Market Access Map

Information on tariffs and other market access conditions

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Outline

Theoretical Part
• General presentation of Market Access Map: tariffs, Ad valorem equivalents (AVEs), trade agreements → 15 min

Practical Part
• Market Access Map online demonstration, exercises, Q&A → 30 min
Introduction

Trade Policy Makers

Exporters and Importers

Students and Academic Institutions

Market Access Map

an analytical, data driven web-based tool

Trade Negotiators

Trade Support Institutions (TSIs)

Market Analysts

Data types

Market Access Map

Tariffs

Other Market Access Requirements

Applied and bound tariffs

Specific, compound, ad valorem, mixed and technical

Tariff Rate Quotas

Ad valorem equivalents

Trade Agreements and Rules of Origin

Non-tariff Measures

Trade Remedies
### Tariffs .... in the WTO

**Applied tariffs**

- All importing countries have their applied tariffs
- Tariffs published by national customs authorities for duty administration purposes
- These rates are often considerably lower than the bound rate (among WTO members)
- **MFN duties, General tariffs** and also include the preferences that a country may apply to certain trading partners...

**Bound tariffs**

- Belonging only to WTO members
- They represent the upper threshold to which a WTO member is allowed to raise its tariff on an item
- Once a rate of duty is bound, it cannot be raised.
- Bound tariffs are not related to a specific partner (commitment toward WTO members)
TYPES OF TARIFFS

Ad valorem tariffs
- levied on the basis of VALUE, e.g. 5%
- used by most countries and for more than 87% of all tariff lines

Specific tariffs
- levied on the basis of volume or weight (QUANTITY), e.g. $2 per kg

Compound tariffs
- tariff comprising an ad valorem duty to which is added or subtracted a specific duty, e.g. 20% and $2 per kg

Mixed tariffs
- Expressed as a conditional choice between an ad valorem and a specific tariff (e.g. 30% or $2 per kg, whichever is higher)
Ad valorem tariffs

E.g. 14% ad valorem tariff applied by USA to an imported 1 US$ Limes from Algeria (20083066):

\[0.14 \times 1 \ (\text{from Algeria}) \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{Tariff paid} = 14 \text{ cents}\]

E.g. 16.90% tariff applied by the United Kingdom to an imported 1 US$ T-shirt from China (6404110000):

\[0.169 \times 1 \ (\text{from Algeria}) \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{Tariff paid} = 16.9 \text{ cents}\]

SPECIFIC TARIFFS

Levied on the basis of volume or weight. E.g. $2 per kg

Users of specific tariffs include (per cent of number of MFN tariff lines)

- Switzerland 79.8 per cent of tariff line products
- Thailand 21.9 per cent of tariff line products
- Russia 12.2 per cent of tariff line products
- Argentina 12.1 per cent of tariff line products
- Belarus 11.9 per cent of tariff line products
- USA 8.2 per cent of tariff line products
- EU 4.6 per cent of tariff line products
SPECIFIC TARIFFS – A HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLE

Changes the relative prices of competing products

Imagine Switzerland imports fresh beef HS 020130 from Argentina

**Before Border**

- The prime beef is $12 / kg
- The low-quality beef is $3 / kg

At border: specific tariff of $18 / kg

**After Border**

- The prime beef is now $21 / kg
- The low-quality beef is $21 / kg

18/3 = 600% ad valorem equivalent

18/12 = 150% ad valorem equivalent

$18 / kg

The prime beef is now only 1.4 times the price of the low-quality beef, but still 4 times the quality.

Data types

Market Access Map

- Tariffs
  - Applied and bound tariffs
  - Specific, compound, ad valorem, mixed and technical
  - Tariff Rate Quotas
  - Ad valorem equivalents

- Other Market Access Requirements
  - Trade Agreements and Rules of Origin
  - Non-tariff Measures
  - Trade Remedies
Tariff rate quotas

**A two-tiered tariff** where:
A lower in-quota tariff is applied to the first Q units of imports and a higher over-quota tariff is applied to all subsequent imports.

The quantity Q is called the quota **contingent**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The United States applies a TRQ to imports of (52010018) <strong>Cotton</strong> originating in China</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>IQTR</strong>: 0.0 cents/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contingent</strong>: 621,780 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OQTR</strong>: 31.4 cents/kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Q**: What is the difference between a **tariff rate quota** and a **quota**?

**A**: **Quotas** are explicit limits in the quantity of goods that may be imported (e.g. 5000 tons/year). Mostly **phased out** during the WTO Uruguay Round.

