



A Study on
Identification of Non-Tariff Barriers Faced by Bangladesh in
Exporting Potential Exportable Products to Major Export
Markets

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Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADD	Anti-Dumping Duty
BIDA	Bangladesh Investment Development Authority
BIPET	Bangladesh Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology
BSTI	Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institute
DFQF	Duty Free Quota Free
EBA	Everything But Arms
EPB	Export Promotion Bureau
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FIQC	Fish Inspection and Quality Control
FY	Fiscal Year
FYP	Five Year Plan
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GSP	Generalised System of Preferences
G20	Group of 20
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point
HS	Harmonized System
ITC	International Trade Centre
JDP	Jute Diversified Products
LDC	Least Developed Country
NABL	National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories
NRCP	National Residue Monitoring Programme
NTB	Non-tariff Barrier
NTM	Non-tariff measure

RMG	Readymade Garments
SAFTA	South Asian Free Trade Area
SASEC	South Asia Sub-regional Economic Cooperation
SCCI	SAARC Chamber of Commerce and Industry
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WTO	World Trade Organization

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Introduction

With the successful conclusion of eight GATT Rounds, the ascendance of the forces of globalisation in the later part of the 20th century and the advent of World Trade Organisation (WTO), the world has witnessed a significant advancement towards trade liberalisation in goods and services resulting in an increased flow in international trade and investment. However, as trade liberalisation policies endorsed by the multilateral fora and practiced in WTO member countries focused mostly on reducing tariffs and easing trade processes, the remaining form of trade barriers, namely the Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs), came to fill the void in trade protectionism. In recent years, countries have increasingly resorted to NTBs and use them as protectionist tools in international trade. In the short run, NTBs create hindrances to trade by increasing the price of products and services and reducing the consumption by businesses and end consumers. In the long run, however, countries imposing NTBs may end up hurting their own competitiveness.

NTBs are basically categorized into two main forms (Mozumder & Yusuf, 2017). Of them, the non-tariff measures (NTMs) arise as intentional or unintentional consequences of pursuance of trade policies by governments (e.g. sanitary and phytosanitary measures and technical barriers to trade). The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) describes NTMs as policy measures other than ordinary customs tariffs that can potentially have an economic effect on international trade in goods, changing quantities traded, prices, or both. Legitimate NTMs are associated with the WTO Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (called the SPS Agreement), or the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (known as the TBT Agreement). However, it is the unjustified and improper application of NTMs that are causes for concern, especially for exporters and importers, as these restrict or discourage exports or imports. Traders from Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and developing countries face challenges in terms of complying with regulations, standards, and other requirements imposed by importing countries.

The other form of NTBs (Mozumder & Yusuf, 2017:13) involve the procedural obstacles that originate from the existence of inefficiencies in trade or customs administration systems, other government institutions, cumbersome trade documentation requirements, inadequate port and transport infrastructure, etc. These also include inefficiencies in standards and certification agencies, such as the Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institute (BSTI), Department of Plant Quarantine, etc., that contribute to delays in ensuring standards and health and food safety obligations in relation to agricultural products in Bangladesh.

More often than not, importing countries apply rigid and non-transparent NTMs, and makes frequent changes to them. Most of these relate to packaging, labeling, standards, certification of products (particularly food and food products), certification from specific labs in other countries,

mandatory testing, need for excessive documentation, and frequent changes in rules and regulations in this connection. An UNCTAD study (2016:18) noted that the failure to comply with stringent requirements causes an estimated loss of US\$ 23 billion per year for LDCs, which is equal to about 10 per cent of their exports to the Group of 20 (G20). Procedural NTBs similarly affect the trade flow from LDCs and developing countries.

Many exporters in Bangladesh find it extremely troublesome to comply with international standard certification requirements that their export products face in foreign markets. The case in South Asia may be viewed as an example. While trade liberalization in South Asia through the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) has reduced tariff barriers to a great extent, intra-regional trade still remains low due to the existence of numerous NTBs, including NTMs. Trade in South Asia are affected due to barriers created by unnecessary documentation, certification, bureaucratic procedures, etc. Further, NTBs are also used as instruments to provide protection to the domestic industry in importing countries. All these make intra-regional trade costly thereby reducing the trade competitiveness for the region. Of the NTBs, the SPS and TBT barriers comprise the largest share- more than 90 percent of the NTMs in the South Asian region. For example, Bangladesh faces many restrictions to enter into the Indian market. It is found that even the accreditation from the importing countries fails to remove barriers. For example, though the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) of India accredited the Bangladesh Standard and Testing Institution's (BSTI) test certificates for chemicals, food, cement, and textile, there was a tendency among Indian local Customs authorities to reject those certification (SCCI, 2016).

It is also to be noted that exporters also face barriers in the home country while exporting their products, which include delay in clearance time, procedural delays, complex paper works, and lack of infrastructure etc. For example, as reported in an ITC Survey¹ conducted in 2015, a large number of exporters in Bangladesh are affected by in-country burdensome regulations.

1.2 Scope of the Study

Like the 6th Five Year Plan, the current 7th Five Year Plan (FYP) (GoB, 2015) emphasises on export-led growth through diversification of both its export base (generally termed as product diversification) and market destinations (generally termed as market diversification)². Even though Bangladesh demonstrated a superior performance in exports by experiencing a double digit export growth over the past two decades, this success was mainly due to one product group – readymade garments (RMG). With over four million jobs and 81% of export earnings from the RMG sector, such a narrow concentration on a single product makes the economy, jobs and income extremely

¹ NTM survey overview (Retrieved from: <http://ntmsurvey.intracen.org/ntm-survey-data/country-analysis/bangladesh/>)

² Product diversification involves efforts from a particular country to diversify its export base by incorporating new products into its export basket; on the other hand, market diversification involves efforts from a particular country to diversify its sources of exports by gaining market access to new countries (Samen, 2010).

vulnerable to external shocks arising from changes in the global demand for RMG (Ibid:197). Any sudden decline in demand for Bangladeshi RMG would send shock waves throughout the economy, and therefore, such a prospect must be avoided through ensuring a diversified export basket and a wide choice of market destinations.

Especially with the elevation of Bangladesh's status from a low income country into a lower middle income country in 2015, and the glorious performance in terms of achieving the first confirmation of graduation from the position of an LDC into a Developing Country in March 2018³, Bangladesh is poised to achieve its current goal of 'Vision 2021' and to jumpstart the realisation of the next dream of 'Vision 2041' taking the growth stages to its peak by achieving a Developed Country status by 2041. No doubt the robust export performance with diversified export base and markets will play a key role in achieving the government's visions. From that perspective, the government has continued to emphasise export diversification as a cornerstone of its export policy.

Some important non-traditional exports like jute and jute products⁴, footwear and leather products, frozen food (including shrimp), plastic products, agricultural products (including potato), etc. have high export potential and are likely to grow at a much faster rate in the future. To achieve the immediate goal of earning exports to the tune of US\$ 60 billion by 2021, and to achieve the longer vision of getting into the growth trajectory by witnessing solid and diversified exports, the export policy of the country has correctly emphasised the growth of these potential sectors, and concentrated on their capacity building and development. Addressing the NTBs that affect exports of these products from Bangladesh has therefore attained a higher priority among both the government and private sector policy makers.

Commensurate with the government policy highlighted above, this Study attempts to identify NTBs faced by Bangladesh in exporting products that have high export potential in major export markets. Such a study is important in the sense that even though businesses and exporters need to deal effectively with NTBs both home and abroad, they are often unable to specifically differentiate between valid NTMs and trade-hindering or trade-distorting NTBs. It is therefore necessary for the private sector, especially the exporters, to acquire a thorough understanding on standards, SPS and TBT measures, testing and certifications, customs formalities, procrastinating and unnecessary trade processes, etc. With the overall objective being "enhanced efficiency of Bangladesh in addressing NTBs faced by Bangladeshi exporters in trade negotiation", the Study aims to construct a database on those product-specific NTBs faced by Bangladesh in potential export destinations by selecting a number of sectors with high export potential. The database will assist our exporters to gain knowledge of existing NTBs including NTMs, and take necessary

³ A similar confirmation in 2021 by the UN Committee on Development Policy for the second time will finally lead to the actual gradual into a Developing country in 2024.

⁴ Before the rise of RMG to prominence in terms of export performance in Bangladesh, jute and jute products used to dominate the export sector for many decades covering more than 70 percent of the country's exports until 1981.

preparations and achieve adequate capacity to effectively comply with legitimate NTMs, such as standards and certification requirements in export markets. The Study will also highlight the numerous procedural NTBs, constituting both at the border and behind border barriers, within Bangladesh that enhance time and cost for shipment, and thus reduce competitiveness of our exports.

The Study is important in the sense that with the looming possibility of the country's graduation into a Developing Country by 2024, the erosion of preferential access to developed markets currently enjoyed as an LDC will mean facing a more stiff competition from other exporters, which in turn will warrant Bangladeshi export products to gain competitiveness through – (a) compliance with such legitimate NTMs in export markets, (b) elimination or reduction of trade-distorting NTMs, and (c) reduction in time and cost to exports through reduction or elimination of in-country procedural NTBs.

For conducting the research, the Study chooses the following sectors⁵ that have high export potential in major export markets, but faces difficulties due to the existence of numerous NTBs:

1. Jute and Jute Products;
2. Footwear;
3. Shrimp;
4. Plastic Products; and
5. Potato.

1.3 Literature Review:

While Bangladesh, as an LDC, currently enjoys duty free market access to almost all developed countries and some developing countries under the generalised systems of preference (GSP) and duty free quota free (DFQF) schemes, benefits of such preferential access often come to naught due to the presence of numerous NTBs in export destinations that hinder our exports. The ITC and the UNCTAD offer country reports on impact of NTBs, which attempt to focus on issues, such as - how in modern times NTBs have emerged as a key issue in trade policy and trade negotiations, and how laws and regulations of a country often give administrators flexibility in interpretation that results in restricting trade flows. They also have similar reports on NTBs faced by Bangladesh (ITC, 2015; UNCTAD, 2015). The ITC NTMs survey (ITC, 2015) results show that 91 percent of exporters in Bangladesh are affected by burdensome NTMs and other obstacles to trade.

Further, USAID has also attempted to identify NTBs affecting Bangladesh exports. For example, two USAID-funded studies examined the NTMs (Chemonics International, 2017) and procedural NTBs (Mozumder & Yusuf, 2017) respectively that hinder exports from Bangladesh. The first research (Chemonics International, 2017) made a general examination of NTMs associated with

⁵ The identification and selection of the 5 most important sectors with export potential will be made in Chapter 2. The justifications as to why these 5 sectors have been chosen for this Study will also be found in that chapter.

WTO Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) or Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) in South Asia and other NTBs that affect Bangladesh's regional trade. It also attempted present a National Action Plan for elimination of identified NTBs.

On the other hand, the second research (Mozumder & Yusuf, 2017) made a sector-specific examination to focus on the NTBs, procedural or otherwise, faced in Bangladesh by Bangladeshi exporters and importers in relation to trade in agricultural products, which affect clearance and processing at-the-borders and behind-the-borders of those products. The second USAID research was more vigorous in the sense that it provided an in-depth analysis of NTBs in Bangladesh that inhibits the country's agricultural imports and exports, and contributes to delays and increased costs in trade in vegetables, agricultural and agro-processed products and foods. It also provided an examination of the initiatives undertaken by relevant government agencies aimed at removing or reducing some of those barriers or hurdles.

Especially within the South Asian region, NTMs have remained a major concern in regional trade as intra-regional trade still remains a dismal 5.0 percent of the region's global trade. There are different types of NTBs⁶ in South Asia that affect our exports. Such NTBs include different administrative procedures, stringent packaging and marking requirements, mandatory testing requirements, non-acceptance of certificate/test report, various types of TBT and SPS measures, lack of ware house facilities, poor infrastructure in the border areas, etc. (Musa, 2015). Amidst the growing incidences of such NTBs around the world, interests among business community, government policy makers, researchers, academia and think tanks focus on identifying NTBs including legitimate NTMs, trade distorting NTMs and procedural NTBs, devising appropriate ways to overcome trade distorting NTMs and remove procedural NTBs, and building capacity to enhance compliance with legitimate NTMs.

An Asian Development Bank (ADB) study (Quoreshi, 2017) that aims to identify SPS and TBT measures in the SASEC (South Asia Sub-regional Economic Cooperation) sub-region affecting Bangladeshi exports, reveals that our export products face a staggering number of SPS/TBT measures administered by multiple authorities in some of the importing SASEC countries. For example, India and Sri Lanka have substantial number of SPS/TBT measures imposed on imports, while Nepal has a moderate number of measures, and Bhutan and Maldives have minimal number of SPS/TBT measures. The study also found that have potential for exports to Bhutan, but 20 Bangladeshi products face either SPS or TBT measures in Bhutan and have therefore no or limited exports. Again, in the case of India, it was found that 127 Bangladeshi products have potential for exports in India, but have either zero or limited exports in reality as all of these products face either SPS or TBT measures in that market.

Let us now begin with the existing research in the area of jute. Rahman & Khaled (2011) explores global market opportunities in the exports of jute. It highlights different challenges that exporters

⁶ *The Daily Financial Express* (May 19, 2016), "Outlining strategy to deal with NTMs", retrieved from <https://thefinancialexpress.com.bd/views/outlining-strategy-to-deal-with-ntms>

face due to various NTBs, SPS and TBT measures, Rules of Origin issues, visa requirements, labeling requirements, quantitative restrictions, consular information, etc. It also highlights various obligatory compliances, such as health, safety of workers, abolition of child labour, freedom of association, environmental compliances, etc. faced by Bangladesh exporters of jute.

de Vries (2007) examines the export of jute products from Bangladesh to the EU. It emphasises that though jute diversified products (JDP) have a huge export potential in that market, their exports to the EU have not been much from Bangladesh due to the lack of knowledge and awareness on requirements of entry, compliance issues and various NTMs among exporters (ibid). However, as the JDP market is increasingly growing, the SMEs who predominate in such JDP production in Bangladesh may reap benefits out of such expansion provided efforts are geared to raise awareness of NTBs.

Focusing on Indo-Bangla trade in jute, occasional imposition of NTBs have also been focused in some studies. For example, Islam (2011) noted that the Indian authority circulated an issue in 2011 that jute bags from Bangladesh must be labelled that it is made in Bangladesh in order to enter the Indian market which was clearly unnecessary NTB. Again, Kibria (2016) observed that upon allegation from Indian jute manufacturers that Bangladeshi manufacturers were getting huge subsidy and dumping jute goods in the Indian market, India initiated an investigation, and ultimately imposed Anti-Dumping Duty (ADD) on imports of jute yarns, jute sacks and jute bags from Bangladesh. This ADD acts as an NTM on Bangladeshi exporters of jute.

The main export destination for leather footwear from Bangladesh is the EU (54 percent of total exports) as our country enjoys duty free benefits in footwear under the Everything But Arms (EBA) scheme. Despite this special and differential treatment in terms of tariffs, footwear exporters from Bangladesh often face problems related to NTMs and their compliance, which hinders footwear exports from the country. As Andreosso-O'Callaghan (2014) noted, an unit rise in NTBs will decrease the export values of leather and leather footwear by 0.42 percent and 0.25 percent respectively, and thus concludes that the export of leather and leather footwear is hampered by NTBs.

Research (such as ITC, 2015) on NTBs, including NTMs, hindering the shrimp industry in Bangladesh highlighted a number of problems, such as – the impact of NTBs, food safety issues, the traceability issue, quality control, bacterial contamination problems, lack of standards at all levels in the value chain, and inadequate bio-security measures such as drainage, bacterial control, viral control and use of medication, etc.

However, it is also true that in the area of shrimp, the government has done a great job in instituting an effective quality control system in the country to facilitate compliance with international standards in the area of shrimp. The government's success in this regard was manifested from the recent easing of rules of entry into the EU of shrimps from Bangladesh due to a significant decline in the number of non-compliant consignments. Exporters have been exempted from attaching analytical test reports with the shrimp consignments. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure that such

efforts are continued on a sustained basis. For, the failure to comply with food import regulations in market destinations may cause the loss of competitiveness to shrimp exporters and hindrance to their exports. Maintenance of compliance will also ensure that Bangladesh does not suffer as it did from SPS-related ban on shrimps in the EU in 1997 (Yunus, 2009; Cato and Subhasinge, 2003).


Most of the researches in the plastics sector are related to the prospects, opportunities and challenges. While providing a detailed overview of the plastic industry in Bangladesh, Hossain (2016) identifies the

lack of institutional arrangements in the industry as the main constraint in its growth. This leads to the absence of standard mold designs, skilled manpower, improper plastic waste management system and testing for quality control services, and the lack of quality

infrastructure. Other researches (Moazzem & Sehrin, 2015; Begum & Shetu, 2018) identify maintenance of quality as one of major concerns in the Plastics sector since it is largely dominated by SMEs. There is lack of product-specific quality standards which hinder the technical product quality, which affects the competitiveness of the sector in the global arena (Begum & Shetu, 2018). Again, the development of a plastic testing laboratory and testing centre is emphasised, as there is a lack of testing laboratory in Bangladesh to test quality and strength of plastics goods (Moazzem & Sehrin, 2015). But there has been no specific research on identification of NTBs that affect plastic exports.

Notes (Islam, 2018; Parvez, 2017) on exports of Bangladeshi potato have also emphasised on NTMs affecting our exports. For example, exports of potato from Bangladesh to Sri Lanka, one of the potential markets for Bangladeshi potato, often face problems due to the existence of restrictions on the use of certain substances in foods, and due to the imposition of a number of additional levies and charges imposed by the Sri Lankan authority (Islam, 2018). Again, Russia stopped import of potatoes from Bangladesh in May 2015 on food safety grounds after detecting some consignments with health risks, the fallout of which was the decrease in potato exports to Russia in later years (Parvez, 2017).

It has been abundantly clear from the above analysis that while there are many research on analyzing the trade potential, there has not been any significant research, with respect to the five



PRE-SHIPMENT INSPECTION IS VERY STRINGENT FOR BANGLADESHI PLASTIC PRODUCTS WHEREAS PRODUCTS OF CHINA AND INDIA NEVER FAIL IN THOSE KINDS OF INSPECTION THOUGH BANGLADESHI PLASTIC PRODUCTS ARE MORE PERFECT THAN THEIRS. BUYERS BEAR THE COST FIRST TIME BUT AFTER THAT IF IT IS NOT OK THEN THE BANGLADESHI EXPORTERS HAVE TO BEAR THE COST OF PRE-SHIPMENT INSPECTION FURTHER WHEREAS AN EXPORTER FROM DEVELOPED OR DEVELOPING COUNTRY DON'T BEAR THE COST. 3/4 PERSONS COME TO INSPECT FOR EVERY INSPECTION. TOTAL INSPECTION COST IS ABOUT US\$ 250 PER MAN DAY. BUT IN CASE OF CHINA THEY DON'T FAIL ANY INSPECTION. DUE TO HIGH TESTING COST AND PRE-INSPECTION COST TOTAL PRICE WILL INCREASE IS ABOUT 8 TO 9 %.

specific sectors selected for the purpose of conducting this Study, that offer any in-depth analysis of NTBs faced by exports of those sectors in market destinations. Again, while there has been one research (Mozumder & Yusuf, 2017) making a general focus on in-country procedural NTBs affecting our exports of agricultural products only, this Study makes a sector-specific analysis of such procedural NTBs in Bangladesh that affect exports of products from the five selected sectors.

Our Study in that sense is a unique one as it makes an exhaustive focus on NTBs, including NTMs, in export markets, and prepares a database of such NTBs so that exporters can equip themselves well in terms of compliance with legitimate NTMs, and the policy makers can effectively negotiate with foreign counterparts in removing or reducing trade-distorting NTBs in the following five sectors – (a) jute, (b) footwear, (c) plastics, (d) shrimp, and (f) potato.

1.4 Methodology

The Study focused on conducting an in-depth analysis of NTBs faced by Bangladeshi exporters in selected sectors in major export markets, and thereby creating a database of such NTBs. It also highlighted the procedural NTBs in Bangladesh that affect our exports in those sectors. The ultimate aim of the Study was that the awareness thus created will bring three-fold benefits for Bangladeshi exports in the selected product sectors. Firstly, it will increase the compliance capacity of Bangladeshi exporters in selected sectors in effectively addressing the legitimate NTBs. Secondly, it will enhance the ability of government agencies to reduce trade-distorting NTBs through negotiation with foreign counterparts. Finally, it will enable the in-country border trade agencies to take adequate measures to address at-the-border and behind-the-border procedural obstacles so as to reduce time and cost to our exports.

For the purpose of conducting the Study, five products, such as jute, shrimp, footwear, plastics and shrimp, were selected. The report will investigate trade barriers related to identified products through primary and secondary sources. A database will be created containing the list of NTBs faced by selected sectors in export markets. In order to carry out the task properly, the research Study will be conducted on the following lines, namely-

(i) Stakeholder Consultation:

The Study mainly focused on collecting primary data from the five identified sectors. To that end, it conducted interviews with key stakeholders using a Structured Questionnaire. The stakeholders in this case were sector associations, exporters, policy makers etc.

(ii) Desk Review:

The Study conducted an extensive desk review of existing research, information and literature relating to NTBs, including NTMs faced by Bangladesh exports in general, and the five selected products in particular.

(iii) Focus Group Discussion:

To ensure an in-depth analysis and research in the areas selected, the Study also conducted one focus group discussion (FGDs) of all the major stakeholders related to five products, and the research groups and think-tanks. Inputs generated from the FGDs were very much useful for the Study in collecting relevant information, verifying and obtaining in-depth details of information collected with other tools, and supplementing data received through the above three means (viz., stakeholder consultation, desk review and case studies).

(iv) Data Analysis and Report Writing:

In this phase, the Study synthesised all the data and information received through stakeholder consultation, focus group discussion, case studies and desk review. The process included (a) an analyses of data, obtained through both primary and secondary sources, and (b) an identification of non-tariff barriers faced by the selected products in their major markets, (c) creation of database containing the list of NTBs.

The draft findings of the study will have to be finalised through a validation workshop. Therefore, a workshop with key stakeholders would be organised where the draft findings will be presented and validated. After completion of the workshop, the final report along with key policy recommendations and suggestions would be submitted to the WTO Cell of the Ministry of Commerce.

Chapter 2: Identification of products and their export destinations

Having outlined the framework for the Study in Chapter 1, the research now proceeds first with the identification of product sectors with export potential and then with the determination of their export destinations in this chapter. As explained in the introductory chapter, for conducting the research, the Study has chosen 5 (five) sectors that have high export potential, but whose exports face many difficulties due to the existence of numerous NTBs either in major export markets or within Bangladesh. The five sectors selected include- (i) jute and jute products; (ii) footwear; (iii) shrimp; (iv) plastic products; and (v) potato. In addition to identifying the relevant product sectors and their main export destinations, Chapter 2 provides justifications as to why these 5 sectors have been identified for this Study.

2.1 Jute and Jute Products

Being the world's second-largest producer of jute and the largest exporter of the fiber⁷, Bangladesh considers jute as a vital sector from economic, agricultural, industrial, and commercial perspectives. Again, being biodegradable and recyclable, this natural fiber is considered an environment friendly product. Therefore, the increasing consciousness and awareness among western consumers of the hazards that environmentally unsafe synthetic products represent have meant that the jute sector has a huge potential to enhance export income for Bangladesh.

Despite some ups and downs over the years in terms of export performance, the sector has now made a strong comeback in the global market due to the diversification of jute products, as around 235 types of diversified jute products are now being produced by a total of 636 small and medium entrepreneurs⁸. These include different types of bags, shoes, gardening products and a wide range of household and daily items, such as cushion and pillow, basket, floor cover, table stationeries, ornaments, show-pieces, share, ladies and gents dress and table mat, etc. Again, as jute products are eco-friendly, the demand for them around the world is growing. For example, the demand for eco-friendly bags is increasing in the countries of Australasia, Middle East, Asia and Africa. The current global market size of jute-made shopping bags is approximately 500 billion pieces the manufacturing of which requires a huge quantity of jute (Begum, 2016).

While the production of the natural fiber in Bangladesh rose from over 42 lakh bales in 1971-72 to over 82 lakh bales in the last fiscal year 2016-17⁹, the sector has also experienced good growth in terms of exports. During 2017-18, total exported volume of jute and jute products was US\$ 1025.55 million, which was about 80 percent of the total production. Bangladeshi jute products are now being exported to at least 40 countries including the United States (US), United Kingdom (UK), Australia, Canada, Japan, China, Singapore and different European countries. Table 2.1 below highlights the top export destinations for Bangladeshi jute and jute products during the last

⁷ Bangladesh exports the world's 90 percent of raw jute and 60 percent of jute goods.

⁸ *The Daily Sun* (5th April, 2018), "Diversified jute products open new export avenues".

⁹ *The Dhaka Tribune* (07th March, 2018), "Jute production doubled since independence".

six years. While India, China, Turkey, Sudan and Pakistan are the main importers of Bangladeshi jute and jute products, Australia, United Arab Emirates, and Indonesia, the US, the UK, etc. are potential export destinations.

Table 2.1: Top Export Destinations of Jute during FY 2012-13 to FY 2017-18

HS code	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
5303.10: Jute and other textile based fibres, raw or netted	India Pakistan China	Pakistan China India	Pakistan China India	India Pakistan China	India Pakistan China	Pakistan India China
5307.10: Yarn of jute or of other textile based fibres, single	Turkey China India	Turkey India China	Turkey China india	Turkey India China	Turkey China India	Turkey China Egypt
5307.20: Yarn of jute or of other textile based fibres, multiple (folded) or cabled	Turkey Indonesia Belgium	Turkey Indonesia Iran	Turkey China Belgium	Turkey Indonesia China	Turkey India China	United Arab Emirates Argentina Australia
5310.90: Woven fabrics of jute or of other textile based fibres, other than unbleached	Netherlands Egypt India	Netherlands Germany United States Australia	India Korea United Kingdom New Zealand Australia	Korea United States Australia	Korea United States Saint barthélemy Australia	Korea United States India
6305.10: Sacks & bags for package of goods, of jute or of other textile based fibres	India Thailand Sudan	India Sudan Syria	Sudan India Indonesia	India Indonesia Netherlands	Sudan India Indonesia	Sudan Netherlands India Indonesia

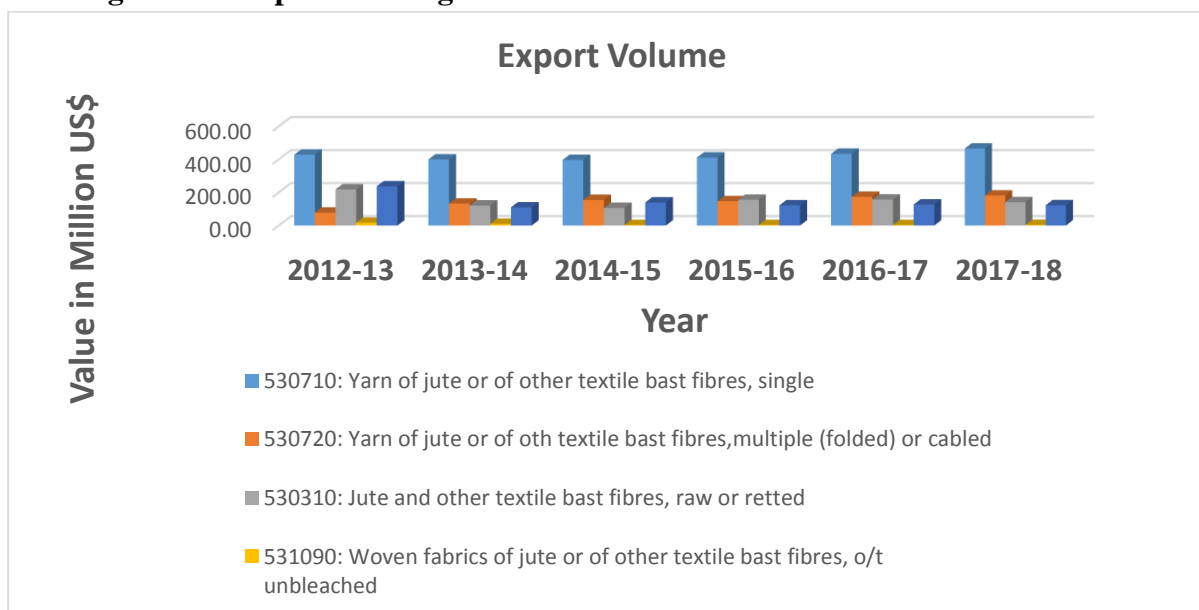
Source: Export Promotion Bureau (EPB)

For the purpose of understanding the potential of the jute sector, the Study emphasises jute and jute goods under the following Harmonized System (HS) Codes: 5307.10, 5307.20, 5303.10, 5310.90, and 6305.10. Table 2.2 and Figure 2.1 below present the total export earnings from the jute sector during FY2013 – FY2018 under these HS Codes. As evident from the statistics shown in Table 2.2, Bangladesh earned a substantial amount of foreign exchange by exporting jute and jute products over the last six years. However, exports of jute and jute products under HS Code 5307.10, 5307.20 and 6305.10 are the most prominent. Data also shows that export earnings from products under HS Code 5303.10 and 6305.10 fluctuated drastically over the years, while there was a significant progress in terms of exports of products under HS Code 5307.20.

Table 2.2: Export Earnings from Jute and Jute Goods from 2012-13 to 2017-18**(Value in Million US\$)**

HS Code & Description	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
5307.10: Yarn of jute or of other textile based fibres, single	428.68	400.03	397.37	411.53	434.10	466.05
5307.20: Yarn of jute or of other textile based fibres, multiple (folded) or cabled	78.05	132.78	154.95	147.20	173.79	181.66
5303.10: Jute and other textile based fibres, raw or retted	218.70	121.21	106.66	156.22	157.29	141.15
5310.90: Woven fabrics of jute or of other textile based fibres, other than unbleached	16.96	9.69	3.02	2.91	2.88	3.42
6305.10: Sacks and bags, for packaging of goods, of jute or of other textile based fibres	237.42	110.05	139.45	122.53	127.53	122.82

Source: EPB

Figure 2.1: Export Earnings from Jute & Jute Goods from 2012-13 to 2017-18

Demand for new types of diversified jute products, such as blazers, money bags, calendars, hats, caps, hand bags, home textiles, household items, floor mats, carpets, non-woven textiles, shopping bags, etc., is very high in the global market. However, with the global decline in average tariff rates and quantitative restrictions in international trade, many NTBs are emerging that cause serious hindrances to exports of jute and jute products. Legal requirement of sanitary and phyto-sanitary certificates, chemical testing requirements, procedural delays, labeling criteria, etc. often makes it difficult for exporters to export their jute and jute products. Again, the current anti-

dumping duty on jute levied by India has emerged as a serious concern for our exporters of jute products.

It is therefore important for the government and private sector to have adequate information of such NTBs, including NTMs. This will enable the government to undertake appropriate measure to build capacity of our exporters and to remove forward supply side constraints. At the same time, the availability of such information will allow the private sector, e.g. the exporters of jute and jute products, to take necessary precautions and corrective measures so as to comply with different standard requirements and regulations related to jute and jute goods in different export markets.

2.2 Footwear

With a huge export potential, the leather footwear industry is considered as the next rising sector after the RMG. According to Bangladesh Investment Development Authority (BIDA), there are 3,500 domestic leather footwear units and 110 export oriented leather footwear units (Debnath, 2017). The footwear sector's exports have grown by almost 10 times over the last decade, as the foreign exchange earnings from footwear export have increased to \$598 million in 2017-18 from \$68 million in 2004. Although exports from Bangladesh still remains poor, the sector has a very potential global market with \$240 billion annual sales of all types of footwear including leather, manmade leather and denim or others fabrics (Uddin, 2016).

Major export destinations of leather footwear from Bangladesh is mainly the European Union (EU) countries that take 54 percent of our total footwear exports, mainly due to the availability of the EBA duty free quota free benefits for LDCs. Table 2.3 below highlights the country-wise top export destinations for Bangladeshi footwear during the last six years. It shows that in terms of country-wise exports, the Netherlands, the US, Germany, Japan, France and Denmark are the top export destinations for Bangladeshi footwear.

Table 2.3: Top Export Destinations of Footwear during FY 2012-13 to FY 2017-18

HS Code	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
6403.20: Sandals, with leather soles and straps (over instep, around big toe)	United States Netherlands Japan Poland Hong Kong	Japan Poland Netherlands United States Belgium	United States Netherlands Japan Poland Hong Kong	United States Netherlands Japan Poland United Kingdom	United States Netherlands Japan Poland United Kingdom	Netherlands Poland United States United kingdom Japan
640420: Footwear with leather or composition leather soles and textile uppers	France Germany United Kingdom Italy Colombia	France Germany Italy Spain Senegal	Spain Senegal France Australia Japan	France Senegal Spain Australia Netherlands	France Spain Australia Senegal St. Barthelmy	France Spain Senegal Australia Germany

6403.99: Footwear with rubber... soles, leather uppers, not covering the ankle	Japan Germany Netherland Italy United States	Japan Germany Netherland Italy United States	Japan Germany Netherland Italy United States	Japan Germany Netherland Italy United States	Japan Germany Netherland Italy United States	Germany Japan Netherlands Italy United states
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Source: EPB

Again, Bangladesh can be a global manufacturing hub for the leather footwear industry and emerge as an important source of employment generation. About 51,000 people are currently employed in leather footwear sector¹⁰. The sector has a strong backward linkage as it uses mostly locally sourced inputs and raw materials, which is possible due to the availability of bovine hides on the occasion of Eid-ul-Azha festival. This together with competitive labour wage are the key strengths of our leather footwear industry. Again, due to the rise of the middle class in China and India and the rise in labour cost in those countries buyers are shifting to producers in other countries, such as Vietnam, Bangladesh, Philippines, etc. Bangladesh needs to grab this opportunity so as to enhance their footwear exports. Considering its potential, the footwear sector has been prioritised in various government policies. For example, under the 7th FYP (GoB, 2015) of the government, the footwear industry is considered as highly potential export earning industry. Again, the leather and leather footwear sector is given priority in the *Export Policy 2015-2018*.

For the purpose of understanding the potential of the footwear sector, the Study emphasises footwear products under the following HS Codes: 6403.20, 6403.99, and 6404.20. Table 2.4 and Figure 2.2 below present the total export earnings from the jute sector during FY2013 – FY2018 under these HS Chapters and HS Codes. As evident from the statistics shown in Table 2.4, the export of footwear under HS Codes of 6403.20 and 6403.99 have been increased steadily during the last six years, as Bangladesh now holds a strong position by exporting \$136.87 million and \$221.65 million respectively in FY 2017-18. There has also been a significant change in the export volume of sandals under HS Code 6403.20 during the last six years.

Table 2.4: Total Export Earnings from Footwear from 2012-13 to 2017-18

HS Code	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
6403.20: Sandles, with leather soles and straps (over instep, around big toe)	56.04	72.28	116.88	109.98	128.80	136.87
6403.99: Footwear with rubber... soles, leather uppers, not covering the ankle	183.7	198.04	206.78	208.24	239.78	221.65
6404.20: Footwear with leather or composition leather soles and textile uppers	1.98	3.62	6.31	4.4	3.59	4.48

¹⁰ Data collected from Business Promotion Council.

Source: EPB

Figure 2.2: Total Export Earnings from Footwear from 2012-13 to 2017-18



However, as an agro-based industry footwear exports need to comply with many certifications and standard requirements in export markets. Often this compliance with standards and certification requirements along with various technical barriers creates obstacles to exporters of leather footwear. A study (Andreosso-O'Callaghan et al., 2014) reported that an unit rise in NTBs will decrease the export values of leather and leather footwear by 0.42 percent and 0.25 percent respectively. Empirical results from this study reflect that exports of leather and leather footwear are hampered by the existence of NTBs. The government needs to take necessary steps aimed at effectively addressing such NTBs, and especially enhancing compliance with legitimate NTMs faced by footwear exports. A study concentrating on identifying NTBs and NTMs faced by Bangladeshi footwear exports and creating a database for them is therefore extremely necessary, as it would also assist the government to formulate necessary policies to effectively address such NTMs.

2.3 Shrimp

The shrimp industry provides direct employment to over one million people, who in turn support over 3.5 million dependents. Again, a large variety of ancillary industries, such as- shrimp processing plants, feed mills, ice plants, hatcheries, net factories, home-based bamboo screen, mat, baskets, and boat are supported by this sector.

Among different categories of frozen foods exported from Bangladesh, the shrimp industry makes the most significant contribution. Being the third largest export sector of the country, shrimp accounts for approximately 90 percent of our frozen food exports. Bangladesh exports quality frozen shrimp and other fishes and fishery products to destinations such as the EU, the US, Japan, France, Hong Kong, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, etc. However, Table 2.5 below highlights the country-wise top export destinations for Bangladeshi shrimp during the last six years. It shows that

in terms of country-wise exports, the UK, the Netherlands and Belgium are the leading export destinations.

Table 2.5: Top Export Destinations of Shrimp during FY 2012-13 to FY 2017-18

HS Code	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
0306.17: Other shrimps and prawns	United Kingdom, Belgium, Netherlands	Belgium, United Kingdom, Netherlands	Belgium, Netherlands United Kingdom	United Kingdom, Netherland, Belgium	Netherlands, United Kingdom, Belgium	Netherlands Belgium Germany United Kingdom

Source: EPB

Bangladeshi shrimp, especially tiger prawn, is almost organic in nature as well as tasty comparing to shrimp varieties from other countries. In FY 2017-18, Bangladesh earned nearly US\$ 408 million by exporting shrimp. For the purpose of understanding the potential of the shrimp sector, the Study emphasises frozen shrimps and prawns under the HS Code of 0306.17, as Bangladesh exports shrimps mainly under this HS code. Table 2.6 and Figure 2.3 below present the total export earnings from shrimps and prawns during FY2013 – FY2018 under this HS Code. As evident from the statistics shown in Table 2.6, the export of shrimp peaked in FY 2013-14, and since then it showed a decreasing trend.

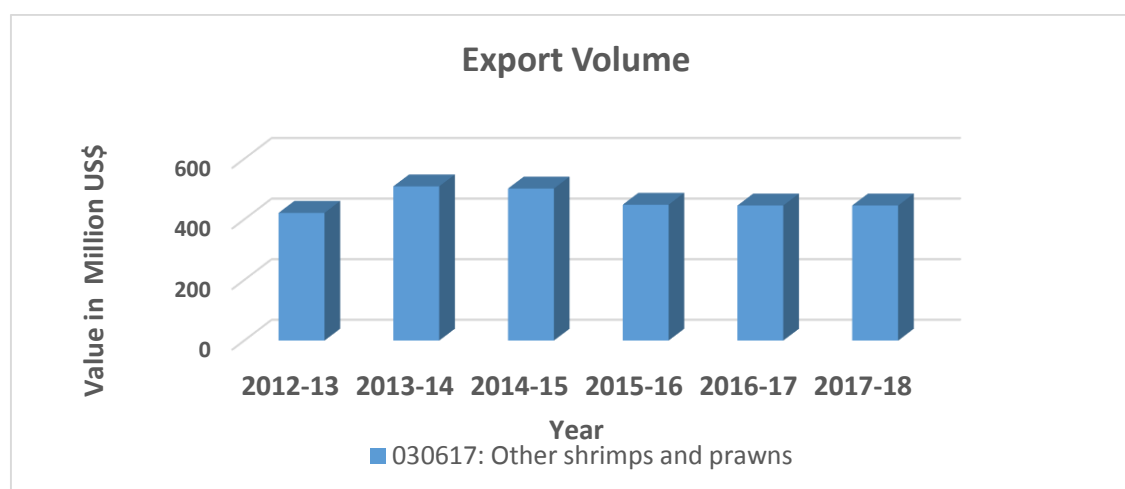
Table 2.6: Export Earnings from Shrimp (2012-13 to 2017-18)

(Value in Million US\$)

HS Code	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
0306.17: Frozen shrimps and prawns, even smoked, whether in shell or not, including shrimps and prawns in shell	421.59	509.06	501.79	448.55	445.85	408.65

Source: EPB

Figure 2.3: Export Earnings from Shrimp (2012-13 to 2017-18)



Despite its enormous export potential, shrimp exports from Bangladesh face a host of challenges. Though the shrimp industry has grown smoothly over the years, ensuring safety and quality continued to affect its development. With increasing adoption of product quality standards, especially with respect to health and safety in export destinations, especially in the EU, occurrences of shrimp shipments failing to meet those legitimate NTMs have emerged as a major concern for exporting countries like Bangladesh. The lack of quality standards had in the past forced Bangladesh to temporarily suspend its shrimp exports, particularly to the EU countries. In addition to NTMs in export markets, procedural NTBs in Bangladesh, such as procedural delays and institutional weakness also affect exports.

The government has over the years tried to minimise the quality and safety assurance issue so that the shrimp continues to grow. It adopted the National Shrimp Policy 2014 to help develop the sector. These enhanced the capacity of the country's shrimp sector to export quality shrimps and prawns through proper implementation of National Residue Monitoring Programme (NRCP), credible laboratory testing services, and Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) in processing establishments. Despite all these, there are still rejections of Bangladeshi shrimps mainly at EU ports. Therefore, a study concentrating on identifying NTBs and NTMs faced by Bangladeshi shrimp exports and creating a database will assist the government to weather off the newly emerging challenges for the sector in terms quality and standards and other NTBs. This in turn will help enhance the export competitiveness of the sector.

2.4 Plastics

The plastic industry in Bangladesh emerged as a promising industrial sector over the last two decades, and made an important contribution to the economy. There are about 3,000 manufacturing units in the plastic sector, 98 percent of which belongs to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). According to Bangladesh Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology (BIPET), the sector provides employment opportunities for more than 1.2 million people either directly or indirectly¹¹. Currently, the plastic industry produces 2,500 types of plastic products. Value addition in manufacturing plastic products is reasonably high ranging from 51 percent to 70 percent (Afrooz, 2016). Plastics also create ways of innovation in other sectors in the economy including packaging, textile, healthcare, construction, electronics, energy generation, automotive etc.

Plastics have some features which make them accepted globally. Their light weight, attractive color, ease of processing, non-rusting property, and low cost make them highly demanded worldwide¹². As a result, the demand for plastic products are increasing day by day both in the domestic and international markets. Export earnings from plastics come from both direct and deem

¹¹ Retrieved from <http://bipet.org.bd/>.

¹² http://ijsmed.smef.org.bd/upload/issues/past_issues/articles/4_Prospects_and_Challenges_of_Plastic_Industris_in_Bangladesh.pdf

(RMG accessories) exports with China, India, Germany, and the US being the major export destinations.

This sector has a huge potential of creating important ways for diversifying the country's export basket. The government has also given importance on the plastic sector in its Export Policy Regime 2015-18 and specially encouraged to increase its production and trade through joint initiative of both public and private sector. Table 2.7 below highlights the top export destinations for Bangladeshi plastic products during the last six years. It shows that China, the US and Japan have consistently remained as the top export destinations for Bangladesh, while Saint Barthélemy, Hong Kong, the United Arab Emirates and Canada remained important destinations.

Table 2.7: Top Export Destinations of Plastics during FY 2012-13 to FY 2017-18

HS Code	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
3915.90: Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China; Hong Kong; India	China; Saint Barthélemy Hong Kong	China; Saint Barthélemy Hong Kong	China; Saint Barthélemy Hong Kong	China; Saint Barthélemy Hong Kong	China India Taiwan
3924.90: Household and toilet articles nes, of plastics	Spain United Kingdom Poland	United States United Arab Emirates Canada	United States India South Africa	United States United Arab Emirates Canada	United States Canada Philippines	Canada United States India
3926.20: Apparel and clothing accessories (including gloves) of plastics	Saint Barthélemy India United States	Japan Saint Barthélemy India	Saint Barthélemy; Sri Lanka India	Japan Saint Barthélemy India	Japan Saint Barthélemy Sri Lanka	Japan India Sri Lanka

Source: EPB

For the purpose of understanding the export potential of the plastic sector, the Study emphasises plastic products under the following HS Codes: 3915.90, 3924.90, and 3926.20, based on importance and export volume in the past few years. Table 2.8 and Figure 2.4 below present the total export earnings from the plastic sector during FY2013 – FY2018 under these HS Chapters and HS Codes.

