	21	44
38	19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk	602,729	0	93	29	1	8	8	0	2	0	12	69
39	52	Cotton	584,278	0	93	23	0	6	8	0	4	0	7	75
40	63	Other textile articles; worn clothing; rags	531,304	0	94	31	0	7	4	0	10	0	40	39

Source: BACI trade database.

Annex Table 2. Exports by country for HS 2-digit chapters and main destination markets in 2011

Exporter	Rank	HS2	Name	US\$ ('000)	%	Cumul . %	RCA	Africa	Asia	CIS	Europe	Middle East	North America	S. and C. America
ATG	1	89	Ships, boats and floating structures	127,071	14	14	15.2	0	10	0	89	0	1	0
ATG	2	27	Mineral fuels and oils	112,809	12	26	0.6	73	0	0	0	0	0	27
ATG	3	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	111,126	12	38	40.8	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
ATG	4	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	103,632	11	49	1.0	96	0	0	1	0	1	1
ATG	5	87	Vehicles and parts other than railway	100,674	11	60	1.5	99	0	0	0	0	1	1
ATG	6	85	Electrical machinery and equipment	27,780	3	63	0.3	84	0	0	1	0	3	11
ATG	7	39	Plastics and articles thereof	24,331	3	65	0.8	98	1	0	0	0	0	0
ATG	8	29	Organic chemicals	22,170	2	68	0.8	88	0	0	12	0	0	0
ATG	9	76	Aluminium and articles thereof	20,473	2	70	2.2	99	0	0	0	0	1	0
ATG	10	48	Paper, paperboard and pulp and articles	20,047	2	72	2.0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
BLZ	1	27	Mineral fuels and oils	188,994	23	23	1.2	14	0	0	0	0	75	10
BLZ	2	10	Cereals	126,113	15	38	19.9	98	0	0	0	1	0	0
BLZ	3	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits	71,142	9	47	15.1	0	0	0	75	0	25	0
BLZ	4	87	Vehicles and parts other than railway	70,104	8	55	1.2	96	0	0	0	0	3	1
BLZ	5	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	61,327	7	62	13.0	30	10	0	11	0	41	8
BLZ	6	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	46,577	6	68	16.7	0	0	0	71	0	25	4
BLZ	7	20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts, plants	33,187	4	72	12.8	1	31	0	23	0	1	44
BLZ	8	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	32,454	4	76	0.3	86	1	2	2	0	6	3
BLZ	9	89	Ships, boats and floating structures	25,825	3	79	3.5	72	12	0	6	0	0	9
BLZ	10	73	Articles of iron or steel	18,987	2	81	1.4	95	0	0	1	0	0	2
BOL	1	27	Mineral fuels and oils	3,847,479	43	43	2.2	0	0	0	1	0	4	94
BOL	2	26	Ores, slag and ash	2,225,595	25	68	14.4	0	58	0	27	0	9	6
BOL	3	71	Pearls, precious stones and metals	568,498	6	74	2.0	0	0	0	42	0	57	0
BOL	4	80	Tin and articles thereof	464,706	5	80	97.6	0	21	0	21	0	48	10
BOL	5	23	Food industry residues; animal fodder	423,100	5	84	11.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
BOL	6	15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils and waxes	362,286	4	88	5.9	2	3	0	2	0	1	93
BOL	7	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits	176,724	2	90	3.5	1	6	1	54	1	22	16
BOL	8	12	Oily and miscellaneous seeds, fruits, grains	104,338	1	92	2.2	0	12	0	5	0	31	53
BOL	9	28	Inorganic chemicals, prec. metals compounds	71,216	1	92	0.9	1	5	17	15	0	49	13
BOL	10	44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	70,817	1	93	1.4	1	22	0	33	1	10	33
BRB	1	27	Mineral fuels and oils	329,149	26	26	1.4	32	0	0	0	0	0	28
BRB	2	04	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey	121,202	10	36	19.5	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRB	3	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	115,662	9	46	0.8	93	0	0	0	0	4	3
BRB	4	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	105,857	9	54	15.0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRB	5	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	66,418	5	59	18.2	99	0	0	0	0	1	0
BRB	6	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	58,897	5	64	7.4	6	3	0	24	0	51	14
BRB	7	87	Vehicles and parts other than railway	41,539	3	67	0.5	91	0	0	2	0	1	6
BRB	8	19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk	35,993	3	70	8.8	74	0	0	1	0	7	18
BRB	9	63	Other textile articles; worn clothing; rags	34,906	3	73	9.7	96	0	0	0	0	2	2
BRB	10	85	Electrical machinery and equipment	32,494	3	76	0.2	57	3	0	12	0	20	8
BRN	1	27	Mineral fuels and oils	10,859,911	98	98	5.0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
BRN	2	29	Organic chemicals	152,996	1	99	0.5	0	95	0	0	0	5	1
BRN	3	71	Pearls, precious stones and metals	25,314	0	99	0.1	0	8	0	58	0	34	0
BRN	4	72	Iron and steel	17,410	0	99	0.1	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
BRN	5	85	Electrical machinery and equipment	10,445	0	100	0.0	0	95	0	4	0	0	0

Exporter	Rank	HS2	Name	US\$ ('000)	%	Cumul . %	RCA	Africa	Asia	CIS	Europe	Middle East	North America	S. and C. America
BRN	6	61	Apparel and clothing accessories, knitted	9,450	0	100	0.1	0	47	0	15	0	38	0
BRN	7	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	6,516	0	100	0.0	0	77	0	21	0	1	0
BRN	8	47	Pulp of wood, recovered paper	4,201	0	100	0.1	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
BRN	9	90	Optical, precision, medical instruments	4,146	0	100	0.0	8	32	0	60	0	0	0
BRN	10	76	Aluminium and articles thereof	3,927	0	100	0.0	1	99	0	0	0	0	0
CPV	1	16	Prepared meat, fish, crustaceans, molluscs	31,205	36	36	138.0	1	0	0	99	0	0	0
CPV	2	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	30,134	34	70	60.6	0	2	0	90	0	0	8
CPV	3	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like	5,286	6	76	8.9	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
CPV	4	61	Apparel and clothing accessories, knitted	3,665	4	80	3.6	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
CPV	5	62	Apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted	3,117	4	84	3.0	0	18	0	80	0	1	0
CPV	6	72	Iron and steel	2,671	3	87	1.0	0	85	0	15	0	0	0
CPV	7	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	2,287	3	90	0.2	2	2	0	75	0	21	0
CPV	8	85	Electrical machinery and equipment	1,651	2	92	0.2	50	7	0	36	0	6	2
CPV	9	87	Vehicles and parts other than railway	1,175	1	93	0.2	65	0	0	34	0	0	0
CPV	10	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	753	1	94	1.3	4	0	0	63	6	22	1
CUB	1	75	Nickel and articles thereof	716,553	28	28	118.0	0	75	0	25	0	0	0
CUB	2	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	408,063	16	43	47.0	6	66	14	14	0	0	0
CUB	3	30	Pharmaceutical products	377,462	15	58	5.5	2	1	0	0	0	0	96
CUB	4	27	Mineral fuels and oils	278,934	11	69	0.6	0	8	0	82	0	0	9
CUB	5	24	Tobacco and tobacco substitutes	236,414	9	78	43.4	1	20	3	73	2	0	2
CUB	6	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	145,078	6	84	8.7	4	2	4	76	0	6	8
CUB	7	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	64,865	3	86	4.4	0	19	0	75	0	5	0
CUB	8	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	55,878	2	88	0.2	0	0	0	6	0	2	91
CUB	9	72	Iron and steel	42,002	2	90	0.5	16	0	0	52	0	1	31
CUB	10	26	Ores, slag and ash	40,002	2	91	0.9	0	97	0	1	1	0	0
DMA	1	27	Mineral fuels and oils	12,072	21	21	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
DMA	2	25	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone	4,890	9	30	27.2	0	0	0	59	0	0	41
DMA	3	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits	4,724	8	38	14.6	0	0	0	89	0	0	11
DMA	4	34	Soap, waxes, polishing preparations	4,261	7	46	24.0	0	0	0	1	0	4	95
DMA	5	39	Plastics and articles thereof	3,969	7	53	2.2	0	0	0	45	46	0	7
DMA	6	90	Optical, precision, medical instruments	3,241	6	58	2.1	12	3	0	9	74	0	1
DMA	7	72	Iron and steel	2,832	5	63	1.7	0	95	0	0	0	0	4
DMA	8	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	2,707	5	68	12.7	0	0	0	88	0	7	5
DMA	9	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	1,917	3	71	0.3	19	6	5	9	51	1	11
DMA	10	33	Essential oils, resinoids; cosmetic preparations	1,463	3	74	5.5	0	2	0	21	0	35	41
DOM	1	90	Optical, precision, medical instruments	904,171	11	11	4.2	0	12	1	15	0	71	1
DOM	2	72	Iron and steel	629,806	8	19	2.6	0	46	0	2	0	25	27
DOM	3	61	Apparel and clothing accessories, knitted	539,769	7	26	5.8	0	0	0	1	0	73	25
DOM	4	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits	476,894	6	32	10.7	0	0	0	88	0	9	4
DOM	5	24	Tobacco and tobacco substitutes	448,905	6	38	27.0	0	1	1	11	0	85	1
DOM	6	85	Electrical machinery and equipment	448,383	6	44	0.5	1	8	0	10	0	74	6
DOM	7	39	Plastics and articles thereof	429,544	5	49	1.7	0	6	1	37	0	23	32
DOM	8	62	Apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted	392,095	5	54	4.2	0	1	0	5	0	92	2
DOM	9	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like	310,522	4	58	5.8	0	12	1	20	0	64	3
DOM	10	71	Pearls, precious stones and metals	292,966	4	62	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	99	0
ECU	1	27	Mineral fuels and oils	13,182,963	56	56	2.9	0	5	0	0	0	58	36
ECU	2	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits	3,056,405	13	69	22.9	2	1	22	48	1	19	6
ECU	3	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	1,612,746	7	76	12.0	1	8	1	38	0	44	5