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Data types

**Market Access Map**

- **Tariffs**
  - Applied and bound tariffs
  - Specific, compound, ad valorem, mixed and technical
  - Tariff Rate Quotas
  - Ad valorem equivalents

- **Other Market Access Requirements**
  - Trade Agreements and Rules of Origin
  - Non-tariff Measures
  - Trade Remedies
AD VALOREM EQUIVALENTS (AVEs)

- Are shown in Market Access Map for applied and bound tariffs
- Convert different types of tariffs into a percentage of a product’s unit value to enable:
  - Comparison of tariffs across products and countries (e.g. $2/kg vs. £100/unit)
  - The calculation of sectoral and regional averages (i.e. tariff aggregation)
- Are calculated for specific, mixed, compound or variable tariffs and anti-dumping and countervailing duties

AVEs FOR APPLIED TARIFFS

The level of the AVE depends on the value of one unit of the product (e.g. 1 kg). For a particular specific tariff, the lower is the unit value, the higher will be the ad valorem equivalent.

\[
AVE (\%) = \frac{\text{Specific tariff (\$)}}{\text{Unit value (\$)}} \times 100
\]

Most recent trade value of country’s import of the product from partner country

Quantity imported
Data types

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- Trade Remedies

Types of Trade Agreements

- **Partial Scope Agreement**: reduces tariff barriers between partner countries for a specific number of products
- **Free Trade Area**: eliminates tariff barriers between the parties for all or nearly all products
- **Customs Union**: free trade zone + common external tariff
- **Common Market**: customs union + free flow of factors of production within region (capital, labour, etc.)
- **Economic Union**: unification/harmonization of economic policies: monetary and fiscal policy, regulatory regimes…
Rules and Certificates of Origin

Rules of Origin (RoO) are criteria used to legally define where a product was made.

This is complicated by globalization and the way a product can be processed in several countries before it is ready for the market.

Why do governments use RoO?
- To determine whether imported goods qualify for a preferential tariff rate
- To implement trade policy instruments such as trade remedies and origin markings («Made in ...»)

Certificate of Origin (CO) is the document attesting that goods in a particular export shipment are ‘wholly obtained’ or have undergone a ‘substantial transformation’ in a particular country (country of origin).
Data types

Market Access Map

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- Non-tariff Measures
- Trade Remedies

What are Non-Tariff Measures

25.5.2011 Official Journal of

Article 1
Impact conditions
1. Polyside and melamine plastic kitchenware originating in or consigned from China and Hong Kong shall be imported into the Member States only if the importer submits to the competent authority for such consignment a declaration, duly completed, confirming that it meets the requirements concerning the release of primary aromatic amines and formaldehyde laid down in Part A of Annex V and in Section A of Annex II to Directive 2002/72/EC respectively.

2. A model of the declaration referred to in paragraph 1 is set out in the Annex to this Regulation. The declaration shall be drawn up in the official language, or in one of the official languages, of the Member State in which the consignment is imported.

3. The declaration referred to in paragraph 1 shall be accompanied by a laboratory report providing:
What are Non-Tariff Measures?

- These two regulations affect international trade, but they are not custom tariffs.

**NTMs** are policy measures other than custom tariffs that can affect international trade in goods. In other words, all mandatory requirements, rules or regulations imposed by the governments of exporting, importing or transit countries are NTMs.

- Can affect both export and import: import vs. export related measures

- Indicators measuring the overall level of restrictiveness of trade policies imposed show that NTMs are almost twice as trade restrictive as tariffs, especially for agricultural products:
What reasons can there be to implement NTMs?

Reasons for implementing NTMs

• Protecting humans, animals and wild fauna from harmful substances, diseases and pests
• Protecting consumers by setting out specific standards of a product by regulating its size, shape, design, functions and performance, labelling, packaging, etc.
• Support the development of new industries
• Restricting imports for moral, political or cultural reasons
• Ensure adequate supply for domestic consumers by imposing export constraints
Case Study: EU Oranges

Oranges with light green colour are allowed, provided it does not exceed one fifth of the total surface of the fruit.

III. PROVISIONS CONCERNING SIZING

Size is determined by the maximum diameter of the equatorial section of the fruit.