Table 2.8: Export Earnings from Plastics (2012-13 to 2017-18)

(Value in

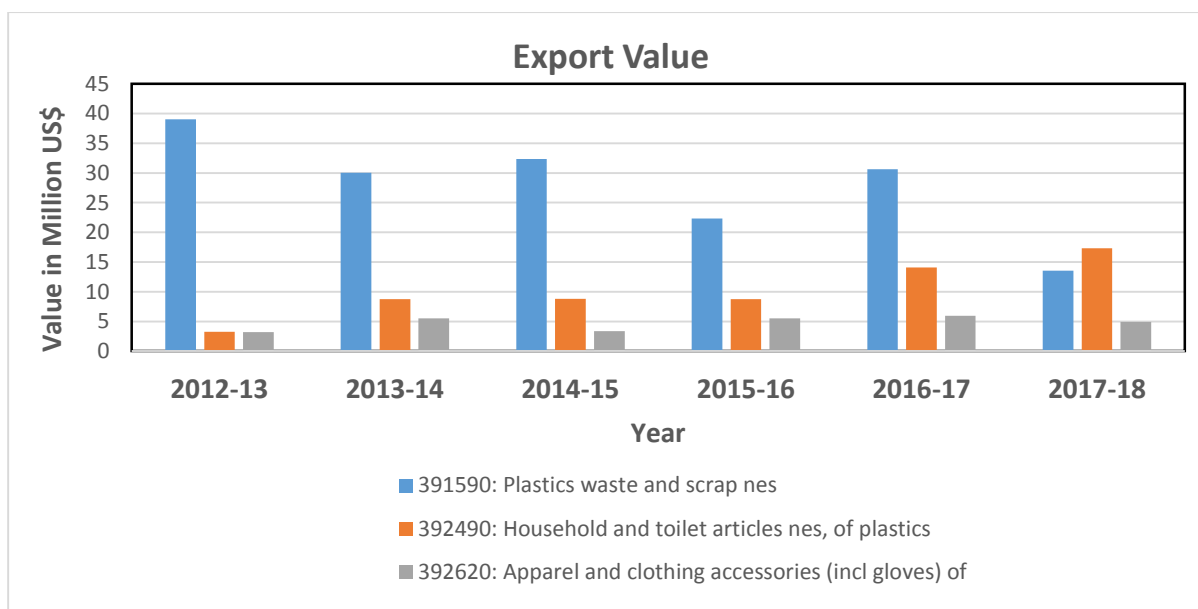
Million US\$)

HS Code	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
3915.90: Plastics waste and scrap nes	39.02	30.04	32.33	22.35	30.65	13.53
3924.90: Household and toilet articles nes, of plastics	3.23	8.75	8.82	8.75	14.08	17.30

3926.20: Apparel and clothing accessories (incl gloves) of plastics	3.19	5.54	3.35	5.54	5.93	4.91
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Source: EPB

Figure 2.4: Export Earnings from Plastics (2012-13 to 2017-18)



As evident from the statistics shown in Table 2.8, export of plastic products under HS Code 3915.90 was the most prominent. However, its export experienced a rapid decline from US\$ 30.65 million in FY 2016-17 to US\$ 13.53 million in FY 2017-18, while it hovered around US\$ 30 million to US\$ 39 million during FY13 to FY15. On the other hand, plastic products under HS Code 3924.90 experienced rapid increase, reaching its peak during FY 2017-18 with an export volume of US\$ 17.3 million.

The above statistics show that there has been a substantial growth trend in the exports of plastic products from Bangladesh in recent years, but it slowed down in FY 2017-18. Needless to say that the existence of stringent and complex NTMs have in some ways affected their exports. Since most of the exporters in the plastic sector are SMEs, reducing the NTBs and NTMs will help them reduce their costs of production and thereby increase their exports. A Study aimed at identifying these barriers that affect exports of plastic products will thus be of immense assistance to those SME exporters from Bangladesh.

2.5 Potato

Potato has remained the fourth most important food crop throughout the world after rice, wheat and corn¹³. Potato is the source of key nutrition such as vitamin C, potassium, and dietary fibres. Grown in over 125 countries, potato is consumed by more than a billion people worldwide (Beals, 2016). Potato is appreciated widely for its taste and is used in dishes cooked in restaurants, hotels and at home. Its most popular dishes are French fries, potato salad, potato mash, potato chips, potato pancakes, potato mixed curry, etc. Boiled potatoes can also be eaten raw or mixed with masalas for Indian and South Asian sub continental dishes.

During the last couple of years, potato has emerged as a promising industrial sector in Bangladesh. The favourable climate in the country makes possible the production of very high quality potatoes. According to statistics from Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Bangladesh achieved the seventh rank with 8.6 million ton of potato production¹⁴. While potato is the second staple food item in Bangladesh at present, its exports have also grown. Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Russia are among the major export destinations for Bangladeshi potatoes. Table 2.9 below highlights the top export destinations for Bangladeshi potatoes during the last six years. It shows that Malaysia has consistently remained the top export destination for Bangladesh, while Singapore, Sri Lanka, United Arab Emirates and Kuwait remained other leading export destinations for our potatoes.

Table 2.9: Top Export Destinations of Potato over the Years

Product	HS code	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Potato	070190: Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Malaysia Singapore Sri Lanka	Malaysia Russian Federation Sri Lanka	Malaysia Nepal Russian federation	Malaysia Singapore United Arab Emirates	Malaysia Sri Lanka Singapore	Malaysia Nepal Singapore
	071010: Potatoes, frozen	Malaysia Qatar United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates Malaysia Singapore	United States	Kuwait	United Arab Emirates Malaysia
	0701: Potatoes	Malaysia Singapore Sri Lanka	Malaysia Russian Federation Sri lanka	Malaysia Nepal Russian Federation	Malaysia Singapore United Arab Emirates	Malaysia Sri Lanka Singapore	Malaysia Nepal Singapore

Source: EPB

Considering its export potential, the government has begun providing a greater emphasis on substantially increasing its production and exports. For the purpose of understanding the export potential of the potato sector, the Study emphasises potatoes under the following HS Heading of 07.01. Table 2.10 below present the total export earnings from potatoes during FY2013 – FY2018 under these HS Codes. As evident from the statistics shown in Table 2.10, export of potatoes hovered around US\$ 10 million to US\$ 11 million every year during the last six years except for FY 2014-15, when potato export reached its peak with an export volume of US\$ 32.22 million.

¹³ Source: <https://www.netafim.co.za/offering/irrigation/agriculture/field/potato/?id=80>

¹⁴ <http://www.jointstockcompany.org/potato-export-from-bangladesh/>

Table 2.10: Export Earnings from Potatoes (2012-2013 to 2017-18)**(Value in Million****US\$)**

HS Code	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
0701: Potatoes	10.93	10.07	32.22	10.07	12.96	11.26

Source: EPB

The above statistics shows that while exports accelerated in FY 2014-15, it slowed down during the last two years, as stringent and complex NTBs, including NTMs, hindered their exports. Therefore, the Study has chosen the potato sector in order to identify the NTBs that affect potato exports from Bangladesh so that appropriate measures, including compliance, can be taken to improve the situation.

Chapter 3: Product specific NTMs (including NTBs) in Export Destinations

This chapter provides some description of NTMs (including identified NTBs) that selected Bangladeshi products face in export destinations of Bangladesh. In Chapter 1, it has been stated that five products (jute and jute products, footwear, shrimp, plastic products and potato) have been selected for this study. For each export item selected, the non-tariff measures have been collected country-wise for major export destinations. Secondary sources such as the database of ITC and regulations of destination countries have been used to obtain the NTMs which have been included in the Annex 2. Besides, the chapter also identifies the NTMs that are perceived or turn out to be more restrictive than necessary and thus difficult to comply with. These measures thus emerged as Non-tariff barriers. The findings from the stakeholders' consultations, interview and first hand experiences of the exporters are also provided in this chapter.

These are mainly import measures and measures regarding standards, certifications and quality maintenance. The Chapter also provides some explanation on the legislations under which NTMs are set. Further details on the exact requirements and the regulations under each NTM are provided in the NTM database (Annex 2) and Annex 3.

3.1 Product Specific NTMs (including NTBs) in export destinations:

3.1.1 Potatoes

NTMs Applied on Potatoes Export from Bangladesh by Major Importing Partners:

HS code 070190- Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes:

The major export destinations for Bangladeshi potatoes (HS code 070190) are Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Kuwait and Singapore. Analysis of the NTMs applied or imposed at a country level shows that SPS measures are the main measures that countries apply to regulate import of potatoes. In most cases, the country-level regulations are legitimate and are based on international standards. The following table lists the NTMs applied by Sri Lanka and Kuwait while importing potatoes. For Sri Lanka, measures are taken to regulate imports of genetically modified potatoes and importers are required to have special authorization from the Sri Lankan Chief Food Authority. The country also imposes measures on quality and material of potato container. Prohibition of use limit on extent of certain chemical in the packaging materials are legislated in the Food (Packaging Materials and Articles) Regulations, 2010, so that harmful substances cannot migrate to the potatoes. Exporting to Sri Lanka also requires complying with Good Manufacturing Practices (NTMs).

While exporting to Kuwait, the standard or legislation that Bangladesh needs to comply with is the GCC regulations that Kuwait follows. The conditions mainly include use of materials that are not inconsistent with the principles of Islamic law, cultural or moral values.

Are the measures fully legitimate or are burdensome?

The measures, especially the tolerance limit, sanitary certification requirement, requirement for product inspection (A840) in the importing country, shelf life and quality control measures etc. of the countries are based on or close to the requirements in international standards like Codex, OIE, IPPC. (The required minimum shelf-life of imported food items is 75% remaining upon arrival in Kenya). These measures are also necessary to ensure legitimate health concerns and protect the interests of the importer. For instance, products containing pig fats are prohibited in Kuwait. This seems to have been based on religious and health grounds.

But the buyers at times impose some additional requirements which basically turn out to be NTBs for the potato exporters. For instance, different buyers have different packaging requirement and it is hard and costly for exporters to comply with. Another stringent barrier for potato exporter is the color and size of potatoes. The buyers do not accept potatoes that have black or red skins and only white skin potatoes are eligible to export. The exportable potatoes should have the weight limit of 80-140 grams. These stringent quality criteria pose additional burden to the exporters. These criteria and requirement of the buyers are discriminatorily stringent for Bangladesh due to the negative image of the sector in international market.

Syndicate among some countries is one of the barriers which obstruct potato export from Bangladesh to some countries. Some exporters indicated that Sri Lanka, India, China, and Pakistan have formed a kind of syndicate like relationship among themselves. These countries tend to trade among themselves and restrict entrance of other countries like Bangladesh.

NTB in Russian Market: Apart from certification of disease-free potatoes, a major NTB Bangladesh faces in its attempt to export potato to Russia is the lack of proper banking channel. Russia was the big market for Bangladesh's potato export even a few years ago. For instance, Bangladesh exported 20,000 tonnes of potato to Russia out of a total of 103,000 tonnes in the FY 2013-14¹⁵. However, potato export to Russia is now banned from Bangladesh after Russia detected brown rot disease in potato.

Another problem that the buyers face is their limited experience of conducting transaction with TT, as most of the potato trade is conducted through TT.

The government legislations of the importing countries have some set criteria on packaging and grading of potato.

3.2 Jute and Jute Products:

Though the quality of Bangladeshi jute is undoubtedly one of the best in the world, the exporters of jute and jute products face various measures and stringent conditions while exporting. India is the major importer of Bangladeshi jute and jute sacks and bags. Looking at the NTMs imposed by

¹⁵ POTATO EXPORTS TREBLE, The Daily Star,

different countries reflect that India imposes higher number of NTMs on jute and jute products than other countries.

Import of Jute and Jute goods in India is regulated by Plant Quarantine Order (Regulation of Import into India), 2003, and the Jute Grading and Marking Rules, 1978, Jute Bags Marking Order of 4th July, 2002. Exporters need to pay inspection and fumigation fees ranging from around Rs. 900 to Rs. 9000 per shipment. Twelve (12) land ports¹⁶ of entry are specified in the legislation through which jute and other plants can be exported to India.

Some of the NTMs listed in the Annex 1 pose unnecessary burden or threat for Bangladeshi exporters. For instance, India's labelling requirements for jute and jute textiles (B31-TBT) is such a measure. The grading details and details on quality requirements for Jute are provided in Annex 3.

(India issued a rule in 2010 by which labeling of a country of origin for jute bags becomes mandatory for importers. In effect, it will be mandatory for exporters to print/mark the country of origin before exporting to India.) As per the Jute Bags Marking Order of 4th July 2002, the label should be printed on black on white or grey background and the size should be 10 cm x 8 cm¹⁷. Label should be machined stitched on all the four sides on the outside of both sides of the bag. Complying with this requirement raises the manufacturing cost for the exporters. This requirement thus becomes an NTB hindering Bangladeshi exports of jute bags.

Further, India imposed (on 5 January, 2017) anti-dumping duty ranging from \$19 to \$351.72 a tonne on import of jute and jute products from Bangladesh for the next five years. . For example, the Anti-dumping duties on Erans Group on hessian fabric, jute twine, sacks are US\$ 351.72 /metric ton, US\$ 162.245 /metric ton, US\$ 138.97 /metric ton respectively. The Government of India has also initiated anti-circumvention investigation on Bangladeshi jute sacking cloth. In addition, Brazil has also imposed Anti-dumping duty on jute bags and cloths at the rate of US\$ 160 per metric ton. The anti-dumping duty imposed on jute/jute products turned out to be a non-tariff barrier as Bangladeshi exporters, indeed were not dumping into Indian market; Bangladeshi exporters' lack of understanding about complex ADD investigation suddenly put them in a precarious situation. Only 25/26 out of 258 jute exporting firms were able to submit completed questionnaire during ADD investigation. Others could not even understand the implications of ADD investigation. Moreover, our exporters' cost accounting system is not systematically maintained.

Apart from India, Turkey and China are the major buyers of Bangladeshi jute and jute products. Regulated by the Circular for Textile, Garment, Leather and Leather Products and the customs law, Turkey requires inspection of products before entrance to the Turkey Market and limits the use of certain substances. These are tantamount to non-tariff barriers as these requirements add to the complexity and costs of exports.

¹⁶ Agartala (Tripura); Bongaon (West Bengal); Gede Road Rly. Stn. (West Bengal); Jogbani (Bihar); Moreh (Manipur); Panitanki (West Bengal); Raxual (Bihar); Zokhwathar (Mizoram); Changrabandha (West Bengal); Ghoadanga (West Bengal); Mehadipur (West Bengal); Vittamod (Bihar)

¹⁷ <http://www.jutecomm.gov.in/orders5.htm>

Apart from these major export destinations, the exporters face difficulties in their efforts to export to some other countries and regions. For instance, exporters face L/C transaction-related problem while exporting to the African and middle-eastern region. There is no direct L/C system and thereby no direct payment mechanism with African countries. Transactions have to be done via a third country. The transactions are carried out in Euros in the African region and gets converted into dollars afterwards. This double conversion is a complex and costly process resulting in lower transaction rates, creating burden for the exporters.

3.3 Shrimps

The European Union is the major buyer of Bangladeshi Shrimp. Among the EU countries, Netherlands, Belgium and the United Kingdom are the major buyers. Though Bangladesh had to go through bans and restriction for exporting Shrimps to EU in the past, the country has been successful to ensure the quality of its shrimp. As a result the ban imposed earlier has been withdrawn.

For importing shrimp, the EU mostly put SPS-related NTMs for ensuring health safety of its consumers. SPS and quality certification, therefore, is the major criteria that needs to be complied with in order to export Shrimp from Bangladesh. At present 78 processing plants have qualified maintaining EU standards and are approved by the EU authority. The FIQC of Bangladesh provides the health certificate for exporting shrimp to EU. Though the certificate is recognised by the EU, what makes the legitimate matter problematic for Bangladesh is that the cost of obtaining the certification has increased by almost 75%. Sometimes, traceability certificates are required by the buyers of EU and Middle East and Bangladesh lack this certification. Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) certificate is also needed to export sea case shrimp to EU, which is difficult to comply for Bangladeshi exporters.

The specific NTMs for exporting shrimps to the EU are provided in Annex 2. The EU sets limits of certain chemicals and contents in order to protect human health. The limits are described in Annex 3 with necessary details.

The buyer's specific packaging requirements are burdensome for the exporters. It is costly to make different patterns and sizes of cartons for each buyer. Exporting Shrimp to the USA has been perceived to be a matter of hassle by some exporters. USA buyers require pre-inspection of first five consignments. If all the five consignments get approved, only then exporter is temporarily permitted to export.

Another non-tariff barrier faced by the exporter is the requirement of labelling in local language for Belgium and some middle-eastern countries. This increases the cost of production of the exporters.

3.4: Leather Footwear

Bangladesh needs to comply with various TBT requirements relating to product quality, certification, inspection, use and limit on certain substances while exporting leather footwear to EU countries. However, due to image crisis of the sector, big buyers often cancel several consignments beyond NTM requirements. The NTMs imposed by the EU are shown in Annex 2.

There are also restriction in use of chemicals that are harmful if comes into contact with skin. The list of the restricted chemicals and the limits are provided under Annex 3. For example, there is a Restricted Substances List (RSL), which should not be used during the production process or should not be present in the final product.

NTB that exporters face in exporting leather footwear to EU market

The pre shipment requirement has been observed to be the major NTB for footwear exporters as it is costly. The pre-shipments are conducted by international third party companies like Sedex. The exporters need to bear the cost of the pre-shipment, including the mission visit of the auditors. This increases the overall cost of production and lowers the profit margin. Due to some non-compliant consignments, the pre-inspection has been made mandatory for Bangladesh, which is not the case for all other countries. This is an additional requirement from buyers as they do it as a precautionary measure while importing from Bangladesh. Requirement of environmental friendly chemical usage certification is another barrier to trade.

3.5 Plastics:

Plastic goods from Bangladesh are mainly exported to Hong Kong, Japan, Middle East, EU and USA. The product- and country-specific NTMs for the top export destinations are listed in the following tables.

The Consumer Goods Safety Regulation, 1997, Consumer Goods Safety Ordinance, 1997, and the Waste Disposal Ordinance, 1980, are the major regulations that deals with import of Plastics waste in Hong Kong. The legislations impose quality control measures, authorization of importers under certain environmental regulations, labelling and packaging requirements etc. Authorization for disposal of imported plastic waste is required. Bilingual labelling in both English and Chinese for any kind of warning or caution is one of the requirements¹⁸.

China imposes regulations on Product Registration, packaging rules, product inspection and pre-shipment inspection, Conformity Assessment etc. China has set its waste material import standard higher. The country has recently put a limit to the import of plastic waste. Exporter or domestic importers require to register at the GAQSIQ or the entry-exit inspection and quarantine body going for trade. A state-level pre- inspection will be conducted for plastic waste import and certification will be provided by the entry-exit inspection and quarantine bodies or the inspection organs designated by the GAQSIQ. The code-wise SPS and TBT measures for Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular) are listed in Annex 2.

Apparel and clothing accessories (including gloves) is another important export plastic item for Bangladesh. The major destinations for this product include Sri Lanka, China and India.

Apart from the Non-Tariff Measures imposed by the importing countries, plastics and plastics products exported by Bangladesh face some additional measures which turn out to be barriers for exporters. These are:

¹⁸[https://www.elegislation.gov.hk/hk/cap456A/en.assist.pdf?FILENAME=Assisted%20Monolingual%20PDF%20\(English\).pdf&DOC_TYPE=K&PUBLISHED=true](https://www.elegislation.gov.hk/hk/cap456A/en.assist.pdf?FILENAME=Assisted%20Monolingual%20PDF%20(English).pdf&DOC_TYPE=K&PUBLISHED=true)

Higher charges of testing and certification for laboratory testing of plastic items:

The charges of the buyer's specific standard certification agencies are quite high in Bangladesh. This is because the authorized or recognised certified agencies do not have proper laboratory in Bangladesh. So the samples are sent to India or China for testing. This increases the cost of certification and makes it difficult for small exporters to export to developed country markets. In this respect, exporting countries such as India have competitive edge over Bangladesh as they have these testing facilities. For example, the cost of certification for exporting plastic goods to the USA is around US\$ 2000, which is US\$ 5600 for the EU. Cost of testing is sometimes 15% of the total cost of production. The overall export margin of SMEs are, in many cases, even lower than this. The exporters bear the charges of testing, certification etc., which is not the case for developed

TESTING COSTS ARE MORE EXPENSIVE FOR BANGLADESH THAN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES. SOMETIMES IT COSTS MORE THAN 15% COST OF TOTAL PRODUCTION . LOCAL INSTITUTES LIKE BSTI, BCSIR DO NOT HAVE THE CAPACITIES TO TEST THE PARAMETERS. THEY DO NOT HAVE RECOGNITION ALSO. BUYERS DO NOT KNOW THAT SUCH INSTITUTES EXIST IN BANGLADESH . DIFFERENT TEST PARAMETERS (FINAL PRODUCT BASED) ARE DONE BY THE LEADING INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATION OF STANDARDS PROVIDING INSTITUTIONS-3RD PARTIES (OWNER-EU, AMERICA), LIKE-TÜV RHEINLAND (GERMAN BASED COMPANY), SGS, BUREAU VERITAS, INTERTEK ETC. FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES AS THERE IS NO TESTING LAB TO TEST THE PARAMETERS IN THIRD PARTIES, SGS, BUREAU VERITAS, INTERTEK ETC. IN BANGLADESH. ALTHOUGH THERE EXISTS INSPECTION WINGS IN THESE THIRD PARTIES. THESE 3RD PARTIES IN BANGLADESH ARE NOT DOING THESE TESTS ONLY FOR FEW PRODUCTS DUE TO HIGH COSTS OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, IT IS NOT FEASIBLE TO DO THESE TESTS ONLY . IN THAT CASE EXPORTERS DIRECTLY SEND THE SAMPLE TO THESE THIRD PARTIES IN HONG KONG, GUANGZHOU, INDIA AND SINGAPORE FOR TESTING . CHARGE OF DOING TEST FOR ONE ITEM US\$ 4500- US\$ 6000 THOUGH COST OF TESTING VARIES FROM TEST TO TEST . IN CASE OF EXPORT TO EUROPE, USA, DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, PLASTIC PRODUCTS ARE BEING SUBJECT TO FOOD GRADE TEST TO ENSURE CONTAMINATION FREE.

IN TERMS OF TESTING,

• SCENE 1:

RECENTLY, GERMAN-BASED BUYER REWE GROUP PLACED AN ORDER FOR BANGLADESHI PLASTICS AMOUNTED TO US\$ 3000. BUT AT THE SAME TIME EXPORTERS HAD TO DO SOME TESTS WHICH IS ALSO NOT MANDATORY FOR ALL COUNTRIES. BUT IN CASE OF BANGLADESH, EXPORTERS HAD TO DO THE TEST LIKE FOOD GRADE TEST (LFGB TEST-LFGB FOOD CONTACT ARTICLE). LATER IT IS FOUND THAT THE TESTING COST IS ABOUT US\$ 5600. EVEN AFTER THAT EXPORTERS CONTINUE TO EXPORT TO CAPTURE THE MARKET. ALTHOUGH EXPORTERS KEEP THEIR PROFIT MARGIN LOW TO REMAIN STABLE IN THE GLOBAL MARKET.

country exporter, and is a discriminatory behavior to the Bangladeshi exporter.

Excessive number of documents required by India is an NTB: Discriminatory behaviour is seen in terms of product marketing as well, especially in India. India also wants additional documents from Bangladeshi exporters which is costly and time consuming. For example, with every consignment, 15 copies of commercial invoice, 15 copies of SAFTA certificate and 15 copies of packaging list etc. are necessary (Interview with Pran-RFL). In addition, India specifies

price of plastic products on the basis of weight of the consignment, rather than their type and quality, which lowers the prices of products.

Several testing of samples in China: Getting confirmation of samples from China is a time-consuming process as they conduct several testing as per buyer's requirement. This delays the production of the consignment. (Reference: Interview, 2018).

NTBs plastic exporters confront in Middle East: In terms of exporting to middle-east, the exporters indicated that the countries often change their import requirements. As a result, exporters find it difficult to keep track and comply with those. Middle-eastern countries have made testing of each article mandatory, which have further increased the cost of certification.

For countries like Saudi Arabia where Arabic is the official language, buyers require the product labelling to be in Arabic. The label needs to be approved by the respective importing country's embassy, which costs around US\$ 200 per document

It is to be noted that Bangladeshi exporters are improving their positions with regard to quality and compliance. Earlier the European Union EU Customs authority used to test 20 percent of frozen fish consignments from Bangladesh to be sure about quality. It was a difficult barrier for Bangladeshi firms to export shrimp to EU. The EU lifted the testing requirement restriction in Nov 2011 (which was slapped two years ago) after the country made progress in its residue monitoring system over the past several years. Similarly, with registration of 190,000 shrimp farms, implementation of traceability has become easier¹⁹.

Still, there are some NTBs that Bangladesh just cannot address. In order to promote our export interests, exporters will have to comply with the buyers' requirements; otherwise buyers may switch to other sourcing nations (who satisfies their requirements) and we may be lose ground to other competitors.

TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Developed countries frequently change their rules and regulations. Currently, Qatar, Saudi Arabia have set new rules and regulations to protect their domestic industry. Buyer, Ramez Group - Hypermarket has placed an order for Bangladeshi plastics. But Qatar want the tests for each item of one container while testing cost amounted to US\$ 80000 which is really burdensome for the exporters to bear the huge testing cost. Because exporters have to do these tests in other countries including China, India as in Bangladesh there is no testing lab. But in case of India, it doesn't create a burden on the exporters as they have their own accredited testing lab.

Initiatives and arrangements should be done to establish testing labs in Bangladesh so that the exporters don't have to go to third parties testing labs in other countries including Hong Kong, Guangzhou and India to do these tests. Export volume can be enhanced if these barriers can be reduced to remain competitive and stable in the global market.

¹⁹ The Daily Star (2011) EU stops mandatory test of Bangladeshi frozen fish, November 28, Dhaka

Chapter 4: Institutional Weakness and Procedural Obstacles/Delays in Bangladesh

Non-tariff measures (NTM) have become a common phenomenon throughout the world to restrict imports. Although NTMs are legitimate measures taken to protect health, public safety and trade, at these times, NTMs are applied in such a manner and extent (such as MRL is set at a lower level than it is necessary) that they become more trade restrictive and harmful than tariffs in restricting market access. The tools and types of NTMs cannot be identified unless these are observed in practice. These NTMs such as: Sanitary and phytosanitary, Technical barriers to trade and contingent Trade- protective measures change from time to time and vary from market to market. In most cases, such barriers may be invisible. For this reason sound Institutional infrastructure, good institutions and fair trade practices are necessary to face international market barriers. In Bangladesh, delays in international trade processes are often caused by domestic institutional weakness and procedural obstacles/delays.

Non-tariff barriers are major concerns for Bangladesh now-a-days. Bangladeshi exporters are facing different types of procedural obstacles in exporting goods overseas. NTMs such as SPS, TBT have the standard and certification requirement by some import markets. These have been a crucial factor of which private sector is not sufficiently informed, let alone trained on. In this chapter different trade-related institutional weakness and obstacles for export procedures in Bangladesh will be discussed.

Analysis of the Institutional weaknesses:

Bangladesh Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (BCSIR):

Bangladesh Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (BCSIR) is a scientific research organisation and regulatory body of Bangladesh. Its main objective is to pursue scientific research for the betterment of the Bangladeshi people. Currently BCSIR Dhaka laboratory operates under eight main divisions such as: Institute of National Analytical Research and Service (INARS), Chemical Research Division, Fiber and Polymer Research Division, Pulp and Paper Research Division, Biological Research Division, Industrial Physics Division, Physical Instrumentation Division and Pharmaceutical Sciences Research Division. It also conducts sample testing and development of chemicals to macromolecules and also the development of medicinal and aromatic products, biotechnology, tissue culture etc. Although BCSIR has capacity to test some of the parameters, as per the buyer's requirement, most of the tests are done from third party, namely- SGS, Bureau Veritas, Intertek Testing Services etc. The exporters sometimes claim that, it is often expensive and time consuming for getting the testing certificate/report from them. BCSIR does not have any accreditation by BAB. Some buyers want this accreditation. Even if BCSIR has an accreditation, buyers still prefer SGS, Intertek and BV reports mainly due to the following reasons-

- They have better and state of the art lab/testing equipment.
- They (the 3rd party private testing agency) have a well-managed syndicate and they have connections with the buyers.

- BCSIR is not recognised by the buyers.
- BCSIR has no own initiative to introduce their facilities to the international Buyers.

Export Promotion Bureau (EPB):

The Export Promotion Bureau (EPB) is responsible for promoting the nation's export industry in Bangladesh. EPB provides GSP certificate to exporters to get tariff preferences. It is sometimes tedious/time consuming and costly to get GSP and SAPTA certificate from the EPB. This indicates that there is a lack of well managed certificate regime at EPB which results delay in export procedures for the exporters.

Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE):

The Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) is responsible for advising farmers about input use and production practice. It also provides phyto-sanitary certificate for agricultural products. It takes time and money when issuing Phyto-Fumigation Certificate which is needed to export jute and jute products, fruits and vegetables. Interview findings with different stakeholders reveal that, Plant quarantine wing does not test properly while giving certificates. It is even alleged by a section of respondents that they have to pay unofficial payment to get a certificate from DAE for exporting potato. The time they take for issuing certificate legally is trade restricting. Export suffers and lose its competitiveness (as time is money) if receiving a certificate requires such amount of time. It is also observed by few respondents that farmers do not always get the right prescription from the DAE about the doses of pesticide application. So they resort to wrong use of pesticides and wrong use of pesticide is dangerous for human health. Further, there is inadequate export quality control system from production process to its packaging in the DAE. Many obstacles including inadequate skilled people, capacity of people, lack of adequate modern equipment in Labs, absence of accredited laboratory exist in the DAE.

Government has taken project named “Strengthening phytosanitary capacity in Bangladesh project (SPCBP). The duration of the project is July, 2012 to June, 2019. This project will help DAE to strengthen its laboratory. In the following the progress report of the project is given.

Comparison of the SPS Capacity Building Project between 2012 and 2015

In 2012, most of the targets were achieved and only a few equipment targets were not achieved or on going. On average, the progress report of 2012 was impressive.

Moreover, there were some equipment that were not present in 2015. This includes,

- HPLC-MS
- Fluorescence Microscope
- Stereo Microscope
- Compound Microscope
- Seed Germination
- Seed Analyzer
- Seed Blower

- Distilled Water Plant
- Oven (sterilizer)
- Incubator
- Heat Treatment Plant/Dielectric Treatment Plant
- AIPH3 and Methyl Bromide/Fumigation Plants for Sulfuryl Fluoride
- Formalin Kits/Microbiological Testing Kit
- Glass, Glass mask, Bottling papers, Bottle, Jar etc
- PCR
- Biolog
- Software, Hardware, other related equipment for e-Phyto
- Inspection Monitor, Trolley Standard, Software, Tarpaulin and other necessary equipment.

In addition to that, in 2015 some new equipment were added. Newly added equipment were,

- Bearman Funnel
- Machineries of media construction
- Identification of brown rot
- Identification of insecticides for Betel Leaf, Lemon Kanker and Salmonella
- Magnifying glass, Petridis, Blotter paper

Now here is to provide summary table of the above equipment purchase targets and accomplishment which shows that most targets at the period of 2015 are on progressing stages compared to the accomplished targets of 2012.

Table: 4.1: Purchase of Equipment in DAE

Equipment	2012		2015		
	Target	Accomplishment	Target	Accomplishment	On progress
Soft Ex-ray Machine	6	6	11	2	9
Scanner			1	1	
GCMS Machine	3	3	3	1	2
HPLC	5	2	13		
Portable Microscope	70	70	16	16	
Bearman Funnel			16	3	13
Machineries of media construction			16	1	15
Seed Moisturization Meter	16	16	16	1	15
Inspection Table and Inspection equipment	16	16	16	16	
Laminer air flow cabinet	16	16	16		16
Autoclave	12	12	16		16

Computerized seed counter	16	16	16		16
Elaiza Reader	4		16		16
Seed sampler	16		16		16
Analytical Balance	16	16	16		16
Identification of brown rot			90	10	80
Identification of insecticides for Betel leaf, lemon kanker and salmonella			50		50
Magnifying glass, Petridis, Blotter paper					

In 2016, the report was revised and and some new targets were fixed. The revised progress report is given below.

Table: 4.2 Plant Quarantine Laboratory Equipment's Progress Report

Serial No	Equipment	Revised Target Scale	Amount of Progress	Comment
01.	Soft X-ray Machine	06 Units	06 Units	Identification of harmful insects within the seeds.
02.	HPLC-MS	01 Unit	01 Unit	Identification of the presence of excess amount of Insecticide, pesticide or any substances that are harmful for human health. Other than that, MRL test of insecticide is also possible.
03.	HPLC	05 Units	02 Units	Testing of aflatoxin in almond type goods, sudan dye in pepper, uric acid in mustard Oil, and MLR in insecticide.
04.	Laminar Air Flow Cabinet/ Biosafety Cabinet	16 Units	16 Units	Identification of germs by isolating from any specimen in sterilized environment.
05.	Fluorescence Microscope	10 Units	10 Units	Helps to identify bacteria.
06.	Stereo Microscope	16 Units	16 Units	Identification of insects that cannot be seen in the empty eyes.
07.	Compound Microscope	12 Units	12 Units	Helps to identify diseases and germs through slide observation.
08.	Autoclave	12 Units	12 Units	Helps to sterilize glass items along with media by steaming.
09.	Seed Germination	11 Units	11 Units	Helps the germination of seeds under specific light, moisture and temperature.
10.	Analytical Balance (digital)	16 Units	16 Units	Used in laboratory for precise weight measurement.
11.	Computerized Seed Counter	16 Units	16 Units	Used in laboratory for counting seeds.
12.	Seed Analyzer	04 Units	-	

13.	Seed Blower	04 Units	-	Helps to cleanse the seeds through air.	
14.	Distilled Water Plant	12 Units	-	Helps to produce clean water for laboratory.	
15.	Data Logging Moisture Meter	16 Units	16 Units	Identification of the seed’s moisture level.	
Serial No	Equipment	Revised Scale	Target	Amount of Progress	Comment
16.	ELISA Reader	04 Units	-	Used for the identification of viruses.	
17.	Oven (Sterilizer)	11 Units	11 Units	Sterilize the glass items in dry heat.	
18.	Incubator	10 Units	10 Units	Helps to observe the growth of pathogen under certain temperature.	
19.	Seed Sampler	16 Units	-	Used for making a sample containing a certain amount from a huge number of seeds.	
20.	GCMS/ICPMS	03 Units	03 Units	Testing of aflatoxin in almond type goods, sudan dye in pepper, uric acid in mustard Oil, and MLR in insecticide.	
21.	Scanner	01 Unit	01 Unit	Helps to stop the movement of listed/declared product with along with unlisted/undeclared product.	
22.	Heat Treatment Plant/Dielectric Treatment Plant	04 Units	Ongoing	Central pack house, Shaympur, Akhaura land port, Mongla and Chittagong sea ports.	
23.	AIPH ₃ and Methyl Bromide/Fumigation Plants for Sulfuryl Fluoride	04 Units	-	Used for fumigation of imported and exported goods.	
24.	Formalin Kits/Microbiological Testing Kits	L.S	-	Identification of the presence of formalin and other undesired materials.	
25.	Glass, Glass Mask, Blotting Papers, Bottle, Jar etc	L.S	-		
26.	PCR	03 Units	03 Units	Helps to identify even the species of Pathogen.	
27.	Biolog	03 Units	03 Units		
28.	Handy Microscope	70 Units	70 Units	Identification of diseases and insects that cannot be seen in empty eyes.	
29.	Software, Hardware and other related equipment for e-Phyto	L.S	Ongoing		
30.	Inspection Table	16 Units	16 Units	For the convenience of inspecting imported and exported goods.	
Serial No	Equipment	Revised Scale	Target	Amount of Progress	Comment
31.	Inspection Kit	20 Units	20 Units	For the convenience of inspecting imported and exported goods.	
32.	Inspection Monitor, Trolley standard, Software, Tarpaulin and other necessary equipment	L.S	Ongoing	Required to regulate the day to day operations of the laboratory.	

Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution (BSTI):

Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution (BSTI) is the only National Standards body of Bangladesh. But it is not recognised by the international buyers due to lack of transparency, integrity and service quality. IFC and BSTI signed an agreement on 26th October, 2014 to strengthen the operational efficiency of BSTI. Under this agreement, IFC financed to introduce e-payment system, automation of the activities of the certification mark (CM) wing, to enrich BSTI website more informative, Dynamic and Interactive. But the institute has not yet started its full-fledged online services to the customers.

The present regional offices of BSTI are: 1) Dhaka divisional metrology Inspectorate 2) BSTI Regional Office, Rajshahi 3) BSTI regional Office, Chittagong 4) BSTI regional Office Barisal 5) BSTI Regional Office Khulna 6) BSTI regional office Sylhet. And the district offices are: District Office of Rangpur, Comilla, Faridpur, Coxbazar. These offices are in operational status but District office of Bogra, Kishorgonj mymensingh are under operational. According to the BSTI officials they need more offices in each district for their effective operation.

BSTI have some Agreements/MoU with other NSBs such as: MoU between BSTI and Pakistan standards and quality control authority (PSQCA) in the field of Standards and quality assurance, MoU between BSTI and Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Bilateral Cooperation Agreement (BCA) BSTI and Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) in the field of Standardisation and conformity assessment, Technical Cooperation Program (TCP) between BSTI and Saudi Standards, metrology and quality organization (SASO), MoU between BSTI and Nepal bureau of Standards and Metrology, MoU between BSTI and Bhutan Standards bureau (BSB), MoU between BSTI and Sri lanka standards Institution (SLSI). BSTI needs more Bilateral cooperation agreements for export facilitation.

According to Annual report of BSTI 2016-2017 present manpower of BSTI is 607.

Approved posts	Appointed posts	Vacant posts
Class-1 : 166	Class-1 : 135	Class-1 : 32
Class -2: 200	Class -2: 102	Class -2: 98
Class-3: 162	Class-3: 108	Class-3: 54
Class-4: 79	Class-4: 54	Class-4: 25
Total: 607	398	209

High Charges of Certification

There is high charge of obtaining certificates of standards from international players:

- o For EU: \$ 5600
- o For USA: \$2000

It is seen that the cost of compliance is very high for Bangladesh and for this reason exporters face challenges to remain competitive in global trade arena due to its limitations. Even in some cases export cannot be done due to high cost of compliance. So in order to enhance export competitiveness and to tap the potential benefits of global trade effective measures should be taken and implemented on time to increase our compliance capability including establishment of necessary infrastructure like adequate laboratory facilities for flourishing our export.

BSTI needs more manpower in every sector specially field supervisors for effective market monitoring.

BSTI have Electrical, electronics and Engineering products testing laboratories, Textile Testing Laboratory, Chemical Testing Wing. But the no of equipment in the laboratory is minimum as per the demand. As a result delays in report delivery to the customer, BSTI can test limited number of parameter testing facilities and they have lack of skilled manpower in the laboratory.

Bangladesh Food Safety Authority:

Bangladesh Food safety authority (BFSA) was established on 2nd February 2015 through the Food Safety Act, 2013. BFSA has provisions for the establishment of an efficient, effective, scientifically based Authority. Its main activities are related to food production, import, processing, stockpiling, supplying, marketing and sales as well as to ensure the people's right toward access to safe food through appropriate application of scientific processes and state of the art technology.

In order to meet the aspirations of the citizens of the country, BFSA is desirable to ensure safe food for the human health and life. The Authority whole-heartedly welcomes the all-out support of all food control agencies, food business operators and people of the country towards the noble goal of establishing a Modern and Technological Food Safety System in Bangladesh to contribute to the government's Vision 2021. As a newly established institution, this institution, however, suffers from some technical and man power problems/limitations to perform its designated responsibilities such as:

- BFSA is still not fully functioning due to a lack of manpower.
- In the case of export, BFSA only provides the health certificate for agricultural products on a provisional basis.
- BFSA also issues health certificate for processed and semi- processed foods. But currently they do not have any labs. But they have nine assigned labs where the samples are tested. The assigned labs are BCSIR, BSTI, AEC, Dhaka City Corporation's lab, Chittagong City Corporation etc.
- Another problem is the absence of internationally accredited laboratories. As a result, the results obtained from labs in Bangladesh are not uniform. One expert commented that "You run the same tests on the same sample in two accredited labs and you would get two different results. This is not the case abroad.

Despite the aforesaid limitations, BFSA has been doing a good job in removing/ to dispel some misconceptions/perceptions that many have about use of formalin in fruits through scientific awareness. For example, many people avoid consuming fresh fruits for fear of formalin. But BFSA scientists/experts made it clear recently that their stance has no scientific and evidence-based findings. A member of the Bangladesh Food Safety Authority observes, "Apple naturally produces formaldehyde -- in its waxy skin. And that formalin is completely safe to consume." (The Daily

Star, August 01, 2018). He also added that When the apple is sold at the retail level, another layer of wax coating is given, and it is an internationally recognised practice, Similarly, the BFSA made it clear before public that they had tried to inject artificial colour in a watermelon and found that the colour it had injected did not spread across the fruit; it remained fixed at a point (The Daily Star, August 01, 2018)²⁰. It also rebuts the perception that artificial colour is used in watermelons.

Fish Inspection and Quality Control (FIQC):

Department of fisheries has completed furnishing FIQC with modern equipment during early 2010. The existing facilities of the laboratories were limited to:

(i) Microbiological Test, (ii) Organo Leptic Test, (iii) Dryness Test, and (iv) Chemical Test that includes TVN, TVBN, Hypoxanthen and Tri-methylamine. Laboratories are now capable to handle diverse nature of test such as: (i) Heavy Metal Test (ii) Antibiotic Test; (iii) Pesticide Test; (iv)Hormone; and (v) Bacteria & Mesophiles Test. As such, FIQC laboratories now can provide testing services with international reputation. The European Union accepts FIQC testing. This is applicable only for the processing plants who have European license as per European standard. All these laboratories have adequate skilled manpower to meet the present demand of customers. The current capacity of the laboratories stand at almost four times (1500/month) to that of the previous capacity. As a result of quality test of FIQC laboratories shipment rejection rate has been decreased from 54 to 1. According to the interview with the processing plant ATLAS fish processing, EU has also withdrawn mandatory 20% sample re-testing. At present, shrimp exporters are facing NTMs like traceability for shrimp export in EU. Traceability is an important element in quality assurance, and especially in food safety.Traceability means that, through detailed record keeping throughout the value chain, the origin of a faulty product or batch can be easily identified in order to block further supplies until the fault is rectified. Bangladesh needed a proven traceability system. It is particularly difficult in Bangladesh and other similar shrimp exporting countries, due to the large number of very small suppliers and a complex and irregular system of intermediaries.

According to Bangladesh frozen foods exporters association (BFFEA), the current status of traceability situation in Bangladesh is given below:

In cooperation with FIQC/DOF and BFFEA, BQSP/UNIDO Project develop paper based Traceability frame work and introduced a complete traceability System since 2009.

(a)Development of Traceability forms: (Farm Registration, Farm Information, Depot information, receiving and product information for the shrimp processing industries).

(b)Piloting in 3(three) Upozillas followed by industry-wide implementation.

(C) Registration of all 1,98,325 shrimp & prawn farms on the basis of area.

(d)Training on Traceability involving: 9,804 farmers, 1,325 collection depot managers & Staff, 409 export processing plant officials, 48 Ice factory managers and 600 DoF's Inspectors, trainers and extension Officers.

²⁰ Fruits not adulterated with formalin: experts

Bangladesh Accreditation Board (BAB):

The national accreditation body, BAB, is tasked with accrediting conformity assessment bodies, including laboratories, certification bodies, inspection bodies, training institutions, and other regulatory standards and national standards bodies. The BAB is a member of the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC). The BAB does not have all the necessary equipment for testing the capabilities of other certification agencies due to lack of manpower and technicians. It offers accreditation programs for various types of conformity assessment bodies, such as laboratories, certification bodies, inspection bodies, training institutions or persons in accordance with the relevant International Organization for Standardization (ISO), International Electro technical Commission (IEC), and other regulatory standards and national standards. But the role of BAB is voluntary services. BAB accreditation is not mandatory for the lab and certification body. If the certification and lab authority want to accredit themselves with the BAB, they can do this as per buyers demand. Institutional capacity of BAB is not satisfactory. In order to improve efficiency level for employees training and exposure visits to labs of global standards may be effective initiatives. Research wing should be established and product development-based research work should be increased.

Obstacle for export procedures in Bangladesh:

Exporters of potatoes, shrimps, plastic products, footwear products, and jute products face lots of challenges in export, such certification and standards, non-tariff measures. In the following section products wise export challenges i.e. procedural obstacles are discussed.