Exporter	Rank	HS2	Name	US\$ ('000)	%	Cumul . %	RCA	Africa	Asia	CIS	Europe	Middle East	North America	S. and C. America
ECU	4	16	Prepared meat, fish, crustaceans, molluscs	1,019,829	4	80	16.7	0	0	0	49	0	11	40
ECU	5	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	632,095	3	83	9.2	0	4	0	37	0	45	13
ECU	6	87	Vehicles and parts other than railway	393,276	2	84	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
ECU	7	06	Live trees and other plants; roots; cut flowers	391,641	2	86	16.4	0	3	51	36	1	0	8
ECU	8	15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils and waxes	358,750	2	88	2.2	0	3	0	21	0	6	69
ECU	9	20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts, plants	260,163	1	89	3.5	1	3	2	53	1	27	13
ECU	10	44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	245,362	1	90	1.8	0	33	0	14	0	20	32
FJI	1	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	112,844	17	17	29.5	0	84	0	1	0	15	0
FJI	2	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	88,777	13	30	39.4	0	1	0	83	0	16	0
FJI	3	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	86,866	13	43	20.2	0	12	0	1	0	87	0
FJI	4	71	Pearls, precious stones and metals	80,049	12	55	3.8	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
FJI	5	62	Apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted	47,540	7	62	6.0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
FJI	6	19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk	42,091	6	68	19.0	0	98	0	0	0	2	0
FJI	7	16	Prepared meat, fish, crustaceans, molluscs	33,383	5	73	19.2	0	31	0	0	0	69	0
FJI	8	44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	25,827	4	77	6.6	0	99	0	0	0	0	0
FJI	9	61	Apparel and clothing accessories, knitted	23,554	4	80	3.0	0	89	0	6	0	5	0
FJI	10	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	18,492	3	83	7.3	0	86	0	0	0	14	0
GRD	1	09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	10,959	39	39	124.3	0	0	0	83	0	16	1
GRD	2	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	6,087	21	60	37.7	2	0	0	10	0	86	2
GRD	3	11	Products of the milling industry; malt;	2,098	7	68	65.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
GRD	4	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	1,807	6	74	21.8	10	0	0	76	0	13	0
GRD	5	48	Paper, paperboard and pulp and articles	1,494	5	79	4.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
GRD	6	23	Food industry residues; animal fodder	978	3	83	8.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
GRD	7	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	969	3	86	5.3	0	1	0	6	0	7	86
GRD	8	61	Apparel and clothing accessories, knitted	547	2	88	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
GRD	9	32	Tanning or dyeing extracts; paints	365	1	89	2.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
GRD	10	72	Iron and steel	289	1	90	0.3	0	63	0	4	0	0	33
GTM	1	09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	1,475,585	13	13	42.6	1	17	1	25	12	43	1
GTM	2	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	1,040,279	9	23	27.9	5	22	3	5	1	22	41
GTM	3	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits	942,179	8	31	14.9	0	0	0	2	1	94	2
GTM	4	26	Ores, slag and ash	913,034	8	39	4.7	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
GTM	5	61	Apparel and clothing accessories, knitted	868,603	8	47	6.6	0	1	0	1	0	95	2
GTM	6	27	Mineral fuels and oils	487,971	4	51	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	67	32
GTM	7	40	Rubber and articles thereof	412,677	4	55	2.8	0	0	0	4	0	51	44
GTM	8	71	Pearls, precious stones and metals	364,520	3	58	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	99	1
GTM	9	62	Apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted	356,160	3	62	2.7	0	1	0	3	0	92	3
GTM	10	15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils and waxes	344,586	3	65	4.5	0	0	0	3	0	53	44
GUY	1	71	Pearls, precious stones and metals	682,706	46	46	14.7	0	0	0	1	1	97	0
GUY	2	10	Cereals	176,611	12	58	15.7	0	0	0	23	0	2	75
GUY	3	26	Ores, slag and ash	175,093	12	70	6.8	0	5	27	42	0	22	3
GUY	4	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	158,414	11	81	31.9	0	0	0	58	0	12	30
GUY	5	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	72,755	5	86	8.6	0	18	0	12	0	47	23
GUY	6	44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	56,337	4	89	6.6	0	54	0	16	0	9	20
GUY	7	86	Railway, rolling-stock	43,300	3	92	15.5	0	1	0	5	0	50	45
GUY	8	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	35,528	2	95	3.7	0	1	2	44	0	43	11
GUY	9	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	7,727	1	95	0.0	0	1	0	14	0	30	54
GUY	10	61	Apparel and clothing accessories, knitted	6,796	0	96	0.4	0	0	0	1	5	92	2
HND	1	61	Apparel and clothing accessories, knitted	2,601,860	36	36	30.3	0	1	0	4	0	93	3

Exporter	Rank	HS2	Name	US\$ ('000)	%	Cumul . %	RCA	Africa	Asia	CIS	Europe	Middle East	North America	S. and C. America
HND	2	09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	1,324,324	18	54	58.3	0	9	2	67	0	21	1
HND	3	62	Apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted	556,391	8	61	6.4	0	2	0	1	0	89	9
HND	4	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits	441,228	6	67	10.6	0	0	0	20	0	76	3
HND	5	15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils and waxes	290,641	4	71	5.8	0	0	0	19	0	41	40
HND	6	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	261,614	4	75	6.3	0	1	0	14	0	83	2
HND	7	71	Pearls, precious stones and metals	213,023	3	78	0.9	0	0	0	1	0	98	1
HND	8	26	Ores, slag and ash	177,914	2	80	1.4	0	80	0	5	0	15	0
HND	9	24	Tobacco and tobacco substitutes	138,110	2	82	9.0	0	0	0	4	0	57	39
HND	10	27	Mineral fuels and oils	125,153	2	84	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
JAM	1	28	Inorganic chemicals, prec. metals compounds	637,370	47	47	51.8	0	0	2	40	0	58	0
JAM	2	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	231,050	17	64	26.4	0	5	0	17	0	72	5
JAM	3	26	Ores, slag and ash	138,515	10	74	5.9	0	0	4	0	0	96	0
JAM	4	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	59,621	4	78	13.0	0	0	0	75	0	24	0
JAM	5	71	Pearls, precious stones and metals	41,588	3	81	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	99	0
JAM	6	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	30,236	2	83	5.9	0	0	0	15	0	85	0
JAM	7	09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	26,034	2	85	6.1	0	56	1	22	0	21	1
JAM	8	25	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone	21,612	2	87	5.0	0	0	0	0	0	37	63
JAM	9	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	21,325	2	88	5.4	0	1	0	12	0	69	17
JAM	10	20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts, plants	18,719	1	90	4.4	0	0	0	33	0	63	4
KNA	1	85	Electrical machinery and equipment	43,181	58	58	5.2	0	1	0	11	0	84	4
KNA	2	89	Ships, boats and floating structures	7,839	10	68	11.7	0	0	65	22	0	0	13
KNA	3	49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures	7,675	10	79	44.1	0	0	0	0	0	75	25
KNA	4	87	Vehicles and parts other than railway	4,432	6	85	0.8	2	0	0	9	0	70	19
KNA	5	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	3,564	5	89	7.4	0	0	0	6	0	16	78
KNA	6	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	1,735	2	92	0.2	1	0	0	74	0	23	2
KNA	7	39	Plastics and articles thereof	1,206	2	93	0.5	0	0	14	0	0	9	77
KNA	8	90	Optical, precision, medical instruments	746	1	94	0.4	0	60	0	13	0	20	7
KNA	9	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	714	1	95	1.7	1	0	0	66	0	28	6
KNA	10	72	Iron and steel	658	1	96	0.3	0	84	0	0	0	16	0
LCA	1	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	9,769	33	33	51.4	0	0	0	6	0	1	92
LCA	2	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits	6,151	21	54	36.6	0	0	0	87	0	0	13
LCA	3	90	Optical, precision, medical instruments	2,575	9	62	3.2	1	1	0	3	0	90	5
LCA	4	27	Mineral fuels and oils	1,895	6	69	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
LCA	5	48	Paper, paperboard and pulp and articles	1,259	4	73	3.9	0	0	0	13	0	0	87
LCA	6	85	Electrical machinery and equipment	908	3	76	0.3	0	12	0	32	0	35	21
LCA	7	71	Pearls, precious stones and metals	867	3	79	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
LCA	8	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	671	2	81	7.9	0	0	0	30	0	56	14
LCA	9	74	Copper and articles thereof	554	2	83	1.6	0	17	0	48	0	34	2
LCA	10	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	486	2	85	0.1	0	10	0	7	0	1	83
LKA	1	61	Apparel and clothing accessories, knitted	2,150,932	23	23	19.7	0	4	2	56	2	36	1
LKA	2	62	Apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted	1,772,759	19	42	16.2	0	5	1	54	1	38	0
LKA	3	09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	1,352,642	15	57	46.9	5	12	27	12	33	7	4
LKA	4	40	Rubber and articles thereof	777,842	8	65	6.2	3	29	1	39	3	20	5
LKA	5	71	Pearls, precious stones and metals	371,349	4	69	1.3	0	11	0	88	0	1	0
LKA	6	49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures	230,557	2	72	10.7	7	83	0	2	1	0	7
LKA	7	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	227,601	2	74	4.3	0	32	0	57	2	9	0
LKA	8	85	Electrical machinery and equipment	226,655	2	77	0.2	1	42	1	41	9	4	1
LKA	9	11	Products of the milling industry; malt;	144,302	2	78	13.7	0	98	0	1	1	0	0

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LKA	10	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits	143,742	2	80	2.7	6	14	1	30	39	7	2
MDV	1	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	147,191	81	81	142.0	0	44	0	53	1	2	0
MDV	2	27	Mineral fuels and oils	11,823	6	87	0.3	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
MDV	3	16	Prepared meat, fish, crustaceans, molluscs	8,892	5	92	18.9	0	22	0	78	0	0	0
MDV	4	72	Iron and steel	3,909	2	94	0.7	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
MDV	5	74	Copper and articles thereof	2,299	1	96	1.1	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
MDV	6	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	1,359	1	96	0.1	1	73	0	14	0	13	0
MDV	7	85	Electrical machinery and equipment	1,086	1	97	0.1	0	32	0	68	0	1	0
MDV	8	23	Food industry residues; animal fodder	975	1	97	1.3	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
MDV	9	62	Apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted	606	0	98	0.3	0	32	0	1	65	2	0
MDV	10	61	Apparel and clothing accessories, knitted	583	0	98	0.3	1	88	0	2	7	2	0
MUS	1	61	Apparel and clothing accessories, knitted	546,222	23	23	19.4	13	2	1	80	1	3	0
MUS	2	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	343,430	14	37	42.8	1	2	2	92	0	3	0
MUS	3	62	Apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted	306,096	13	50	10.8	13	4	1	29	1	50	2
MUS	4	16	Prepared meat, fish, crustaceans, molluscs	285,226	12	62	46.1	0	0	0	93	0	6	0
MUS	5	31	Fertilizers	94,903	4	66	7.8	94	0	0	5	0	0	0
MUS	6	71	Pearls, precious stones and metals	56,366	2	68	0.7	1	7	0	91	0	1	0
MUS	7	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	54,064	2	70	4.0	3	55	0	39	0	3	0
MUS	8	90	Optical, precision, medical instruments	52,181	2	73	0.8	3	7	0	71	1	16	2
MUS	9	52	Cotton	50,694	2	75	5.7	63	8	0	29	0	0	0
MUS	10	91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	36,888	2	76	5.5	1	2	0	96	0	0	0
NIC	1	09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	489,700	15	15	48.6	0	5	1	35	1	47	11
NIC	2	71	Pearls, precious stones and metals	416,678	13	28	4.1	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
NIC	3	02	Meat and edible meat offal	412,326	13	41	18.1	0	5	3	0	0	44	49
NIC	4	61	Apparel and clothing accessories, knitted	411,506	13	53	10.8	0	1	0	3	0	96	0
NIC	5	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	197,052	6	59	18.1	3	14	10	1	0	43	28
NIC	6	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	183,785	6	65	10.0	0	6	0	36	0	46	11
NIC	7	62	Apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted	156,770	5	70	4.1	0	1	0	1	0	96	3
NIC	8	04	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey	131,594	4	74	8.1	0	0	0	1	0	8	91
NIC	9	12	Oily and miscellaneous seeds, fruits, grains	103,554	3	77	6.1	0	4	4	22	0	48	21
NIC	10	15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils and waxes	73,150	2	79	3.3	0	7	0	19	0	14	59
PAN	1	29	Organic chemicals	3,698,664	29	29	10.2	0	8	0	0	0	88	5
PAN	2	27	Mineral fuels and oils	1,970,932	15	44	0.8	0	8	0	0	0	0	91
PAN	3	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	847,864	7	51	0.6	0	0	1	1	0	4	94
PAN	4	30	Pharmaceutical products	793,186	6	57	2.3	0	1	0	0	0	3	95
PAN	5	89	Ships, boats and floating structures	771,554	6	63	6.7	0	60	0	35	0	0	5
PAN	6	85	Electrical machinery and equipment	605,593	5	68	0.4	0	4	0	1	0	7	87
PAN	7	62	Apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted	359,298	3	71	2.4	0	0	0	2	0	2	95
PAN	8	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like	314,651	2	73	3.6	0	1	0	1	0	2	96
PAN	9	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	312,603	2	76	4.3	1	5	0	18	0	39	36
PAN	10	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits	286,990	2	78	4.0	0	0	5	85	0	9	0
PNG	1	71	Pearls, precious stones and metals	2,176,536	30	30	9.4	0	96	0	4	0	0	0
PNG	2	26	Ores, slag and ash	1,525,086	21	50	12.0	0	95	0	5	0	0	0
PNG	3	27	Mineral fuels and oils	1,414,055	19	70	1.0	0	99	0	0	0	1	0
PNG	4	15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils and waxes	716,373	10	79	14.2	0	8	0	92	0	0	0
PNG	5	44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	599,506	8	87	14.1	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
PNG	6	09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	352,349	5	92	15.4	0	28	3	48	0	21	0
PNG	7	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	191,181	3	95	8.9	0	76	0	12	0	12	0