A. Minimum size

Fruits of less than the following minimum sizes are excluded:

- Lemons: 45 mm
- Mandarins, excluding clementines: 45 mm
- Clementines: 35 mm
- Oranges: 53 mm

Data types

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- Trade Remedies
Trade remedies

Trade policy tools that allow governments to take unilateral remedial action against imports which are causing material injury to a domestic industry, such as:

1. Actions taken against **dumping** (selling at below normal value)

2. Offsetting foreign subsidies using **countervailing duties**

1. Emergency measures to limit imports temporarily, designed to **safeguard** domestic industries

FEATURES OF MARKET ACCESS MAP

**Wide geographical coverage:**
- tariffs applied by 196 countries to the products exported by over 239 countries and territories

**Wide coverage of instruments:**
- Ad valorem tariffs; specific tariffs; tariff rate quotas and antidumping duties; sanitary and phytosanitary measures, technical measures and other non-tariff measures

**Preferences:**
- Covers most bilateral and regional agreements, and unilateral preferences
- Rules of origin and certificates of origin also included for most agreements

**Analytical flexibility:**
- Permits any analysis: by region, by economic sector or by measure
**SOURCES OF DATA**

Market Access Map is continuously updated.

Data is sourced from:

- **Applied tariff data is collected by ITC directly** from national authorities (e.g. customs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Trade)
- Tariff rate quota data from WTO (agricultural notification of tariff quota) and national sources for bilateral and regional tariff quota agreements
- Trade data from national sources, IDB (integrated database) WTO and the COMTRADE database of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD).

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**THE TOOLS ARE AVAILABLE AT**

http://www.intracen.org/marketanalysis

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**MARKET ANALYSIS TOOLS**

Enhancing the transparency of global trade and market access

In 2012, the tools will remain free to users from developing countries.

The International Trade Centre has developed five web portals: Trade Map, Market Access Map, Investment Map, Trade Competitiveness Map and Standards Map to enhance the transparency of global trade and market access and to help users in their market analysis.

As of the 1st January 2008, all users from least developed and developing countries and economies in transition may access the ITC’s market analysis tools free of charge.

New feature in Trade Map: Company data is now available for more than 60 countries.

Latest trends available in Trade Map:

- **Market Access Map:** Most important protection for Paraguay’s exports, between the first quarter 2011 and the first quarter 2012

**Destination of products exported by Paraguay**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Value (US$)</th>
<th>Change (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>3.2 millions</td>
<td>+357%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>21 millions</td>
<td>-32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>1.1 millions</td>
<td>-73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>3.2 millions</td>
<td>-73%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Products exported by Paraguay**

- Freshwater fish and marine life, parts thereof
- Edible fish, crustaceans, other
- Vegetables, roots, tubers, etc.
- Textiles
- Wood and articles thereof

Threshold value: US$ 1 million
PRACTICAL PART

www.macmap.org

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH US

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- Latest features
- Event and training workshops
- Publication releases
- New video tutorials
- Short-term job opportunities

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www.youtube.com/MarketAnalysisTools
marketanalysis@intracen.org
Thank you!

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marketanalysis@intracen.org
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Standards</th>
<th>Trade agreements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Information included:**
- General, MIP and pertinent data collected by ITC
- Support materials, including quotes, contacts, and references
- Trade remedies including anti-dumping, countervailing, and safeguards
- Tariff and nontariff measures (NTMs) and commercial practices
- Information on trade agreements

**ATTENTION:** The current functionality of the Market Access Map is being updated. For the latest information, please visit the ITC website.
**Compare tariffs**

Step 1/2

Compare here average tariffs that a country faces worldwide when it exports or tariffs that a country applies when it imports a particular product in the latest available year.

**Country:**

- China

**Product:**

- N35 - Wheat or meslin flour

**Selected data source:**

ITC (MacMap) data complemented by WTO (DSB) data for missing country-years

You can change your default settings [here](#).

**Note on the language:** When the data is selected at the National Tariff Line (NTL) level, the product descriptions are shown as reported by the country. As a result, for some countries, the descriptions of the products at the National tariff line level are not available in English. In this case, users are advised to select a corresponding product at the Harmonized System (HS) 6-digit level. At this level, the products and descriptions are harmonized across countries and are always available in English.

*Indicates mandatory fields.

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Step 2/2

Compare here average tariffs that a country faces worldwide when it exports or tariffs that a country applies when it imports a particular product in the latest available year.

**Country:**

- China

**Product:**

- 110100 - Wheat or meslin flour

**Selected data source:**

ITC (MacMap) data complemented by WTO (DSB) data for missing country-years

You can change your default settings [here](#).
Compare tariffs

Compare here average tariffs that a country faces worldwide when it exports or tariffs that a country applies when it imports a particular product in the latest available year.