Potato export:

There is no proper export policy focusing on the export of potato. Bangladeshi exporters face lots of challenges for exporting potatoes both from the internal side and external side. In Bangladesh there is no proper cooling chain; so the exporters face a lot of trouble in maintaining the skin color of the potato that is required by the foreign buyers (white fresh skin). There is also no processing zone in the ports for vegetables and potatoes. Currently sorting and grading is done manually for exporting. From the buyer's side they select the weight limit of the potatoes which must be within 80-140 gm per piece. So good sorting is necessary for selecting exportable potatoes. In Bangladesh generally these types of sizeable potatoes are not always available. According to Mr.Md Zahirul Islam Khan, proprietor of Agro Tech BD, an exporter of the vegetable, the lack of availability of export-quality potato has dampened the prospect of increased exports this fiscal year (The Daily Star Apr 14, 2017)²¹, Buyers want GAP certificate and contract farming process. But contract farming is not much viable in Bangladesh as there is high chance of infiltration. Exporters also face packaging requirements. Buyers sometimes want customised packaging for their products. This is sometimes costly and time consuming. Currently Traceability is not mandatory for potato export but in future it can be a challenging issue for the exporters. The potato plant in Bangladesh is attacked by several dozen insect, mite, and nematode pests and under ecological conditions favourable to them, these may inflict heavy damage to the growing crop. The following,

²¹ Potato exports fail to pick up

however, probably cause most of the damage: cutworm, crickets, leafhoppers, potato tuberworm, aphids, flea beetles, root knot nematode, and golden nematode. As a result production decreases and exporters don't get required amount of potatoes. So, Potato exports have remained low ever since Russia barred the entry of the vegetable in May 2015 on food safety grounds after detecting some diseased consignment. All these constraints delays export procedures in Bangladesh.

Shrimp Export:

Different parameters of Microbiological Test and Chemical Test are required for exporting shrimps from Bangladesh. Fish Inspection and quality control (FIQC) of Department of Fisheries provides the test results and certification for exporting shrimps.

Health certificate (Bangladesh) is not required to export shrimp to the EU market. But due to the demand of some buyers in the EU, this certificate is still provided. But this certificate varies from country to country. EU, USA, Russia, China, Saudi Arabia, Korea, Australia have different health certificate forms. Exporters have to fill up this health certificate form to export shrimp to these countries. In the case of sea fish export, Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) certificate is mandatory in USA, EU²². This test/certificate seems vital because IUU fishing contributes to overexploitation of fish stocks and is a hindrance to the recovery of fish populations and ecosystems. This is an additional requirement for the exporters. In this situation, sometimes export procedures of shrimp from Bangladesh gets delayed

Exporting plastic products:

According to the buyer's requirements, different test parameters are done by the 3rd parties like SGS, Bureau Veritas, Intertek, Tuv, Ulab etc. These institutions have Offices present in Bangladesh, but most of the tests are done in India or China as they do not have labs in Bangladesh. The Certification needed for entering the EU is LFGB test (EU 2011). LFGB is a German word. The full form of LFGB in German is Lebensmittel Und Futtermittelgesetzbuch. LFGB test is one of the food grade test, its requirement is stricter than other food grade test, especially for the plastic product. In case of Middle East: More stringent requirements i.e. each article needs to be tested and verified are to be complied with. In Bangladesh BSTI, BCSIR do not have the capacities to test the parameters. They do not have recognition of their certifications as well by the buyers. Buyers do not know that such institutes exist in Bangladesh. Plastic products exporters face heavy test requirements for exporting. Some tests are: Colourfastness, sensorial examination, specific migration of metals, metal releases from plastic, volatile organic substances, Global migration, specific migration of primary aromatic Amines, Total Bisphenol, etc. Which is both time consuming and expensive

Footwear export:

Around 42-43 parameters are required to test for footwear export. Per article testing price is around 1000 dollar. Certificates are needed to export footwear. These are-Test Certificate, Inspection

²² In January 2010 the EU introduced Regulation (No 1005/2008) establishing a Community-wide system to prevent, deter and eliminate the import of IUU fish into the Union (EU) market to only certified fishery products that comply with the rules. This Regulation provides for the limitation of access to the European Union (EU) market to only certified fishery products that comply with the rules

Certificate and chemical tests certificate. For entering the EU: LFGB test (EU 2011) is required. The chemical tests that are required cannot be done in BUET and Leather Technology College of DU. Even if they had the ability, their reports/labs are not recognised by the buyers because they are not accredited. For accreditation it should be used solely for tests only. BUET and leather technology labs are used by students and not dedicated for tests only. Test, Inspection and audit are done by third parties namely- SGS, INTERTEK etc. The BCSIR might do the chemical tests but they are not recognised by the buyers and they take more time to give test reports. All these make exports expensive and time consuming for the exporters.

Jute and Jute goods export:

Jute and Jute goods exporters also needed some tests and certificates for exporting their products. Phyto-sanitary certificate and fumigation certificate are taken from the DAE. According to the buyer demand the pre-shipment inspection is carried out by SGS and Intertek before export takes place. Food grade Jute sacks are tested by SGS. A test called parts per million (PPM) is carried out for jute products to understand the existence and extent of any harmful organisms. At times, to detect unsaponifiable matters some other physical tests are carried out for exporting Jute and jute goods. Exporters may get some parameters test from BCSIR, BSTI but for most of the parameters test, they need to approach SGS, INTERTEK for test certificates. It is both expensive and time consuming which delays the export procedures.

Chapter 5: Findings and Recommendations

Analysis of product and market specific NTMs for the selected sectors has shown that the measures and standards applied by the importing countries are mostly imposed followed by the international standards and as per international codes of conducts of international agencies like Codex, OIE and IPPC.

The observations have also suggested that though the measures set by the importing countries are legit and applied across for all exporting nations, mainly due to within-the-country capacity of Bangladesh, the legit NTMs turn out to be NTBs for Bangladeshi exporters. As per ITC (2017)²³, among the countries of SAARC and ASEAN that have been taken into consideration by the ITC survey, Bangladesh exporters face the most number of NTMs due to burdensome regulations and requirements of the importing countries. However, there exist some standards, measures and requirements from the buyers, which are not always mandatory as per the respective government requirements. These standards are popularly known as private standards and exporters need to fulfill the buyers' requirements as a normal course of business. However, these requirements not only raise the cost but also require adequate compliance capacity, which not only depends on individual exporting entity, but also on overall capacity of the exporting country with sufficient facilities, like testing, certification, etc.

This chapter attempts to summarise the findings from the observation and aims to provide recommendations for reducing the adverse effect of NTMs faced by the selected sectors. This would cover recommendations for reducing NTMs/NTBs at the buyers' end and for the domestic issues as well. The chapter would recommend for addressing product specific NTMs and would discuss the macro-level and within the country capacity constraints of different government and other relevant agencies capacity requirements that may stop NTMs turning into NTBs for Bangladeshi exporters.

5.1 Potato:

Observations suggest that the major NTMs/NTBs faced by the export of potato involves SPS issues. Grading and sorting of potatoes are other major issues that are to be considered while exporting potato and sometimes create burden for the exporters.

At Buyer's End:

1. Though the packaging requirements are mostly based on buyer's necessities, random change in packaging requirements and buyers'-specific packaging is an additional cost consuming issue for the exporters. Negotiation for maintaining uniform packaging system could save a lot of money for the exporters.

²³ BANGLADESH: COMPANY PERSPECTIVES AN ITC SERIES ON NON-TARIFF MEASURES

2. Stringent requirement for grading and sorting potatoes on the basis of size and color can also be negotiated as they pose difficulty in exporting potatoes. However, since the issues solely depend on buyers' preferences, the ultimate solution is to develop the capacity of fulfilling buyers' needs and requirements.
3. Considering the demand of Potatoes in Russia, the issue of formal banking channel need to be addressed.

Within-the-Country:

1. Lack of cold storage system at the port, insufficient cool-chain transportation and inadequate logistics create problems for potato exporters by reducing the shelf-life of sorted and graded potato. This issue needs to be addressed in order to facilitate export of not only potato, but also other agricultural items.
2. Proper capacity-building and training on potato sorting and grading is necessary in order to ensure export of good-quality potato, as the buyers are strict in regarding size, color and quality. Cool-chain system is also necessary for maintaining the color of the potatoes.
3. GAP and contract farming is a major issue in exporting potatoes, which Bangladesh lacks. This will also ensure production of quality potato and proper method of collection and packaging, which will address many of the NTMs imposed by the buyers.
4. There are allegations against the authorities responsible for testing and issuing certificates relating to potato exports. This not only creates problem in attaining buyers' confidence, but also increases cost of export. The issue needs to be examined and addresses properly, if there is any real anomaly.

5.2: Jute:

Despite being the third-largest export sector of Bangladesh, jute and jute products are yet to untap the export potential. A study has found that export of Jute Bag to India faces around 11 types of TBT measures, mostly relating to labelling and certification requirements (Financial Express, 2016). Bangladesh faces higher number of NTMs while exporting to South Asian market and for the case of Jute bags, Certification requirement has been found to be the major trade affecting NTM.

At Buyers' End:

- The *Made in Bangladesh* seal, which has been made mandatory by the Office of the Jute Commissioner of India, has been affecting trade of the product. It should also be mentioned that some buyers specify that they do not want the label as the bags are used to pack Indian products and could create misconception among Indian buyers. This issue could be addressed through bi-lateral negotiations, which may facilitate the export of jute bags from Bangladesh.

- Obtaining the mandatory registration from the DGDA India during the time of opening LC is, in many cases, quite time consuming and delays the export consignment. Getting timely approval also sometimes involve illegal payments. Additional payments are also required at ports as well for clearing consignments despite having proper certification and other required approvals. These issues can also be taken up in the bi-lateral forum as India is the major buyer of Bangladeshi jute and jute products.

Within-the-Country Capacity:

- Export of Jute and Jute products are subject to certification requirements. Some of the parametres tested before exporting the products include Phyto-sanitary certificate, fumigation certificate, food grade quality, parts per million (PPM) etc. Though some of the parametres are tested in the Bangladeshi institutes, most of them require to be tested by third-party certification bodies, raising the cost of compliance. Enhancing the in-house capacities of testing the parametres, food-grade quality and other necessary tests is a must if the country needs to improve the overall quality and volume of jute sectors' export. The DAE also needs to have enhanced capacity, well equipped labs with skilled technical manpower so that quality and timely delivery of certification can be provided.

5.3 Shrimp:

The European Union is the major buyer for Bangladeshi Shrimp. After the ban on shrimp export to the EU, Bangladesh has been able to enhance its capacity of ensuring high quality and proper health certification of shrimp that is required to export in EU. However, there are some additional and new types of requirements that are now coming up on the way of exporting.

- Though traceability certification is not mandatory at present, it will become important in near future. Bangladesh needs to set its capacity to provide traceability certification.
- The requirement of pre-inspection for exporting to USA can be negotiated upon building confidence of buyers.
- The small-scale shrimp producers lack the capacity of maintaining healthy production chain. An organised platform is necessary to make them trained and aware of the residual antimicrobials and other substances and the good and healthy production system.
- Meeting the labelling requirements with detailed product information (product composition, chemicals used, nutrition fact) is sometimes time and cost consuming as the facilities in Bangladesh is not adequate (ITC, 2017). This also needs to be addressed so the exporters can get all the information easily from the certification bodies.
- Training and awareness on receiving Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) and their compliance requirement is a must in order to address the NTMs for exporting

Shrimp. At present the compliance with HACCP is costly and time consuming in Bangladesh and the information and the process are not well known to exporters. This needs attention of the proper agencies.

5.4 Leather Footwear

Despite the negative trend in the export of overall leather sector, Footwear has shown positive trend. The volume is not yet satisfactory and may be increased if some issues are addressed. Image crisis and non-compliance in various social and environmental indicators are some of the issues that tend to pose burden in terms of exporting.

- The burden of cost of pre-shipment inspection by third-party is put on buyers, raising their cost of business. The issue may be negotiated with the buyers.
- The chemical tests conducted by the BUET or Leather Technology Institute, University of Dhaka are not recognised by the buyers as the institutes are not solely testing agencies. Accredited agencies and solely testing labs with capacities of testing the chemical parameters are necessary in order to capture the growing demand of leather footwear all over the world.
- Certifications other than chemical testing are done in third-party agencies due to non-capacity of Bangladeshi certifying agencies. Capacity of BSTI, BCSIR etc. needs to be upgraded for conducting the technical quality parameter tests.
- Environmental and social compliances across the supply chain, from production of finished leather to production of footwear, needs to be improved in order to get the international compliance certification that is necessary to face the NTMs imposed by the international markets and brand buyers.

5.5 Plastics

Plastic products, especially scraps are items that are subject to various NTMs and NTBs as many countries discourage influx of these products into their markets due to environmental concerns. As a result the standards set for these products and the NTMs associated to those are higher.

At Buyers' End:

- The Indian method of pricing on the basis of weight other than the product quality should be given a revisit as exporters cannot get their desired price in this system.
- The requirement of additional documents (15 copies of each document) for Bangladeshi exporters is another burden. Bangladesh may take up the issue in a bilateral forum.
- For the case of China, the process of sample testing from China is a time consuming process which raises the time and cost of the export consignment. This issue may also be addressed if the exports of plastic products are to be facilitated.

- The Middle Eastern countries impose many trade restrictive measures that may be considered as NTBs for the Bangladeshi exporters. The frequent change in their requirement is a major issue where the Bangladeshi exporters lack the capacity to keep track of and comply with. This concern should be put up in the negotiation forum.
- Negotiations may also be done in order to remove the NTB of getting approval of the product label from the designated embassies which also require additional costs.
- The requirement of testing of each article is also a new burden given to the exporters by the Middle Eastern buyers, which could also be negotiated.

Within-the-Country Capacity:

- Bangladeshi labs and certifying agencies do not have the capacity to test the parameters required for exporting plastic products. Labs and agencies like BSTI, BSCIR must build up their technical capacities for testing the required parameters. Moreover, they would need international recognition and accreditation in order to be accepted by the international buyers. For example the agencies need the capacities for testing Colourfastness, sensorial examination, specific migration of metals, metal releases from plastic, volatile organic substances, Total Bisphenol etc.

Other Recommendations:

- Lack of proper and timely information on NTMs is a major issue for Bangladeshi exporters. Inadequate information delays the export procedure and also increases the cost. A proper mechanism for disseminating NTM-related information is required. The database developed under the study is an initiative in this regard. Regular update of the database, however, will be required in order to make the stakeholders aware of the destination-country's requirements. The updating and dissemination mechanism can work in two ways;
 1. From the government designated agencies like the Export Promotion Bureau (EPB) who can also work in capacity-building of exporters and businesses;
 2. From the sector-specific associations who are in close touch with the exporters and are in a position to disseminate information timely and easily to the exporters.
- Extensive training programme at sector-levels, across the value chain is necessary in order to build the capacity of facing NTMs of the producers and exporters.
- A monitoring mechanism of NTMs faced by the exporters could also be developed in order to get actual information on what problems the exporters are actually facing. If those are documented properly, the information gathered from the experience of an individual exporter could be useful for other exporters and also for the country as a whole. Registering

NTMs faced at the border or beyond the border should also be made easy so the exporters may use the tool effectively and efficiently. Online or SMS based system may be useful in this regard.

- The WTO member-countries notify their SPS and TBT measures to the WTO. Bangladesh needs to closely monitor those updates in order to be updated on the latest requirements set by the importing countries. Those information also needs to be disseminated to the exporters. WTO Members are also required to notify the draft of new rules & regulations or any changes in the existing ones for comments of interested members. If these notifications are disseminated to the relevant stakeholders, they will be in a position to make their views where necessary and where they feel that ~~any~~ intended measures are not legit or might distort trade for Bangladesh. If necessary, issues may be raised as Specific Trade Concern (STC) in the relevant WTO committees, like SPS and TBT committees. Ministry of Commerce may facilitate these issues through the existing mechanisms, committees, working groups. hold regular consultations with the stakeholders in this regard. National Enquiry Points for SPS and TBT can also play effective roles in this regard.
- Bilateral negotiations should be the first step towards addressing the concerns on any sort of NTM. Negotiation capacities of the government agencies and the private sector in some cases is necessary in order to face and counter the trade distorting measures imposed on exports. Nitty-gritties of the international rules relating to those are necessary to be known to the negotiators. Building the technical negotiation capacity is mandatory for Bangladesh at this stage.
- When and wherever necessary, the platform of the WTO Dispute Settlement should also be used as a last resort. In this case, Bangladesh also needs to build the capacities to lodge and fight disputes on SPS and TBT issues at the WTO with its legit position.
- The root cause of NTMs turning into NTBs are observed to be the lack of domestic infrastructure and procedural obstacles. All the government, autonomous, private agencies, which are directly or indirectly related with export procedures must enhance their capacities so that they may able to meet the standard, quality and certification requirements required by the importing countries in an efficient and cost effective ways.
- Port capacities and customs issues are important to face NTMs related to procedural obstacles efficiently. Cold storage, cool-chain facilities and Loose Container Load (LCL) etc. are necessary both at the land ports and HSIA in order to maintain the product qualities and standards that are required to export.
- The regional forum may also be utilised in order to negotiate and harmonise measures to reduce the level and extent of NTMs and NTBs.

- Initiatives may be taken to conclude Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) with major trading partners so that certificate issues by Bangladeshi agencies are accepted by the relevant countries. Conclusion of MRA will, however, necessitate enhancement of capacity and standard of the testing and certifying agencies of the country.
- Implementation of the provisos of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreements would also take Bangladesh one step further in complying with the country-specific NTMs. The Aid for Trade and other mechanisms designed for the LDCs can be utilised to enhance the overall capacity of facing NTMs in Bangladesh.
- Special attentions are needed to be given to SME exporters in terms of knowledge on NTMs and their compliance requirements. For them, information should be more easily accessible.
- As it has been observed that many of the NTMs imposed on Bangladeshi products are due to trust issues on Bangladeshi exporters and their products, overall sectoral development with adequate quality and development of the image of the country as a whole is vital. This would also play a role in negotiating NTMs with trading partners and their buyers.
- Along with the improvement of capacity of individual exporters, the quality infrastructure of the country, as a whole, needs to be improved in order to comply with the legitimate NTMs imposed by the government authorities as well as private standards required by the buyers. This study reveals that adequate capacity building at both exporter and country level alone will solve most of the problems associated with the NTMs.

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Annex 1: Case-study to analyse the trade cost of NTMs for one selected product in a selected market

Bangladesh exporters face non-tariff barriers (NTBs) including labelling, testing and certificate requirements etc. Standards are maintained in different developed countries like USA, EU etc. Any shipment from Bangladesh is subject to different testing requirements but those requirements are not imposed on other countries such as India, china. In fact Bangladeshi exporters have to bear the cost of testing, inspection, certification etc. It is a discriminatory measure as they don't impose the cost on an exporter from developed country. Trade volume would go up manifold from the existing level if such barriers are removed.

Export Cost:

(Approximate) Cost Statement (Export) BENGAL POLYMER WARES Ltd.

SL No	Particulars	Concern	Avg. Amount (Taka)	REWE Amount (Taka)
1	Documentation Cost:			
	Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)	Export promotion of Bureau	2000	1600
	Country of Origin	MCCI	100 to 1050	100
	C&F cost	C&F AGENT	20,000 to 25,000	20,000
2	Trailer Rent (Ctg to Dhaka)		38,000 to 50,000	42,000
3	Logistic Charge (FOB):	Shipping Line		
	Documentation Charge		1000 to 3500	3500
	Stamp Fee		1500 to 3000	3000
	Container VAT/container (only when applicable)		3000 to 5500	10000
4	Loading Charge (Depot):	Depot		
	Per Carton (piece)		3	3
	Per Ton (weight)		180	180
	VGM charge/container	Depot	1150	1150
A) General Cost			66,933 to 91,383	81,533
SL No	Particulars	Concern	Avg. Amount (Taka)	REWE Amount (Taka)
	In addition to that, additional cost due to non-tariff barriers			
5	1. Product Lab Test Cost (Customised by Buyer)	Lab (Intertek/SGS/TUV)	3,30,000 to 8,50,000	3,38,300

6	2. Factory Audit Charge (Customised by Buyer)	Aiditor (Intertek/SGS/TUV)	40,000 to 80,000	43,435
7	3. Product Liability Insurance (Depends on Buyer)		100000	Nil
B) Additional Cost= (1+2+3)			4,70,000 to 10,30,000	3,81,735
C) Total Cost= (A+B) (Total Cost =General Cost + Additional Cost)			5,36,933 to 11,21,383	4,63,268
Sometimes other Costs also there due to different non-tariff barriers, then Total cost will increase				
8	1) Pre-Shipment inspection cost:		83,000 per day	
9	2) Obtaining certificates of standards from international players		For EU: 4,64,800 For USA: 1,66,000	
10	3) Legislation: Different documents like test report verification by respective importing country's embassy		Cost is about 20,750 for this verification.	
D) Additional other Cost=(1+2+3) (Sometimes exporters also face this additional cost, total cost again will increase)			5,68,550	
Increased Total Cost (C+D)			11,05,483 to 16,89,933	

General Cost to one export consignment was about taka 66,933 to taka 91,383. But due to additional barriers, additional cost was about taka 4,70,000 to taka 10,30,000. So total cost (on an average) increases taka 5,36,933 to taka 11,21,383.

In addition, sometimes exporters face different barriers. Then additional other cost is about taka 5,68,550 which ultimately again increases the total cost. Increased Total Cost is about taka 11,05,483 to taka 16,89,933.

In 2018, a German-based buyer, REWE-ZENTRAL AG KOELN placed an order amounted to Taka 46,74,878.72 (US\$ 56,323.84) whereas generally cost to export was about taka 81,533. But due to additional barriers, cost to export increased and this additional cost was about taka 3,81,735 which is about 8.17 % of total export order (Taka 46,74,878.72). So total cost (on an average) increases taka 4,63,268.

In addition to that, third party audit fee like BSCI (Business Social Compliance initiative) Audit is about Taka 20,5,757 (US\$ 2479) for one year. It has to be renewed every year. This also creates

burden on exporters. Due to these barriers exports are not growing up to the expected level. It is badly needed to remove these barriers for ensuring fair and uninterrupted trade.

Annex 2: NTM Database

Product: Potato

HS Code	Product Description	Country Imposing	NTM Code	Measure description	Explanation	National legal basis
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	TBT- B15	This Ordinance provides for the issuing of licenses to agents dealing with agricultural products in order to discipline the trading and selling of the aforesaid products. "Agricultural products" are defined as any unmanufactured agricultural, horticultural and animal produce.	Approval from Chief Food Authority in prescribed format; requires modification documentation and other supporting documents; involve fees; 3-4 months' time	Agricultural Produce Agents (Registration) Ordinance.
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	TBT- B31	These Regulations establish detailed labelling requirements for food contained in a package or container. These Regulations do not apply to packages of food if the food is of the nature, quality, quantity, origin or brand requested by the purchaser and is weighed, counted or measured in the presence of the purchaser. They also not apply to any package containing eggs using transparent blister packaging if that is marked with the date of production and date of expiry of the content.	Container/ packaging material must not have enamel, cadmium, lead, arsenic, plastic with vinyl chloride, acrylonitrile, recycled plastic,	Food (Labelling and Advertising) Regulations, 2005. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 1456/22.
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	TBT- B84	The importation and exportation of irradiated foods shall be done in compliance with the requirements of these Regulations and the shipping documents shall be accompanied by: proper labelling documentation; documentation attesting that the Food Irradiation Facility of the country of origin is duly licensed; and a Certificate by the competent authorities of the country of origin, to the effect that the food has been inspected by them.		Food (Irradiation) Regulations, 2005. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 1420/5.
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	TBT- B14	No person shall, import, store, transport, distribute, sell or offer for sale food containing genetically modified organisms without the approval of the Chief Food Authority.		Food (Control of Import, Labelling and Sale of Genetically Modified Foods) Regulations, 2006. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 1456/22.

070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	TBT- B15	No person shall import, store, transport, distribute or sell any genetically modified organism (GMOs) as food for human consumption; any food containing or consisting of genetically modified organisms; any food produced from or containing ingredients produced from genetically modified organisms; without the approval of the Chief Food Authority. Food containing GMOs must be labelled according to the Regulations.		Food (Control of Import, Labelling and Sale of Genetically Modified Foods) Regulations, 2006. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 1456/22.
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	TBT- B31	The label on or attached to a package of genetically modified food or food ingredients used in the preparation of good must include the statement “genetically modified”™ in conjunction with the name of that food or ingredients used in the preparation of food, or processing aid irrespective of the size of the label or package.		Food (Control of Import, Labelling and Sale of Genetically Modified Foods) Regulations, 2006. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 1456/22.
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	TBT- B31	The importation and exportation of irradiated foods shall be done in compliance with the requirements of these Regulations and the shipping documents shall be accompanied by: proper labelling documentation; documentation attesting that the Food Irradiation Facility of the country of origin is duly licensed; and a Certificate by the competent authorities of the country of origin, to the effect that the food has been inspected by them.		Food (Irradiation) Regulations, 2005. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 1420/5.
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	TBT- B4	The importation and exportation of irradiated foods shall be done in compliance with the requirements of these Regulations and the shipping documents shall be accompanied by: proper labelling documentation; documentation attesting that the Food Irradiation Facility of the country of origin is duly licensed; and a Certificate by the competent authorities of the country of origin, to the effect that the food has been inspected by them.		Food (Irradiation) Regulations, 2005. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 1420/5.

070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	TBT- B83	The importation and exportation of irradiated foods shall be done in compliance with the requirements of these Regulations and the shipping documents shall be accompanied by: proper labelling documentation; documentation attesting that the Food Irradiation Facility of the country of origin is duly licensed; and a Certificate by the competent authorities of the country of origin, to the effect that the food has been inspected by them.		Food (Irradiation) Regulations, 2005. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 1420/5.
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	TBT- B31	These Regulations establish shelf life requirements for imported food products. They specify that all items of food imported into the country shall possess a minimum period of sixty percent of unexpired shelf life at the point of entry into Sri Lanka. The Regulations do not apply in respect of imported fresh fruits, vegetables and potatoes which have not been peeled or cut. The period of shelf life of imported food shall be determined on the basis of the date of manufacture and the date of expiry as declared by the manufacturer of the product.		Food (Shelf Life of Imported Food Items) Regulations, 2011. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 1694/5.
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	TBT- B31	This measure relates to restrictions on substances contained in the food-containers that might migrate to food.		Food (Packaging Materials and Articles) Regulations, 2010. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 1660/30.
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	SPS- A22	These Regulations aim to control the use of flavouring substances and flavouring enhancers in food items. They specify: flavouring substances that are prohibited (Schedule I); solvents permitted to be used in flavouring substances (Schedule II); flavour enhancers which may be added to foods and flavour enhancers which shall not be added to any food for infants or young children below three years of age (Schedule III).		Food (Flavouring Substances and Flavour Enhancers) Regulations 2013. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 1795/51.

070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	SPS- A31	These Regulations aim to control the use of flavouring substances and flavouring enhancers in food items. They specify: flavouring substances that are prohibited (Schedule I); solvents permitted to be used in flavouring substances (Schedule II); flavour enhancers which may be added to foods and flavour enhancers which shall not be added to any food for infants or young children below three years of age (Schedule III).		Food (Flavouring Substances and Flavour Enhancers) Regulations 2013. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 1795/51.
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	SPS- A22	These Regulations establish requirements for preservatives used in food stuff. They specify the following provisions: no food preservative should be used other than a preservative specified in Schedule I; no person shall manufacture, import, sell, store or distribute any unauthorized food preservative; any food specified in Schedule II may only have in or upon it a preservative specified in the Regulations.		Food (Preservatives) Regulations, 1990. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 615/11.
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	SPS- A31	These Regulations establish detailed labelling requirements for food contained in a package or container. These Regulations do not apply to packages of food if the food is of the nature, quality, quantity, origin or brand requested by the purchaser and is weighed, counted or measured in the presence of the purchaser. They also not apply to any package containing eggs using transparent blister packaging if that is marked with the date of production and date of expiry of the content.		Food (Labelling and Advertising) Regulations, 2005. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 1456/22.
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	SPS- A22	The use of any sweetener in food prepared for infants or young children is prohibited.		Food (Sweeteners) Regulations, 2003. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 1323/1.
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	SPS- A31	Food containing sweeteners must be clearly labelled according to the Regulations.		Food (Sweeteners) Regulations, 2003. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 1323/1.

070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	SPS- A14	No person shall, import, store, transport, distribute, sell or offer for sale food containing genetically modified organisms without the approval of the Chief Food Authority.		Food (Control of Import, Labelling and Sale of Genetically Modified Foods) Regulations, 2006. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 1456/22.
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	SPS- A31	The label on or attached to a package of genetically modified food or food ingredients used in the preparation of good must include the statement "genetically modified"™ in conjunction with the name of that food or ingredients used in the preparation of food, or processing aid irrespective of the size of the label or package.		Food (Control of Import, Labelling and Sale of Genetically Modified Foods) Regulations, 2006. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 1456/22.
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	SPS- A31	The importation and exportation of irradiated foods shall be done in compliance with the requirements of these Regulations and the shipping documents shall be accompanied by: proper labelling documentation; documentation attesting that the Food Irradiation Facility of the country of origin is duly licensed; and a Certificate by the competent authorities of the country of origin, to the effect that the food has been inspected by them.		Food (Irradiation) Regulations, 2005. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 1420/5.
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	SPS- A4	The importation and exportation of irradiated foods shall be done in compliance with the requirements of these Regulations and the shipping documents shall be accompanied by: proper labelling documentation; documentation attesting that the Food Irradiation Facility of the country of origin is duly licensed; and a Certificate by the competent authorities of the country of origin, to the effect that the food has been inspected by them.	Doses: Min 0.06 kGy, Max: 0.15kGy. Required Documents: proper labelling documentation ; (b) documentation that the Food Irradiation Facility concerned is duly licensed; and (c) a Certificate by the competent authorities of the country of origin (Atomic Energy Commission), to the effect that the food has been inspected by them.	Food (Irradiation) Regulations, 2005. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 1420/5.
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	SPS- A83	The importation and exportation of irradiated foods shall be done in compliance with the requirements of these Regulations and the shipping documents shall be accompanied by: proper labelling documentation; documentation attesting that the Food Irradiation Facility of the country of origin is duly licensed; and a Certificate by the competent authorities of the country of origin, to the effect that the food has been inspected by them.	a Certificate by the competent authorities of the country of origin (Atomic Energy Commission), to the effect that the food has been inspected by them.	Food (Irradiation) Regulations, 2005. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 1420/5.

070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	SPS- A84	The importation and exportation of irradiated foods shall be done in compliance with the requirements of these Regulations and the shipping documents shall be accompanied by: proper labelling documentation; documentation attesting that the Food Irradiation Facility of the country of origin is duly licensed; and a Certificate by the competent authorities of the country of origin, to the effect that the food has been inspected by them.	Generally inspected by Atomic Energy Authority of Sri Lanka Established under the Atomic Energy Authority Act., No. 19 of 1969;	Food (Irradiation) Regulations, 2005. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 1420/5.
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	SPS- A22	This measure relates to restrictions on substances contained in the food-containers that might migrate to food.	Container/ packaging material must not have enamel, cadmium, lead, arsenic, plastic with vinyl chloride, acrylonitrile, recycled plastic; Polyvinyl chloride shall not contain more than 1 mg/kg of vinyl chloride monomer; • Food shall not contain more than 0.05mg/kg of vinyl chloride	Food (Packaging Materials and Articles) Regulations, 2010. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 1660/30.
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	SPS- A31	This measure relates to restrictions on substances contained in the food-containers that might migrate to food.	Limit for Antimony, arsenic, cadmium and lead: 0.2 ppm	Food (Packaging Materials and Articles) Regulations, 2010. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 1660/30.

070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	SPS- A22	These Regulations cover the import, labelling and sale of food colouring substances and the use of these substances in food. They specify: flavouring substances that are allowed or prohibited; solvents permitted to be used in flavouring substances; flavour enhancers which may be added to foods subject to observance of good manufacturing practices and where the label clearly carries a declaration as to the particular substance or substances used, and flavour enhancers which shall not be added to any food for infants or young children below three years of age.	This measure relates to restrictions on food packaging material or article which under normal and foreseeable conditions (a) is injurious to human health ; (b) deteriorates the organoleptic characteristics of food ; or (c) changes the nature, substance and quality of food. (substances contained in the food- containers that might migrate to food) Restrictions related to food packaging are as follows: • All components of laminating including adhesives and ink shall be of food grade/international standards. • Packaging material or article made of enamel or glazed earthenware is not allowed, if it is capable of imparting Lead, Arsenic, Cadmium or any other toxic substance to food unless it passes the leaching test. • Packaging materials made of Polyvinyl chloride shall not contain more than 1 mg/kg of vinyl chloride monomer. • Food shall not contain more than 0.05mg/kg of vinyl chloride. • No vinyl chloride plastics in coatings applied to fresh fruits. • No acrylonitrile bottle/ box/ container for packaging/ storing/ delivering/ expose for sale.	Regulations amending the Food (Colouring Substances) Regulations, 2006. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 1688/28.
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	SPS- A15	No person shall import, store, transport, distribute or sell any genetically modified organism (GMOs) as food for human consumption; any food containing or consisting of genetically modified organisms; any food produced from or containing ingredients produced from genetically modified organisms; without the approval of the Chief Food Authority. Food containing GMOs must be labelled according to the Regulations.		Food (Control of Import, Labelling and Sale of Genetically Modified Foods) Regulations, 2006. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 1456/22.

070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	SPS- A22	These Regulations prohibit the manufacture, import, sale, storage, distribution, transportation or advertisement of food containing any antioxidant other than those listed in Schedule I. Any food specified in Column II of Schedule I may have antioxidants specified in proportion corresponding to related Column.		Food (Antioxidants) Regulations, 2009. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 1617/16.
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	SPS- A31	These Regulations establish shelf life requirements for imported food products. They specify that all items of food imported into the country shall possess a minimum period of sixty percent of unexpired shelf life at the point of entry into Sri Lanka. The Regulations do not apply in respect of imported fresh fruits, vegetables and potatoes which have not been peeled or cut. The period of shelf life of imported food shall be determined on the basis of the date of manufacture and the date of expiry as declared by the manufacturer of the product.	Minimum 60 days shelf life from the date of entry	Food (Shelf Life of Imported Food Items) Regulations, 2011. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 1694/5.
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	SPS- A49	All items imported into Sri Lanka shall, at the point of entry into the country, possess a minimum period of 60 per cent of unexpired shelf life.	Minimum 60 days shelf life from the date of entry	Food (Shelf Life of Imported Food Items) Regulations, 2011. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 1694/5.
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	PC- F65	No person shall import, store, transport, distribute or sell any genetically modified organism (GMOs) as food for human consumption; any food containing or consisting of genetically modified organisms; any food produced from or containing ingredients produced from genetically modified organisms; without the approval of the Chief Food Authority. Food containing GMOs must be labelled according to the Regulations.		Food (Control of Import, Labelling and Sale of Genetically Modified Foods) Regulations, 2006. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 1456/22.
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	EXP- P14	This Ordinance provides for the issuing of licenses to agents dealing with agricultural products in order to discipline the trading and selling of the aforesaid products. "Agricultural products" are defined as any unmanufactured agricultural, horticultural and animal produce.		Agricultural Produce Agents (Registration) Ordinance.

070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	EXP- P61	The importation and exportation of irradiated foods shall be done in compliance with the requirements of these Regulations and the shipping documents shall be accompanied by: proper labelling documentation; documentation attesting that the Food Irradiation Facility of the country of origin is duly licensed; and a Certificate by the competent authorities of the country of origin, to the effect that the food has been inspected by them.		Food (Irradiation) Regulations, 2005. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 1420/5.
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	EXP- P62	The importation and exportation of irradiated foods shall be done in compliance with the requirements of these Regulations and the shipping documents shall be accompanied by: proper labelling documentation; documentation attesting that the Food Irradiation Facility of the country of origin is duly licensed; and a Certificate by the competent authorities of the country of origin, to the effect that the food has been inspected by them.		Food (Irradiation) Regulations, 2005. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 1420/5.
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Sri Lanka	EXP- P69	Labelling requirements.		Food (Irradiation) Regulations, 2005. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 1420/5.

HS Code	Product Description	Country imposing	NTM Code	Measure description	Source	National legal basis
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Malaysia	TBT- B7	Standards and Particular Labelling Requirements for Food -Vegetable and Vegetable Product - (2) Where vegetable product is canned, it shall also comply with the standard prescribed for a particular type of vegetable product.	Ministry of Health, Malaysia, website - Food Act 1983 (Incorporating latest amendment - Act A1266/2006)	Food Regulations 1985 (updated until Jan 2014)

070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Malaysia	TBT- B31	Standards and Particular Labelling Requirements for Food - Vegetable and Vegetable Product- (4) Where canned vegetable contains at least 50 per cent of vegetable mixed with other food, there shall be written in the label on a package containing such food the words "vegetable with (state the name of the other food)" or "(state the name of the vegetable) with (state the name of the other food)". (5) Where canned vegetable contains two or more kinds of vegetable, there shall be written in the label on a package containing such food, in not less than 10 point lettering, the words "mixed vegetable", immediately followed, in not less than 4 point lettering, by the names of vegetables, or the word "mixed (state the names of the vegetables)", as the case may be.	Ministry of Health, Malaysia, website - Food Act 1983 (Incorporating latest amendment - Act A1266/2006)	Food Regulations 1985 (updated until Jan 2014)
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Malaysia	TBT- B14	Requirement for permit, licence or certificate - No person shall import any plant, animal, carcass, fish, agricultural produce, soil or microorganism without a permit, licence or certificate issued under this Act	Department of Quarantine and Inspection Services, Malaysia, website - Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services Act 2011	Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services Act 2011

070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Malaysia	TBT- B6	Standards and Particular Labelling Requirements for Food -Vegetable and Vegetable Product - (1) Vegetable shall be the clean, sound, edible part of plant commonly used for food and includes the food for which a standard is prescribed in regulations 210 to 212; (1) Fresh vegetable shall be vegetable that is not dehydrated, dried, canned or frozen and shall not be withered, shrivelled or discoloured. (1) Dried vegetable or dehydrated vegetable shall be the raw edible part of vegetable, with or without sugar, saccharin or sodium saccharin, mint leaves or mint oil, and dehydrated under natural or artificially induced condition. Frozen vegetable shall be the fresh vegetable that is maintained in a frozen wholesome condition for one continuous period at a temperature below minus 18oC and has not been thawed before sale. It may contain mint leaves or mint oil. (1) Salted vegetable shall be edible part of vegetable, prepared by treatment with salt. (1) Dried salted vegetable shall be the edible part of vegetable treated with salt, and dried under natural or artificially induced conditions.	Ministry of Health, Malaysia, website - Food Act 1983 (Incorporating latest amendment - Act A1266/2006)	Food Regulations 1985 (updated until Jan 2014)
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Malaysia	TBT- B31	The measure refers to labelling requirement applied for food products. Further information regarding this requirement can be accessed through faolex.fao.org/docs/texts/mal27305.doc	Ministry of Health, Malaysia, website - Food Act 1983 (Incorporating latest amendment - Act A1266/2006)	Food Regulations 1985 (updated until Jan 2014)

070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Malaysia	SPS- A64	<p>Special Requirements in Handling, Preparing, Packing, Serving, Storing and selling of Specific Food- Carriage of Food- (1) A person who carries food shall ensure that a vehicle used in the course of carriage of food:- (a) is clean and in good working condition; (b) where necessary, effectively permit the separation of food from non-food items during carriage to prevent any risk of contamination; (c) is not used for carrying hazardous, toxic or poisonous item; (d) is able to maintain the temperature required under these regulations, humidity and other conditions for the protection of the food from any harmful or undesirable microbial growth and deterioration that is likely to render the food unsuitable for human consumption. (2) A person who intends to use any vehicle to carry food shall ensure that the vehicle is cleaned or disinfected after being used to carry different foods or non-food items. (3) A person who uses any vehicle to carry food of swine origin (sus scrofa) shall not use the same vehicle to carry any food of non-swine origin.</p> <p>(4) A person who uses any vehicle to carry chilled or frozen food shall ensure that the vehicle complies with the following requirements:-</p> <p>(a) the temperature of a refrigerated storage space of the vehicle is between minus 1& deg;C to 10& deg;C for chilled food and minus 18& deg;C for frozen food; (b) the refrigerated storage space of the vehicle is:-</p> <p>(i) constructed of an impervious material; and</p> <p>(ii) fixed with a mechanical cooling equipment that is located to permit adequate access to all parts of the equipment for easy cleaning.</p> <p>(5) A person who carries chilled or frozen foods shall ensure that the cold chain of the food is not interrupted, but limited period outside temperature control that does not result in a risk to health is permitted.</p>	Ministry of Health, Malaysia, website - Food Act 1983 (Incorporating latest amendment - Act A1266/2006)	Food Hygiene Regulations 2009
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070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Malaysia	SPS- A84	The inspection, quarantine, treatment or destruction of plants imported into a component region - Every consignment of plants imported into a component region shall be examined by the import officer either at the place of entry or at any other place approved by the Director	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry, Malaysia, website - Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981	Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Malaysia	SPS- A14	Prohibition of import of plant etc. except under permit - The importation into a component region of any plant or any rooting compost or other growing media is prohibited except under a permit in the First Schedule in respect of plants and the Sixth Schedule in respect of rooting compost and other growing media issued by the Director in accordance with the Regulation and subject to such conditions as the Director, may, by endorsement on the permit, impose; The importation into a component region of any beneficial organism is prohibited except under a permit contained in the Eighth Schedule issued by the Director in accordance with the regulations and subject to such conditions as the Director may, by endorsement on permit, impose	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry, Malaysia, website - Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981	Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Malaysia	SPS- A83	Prohibition of import of plant, etc. except under permit - (2) Subject to the prohibitions and restrictions contained in regulation 6, each consignment of plants imported into a component region shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate as contained in the Second Schedule and where applicable a phytosanitary certificate for re-export as contained in the Seventh Schedule from the country of re-export or any other documents signed by or on behalf of an authorized official of the plant protection service in the country concerned or in the case of a component region, the Director of the component region in which the plants were grown, which is issued to the consignor not more than fourteen days prior to dispatch of the consignment and shall accompany the consignment.	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry, Malaysia, website - Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981	Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981

070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Malaysia	SPS- A31	Standards and Particular Labelling Requirements for Food - Vegetable and Vegetable Product- (4) Where canned vegetable contains at least 50 per cent of vegetable mixed with other food, there shall be written in the label on a package containing such food the words "vegetable with (state the name of the other food)" or "(state the name of the vegetable) with (state the name of the other food)". (5) Where canned vegetable contains two or more kinds of vegetable, there shall be written in the label on a package containing such food, in not less than 10 point lettering, the words "mixed vegetable", immediately followed, in not less than 4 point lettering, by the names of vegetables, or the word "mixed (state the names of the vegetables)", as the case may be.	Ministry of Health, Malaysia, website - Food Act 1983 (Incorporating latest amendment - Act A1266/2006)	Food Regulations 1985 (updated until Jan 2014)
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Malaysia	SPS- A14	Approval for sale of food obtained through modern biotechnology - No person shall import, prepare or advertise for sale or sell any food and food ingredients obtained through modern biotechnology without the prior written approval of the Director.	Ministry of Health, Malaysia, website - Food Act 1983 (Incorporating latest amendment - Act A1266/2006)	Food Regulations 1985 (updated until Jan 2014)
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Malaysia	SPS- A31	The measure refers to labelling requirement, applied to food products. Further information regarding this requirement can be accessed through faolex.fao.org/docs/texts/mal27305.doc . The measure refers to incidental constituent (any foreign, extraneous, toxic, noxious or harmful substances that is contained or present in or any food) for food. Further information regarding this requirement can be accessed through faolex.fao.org/docs/texts/mal27305.doc	Ministry of Health, Malaysia, website - Food Act 1983 (Incorporating latest amendment - Act A1266/2006)	Food Regulations 1985 (updated until Jan 2014)
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Malaysia	SPS- A22	The measure refers to food additive and added nutrient, applied to food products. Further information regarding this requirement can be accessed through faolex.fao.org/docs/texts/mal27305.doc	Ministry of Health, Malaysia, website - Food Act 1983 (Incorporating latest amendment - Act A1266/2006)	Food Regulations 1985 (updated until Jan 2014)

