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**The CoRe NTMs Database:
A Compilation of Reported Non-Tariff Measures**

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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) and has been referred to unofficially as the USITC Nontariff Measures Database or the Donnelly-Manifold Database. The current release builds on these prior efforts, expanding the country coverage, incorporating several changes in the classification scheme, and adding the most recent data available.¹ In the present note we describe these data, which we refer to as the CoRe NTMs Database.²

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 the 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 some data summaries.

2. Significant Changes and Caveats

This Database updates the earlier version (i.e., Donnelly and Manifold, 2005), which contained NTM data reported during the 1996-2002 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 2009. The data from the WTO contains information from the latest TPR documents (2006-2009).³ In addition to this update, the

¹ The Database is attached to this paper's PDF file as an Excel spreadsheet.

² 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.

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 2006 or later. A variable in the Database specifies the year of the review.

current Database expands the country coverage from 53 countries in the Donnelly-Manifold data to 107 countries in the current release (see Table 1). Except for Zimbabwe, all countries covered in the earlier Database are included in the current release. The Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Romania, previously listed separately, are now included under the EU.

Several main changes have been made to the classification scheme. While the previous version used 15 NTM categories, the current Database uses 12 NTM categories (see Table 2). Specifically, earlier categories for *import licensing*, *import prohibitions* and *import quotas* were eliminated and a single *import-related measures* category was created. The distinction between licensing, prohibitions and quotas is now captured in the generic measure variable. The category *services* was also eliminated and the distinction between good and services is now made with the sector and product variables.

Appropriate changes were also made to the generic measure variable that resulted in an increase in the number of possible measures from 36 to 64 (see Table 3). Finally, the earlier data contain a specific measure variable that was difficult to use and interpret in many cases. This was substituted for a comment variable, a field intended to provide any extra information to data users in a rather flexible form.

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 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 three sources: 1) The USTR's National Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Trade Barriers (NTE), 2) European Union's Market Access- Trade Barriers Database, and 3) World Trade Organization's Trade Policy Reviews.⁴ Most of the observations in the Database are from the USTR report (1,346 observations), followed by the WTO (635 observations) and the EU (497 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 2009, which covers 67 individual countries and accounts for around 54 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 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.

⁴ USTR's NTE Report is available online at <http://www.ustr.gov/about-us/press-office/reports-and-publications/2009/2009-national-trade-estimate-report-foreign-trad>; the EU Market Access Database is available online at http://mkacddb.eu.int/madb_barriers/barriers_select.htm; and the WTO TPR documents are available online at http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_E/tp_r_e/tp_rep_e.htm.

As the classification used by the EU Database did not directly match that of the CoRe NTMs Database, we reclassified the EU data to fit our classification. Furthermore, unlike the CoRe NTMs Database, the EU Database does not have a generic measure. We, thus, created a generic measure based on the details of each NTMs barrier fiche. The data were downloaded in two phases, on January 26, 2009 and on May 26, 2009, and are labeled 2009a and 2009b, respectively, in the CoRe NTMs Database. As the EU Database is a static view of NTMs at a point and time, the two downloads had resulted in different lists. The CoRe NTMs Database includes all appropriate NTMs from the first download, whether or not they were still in effect in the second download. The second download only includes the barriers not captured in the January download. This source accounts for 20 percent of all NTMs in the Database.

3.3. WTO

The final 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. Also of interest within this section are the documented complaints from other countries citing specific measures.

The Database includes information from Trade Policy Reviews published between 2006 and 2009. The oldest TPR included in the Database is Uruguay (May 17-19, 2006) and the most recent is Mozambique (April 22-24, 2009). For countries with multiple TPR during the period, only data from the latest TPR were included. This source contributes 635 individual measures, which account for around 26 percent of the Database.

4. Classification Scheme

There are over 3,550 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 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 consist of 12, formal and informal, measures (see Table 2). While there have been international efforts to define a classification scheme for NTMs, no single definitive scheme currently exists.⁵ Most of the categories in the CoRe NTMs Database can be found in other classification schemes (see Manifold 2002). The most common categories in the current Database are *import-related measures*, *sanitary and phytosanitary measures*, *investment-related measures*, *standards*, *testing*, *certification and labeling*, and *export-related measures*. These categories account for more than two-thirds of all NTM entries in our Database.

⁵ UNCTAD currently has an NTB project to update the NTB classification in its TRAINS Database and USITC staff is contributing to these discussions.

