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1. Introduction

Over the last few years, staff at the USITC Office of Economics has been engaged in collecting and classifying information on non-tariff measures (NTMs) in the form of a unified database to be used as a reference tool for staff research. The first compilation of such data is described in Manifold (2002) and Donnelly and Manifold (2005). The CoRe NTMs Database (Martinez, Mora, and Signoret, 2009) built on the Donnelly-Manifold data by expanding the country coverage, incorporating several changes in the classification scheme, and adding the most recent data available.¹ The current release of the CoRe NTMs Database (version 2) updates the data in Martinez, Mora, and Signoret (2009) and incorporates a new data source from the Government of Japan.² The present note describes these data.

Section 2 touches on the significant changes from previous releases of the NTM Database and lists some caveats regarding the data. Section 3 describes the sources used in this version of CoRe NTMs Database and their contribution to the Database. Section 4 discusses each of the elements of the Database (category, generic measure, sector, product, and comments) and the classification scheme. Section 5 concludes by providing data summaries.

2. Significant Changes and Caveats

This Database updates the earlier version (i.e., Martinez, Mora, and Signoret, 2009), which contained NTM data reported during the 2005–2009 period, with the latest information on NTMs. As discussed in Section 3, the data obtained from the USTR and the EU Market Access Database were issued in 2012. The data from the WTO contains

¹ The name CoRe NTMs stands for Compilation of Reported NTMs and not for the concept of “core NTMs”, which typically refers to price control and quantity restriction measures. In fact, the CoRe NTMs Database includes information on non-core NTMs, such as SPS and standards.

² The new data are attached to this paper’s PDF file as an Excel spreadsheet. The earlier Database (with data through 2009) is attached to Martinez, Mora, and Signoret (2009).

information from the latest TPR documents (2009–2012).³ The data from Japan comes from the 2011 Japanese Report on Compliance by Major Trading Partners, prepared by the Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (JETI).

The current database covers 99 countries, down from 107 countries in the 2009 Database. In the period since the last update, the WTO has conducted trade policy reviews of Albania, Armenia, Belize, Burkina Faso, Chinese Taipei, Gambia, Georgia, Guyana, Jamaica, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, while it has conducted no new reviews of Barbados, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Djibouti, Eastern Caribbean States, Fiji, Gabon, Kyrgyz Republic, Macao, Macedonia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Panama, Tanzania, or Uganda. Also, the latest USTR NTE report no longer includes reports on Cameroon, Canada, or Panama, and the EU Market Database no longer includes reports on Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cameroon, Canada, Croatia, Cuba, Gabon, Guinea Bissau, Iran, Lebanon, Libya, Macedonia, or Panama. In all, the composition of countries included in this update reflects the addition of 17 new countries and the removal of 25 countries that were previously included in 2009.

Some important caveats are in order. First, this compilation makes no judgment whatsoever with respect to the veracity, appropriateness, legal status (WTO or otherwise), or economic significance of any of the reported measures. Second, the data is not necessarily presented at the product-level. In reviewing the source documents, sometimes the language was not precise enough to define products within a mentioned sector or many products were tied to a measure (resulting in a *horizontal* sector in our data). Thus, the data is presented at the measure-level, with each entry in the Database representing an alleged NTM possibly affecting trade in one or more products. However, to the extent that sector/product information was available, it is included in the Database and users can attempt to expand the data to the product-level. Finally, the information in Section 5 and its accompanying tables are provided for description purposes only. Counts of items in this Database, or any NTM database for that matter, have no obvious economic

³ WTO member countries are reviewed under the TPR process at different frequencies. To include a significant numbers of countries, we considered all countries reviewed in 2009 or later. A variable in the Database specifies the year of the review.

interpretation and should not be used as proxies for more direct estimates of the economic impact of NTMs.

3. Sources and Coverage

The CoRe NTMs Database is compiled using four sources: (1) The USTR's National Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Trade Barriers (NTE), (2) European Union's Market Access- Trade Barriers Database, (3) World Trade Organization's Trade Policy Reviews, and (4) The Japanese Report on Compliance by Major Trading Partners (JMETI).⁴ Most of the observations in the Database are from the WTO report (1,679 observations), followed by the USTR (1,045 observations), the EU Market Access Database (306 observations), and The Japanese Report on Compliance by Major Trading Partners (107 observations). The coverage, strength, and limitations of each are described below.

3.1. USTR

The NTE is an annual report which focuses primarily on foreign barriers to US exports. NTE reports are organized by individual countries or customs unions. While each country is reviewed differently, they are primarily organized with a focus on individual measures by sector. The Database includes the NTE report for 2012, which covers 60 individual countries in addition to the Arab League and European Union and accounts for around 37 percent of the total Database.