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PNG	8	16	Prepared meat, fish, crustaceans, molluscs	105,817	1	96	5.6	0	6	0	82	0	12	0
PNG	9	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	85,363	1	97	2.0	0	97	0	2	0	2	0
PNG	10	12	Oily and miscellaneous seeds, fruits, grains	41,326	1	98	1.1	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
PRY	1	12	Oily and miscellaneous seeds, fruits, grains	2,379,546	42	42	80.9	2	8	8	66	8	4	5
PRY	2	02	Meat and edible meat offal	748,109	13	55	18.8	4	2	30	6	8	0	50
PRY	3	10	Cereals	672,434	12	67	15.6	11	5	0	4	5	0	75
PRY	4	23	Food industry residues; animal fodder	401,478	7	74	17.8	0	7	0	7	1	1	85
PRY	5	15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils and waxes	355,096	6	81	9.1	30	24	0	9	9	1	28
PRY	6	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	133,947	2	83	7.1	0	1	0	23	0	75	0
PRY	7	41	Raw hides and skins and leather	113,937	2	85	16.5	0	50	0	27	0	1	22
PRY	8	39	Plastics and articles thereof	101,184	2	87	0.6	0	2	0	3	0	0	95
PRY	9	44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	89,737	2	88	2.7	0	10	0	41	0	3	45
PRY	10	24	Tobacco and tobacco substitutes	62,839	1	89	5.3	4	0	1	8	0	7	79
SLV	1	61	Apparel and clothing accessories, knitted	1,625,407	31	31	26.1	0	0	0	1	0	88	10
SLV	2	09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	487,596	9	40	29.6	0	11	0	44	0	44	0
SLV	3	48	Paper, paperboard and pulp and articles	258,863	5	45	4.4	0	0	0	0	0	4	96
SLV	4	62	Apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted	254,811	5	49	4.1	0	0	0	0	0	93	6
SLV	5	39	Plastics and articles thereof	233,520	4	54	1.4	0	1	0	0	0	5	94
SLV	6	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	231,116	4	58	13.0	0	12	3	11	0	53	20
SLV	7	27	Mineral fuels and oils	184,740	3	62	0.2	0	18	0	6	0	6	71
SLV	8	72	Iron and steel	179,675	3	65	1.1	0	14	0	0	0	0	85
SLV	9	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	144,128	3	68	4.2	0	1	0	0	0	36	63
SLV	10	19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk	141,744	3	71	8.1	0	0	0	0	0	10	90
SUR	1	28	Inorganic chemicals, prec. metals compounds	492,697	33	33	37.1	3	0	0	27	0	70	0
SUR	2	71	Pearls, precious stones and metals	420,359	28	62	9.1	0	0	0	57	0	43	0
SUR	3	27	Mineral fuels and oils	197,482	13	75	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
SUR	4	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	59,759	4	79	7.1	0	15	0	34	0	43	8
SUR	5	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits	48,037	3	83	5.7	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
SUR	6	10	Cereals	40,467	3	85	3.6	0	0	0	27	0	7	66
SUR	7	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	37,627	3	88	0.2	0	0	0	13	0	12	75
SUR	8	44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	23,649	2	89	2.8	0	77	0	19	0	2	2
SUR	9	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	15,702	1	91	1.7	0	7	0	24	3	0	65
SUR	10	26	Ores, slag and ash	15,030	1	92	0.6	0	0	0	27	0	72	0
SYC	1	16	Prepared meat, fish, crustaceans, molluscs	232,344	63	63	244.9	0	0	1	99	0	0	0
SYC	2	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	88,704	24	88	42.5	27	57	0	9	7	0	0
SYC	3	85	Electrical machinery and equipment	5,435	1	89	0.1	4	15	12	64	0	2	3
SYC	4	90	Optical, precision, medical instruments	5,390	1	90	0.5	14	39	2	26	10	1	8
SYC	5	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	5,130	1	92	0.1	5	38	0	50	0	1	5
SYC	6	15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils and waxes	4,744	1	93	1.9	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
SYC	7	23	Food industry residues; animal fodder	4,250	1	94	2.9	16	79	0	5	0	0	0
SYC	8	39	Plastics and articles thereof	2,753	1	95	0.2	1	14	0	83	0	1	1
SYC	9	44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	1,622	0	96	0.8	7	1	0	92	0	0	0
SYC	10	72	Iron and steel	1,577	0	96	0.1	4	71	0	22	0	0	3
TON	1	12	Oily and miscellaneous seeds, fruits, grains	5,457	28	28	54.2	0	88	0	0	0	12	0
TON	2	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	4,314	22	50	39.1	0	71	0	0	0	29	0
TON	3	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	4,072	21	71	55.9	0	95	0	1	0	4	0
TON	4	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	1,319	7	78	23.2	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
TON	5	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits	770	4	82	7.0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0

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TON	6	73	Articles of iron or steel	751	4	86	2.3	0	11	0	0	0	0	89
TON	7	72	Iron and steel	398	2	88	0.7	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
TON	8	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	350	2	90	2.8	0	16	0	84	0	0	0
TON	9	89	Ships, boats and floating structures	316	2	92	1.8	0	4	0	96	0	0	0
TON	10	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	238	1	93	0.1	0	17	0	4	0	0	79
TTO	1	27	Mineral fuels and oils	8,437,739	61	61	3.1	1	15	0	18	0	33	33
TTO	2	28	Inorganic chemicals, prec. metals compounds	2,230,072	16	78	18.0	0	0	0	1	0	84	15
TTO	3	72	Iron and steel	1,268,850	9	87	3.1	0	5	0	17	0	58	20
TTO	4	31	Fertilizers	662,022	5	92	9.5	0	0	0	21	0	65	14
TTO	5	29	Organic chemicals	476,640	3	95	1.2	0	17	0	45	0	25	13
TTO	6	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	215,228	2	97	2.4	0	0	0	6	0	72	21
TTO	7	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	48,307	0	97	0.6	0	4	0	0	0	70	26
TTO	8	48	Paper, paperboard and pulp and articles	34,896	0	97	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	1	99
TTO	9	24	Tobacco and tobacco substitutes	34,008	0	98	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
TTO	10	19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk	30,324	0	98	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	13	87
VCT	1	89	Ships, boats and floating structures	45,245	44	44	49.4	41	3	0	56	0	0	0
VCT	2	88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	11,494	11	56	9.9	0	0	0	99	0	1	0
VCT	3	11	Products of the milling industry; malt;	10,461	10	66	90.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
VCT	4	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	4,667	5	70	12.2	0	0	0	15	0	3	82
VCT	5	10	Cereals	4,491	4	75	5.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
VCT	6	23	Food industry residues; animal fodder	3,164	3	78	7.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
VCT	7	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	3,144	3	81	4.8	0	0	0	4	0	2	94
VCT	8	48	Paper, paperboard and pulp and articles	2,751	3	84	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
VCT	9	72	Iron and steel	2,604	3	86	0.8	0	17	0	3	0	12	67
VCT	10	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	2,036	2	88	0.2	12	12	0	9	0	27	40
VUT	1	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	194,172	49	49	86.9	0	93	0	0	0	4	3
VUT	2	89	Ships, boats and floating structures	151,494	39	88	43.0	20	0	0	80	0	0	0
VUT	3	12	Oily and miscellaneous seeds, fruits, grains	18,594	5	93	9.1	0	90	0	3	0	8	0
VUT	4	02	Meat and edible meat offal	5,728	1	94	2.1	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
VUT	5	15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils and waxes	4,563	1	95	1.7	0	17	0	81	0	2	0
VUT	6	32	Tanning or dyeing extracts; paints	2,739	1	96	1.5	0	93	7	0	0	0	0
VUT	7	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	2,728	1	97	2.4	0	87	0	13	0	0	0
VUT	8	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	1,892	0	97	0.8	0	9	0	1	0	0	0
VUT	9	72	Iron and steel	1,769	0	98	0.1	0	99	0	1	0	0	0
VUT	10	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	1,382	0	98	0.0	40	57	0	3	0	0	0

Source: BACI trade database.