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 59 sectors (see Table 4) and over one thousand products. *Horizontal* is the largest sector, accounting for almost half 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. The comments column is meant to substitute for the specific category in the previous Database. 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: Excerpt from the Kyrgyz Republic WTO TPR:

“There are numerous complaints of excessive documentation and other cumbersome administrative requirements, including corruption by officials with substantial discretion in setting valuations. In this respect it should be noted that inefficient customs administration using outdated procedures can substantially raise traders' transactions costs, especially for less well-established or less well-connected firms. Transit of goods through the Kyrgyz Republic is often hindered by time-consuming convoy escort requirements....”⁶

Classification:

Country	NTM Category	Generic Measure	Sector	Product	WTO Year
Kyrgyz Republic	Customs procedures	Corruption	Horizontal		2006
Kyrgyz Republic	Customs procedures	Procedures	Horizontal		2006
Kyrgyz Republic	Customs procedures	Requirements	Horizontal		2006

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

“The government levies a "selective consumption tax" on some luxury items that is 15 percent or less, with a few exceptions. The tax is not applied exclusively to imports; however, domestic

⁶ WTO (2006), Trade Policy Review, Kyrgyz Republic, Trade Policies and Practices by Measure, page 44.

goods are taxed on the manufacturer’s price, while imports are taxed on the cost, insurance, and freight value....

Nicaragua and the other four Central American Parties to the CAFTA-DR are in the process of developing common standards for the importation of several products, including distilled spirits, which may facilitate trade....

Under the CAFTA-DR, Nicaragua reaffirmed its commitment to abide by the terms of the WTO Import Licensing Agreement. The Ministry of Health must provide a permit, renewable every five years, for the importation of any alcoholic beverage. U.S. industry has expressed concern about Nicaragua’s proposed standards for alcoholic beverages distilled from sugarcane....

In 2008, Nicaragua and the four other Central American Parties to the CAFTA-DR notified to the WTO a set of microbiological criteria for all raw and processed food products imported into any of these countries. The United States has some concerns with these criteria and in May 2008 submitted comments to the five countries. The Central American countries are currently evaluating possible amendments to the proposed criteria....”⁷

Classification:

Country	NTM Category	Generic Measure	Sector	Product	USTR Year
Nicaragua	Import-related measures	Taxes, consumption	Horizontal	Luxury items	2009
Nicaragua	Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Requirements	Horizontal	Raw and processed food	2009
Nicaragua	Standards, testing, certification and labeling	Licensing	Beverages (alcoholic)		2009
Nicaragua	Standards, testing, certification and labeling	Standards	Beverages (alcoholic)	Distilled spirits	2009

5. Brief Data Summary

Looking at the entire Database, China is mentioned most frequently with 108 individual measures. The United States has 101 documented measures followed by India with 89 (see Table 5a). *Import-related measures* are the most frequently documented NTM category with 501 occurrences. The next most frequently mentioned category is *sanitary and phytosanitary measures* with 359 mentions. The most frequent generic measure is *prohibited* which is mentioned 335 times followed by *restrictions* with 246 measures and *requirements* with 163. As mentioned above, *horizontal* is the most

⁷ USTR (2009), National Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Trade Barriers, pages 354-55.

frequently mentioned sector. However, the most frequent specific sector is *animals and animal products* with 283 measures followed closely by *agriculture and fisheries* with 233 instances. For comparison, we summarize below the entries by source.

5.1. USTR

The data compiled from the 2009 USTR report illustrates that with 49 non-tariff measures, the Philippines has the most individual measures documented (see Table 5b). China has the second most documented measures with 47. Venezuela and Saudi Arabia come in third with 46 individual measures each. *Import-related measures*, which are mentioned 322 times, is the most frequently mentioned NTM category for all countries followed by *investment-related measures* at 264 and *standards, testing, certification and labeling* with 164 occurrences. The most frequent generic measure is *restrictions*, which occurs 163 times. This is followed by *prohibited* occurring 108 times and *requirements* occurring 107 times. While the *horizontal* sector registers 684 individual occurrences, *animals and animal products* has 96 documented measures followed by *agriculture and fisheries* with 82.

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 the US, where they faced 86 NTMs (17 percent of all EU Database NTMs). India and China followed with 40 and 29 NTMs, respectively (see Table 5c). The most common NTM categories were *sanitary and phytosanitary measures* and *standards, testing, certification and labeling*, numbering 175 and 79 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 *prohibited* and *restrictions*. The most common sectors are *animals and animal product* with 145 observations and *horizontal* with 95 observations. These two sectors account for almost 50 percent of all observations collected from the EU Database.