Country: [China] as [Exporter]

Product Code (HS): [110100 - Wheat or meslin flour]

Selected data source: ITC (MAWG) data complemented by WTO (GTDB) data for missing countries.

You can change your dataset settings here.

Note on the language: When the data is selected at the National Tariff Line (NTL) level, the product descriptions are shown as reported by the country. As a result, for some countries, the descriptions of the products at the national tariff line level are not available in English. In this case, users are advised to select a corresponding product at the Harmonized System (HS) 6-digit level. At this level, the products and descriptions are harmonized across countries and are always available in English.

*Indicates mandatory fields.
Find tariffs

Step 1/2

Search here for applied tariffs (Most-Favoured-Nation tariffs (MFN tariffs) and preferential tariffs), tariff rate quotas and their ad valorem equivalent (AVE) applied by an importing country to one or all exporting countries.

Importing country:

Indonesia

Year:

Latest available 2013 ITN *

Product:

HS6 National tariff line code

110100 - Wheat or medin flour

Exporting country:

China

Selected data source:

ITC (MacMap) data complemented by WTO (ITNE) data for missing country-years.

You can change your default settings here.

Note on the languages: When the data is selected at the National Tariff Line (NTL) level, the product descriptions are shown as reported by the country. As a result, for some countries, the descriptions of the products at the national tariff line level are not available in English. In this case, users are advised to select a corresponding product at the Harmonized System (HS) 6-digit level. At this level, the products and descriptions are harmonized across countries and are always available in English.

* Indicates mandatory fields

Glossary

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y

Ad valorem equivalent (AVE)

An AVE is a tariff presented as a percentage of the value of goods cleared through customs. It is the equivalent of a corresponding specific tariff measure based on unit quantities such as weight, number or volume. There are several methodologies for calculating AVEs. The method chosen depends on the intended application of the data. Most important to the process of calculating an AVE is the way the unit value of the product is calculated. The unit value is the value of each unit quantity imported of a product. It is based on the total value of imports of that product divided by the quantity of imports.

Ad valorem equivalent (AVE) calculated in MacMap

In Market Access Map, all non ad valorem (NAV) applied tariffs are converted to ad valorem equivalents (AVEs) according to the unit value (UV) based method. This means that AVEs are calculated by dividing a given NAV tariff by the unit value. For more information on this calculation method, see the methodology.

Ad valorem tariff

An ad valorem tariff is a tariff expressed as a percentage of the value of goods cleared through customs. For example, 15 percent ad valorem tariff means 15 percent of the value of the entered merchandise.

Additional taxes and charges

Additional taxes and charges are additional charges, which are levied on imported goods in addition to customs duties and surcharges and which have
Find tariffs
Step 1/2

Search here for applied tariffs (Most-Favoured-Nation tariffs (MFN tariffs) and preferential tariffs), tariff rate quotas and their ad valorem equivalent (AVE) applied by an importing country to one or all exporting countries.

Importing country: Indonesia

Year: Latest available: 2013 ITIC

Product: HS6 National tariff line code
110100 - Wheat or meal flour

Exporting country: China

Selected data source: ITIC (MAIMAP) data complemented by WTO (SITC) data for missing country-years.

You can change your default settings here.

Proceed>>

Note on the nomenclature: When the data is selected at the National Tariff Line (NTL) level, the product descriptions are shown as reported by the country. As a result, for some countries, the descriptions of the products at the national tariff level are not available in English. In this case, users are advised to select a corresponding product at the Harmonized System (HS) 6-digit level. At this level, the products and descriptions are harmonised across countries and are always available in English.

* Indicates mandatory fields

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Find tariffs
Step 2

Tariffs applied to Indonesia

Product: 110100 - Wheat or meal flour
Partner: China
Data source: ITIC (MAIMAP)
Year: 2013

Note: AVT based on the World Tariff Profile (WTP)

<< New search  << Modify search

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product code</th>
<th>Product description</th>
<th>Tariff regime</th>
<th>Applied tariff (reported)</th>
<th>Applied tariff (converted)</th>
<th>Total ad valorem equivalent tariff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1101000000</td>
<td>Wheat or meal flour</td>
<td>MFN duties (Applies)</td>
<td>5.26%</td>
<td>5.26%</td>
<td>5.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1101000000</td>
<td>Wheat or meal flour</td>
<td>Preferential tariff for China</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1101000000</td>
<td>Wheat or meal flour</td>
<td>MFN duties (Applies)</td>
<td>5.26%</td>
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<td>5.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1101000000</td>
<td>Wheat or meal flour</td>
<td>Preferential tariff for China</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<< New search  << Modify search
Market Access Flow Map

Trade agreements and Rules of Origin

Search here for a country’s agreements with a selected partner as well as the corresponding rules of origin and certificates for the latest available year.