Annex Table 3. TBT and SPS measures applied on top ten HS 2-digit chapters of small economies and potentially affected exports

SE	HS 2	Chapter name	Exp (%)	Technical barriers to trade (TBT)						Sanitary and phtosanitary (SPS) measures					
				Notifications			Specific trade concerns			Notifications			Specific trade concerns		
				No. Not.s	USD ('000)	CR (%)	No. STCs	USD ('000)	CR (%)	No. Not.s	USD ('000)	CR (%)	No. STCs	USD ('000)	CR (%)
ATG	89	Ships, boats and floating structures	14	2	837	0.1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
ATG	27	Mineral fuels and oils	12	18	162	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
ATG	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	12	2	11	0.0	1	11	0.0	3	28	0.0	0	0	0.0
ATG	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	11	52	1,473	0.2	10	828	0.1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
ATG	87	Vehicles and parts other than railway	11	110	693	0.1	3	683	0.1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
ATG	85	Electrical machinery and equipment	3	39	761	0.1	13	481	0.1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
ATG	39	Plastics and articles thereof	3	8	54	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
ATG	29	Organic chemicals	2	10	2,667	0.3	6	2,667	0.3	2	2,666	0.3	0	0	0.0
ATG	76	Aluminium and articles thereof	2	1	3	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
ATG	48	Paper, paperboard and pulp and articles	2	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
BLZ	27	Mineral fuels and oils	23	34	24,941	3.0	1	501	0.1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
BLZ	10	Cereals	15	1	1,481	0.2	0	0	0.0	10	602	0.1	0	0	0.0
BLZ	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits	9	6	14,484	1.7	9	71,122	8.6	82	67,989	8.2	15	70,981	8.6
BLZ	87	Vehicles and parts other than railway	8	124	2,147	0.3	9	1,768	0.2	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
BLZ	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	7	13	18,634	2.2	19	37,853	4.6	110	39,396	4.7	5	23,770	2.9
BLZ	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	6	8	44,700	5.4	8	44,757	5.4	8	11,534	1.4	0	0	0.0
BLZ	20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts, plants	4	20	17,945	2.2	13	18,519	2.2	33	19,003	2.3	3	7,112	0.9
BLZ	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	4	97	1,788	0.2	9	886	0.1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
BLZ	89	Ships, boats and floating structures	3	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
BLZ	73	Articles of iron or steel	2	7	140	0.0	2	12	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
BOL	27	Mineral fuels and oils	43	32	2,862,819	32.1	0	0	0.0	1	2,846,576	31.9	0	0	0.0
BOL	26	Ores, slag and ash	25	3	119,236	1.3	0	0	0.0	1	29,635	0.3	0	0	0.0
BOL	71	Pearls, precious stones and metals	6	7	297,338	3.3	3	2,052	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
BOL	80	Tin and articles thereof	5	3	67,394	0.8	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
BOL	23	Food industry residues; animal fodder	5	2	1,435	0.0	0	0	0.0	15	122,431	1.4	1	1,435	0.0
BOL	15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils and waxes	4	14	48,748	0.5	15	22,632	0.3	20	131,068	1.5	1	7,126	0.1
BOL	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits	2	16	41,660	0.5	21	158,179	1.8	99	166,939	1.9	17	132,585	1.5
BOL	12	Oily and miscellaneous seeds, fruits, grains	1	23	87,493	1.0	23	50,915	0.6	173	65,847	0.7	1	9,819	0.1
BOL	28	Inorganic chemicals, prec. metals compounds	1	3	5,411	0.1	9	46,367	0.5	8	20,771	0.2	0	0	0.0
BOL	44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	1	16	4,323	0.0	2	2,456	0.0	15	29,683	0.3	8	40,248	0.5
BRB	27	Mineral fuels and oils	26	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
BRB	04	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey	10	2	68	0.0	4	80	0.0	40	80	0.0	1	80	0.0
BRB	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	9	51	5,294	0.4	12	476	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
BRB	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	9	4	421	0.0	9	464	0.0	25	464	0.0	5	433	0.0
BRB	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	5	3	463	0.0	4	463	0.0	5	463	0.0	0	0	0.0
BRB	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	5	68	38,937	3.1	34	45,173	3.6	64	39,625	3.2	2	96	0.0
BRB	87	Vehicles and parts other than railway	3	156	1,009	0.1	3	920	0.1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
BRB	19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk	3	7	3,335	0.3	9	2,822	0.2	28	2,824	0.2	0	0	0.0
BRB	63	Other textile articles; worn clothing; rags	3	7	832	0.1	5	833	0.1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
BRB	85	Electrical machinery and equipment	3	93	7,007	0.6	21	4,728	0.4	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
BRN	27	Mineral fuels and oils	98	4	5,283,747	47.5	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0

SE	HS 2	Chapter name	Exp (%)	Technical barriers to trade (TBT)						Sanitary and phtosanitary (SPS) measures					
				Notifications			Specific trade concerns			Notifications			Specific trade concerns		
				No. Not.s	USD ('000)	CR (%)	No. STCs	USD ('000)	CR (%)	No. Not.s	USD ('000)	CR (%)	No. STCs	USD ('000)	CR (%)
BRN	29	Organic chemicals	1	28	67,806	0.6	4	65,702	0.6	5	80,976	0.7	0	0	0.0
BRN	71	Pearls, precious stones and metals	0	1	8,667	0.1	1	14,598	0.1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
BRN	72	Iron and steel	0	6	1,312	0.0	2	3,310	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
BRN	85	Electrical machinery and equipment	0	57	1,709	0.0	17	1,157	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
BRN	61	Apparel and clothing accessories, knitted	0	7	4,994	0.0	5	4,957	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
BRN	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	0	27	272	0.0	10	1,248	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
BRN	47	Pulp of wood, recovered paper	0	5	3,599	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
BRN	90	Optical, precision, medical instruments	0	2	88	0.0	2	2,469	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
BRN	76	Aluminium and articles thereof	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
CPV	16	Prepared meat, fish, crustaceans, molluscs	36	6	31,009	35.5	8	31,007	35.5	15	31,011	35.5	2	31,007	35.5
CPV	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	34	15	2,523	2.9	10	29,424	33.7	34	29,424	33.7	9	29,424	33.7
CPV	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like	6	2	13	0.0	3	5,284	6.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
CPV	61	Apparel and clothing accessories, knitted	4	1	3,647	4.2	2	3,647	4.2	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
CPV	62	Apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted	4	4	2,539	2.9	4	2,539	2.9	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
CPV	72	Iron and steel	3	1	57	0.1	1	1,946	2.2	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
CPV	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	3	17	1,064	1.2	12	1,589	1.8	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
CPV	85	Electrical machinery and equipment	2	32	145	0.2	9	455	0.5	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
CPV	87	Vehicles and parts other than railway	1	3	95	0.1	1	95	0.1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
CPV	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	1	25	646	0.7	8	637	0.7	13	637	0.7	1	13	0.0
CUB	75	Nickel and articles thereof	28	3	538,109	20.8	1	178,445	6.9	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
CUB	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	16	12	58,583	2.3	10	326,931	12.6	11	268,523	10.4	2	47	0.0
CUB	30	Pharmaceutical products	15	81	58,539	2.3	9	6,351	0.2	57	65,212	2.5	4	3,862	0.1
CUB	27	Mineral fuels and oils	11	14	24,405	0.9	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
CUB	24	Tobacco and tobacco substitutes	9	39	150,203	5.8	3	4,119	0.2	10	7,405	0.3	0	0	0.0
CUB	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	6	49	113,351	4.4	38	126,487	4.9	40	114,491	4.4	2	225	0.0
CUB	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	3	5	159	0.0	10	61,299	2.4	95	63,191	2.4	9	51,393	2.0
CUB	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	2	13	51,085	2.0	15	3,558	0.1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
CUB	72	Iron and steel	2	1	4,314	0.2	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
CUB	26	Ores, slag and ash	2	3	38,896	1.5	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
DMA	27	Mineral fuels and oils	21	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
DMA	25	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone	9	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	1	2,906	5.1	0	0	0.0
DMA	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits	8	4	14	0.0	6	4,179	7.3	47	4,340	7.6	14	4,196	7.4
DMA	34	Soap, waxes, polishing preparations	7	0	0	0.0	3	113	0.2	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
DMA	39	Plastics and articles thereof	7	6	18	0.0	0	0	0.0	22	4	0.0	0	0	0.0
DMA	90	Optical, precision, medical instruments	6	14	109	0.2	8	304	0.5	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
DMA	72	Iron and steel	5	0	0	0.0	1	111	0.2	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
DMA	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	5	3	190	0.3	6	2,583	4.5	49	2,623	4.6	6	2,583	4.5
DMA	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	3	18	67	0.1	7	194	0.3	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
DMA	33	Essential oils, resinoids; cosmetic preparations	3	14	524	0.9	17	844	1.5	2	3	0.0	3	812	1.4
DO M	90	Optical, precision, medical instruments	11	92	682,293	8.7	11	157,656	2.0	3	3,609	0.0	0	0	0.0
DO M	72	Iron and steel	8	7	37,286	0.5	3	30,298	0.4	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0

SE	HS 2	Chapter name	Exp (%)	Technical barriers to trade (TBT)						Sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures					
				Notifications			Specific trade concerns			Notifications			Specific trade concerns		
				No. Not.s	USD ('000)	CR (%)	No. STCs	USD ('000)	CR (%)	No. Not.s	USD ('000)	CR (%)	No. STCs	USD ('000)	CR (%)
DOM	61	Apparel and clothing accessories, knitted	7	18	393,897	5.0	9	395,175	5.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
DOM	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits	6	21	39,405	0.5	11	453,723	5.8	173	450,032	5.7	26	454,096	5.8
DOM	24	Tobacco and tobacco substitutes	6	58	428,018	5.4	5	720	0.0	10	391,741	5.0	0	0	0.0
DOM	85	Electrical machinery and equipment	6	200	324,455	4.1	28	145,251	1.8	1	13	0.0	0	0	0.0
DOM	39	Plastics and articles thereof	5	57	96,249	1.2	0	0	0.0	38	3,418	0.0	0	0	0.0
DOM	62	Apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted	5	24	370,921	4.7	9	372,986	4.7	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
DOM	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like	4	25	198,414	2.5	7	60,985	0.8	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
DOM	71	Pearls, precious stones and metals	4	9	291,255	3.7	3	1,273	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
ECU	27	Mineral fuels and oils	56	40	694,148	2.9	1	20	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
ECU	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits	13	31	675,115	2.9	23	2,046,845	8.7	224	2,013,530	8.5	31	1,944,875	8.3
ECU	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	7	37	710,343	3.0	28	1,427,478	6.1	193	1,526,002	6.5	11	1,342,163	5.7
ECU	16	Prepared meat, fish, crustaceans, molluscs	4	30	747,159	3.2	23	723,158	3.1	69	709,321	3.0	2	597,942	2.5
ECU	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	3	20	456,977	1.9	27	548,170	2.3	44	515,079	2.2	1	200,088	0.8
ECU	87	Vehicles and parts other than railway	2	169	15,250	0.1	11	264,563	1.1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
ECU	06	Live trees and other plants; roots; cut flowers	2	14	2,118	0.0	2	121,004	0.5	125	142,499	0.6	11	125,462	0.5
ECU	15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils and waxes	2	18	105,646	0.4	25	145,049	0.6	41	139,656	0.6	2	73,670	0.3
ECU	20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts, plants	1	45	200,656	0.9	27	238,417	1.0	41	211,751	0.9	3	62,639	0.3
ECU	44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	1	20	47,953	0.2	2	14,151	0.1	33	117,649	0.5	8	147,854	0.6
FJI	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	17	11	18,188	2.7	19	89,282	13.3	123	101,150	15.0	11	25,049	3.7
FJI	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	13	7	88,325	13.1	10	88,336	13.1	10	14,407	2.1	0	0	0.0
FJI	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	13	39	76,232	11.3	20	79,270	11.8	56	78,601	11.7	2	911	0.1
FJI	71	Pearls, precious stones and metals	12	0	0	0.0	1	88	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
FJI	62	Apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted	7	4	221	0.0	4	221	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
FJI	19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk	6	7	9,268	1.4	5	9,396	1.4	23	28,832	4.3	0	0	0.0
FJI	16	Prepared meat, fish, crustaceans, molluscs	5	6	28,547	4.2	7	24,586	3.7	16	29,008	4.3	1	22,981	3.4
FJI	44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	4	1	2	0.0	1	18	0.0	11	1,683	0.3	3	236	0.0
FJI	61	Apparel and clothing accessories, knitted	4	5	2,039	0.3	4	2,039	0.3	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
FJI	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	3	8	13,693	2.0	8	13,720	2.0	60	15,319	2.3	6	2,433	0.4
GRD	09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	39	5	1,120	4.0	11	10,443	36.8	64	9,473	33.4	6	8,641	30.5
GRD	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	21	4	4,819	17.0	9	5,871	20.7	26	5,871	20.7	5	5,434	19.2
GRD	11	Products of the milling industry; malt;	7	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	1	782	2.8	0	0	0.0
GRD	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	6	5	1,466	5.2	7	1,469	5.2	21	1,532	5.4	1	1,228	4.3
GRD	48	Paper, paperboard and pulp and articles	5	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
GRD	23	Food industry residues; animal fodder	3	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0