3.2. EU

The European Union's Market Access-Trade Barriers Database provides a static picture of alleged NTMs EU members faced at the time of download. The online database does not track NTMs faced by EU members over a period of time. The data can

⁴ USTR's NTE Report is available online at <http://www.ustr.gov/about-us/press-office/reports-and-publications/2012-1>; the EU Market Access Database is available online at <http://madb.europa.eu/mkaccdb2/indexPubli.htm>; the WTO TPR documents are available online at http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/tpr_e.htm; and the Japanese Report on Compliance by Major Trading Partners is available online at http://www.meti.go.jp/english/report/data/gCT11_1coe.html

be downloaded using three parameters: country, sector, and measure. As it only includes NTMs reported by EU exporters outside of the EU, there are no data on NTMs faced by exporters in any EU country. The database has 32 sectors and seven main NTM measures. The main measures are *tariffs and duties*, *trade defense instruments*, *non-tariff barriers*, *investment related barriers*, *IPR*, *other (export related)*, and *services specific measures*. The EU categories *tariffs and duties* as well as *trade defense instruments* were excluded from our database.

As the classification used by the EU Database did not directly match that of the CoRe NTMs Database, the EU data were reclassified to fit the existing classification. Furthermore, unlike the CoRe NTMs Database, the EU Database does not have a generic measure. Thus, a generic measure was created based on the details of each NTMs barrier fiche. The data were downloaded in one phase on July 19, 2012 and are labeled 2012 in the CoRe NTMs Database. This source accounts for 10 percent of all NTMs in the Database.

3.3. WTO

The third source for the CoRe NTMs Database is the World Trade Organization's Trade Policy Reviews (TPR). Measures are compiled from those mentioned in the "Trade Policies and Practices by Measure" section of the TPR. Within this section, most non-tariff measures are summarized in the introduction, followed by a more detailed description of the types of measures and the products affected. Documented complaints from other countries citing specific measures are also included within this section.

The Database includes information from Trade Policy Reviews published between 2009 and 2012. The oldest TPR included in the Database is Solomon Islands (May 6–8, 2009) and the most recent is Singapore (July 24–26, 2012). For countries with multiple TPRs during the period, only data from the latest TPR were included. This source contributes 1,679 individual measures, which account for around 54 percent of the Database.

3.4. JMETI

The final source for the CoRe NTMs Database is the 2011 Japanese Report on Compliance by Major Trading Partners with Trade Agreements. This source is included for the first time in this Database and it is an annual report published by JMETI. The report is organized into three major parts: part I lists problems and trade policy measures in individual countries and regions; part II reports WTO rules and major cases; and part III reviews establishment of disciplines on formation of economic partnerships such as free trade and economic partnership agreements and bilateral investment treaties. The non-tariff measures to update the CoRe NTMs Database are extracted from part I. This section lists trade policy issues and measures in individual countries and economic blocks that are affecting international trade. The NTMs are listed in no particular order, but are clearly identified and separated with a major header that specifies the measure along with a sub-header indicating the specific sector being affected and three sub-sections that include: (1) outline of the measure; (2) problems under international rules; and (3) recent developments.

The country and regional coverage of the report is limited to ASEAN⁵, Australia, Canada, China, Chinese Taipei, European Union, Hong Kong, Russia, South Korea, and United States. Measures are compiled from part I for every country available. This source contributes 107 individual measures, or 3 percent of the Database.

4. Classification Scheme

There are 3,137 individual entries in the compilation. Each entry may include information regarding: (1) the country; (2) the NTM category for the reported measure; (3) the type of generic barrier; (4) the sector effected; (5) the specific product; (6) comments section; and, (7 through 9) the year of reporting for the reference source (see above). Generic barriers appear across a wide range of NTM categories. These situations arise because a generic barrier may impact multiple NTM categories. For example, an

⁵ ASEAN (5) includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.,

NTM restricting trade would be classified as the generic barrier *restrictions*, but may be classified as the category *import-related measures*, *export-related measures*, or other, depending on the NTM in consideration.

4.1. Category

Although an NTM observation may fit in more than one category, an effort was made to be methodical. As a general rule we chose the most specific category that applies to a particular NTM; thus, the categories which encompassed a wide variety of NTMs (such as *import-related measures*) were given less priority than more specific categories (such as *state trading*). The NTM categories with the most specific classification include *taxes*, *state-trading*, *standards*, *testing*, *certification and labeling*, and *government procurement*. The categories with less definite classifications were *sanitary and phytosanitary measures*, *anticompetitive practices/competition policy*, *investment-related measures* and *intellectual property rights*. The category *customs procedures* had low a priority because of its generality. The least specific category was *import-related measures*. The only exceptions to this classification scheme were the categories *corruption* and *export-related measures*, whose distinctiveness set them apart; thus, these two categories were chosen over any other category where appropriate.