5.3. WTO

Based on the data from the WTO Trade Policy Reviews, China has the largest amount of documented NTMs with 32 individual measures (see Table 5d). *Export-related measures*, which are mentioned 173 times, is the most frequently documented NTM category for all countries. The most frequent generic measure is *prohibited* which occurs 103 times. The *agriculture and fisheries* sector has 88 documented measures making it the most frequent individual sector. However the *horizontal* sector registers 371 occurrences.

References

- Donnelly, William A. and Diane Manifold (2005), “A Compilation of Reported Non-Tariff Measures: Description of the Information,” Office of Economics Working Paper No. 2005-05-A, U.S. International Trade Commission.
- Manifold, Diane (2002), “USITC Nontariff Measures Database: Overview and Preliminary Findings,” *International Economic Review*, U.S. International Trade Commission, September/October.

Table 1: Country Coverage and Year

No.	Country	USTR NTE	EU Market Access	WTO TPR	Included in DM
1	Algeria		2009a		
2	Angola	2009	2009a	2006	
3	Arab League	2009			
4	Argentina	2009	2009a,b	2007	Y
5	Australia	2009	2009a	2007	Y
6	Azerbaijan		2009a		Y
7	Bahrain	2009	2009a	2007	
8	Bangladesh		2009a	2006	Y
9	Barbados			2008	
10	Belarus		2009a		
11	Benin		2009a		
12	Bolivia	2009	2009a		
13	Botswana	2009			
14	Brazil	2009	2009a	2009	Y
15	Brunei Darussalam	2009		2008	
16	Cambodia	2009			
17	Cameroon	2009	2009a	2007	Y
18	Canada	2009	2009a	2007	Y
19	Central African Republic			2007	
20	Chad			2007	
21	Chile	2009	2009a,b		Y
22	China	2009	2009a	2008	Y
23	Colombia	2009	2009a	2006	Y
24	Congo			2006	
25	Congo, Republic of		2009a		
26	Costa Rica	2009		2007	Y
27	Cote D'Ivoire	2009	2009a		
28	Croatia		2009a		
29	Cuba		2009a		
30	Djibouti			2006	
31	Dominican Republic	2009	2009a	2008	
32	Eastern Caribbean States			2007	
33	Ecuador	2009	2009a,b		Y
34	Egypt	2009	2009a		
35	El Salvador	2009			
36	Ethiopia	2009			
37	European Union	2009		2009	Y
38	Fiji			2009	
39	Gabon		2009a	2007	Y
40	Ghana	2009	2009a	2008	
41	Guatemala	2009		2009	Y
42	Guinea		2009a		
43	Guinea Bissau		2009a		
44	Honduras	2009			
45	Hong Kong	2009			
46	Iceland		2009a	2006	Y
47	India	2009	2009a,b	2007	Y
48	Indonesia	2009	2009a,b	2007	Y
49	Iran		2009a		
50	Israel	2009	2009a,b	2006	Y
51	Japan	2009	2009a	2009	Y
52	Jordan	2009	2009a	2008	
53	Kazakhstan	2009	2009a		
54	Kenya	2009	2009a	2006	Y

Table 1: Country Coverage and Year (Continued)

No.	Country	USTR NTE	EU Market Access	WTO TPR	Included in DM
55	Kuwait	2009	2009a		
56	Kyrgyz Republic			2006	
57	Laos	2009			
58	Lebanon		2009a		
59	Lesotho	2009			
60	Libya		2009a		Y
61	Macao			2007	
62	Macedonia		2009a		
63	Madagascar			2008	
64	Malaysia	2009	2009a	2006	Y
65	Mali		2009a		
66	Mauritius			2008	
67	Mexico	2009	2009a,b	2008	Y
68	Moldova		2009a		
69	Morocco	2009	2009a		Y
70	Mozambique			2009	
71	Namibia	2009			
72	Nepal		2009a		
73	New Zealand	2009	2009a		Y
74	Nicaragua	2009		2006	
75	Nigeria	2009	2009a,b		Y
76	Norway	2009	2009a	2008	Y
77	Oman	2009	2009a	2008	
78	Pakistan	2009	2009a	2008	Y
79	Panama	2009	2009a	2007	Y
80	Papua New Guinea		2009a		Y
81	Paraguay	2009	2009a		Y
82	Peru	2009	2009a	2007	
83	Philippines	2009	2009a,b		Y
84	Qatar	2009	2009a		
85	Russia	2009	2009a,b		Y
86	Saudi Arabia	2009	2009a		
87	Singapore	2009	2009a	2008	Y
88	South Africa	2009	2009a		Y
89	South Korea	2009	2009a,b	2008	Y
90	Sri Lanka	2009	2009a		
91	Swaziland	2009			
92	Switzerland & Liechtenstein	2009	2009a	2008	Y
93	Syria		2009a		
94	Taiwan	2009	2009a	2006	Y
95	Tanzania			2006	
96	Thailand	2009	2009a,b	2007	Y
97	Togo		2009a	2006	
98	Trinidad and Tobago		2009a		
99	Tunisia		2009a		Y
100	Turkey	2009	2009a	2007	Y
101	Uganda			2006	
102	Ukraine	2009	2009a		
103	United Arab Emirates	2009	2009a	2006	
104	United States		2009a	2008	Y
105	Uruguay		2009a,b	2006	Y
106	Venezuela	2009	2009a,b		Y
107	Vietnam	2009	2009a		Y