SE	HS 2	Chapter name	Exp (%)	Technical barriers to trade (TBT)						Sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures					
				Notifications			Specific trade concerns			Notifications			Specific trade concerns		
				No. Not.s	USD ('000)	CR (%)	No. STCs	USD ('000)	CR (%)	No. Not.s	USD ('000)	CR (%)	No. STCs	USD ('000)	CR (%)
GRD	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	3	26	209	0.7	8	122	0.4	16	204	0.7	0	0	0.0
GRD	61	Apparel and clothing accessories, knitted	2	1	1	0.0	2	1	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
GRD	32	Tanning or dyeing extracts; paints	1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
GRD	72	Iron and steel	1	1	114	0.4	1	32	0.1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
GTM	09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	13	21	116,119	1.0	31	1,252,690	11.2	121	992,246	8.9	7	484,618	4.4
GTM	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	9	29	329,117	3.0	25	771,132	6.9	26	188,132	1.7	2	17,738	0.2
GTM	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits	8	25	761,269	6.8	19	920,174	8.3	190	897,553	8.1	28	923,446	8.3
GTM	26	Ores, slag and ash	8	5	2,275	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
GTM	61	Apparel and clothing accessories, knitted	8	23	810,289	7.3	10	823,159	7.4	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
GTM	27	Mineral fuels and oils	4	47	119,742	1.1	1	64,659	0.6	2	141	0.0	0	0	0.0
GTM	40	Rubber and articles thereof	4	14	396	0.0	4	911	0.0	1	13,462	0.1	0	0	0.0
GTM	71	Pearls, precious stones and metals	3	9	360,200	3.2	3	2,587	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
GTM	62	Apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted	3	25	334,510	3.0	10	336,916	3.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
GTM	15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils and waxes	3	17	114,677	1.0	18	290,310	2.6	43	115,697	1.0	2	108,259	1.0
GUY	71	Pearls, precious stones and metals	46	2	301,547	20.4	1	8,407	0.6	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
GUY	10	Cereals	12	11	43,347	2.9	7	43,304	2.9	77	133,672	9.0	3	41,087	2.8
GUY	26	Ores, slag and ash	12	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
GUY	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	11	6	111,196	7.5	8	111,218	7.5	16	21,421	1.4	1	3	0.0
GUY	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	5	7	32,826	2.2	13	43,685	3.0	43	43,915	3.0	9	42,199	2.9
GUY	44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	4	16	10,373	0.7	2	3,133	0.2	13	27,392	1.9	8	31,322	2.1
GUY	86	Railway, rolling-stock	3	2	21,458	1.5	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
GUY	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	2	53	24,755	1.7	25	30,992	2.1	50	24,543	1.7	2	26	0.0
GUY	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	1	58	1,455	0.1	12	1,150	0.1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
GUY	61	Apparel and clothing accessories, knitted	0	3	6,230	0.4	4	6,230	0.4	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
HND	61	Apparel and clothing accessories, knitted	36	24	2,434,823	33.3	9	2,505,123	34.3	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
HND	09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	18	15	49,380	0.7	19	1,236,895	16.9	79	647,188	8.9	7	899,906	12.3
HND	62	Apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted	8	22	519,470	7.1	9	525,208	7.2	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
HND	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits	6	18	305,123	4.2	8	429,183	5.9	83	421,149	5.8	19	430,330	5.9
HND	15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils and waxes	4	13	109,756	1.5	11	225,536	3.1	36	149,739	2.0	2	106,421	1.5
HND	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	4	20	195,930	2.7	17	257,186	3.5	76	261,460	3.6	9	233,342	3.2
HND	71	Pearls, precious stones and metals	3	1	208,448	2.9	1	2,090	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
HND	26	Ores, slag and ash	2	3	14,081	0.2	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
HND	24	Tobacco and tobacco substitutes	2	28	109,255	1.5	2	77	0.0	7	87,627	1.2	0	0	0.0
HND	27	Mineral fuels and oils	2	46	124,845	1.7	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
JAM	28	Inorganic chemicals, prec. metals compounds	47	1	31,813	2.3	4	274,938	20.1	4	133,939	9.8	0	0	0.0
JAM	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	17	73	196,987	14.4	36	218,356	16.0	65	196,745	14.4	2	2,442	0.2
JAM	26	Ores, slag and ash	10	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
JAM	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	4	10	59,181	4.3	14	59,503	4.4	16	14,684	1.1	2	237	0.0
JAM	71	Pearls, precious stones and metals	3	1	41,304	3.0	1	200	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
JAM	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	2	6	25,753	1.9	7	30,236	2.2	55	30,123	2.2	6	24,875	1.8
JAM	09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	2	11	1,787	0.1	24	23,696	1.7	98	21,681	1.6	6	16,612	1.2
JAM	25	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone	2	1	780	0.1	0	0	0.0	1	1	0.0	0	0	0.0

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				Notifications			Specific trade concerns			Notifications			Specific trade concerns		
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JAM	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	2	18	15,675	1.1	13	17,646	1.3	32	15,846	1.2	12	2,911	0.2
JAM	20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts, plants	1	9	14,911	1.1	8	18,026	1.3	17	17,949	1.3	3	472	0.0
KNA	85	Electrical machinery and equipment	58	40	37,509	50.2	11	33,457	44.8	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
KNA	89	Ships, boats and floating structures	10	2	1	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
KNA	49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures	10	1	31	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
KNA	87	Vehicles and parts other than railway	6	115	3,493	4.7	3	3,476	4.7	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
KNA	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	5	25	990	1.3	8	770	1.0	19	747	1.0	1	126	0.2
KNA	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	2	46	354	0.5	6	1,279	1.7	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
KNA	39	Plastics and articles thereof	2	3	115	0.2	0	0	0.0	23	1	0.0	0	0	0.0
KNA	90	Optical, precision, medical instruments	1	9	494	0.7	4	126	0.2	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
KNA	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	1	3	199	0.3	6	669	0.9	20	669	0.9	5	669	0.9
KNA	72	Iron and steel	1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
LCA	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	33	29	4,023	13.6	12	711	2.4	25	638	2.2	2	99	0.3
LCA	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits	21	0	0	0.0	4	5,354	18.1	17	5,343	18.0	11	5,355	18.1
LCA	90	Optical, precision, medical instruments	9	16	2,375	8.0	3	39	0.1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
LCA	27	Mineral fuels and oils	6	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
LCA	48	Paper, paperboard and pulp and articles	4	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
LCA	85	Electrical machinery and equipment	3	19	149	0.5	12	682	2.3	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
LCA	71	Pearls, precious stones and metals	3	1	855	2.9	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
LCA	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	2	11	572	1.9	8	575	1.9	21	572	1.9	4	198	0.7
LCA	74	Copper and articles thereof	2	10	92	0.3	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
LCA	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	2	17	16	0.1	11	76	0.3	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
LKA	61	Apparel and clothing accessories, knitted	23	29	1,891,161	20.4	11	1,892,532	20.4	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
LKA	62	Apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted	19	31	1,542,575	16.6	11	1,546,362	16.7	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
LKA	09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	15	27	43,106	0.5	31	486,220	5.2	137	246,735	2.7	7	180,933	1.9
LKA	40	Rubber and articles thereof	8	53	161,044	1.7	8	222,293	2.4	3	16,556	0.2	0	0	0.0
LKA	71	Pearls, precious stones and metals	4	8	3,149	0.0	3	312,697	3.4	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
LKA	49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures	2	1	572	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
LKA	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	2	15	20,697	0.2	30	185,532	2.0	196	197,920	2.1	13	157,738	1.7
LKA	85	Electrical machinery and equipment	2	180	35,103	0.4	24	108,752	1.2	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
LKA	11	Products of the milling industry; malt;	2	14	1,813	0.0	21	110,398	1.2	16	1,100	0.0	1	162	0.0
LKA	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits	2	21	11,338	0.1	30	72,301	0.8	219	70,091	0.8	33	57,145	0.6
MDV	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	81	12	3,486	1.9	24	90,064	49.4	125	142,205	78.1	11	80,901	44.4
MDV	27	Mineral fuels and oils	6	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
MDV	16	Prepared meat, fish, crustaceans, molluscs	5	4	8,798	4.8	6	8,811	4.8	8	6,885	3.8	1	6,875	3.8
MDV	72	Iron and steel	2	1	32	0.0	1	3,817	2.1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
MDV	74	Copper and articles thereof	1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
MDV	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	1	14	17	0.0	8	430	0.2	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
MDV	85	Electrical machinery and equipment	1	13	99	0.1	12	839	0.5	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
MDV	23	Food industry residues; animal fodder	1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	7	2	0.0	1	2	0.0
MDV	62	Apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted	0	1	4	0.0	2	4	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
MDV	61	Apparel and clothing accessories, knitted	0	1	7	0.0	2	7	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
MUS	61	Apparel and clothing accessories, knitted	23	26	516,926	21.6	10	516,322	21.6	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0