070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Malaysia	SPS- A33	The measure refers to packaging for food. Further information regarding this requirement can be accessed through faolex.fao.org/docs/texts/mal27305.doc	Ministry of Health, Malaysia, website - Food Act 1983 (Incorporating latest amendment - Act A1266/2006)	Food Regulations 1985 (updated until Jan 2014)
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Malaysia	SPS- A33	Standards and Particular Labelling Requirements for Food -Vegetable and Vegetable Product - (1) Canned vegetable shall be the vegetable product prepared by packing vegetable in clean containers that are hermetically sealed and processed by heat.	Ministry of Health, Malaysia, website - Food Act 1983 (Incorporating latest amendment - Act A1266/2006)	Food Regulations 1985 (updated until Jan 2014)
070191	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Malaysia	SPS- A22	Standards and Particular Labelling Requirements for Food -Vegetable and Vegetable Product - (3) Canned vegetable may contain permitted colouring substance, permitted flavouring substance, permitted flavour enhancer and permitted food conditioner including calcium chloride in such a proportion that the calcium does not exceed 500 mg/kg.	Ministry of Health, Malaysia, website - Food Act 1983 (Incorporating latest amendment - Act A1266/2006)	Food Regulations 1985 (updated until Jan 2014)
070192	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Malaysia	INSP- C3	Prohibition of import of plant etc. except under permit - A plant, beneficial organisms, rooting composts, soil or other growing media may only be imported through an appointed entry check-point as specified in the respective permits in regulation 3 and sub-regulations (1) and (4) of regulation 5.	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry, Malaysia, website - Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981	Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981
070193	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Malaysia	PC- F65	15. (1)A fee of 15 ringgit shall be charged for the issue of an import permit in respect of a consignment which shall be valid for a period of three months from the date is issued. (1A)An import permit which has expired may be extended only once for a further period not exceeding one month from the date of its expiry upon payment of five ringgit.	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry, Malaysia, website - Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981	Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981

070194	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Malaysia	PC- F69	<p>10(4) Any loss or cost incurred, including the cost of transport, for the purpose of inspection, quarantine, treatment or destruction of any plant imported into a component region shall be borne by the importer: Provided that the Director may, in his direction exempt the importer from the whole or any part thereof.</p> <p>15(2) Fees at the following rates shall charged for the inspection of a consignment or premise, disinfection of pests, treatment of plant or plant produce by the Inspecting Officer or plant quarantine inspector: (i)(a)for the first half manhour or part thereof \$10.00 (b) for the second half manhour or part thereof \$10.00 (c) for every additional manhour or part thereof \$20.00.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry, Malaysia, website - Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981	Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981
070195	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Malaysia	EXP- P13	<p>Commercial licence - A Commercial licence shall entitle the holder thereof and any other persons designated in the licence to hunt the animals of the species and in the numbers specified for export and sale of animals or the meat therefrom; hunt such animals for the purpose of trade in or the export of animals therefrom. Commercial plant collection licence - A commercial plant collection licence shall entitle the holder and any person specified in the licence in the wildlife area or areas specified in the licence to search for and harvest plants of the species and in the numbers specified in the licence for export</p>	Sabah Wildlife Department website - Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997	Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997

070196	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Malaysia	EXP- P4	Prohibition of import of plant, etc. except under permit - (2) Subject to the prohibitions and restrictions contained in regulation 6, each consignment of plants imported into a component region shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate as contained in the Second Schedule and where applicable a phytosanitary certificate for re-export as contained in the Seventh Schedule from the country of re-export or any other documents signed by or on behalf of an authorized official of the plant protection service in the country concerned or in the case of a component region, the Director of the component region in which the plants were grown, which is issued to the consignor not more than fourteen days prior to dispatch of the consignment and shall accompany the consignment.	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry, Malaysia, website - Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981	Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981
070197	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Malaysia	EXP- P13	Requirement for permit, licence or certificate - No person shall export any plant, animal, carcass, fish, agricultural produce, soil or microorganism without a permit, licence or certificate issued under this Act	Department of Quarantine and Inspection Services, Malaysia, website - Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services Act 2011	Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services Act 2011

HS Code	Product Description	Country imposing	NTM Code	Measure description	Source	National legal basis
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Nepal	TBT- B8	For the import from India under Global Tender by different agencies, projects and other organized bodies, concerned commercial banks must obtain the details to confirm that the specified goods have been imported	Nepal Rastra Bank - Foreign Exchange Regulation Circular, E.Pra. Circular no. 569	Foreign Exchange Regulation Circular, E.Pra. Circular no. 569
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Nepal	TBT- B14	Import of goods that damage Ozone level is allowed only on the basis of import license issued by related authority. Such matters shall not be re-exported.	Ministry of Environment, Government of Nepal - Collection of Environmental Standard and Related Information	Collection of Environmental Standard and Related Information

070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Nepal	SPS- A31	Labeling on container of packed food is necessary. The description of the food shall be so specified on the label that it may be easily and clearly seen: name and address of the entrepreneur, real (usual) name of a food, net weight and measurement of the packed food, batch number, date of production and expiry date etc. The label of a food claimed to contain vitamins, minerals or other nutritional substances shall clearly specify each of such vitamins, minerals or nutritional substances in the unit as prescribed by Schedule-9	Nepal Law Commission website - Food Rules, 2027 (1970), consolidated to the Food (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2064 (2007) - PDF	Food Rules, 2027 (1970)
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Nepal	PC - F64	Import or export license will be granted to only legally registered or established firms or government owned organizations. Application fee will be Rs. 100 for each application.	Department of Commerce and Trade and Export Promotion Center - Commerce Manual 2065	Commerce Manual 2065
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Nepal	PC- F65	Import or export license will be granted to only legally registered or established firms or government owned organizations based on the categories of license fees ranging from Rs. 20 for Rs.5000 to Rs. 600 for Rs. 50,000 and above up to 100,000. For more than Rs.100,000, Rs. 60 will be charged in each Rs.10,000 increments.	Department of Commerce and Trade and Export Promotion Center - Commerce Manual 2065	Commerce Manual 2065
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Nepal	PC- F71	13% value added tax will be levied on all imported commodities	Nepal Law Commission website - Value Added Tax Act 1996, Amended by Financial Act 2011	Value Added Tax Act 1996, Amended by Financial Act 2011
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Nepal	PC- F61	Each consignment will be charged Rs. 500 for import and s 600 for export as custom servicing and processing fees	Ministry of Finance, Government of Nepal - Economic Act 2068	Economic Act 2068, Annex 1
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Nepal	EXP- P9	In taking payment by a person, firm, company or body residing in Nepal for the sale of any goods or provision of any services to any foreign person, firm, company or body, such a payment shall be taken in a convertible foreign currency except otherwise provided by the Bank by publishing and broadcasting a public notice.	Nepal Rastra Bank - Foreign Exchange (Regulation) Act, 2019 (1962)	Foreign Exchange (Regulation) Act, 2019 (1962)

070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Nepal	EXP- P9	The exporter shall have to declare before the Customs Officer that he or she shall bring the payment of declared value within the period in the approved foreign exchange as prescribed by the Bank by filling up the said details in the export declaration form as prescribed by the Bank.	Nepal Rastra Bank - Foreign Exchange (Regulation) Act, 2019 (1962)	Foreign Exchange (Regulation) Act, 2019 (1962)
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Nepal	EXP- P11	No person shall export any securities to any place outside Nepal.	Nepal Rastra Bank - Foreign Exchange (Regulation) Act, 2019 (1962)	Foreign Exchange (Regulation) Act, 2019 (1962)
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Nepal	EXP- P4	Goods imported from other countries are not allowed to re-export to India.	Department of Commerce and Trade and Export Promotion Center - Commerce Manual 2065	Commerce Manual 2065
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Nepal	OTH- G39	(1) In importing any goods by any person, firm, company or body on payment in a foreign exchange by opening a letter of credit in Nepal or otherwise, such a person, firm, company or body shall import such goods within the time specified by the Bank and submit to the Bank such documents as specified by the Bank. (2) Except with the prior approval of the Bank, the importer shall make import of the goods declared in the letter of credit in consonance with the price and quantity set forth in the same letter of credit.	Nepal Rastra Bank - Foreign Exchange (Regulation) Act, 2019 (1962)	Foreign Exchange (Regulation) Act, 2019 (1962)
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Nepal	OTH- G39	While importing through L/C, Draft, T.T. from India, After the entry of goods in Nepal, importer must submit Foreign Exchange Control Form No. 4 'ga', certified by the customs official, to the concerned commercial bank to exchange Indian Rupees for import payment.	Nepal Rastra Bank - Foreign Exchange Regulation Circular, E.Pra. Circular no. 556	Foreign Exchange Regulation Circular, E.Pra. Circular no. 556
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Nepal	OTH- G39	For import L/C opened for the commodities originated and imported from countries other than India in the name of Multi-national company existed in India, import payment can be done in India in convertible foreign currency based on the existing rules and shipment confirmation from said countries	Nepal Rastra Bank - Foreign Exchange Regulation Circular, E.Pra. Circular no. 558	Foreign Exchange Regulation Circular, E.Pra. Circular no. 558

070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Nepal	OTH- G4	Some specified raw materials and capital goods are allowed to import from India paying convertible foreign currency (Ref: E.Pra. Circular no. 383). Effective from 30/8/2011, additional following commodities are added to that list: Transformer Oil, Rectangular Enameled (Insulated) Copper Wire/Strip and Ceremics Bushings (Electricla Insulators)	Nepal Rastra Bank - Foreign Exchange Regulation Circular, E.Pra. Circular no. 565	Foreign Exchange Regulation Circular, E.Pra. Circular no. 565
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HS Code	Product Description	Country imposing	NTM Code	Measure description	Source	National legal basis
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Russian Federation	TBT-B31	Labels on foodstuff must include the following information: name of the product, ingredients, date of production, expiration date, amount, location and name of producer, etc.	Eurasian Economic Commission - Official website - Technical regulation of Customs Union on "Foodstuff in the part of marking thereof" (CU TR 022/2011) confirmed by Decision of December 9, 2011 No. 881	Technical regulation of Customs Union on "Foodstuff in the part of marking thereof" (CU TR 022/2011) confirmed by Decision of December 9, 2011 No. 881
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Russian Federation	TBT-B31	Labelling with the united circulation symbol of Eurasian Economic Union	Eurasian Economic Commission - Official website - Technical regulation of Customs Union "On foodstuff safety" confirmed by Decision of December 9, 2011 No. 880 (CU TR 021/2011)	Technical regulation of Customs Union "On foodstuff safety" confirmed by Decision of December 9, 2011 No. 880 (CU TR 021/2011)
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Russian Federation	SPS-A21	Section 15 of Regulation No. 299 contains annex 15.1 (table) that is devoted to the MRL of residue substances of pesticides in foodstuff	Eurasian Economic Commission - Official website - Uniform Sanitary Epidemiological and Hygienic Requirements for the Goods Subject to Sanitary and Epidemiological Supervision (Control) confirmed by Decision of May 28, 2010 No. 299	Uniform Sanitary Epidemiological and Hygienic Requirements for the Goods Subject to Sanitary and Epidemiological Supervision (Control) confirmed by Decision of May 28, 2010 No. 299
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Russian Federation	SPS-A22	Allowed levels of food additives and flavoring agents must correspond to several requirements like maximum level of their use in food products	Eurasian Economic Commission - Official website - Technical regulation of Customs Union on "Safety requirements for food additives, flavoring agents and processing accessories" (CU TR 029/2012) confirmed by Decision of July 20, 2012 No. 58	Technical regulation of Customs Union on "Safety requirements for food additives, flavoring agents and processing accessories" (CU TR 029/2012) confirmed by Decision of July 20, 2012 No. 58
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Russian Federation	SPS-A31	Labels on foodstuff must include the following information: name of the product, ingredients, date of production, expiration date, amount, location and name of producer, etc.	Eurasian Economic Commission - Official website - Technical regulation of Customs Union on "Foodstuff in the part of marking thereof" (CU TR 022/2011)	Technical regulation of Customs Union on "Foodstuff in the part of marking thereof" (CU TR 022/2011) confirmed by Decision of December 9, 2011 No. 881

					confirmed by Decision of December 9, 2011 No. 881	
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Russian Federation	SPS-A32	Labels on transport packages must include following information: name of products, amount, storage conditions of the products, name and location of producer, etc.	Eurasian Economic Commission - Official website - Technical regulation of Customs Union on "Foodstuff in the part of marking thereof" (CU TR 022/2011) confirmed by Decision of December 9, 2011 No. 881	Technical regulation of Customs Union on "Foodstuff in the part of marking thereof" (CU TR 022/2011) confirmed by Decision of December 9, 2011 No. 881
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Russian Federation	SPS-A33	Special foodstuff must be packaged to provide necessary safety levels	Eurasian Economic Commission - Official website - Technical regulation of Customs Union "On safety of particular types of special foodstuff including dietic clinical and dietic protective nutrition" (CU TR 027/2012) confirmed by decision of June 15, 2012 No. 34	Technical regulation of Customs Union "On safety of particular types of special foodstuff including dietic clinical and dietic protective nutrition" (CU TR 027/2012) confirmed by decision of June 15, 2012 No. 34
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Russian Federation	SPS-A22	Special foodstuff must correspond to requirements listed in annexes 2 and 3 of regulation: taurin levels, calcium levels, etc.	Eurasian Economic Commission - Official website - Technical regulation of Customs Union "On safety of particular types of special foodstuff including dietic clinical and dietic protective nutrition" (CU TR 027/2012) confirmed by decision of June 15, 2012 No. 34	Technical regulation of Customs Union "On safety of particular types of special foodstuff including dietic clinical and dietic protective nutrition" (CU TR 027/2012) confirmed by decision of June 15, 2012 No. 34
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Russian Federation	SPS-A31	Labels of special foodstuff must correspond to requirements listed in regulation on foodstuff marking (CU TR 022/2011) and must contain information on purpose of use, etc.	Eurasian Economic Commission - Official website - Technical regulation of Customs Union "On safety of particular types of special foodstuff including dietic clinical and dietic protective nutrition" (CU TR 027/2012) confirmed by decision of June 15, 2012 No. 34	Technical regulation of Customs Union "On safety of particular types of special foodstuff including dietic clinical and dietic protective nutrition" (CU TR 027/2012) confirmed by decision of June 15, 2012 No. 34
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Russian Federation	SPS-A63	Production processes must correspond to requirements of CU TR 021/2011 and work with life microorganisms must be conducted on a separate facilities	Eurasian Economic Commission - Official website - Technical regulation of Customs Union "On safety of particular types of special foodstuff including dietic clinical and dietic protective nutrition" (CU TR 027/2012) confirmed by decision of June 15, 2012 No. 34	Technical regulation of Customs Union "On safety of particular types of special foodstuff including dietic clinical and dietic protective nutrition" (CU TR 027/2012) confirmed by decision of June 15, 2012 No. 34

070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Russian Federation	SPS-A64	In article 17 (paragraphs 2 - 12) there are several requirements on transportation and storage of foodstuff. In chapter I, II, III, IV, VII of annex 5 it is said that it's prohibited to distribute meat, fish and fish products if they were defrosted or have high levels of temperature in muscles	Eurasian Economic Commission - Official website - Technical regulation of Customs Union "On foodstuff safety" confirmed by Decision of December 9, 2011 No. 880 (CU TR 021/2011)	Technical regulation of Customs Union "On foodstuff safety" confirmed by Decision of December 9, 2011 No. 880 (CU TR 021/2011)
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Russian Federation	SPS-A41	Microbiological requirements for safety of food are listed in annex 1 and 2 (table 1, 2) of regulation;	Eurasian Economic Commission - Official website - Technical regulation of Customs Union "On foodstuff safety" confirmed by Decision of December 9, 2011 No. 880 (CU TR 021/2011)	Technical regulation of Customs Union "On foodstuff safety" confirmed by Decision of December 9, 2011 No. 880 (CU TR 021/2011)
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Russian Federation	SPS-A22	In chapter I, II, IV of annex 5 it is said that in meat products, it is restricted to use substances of preservation; in Article 7, paragraph 9 it is stated that raw food materials with GMOs (products for mothers and kids can't contain GMO) should contain only registered types of GMOs; it is allowed to use only natural flavorings in food products for kids of all ages; In food products for kids it is restricted to use sorbic acid;	Eurasian Economic Commission - Official website - Technical regulation of Customs Union "On foodstuff safety" confirmed by Decision of December 9, 2011 No. 880 (CU TR 021/2011)	Technical regulation of Customs Union "On foodstuff safety" confirmed by Decision of December 9, 2011 No. 880 (CU TR 021/2011)
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Russian Federation	SPS-A21	In annex 3 there are requirements on levels of heavy metals in food products; allowed levels of radionuclides in annex 4. In chapter VII and VIII of annex 5 it is said that fish, fish products, honey and products of bee farming can't contain natural or synthetic hormones, antibiotics, GMO's (only for fish and fish products).	Eurasian Economic Commission - Official website - Technical regulation of Customs Union "On foodstuff safety" confirmed by Decision of December 9, 2011 No. 880 (CU TR 021/2011)	Technical regulation of Customs Union "On foodstuff safety" confirmed by Decision of December 9, 2011 No. 880 (CU TR 021/2011)
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Russian Federation	SPS-A81	Public registration of products is required for specialized foodstuff and food products of new type	Eurasian Economic Commission - Official website - Technical regulation of Customs Union "On foodstuff safety" confirmed by Decision of December 9, 2011 No. 880 (CU TR 021/2011)	Technical regulation of Customs Union "On foodstuff safety" confirmed by Decision of December 9, 2011 No. 880 (CU TR 021/2011)
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Russian Federation	SPS-A13	Article 10, paragraph 2 states that in order to produce foodstuff producers must comply with Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points	Eurasian Economic Commission - Official website - Technical regulation of Customs Union "On foodstuff safety" confirmed by Decision of December 9, 2011 No. 880 (CU TR 021/2011)	Technical regulation of Customs Union "On foodstuff safety" confirmed by Decision of December 9, 2011 No. 880 (CU TR 021/2011)

070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Russian Federation	SPS-A82	All foodstuff products must be tested according to the annex on methods of testing. Unprocessed (raw) food of animal origin must pass veterinary-sanitary expertise	Eurasian Economic Commission - Official website - Technical regulation of Customs Union "On foodstuff safety" confirmed by Decision of December 9, 2011 No. 880 (CU TR 021/2011)	Technical regulation of Customs Union "On foodstuff safety" confirmed by Decision of December 9, 2011 No. 880 (CU TR 021/2011)
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Russian Federation	SPS-A89	Conformity assessment requires to receive declaration of conformity on foodstuff besides specialized food products (for sportsmen, babies, etc.), vinegar. For unprocessed (raw) food products of animal origin document of veterinary-sanitary expertise is required - document that proves that expertise have been conducted	Eurasian Economic Commission - Official website - Technical regulation of Customs Union "On foodstuff safety" confirmed by Decision of December 9, 2011 No. 880 (CU TR 021/2011)	Technical regulation of Customs Union "On foodstuff safety" confirmed by Decision of December 9, 2011 No. 880 (CU TR 021/2011)
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Russian Federation	SPS-A85	Regulation says that it is necessary that the products should be traceable (ability to define on documents producer and following owners of products, besides final consumer, location of producer and production facilities)	Eurasian Economic Commission - Official website - Technical regulation of Customs Union "On foodstuff safety" confirmed by Decision of December 9, 2011 No. 880 (CU TR 021/2011)	Technical regulation of Customs Union "On foodstuff safety" confirmed by Decision of December 9, 2011 No. 880 (CU TR 021/2011)
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Russian Federation	SPS-A82	For products of high phytosanitary risk it is required to run laboratory tests in order to see whether the products correspond to quarantine phytosanitary requirements	Eurasian Economic Commission - Official website - Federal Law of 21 July 2014 N 206 - FZ of Russian Federation "About plant quarantine"	Federal Law of 21 July 2014 N 206 - FZ of Russian Federation "About plant quarantine"
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Russian Federation	SPS-A83	Imports of Quarantinable products of high risk in Russian Federation is allowed in case if these products have phytosanitary certificate (that was issued by the national organization on plant safety and quarantine of the exporting country)	Eurasian Economic Commission - Official website - Federal Law of 21 July 2014 N 206 - FZ of Russian Federation "About plant quarantine"	Federal Law of 21 July 2014 N 206 - FZ of Russian Federation "About plant quarantine"
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Russian Federation	SPS-A11	It is temporary restricted to import potatoes from Bangladesh (presence of diseases in potatoes: bacteria Ralstonia solanacearum (Smith) Yabuuchi et al.)	Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance (Rosselkhoznadzor) - Official website - About temporary restrictions of imports of vegetable products	About temporary restrictions of imports of vegetable products
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Russian Federation	INSP-C2	In order to prevent the importation of prohibited agricultural products from countries that are under Russian sanctions, Rosselkhoznadzor adopts a direct consignment requirement on imported from Cote d'Ivoire quarantinable products of high risk	Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance (Rosselkhoznadzor) - Official website - About measures with respect to prohibited for imports plant products	About measures with respect to prohibited for imports plant products

070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Russian Federation	INSP-C3	Imports of quarantinable products of high risk from Cote d'Ivoire is allowed only through ports of Customs located at the "external" border of Eurasian Economic Union	Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance (Rosselkhoznadzor) - Official website - About measures with respect to prohibited for imports plant products	About measures with respect to prohibited for imports plant products
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Russian Federation	INSP-C3	Article 22 of N 206 - FZ states that imports of Quarantinable products of low and high phytosanitary risk must pass through specified ports of customs that have phytosanitary controlling sites	Eurasian Economic Commission - Official website - Federal Law of 21 July 2014 N 206 - FZ of Russian Federation "About plant quarantine"	Federal Law of 21 July 2014 N 206 - FZ of Russian Federation "About plant quarantine"
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Russian Federation	INSP-C3	There are specific customs border entry points in which imports of goods, chemical, biological and radioactive substances, wastes and other cargo that are dangerous for human, foodstuff, materials and products (food contact materials) is allowed	Consultant plus Database - Decree of June 3, 2011 No 442 about defining the Russian border entry points intended for imports of goods, chemical, biological and radioactive substances, wastes and other cargo that are dangerous for human, foodstuff, materials and products	Decree of June 3, 2011 No 442 about defining the Russian border entry points intended for imports of goods, chemical, biological and radioactive substances, wastes and other cargo that are dangerous for human, foodstuff, materials and products
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Russian Federation	PC-F61	According to the document there are additional customs fees for customs formalities of imports (operation/services) that are defined in accordance to the customs value of imported products	Consultant plus Database - Decree of December 28, 2004 No 863 "About the rates of additional charges for customs operations"	Decree of December 28, 2004 No 863 "About the rates of additional charges for customs operations"
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Russian Federation	PC-F71	According to article 150 several products are exempt to internal taxation (value added tax)	Consultant plus Database - Internal Revenue Code of Russian Federation. Part 2	Internal Revenue Code of Russian Federation. Part 2
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Russian Federation	EXP-P5	According to Annex 18 to the Agreement exports of products to fellow member states of Eurasian economic union is free of value added tax	Consultant plus Database - Agreement on Eurasian Economic Union	Agreement on Eurasian Economic Union
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Russian Federation	EXP-P62	Quarantinable products are required to have phytosanitary certificate (that is made in accordance to the importer's requirements) in order to export them from the territory of Russian Federation	Eurasian Economic Commission - Official website - Federal Law of 21 July 2014 N 206 - FZ of Russian Federation "About plant quarantine"	Federal Law of 21 July 2014 N 206 - FZ of Russian Federation "About plant quarantine"
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Russian Federation	EXP-P4	Quarantinable products that were imported for the purposes of the further export must have re-export phytosanitary certificate	Eurasian Economic Commission - Official website - Federal Law of 21 July 2014 N 206 - FZ of Russian Federation "About plant quarantine"	Federal Law of 21 July 2014 N 206 - FZ of Russian Federation "About plant quarantine"
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Russian Federation	EXP-P5	According to the document there are additional customs fees for customs formalities on exports (operation/services) that are defined in accordance to the customs value of exported products	Consultant plus Database - Decree of December 28, 2004 No 863 "About the rates of additional charges for customs operations"	Decree of December 28, 2004 No 863 "About the rates of additional charges for customs operations"

070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Russian Federation	EXP-P13	In order to export human organs, blood and alike materials, minerals, wild animals and plants, endangered species, national treasures of artistic, historic or archaeological value, encryption tools, narcotic substances, psychotropic substances and precursors thereof, mineralogy and paleontology materials, bones of fossil animals, precious metals, special technical equipment for surreptitious obtaining of information, law enforcement and non-military weapons (parts to them, bullets) it is required to have an export license	Eurasian Economic Commission - Official website - Decision of April 21, 2015 No 30 About Non-tariff Measures	Decision of April 21, 2015 No 30 About Non-tariff Measures
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HS Code	Product Description	Country imposing	NTM Code	Measure description
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Singapore	TBT- B14	Permit for import, export or transshipment 3.—(1) Subject to paragraphs (2), (2A), (3) and (4), no goods shall be — (a) imported into Singapore; (b) exported out of Singapore; or (c) transhipped in Singapore, except in accordance with a permit granted by the Director-General under this Part. [S 370/2013 wef 01/07/2013] (2) The requirement in paragraph (1) for a permit to import, export or tranship any goods shall not apply if such goods are not controlled imports, controlled exports or controlled transshipments and are — (a) personal or household effects, other than motor vehicles, which — (i) accompany passengers, crew or employees of transport undertakings by land, sea or air; (ii) are not being transported for sale but are intended for the personal or household use of such passengers, crew or employees of transport undertakings; and (iii) in the case of such household effects, are being transported for the purpose of a transfer of residence of the owner to Singapore or to a place outside Singapore; (b) being imported, exported or transhipped by parcel post; (c) diplomatic correspondence; (d) being imported, exported or transhipped by — (i) the joint defence force, including the Singapore Armed Forces, the Singapore Police Force and the Singapore Civil Defence Force, including personal and household effects of its officers but excluding civilian motor vehicles; or (ii) the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, including personal and household effects of its officers but excluding motor vehicles; (e) used motor vehicles covered by Carnet de Passage which are endorsed by the Automobile Association of Singapore; (f) trade samples, specimens for analysis or test, and gifts, the total value of which does not exceed \$400; (g) commercial, shipping or airline documents, press photographs or negatives, news write-ups, news clippings, news films or news transcription tapes; (h) human corpses, human remains, human bones or cremated ashes; or [S 370/2013 wef 01/07/2013] (i) human transplant materials.

070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Singapore	SPS- A14	Imported food to be registered 14.—(1) No person shall import any food that has not been registered with the Director-General. (2) Imported food is deemed registered in accordance with paragraph (1) if it is imported under a permit to import issued under the Regulation of Imports and Exports Regulations (Cap. 272A, Rg 1) and the following particulars appear on the permit to the satisfaction of the Director-General: (a) brand name of the product, or if the product has no brand name at the time of import, the name of the manufacturer of the product or the intended brand name of the product; [S 195/2011 wef 15/04/2011] (b) importer's name; (c) importer's address; (d) product description; (e) country of origin of the product; (f) quantity and units; and (g) arrival date. (3) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to foods imported under licences or permits issued by the Director-General under the Animals and Birds Act (Cap. 7), the Control of Plants Act (Cap. 57A) or the Wholesome Meat and Fish Act (Cap. 349A).
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Singapore	SPS- A81	Imported food to be registered 14.—(1) No person shall import any food that has not been registered with the Director-General. (2) Imported food is deemed registered in accordance with paragraph (1) if it is imported under a permit to import issued under the Regulation of Imports and Exports Regulations (Cap. 272A, Rg 1) and the following particulars appear on the permit to the satisfaction of the Director-General: (a) brand name of the product, or if the product has no brand name at the time of import, the name of the manufacturer of the product or the intended brand name of the product; [S 195/2011 wef 15/04/2011] (b) importer's name; (c) importer's address; (d) product description; (e) country of origin of the product; (f) quantity and units; and (g) arrival date. (3) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to foods imported under licences or permits issued by the Director-General under the Animals and Birds Act (Cap. 7), the Control of Plants Act (Cap. 57A) or the Wholesome Meat and Fish Act (Cap. 349A).
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Singapore	SPS- A41	Microbiological contamination 35.—(1) No article of food which is ready for human consumption shall be contaminated with Escherichia coli exceeding 20 per gm or per ml in the case of liquid food or with any pathogenic micro-organism. (2) Any food specified in column 1 of the Eleventh Schedule shall comply with the microbiological standard specified in columns 2 and 3 of that Schedule. (3) The mould count for tomato products shall be such that the percentage of positive fields shall not be more than 20% for tomato juice and 40% for other comminuted tomato products, including ketchup, puree and paste. (4) The percentage of microscopic fields shall be examined in accordance with the method laid down by the “Association of Official Agricultural Chemists” of the United States.
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Singapore	SPS- A59	Irradiated food 38. —(1) No person shall import or sell any food which has been exposed to ionizing radiation unless — (a) such ionizing radiation has been conducted in accordance with the requirements of — (i) the Codex Recommended International Code of Practice for Radiation Processing of Food; and (ii) the Codex General Standard for Irradiated Foods; and (b) such irradiated food meets all the requirements of the Codex General Standard for Irradiated Foods. [S 195/2011 wef 15/04/2011]

070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Singapore	SPS- A21	<p>Incidental constituents in food 29.—(1) In these Regulations, “incidental constituent” means any extraneous substance, toxic substance, pesticide, heavy metal, antibiotic, oestrogen or mycotoxin that is introduced into or on a food in any manner whatsoever, but does not include any anti-caking agent, anti-oxidant, sweetening agent, chemical preservative, colouring matter, emulsifier and stabiliser, flavouring agent, flavouring enhancer, humectant, nutrient supplement, sequestrant or gaseous packaging agent. [S 195/2011 wef 15/04/2011] (2) No person shall import, sell, advertise, manufacture, consign or deliver any food containing an incidental constituent except as otherwise permitted by these Regulations. Pesticide residues 30.—(1) In these Regulations, “pesticide” means a substance or compound used or capable of being used or intended for use for agricultural, pastoral, horticultural, domestic or industrial purposes for controlling, destroying or preventing the growth and development of any fungus, bacterium, virus, insect, mite, mollusc, nematode, plant or animal or for any other related purpose. (2) No person shall import, sell, advertise, manufacture, consign or deliver any article of food containing any pesticide residue other than those specified in column 1, in relation to those articles specified in column 3 and in the proportion specified in column 2 of the Ninth Schedule. (3) Where it is not so provided in these Regulations, the pesticide residue contained in any food shall not exceed the limits as recommended by the Codex Alimentarius Commission. (4) A manufactured or mixed food containing one or more of the foods in which pesticide residues are permitted shall not contain such residues in greater amount than is permitted for the quantity of the food or foods containing residues used in the preparation of the manufactured or mixed food. (5) No person shall import, sell, advertise, manufacture, consign or deliver any article of food containing the residue of 2 or more of the pesticides specified in the Ninth Schedule unless the sum of the fractions obtained by dividing the quantity of the pesticide present by the maximum quantity of each pesticide permitted to be present if used alone does not exceed unity. Heavy metals, arsenic, lead and copper 31.—(1) No person shall import, sell, advertise, manufacture, consign or deliver any article of food containing arsenic, lead and copper in amounts in excess of those specified in the Tenth Schedule. (2) No person shall import, sell, advertise, manufacture, consign or deliver any seaweed containing inorganic arsenic in excess of 2 ppm. Mercury (3) No person shall import, sell, advertise, manufacture, consign or deliver — (a) any predatory fish containing mercury in excess of 1 ppm; (b) any other fish, or any fish product, containing mercury in excess of 0.5 ppm; or (c) any other food containing mercury in excess of 0.05 ppm. [S 816/2014 wef 15/12/2014] Tin (4) No person shall import, sell, advertise, manufacture, consign or deliver any food containing tin in excess of 250 ppm. Cadmium (5) No person shall import, sell, advertise, manufacture, consign or deliver any molluscs or dried mushrooms containing cadmium in excess of 1 ppm, or any seaweed containing cadmium in excess of 2 ppm, or any cocoa or cocoa products containing cadmium in excess of 0.5 ppm, or any other food containing cadmium in excess of 0.2 ppm. [S 195/2011 wef 15/04/2011] Antimony (6) No person shall import, sell, advertise, manufacture, consign or deliver any food containing antimony in excess of 1 ppm. (7) In paragraph (3), “predatory fish” means any fish of a species listed in the Fifteenth Schedule. [S 816/2014 wef 15/12/2014] Antibiotic residues 32.—(1) In these Regulations, “antibiotic” means any chemical substance, produced either by chemical synthesis or by a micro-organism which in low concentration has the capability to inhibit the growth of or to destroy bacteria and other micro-organisms. (2) Subject to paragraph (3), no person shall import, sell, advertise, manufacture, consign or deliver, any milk, meat and meat products, or any article of food intended for human consumption which contains detectable antibiotic residues or their degradation products. (3)</p>
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070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Singapore	PC- F69	Fees 2. The fees specified in the second column of the Schedule shall be payable to the Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority in respect of the matters specified in the first column thereof.
070190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled nes	Singapore	EXP- P13	Minister may prohibit export of plants 28.—(1) The Minister may by order prohibit, either absolutely or subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order, the export of any plant from Singapore to any country, territory or place. (2) An order under subsection (1) may specify that no person shall export any plant except under and in accordance with a permit issued by the Director-General.

Product: Jute

HS Code	Product Description	Country imposing	NTM Code	Measure description	Explanation	National legal basis
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	India	PC- F71	Special duty is payable @ 4% on imported goods u/s 3(5) of Customs Tariff Act. This is in lieu of Vat/sales tax to provide level playing field to Indian goods. Traders importing goods can get refund. CVD is not payable if goods are covered under MRP valuation provisions		
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	India	PC- F79	There shall be levied and collected, as surcharge for purposes of the Union, a cess to be called the Education Cess, to fulfil the commitment of the Government to provide and finance universalised quality basic education.		
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	India	PC- F9	When goods of the description mentioned in the Schedule chargeable with a duty of excise under the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), read with any notification for the time being in force issued by the Central Government in relation to the duty so chargeable (not being a notification providing for any exemption for giving credit with respect to, or reduction of duty of excise under the said Act on such goods equal to, any duty of excise under the said Act, or the additional duty under Section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), already paid on the raw material used in the production or manufacture of such goods), are assessed to duty, there shall be levied and collected a duty of excise equal to fifteen per cent of the total amount so chargeable on such goods		

530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)		F69- Finance Measures	The importer shall pay the fees prescribed in Schedule IX (described in plant quarantine (regulation of import into india) order, 2003) towards the inspection, fumigation, disinfestation and disinfection of the consignment, as appropriate.	Inspection Fee: Up to 100 numbers Rs. 400/- (ii) Above 100 and up to 1,000 numbers Rs. 400/- plus Rs. 120/- per hundred numbers or part thereof. (iii) Above 1,000 numbers and up to 10,000 numbers Rs. 1480/- plus Rs. 800/- per 1,000 numbers or part thereof. (iv) Above 10,000 number Rs. 8680/- plus Rs. 4500/- per 10,000 numbers or part thereof. Fumigation Fees: (A) On volume basis (i) Up to 5 cu.m Rs. 900/- (ii) Above 5 cu.m Rs. 900/- plus Rs. 450/- per additional 5 cu.m or part thereof. (B) On container basis (i) 20' container (33 cu.m) Rs. 3600/- (ii) 40' Container (66 cu.m) Rs. 6500/-	Plant Quarantine Order (Regulation of Import into India), 2003 as amended up to Jan 2015
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	India	OTH- I9	The offset clause would be applicable for all procurement proposals where indicative cost is ` 300 Crores or more and the schemes are categorized as 'Buy (Global)' involving outright purchase from foreign / Indian vendors and 'Buy and Make with Transfer of Technology' i.e Purchase from foreign vendor followed by Licensed Production.		
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	India	TBT- B7	The regulations specifies certain minimum requirements to be followed in the production procedures of these articles so that these articles may be marked and graded according to the product quality and according to different grades.		
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	India	TBT- B83	The Act specifies that at times certain agricultural products as identified under the regulation may be prohibited for sale or distribution if a "Standard Mark" is missing or not complied with. The Standard mark or Agmark is a quality certification mark p		

530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	India	TBT- B15	The rules provides for a compulsory registration requirement of importers of pre-packed commodities. In other words, every individual, firm or corporatoon which pre-packs or imports any commodity for sale, distribution or delivery shall register his name		Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	India	TBT- B31	The regulation specifies a set of labelling requirements which include In addition to the grade designation mark, the following particulars shall be clearly marked on the label, namely :- (a) Serial Number, (b) Description of the jute, (c) Year of harvest	All packaged commodities must bear a label with the name and address of the manufacturer or importer, the common or generic names of the commodity, the net quantity and the month and the year it is packed. Quantities must be given in metric values.	Jute Grading and Marking Rules,1978
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	India	TBT- B33	The regulation specifies a set of packaging requirements for Jute shall be packed in bales of customary weight	The error, in excess or in deficiency, in the length, number, area or net quantity by weight or volume of any commodity shall not exceed the maximum as specified in Tables I-II of Jute Grading and Marking Rules, 1978.	Jute Grading and Marking Rules,1979
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	India	TBT- B31	The regulation specifies the manner in which some agricultural products which have been graded according to the quality are labeled. The labels being, tie- on - labels, paste- on - labels, benderol labels, etc. The Agmark labels referred require to pro		
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	India	TBT- B22	Import of textiles and textiles articles is permitted constion that they shall not contain any of the hazarduos dyes.		
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	India	TBT- B83	Import of textiles and textilearticles has to be accompanys with a certificate from a testing labortory accredited to the National Accreditation Agency of the Country of Origin	Import consignments shall be accompanied by a pre-shipment certificate stating that the product does not contain any of the hazardous dyes prohibited by the Government of India. In cases where such certificates are not available, the consignment will be cleared after getting a	

					sample of the imported consignment tested & certified.	
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	India	CTPM- D11			
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	India	PC- F72	Any article which is imported into India shall, in addition, be liable to a duty (hereafter in this section referred to as the additional duty) equal to the excise duty for the time being leviable on a like article if produced or manufactured in India and		
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	India	PC- F79	There shall be levied and collected, as surcharge for purposes of the Union, a cess to be called the Education Cess, to fulfil the commitment of the Government to provide and finance universalised quality basic education.		
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	India	PC- F9	When goods of the description mentioned in the Schedule chargeable with a duty of excise under the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), read with any notification for the time being in force issued by the Central Government in relation to the duty so cha		
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	India	A83-SPS	No consignment shall be permitted unless accompanied by an original copy of the Phytosanitary Certificate issued at the country of origin. Additional declarations and special conditions apply to products listed in Schedule VI (described in plant quarantine (regulation of import into india) order, 2003).	Free from quarantine weed seeds	Plant Quarantine Order (Regulation of Import into India), 2003 as amended up to Jan 2015
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	India	B42-TBT	Jute shall be in dry and storable condition.		Jute Grading and Marking Rules,1978

530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	India	C30-Pre-shipment inspection and other query requirement	All the consignments of plants and plant products shall be imported through ports of entry as specified in Schedule I (described in plant quarantine (regulation of import into india) order, 2003).	Agartala (Tripura); Bongaon (West Bengal); Gede Road Rly. Stn. (West Bengal); Jogbani (Bihar); Moreh (Manipur); Panitanki (West Bengal); Raxual (Bihar); Zokhwathar (Mizoram); Changrabandha (West Bengal); Ghoadanga (West Bengal); Mehadipur (West Bengal); Vittamod (Bihar)	Plant Quarantine Order (Regulation of Import into India), 2003 as amended up to Jan 2015
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	India	B21-TBT	Jute shall be free from hunka mud and other foreign materials.	Hunka” means the very hard barkly fibre running continuously from the lower and to almost the tip of the reed	Jute Grading and Marking Rules,1978
			B70-TBT	Product is subject to a quality grade based on strength, density, fineness, etc.	Grade Score Available in Schedule 1 & 2	Jute Grading and Marking Rules,1978

HS Code	Product Description	Country imposing	NTM Code	Measure description	Source	National legal basis
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	TBT-B7	The allowable radioactive level for consumer products has been specified in Article 4 of the standard.	Standardization Administration of the People's Republic of China (SAC) - Radiological protection standards for consumer products containing radioactive substances	Radiological protection standards for consumer products containing radioactive substances
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	TBT-B19	Article 1: Prevent the entry of goods with the sign of "Republic of China" to enter or exit China.	The General Administration of Customs - Notice of General Administration of Customs on Strengthening the Supervision of Goods in Violation of the Principle of One China (2002, No. 228)	Notice of General Administration of Customs on Strengthening the Supervision of Goods in Violation of the Principle of One China (2002, No. 228)
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	TBT-B7	General requirement of the standard of the product has been specified such as the PH value, formaldehyde content, smell, and etc. of the product.	Standardization Administration of the People's Republic of China (SAC) - National general safety technical code for textile products	National general safety technical code for textile products

530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	TBT-B84	According to the relevant provisions of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Commodities Inspection and its implementation regulations, AQSIQ has made relevant adjustments for the < entry and exit commodity inspection and quarantine catalogue>. * This catalogue is adjusted on yearly basis. 1) Custom supervision condition "A" means that imported goods needs to go through inspection and quarantine. Custom supervision condition "B" means that exported goods need to go through inspection and quarantine. 2) Inspection quarantine category "M" means import product inspection; "N" means export product inspection, "P" means quarantine on import animal, plants and their product; "Q" means quarantine on export animal, plants and their product; "R" means inspection for import food safety; "S" means inspection for export food safety; "V" means import health quarantine; "W" means export health quarantine; "L" means civil goods entry verification.	The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) - Announcement No. 81 [2016] of the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine and the General Administration of Customs—Announcement on Adjusting the Catalogue of Entry-Exit Commodities Subject to Inspection and Quarantine by Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Institutions (2016)	Announcement No. 81 [2016] of the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine and the General Administration of Customs—Announcement on Adjusting the Catalogue of Entry-Exit Commodities Subject to Inspection and Quarantine by Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Institutions (2016)
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	TBT-B89	According to the relevant provisions of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Commodities Inspection and its implementation regulations, AQSIQ has made relevant adjustments for the < entry and exit commodity inspection and quarantine catalogue>. * This catalogue is adjusted on yearly basis. 1) Custom supervision condition "A" means that imported goods needs to go through inspection and quarantine. Custom supervision condition "B" means that exported goods need to go through inspection and quarantine. 2) Inspection quarantine category "M" means import product inspection; "N" means export product inspection, "P" means quarantine on import animal, plants and their product; "Q" means quarantine on export animal, plants and their product; "R" means inspection for import food safety; "S" means inspection for export food safety; "V" means import health quarantine; "W" means export health quarantine; "L" means civil goods entry verification.	The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) - Announcement No. 81 [2016] of the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine and the General Administration of Customs—Announcement on Adjusting the Catalogue of Entry-Exit Commodities Subject to Inspection and Quarantine by Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Institutions (2016)	Announcement No. 81 [2016] of the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine and the General Administration of Customs—Announcement on Adjusting the Catalogue of Entry-Exit Commodities Subject to Inspection and Quarantine by Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Institutions (2016)

530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	SPS-A84	According to the relevant provisions of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Commodities Inspection and its implementation regulations, AQSIQ has made relevant adjustments for the < entry and exit commodity inspection and quarantine catalogue>. * This catalogue is adjusted on yearly basis. 1) Custom supervision condition "A" means that imported goods needs to go through inspection and quarantine. Custom supervision condition "B" means that exported goods need to go through inspection and quarantine. 2) Inspection quarantine category "M" means import product inspection; "N" means export product inspection, "P" means quarantine on import animal, plants and their product; "Q" means quarantine on export animal, plants and their product; "R" means inspection for import food safety; "S" means inspection for export food safety; "V" means import health quarantine; "W" means export health quarantine; "L" means civil goods entry verification.	The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) - Announcement No. 81 [2016] of the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine and the General Administration of Customs—Announcement on Adjusting the Catalogue of Entry-Exit Commodities Subject to Inspection and Quarantine by Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Institutions (2016)	Announcement No. 81 [2016] of the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine and the General Administration of Customs—Announcement on Adjusting the Catalogue of Entry-Exit Commodities Subject to Inspection and Quarantine by Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Institutions (2016)
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	SPS-A86	According to the relevant provisions of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Commodities Inspection and its implementation regulations, AQSIQ has made relevant adjustments for the < entry and exit commodity inspection and quarantine catalogue>. * This catalogue is adjusted on yearly basis. 1) Custom supervision condition "A" means that imported goods needs to go through inspection and quarantine. Custom supervision condition "B" means that exported goods need to go through inspection and quarantine. 2) Inspection quarantine category "M" means import product inspection; "N" means export product inspection, "P" means quarantine on import animal, plants and their product; "Q" means quarantine on export animal, plants and their product; "R" means inspection for import food safety; "S" means inspection for export food safety; "V" means import health quarantine; "W" means export health quarantine; "L" means civil goods entry verification.	The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) - Announcement No. 81 [2016] of the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine and the General Administration of Customs—Announcement on Adjusting the Catalogue of Entry-Exit Commodities Subject to Inspection and Quarantine by Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Institutions (2016)	Announcement No. 81 [2016] of the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine and the General Administration of Customs—Announcement on Adjusting the Catalogue of Entry-Exit Commodities Subject to Inspection and Quarantine by Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Institutions (2016)