Table 2: Breakdown by NTM Categories

No.	NTM Category	Freq.	Percent
1	Import-related measures	501	20.2
2	Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	359	14.5
3	Investment-related measures	292	11.8
4	Standards, testing, certification and labeling	274	11.1
5	Export-related measures	246	9.9
6	Anticompetitive practices/competition policy	188	7.6
7	Intellectual property rights	182	7.3
8	Government procurement	152	6.1
9	Customs procedures	143	5.8
10	Taxes	66	2.7
11	State-trading	46	1.9
12	Corruption	29	1.2
	Total	2,478	100.0

Table 3: Breakdown by Generic Measures

No.	Generic Measure	Freq.	Percent	No.	Generic Measure	Freq.	Percent
1	Prohibited	335	13.52	33	Taxes, VAT	15	0.61
2	Restrictions	246	9.93	34	Taxes, exports	13	0.52
3	Requirements	163	6.58	35	Duties	12	0.48
4	Licensing	139	5.61	36	Other	11	0.44
5	Regulation	129	5.21	37	Competition policy	10	0.40
6	Local preference	119	4.80	38	Market behavior	9	0.36
7	Taxes	103	4.16	39	Taxes, consumption	9	0.36
8	Delays	84	3.39	40	Exemptions	6	0.24
9	Subsidies	81	3.27	41	Taxes, luxury	6	0.24
10	Pricing	74	2.99	42	Taxes, other	6	0.24
11	Enforcement	71	2.87	43	Labor laws	5	0.20
12	Approval	69	2.78	44	Licensing, non-automatic	5	0.20
13	Corruption	65	2.62	45	Perceptions	5	0.20
14	Market structure	62	2.50	46	Bidding	4	0.16
15	Certification	61	2.46	47	Documentation	4	0.16
16	Legal framework	52	2.10	48	Limited access	4	0.16
17	Labeling	47	1.90	49	Taxes, internal	4	0.16
18	Approval, prior	42	1.69	50	Assessments	2	0.08
19	Protection	41	1.65	51	Classification	2	0.08
20	Quotas	37	1.49	52	Clearance	2	0.08
21	Standards	36	1.45	53	Rates	2	0.08
22	Procedures	33	1.33	54	Taxes, border	2	0.08
23	Protection/ enforcement	31	1.25	55	Taxes, remittance	2	0.08
24	State-trading	31	1.25	56	Taxes, sales	2	0.08
25	Fees	30	1.21	57	Reciprocity	1	0.04
26	Taxes, excise	28	1.13	58	Restrictions, quantitative	1	0.04
27	Registration	25	1.01	59	Smuggling	1	0.04
28	TRQs	23	0.93	60	Taxes, corporate	1	0.04
29	Costs	22	0.89	61	Taxes, domestic and excise	1	0.04
30	Inspection	17	0.69	62	Taxes, surcharge	1	0.04
31	Testing	17	0.69	63	Taxes, surtaxes	1	0.04
32	Not specified	15	0.61	64	Taxes, transfer	1	0.04
				Total		2,478	100.0