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MUS	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	14	22	323,479	13.5	17	326,400	13.6	20	36,463	1.5	1	200	0.0
MUS	62	Apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted	13	24	274,379	11.5	10	277,479	11.6	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
MUS	16	Prepared meat, fish, crustaceans, molluscs	12	11	283,784	11.9	14	283,783	11.9	31	283,749	11.9	3	283,719	11.9
MUS	31	Fertilizers	4	4	5,017	0.2	2	5,017	0.2	2	5,017	0.2	0	0	0.0
MUS	71	Pearls, precious stones and metals	2	6	344	0.0	1	18,813	0.8	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
MUS	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	2	15	3,251	0.1	26	42,951	1.8	124	48,081	2.0	10	23,770	1.0
MUS	90	Optical, precision, medical instruments	2	49	1,472	0.1	7	39,079	1.6	1	2	0.0	0	0	0.0
MUS	52	Cotton	2	13	20,489	0.9	5	20,717	0.9	1	11	0.0	0	0	0.0
MUS	91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	2	2	48	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
NIC	09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	15	13	25,916	0.8	20	402,543	12.4	77	282,207	8.7	7	168,885	5.2
NIC	71	Pearls, precious stones and metals	13	7	178,396	5.5	3	272	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
NIC	02	Meat and edible meat offal	13	17	230,068	7.1	18	247,608	7.6	359	399,861	12.3	34	387,649	12.0
NIC	61	Apparel and clothing accessories, knitted	13	18	386,098	11.9	9	391,546	12.1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
NIC	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	6	9	62,267	1.9	13	119,677	3.7	14	68,970	2.1	1	44	0.0
NIC	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	6	26	86,527	2.7	18	167,325	5.2	145	179,722	5.5	9	151,086	4.7
NIC	62	Apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted	5	13	147,623	4.6	8	151,005	4.7	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
NIC	04	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey	4	36	81,601	2.5	12	80,458	2.5	118	114,562	3.5	10	80,458	2.5
NIC	12	Oily and miscellaneous seeds, fruits, grains	3	16	38,546	1.2	15	79,220	2.4	133	90,167	2.8	2	1,538	0.0
NIC	15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils and waxes	2	9	36,932	1.1	13	31,975	1.0	35	43,000	1.3	2	16,139	0.5
PAN	29	Organic chemicals	29	37	3,525,455	27.6	7	3,221,699	25.2	21	328,411	2.6	0	0	0.0
PAN	27	Mineral fuels and oils	15	60	652,709	5.1	1	117	0.0	1	9	0.0	0	0	0.0
PAN	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	7	199	613,802	4.8	28	34,025	0.3	1	68	0.0	0	0	0.0
PAN	30	Pharmaceutical products	6	113	250,764	2.0	7	31,567	0.2	145	484,165	3.8	3	24,313	0.2
PAN	89	Ships, boats and floating structures	6	5	17	0.0	0	0	0.0	1	7,769	0.1	0	0	0.0
PAN	85	Electrical machinery and equipment	5	226	89,430	0.7	31	102,216	0.8	1	1,052	0.0	0	0	0.0
PAN	62	Apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted	3	17	83,557	0.7	9	56,442	0.4	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
PAN	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like	2	19	75,104	0.6	5	67,467	0.5	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
PAN	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	2	27	142,573	1.1	24	196,462	1.5	163	235,897	1.8	10	178,650	1.4
PAN	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits	2	16	39,567	0.3	12	245,725	1.9	103	243,568	1.9	23	243,808	1.9
PNG	71	Pearls, precious stones and metals	30	0	0	0.0	1	95,799	1.3	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
PNG	26	Ores, slag and ash	21	2	2	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
PNG	27	Mineral fuels and oils	19	23	277,006	3.8	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
PNG	15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils and waxes	10	7	711,794	9.7	5	661,189	9.0	14	661,189	9.0	1	661,109	9.0
PNG	44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	8	1	166	0.0	1	296	0.0	5	568,165	7.7	4	553,390	7.5
PNG	09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	5	11	11,032	0.2	22	281,276	3.8	86	263,429	3.6	6	199,981	2.7
PNG	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	3	8	136,120	1.9	12	62,670	0.9	10	55,572	0.8	1	23,037	0.3
PNG	16	Prepared meat, fish, crustaceans, molluscs	1	11	99,579	1.4	10	99,872	1.4	15	100,510	1.4	3	99,124	1.3
PNG	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	1	5	1,643	0.0	13	18,858	0.3	79	82,285	1.1	11	12,539	0.2
PNG	12	Oily and miscellaneous seeds, fruits, grains	1	10	17,024	0.2	10	5,163	0.1	15	510	0.0	0	0	0.0
PRY	12	Oily and miscellaneous seeds, fruits, grains	42	23	1,667,920	29.5	29	1,690,362	29.9	166	1,880,423	33.2	2	52,312	0.9
PRY	02	Meat and edible meat offal	13	14	94,525	1.7	17	371,430	6.6	379	706,202	12.5	34	466,741	8.2
PRY	10	Cereals	12	7	203,378	3.6	13	420,243	7.4	102	471,258	8.3	4	96,705	1.7
PRY	23	Food industry residues; animal fodder	7	5	43,619	0.8	0	0	0.0	58	44,229	0.8	1	26,539	0.5

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PRY	15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils and waxes	6	16	78,986	1.4	22	137,341	2.4	30	132,454	2.3	3	30,411	0.5
PRY	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	2	25	128,300	2.3	19	129,496	2.3	18	108,595	1.9	1	49	0.0
PRY	41	Raw hides and skins and leather	2	1	19,954	0.4	3	48,651	0.9	2	35,726	0.6	0	0	0.0
PRY	39	Plastics and articles thereof	2	21	74,104	1.3	1	45,005	0.8	34	81,458	1.4	0	0	0.0
PRY	44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	2	15	3,596	0.1	1	1,391	0.0	26	43,657	0.8	8	45,126	0.8
PRY	24	Tobacco and tobacco substitutes	1	25	11,901	0.2	1	2,664	0.0	11	12,888	0.2	0	0	0.0
SLV	61	Apparel and clothing accessories, knitted	31	26	1,422,228	26.8	10	1,443,747	27.2	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
SLV	09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	9	16	42,354	0.8	21	474,574	8.9	83	361,308	6.8	6	253,757	4.8
SLV	48	Paper, paperboard and pulp and articles	5	1	2	0.0	0	0	0.0	1	2,365	0.0	0	0	0.0
SLV	62	Apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted	5	9	236,567	4.5	7	236,977	4.5	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
SLV	39	Plastics and articles thereof	4	43	94,349	1.8	0	0	0.0	31	1,478	0.0	0	0	0.0
SLV	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	4	12	115,967	2.2	16	197,656	3.7	8	79,191	1.5	0	0	0.0
SLV	27	Mineral fuels and oils	3	32	114,397	2.2	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
SLV	72	Iron and steel	3	9	7,461	0.1	2	9,995	0.2	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
SLV	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	3	41	59,160	1.1	17	51,743	1.0	35	53,188	1.0	2	15	0.0
SLV	19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk	3	10	18,857	0.4	9	14,506	0.3	36	86,679	1.6	0	0	0.0
SUR	28	Inorganic chemicals, prec. metals compounds	33	3	339	0.0	4	311,605	21.1	2	28,325	1.9	0	0	0.0
SUR	71	Pearls, precious stones and metals	28	1	41	0.0	1	240,769	16.3	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
SUR	27	Mineral fuels and oils	13	23	93	0.0	1	781	0.1	1	42	0.0	0	0	0.0
SUR	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	4	7	25,119	1.7	15	50,745	3.4	92	50,776	3.4	9	45,517	3.1
SUR	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits	3	2	2,955	0.2	7	47,959	3.2	22	47,953	3.2	14	47,959	3.2
SUR	10	Cereals	3	4	13,709	0.9	7	13,715	0.9	66	13,741	0.9	2	10,874	0.7
SUR	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	3	88	7,472	0.5	7	5,090	0.3	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
SUR	44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	2	16	920	0.1	2	700	0.0	12	19,927	1.4	8	21,027	1.4
SUR	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	1	49	5,013	0.3	24	4,743	0.3	38	4,464	0.3	2	224	0.0
SUR	26	Ores, slag and ash	1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
SYC	16	Prepared meat, fish, crustaceans, molluscs	63	3	230,649	62.9	8	230,659	62.9	28	231,846	63.2	2	230,649	62.9
SYC	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	24	5	73	0.0	15	48,273	13.2	83	53,276	14.5	10	8,298	2.3
SYC	85	Electrical machinery and equipment	1	64	340	0.1	20	4,214	1.1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
SYC	90	Optical, precision, medical instruments	1	25	2,483	0.7	6	1,594	0.4	1	58	0.0	0	0	0.0
SYC	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	1	36	1,354	0.4	16	3,484	0.9	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
SYC	15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils and waxes	1	2	126	0.0	3	126	0.0	15	4,328	1.2	1	126	0.0
SYC	23	Food industry residues; animal fodder	1	2	209	0.1	0	0	0.0	48	294	0.1	4	294	0.1
SYC	39	Plastics and articles thereof	1	2	2,015	0.5	0	0	0.0	30	2,178	0.6	0	0	0.0
SYC	44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	0	1	109	0.0	1	89	0.0	1	812	0.2	2	1,437	0.4
SYC	72	Iron and steel	0	0	0	0.0	1	1,118	0.3	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
TON	12	Oily and miscellaneous seeds, fruits, grains	28	10	2,199	11.3	12	2,200	11.4	71	2,199	11.3	1	103	0.5
TON	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	22	6	1,368	7.1	12	4,174	21.5	80	4,192	21.6	7	4,067	21.0
TON	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	21	7	2,199	11.4	12	3,876	20.0	124	3,934	20.3	11	3,063	15.8
TON	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	7	2	1,319	6.8	3	1,319	6.8	1	1,319	6.8	1	1,319	6.8
TON	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits	4	3	528	2.7	4	528	2.7	31	753	3.9	2	4	0.0
TON	73	Articles of iron or steel	4	3	666	3.4	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
TON	72	Iron and steel	2	1	17	0.1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0

SE	HS 2	Chapter name	Exp (%)	Technical barriers to trade (TBT)						Sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures					
				Notifications			Specific trade concerns			Notifications			Specific trade concerns		
				No. Not.s	USD ('000)	CR (%)	No. STCs	USD ('000)	CR (%)	No. Not.s	USD ('000)	CR (%)	No. STCs	USD ('000)	CR (%)
TON	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	2	5	350	1.8	4	350	1.8	4	295	1.5	0	0	0.0
TON	89	Ships, boats and floating structures	2	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
TON	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	1	1	3	0.0	3	19	0.1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
TTO	27	Mineral fuels and oils	61	39	1,816,872	13.2	1	960,084	7.0	2	45,197	0.3	0	0	0.0
TTO	28	Inorganic chemicals, prec. metals compounds	16	2	171,723	1.3	4	1,895,286	13.8	4	199,374	1.5	0	0	0.0
TTO	72	Iron and steel	9	2	58,469	0.4	2	7,629	0.1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
TTO	31	Fertilizers	5	13	564,788	4.1	3	548,146	4.0	21	154,854	1.1	0	0	0.0
TTO	29	Organic chemicals	3	34	282,112	2.1	10	289,477	2.1	16	292,923	2.1	0	0	0.0
TTO	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	2	56	171,481	1.2	25	173,497	1.3	44	170,633	1.2	1	2,024	0.0
TTO	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	0	10	39,691	0.3	17	34,633	0.3	52	44,047	0.3	9	29,545	0.2
TTO	48	Paper, paperboard and pulp and articles	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	1	3	0.0	0	0	0.0
TTO	24	Tobacco and tobacco substitutes	0	1	7	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
TTO	19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk	0	9	4,005	0.0	7	4,017	0.0	28	4,200	0.0	0	0	0.0
VCT	89	Ships, boats and floating structures	44	2	13	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
VCT	88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	11	12	85	0.1	1	11,408	11.2	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
VCT	11	Products of the milling industry; malt;	10	1	48	0.0	3	48	0.0	5	2,354	2.3	0	0	0.0
VCT	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	5	6	157	0.2	7	853	0.8	51	4,429	4.3	6	848	0.8
VCT	10	Cereals	4	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	1	492	0.5	0	0	0.0
VCT	23	Food industry residues; animal fodder	3	1	143	0.1	0	0	0.0	2	62	0.1	0	0	0.0
VCT	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	3	40	1,387	1.4	14	194	0.2	22	195	0.2	2	17	0.0
VCT	48	Paper, paperboard and pulp and articles	3	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
VCT	72	Iron and steel	3	7	188	0.2	1	23	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
VCT	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	2	60	571	0.6	11	233	0.2	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
VUT	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	49	7	2,092	0.5	20	66,991	17.1	118	186,443	47.5	11	7,315	1.9
VUT	89	Ships, boats and floating structures	39	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
VUT	12	Oily and miscellaneous seeds, fruits, grains	5	7	2,327	0.6	14	2,451	0.6	38	2,409	0.6	0	0	0.0
VUT	02	Meat and edible meat offal	1	0	0	0.0	6	1,525	0.4	161	1,574	0.4	7	1,525	0.4
VUT	15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils and waxes	1	4	3,810	1.0	6	3,810	1.0	15	3,810	1.0	1	3,702	0.9
VUT	32	Tanning or dyeing extracts; paints	1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
VUT	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	1	5	2,069	0.5	4	370	0.1	4	578	0.1	1	359	0.1
VUT	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	0	2	13	0.0	3	13	0.0	2	120	0.0	0	0	0.0
VUT	72	Iron and steel	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
VUT	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	0	11	4	0.0	4	42	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0

Source: WTO Secretariat based on WTO I-TIP, World Trade Report 2012 - TBT STC database, BACI trade database.