Country: Indonesia
Partner: China

Proceed >>
Trade agreements and Rules of Origin
Step 2/2

List of preferences granted by Indonesia and the corresponding rules of origin (ROO) and certificates.

Partner: China
Data source: ITC (MarketMap)

<< New search   << Modify search

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trade agreement description</th>
<th>Rules of origin</th>
<th>Certificates / Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preferential tariff for China
Rules of Origin
Certificate of origin

<< New search   << Modify search

Note: The table above contains trade agreements for which tariff data is available in the application. In rare cases, the existing agreements are not shown due to data limitations. Most non-reciprocal tariffs (NPR tariffs), general tariff (for non-NRTD members) and non-NPR tariffs are not included in the list as neither rules of origin nor certificate/forms are applicable to these categories.
Find trade remedies
Step 20
Trade remedies applied by Indonesia
Type of remedy: All remedies
Product: 110600 - Wheat or wheat flour
Period: 2004
Year: 2013
Document: 1/10

Search

Selected external tariff line (NCL) code
L0000000 - Wheat or wheat flour

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of remedy</th>
<th>Status of remedy</th>
<th>Duty</th>
<th>Start date</th>
<th>End date</th>
<th>Title of reference</th>
<th>Link to relevant PDF</th>
<th>Third party website</th>
<th>CAS number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Safeguard</td>
<td>Tariff increase</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>01/01/2004</td>
<td>28/02/2005</td>
<td>Minister of Finance temporary safeguard measure 2004-2005</td>
<td><a href="#">Link</a></td>
<td><a href="#">Link</a></td>
<td>1001111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Web on the language: when the data is selected at the National Tariff Line (NCL) level, the product descriptions are shown as reported by the country, as a result, for some countries the description of the products at the NCL level are not available in English. In this case, users are advised to select a corresponding product at the harmonized system (HS) level. At this level the product descriptions are harmonized across countries and are always available in English.

REGULATION OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
NUMBER 193/PM.01/2012

CONCERNING
THE IMPOSITION OF TEMPORARY SAFEGUARD MEASURE IMPORT DUTY ON THE IMPORT OF WHEAT FLOUR

BY THE GRACE OF ALMIGHTY GOD
THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

Concluding

a. that based on provision in Article 70 of Government Regulation Number 14 of 2011 concerning Anti-Dumping Measures, Countervailing, and Trade Safety Measures, imported goods can be charged import duty and can be charged Safeguard Measure in the form of Safeguard Measure Import Duty;
b. that based on provision in Article 83 paragraph (1) of Government Regulation Number 34 of 2011 concerning Anti-Dumping Measure, Countervailing, and Trade Safety Measure, in the investigation period, Indonesia Committee on Trade Safeguard (KPPHT) may recommend the Minister of Trade to impose Temporary Safeguard Measure in case of recovery of domestic industry is still difficult for the sale imports of safeguard Measure;
c. that based on the result of an investigation conducted by the Indonesian Committee on Trade Safeguard (KPPHT), it is recommended to impose Temporary Safeguard Measure Import Duty on the import of Wheat Flour;
d. that based on investigation of Indonesian Committee on Trade Safeguard (KPPHT) as mentioned in paragraph 1, Minister of Trade through letters Number 19600-MOAG/10/11/2012 dated November 13, 2012 and Number 170/MDA-GA30/11/2012 dated November 21, 2012, propose imposition of Temporary Safeguard Measure on the import of Wheat Flour;
e. that based on consideration as mentioned in paragraph a, b, and c, as well as as the framework to implement provision of Article 70 paragraph 2 of Law Number 10 of 1996 concerning Customs, as amended by Law Number 17 of 2006 and Article 11 paragraph (1) of Government Regulation Number 34 of 2011 concerning Anti-Dumping Measure, Countervailing, and Trade Safety Measure, it is necessary to stipulate Regulation of the Minister of Finance concerning the imposition of Temporary Safeguard Measure Import Duty on the import of Wheat Flour.