Table 4: Breakdown by Sector

No.	Sector	Freq.	Percent	No.	Sector	Freq.	Percent
1	Horizontal	1151	46.45	31	Beverages (non-alcoholic)	6	0.24
2	Animals and animal products	283	11.42	32	Services, art and artistic products	6	0.24
3	Agriculture and fisheries	233	9.40	33	Services, internet	6	0.24
4	Beverages (alcoholic)	61	2.46	34	Telecommunications equipment	6	0.24
5	Motor vehicles	60	2.42	35	Services, electronic commerce	5	0.20
6	Pharmaceuticals	59	2.38	36	Services, legal	5	0.20
7	Other	53	2.14	37	Construction material	4	0.16
8	Biotechnology products	46	1.86	38	Services, marketing	4	0.16
9	Services, telecommunication	43	1.74	39	Services, postal	4	0.16
10	Textiles, apparel, and footwear	41	1.65	40	Services, printing and publishing	4	0.16
11	Services, financial	39	1.57	41	Iron and steel products	3	0.12
12	Services	36	1.45	42	Not specified	3	0.12
13	Chemicals and chemical products	34	1.37	43	Services, airport Administration	3	0.12
14	Mining, metals, and mineral products	33	1.33	44	Services, professional	3	0.12
15	Petroleum, gas and petroleum products	31	1.25	45	Dietary supplements	2	0.08
16	Services, media	31	1.25	46	Services, business	2	0.08
17	Wood, paper and pulp	19	0.77	47	Services, distribution	2	0.08
18	Services, communication, incl. postal s	16	0.65	48	Services, education	2	0.08
19	Services, insurance	16	0.65	49	Services, healthcare	2	0.08
20	Electronics	15	0.61	50	Services, shipbuilding	2	0.08
21	Services, transportation	15	0.61	51	Equipment	1	0.04
22	Tobacco and tobacco products	13	0.52	52	Retail trade	1	0.04
23	Medical devices	12	0.48	53	Services, accounting	1	0.04
24	Energy	10	0.40	54	Services, architectural	1	0.04
25	Services, other	10	0.40	55	Services, engineering	1	0.04
26	Real estate	8	0.32	56	Services, information technology	1	0.04
27	Beverages	7	0.28	57	Services, just-in-time shipment	1	0.04
28	Services, construction	7	0.28	58	Services, tourism	1	0.04
29	Services, energy	7	0.28	59	Soap and detergent	1	0.04
30	Aeronautics and aerospace	6	0.24				
				Total		2,478	100.0

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

CoRe NTMs Database				
Variable	No.	(Total Observations: 2478)	Freq.	Percent
NTM Category	1	Import-related Measures	501	20
	2	Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	359	14
	3	Investment-related measures	292	12
Generic Measure	1	Prohibited	335	14
	2	Restrictions	246	10
	3	Requirements	163	7
Sector	1	Horizontal	1151	46
	2	Animal and animal products	283	11
	3	Agriculture and fisheries	233	9
Country	1	China	108	4
	2	United States	101	4
	3	India	89	4

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

USTR NTE Report 2009				
Variable	No.	(Total Observations: 1346)	Freq.	Percent
NTM Category	1	Import-related measures	322	24
	2	Investment-related measures	264	20
	3	Standards, testing, certification and labeling	164	12
Generic Measure	1	Restrictions	163	12
	2	Prohibited	108	8
	3	Requirements	107	8
Sector	1	Horizontal	684	51
	2	Animals and animal products	96	7
	3	Agriculture and fisheries	82	6
Country	1	The Philippines	49	4
	2	China	47	3
	3	Tie between Venezuela and Saudi Arabia	46	3

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

EU Market Access Database				
Variable	No.	(Total Observations: 497)	Freq.	Percent
NTM Category	1	Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	175	35
	2	Standards, testing, certification and labeling	79	16
	3	Anticompetitive practices	46	9
Generic Measure	1	Prohibited	124	25
	2	Restrictions	52	10
	3	Local preference	48	10
Sector	1	Animals and animal products	145	29
	2	Horizontal	95	19
	3	Agriculture and fisheries	63	13
Country	1	United States	86	17
	2	India	40	8
	3	China	29	6

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

WTO Trade Policy Reviews				
Variable	No.	(Total Observations: 635)	Freq.	Percent
NTM Category	1	Export-related measures	173	27
	2	Import-related measures	147	23
	3	Anticompetitive practices	69	11
Generic Measure	1	Prohibited	103	16
	2	Licensing	65	10
	3	Taxes	57	9
Sector	1	Horizontal	371	58
	2	Agriculture and fisheries	88	14
	3	Animals and animal products	42	7
Country	1	China	32	5
	2	Singapore	20	3
	3	Tie between Bangladesh and Indonesia	18	3