530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	PC- F71	<p>Article 2 Tax rate for VAT</p> <p>(A) Taxpayers sell or import commodities, except requirement of provisions (B) and (C) of current article, shall apply tax rate of 17%;</p> <p>(B) Taxpayers sell or import following commodities shall apply tax rate of 13%:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food, edible vegetable oil; 2. Water, heating, air conditioning, hot water, gas, liquefied petroleum gas, natural gas, biogas, residential coal products; 3. Books, newspaper, magazine; 4. Feeds, fertilizer, pesticide, agricultural machinery, agricultural film; 5. Other commodities regulated by the State Council. <p>(C) Taxpayers export commodities shall apply tax rate of 0, with exceptions of other regulations issued by the State Council.</p> <p>Article 22 Location to pay VAT: [...] (D) Importation of goods shall be declared to the customs for the tax declaration.</p> <p>Article 24 [...] the VAT shall be paid within 15 days from the day of the issue of Specific VAT Payment Notification issued by customs</p>	Ministry of Finance - 中华人民共和国增值税暂行条例	中华人民共和国增值税暂行条例
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	EXP-P19	Article 1: Prevent the entry of goods with the sign of "Republic of China" to enter or exit China.	The General Administration of Customs - Notice of General Administration of Customs on Strengthening the Supervision of Goods in Violation of the Principle of One China (2002, No. 228)	Notice of General Administration of Customs on Strengthening the Supervision of Goods in Violation of the Principle of One China (2002, No. 228)

530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	EXP-P13	Article 3 The organs of quota administration and the functions and duties thereof The quotas for the textile products to be exported to the countries of restriction shall be subject to the hierarchical administration. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation shall be the administrative organ for textile quotas. It is responsible for the negotiation, conclusion and execution of multilateral trade rules with the countries of restriction, the formulation of rules on the administration of textile quotas, the allocation of textile quotas and supervision and guidance of the issuance of certificates for the export of textile products and the textile products actually exported.....Export license: This term refers to the export licenses of textile products needed for exporting to the countries of restriction, the licenses of silk and hemp products, certificates of handiworks, certificates of origin, etc.	Ministry of Commerce - Decree No.28, 2001 of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of the People's Republic of China	Decree No.28, 2001 of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of the People's Republic of China
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	EXP-P61	Article 6 The system of quota and export license shall be applied to the export of textile products to the countries of restriction; the customs shall be responsible for supervision, and the organs for the entry and exit inspection and quarantine shall be responsible for inspection according to relevant provisions.	Ministry of Commerce - Decree No.28, 2001 of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of the People's Republic of China	Decree No.28, 2001 of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of the People's Republic of China
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	EXP-P12	Article 3 The organs of quota administration and the functions and duties thereof The quotas for the textile products to be exported to the countries of restriction shall be subject to the hierarchical administration. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation shall be the administrative organ for textile quotas. It is responsible for the negotiation, conclusion and execution of multilateral trade rules with the countries of restriction, the formulation of rules on the administration of textile quotas, the allocation of textile quotas and supervision and guidance of the issuance of certificates for the export of textile products and the textile products actually	Ministry of Commerce - Decree No.28, 2001 of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of the People's Republic of China	Decree No.28, 2001 of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of the People's Republic of China

				exported.		
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	EXP-P62	<p>Article 3 The organs of quota administration and the functions and duties thereof</p> <p>The quotas for the textile products to be exported to the countries of restriction shall be subject to the hierarchical administration.</p> <p>The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation shall be the administrative organ for textile quotas. It is responsible for the negotiation, conclusion and execution of multilateral trade rules with the countries of restriction, the formulation of rules on the administration of textile quotas, the allocation of textile quotas and supervision and guidance of the issuance of certificates for the export of textile products and the textile products actually exported.....Export license: This term refers to the export licenses of textile products needed for exporting to the countries of restriction, the licenses of silk and hemp products, certificates of handiworks, certificates of origin, etc.</p>	Ministry of Commerce - Decree No.28, 2001 of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of the People's Republic of China	Decree No.28, 2001 of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of the People's Republic of China

530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	EXP-P62	<p>Article 3 The organs of quota administration and the functions and duties thereof</p> <p>The quotas for the textile products to be exported to the countries of restriction shall be subject to the hierarchical administration.</p> <p>The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation shall be the administrative organ for textile quotas. It is responsible for the negotiation, conclusion and execution of multilateral trade rules with the countries of restriction, the formulation of rules on the administration of textile quotas, the allocation of textile quotas and supervision and guidance of the issuance of certificates for the export of textile products and the textile products actually exported.....Export license: This term refers to the export licenses of textile products needed for exporting to the countries of restriction, the licenses of silk and hemp products, certificates of handiworks, certificates of origin, etc.</p>	Ministry of Commerce - Decree No.28, 2001 of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of the People's Republic of China	Decree No.28, 2001 of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of the People's Republic of China
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	EXP-P13	<p>Article 6 The textiles as listed in the Catalogue of Commodities Subject to Control shall be governed by the provisional export administrative system. The Ministry of Commerce shall authorize the Licensing Affairs Bureau to be in uniform charge and guidance of the work of the local commerce administrative departments on the issuance of Provisional Textile Export Licenses. The name list of license issuing institutions, samples of licenses and special stamps shall be separately promulgated by the Ministry of Commerce, the General Administration of Customs and the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine.</p>	Ministry of Commerce - Measures for the Administration of the Export of Textiles (for Trial Implementation)	Measures for the Administration of the Export of Textiles (for Trial Implementation)
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	EXP-P12	<p>Article 9 The interim export licensed quantity of the textile products listed in the Catalogue of the Commodities Subject to Administration shall be allocated to all the operations by means of achievement distribution, the agreement of bid invitation. The detailed types and quantity shall be otherwise promulgated by the Ministry of Commerce.</p>	Ministry of Commerce - Measures for the Administration of the Export of Textiles (for Trial Implementation)	Measures for the Administration of the Export of Textiles (for Trial Implementation)

530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	EXP- P9	Article 24 The operator shall handle the export declaration procedure on the basis of the licenses stamped with the special seal for textiles license; the commodities shall be cleared on the strength of the electronic data and written licenses from the Ministry of Commerce and the certificate of original place of issued by competent issuing authorities.	Ministry of Commerce - Measures for the Administration of the Export of Textiles (for Trial Implementation)	Measures for the Administration of the Export of Textiles (for Trial Implementation)
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	EXP- P61	Article 17 The inspection and quarantine institutions shall adopt five different inspection and supervision methods, such as special supervision, strict supervision, general supervision, verification supervision and credit supervision, according to different enterprise categories and product risk levels. Article 18 Special supervision means that the inspection and quarantine institutions will implement full inspection on the exported industrial products.....	The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) - Decree No.113 of the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China, Promulgating the Measures for Administration of Classification of Export Industrial Products Enterprises	Decree No.113 of the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China, Promulgating the Measures for Administration of Classification of Export Industrial Products Enterprises
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	EXP- P19	Article 5: Without permission of the right holder, anyone who illegally imports or exports any goods infringing on the exclusive right of the aforesaid Olympic marks shall be subject to investigation and punishment by the customs in accordance with the Regulation on the Protection of Olympic Marks and other relevant laws and regulations.	The General Administration of Customs - Announcement of the General Administration of Customs on the customs protection record of the 29th Olympic Games slogan and mascot customs (2006, No. 32)	Announcement of the General Administration of Customs on the customs protection record of the 29th Olympic Games slogan and mascot customs (2006, No. 32)
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	EXP- P19	The Shanghai World Expo Coordination Bureau of China has applied to the customs office the protection of ticket logo, and the customs department has approved and stated it is prohibited to import and export of goods that violates the exclusive rights of Shanghai World Expo.	The General Administration of Customs - Announcement of the General Administration of Customs on custom protection for the ticket mark of the 2010 Shanghai World Expo (2009, No.71)	Announcement of the General Administration of Customs on custom protection for the ticket mark of the 2010 Shanghai World Expo (2009, No.71)
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	EXP- P19	The Shanghai World Expo Coordination Bureau of China has applied to the customs office the protection of volunteer logo, volunteer slogan, the organizers of the main building names and the official name of the official activities , and the customs department has approved and stated it is prohibited to import and export of goods that violates the exclusive rights of Shanghai World Expo.	The General Administration of Customs - Announcement of the General Administration of Customs on customs protection for volunteer logo, volunteer slogan, the organizers of the main building names and the official name of the official activities of the 2010 Shanghai World Expo (2009, No.24)	Announcement of the General Administration of Customs on customs protection for volunteer logo, volunteer slogan, the organizers of the main building names and the official name of the official activities of the 2010 Shanghai World Expo (2009, No.24)

530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	EXP-P19	Import and export of goods that infringe the exclusive rights of the 2010 Shanghai World Expo are subject to penalties from the customs according to <World Expo Logo Protection Act> and relevant laws and regulations.	The General Administration of Customs - Announcement of GAC (General Administration of Customs) (No. 37, 2008)	Announcement of GAC (General Administration of Customs) (No. 37, 2008)
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	EXP-P19	Article 4: Without permission, unauthorized import and export of goods infringing the exclusive rights of the 2008 Beijing Olympic logo, are subject to punishments by the custom according to <Regulations on the protection of Olympic Symbols>.	The General Administration of Customs - Announcement of GAC (General Administration of Customs) of the People's Republic of China(No. 47, 2003)	Announcement of GAC (General Administration of Customs) of the People's Republic of China(No. 47, 2003)
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	EXP-P19	The custom strictly prohibits goods that infringe upon the exclusive rights of the Olympic logo to enter and exit from China.	The General Administration of Customs - Announcement of GAC (General Administration of Customs) of the People's Republic of China(No. 6, 2002)	Announcement of GAC (General Administration of Customs) of the People's Republic of China(No. 6, 2002)
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	EXP-P19	Article 9: Prohibition of exportation of goods infringing intellectual property right of 2010 Shanghai EXPO.	The General Administration of Customs - Announcement of GAC (General Administration of Customs) of the People's Republic of China(No. 78, 2006)	Announcement of GAC (General Administration of Customs) of the People's Republic of China(No. 78, 2006)
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	EXP-P61	According to the relevant provisions of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Commodities Inspection and its implementation regulations, AQSIQ has made relevant adjustments for the < entry and exit commodity inspection and quarantine catalogue>. * This catalogue is adjusted on yearly basis. 1) Custom supervision condition "A" means that imported goods needs to go through inspection and quarantine. Custom supervision condition "B" means that exported goods need to go through inspection and quarantine. 2) Inspection quarantine category "M" means import product inspection; "N" means export product inspection, "P" means quarantine on import animal, plants and their product; "Q" means quarantine on export animal, plants and their product; "R" means inspection for import food safety; "S" means inspection for export food safety; "V" means import health	The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) - Announcement No. 81 [2016] of the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine and the General Administration of Customs—Announcement on Adjusting the Catalogue of Entry-Exit Commodities Subject to Inspection and Quarantine by Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Institutions (2016)	Announcement No. 81 [2016] of the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine and the General Administration of Customs—Announcement on Adjusting the Catalogue of Entry-Exit Commodities Subject to Inspection and Quarantine by Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Institutions (2016)

				quarantine; "W" means export health quarantine; "L" means civil goods entry verification.		
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	EXP-P69	<p>According to the relevant provisions of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Commodities Inspection and its implementation regulations, AQSIQ has made relevant adjustments for the < entry and exit commodity inspection and quarantine catalogue>. * This catalogue is adjusted on yearly basis. 1) Custom supervision condition "A" means that imported goods needs to go through inspection and quarantine. Custom supervision condition "B" means that exported goods need to go through inspection and quarantine. 2) Inspection quarantine category "M" means import product inspection; "N" means export product inspection, "P" means quarantine on import animal, plants and their product; "Q" means quarantine on export animal, plants and their product; "R" means inspection for import food safety; "S" means inspection for export food safety; "V" means import health quarantine; "W" means export health quarantine; "L" means civil goods entry verification.</p>	The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) - Announcement No. 81 [2016] of the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine and the General Administration of Customs—Announcement on Adjusting the Catalogue of Entry-Exit Commodities Subject to Inspection and Quarantine by Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Institutions (2016)	Announcement No. 81 [2016] of the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine and the General Administration of Customs—Announcement on Adjusting the Catalogue of Entry-Exit Commodities Subject to Inspection and Quarantine by Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Institutions (2016)

530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	OTH- N	Import and export of goods that infringe the exclusive rights of the 2010 Shanghai World Expo are subject to penalties from the customs according to <World Expo Logo Protection Act> and relevant laws and regulations.	The General Administration of Customs - Announcement of GAC (General Administration of Customs) (No. 37, 2008)	Announcement of GAC (General Administration of Customs) (No. 37, 2008)
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	OTH- N	Article 4: Without permission, unauthorized import and export of goods infringing the exclusive rights of the 2008 Beijing Olympic logo, are subject to punishments by the custom according to <Regulations on the protection of Olympic Symbols>.	The General Administration of Customs - Announcement of GAC (General Administration of Customs) of the People's Republic of China(No. 47, 2003)	Announcement of GAC (General Administration of Customs) of the People's Republic of China(No. 47, 2003)
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	OTH- N	The custom strictly prohibits goods that infringe upon the exclusive rights of the Olympic logo to enter and exit from China.	The General Administration of Customs - Announcement of GAC (General Administration of Customs) of the People's Republic of China(No. 6, 2002)	Announcement of GAC (General Administration of Customs) of the People's Republic of China(No. 6, 2002)
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	OTH- N	Article 4: Prohibition of importation of goods infringing intellectual property right of 2010 Shanghai EXPO.	The General Administration of Customs - Announcement of GAC (General Administration of Customs) of the People's Republic of China(No. 78, 2006)	Announcement of GAC (General Administration of Customs) of the People's Republic of China(No. 78, 2006)
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	OTH- N	The Shanghai World Expo Coordination Bureau of China has applied to the customs office the protection of ticket logo, and the customs department has approved and stated it is prohibited to import and export of goods that violates the exclusive rights of Shanghai World Expo.	The General Administration of Customs - Announcement of the General Administration of Customs on custom protection for the ticket mark of the 2010 Shanghai World Expo (2009, No.71)	Announcement of the General Administration of Customs on custom protection for the ticket mark of the 2010 Shanghai World Expo (2009, No.71)
530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	OTH- N	The Shanghai World Expo Coordination Bureau of China has applied to the customs office the protection of volunteer logo, volunteer slogan, the organizers of the main building names and the official name of the official activities , and the customs department has approved and stated it is prohibited to import and export of goods that violates the exclusive rights of Shanghai World Expo.	The General Administration of Customs - Announcement of the General Administration of Customs on customs protection for volunteer logo, volunteer slogan, the organizers of the main building names and the official name of the official activities of the 2010 Shanghai World Expo (2009, No.24)	Announcement of the General Administration of Customs on customs protection for volunteer logo, volunteer slogan, the organizers of the main building names and the official name of the official activities of the 2010 Shanghai World Expo (2009, No.24)

530310	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	China	OTH- N	Article 5: Without permission of the right holder, anyone who illegally imports or exports any goods infringing on the exclusive right of the aforesaid Olympic marks shall be subject to investigation and punishment by the customs in accordance with the Regulation on the Protection of Olympic Marks and other relevant laws and regulations.	The General Administration of Customs - Announcement of the General Administration of Customs on the customs protection record of the 29th Olympic Games slogan and mascot customs (2006, No. 32)	Announcement of the General Administration of Customs on the customs protection record of the 29th Olympic Games slogan and mascot customs (2006, No. 32)
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HS Code	Product Description	Country Imposing	Applicable NTM Code and Nature	Description of the NTM	Legislation
530710	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	Turkey	B84-TBT	Inspection is required before entry is allowed	Circular for Textile, Garment, Leather and Leather Products (Export: 2015/1)
530710	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	Turkey	B84-TBT	Products must be inspected before entry is allowed	Customs Law - (No 4458) (04.11.1999 t. 23866 s. R.G.)
530710	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	Turkey	B15-TBT	Importers should comply with certain requirements to be registered	Circular for Textile, Garment, Leather and Leather Products (Export: 2015/1)
530710	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	Turkey	B70-TBT	Products should respect certain conditions	Circular for Textile, Garment, Leather and Leather Products (Export: 2015/1)
530710	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	Turkey	G40- Pre-inspection and other entry requirement	Terms of Payment	Customs Law - (No 4458) (04.11.1999 t. 23866 s. R.G.)
530710	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	Turkey	B21 -TBT	Maximum level for certain substances	Circular for Textile, Garment, Leather and Leather Products (Export: 2015/1).
530710	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	Turkey	B14 - TBT	Importation must be approved by the government	Circular for Textile, Garment, Leather and Leather Products (Export: 2015/1).
530710	(Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted)	Turkey	B22 –TBT	Certain substances are forbidden	Circular for Textile, Garment, Leather and Leather Products (Export: 2015/1).

Product: Plastic

HS Code	Product	Country imposing	NTM Code	Measure description	Source	National legal basis
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392490:	Household and toilet articles nes, of plastics	Philippines	TBT- B31	Sec 2. It shall be mandatory for all manufacturers, distributors, importers, or repackers of consumer products covered herein, whether locally manufactured or imported, to indicate in their labels or packaging, a parallel translation in English or Filipino of the nature, quality, and quantity and other relevant information or instructions of such consumer products in a manner that cannot be easily removed, detached, or erased under ordinary handling thereof. Stickers and other simliar removable labels shall not be allowed except for those labels that may specifically be required by other applicable rules and regulations. Sec 3 IN addition to the provisions of Chapter IV of the Consumer Act and its DAO 2 series of 1993, it is required that all consumer products sold in the Philippines, whether manufactured locally or imported, shall indicate and specify the following: (a) country of manufacture, (b) required information of consumption duration safety (i.e. good until Dec 2008), (c) warranty of the manufacturer, (d) weight content prior to packaging, (e) consumer complaint desk address, (f) all other information that fits the parameter of the consumer's right to information.	Department of Trade and Industry - Addenda to the implementing rules and regulations of RA 7394, otherwise known as the Consumer Act of the Philippines or the Department Administrative Order No. 2 series of 1993, on the matter of Chapter IV on labeling and fair packaging	Addenda to the implementing rules and regulations of RA 7394, otherwise known as the Consumer Act of the Philippines or the Department Administrative Order No. 2 series of 1993, on the matter of Chapter IV on labeling and fair packaging
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392490:	Household and toilet articles nes, of plastics	Philippines	TBT- B33	<p>Sec 1 The packaging of consumer products shall not be made in such as way as to deceive the purchaser on the contents, size, quantity, measurement or fill. Sec 4 Products which are non-functionally slack-filled shall clearly and conspicuously indicate in its label the correct quantity, size, measurement or fill of its contents. Sec 5 Basic necessities shall not use non-functionally slack-filled packaging. Sec 6 For products packaged in such a way that the contents cannot be seen upon purchase, samples or label describing the product in words, pictorial or graphical representation or similar means shall be provided. Rule VIII Sec 1 The packaging shall reasonably serve to protect the product under ordinary handling until used by the buyer within reasonable time. Sec 2 Packaged consumer products which may be endangered by ordinary handling shall indicate appropriate handling procedures in their label. Sec 3 Those likely to cause injury to persons or damage to property shall be packaged in such a way as to prevent accidents in handing. The necessary warning shall be provided on the label in clear conspicuous terms. Sec 4 Where packaging itself poses danger upon improper use, handling or disposal, a warning that this should be avoided should be provided on the package. Rule IX Sec 1 Where products that pose danger due to improper use or handling also attract children, appropriate warning such as "Warning: Keep out o reach of children" or words to the effect shall be provided on the outermost packaging. Sec 2 Whenever practicable, packaging of dangerous or accident prone products or those likely to cause injury to persons shall be made difficult for children to open.</p>	Department of Trade and Industry - Rules and regulations implementing Republic Act No. 7394, otherwise known as the Consumer Act of the Philippines	Rules and regulations implementing Republic Act No. 7394, otherwise known as the Consumer Act of the Philippines
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392490:	Household and toilet articles nes, of plastics	Philippines	TBT- B31	<p>Rule II Minimum labeling requirements</p> <p>Sec 1 All products domestically sold whether manufactured locally or imported shall indicate the following in their respective labels or packaging: 1.1 Its correct and registered trade name or brand name. If none is registered, the ordinary name by which it is commonly known may be used; 1.2 Its duly registered trademark; 1.3 The registered business name of the manufacturer, importer, distributor, repacker, or consignee in the Philippines; 1.4 The present and complete business address, including the number, street, city or municipality, province, of the manufacturer, importer, repacker or consignee of the product in the Philippines; 1.5 The general make or active ingredient of the product; 1.6 The net quantity of contentss, in terms of weight or measure rounded off to at least the nearest tenths in the metric system or numerical count of the product; 1.7 The country of manufacture, if imported 1.8 If a product is manufactured, distributed, refilled, repacked under license or consignment from a principal, the label shall so state the fact. The business name and address of the principal shall also be indicated. Rule III Sec 1 1.8 Where a product is prone to cause an accident if not handled or used in the proper way, the label shall contain the following warning: "Caution/Warning: Dangerous if not handled properly" or words to the effect. 1.9 Where damage is likely to result from non-compliance to the limited use of the product, a statement such as "Warning: for limited use only" or words to the effect shall appear on the label. 1.10 Where express warranties are provided with the product, the mandatory contents of express warranties as required in the preceding Chapter shall appear on the label. Rule V. Manner of Placing Labels - Sec 1 Any word, statement, or information required</p>	Department of Trade and Industry - Rules and regulations implementing Republic Act No. 7394, otherwise known as the Consumer Act of the Philippines	Rules and regulations implementing Republic Act No. 7394, otherwise known as the Consumer Act of the Philippines
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				<p>shall appear on the label conspicuously and in such terms as to render them likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase or use. Sec 2 The label shall be made such that the required information is not likely to be removed, detached, or erased under ordinary handling of the product. Sec 3 The following shall appear on the principal display panel of the label: tradename or brand name, general make or active ingredients, weight, net quantity or size. Rule VI Sec 2 The words "No return, No exchange" or any words to the effect shall not appear on any label or literature or receipt for the purchase of a consumer product.</p>		
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392490:	Household and toilet articles nes, of plastics	Philippines	TBT- B31	<p>Rule III Additional labeling requirements for certain products - Sec 1 The following information shall also be contained on the label of consumer products: 1.1 Where the product is flammable, the same shall be indicated on the label. Also 1.1.1 The temperature of heat that can trigger the burning of the product, 1.1.2 Precautions against accidental burning.</p> <p>1.2 Where the product is toxic or poisonous, the label shall contain the words "Warning: Poisonous" or "Warning:Toxic" or the accepted or required graphic representation of the same. Also 1.2.1 The manner by which said toxicity may affect a person, whether by ingestion, inhalation, bodily contact, etc.; 1.2.2 The possible symptoms of poisoning such as vomiting, fever, pain, dizziness, etc., 1.2.3 First-aid treatment that may be administered, 1.2.4 Contraindications, acts, food or drugs that may aggravate the condition, 1.2.5 When it is crucial to have the victim attended by a physician;</p> <p>1.3 When a product is corrosive, the same shall be indicated on the label with the following: 1.3.1 The first aid treatment to be administered on the victim, 1.3.2 Acts, food, or drugs that may aggravate his condition, 1.3.3 When it is crucial for a physician to attend to the victim;</p> <p>1.4 Where a product is a strong sensitizer or may cause allergy, the same shall be indicated on the label, with the following: 1.4.1 The manner by which it may sensitize or cause allergic reaction, whether by ingestion, inhalation, bodily contact, etc, 1.4.2 The possible sensitization or allergic symptoms such as vomiting, fever, pain, etc. 1.4.3 First aid treatment that may be administered, 1.4.4 Acts or drugs that may aggravate the condition, 1.4.5 When it is crucial for the victim to be attended by a physician.</p>	Department of Trade and Industry - Rules and regulations implementing Republic Act No. 7394, otherwise known as the Consumer Act of the Philippines	Rules and regulations implementing Republic Act No. 7394, otherwise known as the Consumer Act of the Philippines
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392490:	Household and toilet articles nes, of plastics	Philippines	TBT- B31	<p>Sec 24 Neither the container nor the label of milk products within the scope of this Code shall have pictures of babies and children together with their mothers, fathers, siblings, grandparents, other relatives or caregivers or such other pictures and graphics of similar import. Sec 26 Each container/ label shall contain such message in both Filipino and English, and whcih message cannot be readily separated therefrom, relative to the following points: (a) the phrase "Important Notice" or "Government Warning" or their equivalent, (b) a statement of the superiority of breastfeeding, (c) a statement that there is no substitute for breastmilk, (d) a statement that the product shall be used only on the advice of a health worker as to the need for its use and the proper methods of use, (e) instructions for appropriate preparation, and a warning against the health hazards of inappropriate preparation, (f) the health hazards of unnecessary or improper use of infant formula and related products including information that powdered infant formula may contain pathogenic microorganisms and must be prepared and used appropriately. Sec 27 Food products marketed for infant feeding which do not meet the requirements of an infant formula but can be modified to do so, shall carry on the label a warning that the unmodified product should not be the sole source of nourishment of an infant.</p>	Food and Drug Administration - Revised implementing rules and regulations of EO 51 oterwise known as the Milk Code, relevant international agreements, penalizing violations thereof, and for other purposes	Revised implementing rules and regulations of EO 51 oterwise known as the Milk Code, relevant international agreements, penalizing violations thereof, and for other purposes
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392490:	Household and toilet articles nes, of plastics	Philippines	SPS- A31	Sec 24 Neither the container nor the label of milk products within the scope of this Code shall have pictures of babies and children together with their mothers, fathers, siblings, grandparents, other relatives or caregivers or such other pictures and graphics of similar import. Sec 26 Each container/ label shall contain such message in both Filipino and English, and whcih message cannot be readily separated therefrom, relative to the following points: (a) the phrase "Important Notice" or "Government Warning" or their equivalent, (b) a statement of the superiority of breastfeeding, (c) a statement that there is no substitute for breastmilk, (d) a statement that the product shall be used only on the advice of a health worker as to the need for its use and the proper methods of use, (e) instructions for appropriate preparation, and a warning against the health hazards of inappropriate preparation, (f) the health hazards of unnecessary or improper use of infant formula and related products including information that powdered infant formula may contain pathogenic microorganisms and must be prepared and used appropriately. Sec 27 Food products marketed for infant feeding which do not meet the requirements of an infant formula but can be modified to do so, shall carry on the label a warning that the unmodified product should not be the sole source of nourishment of an infant.	Food and Drug Administration - Revised implementing rules and regulations of EO 51 oterwise known as the Milk Code, relevant international agreements, penalizing violations thereof, and for other purposes	Revised implementing rules and regulations of EO 51 oterwise known as the Milk Code, relevant international agreements, penalizing violations thereof, and for other purposes
392490:	Household and toilet articles nes, of plastics	Philippines	INSP - C9	3 In compliance with Department of Finance DO 33-2014 and Bureau of Internal Revenue Memorandum Order 10-2014, all importers and Customs brokers shall first apply for accreditation with the BIR for the issuance of their respective Importer or Broker Clearance Certificate (ICC or BCC). Upon securing these, importers and Customs brokers shall file an application for accreditation with the BOC-Account Management Office. 5 All	Bureau of Customs - Revised guidelines for registration of importers and Customs brokers with the BOC pursuant to DOF Department Order 33-2014	Revised guidelines for registration of importers and Customs brokers with the BOC pursuant to DOF Department Order 33-2014

				importers and Customs brokers are required to apply for registration under the BOC Client Profile Registration System (CPRS)		
392490:	Household and toilet articles nes, of plastics	Philippines	PC - F62	On cargo handling and wharfage charges: In view of the need for simplified rules and procedures in the computation of duties and taxes, and in line with the computerization of BOC, the following schedule of wharfage fees and arrastre charges must be utilized in the computation of landed cost for assessment purposes as provided by the Philippine Ports Authority, effective 16 Jan 2013.	Bureau of Customs - Schedule of cargo handling tariff arrastre charges and wharfage dues for assessment purposes at MICT and South Harbor	Schedule of cargo handling tariff arrastre charges and wharfage dues for assessment purposes at MICT and South Harbor
392490:	Household and toilet articles nes, of plastics	Philippines	PC - F61	On non-intrusive container inspection fees: To ensure that the proper Container Security Fees (CSF) are collected as mandated under EO 592 s2006 and pending the interphasing thereof into the present payment of duties and taxes through authorized agency banks, the following guidelines are issued for the collection thereof.	Bureau of Customs - Guidelines for the collection of the Container Security Fee under Executive Order 592 s2006	Guidelines for the collection of the Container Security Fee under Executive Order 592 s2006
392490:	Household and toilet articles nes, of plastics	Philippines	PC - F61	Import processing fees for shipments (table); refund processing/docket fees on ordinary claims for refund of tax and duty payments and for formal protest/appeal (table)	Bureau of Customs - Rates of Customs fees and charges	Rates of Customs fees and charges
392490:	Household and toilet articles nes, of plastics	Philippines	PC - F65	Administrative fees for issuance of certificates, issuance of permits, registration, accreditation, circularization (listed)	Bureau of Customs - Rates of Customs fees and charges	Rates of Customs fees and charges
392490:	Household and toilet articles nes, of plastics	Philippines	PC - F64	Among the rates of Customs fees and charges in all ports are: Documentary Customs stamps (listed)	Bureau of Customs - Rates of Customs fees and charges	Rates of Customs fees and charges

392490:	Household and toilet articles nes, of plastics	Philippines	PC - F62	By authority of Sec. 608 in relation to Sec 1909 of the TCCP and in line with BOC's effort to standardize various charges for operations affectin imported cargo before actual delivery to the importer, and taking into account the present economic conditions and facilities given by CBW operators, the service, storage, and other charges on articles stored in the CBWs within NAIA shall be as follows.	Bureau of Customs - Amendment to CAO 7-2007 providing for new rates of services, storage and other charged on articles stored at Customs Bonded Warehouse Nos. 31, 55, 83, 124, 125, 128, 158, and 182 within NAIA	Amendment to CAO 7-2007 providing for new rates of services, storage and other charged on articles stored at Customs Bonded Warehouse Nos. 31, 55, 83, 124, 125, 128, 158, and 182 within NAIA
392490:	Household and toilet articles nes, of plastics	Philippines	EXP - P7	Upon exportation of articles manufactured in the Philippines, including the packing, covering, putting up, marking, or labelling thereof either in whole or in part of imported materials for which duties have been paid, refund or tax credit shall be allowed for the duties paid on the imported materials used in the packing, covering, putting up, marking, or labelling thereof, subject to the following conditions: (1) the actual use of the imported materials in the manufacture of the article exported with their quantity, value, and amount of duties paid thereon, having been established; (2) the duties refunded or credited shall not exceed 100% of duties paid on imported materials used; (3) there is no determination by NEDA of the requirement for certification on non-availability of locally-produced competitive substitutes for the imported materials used at the time of importation; (4) the exportation shall be made within 1 year after the importation of materials used and claim of refund or tax credit shall be filed within 6 months from the date of exportation; (5) when 2 or more products result from the use of the same imported materials, an apportionment shall be made on its equitable basis.	Bureau of Customs - Tariff and Customs Code of the Philippines	Tariff and Customs Code of the Philippines

392490:	Household and toilet articles nes, of plastics	Philippines	EXP -P9	Sec 2001 All articles manufactured in whole or in part of imported materials, and intended for exportation without being charged with duty, shall in order to be so manufactured and exported, be made and manufactured in bonded warehouses under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner with the approval of the DOF shall prescribe: Provided, That the manufacturer of such articles shall first file a satisfactory bond for the faithful observance of all laws, rules and regulations applicable thereto. Sec 2002 Whenever articles manufactured in any bonded warehouse shall be exported directly therefrom or shall be duly laden for immediate exportation under the supervision of the proper official, such articles shall be exempt from duty.	Bureau of Customs - Tariff and Customs Code of the Philippines	Tariff and Customs Code of the Philippines
392490:	Household and toilet articles nes, of plastics	Philippines	EXP -P7	Part V Rule VIII Sec 1 Merchandise brought to the restricted areas in the Ecozone by registered Export or Free Trade Enterprises, except prohibited merchandise, shall not be subject to all customs and internal revenue laws and regulations nor to local tax ordinances: Provided, That they are to be sold, stored, broken up, replaced, assembled, manipulated, manufactured and/or mixed with foreign or domestic merchandise within the restricted areas in the Ecozone. Part VII Rule XIII Sec 2 New or expanding Ecozone Developers, Operators, Export, Free Trade, Domestic Market, Utilities, Facilities and Tourism Enterprises except Ecozone Service Enterprises registered on or after effectivity of these Rules, shall be entitled to the fiscal incentives provided in Sections 24 and 42 of the Act. (Sec 24 is the exemption from national and local taxes, but not real property tax on land owned by developers, Sec 42 is the incentive of an additional deduction of 1/2 of the value of training expenses from the national government's share of 3% of the gross income.) Sec 3 In	Department of Trade and Industry - Rules and regulations to implement RA 7916 or the Special Economic Zone Act of 1995	Rules and regulations to implement RA 7916 or the Special Economic Zone Act of 1995

				<p>addition to these, new or expanding Ecozone Export and Free Trade Enterprises shall be entitled to the fiscal incentives under PD 66 or EO 226. (For PD 66, these are Rule XV Sec 1 to 5 and 7, for EO 226 these are Rule XV Sec 1 to 6, i.e. (i) exemption from duties and taxes on merchandise/ raw materials, supplies, equipment, spare parts, wares; (ii) exemption from national and local taxes and licenses; (iii) tax credit for import substitution; (iv) exemption from wharfage dues, export tax, impost or fee; (v) additional deduction for training expenses; (vi) income tax holiday, tax credit on domestic capital equipment, tax and duty exempt import of breeding stocks and genetic materials, tax credit on domestic breeding stock and genetic materials, additional deduction for labor expense, unrestricted use of consigned equipment, (vii) other incentives prescribed by PEZA or DOF.) Sec 4 Existing PEZA-registered export enterprises shall continue to be entitled to the incentives. However those whose income tax holiday entitlement under EO 226 expired shall be subject to 5% special tax rate. Rule XX Sec 1 Teh 5% special income tax on gross income earned shall be directly paid as 3% to the national government and 2% to the local government where enterprise is located.</p>		
392490:	Household and toilet articles nes, of plastics	Philippines	EXP -P7	<p>Sec 2 2nd para Export traders and service exporters shall be entitled to the income tax holiday if they will export products and services which are new exports for the Philippines or will serve new export markets. Sec 12 The tax credit that may be enjoyed by a registered enterprise under Article 39(k) refers to the tariff duties and internal revenue taxes actually paid by it on the supplies, raw materials and semi-manufactured products used in the manufacture, processing or production of its registered export products and forming</p>	Board of Investments - Rules and regulations to implement EO 226 or Omnibus Investments Code of 1987	Rules and regulations to implement EO 226 or Omnibus Investments Code of 1987

				part thereof. A tax credit certificate shall be issued in accordance with Article 21. Sec 14 A registered enterprise shall be entitled to exemption from wharfage dues and any export tax, impost or fee on the exportation of its registered export products produced by it or bought from a registered export producer qualified to avail itself of exemption from said tax, if it were to export such product directly or through another export producer.		
392490:	Household and toilet articles nes, of plastics	Philippines	EXP -P69	<p>3.1.2 The accrediting agency shall cause the registration of its duly accredited exporters in the BOC Client Profile Registration System (CPRS) by submitting to BOC a list containing the name, tax identification number, unique reference number (URN), contact details and other material data. The accrediting agency shall assign the URN to the exporter it has accredited.</p> <p>3.1.3 All exporters shall submit the required CPRS profile data to BOC. Upon submission, it will automatically be stored.</p> <p>3.1.4 The accrediting agency shall be given access to the CPRS for the approval of the registration of their respective accredited exporters. The approved CPRS shall be activated by the BOC, and an email alert notification sent automatically indicating the status of the registration. If approved, it shall have a Certificate of Registration attached, containing the Customs Client Number.</p>	Bureau of Customs - Supplemental guidelines for the implementation of the Automated Export Documentation System under e2m-Customs	Supplemental guidelines for the implementation of the Automated Export Documentation System under e2m-Customs

392490:	Household and toilet articles nes, of plastics	Philippines	EXP -P8	Exporters registered under the Export Development Act shall be granted the following incentives: (a) exemption from PD 1853 or advance payment of customs duties; (b) duty-free importation of machinery and equipment and accompanying spare parts until 31 Dec 1997; rules on tax credit granted under existing VAT laws shall apply but adopt the definition of exporter in Art 1 Sec 4(a) of RA 7844; (c) tax credit for imported inputs and raw materials primarily used for the production and packaging of export goods which are not readily available locally until 31 Dec 1999; (d) tax credit for increase in current year's export revenues, computed as follows: the first 5% increase in annual export revenue over the previous year would be a credit of 2.5% applied on the incremental export revenue converted to pesos at the current rate, the next 5% increase would be entitled to a credit of 5%, the next 5% increase would be entitled to a credit to 7.5%, in excess of 15% would be entitled to a credit of 10%; such tax credit is granted only for the year when performance is achieved; (e) tax credit for use or import-substitution of non-traditional products -for exporters of non-traditional products that use or substitute locally produced raw materials, capital equipment and/or spare parts, tax credit equal to 25% of the duties that would have been paid if these inputs were imported, Provided That this incentive is available until 31 Dec 1997.	Department of Trade and Industry - Rules and regulations to implement the Export Development Act of 1994 (RA 7844)	Rules and regulations to implement the Export Development Act of 1994 (RA 7844)
392490:	Household and toilet articles nes, of plastics	Philippines	OTH- G13	No financial institution shall open any letter of credit covering importations unless the applicant deposits the full amount of duties due thereon.	Bureau of Customs - Advance payment of duties in the Import Entry Declaration	Advance payment of duties in the Import Entry Declaration

HS Code	Product	Country imposing	NTM Code	Measure description	Source
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	TBT- B7	The allowable radioactive level for consumer products has been specified in Article 4 of the standard.	Standardization Administration of the People's Republic of China (SAC) - Radiological protection standards for consumer products containing radioactive substances
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	TBT- B84	Article 1: Import of waste should be inspected by inspection agency located in the importing country.	The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) - Provisions of the State on Relevant Issues Concerning the Inspection of Imported Waste (No. 115, 1996)
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	TBT- B14	Article 1: Import of waste should be inspected by inspection agency located in the importing country. Custom clearance will be given upon showing the relevant authorization document issued by the Ministry of Environment Protection.	The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) - Provisions of the State on Relevant Issues Concerning the Inspection of Imported Waste (No. 115, 1996)
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	TBT- B83	II. Animal quarantine inspection agencies at ports shall requires the importers or agents to provide plant quarantine certificate, trade contract and credit certificate for the import declaration of used and wasted products, as well as the import license issued by Chinese environmental protection department. Otherwise, the import declaration shall be rejected.	The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) - 关于加强有关废旧物品进口检疫管理的通知

HS Code	Product	Country imposing	NTM Code	Measure description	Source
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	TBT- B14	II. Animal quarantine inspection agencies at ports shall requires the importers or agents to provide plant quarantine certificate, trade contract and credit certificate for the import declaration of used and wasted products, as well as the import license issued by Chinese environmental protection department. Otherwise, the import declaration shall be rejected.	The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) - 关于加强有关废旧物品进口检疫管理的通知
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	TBT- B19	Article 1: Prevent the entry of goods with the sign of "Republic of China" to enter or exit China.	The General Administration of Customs - Notice of General Administration of Customs on Strengthening the Supervision of Goods in Violation of the Principle of One China (2002, No. 228)
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	TBT- B83	Article 26 Any imported solid waste shall be subject to the pre-shipping inspection conducted by the pre-shipping inspection institution designated by the quality supervision, inspection and quarantine department of the State Council; and a pre-shipping inspection certificate shall be issued if the inspection is passed.	The General Administration of Customs - Measures for the administration of the import of solid waste (2011, No.12)
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	TBT- B84	Article 14 The imported solid waste must meet the environmental protection and control standards, the relevant technical specifications or other compulsory requirements for imported solid waste that can be used as raw materials. After inspection and quarantine, solid waste that does not meet the environmental protection and control standards, the relevant technical specifications or other compulsory requirements for imported solid waste that can be used as raw materials shall not be imported.	The General Administration of Customs - Measures for the administration of the import of solid waste (2011, No.12)

HS Code	Product	Country imposing	NTM Code	Measure description	Source
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	TBT- B89	Article 14 The imported solid waste must meet the environmental protection and control standards, the relevant technical specifications or other compulsory requirements for imported solid waste that can be used as raw materials. After inspection and quarantine, solid waste that does not meet the environmental protection and control standards, the relevant technical specifications or other compulsory requirements for imported solid waste that can be used as raw materials shall not be imported.	The General Administration of Customs - Measures for the administration of the import of solid waste (2011, No.12)
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	TBT- B42	Article 12 For the import of solid waste, measures shall be taken to prevent diffusion, loss, seepage and other environmental pollutions.	The General Administration of Customs - Measures for the administration of the import of solid waste (2011, No.12)
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	TBT- B7	Article 25: The solid waste imported shall conform to the national standards for environmental protection and shall be checked and accepted as qualified by the department in charge of quality supervision, inspection and quarantine.	The Ministry of Agriculture - Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Environment Pollution Caused by Solid Wastes (2016 Amendment)
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	TBT- B15	Article 2 Units importing used and wasted items shall register at hygiene quarantine inspection agencies, and provide the materials such as the copie of Hygiene Quarantine Registration Certificate, foreign trade contract, copie of business license/	The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) - 关于执行《进口废旧物品卫生检疫管理规程》和《进口废旧物品卫生处理规程》的通知
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	TBT- B11	Article 4 The hygiene quarantine inspection agencies can adopt the following measures upon reception of import used and wasted products application: 3. For used and wasted products that are prohibited to import by the State, such as used sacks and used clothes, prohibition of the entry of such products.	The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) - 关于执行《进口废旧物品卫生检疫管理规程》和《进口废旧物品卫生处理规程》的通知

HS Code	Product	Country imposing	NTM Code	Measure description	Source
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	TBT- B31	Declaration Report of New Chemicals should include the following information: 1. ordinary declaration form, safety technical instructions, classification and labels in accordance with relevant national standards such as classification of chemicals, alert labels, instructions on precautionary statement safety specifications, etc.	Ministry of environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China - 新化学物质环境管理办法 (第7号)
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	TBT- B81	Importers and producers of new chemical substances should apply for new chemical substances environmental management registration ("registration"). One cannot produce, import, process or carry out research on the new chemical substances which is not registered. There are three type of declarations of new chemical substances, ordinary declaration, simplified declaration and scientific research declaration based on the objective and amount of importation and production. The Registration includes the following information: 2. Name of the new chemical substance; 3. Utilisation; 4. Registered level and quantity,	Ministry of environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China - 新化学物质环境管理办法 (第7号)
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	TBT- B853	Holders of ordinary registration should informed the first activity report to Registration center within 30 days of its first production activity or of its first importation and transferation to processing.	Ministry of environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China - 新化学物质环境管理办法 (第7号)

HS Code	Product	Country imposing	NTM Code	Measure description	Source
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	TBT- B33	Article 2: Shipment request for focused solid waste. Focused solid waste of type A-K should be shipped separately, it must go through rolling, bundling, packaging and other simple pre-shipment processing, and according to the standard requirements for declaring the item.	The General Administration of Customs - Announcement of the General Administration of Customs on the implementation of the classification of solid waste shipping management (2010, No.21)
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	TBT- B42	Shipment request for focused solid waste. Focused solid waste should not be packed and shipped with other unfocused solid waste or goods that are not solid waste.	The General Administration of Customs - Announcement of the General Administration of Customs on the implementation of the classification of solid waste shipping management (2010, No.21)
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	TBT- B14	Paragraph 1: The Ministry of Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Commerce, the Development and Reform Commission, the General Administration of Customs, and the General Administration of Quarantine and Inspection has announced in 2009 to adjust and revise the <Catalogue of restricted imports of solid waste>	The General Administration of Customs - Announcement No. 80 [2014] of the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Commerce, the National Development and Reform Commission, the General Administration of Customs, and the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine — Announcement on Issuing the Catalogue for the Administration of the Import of Solid Waste (2015)
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	TBT- B14	Article 4 Application materials Application for import of scrap disc broken materials shall be submitted in accordance with the application procedure for the import of restricted solid waste as a raw material	Ministry of Environmental Protection - Announcement No.69, 2010 of the Ministry of Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	TBT- B9	Article 3 section 1 The enterprise importing scrap disc broken materials shall adopt the following environmental protection and management rules:3) own facilities, equipment, venues and pollution control facilities.....and are qualified by the competent administrative department of environmental protection at the provincial level.	Ministry of Environmental Protection - Announcement No.69, 2010 of the Ministry of Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China