This is read

1. Law Number 7 of 1994 concerning Ratification of Agreement Establishing The World Trade Organization (Stable Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 1994, Supplement to Stable Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9404);
2. Law Number 10 of 1995 concerning Customs (Stable Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 75 of 1995, Supplement to Stable Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 199513, Supplement to Stable Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9405);
3. Government Regulation Number 34 of 2011 concerning Anti-Dumping Measure, Countervailing, and Trade Safety Measure (Stable Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2011, Supplement to Stable Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20110501).
Find non-tariff measures

Step 1/2

Search here for Non-tariff measures (NTMs) applied by a reporter country to a partner country or the rest of the world.

View results by:
Non-tariff measures reporting:

Reporter: Philippines
Year: Latest available 2008
Partner: China
Product: National tariff line code 110100 - Wheat or meslin flour

Proceed >>

Note on the language: When the data is selected at the National Tariff Line (NTL) level, the product descriptions are shown as reported by the country. As a result, for some countries, the descriptions of the products at the national tariff line level are not available in English. In this case, users are advised to select a corresponding product at the Harmonized System (HS) 8-digit level. At this level the products and descriptions are harmonized across countries and are always available in English.

* Indicates mandatory fields
Find non-tariff measures

Step 1/3

Import related non-tariff measures applied by Philippines

Product: 110110 - Wheat or milled flour
Type of NTM: Sanitary and phytosanitary measures
Number of non-tariff line (NTL) affected: 2
Partner: China
Year: 2008
Data source: WTO/WT/W-385
Credit: NA
Product nomenclature: 9154
NTM classification version: NTM rev. 2008

Click on the measures you are interested in to see more details.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NTM Code</th>
<th>Measures applied by importing country</th>
<th>Number of affected NTL products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A121</td>
<td>Production Process standard</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A213</td>
<td>Packaging requirements</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A260</td>
<td>Regulation of foods or feeds derived from, or produced using genetically modified organisms (GMO)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A250</td>
<td>Hygienic requirement</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A202</td>
<td>Quarantine requirement</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A300</td>
<td>Conformity assessment related to SPS</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A310</td>
<td>Certification requirement</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A311</td>
<td>Certification by government agencies of the countries of origin</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A322</td>
<td>Certification by local agencies in the destination market</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A350</td>
<td>Testing requirement</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A282</td>
<td>Inspection and clearance requirements</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A380</td>
<td>Registration requirement</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disclaimer: We cannot guarantee that this list of measures is exhaustive. A country might apply more non-tariff measures (NTMs), which we were not able to identify or collect.

---

Find non-tariff measures

Step 2/3

Import related non-tariff measures applied by Philippines

Product: 110110 - Wheat or milled flour
Type of NTM: Sanitary and phytosanitary measures
Number of non-tariff line (NTL) affected: 2
Partner: China
Year: 2008
Data source: ITC (Winarsa)
Credit: NA
Product nomenclature: 9154
NTM classification version: NTM rev. 2008

Click on the measures you are interested in to see more details.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NTM Code</th>
<th>Measures applied by importing country</th>
<th>Number of affected NTL products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A121</td>
<td>Production Process standard</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A213</td>
<td>Packaging requirements</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A260</td>
<td>Regulation of foods or feeds derived from, or produced using genetically modified organisms (GMO)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A250</td>
<td>Hygienic requirement</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A202</td>
<td>Quarantine requirement</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A300</td>
<td>Conformity assessment related to SPS</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A310</td>
<td>Certification requirement</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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Non-tariff measures data download

Step 3/6

Query name: NTM
Query description: NTM data applied to products from China

Type of measure:
- [ ] Tariffs
- [x] Quotas
- [x] Administrative requirements
- [x] Schedules
- [x] Other

Imports:
- [x] Cotton
- [x] Textiles
- [x] Apparel
- [x] Rags (Belonging to Waste or Scrap)
- [ ] Other

Producer:
- [ ] China

Partner:
- [ ] China

Year:
- [ ] 2017
- [ ] 2018
- [ ] 2019
- [x] 2020

[ ] Back  [ ] Execute

Non-tariff measures download

Step 3/5

Your query has been executed. As soon as the data will be ready to be downloaded you will receive a mail notification.

- Query is queued for execution

[ ] Retrieve Now

Manage Downloads  Modify Query
Non-tariff measures download

Your query has been executed. As soon as the data will be ready to be downloaded you will receive a mail notification.

Name: NTM Download Query 5/12/2014 7:58 PM
Description:
No of Records: 1217

Remaining Records
You have:
You have unlimited number of records remaining for today.
You have unlimited number of records remaining for this week.
You have unlimited number of records remaining for this year.

Data Format:
- CSV
- Zip
- Excel with template

Download