The Database consists of 12 formal and informal measures (see Table 2). While no single definitive scheme currently exists, most of the categories in the CoRe NTMs Database can be found in other classification schemes (see Manifold, 2002; UNTACD, 2010). The most common categories in the current Database are *import-related measures*, *investment-related measures*, *export-related measures*, *custom procedures*, *government procurement*, *intellectual property rights*, *sanitary and phytosanitary measures*, and *standards, testing, certification and labeling*. These categories account for more than 90 percent of all NTM entries in our Database.

4.2. Generic Measure

Once a category has been chosen, it is more difficult to create a system for classifying the generic measure. Some generic measures may be specific to a particular

category. For example, any type of tax would fall under the *taxes* category. As mentioned above, some NTMs may fall under two generic measures; in such cases either the NTM source makes clear which classification would be best for the particular NTM or we used our best judgment to decide between two reasonable generic measures. For the cases where an NTM may be categorized as more than one generic measure, we created a hierarchy for choosing the classification. The hierarchy was used only as a rough guideline for classifying generic measures. The hierarchy is as follows:

- **Most specific:** *taxes, fees, corruption, enforcement/protection, local preference, prohibited, quotas, and subsidies*
- **Specific:** *technical regulations (TR), delays, bidding, clearance, legal framework, market structure, and pricing*
- **Least specific:** *restrictions n.e.s., infrastructure, labor laws, procedures, TRQs, other, and not specified.*
- *Not elsewhere specified (n.e.s.)* encompasses all *other* generic measures that have not been included explicitly.

The CoRe NTMs Database has 64 generic measures (see Table 3). The most common generic measures are *prohibited, restrictions, and local preference.*

4.3. Sector and Product

Another element of the CoRe NTMs Database is the inclusion of the products and sectors affected by NTMs. There are 58 sectors (see Table 4) and nearly 700 hundred products. *Horizontal* is the largest sector, accounting for nearly 65 percent of the NTM observations. This measure was used for NTMs impacting several or all sectors in a country. When the products affected by the NTM were listed, we included them in the “comments” variable (see below). Thus, we generated only one entry for each NTM in our Database, irrespective of the number of products affected by an alleged measure. In cases where more than one NTM are associated with a particular product, two entries are generated (one for each NTM).

4.4. Comments

The Database includes a “comments” column. There was no standardization of the comments section; comments were added where the writers deemed appropriate.

4.5. Classification Examples

The following are actual examples from the CoRe NTMs Database of how we classify the words from the USTR and WTO reports into codes for the Database.

Example 1: Excerpts from Colombia WTO TPR:

“Colombia continues to prohibit the importation of certain goods on grounds of public health or morals, for environmental protection and national security reasons, and to fulfil commitments under the international agreements to which Colombia is a signatory, such as the Montreal Protocol of 1987. In particular, there is a ban on the importation of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons, and on nuclear and toxic waste⁷⁴, and warlike toys.⁷⁵ Colombia can impose temporary import bans to eliminate the risks to affect human, animal and plant health.”

“Colombia applies an automatic licensing system, referred to as "free importation", as well as a non-automatic licensing system, known as "prior licensing". Licenses are applied irrespective of the origin of the product in question.”⁶

Classification:

| Country | NTM Category | Generic Measure | Sector | Product | WTO Year |
|----------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|---|----------|
| Colombia | import-related measure | licensing | Horizontal | | 2012 |
| Colombia | import-related measure | Prohibited | chemicals and chemical products | chemical, biological and nuclear weapons, nuclear and toxic waste, warlike toys | 2012 |

Example 2: Excerpt from USTR Report on Foreign Trade Barriers, Indonesia:

“In addition to tariffs, import requirements include import licensing and permit requirements, product labeling requirements, pre-shipment inspection requirements, local content and domestic manufacturing requirements, and quantitative import restrictions....”

⁶ WTO, Trade Policy Review, Report by the Secretariat, Colombia, 2012, page 61.

“Indonesia maintains quantitative restrictions, particularly on imports of agricultural products such as beef, where annual import quantities are determined by Indonesian agencies in nontransparent processes. The U.S. Government has raised strong concerns over these issues and will continue to seek to address these issues with the Indonesian government...”⁷

Classification:

| Country | NTM Category | Generic Measure | Sector | Product | USTR Year |
|-----------|--|--------------------------|------------|---|-----------|
| Indonesia | Import-related measures | Licensing, non-automatic | Horizontal | electronics, household appliances, clothing, textiles, footwear, toys, food, beverage products, cosmetics | 2012 |
| Indonesia | Import-related measures | Requirements | Horizontal | electronics, household appliances, clothing, textiles, footwear, toys, food, beverage products, cosmetics | 2012 |
| Indonesia | Standards, testing, certification and labeling | Labeling | Horizontal | | 2012 |
| Indonesia | Customs Procedures | Inspection | Horizontal | | 2012 |
| Indonesia | Import-related measures | Quotas | Horizontal | beef, sugar, wines, distilled spirits | 2012 |

Example 3: Excerpt from the 2011 JMETI Report, India:

“In March 2010, the Indian government published a notification titled ‘Ensuring Security and Safety before Purchase of Telecommunications Equipment from Foreign Companies.’ The notification obliged Indian carriers to set technology transfer of the core telecommunications equipment within three years as a condition when purchasing telecommunications equipment from foreign equipment manufacturers, and to use only Indian engineers for maintenance work and operation.”