Note: Trade data are for the year 2011. The number and the coverage ratios (CR) of TBT and SPS notifications as well as of SPS STCs are based on notifications and concerns raised between January 1995 and July 2013. Differently, the number and coverage ratio of TBT STCs are based on concerns raised between January 1995 and December 2011 due to the use of the World Trade Report 2012 - TBT STC database.



**Annex Table 4. Emergency SPS notifications directly affecting small economies**

Members affected	Member imposing	Initiation (In force)	HS	Product description	Measure description
Ecuador	Costa Rica	01/02/12	0602 0603	Fresh flowers, plant propagation material, leafy vegetables	Risk analysis of Thrips palmi. Pest risk analysis (PRA) by pest. Temporary suspension of the importation of fresh cut flowers and amendments to the import requirements for host propagative material and vegetable hosts.
BLZ, CUB, DMA, DOM, GTM, HND, JAM, MUS, NIC, PNG, PRY, LKA and 40 more Members	Ecuador	24/04/13 (15/04/13)	0602	Propagation material of all commercial species of citrus fruit and other Rutaceae, including ornamental species of the genera <i>Murraya</i> and <i>Swinglea</i>	Resolution No. 0044: Prohibition on imports from countries where Huanglongbing (HLB) is present.
Cape Verde and 30 more Members	Korea	11/01/13	080430	Fresh pineapple	Emergency phytosanitary (import prohibition) measures on fresh pineapple fruit to prevent the introduction of <i>Cryptophlebia leucotreta</i> .
Paraguay	Philippines	21/03/12 (31/01/12)	18 HS4 and 8 HS6 codes	Bovine animals, swine, sheep and goats	DA Memorandum Order No. 02, 2012: Temporary ban on the importation of FMD-Susceptible Animals, Their Products and By-Products.
Paraguay	Argentina	31/10/11 (19/09/11)	0201 0203 0204	Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) risk products	Resolution on the preventive suspension of the entry into Argentina, of all products capable of transmitting the FMD virus.
Paraguay	Saudi Arabia	31/10/11 (18/10/11)	4 HS4 codes	Meat and meat by-products from cattle, sheep, goats and camelidae	Temporary import ban meat and meat by-products from cattle, sheep, goats and camelidae to prevent the entry of FMD disease into the country.
Paraguay	Albania	10/10/11 (26/09/11)	7 HS4 codes	Live animals (domestic and wild ruminants, pigs), meat, processed meat, milk	Order to stop the import of all live animal like cattle, pigs, sheep and goats stopping the import of meat and products of the above-mentioned animals and milk due to FMD from the territory of the District San Pedro, Paraguay.
Paraguay	Chile	29/09/11 (19/09/11)	0201 0203 0204	Goods of animal origin	Temporary suspension, as a preventive measure, of the importation of goods of animal origin that may carry the foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) virus.
Paraguay	Colombia	26/09/11	6 HS4 codes	Bovine animals, sheep, goats, swine and other species	Resolution No. 003683: Suspension of the entry of animals and the risk products thereof capable of transmitting or carrying the foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) virus for a period of six months.
Paraguay	Peru	22/09/11 (20/09/11)	11 HS4 codes	Ruminants, live swine and semen these and other species; products thereof	Suspension of imports for 180 days of animals and products thereof capable of transmitting or carrying the FMD virus.
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	U.S.	19/05/11 (19/04/11)	0809 0810	Fruits of <i>Spondias</i> spp., Barbados cherry, Carambola, Governor's plum, Sapodilla and Passion fruit including granadilla	Quarantine order to prevent the entry or introduction of the harmful plant pest, <i>Anastrepha obliqua</i> (West Indian fruit fly), from St. Vincent and the Grenadines into the United States.
Sri Lanka and 25 more Members	U.S.	25/07/11 (08/07/11)	1006	Commercial shipments of rice ( <i>Oryza sativa</i> or <i>Oryza</i> spp.)	Quarantine order to prevent the entry or introduction into the United States of the exotic quarantine pest Khapra beetle ( <i>Trogoderma granarium</i> Everts). Phytosanitary Certificate or a Phytosanitary Certificate of Reexport required for shipments.
Sri Lanka and 25 more Members	U.S.	25/07/11 (08/07/11)	1006	Non-commercial quantities of rice ( <i>Oryza sativa</i> or <i>Oryza</i> spp.)	Quarantine order to prevent the entry or introduction into the United States of the exotic quarantine pest Khapra beetle ( <i>Trogoderma granarium</i> Everts).

Source: WTO Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal (I-TIP).

Annex Table 5. Regular SPS notifications directly affecting small economies

Members affected	Member imposing	Initiation (In force)	HS	Product description	Measure description
Ecuador	Peru	26/07/13 (16/05/13)	0604	Myrtle foliage	Directorial Resolution No. 0015-2013-AG-SENASA-DSV: Phytosanitary import requirements.
Ecuador	Peru	26/07/13 (15/07/13)	060110	Calla lily rhizomes	Directorial Resolution No. 0022-2013-AG-SENASA-DSV: Phytosanitary import requirements.
Belize	Mexico	07/05/13	100590	Maize	Phytosanitary import requirements following pest risk analysis.
Bolivia	Brazil	03/04/13	12099 120999	Seeds of hybrid sorghum	Draft of Normative Instruction: Phytosanitary import requirements following pest risk analysis.
Ecuador	Peru	14/03/13 (02/03/13)	0604	Fan palm foliage	Directorial Resolution No. 0010-2013-AG-SENASA-DSV: Phytosanitary import requirements.
Paraguay	Peru	08/03/13 (21/02/13)	100630	SH 1006.30.00.00: Riz en grains pilé	Directorial Resolution No. 0008-2013-AG-SENASA-DSV: Phytosanitary import requirements.
Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay	Brazil	21/02/13 (13/02/13)	010210, 01061	Bovine and bubaline animals	Normative Instruction No. 4: Adoption of animal health requirements established by MERCOSUR States Parties and model animal health and shipping certificates.
Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay	Brazil	21/02/13 (08/02/13)	010619	Pet dogs and cats	Normative Instruction No. 5: Adoption of animal health requirements established by MERCOSUR States Parties and the model international veterinary certificate.
Bolivia and 1 more Member	Peru	19/02/13 (07/02/13)	100590 1201 2304	Maize grain, soya beans and derivatives	Directorial Resolution No. 0006-2013-AG-SENASA-DSV: Authorization of administrative customs formalities and phytosanitary inspection procedures.
Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay	Brazil	01/02/13 (31/01/13)	1205	Canola	Normative Instruction No. 2: Adopt phytosanitary requirements according to country of destination and origin from MERCOSUR.
Ecuador	Brazil	18/01/13	070390	Welsh onion	Draft of Normative Instruction: Phytosanitary import requirements following pest risk analysis.
Sri Lanka and 1 more Member	New Zealand	18/01/13 (18/03/13)	0106	Zoo Asian elephants	Importation health requirements.
Ecuador	Peru	18/01/13 (04/11/12)	120930	Calla lily seeds	Directorial Resolution No. 0045-2012-AG-SENASA-DSV: Phytosanitary import requirements.
Honduras and 10 more Members	Korea	15/01/13	080430	Fresh pineapple fruit	Phytosanitary import requirements, i.e. treatment with CH3Br or equivalent treatment.
Fiji, Tonga, Vanuatu and 1 more Member	Australia	20/12/12	0704	Fresh island cabbage leaves	Draft pest risk analysis and proposed measures.
Paraguay	Costa Rica	03/12/12	100590	Grain maize for consumption	Technical study and phytosanitary import requirements.
Guatemala	Chile	21/11/12	060220	Fresh rambutan fruit	Phytosanitary import requirements following pest risk analysis.
Ecuador	Peru	13/11/12 (31/10/12)	0603	Fresh cut brodiaea flowers	Directorial Resolution No. 0043-2012-AG-SENASA-DSV: Phytosanitary import requirements.
Honduras	Ecuador	29/10/12 (24/12/12)	0901	Coffee beans for industrial use	Phytosanitary import requirements.
Bolivia	Peru	09/10/12 (15/09/12)	120799	Chia seeds	Directorial Resolution No. 0028-2012-AG-SENASA-DSV: Phytosanitary import requirements.
Paraguay	Peru	09/10/12 (22/09/12)	120740	Sesame seeds	Directorial Resolution No. 0032-2012-AG-SENASA-DSV: Phytosanitary import requirements.
Bolivia	Brazil	04/10/12 (02/10/12)	120100	Grains of soybeans	Normative Instruction SDA/MAPA n° 21: Phytosanitary import requirements.
Ecuador	Brazil	04/10/12	0702	Fresh tomatoes	Draft of Normative Instruction: Phytosanitary import requirements.
Ecuador	Brazil	04/10/12	070310	Onion bulbs	Draft of Normative Instruction: Phytosanitary import requirements.
Dominican Republic	Peru	12/09/12 (02/08/12)	060290	In vitro pineapple plants	Directorial Resolution No. 0024-2012-AG-SENASA-DSV: Phytosanitary import requirements.
Nicaragua	Peru	19/07/12 (05/10/11)	120210 120220	Groundnuts (in shell and shelled)	Directorial Resolution No. 31-2011-AG-SENASA-DSV: Phytosanitary import requirements.