HS Code	Product	Country imposing	NTM Code	Measure description	Source
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	TBT- B853	Article 4 section 4 Application materials4. processing and utilization enterprises shall keep record of its operation and environmental monitoring. Processing enterprises shall establish record of the amount of each batch of imported scrap disc broken materialstime of arrival and the product destination.	Ministry of Environment Protection - Announcement No.69, 2010 of the Ministry of Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	TBT- B14	Article 8 The provincial environmental protection and commerce authorities shall organize the verification and publication of the list of qualified enterprises for the processing and utilization of waste plastics.	Ministry of Commerce - Announcement No.55, 2012 of the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	TBT- B11	Article 5It is forbidden to import untreated waste plastics.	Ministry of Commerce - Announcement No.55, 2012 of the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China

HS Code	Product	Country imposing	NTM Code	Measure description	Source
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	TBT- B84	<p>According to the relevant provisions of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Commodities Inspection and its implementation regulations, AQSIQ has made relevant adjustments for the < entry and exit commodity inspection and quarantine catalogue>.</p> <p>* This catalogue is adjusted on yearly basis. 1) Custom supervision condition "A" means that imported goods needs to go through inspection and quarantine. Custom supervision condition "B" means that exported goods need to go through inspection and quarantine. 2) Inspection quarantine category "M" means import product inspection; "N" means export product inspection, "P" means quarantine on import animal, plants and their product; "Q" means quarantine on export animal, plants and their product; "R" means inspection for import food safety; "S" means inspection for export food safety; "V" means import health quarantine; "W" means export health quarantine; "L" means civil goods entry verification.</p>	The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) - Announcement No. 81 [2016] of the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine and the General Administration of Customs—Announcement on Adjusting the Catalogue of Entry-Exit Commodities Subject to Inspection and Quarantine by Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Institutions (2016)

HS Code	Product	Country imposing	NTM Code	Measure description	Source
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	TBT- B89	<p>According to the relevant provisions of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Commodities Inspection and its implementation regulations, AQSIQ has made relevant adjustments for the < entry and exit commodity inspection and quarantine catalogue>.</p> <p>* This catalogue is adjusted on yearly basis. 1) Custom supervision condition "A" means that imported goods needs to go through inspection and quarantine. Custom supervision condition "B" means that exported goods need to go through inspection and quarantine. 2) Inspection quarantine category "M" means import product inspection; "N" means export product inspection, "P" means quarantine on import animal, plants and their product; "Q" means quarantine on export animal, plants and their product; "R" means inspection for import food safety; "S" means inspection for export food safety; "V" means import health quarantine; "W" means export health quarantine; "L" means civil goods entry verification.</p>	The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) - Announcement No. 81 [2016] of the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine and the General Administration of Customs—Announcement on Adjusting the Catalogue of Entry-Exit Commodities Subject to Inspection and Quarantine by Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Institutions (2016)

HS Code	Product	Country imposing	NTM Code	Measure description	Source
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	SPS- A49	Article 6 Imported used and wasted items must be subject to hygienic inspection or hygienic treatment. Upon the acquiry of hygiene certificate the entry into border shall be permitted. Article 7 For used items having already carried out hygienic treatment before entering to China, the importer, carriers or the agents shall submit the hygienic treatment certificate to the frontier hygiene and quarantine agencies. Upon satisfactory result of the inspection from the agencies, the health certificate shall be issued and the entry into border shall be allowed. Otherwise, the hygienic treatment shall be implemented.	The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) - 进口废旧物品卫生检疫管理规定
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	SPS- A83	Article 5 The owner, carrier or his agents of imported used wasted items shall declare to the frontier hygiene and quarantine agencies the following matters: [...] (5) If hygiene treatment was carried out before entry into border; Article 7 For used items having already carried out hygienic treatment before entering to China, the importer, carriers or the agents shall submit the hygienic treatment certificate to the frontier hygiene and quarantine agencies. Upon satisfactory result of the inspection from the agencies, the health certificate shall be issued and the entry into border shall be allowed. Otherwishe, the hygienic treatment shall be implemented.	The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) - 进口废旧物品卫生检疫管理规定
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	SPS - A851	Article 5 The owner, carrier or his agents of imported used wasted items shall declare to the frontier hygiene and quarantine agencies the following matters: [...] (2) the source of the used items, the ports passed by;	The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) - 进口废旧物品卫生检疫管理规定

HS Code	Product	Country imposing	NTM Code	Measure description	Source
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	SPS -A84	<p>According to the relevant provisions of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Commodities Inspection and its implementation regulations, AQSIQ has made relevant adjustments for the < entry and exit commodity inspection and quarantine catalogue>.</p> <p>* This catalogue is adjusted on yearly basis. 1) Custom supervision condition "A" means that imported goods needs to go through inspection and quarantine. Custom supervision condition "B" means that exported goods need to go through inspection and quarantine. 2) Inspection quarantine category "M" means import product inspection; "N" means export product inspection, "P" means quarantine on import animal, plants and their product; "Q" means quarantine on export animal, plants and their product; "R" means inspection for import food safety; "S" means inspection for export food safety; "V" means import health quarantine; "W" means export health quarantine; "L" means civil goods entry verification.</p>	The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) - Announcement No. 81 [2016] of the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine and the General Administration of Customs—Announcement on Adjusting the Catalogue of Entry-Exit Commodities Subject to Inspection and Quarantine by Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Institutions (2016)

HS Code	Product	Country imposing	NTM Code	Measure description	Source
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	SPS -A86	<p>According to the relevant provisions of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Commodities Inspection and its implementation regulations, AQSIQ has made relevant adjustments for the < entry and exit commodity inspection and quarantine catalogue>.</p> <p>* This catalogue is adjusted on yearly basis. 1) Custom supervision condition "A" means that imported goods needs to go through inspection and quarantine. Custom supervision condition "B" means that exported goods need to go through inspection and quarantine. 2) Inspection quarantine category "M" means import product inspection; "N" means export product inspection, "P" means quarantine on import animal, plants and their product; "Q" means quarantine on export animal, plants and their product; "R" means inspection for import food safety; "S" means inspection for export food safety; "V" means import health quarantine; "W" means export health quarantine; "L" means civil goods entry verification.</p>	The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) - Announcement No. 81 [2016] of the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine and the General Administration of Customs—Announcement on Adjusting the Catalogue of Entry-Exit Commodities Subject to Inspection and Quarantine by Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Institutions (2016)
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	INSP- C9	Article 15: For importing of hazardous waste, custom clearance should take place at the port that is closest to the exporting entity.	The General Administration of Customs - Measures for the administration of the import of solid waste (2011, No.12)
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	INSP- C1	Article 26 Any imported solid waste shall be subject to the pre-shipping inspection conducted by the pre-shipping inspection institution designated by the quality supervision, inspection and quarantine department of the State Council; and a pre-shipping inspection certificate shall be issued if the inspection is passed.	The General Administration of Customs - Measures for the administration of the import of solid waste (2011, No.12)

HS Code	Product	Country imposing	NTM Code	Measure description	Source
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	PC- F71	<p>Article 2 Tax rate for VAT</p> <p>(A) Taxpayers sell or import commodities, except requirement of provisions (B) and (C) of current article, shall apply tax rate of 17%;</p> <p>(B) Taxpayers sell or import following commodities shall apply tax rate of 13%:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food, edible vegetable oil; 2. Water, heating, air conditioning, hot water, gas, liquefied petroleum gas, natural gas, biogas, residential coal products; 3. Books, newspaper, magazine; 4. Feeds, fertilizer, pesticide, agricultural machinery, agricultural film; 5. Other commodities regulated by the State Council. <p>(C) Taxpayers export commodities shall apply tax rate of 0, with exceptions of other regulations issued by the State Council.</p> <p>Article 22 Location to pay VAT: [...] (D)</p> <p>Importation of goods shall be declared to the customs for the tax declaration.</p> <p>Article 24 [...] the VAT shall be paid within 15 days from the day of the issue of Specific VAT Payment Notification issued by customs</p>	Ministry of Finance - 中华人民共和国增值税暂行条例
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	EXP- P19	<p>Article 1: Prevent the entry of goods with the sign of "Republic of China" to enter or exit China.</p>	The General Administration of Customs - Notice of General Administration of Customs on Strengthening the Supervision of Goods in Violation of the Principle of One China (2002, No. 228)

HS Code	Product	Country imposing	NTM Code	Measure description	Source
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	EXP- P61	Article 17 The inspection and quarantine institutions shall adopt five different inspection and supervision methods, such as special supervision, strict supervision, general supervision, verification supervision and credit supervision, according to different enterprise categories and product risk levels. Article 18 Special supervision means that the inspection and quarantine institutions will implement full inspection on the exported industrial products.....	The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) - Decree No.113 of the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China, Promulgating the Measures for Administration of Classification of Export Industrial Products Enterprises
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	EXP- P19	Article 5: Without permission of the right holder, anyone who illegally imports or exports any goods infringing on the exclusive right of the aforesaid Olympic marks shall be subject to investigation and punishment by the customs in accordance with the Regulation on the Protection of Olympic Marks and other relevant laws and regulations.	The General Administration of Customs - Announcement of the General Administration of Customs on the customs protection record of the 29th Olympic Games slogan and mascot customs (2006, No. 32)
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	EXP- P19	The Shanghai World Expo Coordination Bureau of China has applied to the customs office the protection of ticket logo, and the customs department has approved and stated it is prohibited to import and export of goods that violates the exclusive rights of Shanghai World Expo.	The General Administration of Customs - Announcement of the General Administration of Customs on custom protection for the ticket mark of the 2010 Shanghai World Expo (2009, No.71)
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	EXP- P19	The Shanghai World Expo Coordination Bureau of China has applied to the customs office the protection of volunteer logo, volunteer slogan, the organizers of the main building names and the official name of the official activities , and the customs department has approved and stated it is prohibited to import and export of goods that violates the exclusive rights of Shanghai World Expo.	The General Administration of Customs - Announcement of the General Administration of Customs on customs protection for volunteer logo, volunteer slogan, the organizers of the main building names and the official name of the official activities of the 2010 Shanghai World Expo (2009, No.24)

HS Code	Product	Country imposing	NTM Code	Measure description	Source
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	EXP- P19	Import and export of goods that infringe the exclusive rights of the 2010 Shanghai World Expo are subject to penalties from the customs according to <World Expo Logo Protection Act> and relevant laws and regulations.	The General Administration of Customs - Announcement of GAC (General Administration of Customs) (No. 37, 2008)
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	EXP- P19	Article 4: Without permission, unauthorized import and export of goods infringing the exclusive rights of the 2008 Beijing Olympic logo, are subject to punishments by the custom according to <Regulations on the protection of Olympic Symbols>.	The General Administration of Customs - Announcement of GAC (General Administration of Customs) of the People's Republic of China(No. 47, 2003)
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	EXP- P19	The custom strictly prohibits goods that infringe upon the exclusive rights of the Olympic logo to enter and exit from China.	The General Administration of Customs - Announcement of GAC (General Administration of Customs) of the People's Republic of China(No. 6, 2002)
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	EXP- P19	Article 9: Prohibition of exportation of goods infringing intellectual property right of 2010 Shanghai EXPO.	The General Administration of Customs - Announcement of GAC (General Administration of Customs) of the People's Republic of China(No. 78, 2006)

HS Code	Product	Country imposing	NTM Code	Measure description	Source
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	EXP- P61	<p>According to the relevant provisions of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Commodities Inspection and its implementation regulations, AQSIQ has made relevant adjustments for the < entry and exit commodity inspection and quarantine catalogue>.</p> <p>* This catalogue is adjusted on yearly basis. 1) Custom supervision condition "A" means that imported goods needs to go through inspection and quarantine. Custom supervision condition "B" means that exported goods need to go through inspection and quarantine. 2) Inspection quarantine category "M" means import product inspection; "N" means export product inspection, "P" means quarantine on import animal, plants and their product; "Q" means quarantine on export animal, plants and their product; "R" means inspection for import food safety; "S" means inspection for export food safety; "V" means import health quarantine; "W" means export health quarantine; "L" means civil goods entry verification.</p>	The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) - Announcement No. 81 [2016] of the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine and the General Administration of Customs—Announcement on Adjusting the Catalogue of Entry-Exit Commodities Subject to Inspection and Quarantine by Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Institutions (2016)

HS Code	Product	Country imposing	NTM Code	Measure description	Source
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	EXP- P69	<p>According to the relevant provisions of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Commodities Inspection and its implementation regulations, AQSIQ has made relevant adjustments for the < entry and exit commodity inspection and quarantine catalogue>.</p> <p>* This catalogue is adjusted on yearly basis. 1) Custom supervision condition "A" means that imported goods needs to go through inspection and quarantine. Custom supervision condition "B" means that exported goods need to go through inspection and quarantine. 2) Inspection quarantine category "M" means import product inspection; "N" means export product inspection, "P" means quarantine on import animal, plants and their product; "Q" means quarantine on export animal, plants and their product; "R" means inspection for import food safety; "S" means inspection for export food safety; "V" means import health quarantine; "W" means export health quarantine; "L" means civil goods entry verification.</p>	The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) - Announcement No. 81 [2016] of the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine and the General Administration of Customs—Announcement on Adjusting the Catalogue of Entry-Exit Commodities Subject to Inspection and Quarantine by Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Institutions (2016)

HS Code	Product	Country imposing	NTM Code	Measure description	Source
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	OTH- J2	Article 5 It is forbidden to transfer all or part of the imported waste plastics to the units or individuals other than the enterprises mentioned in the import license, including the entrusting of imported waste plastics to other enterprises for cleaning.	Ministry of Commerce - Announcement No.55, 2012 of the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	OTH- N	Import and export of goods that infringe the exclusive rights of the 2010 Shanghai World Expo are subject to penalties from the customs according to <World Expo Logo Protection Act> and relevant laws and regulations.	The General Administration of Customs - Announcement of GAC (General Administration of Customs) (No. 37, 2008)
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	OTH- N	Article 4: Without permission, unauthorized import and export of goods infringing the exclusive rights of the 2008 Beijing Olympic logo, are subject to punishments by the custom according to <Regulations on the protection of Olympic Symbols>.	The General Administration of Customs - Announcement of GAC (General Administration of Customs) of the People's Republic of China(No. 47, 2003)
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	OTH- N	The custom strictly prohibits goods that infringe upon the exclusive rights of the Olympic logo to enter and exit from China.	The General Administration of Customs - Announcement of GAC (General Administration of Customs) of the People's Republic of China(No. 6, 2002)
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	OTH- N	Article 4: Prohibition of importation of goods infringing intellectual property right of 2010 Shanghai EXPO.	The General Administration of Customs - Announcement of GAC (General Administration of Customs) of the People's Republic of China(No. 78, 2006)
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	OTH- N	The Shanghai World Expo Coordination Bureau of China has applied to the customs office the protection of ticket logo, and the customs department has approved and stated it is prohibited to import and export of goods that violates the exclusive rights of Shanghai World Expo.	The General Administration of Customs - Announcement of the General Administration of Customs on custom protection for the ticket mark of the 2010 Shanghai World Expo (2009, No.71)

HS Code	Product	Country imposing	NTM Code	Measure description	Source
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	OTH- N	The Shanghai World Expo Coordination Bureau of China has applied to the customs office the protection of volunteer logo, volunteer slogan, the organizers of the main building names and the official name of the official activities , and the customs department has approved and stated it is prohibited to import and export of goods that violates the exclusive rights of Shanghai World Expo.	The General Administration of Customs - Announcement of the General Administration of Customs on customs protection for volunteer logo, volunteer slogan, the organizers of the main building names and the official name of the official activities of the 2010 Shanghai World Expo (2009, No.24)
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	China	OTH- N	Article 5: Without permission of the right holder, anyone who illegally imports or exports any goods infringing on the exclusive right of the aforesaid Olympic marks shall be subject to investigation and punishment by the customs in accordance with the Regulation on the Protection of Olympic Marks and other relevant laws and regulations.	The General Administration of Customs - Announcement of the General Administration of Customs on the customs protection record of the 29th Olympic Games slogan and mascot customs (2006, No. 32)

HS Code	Product	Country imposing	NTM Code	Measure description
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	India	QC- E1	Licensing is required to import
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	India	PC- F71	Special duty is payable @ 4% on imported goods u/s 3(5) of Customs Tariff Act. This is in lieu of Vat/sales tax to provide level playing field to Indian goods. Traders importing goods can get refund. CVD is not payable if goods are covered under MRP valuation provisions
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	India	PC- F79	There shall be levied and collected, as surcharge for purposes of the Union, a cess to be called the Education Cess, to fulfil the commitment of the Government to provide and finance universalised quality basic education.
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	India	OTH- I9	The offset clause would be applicable for all procurement proposals where indicative cost is ` 300 Crores or more and the schemes are categorized as ‘Buy (Global)’ involving outright purchase from foreign / Indian vendors and ‘Buy and Make with Transfer of Technology’ i.e Purchase from foreign vendor followed by Licensed Production.

391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	India	TBT- B15	The rules provides for a compulsory registration requirement of importers of pre-packed commodities. In other words, every individual, firm or corporatoon which pre-packs or imports any commodity for sale, distribution or delivery shall register his name
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	India	QC- E1	Licensing is required to import
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	India	PC- F72	Any article which is imported into India shall, in addition, be liable to a duty (hereafter in this section referred to as the additional duty) equal to the excise duty for the time being leviable on a like article if produced or manufactured in India and
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	India	PC- F79	There shall be levied and collected, as surcharge for purposes of the Union, a cess to be called the Education Cess, to fulfil the commitment of the Government to provide and finance universalised quality basic education.

HS Code	Product	Country imposing	NTM Code	Measure description	Explanation	Source	National legal basis
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	Hong Kong, China	TBT- B14	<p>License requirement: License is required to store any dangerous goods (of any category) in stores, and for conveyance of some dangerous goods. Some explosives may need to be stored separate from others in a store. As per Regulation 2A, license to convey is not required for dangerous goods in categories 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10 on land.</p> <p>["store" (貯存、貯存所), when used as a verb, means to keep for any purpose whatsoever, and "storage" shall be construed accordingly; but, when used as a noun, means a place which is licensed for the storage of dangerous goods within the meaning of the Ordinance and, if used as a noun in relation to premises, means such part of the premises as is so licensed.]</p> <p>1) Category 1 Dangerous Goods (explosives and blasting agents) - Regulation 4: Removal permit is required to convey explosives by land or water within Hong Kong Regulations 6, 7, 8: Requirements for vehicles carrying explosives Regulation 26: Certain explosives are to be stored separately from other explosives (in this case these are general storage requirements for storage for any purpose, not just for storage within licensed stores)</p> <p>2) Category 2 Dangerous Goods (compressed gases) - Regulation 61A: License is required to store or convey any gas, and for this the Authority may require compliance with relevant standard or code set by the British Standards Institution or by any other reputable body or organization. Regulation 73: container containing liquid</p>	Application to the Waste Disposal Authority, mentioning the reason for import, address of importer and producer, disposal or reuse facilities/ methods to be used, prescribed fee	Department of Justice Bilingual Laws Information System - Chapter 295B; Dangerous Goods (General) Regulations	Chapter 295B; Dangerous Goods (General) Regulations

				<p>oxygen or liquid nitrogen shall be stored only in a place approved by the Authority and marked, to the satisfaction of the Authority, by one or more notices, in English and Chinese, indicating the storage of liquid oxygen or liquid nitrogen, as the case may be. It should be stored only under the care of a person having reasonable experience in handling these.</p> <p>Regulation 74: Cylinders with gases mentioned in the regulation 74 table in excess of the quantity mentioned in this table should not be stored with any dangerous goods other than Category 2 dangerous goods. Cylinders with gases mentioned in this table should be stored in a cool place away from direct sun rays and heat, not above or nearer than 600 mm from any gas or other burner, etc. (general storage requirements)</p> <p>Regulation 75, 76: Conveyance of gases by vehicles, etc.</p> <p>3) Category 3 Dangerous Goods (corrosive substances) - Regulation 83: should not be stored with certain other substances in a store, as mentioned in this regulation and the table provided in it.</p> <p>4) Category 4 Dangerous Goods (poisons substances) - Regulation 91: should not be stored with other dangerous goods other than Category 4 dangerous goods in a store.</p> <p>5) Category 5 Dangerous Goods (substances giving off inflammable vapor) - Regulation 98: should not be stored with certain other dangerous substances other than of Category 5 in a store, exemptions for this, etc. Regulation 99A: storage of class 3 category 5 dangerous goods Regulations 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 116,</p>			
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				<p>117, 118, 119, 122, 123: conveyance by bicycles, tricycles, vehicles, tank wagons, etc. Regulation 124: license to store in bulk</p> <p>6) Category 6 Dangerous Goods (substances which become dangerous by interaction with water) - Regulation 138: Restriction on the storage together of certain substances in stores</p> <p>7) Category 7 Dangerous Goods (strong supporters of combustion) - Regulation 152: restriction on storage together with certain other substances in stores</p> <p>8) Category 8 Dangerous Goods (readily combustible substance) - Regulation 158: Restriction on the storage together of certain substances in stores Regulation 160: Special conditions for storage of celluloid or nitrocellulose based film</p> <p>9) Category 9 Dangerous Goods (substances liable to spontaneous combustion) - Regulation 169: Restriction on the storage together of certain substances in stores</p> <p>10) Category 10 Dangerous Goods (other dangerous substances) - Regulation 175: Restriction on the storage together of certain substances in stores</p> <p>11) Requirements for storage of dangerous goods in freight containers are mentioned in regulations 177B, 177C, 177D; requirements on approved vehicles for freight containers are mentioned in regulation 177E.</p> <p>12) Regulations for storage of dangerous goods in Hong Kong air cargo terminal are</p>			
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				<p>in regulations 177I</p> <p>According to Section 6 of the Dangerous Goods Ordinance Chapter 295, Category 9A dangerous goods are exempt from licensing requirements (for storage, manufacture, conveyance), but other requirements of regulations do apply to these goods. Licensing requirements also don't apply to authorized dealers under the Firearms and Ammunition Ordinance Chapter 238, or to liquefied petroleum gas mentioned in the Gas Safety Ordinance Chapter 51.</p> <p>["liquefied petroleum gas" (石油氣) means any gas which is a mixture of-</p> <p>(a) hydrocarbons primarily consisting of butanes, butylenes, propane or propylene;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) all or any of the hydrocarbons referred to in paragraph (a)</p> <p>Fire arms and ammunition are mentioned here:</p> <p>http://www.legislation.gov.hk/blis_pdf.nsf/6799165D2FEE3FA94825755E0033E532/34B108CF0F217C6F482575EE00512A29/\$FILE/CAP_238_e_b5.pdf]</p>			
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391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	Hong Kong, China	TBT- B42	<p>Storage and Conveyance/ Transport Requirements: Dangerous goods should not be conveyed, stored, or permitted to be conveyed or stored unless they comply with all packaging, marking and labelling requirements mentioned in this Chapter.</p> <p>License is required to store any dangerous goods (of any category) in stores, and for conveyance of some dangerous goods.</p> <p>Some explosives may need to be stored separate from others in a store. As per Regulation 2A, license to convey is not required for dangerous goods in categories 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10 on land. ["store" (貯存、貯存所), when used as a verb, means to keep for any purpose whatsoever, and "storage" shall be construed accordingly; but, when used as a noun, means a place which is licensed for the storage of dangerous goods within the meaning of the Ordinance and, if used as a noun in relation to premises, means such part of the premises as is so licensed.]1) Category 1 Dangerous Goods (explosives and blasting agents) - Regulation 4: Removal permit is required to convey explosives by land or water within Hong Kong Regulations 6, 7, 8: Requirements for vehicles carrying explosives Regulation 26: Certain explosives are to be stored separately from other explosives (in this case these are general storage requirements for storage for any purpose, not just for storage within licensed stores)2) Category 2 Dangerous Goods (compressed gases) - Regulation 61A: License is required to store or convey any gas, and for this the Authority may require compliance with relevant standard or code set by the British Standards Institution or by any other reputable body or organization. Regulation 73: container containing liquid oxygen or liquid nitrogen shall be stored only in a place approved by the Authority and marked, to the</p>		Department of Justice Bilingual Laws Information System - Chapter 295B; Dangerous Goods (General) Regulations	Chapter 295B; Dangerous Goods (General) Regulations
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				<p>satisfaction of the Authority, by one or more notices, in English and Chinese, indicating the storage of liquid oxygen or liquid nitrogen, as the case may be. It should be stored only under the care of a person having reasonable experience in handling these.</p> <p>Regulation 74: Cylinders with gases mentioned in the regulation 74 table in excess of the quantity mentioned in this table should not be stored with any dangerous goods other than Category 2 dangerous goods. Cylinders with gases mentioned in this table should be stored in a cool place away from direct sun rays and heat, not above or nearer than 600 mm from any gas or other burner, etc. (general storage requirements)</p> <p>Regulation 75, 76: Conveyance of gases by vehicles, etc.)</p> <p>3) Category 3 Dangerous Goods (corrosive substances) - Regulation 83: should not be stored with certain other substances in a store, as mentioned in this regulation and the table provided in it.</p> <p>4) Category 4 Dangerous Goods (poisons substances) - Regulation 91: should not be stored with other dangerous goods other than Category 4 dangerous goods in a store.</p> <p>5) Category 5 Dangerous Goods (substances giving off inflammable vapor) - Regulation 98: should not be stored with certain other dangerous substances other than of Category 5 in a store, exemptions for this, etc.</p> <p>Regulation 99A: storage of class 3 category 5 dangerous goods</p> <p>Regulations 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 116, 117, 118, 119, 122, 123: conveyance by bicycles, tricycles, vehicles, tank wagons, etc.</p> <p>Regulation 124: license to store in bulk</p> <p>6) Category 6 Dangerous Goods (substances which become dangerous by interaction with water) - Regulation 138: Restriction on the storage together of certain substances in stores</p> <p>7) Category 7 Dangerous Goods (strong supporters of combustion) - Regulation 152: restriction on storage together with certain</p>		
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			<p>other substances in stores8) Category 8 Dangerous Goods (readily combustible substance) - Regulation 158: Restriction on the storage together of certain substances in storesRegulation 160: Special conditions for storage of celluloid or nitrocellulose based film9) Category 9 Dangerous Goods (substances liable to spontaneous combustion) - Regulation 169: Restriction on the storage together of certain substances in stores10) Category 10 Dangerous Goods (other dangerous substances) - Regulation 175: Restriction on the storage together of certain substances in stores11) Requirements for storage of dangerous goods in freight containers are mentioned in regulations 177B, 177C, 177D; requirements on approved vehicles for freight containers are mentioned in regulation 177E.12) Regulations for storage of dangerous goods in Hong Kong air cargo terminal are in regulations 177IAccording to Section 6 of the Dangerous Goods Ordinance Chapter 295, Category 9A dangerous goods are exempt from licensing requirements (for storage, manufacture, conveyance), but other requirements of regulations do apply to these goods. Licensing requirements also don't apply to authorized dealers under the Firearms and Ammunition Ordinance Chapter 238, or to liquefied petroleum gas mentioned in the Gas Safety Ordinance Chapter 51.["liquefied petroleum gas" (石油氣) means any gas which is a mixture of- (a) hydrocarbons primarily consisting of butanes, butylenes, propane or propylene; or (b) all or any of the hydrocarbons referred to in paragraph (a)Fire arms and ammunition are mentioned here: http://www.legislation.gov.hk/blis_pdf.nsf/6799165D2FEE3FA94825755E0033E532/34B108CF0F217C6F482575EE00512A29/\$FILE/CAP_238_e_b5.pdf]</p>		
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391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	Hong Kong, China	TBT- B32	<p>Marking:("First Schedule" means Schedule 1 of this Chapter)1) Category 1 Dangerous Goods (explosives and blasting agents) - Regulation 43: Every main, inner and outer package containing manufactured fireworks shall bear a label in the form of label C specified in the First Schedule and every main, inner or outer package containing any other explosive shall bear a label in the form of label A specified in that Schedule.Regulation 44: (1) Any outer package containing explosives shall, in addition to any other labels or markings required under the Ordinance, be marked on the outside thereof as follows- (a) in the case of any explosive whatsoever, with the name of the manufacturer; (b) in the case of any explosive, other than safety fuse, with the category, class and division to which it belongs; (c) in the case of any explosive in category 1, class 3 or 4 (nitrocompound or chlorate mixture), with the date of manufacture. (2) Where an outer package contains more than one explosive, the marking required by this regulation shall be affixed separately in respect of each explosive so contained. 2) Category 2 Dangerous Goods (compressed gasses) - Regulation 65: Cylinders containing gas should be painted in accordance with the colours recommended from time to time by the British Standards Institution and promulgated in that Institution's publication entitled British Standards Specification No. 349, or the head of the cylinder is painted conspicuously- (i) red, if the gas contained or to be contained therein is inflammable; or(ii) yellow, if the gas contained or to be contained therein is poisonous; or(iii) as to one half red and the other half yellow, if the gas contained or to be contained therein is both inflammable and poisonous; provided that these requirements don't apply to gas cylinders that are in Hong Kong only in the course of transit to another</p>		Department of Justice Bilingual Laws Information System - Chapter 295B; Dangerous Goods (General) Regulations	Chapter 295B; Dangerous Goods (General) Regulations
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				<p>country. Regulation 74: Cylinders should bear the labels as per the First Schedule, and should be marked with the letters as given in the table in this regulation (reg. 74) for each type of gas. 3) Category 3 Dangerous Goods (corrosive substances) - Regulation 84: substances mentioned in the table within this regulation should bear labels as per the First Schedule, and should be marked as mentioned within the table in this regulation. 4) Category 4 Dangerous Goods (poisons substances) - Regulation 92: substances mentioned in the table here should have the labels mentioned in the First Schedule and the markings mentioned with the table here. 5) Category 5 Dangerous Goods (substances giving off inflammable vapor) - Regulation 99: substances mentioned in the table to this regulation should have labels as per the First Schedule, and markings as mentioned within the table. 6) Category 6 Dangerous Goods (substances which become dangerous by interaction with water) - Regulation 139: substances mentioned in the table of this regulation should be labelled as per the First Schedule and marked as mentioned in the table of this regulation. 7) Category 7 Dangerous Goods (strong supporters of combustion) - Regulation 153: substances mentioned in the table of this regulation should be labelled as per the First Schedule and marked as mentioned in the table of this regulation. 8) Category 8 Dangerous Goods (readily combustible substance) - Regulation 159: substances mentioned in the table of this regulation should be labelled as per the First Schedule and marked as mentioned in the table of this regulation. 9) Category 9 Dangerous Goods (substances liable to spontaneous combustion) - Regulation 169: substances mentioned in the table of this regulation should be labelled as per the First Schedule and marked as mentioned in the table of this</p>			
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				<p>regulation.10) Category 10 Dangerous Goods (other dangerous substances) - Regulation 176: substances mentioned in the table of this regulation should be labelled as per the First Schedule and marked as mentioned in the table of this regulation. Also, according to Section 10 of the Dangerous Goods Ordinance Chapter 295, No person shall deliver to any warehouse owner or carrier, or send or carry or cause to be sent or carried to or from any part of Hong Kong by land or water, or sell or expose for sale, or store any dangerous goods, or deposit any dangerous goods in or on any warehouse, wharf or quay unless-(a) the true name or description of such goods is distinctly written, printed or marked in English and Chinese on the outside of the drum, tin, case or other package containing such goods; and (b) the prescribed label, if any, is attached to the outside of the drum, tin, case or other package containing such goods; and (c) in the case of delivery to any warehouse owner or carrier, notice in writing has been given to such warehouse owner or carrier of the true name or description of such goods and the dangerous nature thereof.</p>			
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391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	Hong Kong, China	TBT- B31	<p>Labelling:("First Schedule" means Schedule 1 of this Chapter)1) Category 1 Dangerous Goods (explosives and blasting agents) - Regulation 43: Every main, inner and outer package containing manufactured fireworks shall bear a label in the form of label C specified in the First Schedule and every main, inner or outer package containing any other explosive shall bear a label in the form of label A specified in that Schedule.Regulation 44: (1) Any outer package containing explosives shall, in addition to any other labels or markings required under the Ordinance, be marked on the outside thereof as follows- (a) in the case of any explosive whatsoever, with the name of the manufacturer; (b) in the case of any explosive, other than safety fuse, with the category, class and division to which it belongs; (c) in the case of any explosive in category 1, class 3 or 4 (nitrocompound or chlorate mixture), with the date of manufacture. (2) Where an outer package contains more than one explosive, the marking required by this regulation shall be affixed separately in respect of each explosive so contained.2) Category 2 Dangerous Goods (compressed gasses) - Regulation 65: Cylinders containing gas should be painted in accordance with the colours recommended from time to time by the British Standards Institution and promulgated in that Institution's publication entitled British Standards Specification No. 349, or the head of the cylinder is painted conspicuously- (i) red, if the gas contained or to be contained therein is inflammable; or(ii) yellow, if the gas contained or to be contained therein is poisonous; or(iii) as to one half red and the other half yellow, if the gas contained or to be contained therein is both inflammable and poisonous; provided that these requirements don't apply to gas cylinders that are in Hong Kong only in the course of transit to another</p>	Any warning or caution related to safe keeping, use, consumption or disposal should be labeled in both English and Chinese Language	Department of Justice Bilingual Laws Information System - Chapter 295B; Dangerous Goods (General) Regulations	Chapter 295B; Dangerous Goods (General) Regulations
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				<p>country.Regulation 74: Cylinders should bear the labels as per the First Schedule, and should be marked with the letters as given in the table in this regulation (reg. 74) for each type of gas.3) Category 3 Dangerous Goods (corrosive substances) - Regulation 84: substances mentioned in the table within this regulation should bear labels as per the First Schedule, and should be marked as mentioned within the table in this regulation.4) Category 4 Dangerous Goods (poisons substances) - Regulation 92: substances mentioned in the table here should have the labels mentioned in the First Schedule and the markings mentioned with the table here.5) Category 5 Dangerous Goods (substances giving off inflammable vapor) - Regulation 99: substances mentioned in the table to this regulation should have labels as per the First Schedule, and markings as mentioned within the table.6) Category 6 Dangerous Goods (substances which become dangerous by interaction with water) - Regulation 139: substances mentioned in the table of this regulation should be labelled as per the First Schedule and marked as mentioned in the table of this regulation.7) Category 7 Dangerous Goods (strong supporters of combustion) - Regulation 153: substances mentioned in the table of this regulation should be labelled as per the First Schedule and marked as mentioned in the table of this regulation.8) Category 8 Dangerous Goods (readily combustible substance) - Regulation 159: substances mentioned in the table of this regulation should be labelled as per the First Schedule and marked as mentioned in the table of this regulation.9) Category 9 Dangerous Goods (substances liable to spontaneous combustion) - Regulation 169: substances mentioned in the table of this regulation should be labelled as per the First Schedule and marked as mentioned in the table of this</p>		
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				<p>regulation.10) Category 10 Dangerous Goods (other dangerous substances) - Regulation 176: substances mentioned in the table of this regulation should be labelled as per the First Schedule and marked as mentioned in the table of this regulation. Also, according to Section 10 of the Dangerous Goods Ordinance Chapter 295, No person shall deliver to any warehouse owner or carrier, or send or carry or cause to be sent or carried to or from any part of Hong Kong by land or water, or sell or expose for sale, or store any dangerous goods, or deposit any dangerous goods in or on any warehouse, wharf or quay unless-(a) the true name or description of such goods is distinctly written, printed or marked in English and Chinese on the outside of the drum, tin, case or other package containing such goods; and (b) the prescribed label, if any, is attached to the outside of the drum, tin, case or other package containing such goods; and (c) in the case of delivery to any warehouse owner or carrier, notice in writing has been given to such warehouse owner or carrier of the true name or description of such goods and the dangerous nature thereof.</p>			
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391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	Hong Kong, China	TBT- B42	Transport by Air (technical requirements, packaging and labelling specifically for air transport):Regulation 3:For the purposes of these regulations a person consigns dangerous goods for carriage by air if- (a) being a shipper, he offers the goods to an operator or freight forwarder; or (b) being a freight forwarder, he offers the goods to an operator or to another freight forwarder, for carriage by air. ["shipper" (付運人) means a person, other than a freight forwarder, who offers dangerous goods for carriage by air.]Regulation 4:(1) Subject to paragraph (2), no dangerous goods shall be consigned for carriage by air unless- (a) the goods are of a category which is not prohibited to be carried by air by the provisions of the Technical Instructions specified for the purposes of this sub-paragraph in Part 2 of the Schedule; (b) the goods are classified and packed in accordance with the provisions of the Technical Instructions specified for the purposes of this sub-paragraph in Part 2 of the Schedule; (c) the packagings used are in accordance with such of the provisions of the Technical Instructions specified for the purposes of this sub-paragraph in Part 2 of the Schedule as apply to the goods; (d) any package containing the dangerous goods is markedand labelled in accordance with the provisions of the Technical Instructions specified for the purposes of this sub-paragraph in Part 2 of the Schedule; (e) the provisions of the Technical Instructions specified for the purposes of this sub-paragraph in Part 2 of the Schedule are complied with in respect of any dangerous goods, package or packaging; (f) any package containing the dangerous goods is in a fit condition for carriage by air; and (g) the goods are declared dangerous goods. (2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to dangerous goods- (a) consigned for carriage by air on any aircraft belonging to or exclusively		Department of Justice Bilingual Laws Information System - Chapter 384A; Dangerous Goods (Consignment by Air) (Safety) Regulations; E.R. 1 of 2012	Chapter 384A; Dangerous Goods (Consignment by Air) (Safety) Regulations; E.R. 1 of 2012
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				<p>employed in the service of the Government or on the naval, military or air force aircraft of any country; or (b) of a type described in the provisions of the Technical Instructions specified for the purposes of this subparagraph in Part 2 of the Schedule, to the extent and in the circumstances described in those provisions. (3) Subject to paragraph (4), where paragraph (1) is contravened-</p> <p>Regulation 5:(1) No person shall label, mark, certify or offer any packaging as meeting the requirements of the Technical Instructions unless the packaging is made, marked, labelled, maintained, reconditioned or repaired in accordance with the provisions of the Technical Instructions specified for the purposes of this paragraph in Part 2 of the Schedule. Required documents for the air transport of dangerous goods are mentioned in Regulation 6 (air waybill, dangerous goods transport document in some cases, etc.).</p>			
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391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	Hong Kong, China	TBT- B33	<p>Packaging:1) Category 1 Dangerous Goods (explosives and blasting agents) - Regulation 40: No package to be constructed of iron or steel unless covered</p> <p>Regulation 41: Contents of package:</p> <p>Regulation 42: Packing of blasting explosives</p> <p>Regulation 45: Table specifying manner of packing and maximum amount to be packed in inner and outer package for each type of explosive</p> <p>2) Category 2 Dangerous Goods (compressed gases) - Regulation 64: No person shall use, or cause or permit to be used, for the storage of any gas, any cylinder or other container except of a type appropriate to the storage of such gas and approved by the Authority.</p> <p>Regulation 69: Max. permitted internal pressure when filling cylinders with permanent gases.</p> <p>Regulation 70: Conditions for filling cylinders with liquefied gases; it should be free from moisture, etc.</p> <p>3) Category 3 Dangerous Goods (corrosive substances) - Regulation 84: maximum quantity, inner and outer packaging requirements, etc. are mentioned in the table within this regulation.</p> <p>4) Category 4 Dangerous Goods (poisons substances) - Regulation 92: requirements for inner and outer packaging, quantity, need to leave at least minimum air space, etc. are mentioned in the regulation and the table within this regulation.</p> <p>5) Category 5 Dangerous Goods (substances giving off inflammable vapor) - Regulation 99: inner and outer packaging, quantity, etc. requirements are mentioned in this regulation and in the table contained within this regulation.</p> <p>6) Category 6 Dangerous Goods (substances which become dangerous by interaction with water) - Regulation 139: inner and outer packaging, quantity, etc. requirements are mentioned in this regulation and the table within this regulation.</p> <p>Regulation 143: requirements for storage of calcium carbide in apparatus</p> <p>7) Category 7 Dangerous</p>		Department of Justice Bilingual Laws Information System - Chapter 295B; Dangerous Goods (General) Regulations	Chapter 295B; Dangerous Goods (General) Regulations
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				<p>Goods (strong supporters of combustion) - Regulation 153: inner and outer packaging, quantity, etc. requirements are mentioned in this regulation and in the table within this regulation.8) Category 8 Dangerous Goods (readily combustible substance) - Regulation 159: inner and outer packaging, quantity, etc. requirements are mentioned in this regulation and in the table within this regulation.9) Category 9 Dangerous Goods (substances liable to spontaneous combustion) - Regulation 170: inner and outer packaging, quantity, etc. requirements are mentioned in this regulation and in the table within this regulation.10) Category 10 Dangerous Goods (other dangerous substances) - Regulation 176: inner and outer packaging, quantity, etc. requirements are mentioned in this regulation and in the table within this regulation.11) Regulations for storage of dangerous goods in freight containers are in Regulations 177B, 177C, 177D12) Regulations for storage of dangerous goods in Hong Kong air cargo terminal are in Regulations 177I</p>			
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	Hong Kong, China	TBT- B33	<p>Packing of packaged goods: (1) The packaging of packaged goods shall be in accordance with the IMDG Code. Such packaging shall, if required by the</p>		Department of Justice Bilingual Laws Information System - Chapter 413H; Merchant Shipping (Safety)	Chapter 413H; Merchant Shipping (Safety) (Dangerous Goods And Marine

				IMDG Code, be performance tested as specified in the Code.		(Dangerous Goods And Marine Pollutants) Regulation	Pollutants) Regulation
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	Hong Kong, China	TBT- B32	<p>Marking of packages containing dangerous goods or marine pollutants:(1) Dangerous goods or marine pollutants which are contained in a package shall not be taken on board a ship for carriage in that ship unless the conditions in this section are satisfied.</p> <p>(2) (a) Packages containing dangerous goods or marine pollutants shall be durably marked in accordance with the IMDG Code. (b) Packages containing dangerous goods or marine pollutants shall be provided with labels or stencils of labels or placards where specified in the IMDG Code. (c) The method of marking the correct technical name and of affixing labels or applying stencils of labels or placards on packages containing dangerous goods or marine pollutants shall be such that the information marked, affixed or applied will remain legible after the package has been immersed for 3 months in the sea or, if the package itself disintegrates before the end of that period, for as long as the package will last. Where the outer material of the package is such that it will not survive at least 3 months' immersion in the sea, any inner receptacles which will survive such immersion shall be durably marked with an indication of the nature of the danger to which the goods give rise, which indication may be given by any suitable means including (but not restricted to) an IMDG Code Class symbol or marine pollutant mark, or both, of an appropriate size. (d) Without prejudice to the above requirements, where the goods are contained in a freight container, vehicle, portable tank or tank container, the cargo transport unit in which the goods are contained shall bear conspicuously on its</p>		Department of Justice Bilingual Laws Information System - Chapter 413H; Merchant Shipping (Safety) (Dangerous Goods And Marine Pollutants) Regulation	Chapter 413H; Merchant Shipping (Safety) (Dangerous Goods And Marine Pollutants) Regulation

				exterior distinctive placards or other appropriate marking, in accordance with the IMDG Code.			
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	Hong Kong, China	TBT- B14	<p>Waste import permit for wastes listed in Schedule 6:</p> <p>(1) The import into Hong Kong of-</p> <p>(a) any waste of a kind specified in the Sixth Schedule, unless the waste is uncontaminated and is imported for the purpose of a reprocessing, recycling or recovery operation or the reuse of the waste; or</p> <p>(b) any waste of a kind specified in the Seventh Schedule, or not specified in the Sixth Schedule,</p> <p>requires a permit issued by the waste disposal authority under this section.</p> <p>The waste disposal authority shall not issue a permit under this section for the import of any waste unless he is satisfied- in the case of waste of a kind specified in the Seventh Schedule, that the waste is not exported from a state or party that is referred to in Schedule 9.</p>		Department of Justice Bilingual Laws Information System - Chapter 354; Waste Disposal Ordinance	Chapter 354; Waste Disposal Ordinance