“In addition, in July 2010, the Indian government published a notification that imposes new licensing conditions on carriers that purchase telecommunications equipment from foreign countries...”⁸

⁷ USTR, National Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Trade Barriers, 2012, pages 195–203.

⁸ JMETI, Report on Compliance by Major Trading Partners with Trade Agreements—WTO, FTA/EPA, BIT, 2011, pages 293–294.

Classification:

| Country | NTM Category | Generic Measure | Sector | Product | JMETI Year |
|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| India | Investment-related measures | Restrictions | Services, telecommunications | | 2011 |
| India | Investment-related measures | Labor Laws | Services, telecommunications | | 2011 |
| India | Investment-related measures | Licensing | Services, telecommunications | Telecommunication equipment | 2011 |

5. Brief Data Summary

In analyzing the entire Database, India and China are mentioned most frequently with 121 and 120 individual measures, respectively. *Import-related measures* are the most frequently documented NTM category with 801 occurrences. The next most frequently mentioned category is *investment-related measures* with 550 mentions. The most frequent generic measure is *prohibited* which is mentioned 229 times followed by *restrictions* with 221 measures and *requirements* with 190. As mentioned above, *horizontal* is the most frequently mentioned sector. However, the most frequent specific sector is *agriculture and fisheries products* with 190 measures followed by *animal and animal products* with 132 instances (see Table 5a). For comparison, we summarize below the entries by source.

5.1. USTR

The data compiled from the 2012 USTR report illustrates that with 39 non-tariff measures, the China has the most individual measures documented (see Table 5b). Indonesia has the second most documented measures with 37. Venezuela and Japan come in third with 34 and 33 individual measures, respectively. *Import-related measures*, which are mentioned 330 times, is the most frequently mentioned NTM category for all countries followed by *investment-related measures* at 299 and *government procurement* with 100 occurrences. The most frequent generic measure is *restrictions*, which occurs 95

times. This is followed by *requirements* occurring 73 times and *prohibited* occurring 60 times. While the *horizontal* sector registers 658 individual occurrences, *agriculture and fisheries* has 53 documented measures followed by services, telecommunications with 39.

5.2. EU

The EU Database reports NTMs faced by EU exporters in non-EU countries. The EU countries reported the most NTMs (in terms of the number of NTMs, not impact) in Mexico, where they faced 19 NTMs (over 6 percent of all EU Database NTMs). Malaysia and Russia followed with 16 and 14 NTMs, respectively (see Table 5c). The most common NTM categories were *investment-related measures*, *sanitary and phytosanitary measures* and *standards*, and *import-related measures* numbering 64, 56, and 53 NTMs, respectively. These categories accounted for over 50 percent of all NTMs captured by the EU Database. The most common generic measurements faced by EU exporters were *restrictions*, *prohibited*, and *procedures*. The most common sectors are horizontal with 110 observations and *animals and animal product* with 53 observations. These two sectors account for more than 50 percent of all observations collected from the EU Database.

5.3. WTO

Based on the data from the WTO Trade Policy Reviews, India has the largest amount of documented NTMs with individual measures (see Table 5d). *Import-related measures* and *export-related measures*, which are mentioned 404 and 304 times, respectively, are the most frequently documented NTM categories for all countries. The most frequent generic measures are prohibited, legal framework, and licensing—each occurring over 100 times. The *horizontal* sector has 1,223 documented measures making it the most frequent individual sector and accounting for the vast majority of observations for India from the WTO Database

5.4. JMETI

A tabulation of the Japanese 2011 Report on Compliance by Major Trading Partners with Trade Agreements indicates a total of 107 observations from JMETI. China is the most frequently documented country with 26 observations, followed by the United States with 24 observations (see Table 5e). Both of these countries combined account for over 40 percent of all JMETI entries. The most frequently cited NTM category for all countries is *investment-related measures* with 20 counts, followed by *standards, testing, certification and labeling*, and *intellectual property rights* at 19 observations each. The most frequently generic measure is *restrictions*, followed by *regulation*, and *prohibited* with 17, 13, and 7 documented measures, respectively. The specific sector that appears more often is horizontal, with 44 observations. This is followed by *other* non-specific sectors and motor vehicles, which recorded 12 and 9 instances of occurrence. These three sectors account for 61 percent of all recorded entries in the JMETI Database.