Members affected	Member imposing	Initiation (In force)	HS	Product description	Measure description
Ecuador	Peru	19/07/12 (24/10/11)	120799	Sacha inchi seeds.	Directorial Resolution No. 35-2011-AG-SENASA-DSV: Phytosanitary import requirements.
Ecuador	Peru	19/07/12 (17/05/12)	0106	Live insects	Directorial Resolution No. 0013-2012-AG-SENASA-DSV: Phytosanitary import requirements.
Ecuador, Honduras, Paraguay and 16 more Members	Peru	19/07/12 (21/05/12)		Miscellaneous agricultural products	Directorial Resolution No. 0015-2012-AG-SENASA-DSV: Phytosanitary import requirements.
Fiji, Tonga, Vanuatu and 1 more Member	New Zealand	31/05/12 (06/06/12)	0704	Fresh Island cabbage leaves	Draft importing requirements.
Fiji	Australia	18/04/12	0601	Fresh ginger rhizomes	Draft import risk analysis and proposed measures.
Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay	Brazil	26/03/12 (12/03/12)	1007	Sorghum vulgare	Normative Instruction No. 4, issued on 9 March 2012: Adopt phytosanitary requirements according to country of destination and origin from Mercosur.
Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay	Uruguay	30/11/11	0101	Equidae	Draft Decree "Animal health requirements for the temporary importation of equidae among MERCOSUR States Parties"
Bolivia	Brazil	11/10/11 (20/09/11)	100820	Seeds of pearl millet	Normative Instruction SDA n° 32: Phytosanitary import requirements.
Ecuador	Brazil	29/06/11	081090	Passion fruit	Proposed phytosanitary import requirements following pest risk analysis.
Guatemala	Peru	03/05/11 (13/04/08)	120991	Bell pepper seeds	Directorial Resolution No. 18-2008-AG-SENASA-DSV: Phytosanitary import requirements.
Ecuador	Peru	03/05/11 (11/03/11)	060290	Banana seedlings	Directorial Resolution No. 08-2011-AG-SENASA-DSV: Phytosanitary import requirements.
Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay	Brazil	13/04/11 (14/03/11)	80922	Sweet cherry (Prunus avium)	Normative Instruction No. 12, issued on 12 March 2011: Phytosanitary requirements according to country of destination and origin from MERCOSUR.
Argentina, Australia, European Union, Paraguay	Chile	12/04/11		Grains, seeds and other products for consumption and processing	Amendment to Resolution No. 2.677 of 1999 establishing phytosanitary import requirements following pest risk analyses.
Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay	Brazil	17/03/11 (25/02/11)	80920	Cherry (Prunus cerasus)	Normative Instruction No. 8, issued on 24 February 2011: Phytosanitary requirements according to country of destination and origin, from MERCOSUR.
Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay	Brazil	19/03/07	070810	Pisum sativum (peas)	
Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay	Brazil	24/03/97	060220, 1801	Cocoa - Theobroma cacao	Standard MERCOSUL 3.7.28 - General and Specific Phytosanitary Requirements
Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay	Brazil	24/03/97	081010, 081110	Strawberry - Fragaria spp	Standard MERCOSUL 3.7.23 - General and Specific Phytosanitary Requirements
Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay	Brazil	24/03/97	1206	Sunflower - Helianthus annuum	Standard MERCOSUL 3.7.9 - General and Specific Phytosanitary Requirements
Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay	Brazil	24/03/97	24	Tobacco - Nicotiana tabacum	Standard MERCOSUL 3.7.7 - General and Specific Phytosanitary Requirements for Tobacco

Source: WTO Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal (I-TIP).

Annex Table 6. TBT specific trade concerns raised by small economies

Item	First raised	Last raised	Times raised (No.)	Members maintaining	Members concerned	Document title
377	06/03/13		1	EU	Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and 7 more Members	European Union - Tobacco products, nicotine containing products and herbal products for smoking. Packaging for retail sale of any of the aforementioned products (ID 377)
370	06/03/13		1	Chile	Guatemala and 7 more Members	Chile - Proposed amendment to the Food Health Regulations, Supreme Decree No. 977/96 (ID 370)
361	27/11/12	06/03/13	2	New Zealand	Cuba, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Nicaragua and 4 more Members	New Zealand – Proposal to introduce plain packaging of tobacco products in New Zealand (ID 361)
322	10/11/11	06/03/13	3	EU	El Salvador and 6 more Members	European Union - Issue with respect of honey containing pollen from genetically modified maize MON810, Ruling from ECJ (ID 322)
306	15/06/11	06/03/13	6	EU	Cuba and 5 more Members	France – Loi No. 2010-788: The National Commitment for the Environment (Grenelle 2 Law) (ID 306)
304	15/06/11	13/06/12	4	Australia	Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and 16 more Members	Australia – Tobacco Plain Packaging Bill 2011 (ID 304)
288	24/03/11	13/06/12	5	Brazil	Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and 17 more Members	Brazil - Draft Resolution No. 112, 29 November 2010; maximum levels of tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide permitted on tobacco products and prohibition of additives (ID 288)
265	23/06/10	06/03/13	9	EU	Ecuador and 2 more Members	European Union - Directive 2004/24/EC on Traditional Herbal Medicinal Products (ID 265)
249	05/11/09	24/03/11	5	Canada	Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras and 24 more Members	Canada – Bill C-32 amendment to Tobacco Act (ID 249)
242	25/06/09		1	European Union	Paraguay and 3 more Members	European Communities – Tariff Rate Quota on Meat and Meat Products (ID 242)
205	05/11/08	18/03/09	2	EU	Bolivia, Cuba, Ecuador and 6 more Members	European Communities – Novel foods (ID 205)
186	20/03/08	13/06/12	5	EU	Cuba, Ecuador and 1 more Member	European Communities – Production and Labelling of Organic Products (ID 186)
174	09/11/07	25/06/09	6	Argentina	Paraguay and 2 more Members	Argentina – Measures affecting market access for pharmaceutical products (ID 174)
165	05/07/07	15/06/11	13	EU	Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mauritius and 22 more Members	European Communities – Regulation on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures (ATPs and CLP) (ID 165)
107	01/07/04	04/11/04	2	Argentina	Barbados, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and 3 more Members	Argentina – MERCOSUR Regulation on Definitions Relating to Alcoholic Beverages other than Fermented (ID 107)
102	07/11/03	16/06/05	5	Brazil	Barbados, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and 2 more Members	Brazil – Decree on Beverages and Spirits (ID 102)
90	20/03/03	02/07/03	2	USA	Ecuador and 9 more Members	United States – Bioterrorism Act (ID 90)
88	20/03/03	06/03/13	31	EU	Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador and 30 more Members	European Communities – Regulation on the Registration, Evaluation and Authorization of Chemicals (REACH) (ID 88)
87	20/03/03	02/07/03	2	EU	Ecuador and 7 more Members	European Communities – Amendment to Regulation on Sardines (ID 87)
53	30/03/01	15/03/02	4	EU	Cuba and 12 more Members	Belgium – Draft Law aiming at Promoting Socially Responsible Production (ID 53)
39	01/10/99	27/11/12	29	EU	Bolivia, Paraguay and 11 more Members	European Communities – Regulation on Certain Wine Sector Products (ID 39)
31	15/09/98	04/11/04	6	EU	Ecuador and 7 more Members	Netherlands - "Vos" Bill on Wood Products (ID 31)

Source: WTO TBT Information Management System (<http://tbtims.wto.org>)

Annex Table 7. SPS specific trade concerns raised by small economies

First raised	Last raised*	Members maintaining	Members concerned	HS code	Document title
21/03/13	21/03/13	Costa Rica	Panama		MRLs for veterinary medicines in live animals.
18/10/12	21/03/13	Brazil	Ecuador		Measures on shrimp.
19/10/11	18/10/12	EU	CUB, DMR, ECU, GTM, JAM, NIC and 8 more Members		EU regulations on cadmium in cocoa.
19/10/11	19/10/11	European Union	Paraguay and 5 more Members		EU Court of Justice ruling regarding pollen derived from GMOs
30/06/11	21/03/13	Japan	Ecuador, Paraguay and 2 more Members		Japan's MRLs applied to Sesame.
20/10/10	20/10/10	Mexico	Nicaragua	01	Restrictions on Beef Exports due to BSE-Related Concerns.
29/06/10	27/03/12	U.S.	Jamaica and 6 more Members		US 2009 Food Safety Enhancement Act.
29/06/10	19/10/11	Turkey	Paraguay and 3 more Members		Restrictions on Products Derived from Biotechnology.
17/03/10	17/03/10	Canada	Ecuador and 2 more Members	08, 0803	Proposed Maximum residual levels (MRL) for 1-Methylcyclopropene in Bananas.
23/06/09	28/10/09	ARM, BHR, CHN, GAB, IDN, JOR, SUR	Dominican Republic and 5 more Members	02, 0203	Import restrictions on pork products due to influenza A/H1N1
25/02/09	21/03/13	China	Paraguay and 3 more Members	22	Hygiene standard for distilled spirits and integrated alcoholic beverages.
08/10/08	08/10/08	EU	Ecuador	18	Maximum residual levels for pesticides in cacao.
08/10/08	27/03/12	Taipei, Chinese	Ecuador and 5 more Members	0203	Restrictions on ractopamine in beef and pork.
24/06/08	28/10/09	Japan	Ecuador and 2 more Members	02,04,07,08,09,10,12	Pesticide maximum residue level (MRL) enforcement system.
02/04/08	02/04/08	EU	Ecuador and 1 more Members	0804	Maximum residue levels for Ethephon in pineapple.
01/03/06	21/03/13	EU	BOL, CUB, ECU, SLV, HND, PRY, and 14 more Members	21	Application and modification of the EU Regulation on Novel Foods.
01/10/05	01/10/05	Costa Rica	Nicaragua	08, 0805	Phytosanitary requirements on fresh oranges.
01/10/05	01/10/06*	EU	Sri Lanka and 1 more Member	0906	Restrictions on cinnamon.
01/06/05	01/10/06	EU	BLZ, CUB, DMA, ECU, JAM, VCT and 7 more Members	0803	EurepGAP requirements for bananas.
01/06/05	01/06/05	EU, United Kingdom	Fiji	09, 0904	Proposed regulations for piper methysticum (kava-kava).
01/03/05	01/03/05	EU	Jamaica and 2 more Members		Food and feed hygiene rules.
01/10/04	01/06/05	EU	BOL, CUB, DMR, ECU, SLV, GTM and 5 more Members	09, 0901	Regulation on Ochratoxin A in coffee.
01/10/04	01/10/05	EU, Spain	Dominican Republic, Jamaica and 7 more Members	44, 4415	Deviation from international standard for wood packing material.
01/10/03	01/03/04	EU, Germany	BOL, CUB, DMR, ECU, SLV, GTM, NIC, PNG and 7 more Members	09, 0901	Notification on maximum tolerance levels for Ochratoxin A in coffee.
01/10/03	01/03/04	Unspecified	Bolivia and 7 more Members	44	Implementation of International Standards For Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) 15 regarding the treatment of wood.
01/06/03	01/10/04	EU	Bolivia, Cuba, Honduras and 9 more Members		EC proposed regulation on maximum residue levels of pesticides.
01/04/03	01/06/06*	Mexico	Nicaragua and 2 more Members	070820, 071331	Restrictions on the importation of dry beans.
01/11/02	01/06/03	EU	BOL, CUB, DMR, JAM and 4 more Members	05, 06, 07, 08, 10, 2009	Restrictions on the importation of fruits and fruit juices.
01/06/02	01/11/02	EU	Cuba	0409	Pesticide and antibiotic limits in honey (Directive 96/23).
01/10/01	01/04/03	EU	Ecuador and 2 more Members	06, 0603	Cut flowers
01/07/01	01/03/05	EU	Ecuador and 5 more Members	0511	Restrictions on the use of fishmeal.
01/07/01	01/11/02	Unspecified	Bolivia and 4 more Members	1404	FMD-related import restrictions.
01/03/01	18/10/07	Australia	Sri Lanka and 7 more Members	030613	Import restrictions on prawns and prawn products; revised generic IRA for prawns and prawn products.

First raised	Last raised*	Members maintaining	Members concerned	HS code	Document title
01/03/01	01/06/04*	Turkey	Ecuador	0803	Restrictions on banana imports.
01/06/98	01/09/98	Brazil	Sri Lanka and 2 more Members	06, 0602	Import prohibition of coconut palms and related products.
01/03/98	01/03/04*	EU	Bolivia and 20 more Members		Maximum levels for certain contaminants (aflatoxins) in foodstuffs.

Source: WTO Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal (I-TIP).

Note: \*indicates that the specific trade concern was resolved that date.