391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	Hong Kong, China	TBT- B852	Traceability:An application for a waste import permit under this section- (a) shall be in the form that the waste disposal authority directs specifying- (i) the reason for the proposed waste import; (ii) the name and address of the importer of the waste; (iii) the name and address of the waste producer; (iv) the name and address of the disposer of the waste; (v) the address of the waste disposal or reuse facility to be used; (vi) the name and address of every intended carrier of the waste or his agent; (vii) the names of the states of export and transit and their competent authorities; (viii) whether the permit is for a single shipment or multiple shipments; (ix) the projected date of each shipment and the period of time over which waste is to be imported; (x) the mode of transportation envisaged; (xi) a physical description of the waste and its composition and information on any special handling requirements; (xii) the type of packaging envisaged; (xiii) the estimated quantity by weight or volume of waste to be imported; (xiv) details of the process by which and place at which the waste was or is being generated; (xv) a description of the method of disposal or reuse; and (xvi) such other information as the waste disposal authority may reasonably require to determine whether or not to issue a permit		Department of Justice Bilingual Laws Information System - Chapter 354; Waste Disposal Ordinance	Chapter 354; Waste Disposal Ordinance
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391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	Hong Kong, China	TBT- B853	Traceability:An application for a waste import permit under this section- (a) shall be in the form that the waste disposal authority directs specifying- (i) the reason for the proposed waste import; (ii) the name and address of the importer of the waste; (iii) the name and address of the waste producer; (iv) the name and address of the disposer of the waste; (v) the address of the waste disposal or reuse facility to be used; (vi) the name and address of every intended carrier of the waste or his agent; (vii) the names of the states of export and transit and their competent authorities; (viii) whether the permit is for a single shipment or multiple shipments; (ix) the projected date of each shipment and the period of time over which waste is to be imported; (x) the mode of transportation envisaged; (xi) a physical description of the waste and its composition and information on any special handling requirements; (xii) the type of packaging envisaged; (xiii) the estimated quantity by weight or volume of waste to be imported; (xiv) details of the process by which and place at which the waste was or is being generated; (xv) a description of the method of disposal or reuse; and (xvi) such other information as the waste disposal authority may reasonably require to determine whether or not to issue a permit		Department of Justice Bilingual Laws Information System - Chapter 354; Waste Disposal Ordinance	Chapter 354; Waste Disposal Ordinance
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	Hong Kong, China	TBT- B9	Liability insurance/ bond/ guarantee required: The waste disposal authority shall not issue an import permit under this section for the import of any waste unless he is satisfied- (a) that the waste will be managed in Hong Kong in accordance with the laws of Hong Kong and in an environmentally sound manner; (b) that there is in force, or there will be in force at the time of the import of the waste- (i) liability insurance to cover claims arising out of damage to human health, property and the environment which may result from		Department of Justice Bilingual Laws Information System - Chapter 354; Waste Disposal Ordinance	Chapter 354; Waste Disposal Ordinance

				<p>the import operation; and</p> <p>(ii) a bond, or other financial guarantee acceptable to the waste disposal authority, providing for payment to the waste disposal authority of the cost of any seizure or disposal of the waste under section 20F that may occur;</p>			
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	Hong Kong, China	INSP- C9	<p>Packaged goods declaration by shipper to ship owner/ master of ship:(1) (a) No packaged goods shall be offered for carriage or taken on board any ship unless a dangerous goods declaration or a marine pollutants declaration as appropriate has been furnished to the ship-owner or master.(5) It shall be the duty of the shipper to furnish the ship-owner or master with the declaration required by this section, unless he does not deliver the goods to the ship or its agent. In such case it shall be the duty of the shipper to furnish the forwarder with such declaration.(1) Where packaged goods have been packed into a freight container or into or onto a vehicle, the person responsible for packing such goods therein shall furnish the ship-owner or master of the ship with a signed packing certificate in accordance with the requirements of the IMDG Code. Such a certificate may be combined with the document referred to in section 8(5).(1) The shipper of any dangerous goods to be carried in bulk shall furnish the ship-owner or master of a ship with a notification in writing which shall -</p> <p>(a) give notice of the nature of the goods and, in the case of liquid goods with a flashpoint at or below 60 oC (closed cup) shall specify the flashpoint of those liquids; and (b) specify the correct technical name</p>		Department of Justice Bilingual Laws Information System - Chapter 413H; Merchant Shipping (Safety) (Dangerous Goods And Marine Pollutants) Regulation	Chapter 413H; Merchant Shipping (Safety) (Dangerous Goods And Marine Pollutants) Regulation

				of the goods, their UN number, if any, and, for dangerous goods carried in solid form in bulk, the class listed in section 8(2) to which the goods belong.			
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391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	Hong Kong, China	INSP- C3	Requirement to pass through specified port of customs:[“Type 2 Vessels” means any vessel trading to or from Hong Kong and conveying dangerous goods in category 5 in bulk."in bulk" (散裝) means contained in tanks fitted into or forming part of the construction of a vessel or contained directly in the hull of the vessel itself“Type 1 Vessel” means any vessel trading to or from Hong Kong, other than a type 2 vessel(“Type 3 vessels” trade exclusively within Hong Kong waters)]Regulation 5:(1) Except with the permission of the Director, no type I vessel conveying dangerous goods in category 1 shall- (a) enter or leave the harbour except by the East Lamma Channel and the western entrance to the harbour; (b) being within the harbour, proceed otherwise than directly to or from the western dangerous goods anchorage; (c) being in the western dangerous goods anchorage, move therefrom without the permission of the Director. (2) Except with the permission of the Director, no type I vessel conveying dangerous goods in category 5, class 1 or 2 shall- (a) berth or anchor except at an approved petroleum wharf or in a dangerous goods anchorage other than the western dangerous goods anchorage; (b) proceed otherwise than directly to or from an approved petroleum wharf or a dangerous goods anchorage other than the western dangerous goods anchorage; or (c) enter or remain in that part of the harbour which is bounded- (i) to the East by a line drawn from a position on Hong Kong Island in latitude 22o 17' 41" North, longitude 114 o 11' 56.5" East, thence on a bearing of 334o True to the mainland; and (ii) to the West by lines drawn- (a) from a position on Hong Kong Island in latitude 22 o 16' 34' North, longitude 114o 06' 50" East, 329o to the western side of Green Island and thence on a bearing of 026o True to the western side		Department of Justice Bilingual Laws Information System - Chapter 295C; Dangerous Goods (Shipping) Regulations	Chapter 295C; Dangerous Goods (Shipping) Regulations
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				<p>of Stonecutters Island; and (b) from a position on the eastern side of Stonecutters Island in latitude 22° 19' 24" North, longitude 114° 08' 44" East, thence on a bearing of 000° True to the mainland.</p> <p>Regulation 5A: Except with the permission of the Director, no type I vessel shall load or discharge a freight container, containing-</p> <p>(a) dangerous goods in category 1, otherwise than at the western dangerous goods anchorage; (b) any other dangerous goods, otherwise than at an approved container terminal.</p> <p>Regulation 8: Except with the permission of the Director, no type II vessel having on board any dangerous goods in category 5, class 1, 2 or 3, shall-</p> <p>(a) berth or anchor except at an approved petroleum wharf specified in Part I of the First Schedule or in a dangerous goods anchorage other than the western dangerous goods anchorage; (b) proceed otherwise than directly to or from an approved petroleum wharf specified in Part I of the First Schedule or a dangerous goods anchorage except the western dangerous goods anchorage; or (c) enter or remain in that part of the harbour which is bounded-</p> <p>(i) to the East by a line drawn from a position on Hong Kong Island in latitude 22° 17' 41" North, longitude 114° 11' 56.5" East, thence on a bearing of 334° True to the mainland; and (ii) to the West by lines drawn-</p> <p>(a) from a position on Hong Kong Island in latitude 22° 16' 34" North, longitude 114° 06' 50" East, 329° to the western side of Green Island and thence on a bearing of 126° True to the western side of Stonecutters Island; and (b) from a position on the eastern side of Stonecutters Island in latitude 22° 19' 24" North, longitude 114° 08' 44" East, thence on a bearing of 000° True to the mainland.</p>			
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391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	Hong Kong, China	INSP- C9	Shipping manifest:[“Type 2 Vessels” means any vessel trading to or from Hong Kong and conveying dangerous goods in category 5 in bulk."in bulk" (散裝) means contained in tanks fitted into or forming part of the construction of a vessel or contained directly in the hull of the vessel itself“Type 1 Vessel” means any vessel trading to or from Hong Kong, other than a type 2 vessel(“Type 3 vessels” trade exclusively within Hong Kong waters)]Regulation 4: Dangerous goods shipping manifest:The owner, agents or master of any type I vessel arriving in the waters of Hong Kong and having on board any dangerous goods shall, not less than 48 hours before the estimated time of arrival of the vessel, furnish the Director with 6 copies of a manifest in the English language in the Form set out in the Second Schedule of all of such dangerous goods: Provided that where for reasonable cause it is not possible to furnish such manifest in the manner and time aforesaid a manifest shall be furnished immediately after the arrival of the vessel in the harbour.		Department of Justice Bilingual Laws Information System - Chapter 295C; Dangerous Goods (Shipping) Regulations	Chapter 295C; Dangerous Goods (Shipping) Regulations
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	Hong Kong, China	PC- F69	Fees for licenses: Fees for any licenses to convey, store or manufacture dangerous goods are mentioned in Regulation 183.		Department of Justice Bilingual Laws Information System - Chapter 295B; Dangerous Goods (General) Regulations	Chapter 295B; Dangerous Goods (General) Regulations
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	Hong Kong, China	PC- F65	Import permit fees/ export permit fees: Fees for single shipment license – \$11595 Fees for multiple shipment license – \$18430		Department of Justice Bilingual Laws Information System - Chapter 354D; Waste Disposal (Permits, Authorizations and Licenses) (Fees) Regulation; L.N. 11 of 2008	Chapter 354D; Waste Disposal (Permits, Authorizations and Licenses) (Fees) Regulation; L.N. 11 of 2008

391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	Hong Kong, China	EXP- P13	<p>Export Permit: The export from Hong Kong of-</p> <p>(a) any waste of a kind specified in the Sixth Schedule, unless the waste is uncontaminated and is exported for the purpose of a reprocessing, recycling or recovery operation or the reuse of the waste; or</p> <p>(b) any waste of a kind specified in the Seventh Schedule, or not specified in the Sixth Schedule, requires a permit issued by the waste disposal authority under this section.</p> <p>The waste disposal authority shall not issue a permit under this section for the export of any waste unless he is satisfied-</p> <p>(a) that the competent authority of the state of import and of each state of transit has consented to the import or transit, as the case may be, of the waste. etc.</p>		Department of Justice Bilingual Laws Information System - Chapter 354; Waste Disposal Ordinance	Chapter 354; Waste Disposal Ordinance
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391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	Hong Kong, China	EXP- P69	Traceability:An application for an export permit under this section- (a) shall be in the form that the waste disposal authority directs specifying- (i) the reason for the proposed waste export; (ii) the name and address of the exporter of the waste; (iii) the name and address of the waste producer(iv) the name and address of the disposer of the waste; (v) the address of the waste disposal or reuse facility to be used; (vi) the name and address of every intended carrier of the waste or his agent; (vii) the names of the states of import and transit and their competent authorities; (viii) whether the permit is for a single shipment or multiple shipments; (ix) the projected date of each shipment and the period of time over which waste is to be exported; (x) the mode of transportation envisaged; (xi) a physical description of the waste and its composition and information on any special handling requirements; (xii) the type of packaging envisaged; (xiii) the estimated quantity by weight or volume of waste to be exported; (xiv) details of the process by which and place at which the waste was or is being generated; (xv) a description of the method of disposal or reuse; and (xvi) such other information as the waste disposal authority may reasonably require to determine whether or not to issue a permit		Department of Justice Bilingual Laws Information System - Chapter 354; Waste Disposal Ordinance	Chapter 354; Waste Disposal Ordinance
391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	Hong Kong, China	EXP- P69	Liability insurance requirement: Application for export permit shall be accompanied by- (i) documents confirming the contractual arrangements, if any, for the disposal or reuse of the waste; (ii) documents confirming the existence of the liability insurance and the bond or other financial guarantee mentioned in subsection (4)(b); and (iii) the prescribed fee.		Department of Justice Bilingual Laws Information System - Chapter 354; Waste Disposal Ordinance	Chapter 354; Waste Disposal Ordinance

391590:	Plastics waste and scrap nes. (Plastic Chips/Granular)	Hong Kong, China	EXP- P9	Import permit fees/ export permit fees: Fees for single shipment license – \$11595 Fees for multiple shipment license – \$18430		Department of Justice Bilingual Laws Information System - Chapter 354D; Waste Disposal (Permits, Authorizations and Licenses) (Fees) Regulation; L.N. 11 of 2008	Chapter 354D; Waste Disposal (Permits, Authorizations and Licenses) (Fees) Regulation; L.N. 11 of 2008
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Product: Footwear

HS Code	Product	Country imposing	NTM Code	Measure description
640320	Footwear, outsole/uppr of leather, strap across the instep	European Union	TBT- B22	Restriction on the use of certain chemical substances in textile and leather products The placing on the EU market of textile and leather articles containing certain chemical substances, group of substances or mixtures are prohibited or severely restricted, in order to protect human health and environment, according to provisions listed on Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council (REACH Regulation) (OJ L-396 30/12/2006)(CELEX 32006R1907).
640320	Footwear, outsole/uppr of leather, strap across the instep	European Union	TBT- B84	PPE must comply with the essential health and safety requirements laid down in Annex II to the Directive. They refer to design, manufacture, materials, testing, instructions, information to be supplied by the manufacturer, and other aspects. Conformity assessment: The conformity assessment procedures are required to certify that products comply with the essential requirements. In certain cases the intervention of a third party (notified body) is needed. Notified bodies are organisations designated by the Member States and notified to the European Commission and the other Member States, that are in charge of assessing manufacturer's conformity to the essential requirements. PPE are classified by categories depending on the seriousness of the injuries they protect against and can be subject to different conformity assessment procedures: •Category I (less serious injuries): declaration of conformity by the manufacturer on his own responsibility. •Category II (more serious injuries): subject to an EC type-examination certificate drawn up by a notified body. •Category III (very serious injuries leading to irreversible harm to health or death) EC type examination and, either an EC final product quality system, or an EC production quality system.
640320	Footwear, outsole/uppr of leather, strap across the instep	European Union	TBT- B83	This measure is related to CE marking requirement (considered as a certification requirement). CE marking: The CE marking has to be affixed to PPE before being placed on the market. It symbolises their conformity with the essential requirements laid down in the Directive. It shall be affixed in a visible, easily legible and indelible form to each piece of manufactured PPE or to the packaging and be accompanied by the identification number of the notified body in case of involvement in the product's control phase.

640320	Footwear, outsole/uppr of leather, strap across the instep	European Union	TBT- B7	Essential requirements: PPE must comply with the essential health and safety requirements laid down in Annex II to the Directive. They refer to design, manufacture, materials, testing, instructions, information to be supplied by the manufacturer, and other aspects. 2. Harmonised standards Harmonised standards are technical specifications that would enable to meet the essential requirements. Products manufactured according to these harmonised standards benefit from a presumption of compliance with the essential requirements. Harmonised standards are developed by the European Standardisation bodies: CEN (European Committee for Standardization) and CENELEC (European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization). These bodies are independent organisations whose mission is to develop respectively voluntary technical and electrotechnical standards, in order to promote free trade in the single European Market. The standards are published in the Official Journal of the European Communities and transposed into national legislation in the form of national standards with identical characteristics.
640320	Footwear, outsole/uppr of leather, strap across the instep	European Union	TBT- B11	Prohibition on imports of skins of certain seal pups. Imports for commercial purposes of the following seal products into the European Union (EU) are prohibited: Raw furskins and furskins, tanned or dressed, including furskins assembled in plates, crosses or similar forms, of whitecoat pups of harp seals and pups of hooded seals (blue-back) Articles made of these furskins. * (The prohibition does not apply to products resulting from traditional hunting by the Inuit people). Regulation (EC) No 1007/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L-286 31/10/2009) (CELEX 32009R1007) prohibits the placing on the EU market of products from seals and other pinnipeds unless they: Result from traditional hunts conducted by Inuit and other indigenous communities and contribute to their subsistence; result from hunts regulated under national law with the sole purpose of the sustainable management of marine resources and where the products are marketed on a non-profit basis; or are of an occasional nature, exclusively for the personal use of travellers or their families. Goods should not be of a nature or quantity to indicate that they are being imported for commercial reasons
640320	Footwear, outsole/uppr of leather, strap across the instep	European Union	TBT- B11	Prohibition of products containing fluorinated greenhouse gases. to: navigation, search Fluorinated gases (F-gases) are man-made gases that can stay in the atmosphere for centuries and contribute to a global greenhouse effect. There are four types: hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3). In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 842/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L-161 14/06/2006) (CELEX 32006R0842), the placing on the European Union (EU) market of products and equipment containing fluorinated greenhouse gases listed in Annex II, is prohibited from the date specified in the Annex

640320	Footwear, outsole/uppr of leather, strap across the instep	European Union	TBT- B31	<p>The placing on the market of footwear, or its main parts when marketed separately, must comply with the European Union (EU) labelling regulations. Requirements of the label Contents The labelling must describe the materials of the three main parts of the footwear (the upper, the lining and sock, and the outer sole), stating in each case whether the material is “leather”, “coated leather”, “ textile” or “ other”. If no single material accounts for at least 80% of the product, the label should convey information on the two main materials used. For this purpose it can be chosen between the use of pictograms or written indications in the language/s established by the Member State where intended to be marketed. When pictograms are used they must be in accordance with the stipulations of Annex I to the Directive. Placement The labelling must be conveyed on the footwear. It has to be placed, at least, on one article of footwear in each pair. This can be done by printing, sticking, embossing or using an attached label. The labelling must be visible, securely attached and accessible, and the dimensions of the pictograms must be sufficiently large to make it easy to understand. Compliance responsibility The person in charge of supplying the labelling and assuring its accuracy will be: the manufacturer, when he is established in the EU, or his authorised agent, when the latter is not established in the EU, or the person responsible for first placing the footwear on the EU market, if neither the manufacturer nor his agent are established in the EU, the retailer will remain responsible for ensuring that the footwear sold by him bears the appropriate labelling.</p>
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640320	Footwear, outsole/uppr of leather, strap across the instep	European Union	TBT- B31	<p>The presentation of the product, the labelling, any warnings and instructions for its use and disposal and any other indication or information regarding the product</p> <p>The General Product Safety Directive (GPSD) establishes the following common provisions concerning particularly: General safety requirement: Producers are obliged to place only safe products on the market. When the manufacturer is not established in the EU, this obligation applies to his representative in the EU or, in the absence of a representative, to the importer. Additional manufacturer and distributor obligations: In addition to the basic requirement to place only safe products on the market, producers must inform consumers of the risks associated with the products they supply particularly, when such risks are not obvious. They must take measures to be informed of risks posed by the products and take the appropriate measures to prevent such risks (e.g. withdraw products from the market, warning consumers, recall products which have already been supplied to consumers, etc). Market surveillance: Nominated authorities in the Member States are in charge of checking that the products meet the applicable safety requirements. They may take appropriate measures to impose marketing restrictions, require product withdrawal from the market or recall products when there is evidence that there is any danger.</p>
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640320	Footwear, outsole/uppr of leather, strap across the instep	European Union	TBT- B7	The General Product Safety Directive (GPSD) establishes the following common provisions concerning particularly: General safety requirement: Producers are obliged to place only safe products on the market. When the manufacturer is not established in the EU, this obligation applies to his representative in the EU or, in the absence of a representative, to the importer. Additional manufacturer and distributor obligations: In addition to the basic requirement to place only safe products on the market, producers must inform consumers of the risks associated with the products they supply particularly, when such risks are not obvious. They must take measures to be informed of risks posed by the products and take the appropriate measures to prevent such risks (e.g. withdraw products from the market, warning consumers, recall products which have already been supplied to consumers, etc). Market surveillance: Nominated authorities in the Member States are in charge of checking that the products meet the applicable safety requirements. They may take appropriate measures to impose marketing restrictions, require product withdrawal from the market or recall products when there is evidence that there is any danger.
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HS Code	Product	Country imposing	NTM Code	Measure description	Source
640320	Footwear, outsole/uppr of leather, strap across the instep	Japan	EXP- P13	(Export Approval) (1) A person who intends to export goods that fall under any of the following items shall obtain the approval of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry in accordance with the procedure specified by the Ordinance of METI (i) Export of goods listed in the middle column of Appended Table 2 to the regions listed in the right-hand column of the same table Exceptional cases are prescribed in Art. 4.	e-Gov Laws and Regulations Database System - Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act
640320	Footwear, outsole/uppr of leather, strap across the instep	Japan	EXP- P13	(Export Approval) (1) A person who intends to export goods that fall under any of the following items shall obtain the approval of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry in accordance with the procedure specified by the Ordinance of METI (i) Export of goods listed in the middle column of Appended Table 2 to the regions listed in the right-hand column of the same table Exceptional cases are prescribed in Art. 4.	e-Gov Laws and Regulations Database System - Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act

640320	Footwear, outsole/uppr of leather, strap across the instep	Japan	EXP- P13	Article.15 (2) of the Act A person who intends to export or import an individual organism, etc. from an endangered species of wild fauna or flora which is not designated a nationally endangered species of wild fauna or flora shall bear an obligation to obtain approval for the export or import pursuant to the provisions of Article 48, paragraph (3) or Article 52 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act (Act No. 228 of 1949). Article 48.3 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act In addition to the cases prescribed in the preceding two paragraphs, the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry may impose the obligation to obtain approval to the extent necessary to maintain equilibrium in the international balance of trade, achieve the sound development of foreign trade and the national economy, sincerely fulfill obligations under the treaties and other international agreements Japan has signed, allow Japan to contribute to international efforts to achieve international peace, or to implement a cabinet decision set forth in Article 10, paragraph (1), on a person who intends to export specific kinds of goods or to export goods to the specified regions or a person who intends to export goods through specified transactions pursuant to the provisions of Cabinet Order.	e-Gov Laws and Regulations Database System - Act on Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
640320	Footwear, outsole/uppr of leather, strap across the instep	Japan	TBT- B14	Article 52 of the Act An importer may be obliged to receive import approval pursuant to the provision of Cabinet Order. Cabinet Order and Public Announcement on the Items of Goods Subject to Import Quotas, the Places of Origin or Places of Shipment of Goods Requiring Approval for Import, and Other Necessary Matters Concerning Import of Goods stipulate that fauna, flora and their parts under Appendix I of the CITES must receive import approval. However, pursuant to the CITES, transaction for the purpose of research is excluded. Article 15 of the Act on Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (2) A person who intends to export or import an individual organism, etc. from an endangered species of wild fauna or flora which is not designated a nationally endangered species of wild fauna or flora shall bear an obligation to obtain approval for the export or import pursuant to the provisions of Article 48, paragraph (3) or Article 52 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act (Act No. 228 of 1949).	e-Gov Laws and Regulations Database System - Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act

640320	Footwear, outsole/uppr of leather, strap across the instep	Japan	TBT- B31	<p>(Labeling Standards) Article 3 In order to ensure proper labeling of the quality of household goods, METI shall determine matters that constitute labeling standards for each household goods commodity, and shall give public notice of said matters</p> <p>(i) Those matters to be indicated on a label with respect to quality such as components, performance, usage, storage conditions and others</p> <p>(ii) Those matters to be complied with by manufacturers, sellers, and labeling contractors concerning labeling methods and such other labeling matters listed in the preceding item.</p>	e-Gov Laws and Regulations Database System - Household Goods Quality Labeling Act
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Product: Shrimp

Country imposing	NTM Code	Measure description
European Union	TBT- B83	Imports of fishery products must be accompanied by a catch certificate in order to demonstrate that the products concerned do not originate from IUU fishing
European Union	TBT- B11	This Regulation provides that the trade with the EU of fishery products obtained from IUU fishing is prohibited, and in order to ensure the effectiveness of this prohibition, puts in place a catch certification scheme which aims at certifying that the catches concerned have been made in accordance with international conservation and management rules and seeks to ensure traceability of all marine fishery products traded with the EU.
European Union	TBT- B31	Organic products from third countries may only be placed on the EU market when they are labelled as products with indications referring to organic production, if they have been produced in accordance with production rules and subject to inspection arrangements that are in compliance with, or equivalent to Community legislation
European Union	TBT- B14	Country authorisation: In order to ascertain that goods have been obtained according to production rules equivalent to those laid down in the Community, the European Commission makes a thorough investigation into the arrangements in the country concerned, examining not only the requirements imposed on production but also the measures applied to ensure effective control. Where rules are found to be equivalent, the third country is included in the list of authorised countries established in the Annex III of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008. Control by recognised inspection body or recognised inspection authority. From 1 July 2012, the Commission has established a list of control authorities and control bodies competent to carry out inspections in countries not included in the list of recognised third countries, as stated in Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008. The function of these authorities and bodies is to guarantee that products have been produced: In compliance with Community production rules (art. 32 of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007) or, are equivalent to Community legislation (art. 33.3 of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007) Imports of organic products can only take place if these recognised authorities or bodies have controlled them. Authorisations to importers on a case by case basis In order not to disrupt international trade, and to facilitate the transition between the rules established by Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 and those established by Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, a transitional system is applicable. From 1 January 2009 and up to 24 months after the first list of control authorities and control bodies is being published, Member States shall be allowed to continue to grant import authorisations for consignments from third countries not included in the above mentioned list. Importers must prove that products were obtained according to production rules equivalent to

		those laid down by Community legislation and were subject to inspection measures. The Member State shall notify the European Commission and the other Member States the list of products for which it has issued an authorisation. This possibility should be gradually phased out as the list of control bodies and authorities is being established.
European Union	TBT- B31	The freshness category, size category and presentation must be clearly and indelible marked, in characters of at least 5 cm high, on labels affixed to the lot. Products landed directly from the fishing grounds According to the Regulation, products landed in a Community port direct from the fishing grounds from vessels flying the flag of a third country, and intended for marketing, shall be subject to the same provisions as those applicable to Community catches. In this regard, Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 (OJ L- 343 22/12/2009) (CELEX 32009R1224) establishes that the minimum labelling and information requirements for all lots of fisheries and aquaculture products shall include: the identification number of each lot the external identification number and name of the fishing vessel or the name of the aquaculture production unit the FAO alpha-3 code of each species the date of catches or the date of production; the quantities of each species in kilograms expressed in net weight or, where appropriate, the number of individuals the name and address of the suppliers the commercial designation, the scientific name, the relevant geographical area and the production method whether the fisheries products have been previously frozen or not
European Union	TBT- B32	Products imported from third countries may be marketed only if they are presented in packages on which the following information is clearly and legibly marked: Country of origin in Roman letters at least 20 mm high Scientific name and trade name Presentation Freshness and size categories Net weight in kilograms Date of grading and date of dispatch Name and address of consignor
European Union	TBT- B33	Packaging materials and containers that are in contact with food products must comply with the provisions established by Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L-338 13/11/2004) (CELEX 32004R1935). the following information must be provided on the labelling or packaging of the fishery product, or by means of a commercial document accompanying the goods: Commercial and scientific designation of the species. For this purpose, Member States publish a list of the commercial designations accepted in its territory. Production method (caught at sea or in freshwater, or resulted from aquaculture) indicated by the harmonised terminology Catch area: Caught at sea: one of the areas mentioned in the Annex to the Commission Regulation (EC) No 2065/2001; Caught in freshwater: reference to the country of origin; Aquaculture: reference to the country in which the product is farmed Specific labelling rules for certain fishery products The labels of products subject to harmonised marketing standards established by Council Regulation (EC) No 2406/96 (OJ L-334 23/12/1996) (CELEX 31996R2406) should include the following details: Country of origin in Roman letters at least 20 mm high Scientific name and trade name Presentation Freshness and size categories Net weight in kilograms Date of grading and date of dispatch Name and address of consignor Lots must contain products of the same size and uniform freshness. The freshness category, size category and presentation must be clearly and indelible marked, in characters of at least 5 cm high, on labels affixed to the lot. The information provided by labels must be easy to understand, easily visible, clearly legible and indelible and must appear in the official language(s) of the Member State where the product is marketed.
European Union	TBT- B31	The following information must be provided on the labelling or packaging of the fishery product, or by means of a commercial document accompanying the goods: Commercial and scientific designation of the species. For this purpose, Member States publish a list of the commercial designations accepted in its territory. Production method (caught at sea or in freshwater, or resulted from aquaculture) indicated by the harmonised terminology Catch area: Caught at sea: one of the areas mentioned in the Annex to the Commission Regulation (EC) No 2065/2001; Caught in freshwater: reference to the country of origin; Aquaculture: reference to the country in which the product is farmed Specific labelling rules for certain fishery products The labels of products subject to harmonised marketing standards established by Council Regulation (EC) No 2406/96 (OJ L-334 23/12/1996) (CELEX 31996R2406) should include the following details: Country of origin in Roman letters at least 20 mm high Scientific name and trade name Presentation Freshness and size categories Net weight in kilograms Date of grading and date of dispatch Name and address of consignor Lots must contain products of the same size and uniform freshness. The freshness category, size category and presentation must be clearly and indelible marked, in characters of at least 5 cm high, on labels affixed to the lot. The information provided by

		labels must be easy to understand, easily visible, clearly legible and indelible and must appear in the official language(s) of the Member State where the product is marketed.
European Union	TBT- B31	There are two types of labelling provisions which are applicable to foodstuffs: General rules on food labelling: Name of the food ; List of ingredients; Net quantity; Minimum durability date; Minimum durability date; storage conditions or conditions of use; Country of origin or place of provenance; Instructions of use ; Alcoholic strength ;Lot marking ; Nutrition declaration Specific provisions for certain groups of products: Labelling of Genetically Modified (GM) food and novel food Labelling of foodstuffs for particular nutritional purposes Labelling of food additives and flavourings Labelling of materials intended to come into contact with food Labelling of particular foodstuffs The new Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the provision of food information to consumers (OJ L-304 22/11/2011) (CELEX 32011R1169) changes existing legislation on food labelling. Such a regulation lays down provisions on: Mandatory nutrition information on processed foods; Mandatory origin labelling of unprocessed meat from pigs, sheep, goats and poultry; Highlighting allergens in the list of ingredients; Better legibility i.e. minimum size of text; Requirements on information on allergens also cover non pre-packed foods including those sold in restaurants and cafés. Note: According to Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011, a nutrition declaration will be mandatory from 13th December 2016. It shall be included in the label with the following contents: energy value the amounts of fat, saturates, carbohydrate, sugars, protein and salt The content of this mandatory declaration may be supplemented with additional information on the amounts of mono-unsaturates, polyunsaturates, polyols, starch or fibre
European Union	TBT- B31	Specific marketing and labelling requirements for feed materials, compound feedingstuffs and feedingstuffs intended for particular nutritional purposes;
European Union	SPS- A21	In order to ensure a high level of consumer protection, imports into the European Union (EU) of foodstuffs should comply with EU legislation designed to ensure that food placed on the market is safe to eat and does not contain contaminants at levels which could threaten human health. Contaminants may be present in food (including fruits and vegetables, meat, fish, cereals, spices, dairy products, etc.) as a result of the various stages of its production, packaging, transport or holding, or also might result from environmental contamination. Council Regulation (EEC) No 315/93 of 8 February 1993 laying down Community procedures for contaminants in food (OJ L-37 13/02/1993) (CELEX 31993R0315), regulates the presence of such contaminants in foodstuffs in the EU: •food containing a contaminant to an amount unacceptable from the public health viewpoint and in particular at a toxicological level, shall not be placed on the EU market and will be rejected •contaminant levels shall be kept as low as can reasonably be achieved following recommended good working practices •maximum levels may be set for certain contaminants in order to protect public health
European Union	SPS- A12	The controls carried out by third countries must give guarantees with an effect equivalent to that laid down in the Directive. Third countries wishing to export food of animal origin to the EU are required to submit to the Commission services an annual residue monitoring plan for the commodities in question. Once the plans are approved by the Commission, the countries are listed in Commission Decision 2011/163/EU (CELEX 32011D0163). Being listed on the 'residues list' is a prerequisite for export of food of animal origin to the EU. Public health and animal health requirements also apply. Inclusion and retention on this list shall be subject to submission by the third country concerned of a plan setting out the guarantees which it offers as regards the monitoring of the groups of residues and substances referred to in Annex I to the Directive. Consignments of food of animal origin (whether imported from a third country or produced in the EU) which: contain a residue of a pharmacologically active substance at a concentration in excess of EU MRLs (see Table 1 in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EU) No 37/2010); or contain a residue of pharmacologically active substance for which no MRL has been established in the EU (i.e. not listed in Table 1 in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EU) No 37/2010); or contain a residue of a pharmacologically active substance which has been expressly prohibited for use in food-producing animals in the EU (listed in Table 2 in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EU) No 37/2010) and the concentration present exceeds a Minimum Required Performance Limit (MRPL) where this has been established (e.g. for chloramphenicol, or nitrofurans); or has been derived from animals in which the following substances have been used for any

		purpose as specified in Council Directive 96/22/EC (OJ L-15 20/01/2010) (CELEX 31996L0022): o stilbenes or thyrostats for any purpose o beta-agonists (steroid hormones) for growth promotion purposes o oestradiol for therapeutic or zootechnical purposes
European Union	SPS- A85	Traceability The EU Law defines traceability as the ability to trace and follow any food, feed, food-producing animal or substance that will be used for consumption, through all stages of production, processing and distribution.
European Union	SPS- A31	Food or feed, which is placed or is likely to be placed on the market in the EU, shall also be adequately labelled or identified to facilitate its traceability, through relevant documentation or information on the product particulars. Therefore, traceability allows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Responding to potential risks that may arise in food and feed, •Targeted withdrawals of unsafe food from the market • The provision of accurate information to the public, thereby minimising disruption to trade
European Union	SPS- A32	Products imported from third countries may be marketed only if they are presented in packages on which the following information is clearly and legibly marked: Country of origin in Roman letters at least 20 mm high Scientific name and trade name Presentation Freshness and size categories Net weight in kilograms Date of grading and date of dispatch Name and address of consignor
European Union	SPS- A31	The freshness category, size category and presentation must be clearly and indelible marked, in characters of at least 5 cm high, on labels affixed to the lot. Products landed directly from the fishing grounds According to the Regulation, products landed in a Community port direct from the fishing grounds from vessels flying the flag of a third country, and intended for marketing, shall be subject to the same provisions as those applicable to Community catches. In this regard, Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 (OJ L- 343 22/12/2009) (CELEX 32009R1224) establishes that the minimum labelling and information requirements for all lots of fisheries and aquaculture products shall include: the identification number of each lot the external identification number and name of the fishing vessel or the name of the aquaculture production unit the FAO alpha-3 code of each species the date of catches or the date of production; the quantities of each species in kilograms expressed in net weight or, where appropriate, the number of individuals the name and address of the suppliers the commercial designation, the scientific name, the relevant geographical area and the production method whether the fisheries products have been previously frozen or not
European Union	SPS- A33	Packaging materials and containers that are in contact with food products must comply with the provisions established by Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L-338 13/11/2004) (CELEX 32004R1935). the following information must be provided on the labelling or packaging of the fishery product, or by means of a commercial document accompanying the goods: Commercial and scientific designation of the species. For this purpose, Member States publish a list of the commercial designations accepted in its territory. Production method (caught at sea or in freshwater, or resulted from aquaculture) indicated by the harmonised terminology Catch area: Caught at sea: one of the areas mentioned in the Annex to the Commission Regulation (EC) No 2065/2001; Caught in freshwater: reference to the country of origin; Aquaculture: reference to the country in which the product is farmed Specific labelling rules for certain fishery products. The labels of products subject to harmonised marketing standards established by Council Regulation (EC) No 2406/96 (OJ L-334 23/12/1996) (CELEX 31996R2406) should include the following details: Country of origin in Roman letters at least 20 mm high Scientific name and trade name Presentation Freshness and size categories Net weight in kilograms Date of grading and date of dispatch Name and address of consignor Lots must contain products of the same size and uniform freshness. The freshness category, size category and presentation must be clearly and indelible marked, in characters of at least 5 cm high, on labels affixed to the lot. The information provided by labels must be easy to understand, easily visible, clearly legible and indelible and must appear in the official language(s) of the Member State where the product is marketed.
European Union	SPS- A31	the following information must be provided on the labelling or packaging of the fishery product, or by means of a commercial document accompanying the goods: Commercial and scientific designation of the species. For this purpose, Member States publish a list of the commercial designations accepted in its territory. Production method (caught at sea or in freshwater, or resulted from aquaculture) indicated by the harmonised terminology Catch area: Caught at sea: one of the areas mentioned in the Annex to the Commission Regulation (EC) No 2065/2001; Caught in freshwater: reference to the country of origin; Aquaculture: reference to the country in which the product is farmed Specific labelling rules for certain fishery products The labels of products subject to harmonised marketing standards established by Council Regulation (EC) No 2406/96 (OJ L-334 23/12/1996) (CELEX 31996R2406)

		should include the following details: Country of origin in Roman letters at least 20 mm high Scientific name and trade name Presentation Freshness and size categories Net weight in kilograms Date of grading and date of dispatch Name and address of consignor Lots must contain products of the same size and uniform freshness. The freshness category, size category and presentation must be clearly and indelible marked, in characters of at least 5 cm high, on labels affixed to the lot. The information provided by labels must be easy to understand, easily visible, clearly legible and indelible and must appear in the official language(s) of the Member State where the product is marketed.
European Union	SPS- A31	There are two types of labelling provisions which are applicable to foodstuffs: General rules on food labelling: Name of the food ; List of ingredients; Net quantity; Minimum durability date; Minimum durability date; storage conditions or conditions of use; Country of origin or place of provenance; Instructions of use ; Alcoholic strength ;Lot marking ; Nutrition declaration Specific provisions for certain groups of products: Labelling of Genetically Modified (GM) food and novel food Labelling of foodstuffs for particular nutritional purposes Labelling of food additives and flavourings Labelling of materials intended to come into contact with food Labelling of particular foodstuffs The new Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the provision of food information to consumers (OJ L-304 22/11/2011) (CELEX 32011R1169) changes existing legislation on food labelling. Such a regulation lays down provisions on: Mandatory nutrition information on processed foods; Mandatory origin labelling of unprocessed meat from pigs, sheep, goats and poultry; Highlighting allergens in the list of ingredients; Better legibility i.e. minimum size of text; Requirements on information on allergens also cover non pre-packed foods including those sold in restaurants and cafés. Note: According to Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011, a nutrition declaration will be mandatory from 13th December 2016. It shall be included in the label with the following contents: energy value the amounts of fat, saturates, carbohydrate, sugars, protein and salt The content of this mandatory declaration may be supplemented with additional information on the amounts of mono-unsaturates, polyunsaturates, polyols, starch or fibre
European Union	SPS- A83	Health certificate: Imports of these products into the EU must be accompanied by a health certificate signed by the representative of the competent authority of the exporting third country certifying that the products in question are suitable to be exported to the EU. There are different models of certificate set forth in EU legislation, which vary according to the type of product concerned, the use intended and/or the special conditions that may be laid down for those particular product.
European Union	SPS- A84	These products can only be imported into the EU if they come from an approved establishments of a third country included in a positive list of eligible countries for the relevant product, are accompanied by the proper health certifications and have succeeded the mandatory controls at the pertinent Member State's border inspection post (BIP).
European Union	SPS- A21	"Undesirable substances" in EU legislation on animal nutrition means any substance or product, with the exception of pathogenic agents, present in and/or on the product intended for animal feed which presents a potential danger to human health, animal health or the environment or do not adversely affect livestock production.
European Union	SPS- A21	Food-producing animals may be treated with veterinary medicines to prevent or cure disease. These substances may leave residues in the food from treated animals. Food may also contain residues of pesticides and contaminants to which animals have been exposed to. In all cases, the levels of residues in food should not harm the consumer.
European Union	SPS- A12	Hence, these products can only be imported into the European Union (EU) if they come from an approved establishment of a third country included in a positive list of eligible countries for the relevant product, are accompanied by the proper health certificates, and have succeeded the mandatory control at the pertinent Member State's border inspection post (BIP). Fresh fishery products landed in the EU directly from a fishing vessel flying the flag of a third country are subject to a different scheme of health control laid down in Annex III of Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L-226 25/06/2004) (CELEX 32004R0854). The European authorities might suspend imports from all or part of the third country concerned or take interim protective measures when products may present any risk for public or animal health as in the case of dangerous diseases outbreaks.

European Union	SPS- A83	Health certificates Imports of fishery and aquaculture products into the EU must be accompanied by a health certificate signed by the representative of the competent authority of the exporting third country certifying that the products in question are suitable to be exported to the EU. There are different models of certificate set forth in EU legislation which vary according to each category of products, animal species concerned and/or special health conditions that may be laid down for those particular products. When fishery products are imported directly from a fishing or freezer vessel, a document signed by the captain may replace the health certificate.
European Union	SPS- A84	These products can only be imported into the European Union (EU) if they come from an approved establishment of a third country included in a positive list of eligible countries for the relevant product, are accompanied by the proper health certificates, and have succeeded the mandatory control at the pertinent Member State's border inspection post (BIP).
European Union	SPS- A41	Foodstuffs of animal and plant origin may present intrinsic hazards, due to microbiological contamination. Microbiological criteria are tools that can be used in assessing the safety and quality of foods. Due to reasons related to sampling, methodology and uneven distribution of micro-organisms microbiological testing of finished food products done alone is however insufficient to guarantee the safety of a foodstuff tested. The safety of the foodstuffs must principally be ensured by a more preventative approach, such as product and process design and the application of Good Hygiene and Manufacturing Practices (GHP, GMP) and the Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) principles.
European Union	SPS- A12	Country health approval: The European Commission's Directorate General for Health and Consumers (DG SANCO) applies a procedure to assess the candidate's third country compliance with EU Public and Animal Health conditions. Once approved, the third country is added to the list of authorised countries for that particular category of product. These products can only be imported into the EU if they come from an approved establishments of a third country included in a positive list of eligible countries for the relevant product, are accompanied by the proper health certifications and have succeeded the mandatory controls at the pertinent Member State's border inspection post (BIP). However, the European authorities might suspend imports from all or part of the third country concerned or take interim protective measures when products may present any risk for public or animal health as in the case of dangerous diseases outbreaks.
European Union	SPS- A4	Health requirements check compliance with general conditions of public and animal health designed to avoid transmission of diseases to either the public or the animals. These conditions mainly include: General foodstuffs hygiene rules and hygiene specifications for food of animal origin.
European Union	SPS- A21	Safe concentrations of veterinary medicine residues. In July 2009 Regulation (EC) No 470/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L-152 16/06/2009) (CELEX 32009R0470) set out rules and procedures for establishing: •the maximum concentration of a residue of a pharmacologically active substance which may be permitted in food of animal origin (Maximum Residue Limits - MRLs). MRLs are listed in Commission Regulation (EU) No 37/2010 (OJ L-15 20/01/2010) (CELEX 32010R0037) •the level of a residue of certain pharmacologically active substances for which an MRL has not been established (Reference Point for Action – RPA).
European Union	SPS- A82	Upon importation into the EU, samples of consignments may be drawn and tested for residues by national reference laboratories in the Member States. The conditions of such sampling and testing are described in Commission Regulation (EC) No 136/2004 (OJ L-21 28/01/2004) (CELEX 32004R0136).

Annex 3: Details of the NTM Regulations/ Legislations

Product: Potatoes

Country: Sri Lanka:

A310- SPS
Food containing sweeteners must be clearly labelled according to the Regulations. The Regulations: The label of the packaging shall have- <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A written description as, "contains permitted sweetener(s) "X" and "Y", mentioning the names of the sweeteners used.• The warning "Excessive consumption may induce laxative effects "where it contains polyols (Sorbitol, Xylitol, Lactitol, Mannitol) or Isomalt.• When phenyl alanine is present, the warning "Shall not be used by phenyl ketonurics"• When aspartame is present, the warning " Not recommended for children"²⁴
A220- SPS
This measure relates to restrictions on food packaging material or article which under normal and foreseeable conditions (a) is injurious to human health ; (b) deteriorates the organoleptic characteristics of food ; or (c) changes the nature, substance and quality of food. (substances contained in the food-containers that might migrate to food) Restrictions related to food packaging are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All components of laminating including adhesives and ink shall be of food grade/international standards.• Packaging material or article made of enamel or glazed earthenware is not allowed, if it is capable of imparting Lead, Arsenic, Cadmium or any other toxic substance to food unless it passes the leaching test.• Packaging materials made of Polyvinyl chloride shall not contain more than 1 mg/kg of vinyl chloride monomer.• Food shall not contain more than 0.05mg/kg of vinyl chloride.• No vinyl chloride plastics in coatings applied to fresh fruits.• No acrylonitrile bottle/ box/ container for packaging/ storing/ delivering/ expose for sale.²⁵
B150- TBT

²⁴ Food (Sweeteners) Regulations, 2003. Published in the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) No. 1323/1.

<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/srl134172.pdf>

²⁵ Food Regulations, E.G. SOMAPALA, Former Government Analyst
Food (Packaging Materials and Articles) Regulations - 2010

Registration requirement for importers for TBT reasons: Requirement that importers should be registered in order to import certain products: To register, importers need to comply with certain requirements, documentation and registration fees.

Food (Control of Import, Labelling and Sale of Genetically Modified Foods) Regulations 2006:²⁶

No person shall, import, store, transport, distribute, sell or offer for sale -

- (a) any genetically modified organism as food for human consumption;
- (b) any food containing or consisting of genetically modified organisms;
- (c) any food produced from or containing ingredients produced from genetically modified organisms;

4. Any person (hereinafter referred to as the ‘applicant’ who intends to import store, sell or offer for sale the food or the ingredients used in the preparation of food as is referred to in regulation 2 shall submit an application to the Authority in the form specified in the Schedule hereto.