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Table 1: Country Coverage and Year

| No. | Country | USTR NTE | EU Market Access | WTO TPR | JMETI Report |
|-----|--------------------|----------|------------------|---------|--------------|
| 1 | Albania | | | 2010 | |
| 2 | Algeria | | 2012 | | |
| 3 | Angola | 2012 | | | |
| 4 | Arab League | 2012 | | | |
| 5 | Argentina | 2012 | 2012 | | |
| 6 | Armenia | | | 2010 | |
| 7 | Australia | 2012 | 2012 | 2011 | |
| 8 | Bahrain | 2012 | | | |
| 9 | Bangladesh | | 2012 | | |
| 10 | Belize | | | 2010 | |
| 11 | Benin | | | 2010 | |
| 12 | Bolivia | 2012 | | | |
| 13 | Botswana | | | 2009 | |
| 14 | Brazil | 2012 | 2012 | | |
| 15 | Brunei Darussalam | 2012 | | | |
| 16 | Burkina Faso | | | 2010 | |
| 17 | Cambodia | 2012 | | 2011 | |
| 18 | Canada | 2012 | 2012 | 2011 | 2011 |
| 19 | Chile | 2012 | 2012 | 2009 | |
| 20 | China | 2012 | 2012 | 2012 | 2011 |
| 21 | Chinese Taipei | | | 2010 | 2011 |
| 22 | Colombia | 2012 | 2012 | 2012 | |
| 23 | Costa Rica | 2012 | | | |
| 24 | Cote D'Ivoire | | | 2012 | |
| 25 | Croatia | | | 2010 | |
| 26 | Dem. Rep. of Congo | 2012 | | 2010 | |
| 27 | Dominican Republic | 2012 | 2012 | | |
| 28 | Ecuador | 2012 | 2012 | 2011 | |
| 29 | Egypt | 2012 | 2012 | | |
| 30 | El Salvador | 2012 | | 2010 | |
| 31 | Ethiopia | 2012 | | | |
| 32 | European Union | 2012 | | 2011 | 2011 |
| 33 | Gambia | | | 2010 | |
| 34 | Georgia | | | 2009 | |
| 35 | Ghana | 2012 | 2012 | | |
| 36 | Guatemala | 2012 | | | |
| 37 | Guinea | | | 2011 | |
| 38 | Guyana | | | 2009 | |
| 39 | Honduras | | | 2010 | |
| 40 | Hong Kong | | 2012 | 2010 | 2011 |
| 41 | Iceland | | 2012 | | |
| 42 | India | | | 2011 | 2011 |
| 43 | Indonesia | 2012 | 2012 | | 2011 |
| 44 | Israel | 2012 | 2012 | | |
| 45 | Jamaica | | | 2010 | |
| 46 | Japan | 2012 | 2012 | 2011 | |
| 47 | Jordan | 2012 | 2012 | | |
| 48 | Kazakhstan | 2012 | 2012 | | |
| 49 | Kenya | 2012 | | | |
| 50 | Kuwait | 2012 | | 2012 | |

Table 1: Country Coverage and Year (Continued)

| No. | Country | USTR NTE | EU Market Access | WTO TPR | JMETI Report |
|-----|----------------------|----------|------------------|---------|--------------|
| 51 | Laos | 2012 | | | |
| 52 | Lesotho | | | 2009 | |
| 53 | Malawi | | | 2010 | |
| 54 | Malaysia | 2012 | 2012 | 2010 | 2011 |
| 55 | Maldives | | | 2009 | |
| 56 | Mali | | | 2010 | |
| 57 | Mauritania | | | 2011 | |
| 58 | Mexico | 2012 | 2012 | | |
| 59 | Moldova | | 2012 | | |
| 60 | Morocco | 2012 | 2012 | 2009 | |
| 61 | Namibia | | | 2009 | |
| 62 | Nepal | | | 2012 | |
| 63 | New Zealand | 2012 | 2012 | | |
| 64 | Nicaragua | 2012 | | | |
| 65 | Niger | | | 2009 | |
| 66 | Nigeria | 2012 | 2012 | 2011 | |
| 67 | Norway | 2012 | 2012 | | |
| 68 | Oman | 2012 | | | |
| 69 | Pakistan | 2012 | 2012 | | |
| 70 | Papua New Guinea | | | 2010 | |
| 71 | Paraguay | 2012 | 2012 | 2011 | |
| 72 | Peru | 2012 | 2012 | | |
| 73 | Philippines | 2012 | 2012 | 2012 | 2011 |
| 74 | Qatar | 2012 | | | |
| 75 | Russia | 2012 | 2012 | | 2011 |
| 76 | Saudi Arabia | 2012 | 2012 | 2012 | |
| 77 | Senegal | | | 2009 | |
| 78 | Singapore | 2012 | | 2012 | |
| 79 | Solomon Islands | | | 2010 | |
| 80 | South Africa | 2012 | 2012 | 2009 | |
| 81 | South Korea | 2012 | 2012 | | 2011 |
| 82 | Sri Lanka | 2012 | | 2010 | |
| 83 | Swaziland | | | 2009 | |
| 84 | Switzerland | 2012 | 2012 | | |
| 85 | Syria | | 2012 | | |
| 86 | Taiwan | 2012 | 2012 | | |
| 87 | Thailand | 2012 | 2012 | 2011 | 2011 |
| 88 | Togo | | | 2012 | |
| 89 | Trinidad and Tobago | | | 2012 | |
| 90 | Tunisia | | 2012 | | |
| 91 | Turkey | 2012 | 2012 | 2012 | |
| 92 | Ukraine | 2012 | 2012 | | |
| 93 | United Arab Emirates | 2012 | | 2012 | |
| 94 | United States | | 2012 | 2010 | 2011 |
| 95 | Uruguay | | 2012 | 2012 | |
| 96 | Venezuela | 2012 | 2012 | | |
| 97 | Vietnam | 2012 | 2012 | | 2011 |
| 98 | Zambia | | | 2009 | |
| 99 | Zimbabwe | | | 2011 | |

Table 2: Breakdown by NTM Category

| No. | NTM Category | Freq. | Percent |
|------------|---|--------------|----------------|
| 1 | Import-related measures | 801 | 25.5 |
| 2 | Investment-related measures | 550 | 17.5 |
| 3 | Export-related measures | 375 | 12.0 |
| 4 | Customs procedures | 280 | 8.9 |
| 5 | Government procurement | 232 | 7.4 |
| 6 | Intellectual property rights | 222 | 7.1 |
| 7 | Sanitary and phytosanitary measures | 206 | 6.6 |
| 8 | Standards, testing, certification, and labeling | 191 | 6.1 |
| 9 | Anticompetitive practices/ competition policy | 112 | 3.6 |
| 10 | Taxes | 106 | 3.4 |
| 11 | State-trading | 40 | 1.3 |
| 12 | Corruption | 22 | 0.7 |
| | Total | 3,137 | 100.0 |

Table 3: Breakdown by Generic Measure

| No. | Generic Measure | Freq. | Percent | No. | Generic Measure | Freq. | Percent |
|-----|--------------------------|-------|---------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------|---------|
| 1 | Prohibited | 229 | 7.30 | 37 | Taxes, other | 18 | 0.57 |
| 2 | Restrictions | 221 | 7.04 | 38 | Infrastructure | 16 | 0.51 |
| 3 | Requirements | 190 | 6.06 | 39 | State-trading | 16 | 0.51 |
| 4 | Legal framework | 178 | 5.67 | 40 | Bidding | 14 | 0.45 |
| 5 | Licensing | 176 | 5.61 | 41 | Taxes, ad valorem | 14 | 0.45 |
| 6 | Regulation | 155 | 4.94 | 42 | Testing | 13 | 0.41 |
| 7 | Registration | 109 | 3.47 | 43 | Classification | 11 | 0.35 |
| 8 | Taxes | 107 | 3.41 | 44 | Assessments | 10 | 0.32 |
| 9 | Certification | 93 | 2.96 | 45 | Labor laws | 10 | 0.32 |
| 10 | Procedures | 88 | 2.81 | 46 | Restrictions, quantitativ | 9 | 0.29 |
| 11 | Enforcement | 84 | 2.68 | 47 | Competition policy | 8 | 0.26 |
| 12 | Delays | 81 | 2.58 | 48 | Authorization | 7 | 0.22 |
| 13 | Protection | 80 | 2.55 | 49 | Taxes, consumption | 7 | 0.22 |
| 14 | Local preference | 79 | 2.52 | 50 | Market behavior | 6 | 0.19 |
| 15 | Pricing | 77 | 2.45 | 51 | Smuggling | 5 | 0.16 |
| 16 | Corruption | 69 | 2.20 | 52 | Taxes, luxury | 5 | 0.16 |
| 17 | Inspection | 69 | 2.20 | 53 | Taxes, sales | 5 | 0.16 |
| 18 | Exemptions | 67 | 2.14 | 54 | Limited access | 4 | 0.13 |
| 19 | Approval | 66 | 2.10 | 55 | Reciprocity | 4 | 0.13 |
| 20 | Duties | 66 | 2.10 | 56 | Permits | 3 | 0.10 |
| 21 | Documentation | 63 | 2.01 | 57 | Taxes, special | 3 | 0.10 |
| 22 | Subsidies | 60 | 1.91 | 58 | Compliance | 2 | 0.06 |
| 23 | Fees | 58 | 1.85 | 59 | Levies | 2 | 0.06 |
| 24 | Taxes, VAT | 52 | 1.66 | 60 | Perceptions | 2 | 0.06 |
| 25 | Other | 50 | 1.59 | 61 | Taxes, domestic | 2 | 0.06 |
| 26 | Market structure | 49 | 1.56 | 62 | Taxes, enviornmental | 2 | 0.06 |
| 27 | Quotas | 43 | 1.37 | 63 | Taxes, profit | 2 | 0.06 |
| 28 | Standards | 41 | 1.31 | 64 | Taxes, surcharge | 2 | 0.06 |
| 29 | Labelling | 41 | 1.31 | 65 | Harassment | 1 | 0.03 |
| 30 | Approval, prior | 33 | 1.05 | 66 | Market access | 1 | 0.03 |
| 31 | Taxes, excise | 33 | 1.05 | 67 | Processing | 1 | 0.03 |
| 32 | Costs | 32 | 1.02 | 68 | Taxes, border | 1 | 0.03 |
| 33 | TRQs | 28 | 0.89 | 69 | Taxes, indirect | 1 | 0.03 |
| 34 | Licensing, non-automatic | 23 | 0.73 | 70 | Taxes, internal | 1 | 0.03 |
| 35 | Taxes, exports | 19 | 0.61 | 71 | Taxes, property | 1 | 0.03 |
| 36 | Clearance | 18 | 0.57 | 72 | Taxes, remittance | 1 | 0.03 |
| | | | | Total 3,137 100.0 | | | |

Table 4: Breakdown by Sector

| No. | Sector | Freq. | Percent | No. | Sector | Freq. | Percent |
|-----|-----------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|------------------------------|-------|---------|
| 1 | Horizontal | 2035 | 64.87 | 30 | Not specified | 6 | 0.19 |
| 2 | Agriculture and fisheries | 190 | 6.06 | 31 | Beverages (non-alcoholic) | 5 | 0.16 |
| 3 | Animals and animal products | 132 | 4.21 | 32 | Dietary supplements | 5 | 0.16 |
| 4 | Other | 95 | 3.03 | 33 | Services, distribution | 5 | 0.16 |
| 5 | Services | 75 | 2.39 | 34 | Electronics | 4 | 0.13 |
| 6 | Services, telecommunication | 58 | 1.85 | 35 | Plants | 4 | 0.13 |
| 7 | Motor vehicles | 51 | 1.63 | 36 | Services, electronic commer | 4 | 0.13 |
| 8 | Pharmaceuticals | 47 | 1.50 | 37 | Aeronautics and aerospace | 3 | 0.10 |
| 9 | Mining, metals, and mineral produ | 39 | 1.24 | 38 | Biotechnology products | 3 | 0.10 |
| 10 | Petroleum, gas and petroleum prc | 35 | 1.12 | 39 | Dual use goods | 2 | 0.06 |
| 11 | Beverages (alcoholic) | 34 | 1.08 | 40 | Retail trade | 2 | 0.06 |
| 12 | Services, transportation | 34 | 1.08 | 41 | Services, construction | 2 | 0.06 |
| 13 | Services, financial | 32 | 1.02 | 42 | Services, education | 2 | 0.06 |
| 14 | Services, media | 31 | 0.99 | 43 | Services, energy | 2 | 0.06 |
| 15 | Wood, paper and pulp | 21 | 0.67 | 44 | Services, internet | 2 | 0.06 |
| 16 | Chemicals and chemical products | 20 | 0.64 | 45 | Alcohol | 1 | 0.03 |
| 17 | Services, insurance | 20 | 0.64 | 46 | Artwork | 1 | 0.03 |
| 18 | Textiles, apparel, and footwear | 17 | 0.54 | 47 | Defense/national security | 1 | 0.03 |
| 19 | Energy | 13 | 0.41 | 48 | Ozone depleting substances | 1 | 0.03 |
| 20 | Medical devices | 13 | 0.41 | 49 | Parallel imports | 1 | 0.03 |
| 21 | Services, airport administration | 11 | 0.35 | 50 | Radioactive materials | 1 | 0.03 |
| 22 | Services, other | 10 | 0.32 | 51 | Services, accounting | 1 | 0.03 |
| 23 | Services, postal | 10 | 0.32 | 52 | Services, engineering | 1 | 0.03 |
| 24 | Services, tourism | 10 | 0.32 | 53 | Services, healthcare | 1 | 0.03 |
| 25 | Real estate | 9 | 0.29 | 54 | Services, information techno | 1 | 0.03 |
| 26 | Services, legal | 9 | 0.29 | 55 | Services, marketing | 1 | 0.03 |
| 27 | Equipment | 7 | 0.22 | 56 | Services, professional | 1 | 0.03 |
| 28 | Iron and Steel Products | 7 | 0.22 | 57 | Services, security agencies | 1 | 0.03 |
| 29 | Tobacco and tobacco products | 7 | 0.22 | 58 | Stamps | 1 | 0.03 |
| | | | | Total | | 3,137 | 100.0 |

Table 5a: Top 3 Observations in the CoRe NTMs Database by Variable

| CoRe NTMs Database | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Variable | No. | (Total Observations: 3137) | Freq. | Percent |
| NTM Category | 1 | Import-related Measures | 801 | 26 |
| | 2 | Investment-related Measures | 550 | 18 |
| | 3 | Export-related Measures | 375 | 12 |
| Generic Measure | 1 | Prohibited | 229 | 7 |
| | 2 | Restrictions | 221 | 7 |
| | 3 | Requirements | 190 | 6 |
| Sector | 1 | Horizontal | 2035 | 65 |
| | 2 | Agriculture and Fisheries | 190 | 6 |
| | 3 | Animal and Animal Products | 132 | 4 |
| Country | 1 | India | 121 | 4 |
| | 2 | China | 120 | 4 |
| | 3 | Philippines | 74 | 2 |

Table 5b: Top 3 Observations from the USTR by Variable

| USTR NTE Report 2012 | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Variable | No. | (Total Observations: 1045) | Freq. | Percent |
| NTM Category | 1 | Import-related measures | 330 | 32 |
| | 2 | Investment-related measures | 299 | 29 |
| | 3 | Government Procurement | 100 | 10 |
| Generic Measure | 1 | Restrictions | 95 | 9 |
| | 2 | Requirements | 73 | 7 |
| | 3 | Tie: Prohibited and Regulations | 60 | 6 |
| Sector | 1 | Horizontal | 658 | 63 |
| | 2 | Agriculture and Fisheries | 53 | 5 |
| | 3 | Services, Telecommunications | 39 | 4 |
| Country | 1 | China | 39 | 4 |
| | 2 | Indonesia | 37 | 4 |
| | 3 | Venezuela | 34 | 3 |

Table 5c: Top 3 Observations from the EU by Variable

| EU Market Access Database | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Variable | No. | (Total Observations: 306) | Freq. | Percent |
| NTM Category | 1 | Investment-related Measures | 64 | 21 |
| | 2 | Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures | 56 | 18 |
| | 3 | Import-related Measures | 53 | 17 |
| Generic Measure | 1 | Restrictions | 44 | 14 |
| | 2 | Prohibited | 37 | 12 |
| | 3 | Procedures | 26 | 8 |
| Sector | 1 | Horizontal | 110 | 36 |
| | 2 | Animals and Animal Products | 53 | 17 |
| | 3 | Agriculture and Fisheries | 28 | 9 |
| Country | 1 | Mexico | 19 | 6 |
| | 2 | Malaysia | 16 | 5 |
| | 3 | Tie: Taiwan and Russia | 14 | 5 |

Table 5d: Top 3 Observations from the WTO by Variable

| WTO Trade Policy Reviews | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Variable | No. | (Total Observations: 1679) | Freq. | Percent |
| NTM Category | 1 | Import-related Measures | 404 | 24 |
| | 2 | Export-related Measures | 304 | 18 |
| | 3 | Investment-related Measures | 167 | 10 |
| Generic Measure | 1 | Prohibited | 125 | 7 |
| | 2 | Legal framework | 111 | 7 |
| | 3 | Licensing | 107 | 6 |
| Sector | 1 | Horizontal | 1223 | 73 |
| | 2 | Agriculture and Fisheries | 105 | 6 |
| | 3 | Animals and Animal Products | 61 | 4 |
| Country | 1 | India | 100 | 6 |
| | 2 | Guinea | 57 | 3 |
| | 3 | Cambodia | 47 | 3 |

Table 5e: Top 3 Observations from the JMETH by Variable

| JMETI Report 2011 | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|--|--------------|----------------|
| Variable | No. | (Total Observations: 107) | Freq. | Percent |
| NTM Category | 1 | Investment-related Measures | 20 | 19 |
| | 2 | Standards, Testing, Certification and Labeling | 19 | 18 |
| | 3 | Intellectual-property Rights | 19 | 18 |
| Generic Measure | 1 | Restrictions | 17 | 16 |
| | 2 | Regulations | 13 | 12 |
| | 3 | Prohibited | 7 | 7 |
| Sector | 1 | Horizontal | 44 | 41 |
| | 2 | Other | 12 | 11 |
| | 3 | Motor Vehicles | 9 | 8 |
| Country | 1 | China | 26 | 24 |
| | 2 | United States | 24 | 22 |
| | 3 | Indonesia | 13 | 12 |