5. (1) The application referred to in regulation 4 shall -

- (a) contain the necessary information, including copies of the studies which have been carried out;
- (b) contain the modification done on the Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and protein, the process, the countries where these products are sold and any other materials which are available to demonstrate that the food or ingredients used in the preparation of food, complies with the criteria laid down in regulation 3;
- (c) Indicate the manner of presentation and labelling in accordance with the requirements under regulation 11.

(2) The application referred to in regulation 4 shall be accompanied by such information relating to the food or ingredient used in the preparation of food, compiled in a readily comprehensive manner.

6. The Authority shall acknowledge receipt of the application in writing, within fifteen days of receiving. The acknowledgement shall include the date of receipt of the application. The Authority shall forthwith submit the application for a scientific risk assessment report to a Technical Evaluation Committee (hereinafter referred to as the “TEC”), appointed by the Authority on the recommendation of the Food Advisory Committee (hereinafter referred to as the “FAC”).

7. Where the TEC is satisfied with the information furnished in the application, a scientific risk assessment report shall be issued by TEC within a period of three months from the date on which the application was received by it. The TEC may request the applicant to provide supplementary information in support of the application. This information shall be provided within a period of three months from the date of receipt of the request. The time period of three months for the preparation of the report shall not apply until the information is provided by the applicant by way of oral or written explanation.

8. The Authority shall charge a processing and assessment fee which shall be determined by the Authority in consultation in the FAC from time to time to be a non-refundable deposit be paid by the applicant.

9. The Authority shall forward the report of the TEC to the FAC and shall communicate the decision on the recommendations of the FAC to the applicant.

10. Where the application has been approved and permission granted in accordance with these regulation the applicant shall be permitted to place the product in the market subject to appropriate labelling of the product.

11. The label on or attached to a package of genetically modified food or food ingredients used in the preparation of good must include the statement ‘genetically modified’ in conjunction with the name of that food or ingredients used in the preparation of food, or processing aid irrespective of the size of the label or package.

Example 1: for single ingredient genetically modified foods “Soy flour - Genetically Modified” or “Soy flour – from genetically modified soya beans”

Example 2: for genetically modified ingredients: “Ingredients; Soy Protein Isolate (genetically modified), Maltodextrin, Vegetable Oil, Emulsifier (INS 471)”

12. Where genetically modified food is displayed for retail sale other than in a package, any information that would have been required under regulation 11, shall, where it is attached to the food, be considered sufficiently labelled.

13. Food which contains or has genetically modified organisms less than nought decimal five per centum (0.5%), are exempted from the provisions of these regulations:

Provided that the presence of such genetically modified organisms are considered technically unavoidable and the organisms have been subjected to a scientific risk assessment and considered to be safe.

²⁶ Food (Control of Import, Labelling and Sale of Genetically Modified Foods) Regulations 2006

[http://203.94.76.60/FOODWEB/files/regulations/Food%20\(Control%20of%20Import,%20Labelling,%20Sales%20of%20GM%20Food\)%20Regulations%202006/Food%20\(GM%20Food\)%20Regulations%20-%202006%20-%20E.pdf](http://203.94.76.60/FOODWEB/files/regulations/Food%20(Control%20of%20Import,%20Labelling,%20Sales%20of%20GM%20Food)%20Regulations%202006/Food%20(GM%20Food)%20Regulations%20-%202006%20-%20E.pdf)

14. (i) Where new information or a reassessment of the existing information reveals that the use of food or genetically modified food approved by these regulations endangers human health, the Authority shall immediately suspend the sale of such food.
- (ii) The Authority shall require the person who submitted the application for approval to import, store, transport, distribute or sell such food, as the case may be, to withdraw the product from the market and such person shall immediately comply with the requirement.
15. In the event of refusal of an application, the applicant may appeal within one month of such refusal to the Authority, along with any further information in support of the application.
16. Any Appeal received under regulation 15 shall be referred by the Authority to the TEC. The TEC shall within thirty working days from the receipt of such appeal prepare a report which shall be forwarded to the FAC for further consideration of the application.

A400- SPS

Requirements related to food quality, composition and safety, which are usually based on hygienic and good manufacturing practices (GMPs), recognized methods of analysis and sampling.

The Requirements:

1. No food shall be treated with ionizing radiation unless the food produced conforms to the general requirements of quality and hygiene as prescribed by the Food Regulations 1988 published in Gazette Extraordinary No. 560/13 of June 2, 1989.
2. The ionizing radiation used on any food shall be of the minimum level required to achieve irradiation of the food so produced and shall not be more than the maximum level, in order to prevent impairment of the quality of the food.
3. Dosimetry shall be part of a quality assurance system and be consistent with recognised national and international practices.
4. Operators or quality control personnel of any food irradiation facility shall carryout dosimetry in the manner described below:-
 - (i) Regularly measure the absorbed dose and dose distribution, in treated food in the manner approved by the Competent National Authority;
 - (ii) Maintain and ensure ready access to accurate reference dosimeters to calibrate the response of routine measuring or monitoring devices used in the facility;
 - (iii) By complying with the prescribed dosimeter selection criteria in order to provide precise, relevant and efficient dosimetry or monitoring;
 - (iv) Maintaining, keeping accurate dosimetry records and using check lists at all stages of the dosimetry procedures.
5. The Food Irradiation Facilities established in Sri Lanka shall have a documented Quality Control System to assist independent external audits to be carried out.
6. Food to be irradiated and their packaging materials shall be of suitable quality, acceptable hygienic condition and adequate for this purpose;
7. All food products which are subjected to ionizing radiations shall be handled before, during and after irradiation according to the accepted Good Manufacturing Practices taking into account the particular requirements of such treatment;

"Irradiated food" means any food which has been subjected to treatment by ionizing radiation to achieve the objectives referred to in Part I of these regulations, but does not include foods subjected to radiation for the purpose of measurement and inspection;

"Dosimetry" means the method used to measure the absorbed dose of radiation by the food subjected to ionizing irradiation;

"Advisory Dose Limits" are maximum or minimum doses which, under normal GMP, are required to ensure that the treatment of ionizing irradiation achieves its intended purposes and retains the natural quality of the food which is subjected to such treatment (under exceptional circumstances, other dose limits may be used, provided that adequate information and assurance is given that the intended purpose and level of GMP will be achieved);²⁷

²⁷ Food (Irradiation) Regulations – 2005

[http://203.94.76.60/FOODWEB/files/regulations/Food%20\(Irradiation\)%20Regulations%20-%202005/Food%20\(Irradiation\)%20Regulations%20-%202005%20-%20E.pdf](http://203.94.76.60/FOODWEB/files/regulations/Food%20(Irradiation)%20Regulations%20-%202005/Food%20(Irradiation)%20Regulations%20-%202005%20-%20E.pdf)

Certification of conformity with a given regulation: required by the importing country but may be issued in the exporting or the importing country.

Given regulations:

- The treatment of any food by ionizing radiation shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Part II of these regulations and in conformity with the Irradiation License issued in relation to such type of food.
- No food shall be treated with ionizing radiation unless the food produced conforms to the general requirements of quality and hygiene as prescribed by the Food Regulations 1988 published in Gazette Extraordinary No. 560/13 of June 2, 1989.
- The irradiation facilities authorized to treat food by irradiation shall conform to the laws and regulations of the country;
- Irradiation shall be carried out in conformity with the Good Irradiation Practices recommended by the International Consultative Group on Food Irradiation (ICGFI) of the World Health Organization, including a proper dosimetry procedure. The dosimetry shall be traceable to accepted national and international standards.²⁸

Product: Jute and Jute Goods

Country: India

NTM Code: F690 Finance Measures

The importer shall pay the fees prescribed in Schedule IX (described in plant quarantine (regulation of import into India) order, 2003) towards the inspection, fumigation, disinfestation and disinfection of the consignment, as appropriate.

Plant Quarantine Order (Regulation of Import into India), 2003:

Schedule IX ²⁹ Inspection Fees:

Particulars of Import	Numbers/ Weight/ Volume	Fee
i) Plants/ Planting materials including cuttings, saplings, bud wood, seed sprouts, bulbs, tubers, and corns, rhizomes etc. requiring post entry quarantine	(i) Up to 100 numbers	Rs. 400/-
	(ii) Above 100 and up to 1,000 numbers	Rs. 400/- plus Rs. 120/- per hundred numbers or part thereof.
	(iii) Above 1,000 numbers and up to 10,000 numbers	Rs. 1480/- plus Rs. 800/- per 1,000 numbers or part thereof
	(iv) Above 10,000 number	Rs. 8680/- plus Rs. 4500/- per 10,000 numbers or part thereof

* Plus costs/fees for any special tests as per rates fixed by concerned approved institutes.

²⁸ Food (Irradiation) Regulations – 2005

[http://203.94.76.60/FOODWEB/files/regulations/Food%20\(Irradiation\)%20Regulations%20-%202005/Food%20\(Irradiation\)%20Regulations%20-%202005%20-%20E.pdf](http://203.94.76.60/FOODWEB/files/regulations/Food%20(Irradiation)%20Regulations%20-%202005/Food%20(Irradiation)%20Regulations%20-%202005%20-%20E.pdf)

²⁹Plant Quarantine Order (Regulation of Import into India), 2003

<http://plantquarantineindia.nic.in/pgispub/pdf/files/pgorder2015.pdf>

Fumigation/Disinfection/Disinfestation Charges

Particulars of Import	Numbers/ Weight/ Volume	Fee
Plants / Planting materials/ Planting products/Dry fruits/ Fresh fruits/ Vegetables/ Seeds/Soil/earth/clay [The importer shall arrange for fumigation, disinfestation of consignment at his cost, under the supervision of Plant Protection Adviser or an officer authorized by him in this behalf]	(A) On volume basis (i) Up to 5 cu.m	Rs. 900/-
	(ii) Above 5 cu.m	Rs. 900/- plus Rs. 450/- per additional 5 cu.m or part thereof
	(B) On container basis (i) 20' container (33 cu.m)	Rs. 3600/-
	(ii) 40' Container (66 cu.m)	Rs. 6500/-

C300-Pre-shipment inspection and other query requirement

All the consignments of plants and plant products shall be imported through ports of entry as specified in Schedule I (described in plant quarantine (regulation of import into India) order, 2003).

Schedule-I

Plant Quarantine Order (Regulation of Import into India), 2003, page 35³⁰

B330-TBT

The error, in excess or in deficiency, in the length, number, area or net quantity by weight or volume of any commodity shall not exceed the maximum as specified in Tables I-II of Jute Grading and Marking Rules, 1978.

The Schedules I and II of the Jute Grading and Marking Rules, 1978, India shows how the grading of jute exported from a country to India is done.

SCHEDULE I Requirements for each grade of white jute

Grade Designation	Strength	Defects	Maximum Root content (Percent by weight)	Colour	Fineness	Density	Total Score
W1	Very Good (26)	Free from major and minor defects (22)	10 (33)	Very good (12)	Very fine(5)	Heavy bodied (2)	100
W2	Good (22)	Free from major and minor defects (22)	15 (28)	good (9)	Fine (2)	Heavy bodied (2)	85
W3	Fairly good (18)	Free from major and minor defects except	20 (24)	Fairly good (7)	Fibres well separated (1)	Medium bodied (1)	69

³⁰Plant Quarantine Order (Regulation of Import into India), 2003
<http://plantquarantineindia.nic.in/pqispub/pdf/files/pqorder2015.pdf>

		some loose leaf and a few specks (18)					
W4	Fair average (14)	Free from major defects and substantially free from specks and loose sticks (14)	26 (30)	Fair Average (4)	Fibres well separated (1)	Medium bodied (1)	54
W5	Average (10)	Free from major defects (10)	36 (16)	Average (3)	---	---	39
W6	Average (10)	Free from center roots and dazed /over retted Fibre and reasonably Free from 12entangled Sticks (4)	46 (12)	---	---	---	26
W7	Weak mixed(3)	----	57	---	----	---	12
W8	Entangled or any other jute not suitable for any of the above grades but of commercial value.						0

**Source: Jute Grading and Marking Rules, 1978*

Here,

Raw jute from which roots have not been cut are known commercially as white jute (*Corchorus capsularis*);

Notes :

1. A score card system of grading is envisaged. Relative weightage to each of quality characteristics is indicated in parenthesis in columns (2) to (7).
2. The minimum reed length should be 150 cms. Or the effective read length should not be less than 100 cms. except for W8.
3. Jute shall be in dry and storable condition.
4. Jute shall be free from hunka mud and other foreign materials.
5. Natural dust may be allowed in grades W 5 to W 8 with proportionate discount.
6. Root content shall include hard barky cropy ends.
7. (a) for comparing strength value a tuft or fibre of approximately equal size. Shall be held equal distance apart and broken longitudinally without jerk; good luster of fibre is also and indicator of good fibre strength.
(b) Root content in terms of weight percentage shall be judged by observing the extent of barks along the length.
(c) Density or the heavy bodiedness of fibre shall be assessed by the heaviness of a number of fibre reeds held within a grip and raised up and down.
8. A parcel of jute which would not score full marks for a particular grade shall still be considered, for that grade with suitable discount to be settled between the buyer and the seller, provided its score is not less, by 50 (or more) percent of the difference between the maximum scores for that and the next lower grade. When the score is less by 50 (or more) per cent of the difference the buyer shall have option to reject or settle with suitable discount.
9. Scores on Schedule I shall be taken as guidance for determining the discount for white jute.

SCHEDULE II

Requirements for each Grades of Tossa and Daisee Jute

Grade Designation	Strength	Defects	Maximum Root content (Percent by weight)	Colour	Fineness	Density	Total Score
TD1	Very Good (26)	Free from major or minor defects (22)	5 (33)	Very good (12)	Very fine(5)	Heavy bodied (2)	100
TD 2	Good (22)	Free from major or minor defects (22)	10 (28)	good (9)	Fine (2)	Heavy bodied (2)	85
TD 3	Fairly good (18)	Free from major or minor defects except some loose leaf and a few specks (18)	15 (24)	Fairly good (7)	Fibres well separated (1)	Medium bodied (1)	69
TD 4	Fair average (14)	Free from major defects and substantially free from specks and loose sticks (14)	20 (20)	Fair Average (3)	Fibres well separated (1)	Medium bodied (1)	54
TD 5	Average (10)	Free from major defects (10)	26 (16)	Average (3)	---	---	39
TD 6	Average (10)	Free from center roots and dazed /over retted Fibre and reasonably Free from entangled Sticks (4)	35 (12)	---	---	---	26
TD 7	Weak mixed(4)	----	42 (9)	---	----	---	13
TD 8	Entangled or any other jute not suitable for any of the above grades but of commercial value.						0

**Source: Jute Grading and Marking Rules,1978*

Here,

Raw jute form which roots have been cut are known commercially as Tossa and Daisee jute (*Corchorus Olitorious*).

Notes :

1. A score card system of grading is envisaged. Relative weightage to each of the quality characteristics is indicated in parenthesis in columns (2) to (7).
2. The minimum reed length should be 150 cms. Or the effective reed-length should not be less than 100 cm. except for TD 8.
3. Jute shall be in dry and storable condition.
4. Jute shall be free from Hunka, Mud and other foreign materials.
5. Natural dust may be allowed in grade TD 5 to TD 8 with proportionate discount.
6. Root content shall include hard baky croppy ends.
7. (a) For comparing strength values a tuft of fibre, or approximately equal size, shall be held equal distance apart and broken longitudinally without jerk; good luster of fibre is also an indicator of good fibre strength;
(b) Root content in terms of weight percentage shall be judged by observing the extent of barks along the length;
(c) Density of the heavy bodiness of fibre shall be assessed by the heaviness of a number of fibre reeds held within grip and raised up and down.
8. A parcel of jute which would not score full marks for a particular grade shall still be considered for that grade with suitable discount to be settled between the buyer and the seller, provided its score is not less, by 50 (or more) percent

of the difference between the maximum score for that and the next lower grade, when the score is less by 50 (or more) percent of the difference the buyer shall have option to reject or settle with suitable discount.

9. Scores on Schedule II may be taken as guidance for determining the discount for Tossa and Daisee jute.

In Schedules I and II, Grade designations and Quality are defined as following,

Grade designations-The grade designations to indicate the characteristics and quality of jute of specified trade descriptions are set out in column (1) of Schedules I and II.

Definition of quality - The definition of quality indicated by the grade designations are specified in columns (2) to (7) of Schedules I and II.

B42-TBT

TBT regulations on transport and storage –

Requirements on certain conditions under which products should be stored and/or transported.

Storage conditions:

“Dazed fibre” i.e. the fibre which is weak in strength and dull in appearance is required to be stored in moist conditions; Jute shall be in dry and storable condition.³¹

A83-SPS

Certification requirement –

Certification of conformity with a given regulation: required by the importing country but may be issued in the exporting or the importing country.

Certification:

- The imported jute/ jute products have to go through a Plant Quarantine inspection/treatment and clearance of the imported plants/ plant products and if satisfactory, are accorded quarantine clearance/ provisional quarantine clearance from Ministry of Agriculture, India. ³²
- Import of jute is restricted and permissible only with the recommendation of authorised institutions with additional declarations and special conditions³³
- In case of Jute fibers (*Corchorus capsularis*), imports are permissible on the basis of phytosanitary certificate issued by the exporting country, the inspection conducted by plant protection adviser or officers authorised by him and fumigation, if required, including all other general conditions.
- Jute and its wild species should be free from quarantine weed seeds

Product: Shrimp

Export Destination: EU Countries

³¹ Jute Grading and Marking Rules, 1978

³² Plant Quarantine Order (Regulation of Import into India), 2003
<http://plantquarantineindia.nic.in/pgispub/pdf/files/pgorder2015.pdf>

³³ Plant Quarantine Order (Regulation of Import into India), 2003
<http://plantquarantineindia.nic.in/pgispub/pdf/files/pgorder2015.pdf>

A21-SPS

Tolerance limits for residues of or contamination by certain (non-microbiological) substances.

A measure that establishes a maximum residue limit (MRL) or "tolerance limit" of substances such as fertilisers, pesticides, and certain chemicals and metals in food and feed, which are used during their production process but are not their intended ingredients.

Maximum Residue Limit (MRL):

The following table shows Maximum Residue Limit (MRL) of substances which are used during their production process of shrimp.

Pharmacologically active substance	Marker residue	MRL	Target tissues	Therapeutic classification
Amoxicillin	Amoxicillin	50 µg/kg 50 µg/kg 50 µg/kg 50 µg/kg 4 µg/kg	Muscle Fat Liver Kidney Milk	Anti-infectious agents/Antibiotics
Ampicillin	Ampicillin	50 µg/kg 50 µg/kg 50 µg/kg 50 µg/kg 4 µg/kg	Muscle Fat Liver Kidney Milk	Anti-infectious agents/Antibiotics
Benzylpenicillin	Benzylpenicillin	50 µg/kg 50 µg/kg 50 µg/kg 50 µg/kg 4 µg/kg	Muscle Fat Liver Kidney Milk	Anti-infectious agents/Antibiotics
Chlortetracycline	Sum of parent drug and its 4- epimer	100 µg/kg 300 µg/kg 600 µg/kg 100 µg/kg 200 µg/kg	Muscle Liver Kidney Milk Eggs	Anti-infectious agents/Antibiotics
Cloxacillin	Cloxacillin	300 µg/kg 300 µg/kg 300 µg/kg 300 µg/kg 30 µg/kg	Muscle Fat Liver Kidney Milk	Anti-infectious agents/Antibiotic

Colistin	Colistin	150 µg/kg 150 µg/kg 150 µg/kg 200 µg/kg 50 µg/kg 300 µg/kg	Muscle Fat Liver Kidney Milk Eggs	Anti-infectious agents/Antibiotics
Dicloxacillin	Dicloxacillin	300 µg/kg 300 µg/kg 300 µg/kg 300 µg/kg 30 µg/kg	Muscle Fat Liver Kidney Milk	Anti-infectious agents/Antibiotics
Difloxacin	Difloxacin	300 µg/kg 100 µg/kg 800 µg/kg 600 µg/kg	Muscle Fat Liver Kidney	Anti-infectious agents/Antibiotics
Enrofloxacin	Sum of enrofloxacin and ciprofloxacin	100 µg/kg 100 µg/kg 200 µg/kg 200 µg/kg	Muscle Fat Liver Kidney	Anti-infectious agents/Antibiotics
Erythromycin	Erythromycin A	200 µg/kg 200 µg/kg 200 µg/kg 200 µg/kg 40 µg/kg 150 µg/kg	Muscle Fat Liver Kidney Milk Eggs	Anti-infectious agents/Antibiotics
Florfenicol	Sum of florfenicol and its metabolites measured as florfenicol-amine	100 µg/kg 200 µg/kg 2 000 µg/kg 300 µg/kg	Muscle Fat Liver Kidney	
Flumequine	Flumequine	200 µg/kg 250 µg/kg 500 µg/kg 1 000 µg/kg	Muscle Fat Liver Kidney	Anti-infectious agents/Antibiotics
Kanamycin	Kanamycin A	100 µg/kg 100 µg/kg 600 µg/kg	Muscle Fat	Anti-infectious agents/Antibiotics

		2 500 µg/kg 150 µg/kg	Liver Kidney Milk	
Lincomycin	Lincomycin	100 µg/kg 50 µg/kg 500 µg/kg 1 500 µg/kg 150 µg/kg 50 µg/kg	Muscle Fat Liver Kidney Milk Eggs	Anti-infectious agents/Antibiotics
Neomycin (including framycetin)	Neomycin B	500 µg/kg 500 µg/kg 500 µg/kg 5 000 µg/kg 1 500 µg/kg 500 µg/kg	Muscle Fat Liver Kidney Milk Eggs	Anti-infectious agents/Antibiotics
Oxacillin	Oxacillin	300 µg/kg 300 µg/kg 300 µg/kg 300 µg/kg 30 µg/kg	Muscle Fat Liver Kidney Milk	Anti-infectious agents/Antibiotics
Oxolinic acid	Oxolinic acid	100 µg/kg 50 µg/kg 150 µg/kg 150 µg/kg	Muscle Fat Liver Kidney	Anti-infectious agents/Antibiotics
Oxytetracycline	Sum of parent drug and its 4-epimer	100 µg/kg 300 µg/kg 600 µg/kg 100 µg/kg 200 µg/kg	Muscle Liver Kidney Milk Eggs	Anti-infectious agents/Antibiotics
Paromomycin	Paromomycin	500 µg/kg 1 500 µg/kg 1 500 µg/kg	Muscle Liver Kidney	Anti-infectious agents/Antibiotics
Spectinomycin	Spectinomycin	300 µg/kg 500 µg/kg 1 000 µg/kg 5 000 µg/kg 200 µg/kg	Muscle Fat Liver Kidney Milk	Anti-infectious agents/Antibiotics

Tetracycline	Sum of parent drug and its 4- epimer	100 µg/kg 300 µg/kg 600 µg/kg 100 µg/kg 200 µg/kg	Muscle Liver Kidney Milk Eggs	
Thiamphenicol	Thiamphenicol	50 µg/kg 50 µg/kg 50 µg/kg 50 µg/kg 50 µg/kg	Muscle Fat Liver Kidney Milk	Anti-infectious agents/Antibiotics
Tilmicosin	Tilmicosin	50 µg/kg 50 µg/kg 1 000 µg/kg 1 000 µg/kg 50 µg/kg	Muscle Fat Liver Kidney Milk	Anti-infectious agents/Antibiotics
Trimethoprim	Trimethoprim	50 µg/kg 50 µg/kg 50 µg/kg 50 µg/kg 50 µg/kg	Muscle Fat Liver Kidney Milk	Anti-infectious agents/Antibiotics
Tylosin	Tylosin A	100 µg/kg 100 µg/kg 100 µg/kg 100 µg/kg 50 µg/kg 200 µg/kg	Muscle Fat Liver Kidney Milk Eggs	Anti-infectious agents/Antibiotics ³⁴

Leather Footwear

Export Destination: EU Countries

³⁴The European Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 37/2010 of 22 December 2009 on pharmacologically active substances and their classification regarding maximum residue limits in foodstuffs of animal origin

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32010R0037&from=EN>

B11 TBT

Import prohibition for reasons set out in B1: Example: Imports are prohibited for hazardous substances including explosives, certain toxic substances covered by the Basel Convention such as aerosol sprays containing CFCs, a range of HCFCs and BFCs, halons, methyl chloroform and carbon tetrachloride

Footwear Restricted Substances List (RSL)

The list applies to substances that may be used during the production process or may be present in the final product. The EU Ecolabel RSL for Footwear compiles substances or group of substances which presence in the final product, materials or article thereof, or production recipes, as applicable, shall be specifically restricted or verified. The restrictions apply to:

1. Production stages (e.g dyeing);
2. Recipes used in the footwear production stages (e.g. auxiliaries);
3. Homogenous materials or articles (e.g. synthetic or natural rubber).
4. Final product.

Applicability (relevant material(s) and/or production stage(s)), scope of restriction, verification and/or testing requirements are specified for each requirement.

The RSL shall be communicated by the applicant to all the material suppliers.³⁵

The following restrictions apply to specified production stages:

Applicability	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification
(a)Auxiliaries			
Any preparation or formulation/ Leather, coated leather and textile	The following substances shall not be used in any textile or leather preparations or formulations and are subject to the limit values for the presence of substances on the final product: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nonylphenol, mixed isomers 25154-52-3 • 4-Nonylphenol 104-40-5 • 4-Nonylphenol, branched 84852-15-3 • Octylphenol 27193-28-8 • 4-Octylphenol 1806-26-4 • 4-tert-Octylphenol 140-66-9 • Alkylphenoethoxylates (APEOs) and their derivatives: • Polyoxyethylated octyl phenol 9002-93-1 • Polyoxyethylated nonyl phenol 9016-45-9 • Polyoxyethylated p-nonyl phenol 26027-38-3 	100 mg/kg sum total for leather	Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or material supplier shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by the test results of the final product or of leather, coated leather and/or textile that compose the final product. Test method: Leather: ISO/DIS 18218-2 (Indirect method). Textile: ISO/DIS 18254
Dyeing, finishing/, leather, coated leather and textiles	The following substances shall not be used in any preparations or formulations for dyeing and finishing leather, coated leather, and textiles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bis(hydrogenated tallow alkyl) dimethyl ammonium chloride (DTDMAC) • Distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (DSDMAC) 	n/a	Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide declaration of nonuse

³⁵EU Ecolabel criteria for Footwear, 2015

http://susproc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/footwear/docs/Footwear-Technical_Report_May_2015_final.pdf

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Di(hardened tallow) dimethyl ammonium chloride (DHTDMAC) • Ethylene diamine tetra acetate (EDTA), • Diethylene triamine penta acetate (DTPA) • 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol • Nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA) 		
(b) Colophony			
Printing, Glueing/ inks, varnishes and adhesives.	Colophony shall not be used as an ingredient in printing inks, varnishes and adhesives.	N/A Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide declaration of nonuse.	
(c) Solvents			
Auxiliaries used in preparations, formulations and adhesives/ Dyeing and finishing leather, coated leather, textiles, plastics and final product.	<p>The following substances shall not be used in any preparations or formulations for processing of component materials, any preparations, formulations, and adhesives used during the final product assembly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2-Methoxyethanol - N,N-dimethylformamide - 1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone - Bis(2-methoxyethyl) ether - 4,4'- Diaminodiphenylmethane - 1,2,3-trichloropropane - 1,2-Dichloroethane; ethylene dichloride - 2-Ethoxyethanol - Benzene-1,4-diamine dihydrochloride - Bis(2-methoxyethyl) ether - Formamide - N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone; 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone - Trichloroethylene 	N/A	Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide declaration of nonuse
(d) Chlorinated paraffins			
All production stages/ Leather, synthetic rubber, coatings	Chlorinated paraffins, C10-C13, (SCCPs) , shall not be used in the production of leather, rubber or textile components	N/A	Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration that Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins C10-C13 have not been used supported by Safety Data Sheet. Otherwise, the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by the results of a test report according to EN ISO DIS 18219

Materials processing/ Leather, synthetic rubber, coatings	Chlorinated paraffins, C14-C17, (MCCPs), shall be restricted in the production of leather, rubber or textile components.	100 mg/kg	Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by the results of a test report according to EN ISO DIS 18219.
(e) Biocides			
Used during transportation or storage of raw and semi-finished materials, final product or final product packaging.	(i) Only active substances included in Annex IA of the Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, and Biocide Regulation (EC) No 528/2012 shall be allowed. Applicants should consult the most current authorisation list	N/A	Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or material supplier shall provide either declarations of non-use prior to transportation and storage, or evidence that the use of biocides is authorised under Annex IA of the Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament, or Regulation (EC) No 528/2012. If used, a list of biocidal products added during transportation or storage of raw, semi-finished materials or to final product packaging shall be provided, including related H statements / R phrase.
	(ii) Biocides shall not be incorporated into final product or any part thereof during the footwear production process in order to impart biocidal properties to the final product.	N/A	Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or material supplier shall provide declarations of non-use in the final product or any part thereof
	(iii) Chlorophenols (their salts and esters), organotin compounds (including TBT, TPhT, DBT and DOT) dimethyl fumarate (DMFu), triclosan, and nanosilver shall not be used during the transportation or storage of the product, any article of it and any homogeneous part of it and shall not be incorporated into the final product and product packaging	Not detectable	Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of nonuse. The declaration shall be supported by the results of final product testing for the presence of following substances: Chlorophenols: Leather, EN ISO 17070; Textile, XP G 08-015 (Detection limits: Leather: 0,1 ppm; Textile: 0,05 ppm), Dimethyl fumarate: ISO/TS 16186
f) Other specific substances			
Production recipes/ adhesives, final product and any part thereof	The following substances shall not be intentionally added into preparations, formulations, and into adhesives during footwear assembly. - Chlorinated or brominated dioxines or furans - Chlorinated hydrocarbons (1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane,		Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide declaration of nonuse.

	Pentachloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, 1,1-Dichloroethylene) - Hexachlorocyclohexane -Monomethyldibromo-Diphenylmethane -Monomethyldichloro-Diphenylmethane - Nitrites - Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB) -Pentabromodiphenyl Ether (PeBDE)) - Octabromodiphenyl Ether (OBDE) - Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) - Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCT)) -Tri-(2,3-dibromo-propyl)-phosphate (TRIS) - Trimethylphosphate -Tris-(aziridinyl)-phosphin oxide (TEPA) -Tris(2-chloroethyl)-phosphate (TCEP)) -Dimethyl methylphosphonate (DMMP))		
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2. The following restrictions apply to processes taking place in the dye house

Applicability	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification
(a) Carriers			
Carriers used in dying process	Where disperse dyes are used, halogenated dyeing accelerants (carriers) shall not be used (Examples of carriers include: 1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, chlorophenoxyethanol).	N/A	Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide declaration of compliance supported by Safety Data Sheet
Carriers used as blowing agents for plastics foams	Halogenated organic compounds shall not be used as blowing agents or as auxiliary blowing agents.	N/A	Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide declaration of compliance supported by Safety Data Sheet.
(b) Restricted dyes			

Azo dyes and azo colourants Application in dyeing process	<p>Below listed azo dyes and azo colourants that may cleave to aromatic amines that are known to be carcinogenic shall not be used.</p> <table><tr><td>Arylamine</td></tr><tr><td>4-aminodiphenyl</td></tr><tr><td>Benzidine</td></tr><tr><td>4-chloro-o-toluidine</td></tr><tr><td>2-naphtylamine</td></tr><tr><td>o-amino-azotoluene</td></tr><tr><td>2-amino-4-nitrotoluene</td></tr><tr><td>p-chloroaniline</td></tr><tr><td>2,4-diaminoanisol</td></tr><tr><td>4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane</td></tr><tr><td>3,3'-dichlorobenzidine</td></tr><tr><td>3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine</td></tr><tr><td>3,3'-dimethylbenzidine</td></tr><tr><td>3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane</td></tr><tr><td>p-cresidine</td></tr><tr><td>4,4'-methylene-bis-(2-chloroaniline)</td></tr><tr><td>4,4'-oxydianiline</td></tr><tr><td>4,4'-thiodianiline</td></tr><tr><td>o-toluidine</td></tr><tr><td>2,4-diaminotoluene</td></tr><tr><td>2,4,5-trimethylaniline</td></tr><tr><td>o-anisidine (2-Methoxyanilin)</td></tr><tr><td>2,4-Xylidine</td></tr><tr><td>2,6-Xylidine</td></tr><tr><td>4-aminoazobenzene</td></tr></table>	Arylamine	4-aminodiphenyl	Benzidine	4-chloro-o-toluidine	2-naphtylamine	o-amino-azotoluene	2-amino-4-nitrotoluene	p-chloroaniline	2,4-diaminoanisol	4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane	3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine	3,3'-dimethylbenzidine	3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane	p-cresidine	4,4'-methylene-bis-(2-chloroaniline)	4,4'-oxydianiline	4,4'-thiodianiline	o-toluidine	2,4-diaminotoluene	2,4,5-trimethylaniline	o-anisidine (2-Methoxyanilin)	2,4-Xylidine	2,6-Xylidine	4-aminoazobenzene		Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide declaration of compliance supported by the results of specific testing
Arylamine																												
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Benzidine																												
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2-naphtylamine																												
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2,4-Xylidine																												
2,6-Xylidine																												
4-aminoazobenzene																												
Chrome mordant dyes	Chrome mordant dyes shall not be used.	N/A	Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide declaration of compliance supported by Safety Data Sheet																									
Metal complex dyes	Metal complex dyes based on copper, chromium and nickel shall only be permitted for leather, dyeing wool, polyamide or blends of these fibres with man-made cellulose fibres (e.g. viscose).	N/A																										
Pigments	Pigments based on cadmium, lead, chromium, mercury, antimony shall not be used	N/A																										

3. The following restriction apply to finishing process of the final product

Applicability	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification
(a) PFCs			
Final product	(i) Fluorinated water, stain and oil repellent treatments shall not be used for footwear impregnation. These shall include	N/A	Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide declaration of compliance supported by Safety

	perfluorinated and polyfluorinated treatments. Non-fluorinated treatments shall be readily biodegradable and non-bioaccumulative in the aquatic environment including aquatic sediment.		Data Sheet.
Footwear with declared integrated water repellence function	(ii) Fluopolymer membranes and laminates may be used for footwear only if the required water penetration of the material shall be lower than 0.2 g and the water absorption shall be lower than 30% according to Standard ISO 20347. They shall not be manufacturer using PFOA or any of its higher homologous as defined by the OECD	N/A	Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide declaration of compliance from the membrane or laminate manufacturer with respect to the polymer production. The declaration shall be supported by technical test results for material water penetration according to ISO 20347
(b) Flame retardant			
Final product	(i) Flame retardants shall not be used with the exception 3 (b)	N/A	Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide declaration of non-use
Footwear with incorporated flame retardant function	(ii) The use of flame is allowed for footwear classified and CE marked as Category III personal protective equipment with incorporated flame retardants function to ensure safety at work in line with the specifications laid down by PPE Directive 89/686/EEC. The substance(s) used to achieve flame retardancy shall comply with the Criterion 5.	N/A	Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide either declarations of non-use of flame retardants or declaration of compliance with criterion 5. In both cases the declaration shall be supported by Safety Data Sheet. When applicable, a list of flame retardants used in the product shall be provided together with related H statements / R phrases. Proof that the product is marketed as flame-proof Category III personal protective equipment shall be provided

4. The following restrictions apply to the final product or specified parts thereof

Applicability	Scope of restriction	Limit values	Verification																																								
a) PAHs																																											
Plastics and synthetic rubber, textile or leather coatings	<p>Below listed Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) shall not be present above the specified limits in the plastic, synthetic rubber, textile and leather coatings.</p> <p>Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) classified with Group 1 and 2 hazards shall not be present at concentrations greater than or equal to individual and sum total concentration limits in plastic, synthetic rubber, textile or leather coatings :</p> <p>The presence and concentration of the following PAHs shall be verified:</p> <p>PAH's restricted by the REACH Regulation:</p> <table><tr><th>Name</th><th>CAS</th></tr><tr><td>Chrysen</td><td>218-01-9</td></tr><tr><td>Benzo[a]anthracene</td><td>56-55-3</td></tr><tr><td>Benzo[k]fluoranthene</td><td>207-08-9</td></tr><tr><td>Benzo[a]pyrene</td><td>50-32-8</td></tr><tr><td>Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene</td><td>53-70-3</td></tr><tr><td>Benzo[j]fluoranthene</td><td>205-82-3</td></tr><tr><td>Benzo[b]fluoranthene</td><td>205-99-2</td></tr><tr><td>Benzo[e]pyren</td><td>192-97-2</td></tr></table> <p>Additional PAH's subject to restriction:</p> <table><tr><th>Name</th><th>CAS</th></tr><tr><td>Naphthalene</td><td>91-20-3</td></tr><tr><td>Acenaphthylene</td><td>208-96-8</td></tr><tr><td>Acenaphthene</td><td>83-32-9</td></tr><tr><td>Fluorene</td><td>86-73-7</td></tr><tr><td>Phenanthrene</td><td>85-1-8</td></tr><tr><td>Anthracene</td><td>120-12-7</td></tr><tr><td>Fluoranthene</td><td>206-44-0</td></tr><tr><td>Pyrene</td><td>129-00-0</td></tr><tr><td>Indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene</td><td>193-39-5</td></tr><tr><td>Benzo[g,h,i]perylene)</td><td>191-24-2</td></tr></table>	Name	CAS	Chrysen	218-01-9	Benzo[a]anthracene	56-55-3	Benzo[k]fluoranthene	207-08-9	Benzo[a]pyrene	50-32-8	Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	53-70-3	Benzo[j]fluoranthene	205-82-3	Benzo[b]fluoranthene	205-99-2	Benzo[e]pyren	192-97-2	Name	CAS	Naphthalene	91-20-3	Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	Acenaphthene	83-32-9	Fluorene	86-73-7	Phenanthrene	85-1-8	Anthracene	120-12-7	Fluoranthene	206-44-0	Pyrene	129-00-0	Indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene	193-39-5	Benzo[g,h,i]perylene)	191-24-2	<p>The individual concentration limits for PAHs restricted under REACH < 1 mg/kg</p> <p>The sum total concentration limit for the 18 listed PAHs <10 mg/kg</p> <p>For children less than 3 years old:.</p> <p>The individual concentration limits for PAHs restricted under REACH < 0.5 mg/kg</p> <p>The sum total concentration limit for the 18 listed PAHs <1 mg/kg</p>	<p>Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by the test report, using test method AfPS GS 2014:01 PAK</p>
Name	CAS																																										
Chrysen	218-01-9																																										
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Benzo[g,h,i]perylene)	191-24-2																																										
(b) Organotin substances																																											
Final product	<p>Below listed tinorganic compounds shall not be present in the final product above specified limit concentrations.</p> <table><tr><td>Tributyltin compounds (TBT)</td><td>0,025 mg/kg</td></tr><tr><td>Dibutyltin compounds (DBT)</td><td>1 mg/kg</td></tr><tr><td>Monobutyltin compounds (MBT)</td><td>1 mg/kg</td></tr><tr><td>Diocetyl tin compounds (DOT)</td><td>1 mg/kg</td></tr><tr><td>Triphenyltin (TPT)</td><td>1 mg/kg</td></tr></table>	Tributyltin compounds (TBT)	0,025 mg/kg	Dibutyltin compounds (DBT)	1 mg/kg	Monobutyltin compounds (MBT)	1 mg/kg	Diocetyl tin compounds (DOT)	1 mg/kg	Triphenyltin (TPT)	1 mg/kg	<p>limit values specified for each organotin compound</p>	<p>Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by test results in accordance with test method ISO/TS 16179.</p>																														
Tributyltin compounds (TBT)	0,025 mg/kg																																										
Dibutyltin compounds (DBT)	1 mg/kg																																										
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Diocetyl tin compounds (DOT)	1 mg/kg																																										
Triphenyltin (TPT)	1 mg/kg																																										

(d) Extractable metals	<p>For footwear intended for children less than 3 years old, the below listed substances shall not be present in the final product above specified limit concentrations</p> <table><tr><td>Antimony (Sb)</td><td>30.0 mg/kg</td></tr><tr><td>Arsenic (As)</td><td>0.2 mg/kg</td></tr><tr><td>Cadmium (Cd)</td><td>0.1 mg/kg</td></tr><tr><td>Chromium (Cr)</td><td>1.0 mg/kg (for textile)</td></tr><tr><td>Cobalt (Co)</td><td>1.0 mg/kg</td></tr><tr><td>Copper (Cu)</td><td>25.0 mg/kg</td></tr><tr><td>Lead (Pb)</td><td>0.2 mg/kg</td></tr><tr><td>Nickel (Ni)</td><td>1.0 mg/kg</td></tr><tr><td>Mercury (Hg)</td><td>0.02 mg/kg</td></tr></table> <p>The following limits value shall apply to footwear other than the footwear intended for children less than 3 years old.</p> <table><tr><td>Antimony (Sb)</td><td>30.0 mg/kg</td></tr><tr><td>Arsenic (As)</td><td>1.0 mg/kg</td></tr><tr><td>Cadmium (Cd)</td><td>0.1 mg/kg</td></tr><tr><td>Chromium (Cr)</td><td>2.0 mg/kg (for textile)</td></tr><tr><td>Cobalt (Co)</td><td>4.0 mg/kg</td></tr><tr><td>Copper (Cu)</td><td>50.0 mg/kg</td></tr><tr><td>Lead (Pb)</td><td>1.0 mg/kg</td></tr><tr><td>Nickel (Ni)</td><td>1.0 mg/kg</td></tr><tr><td>Mercury (Hg)</td><td>0.02 mg/kg</td></tr></table>	Antimony (Sb)	30.0 mg/kg	Arsenic (As)	0.2 mg/kg	Cadmium (Cd)	0.1 mg/kg	Chromium (Cr)	1.0 mg/kg (for textile)	Cobalt (Co)	1.0 mg/kg	Copper (Cu)	25.0 mg/kg	Lead (Pb)	0.2 mg/kg	Nickel (Ni)	1.0 mg/kg	Mercury (Hg)	0.02 mg/kg	Antimony (Sb)	30.0 mg/kg	Arsenic (As)	1.0 mg/kg	Cadmium (Cd)	0.1 mg/kg	Chromium (Cr)	2.0 mg/kg (for textile)	Cobalt (Co)	4.0 mg/kg	Copper (Cu)	50.0 mg/kg	Lead (Pb)	1.0 mg/kg	Nickel (Ni)	1.0 mg/kg	Mercury (Hg)	0.02 mg/kg	limit values specified for each substance	Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide a declaration of compliance supported by the test results in accordance with the following test methods: Extraction - EN ISO 105-E04-2013 (Acid sweat solution). Detection: EN ISO 17072-1 for leather, ICP-MS, ICP-OES (for textile and plastic). Testing shall be carried out annually during the license period in order to demonstrate ongoing compliance with the criterion.
Antimony (Sb)	30.0 mg/kg																																						
Arsenic (As)	0.2 mg/kg																																						
Cadmium (Cd)	0.1 mg/kg																																						
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Cadmium (Cd)	0.1 mg/kg																																						
Chromium (Cr)	2.0 mg/kg (for textile)																																						
Cobalt (Co)	4.0 mg/kg																																						
Copper (Cu)	50.0 mg/kg																																						
Lead (Pb)	1.0 mg/kg																																						
Nickel (Ni)	1.0 mg/kg																																						
Mercury (Hg)	0.02 mg/kg																																						
Metal components	The migration of nickel from nickel containing metal alloys which are in direct and prolonged contact with skin shall be lower than 0.5 µg/cm2/week	0.5µg/cm2/week	Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide declaration of no presence of nickel in footwear component supported by the certification from the manufacturer of metal parts, otherwise declaration of compliance supported by the results of test method EN 1811.																																				
Chromium tanned leather	For shoes containing chromium tanned leather, there shall be no Chromium (VI) in the final product.	Not detectable	Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide a test report, using test method EN ISO 17075 (detection limit 3 ppm). The																																				

			sample preparation must follow the indications of the EN ISO 4044. Testing shall be carried out annually during the license period in order to demonstrate ongoing compliance with the criterion. Non-chromium tanned leather is exempt from the requirement
	For shoes containing chromium tanned leather extractable chromium content in the final product shall be lower than 200 mg/kg.	200 mg/kg	Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or material supplier(s) shall provide a test report, using test method EN ISO 17072-1. Testing shall be carried out annually during the license period in order to demonstrate ongoing compliance with the criterion. Non-chromium tanned leather is exempt from the requirement.
(f) TDA and MDA			
Final product/ PU foam, PU coatings	The following limits value shall apply to footwear that contain 2,4 Toluenediamine (2,4-TDA, 95-80-7) 4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane (4,4'-MDA, 101-77-9)	Lower than 5 mg/kg each	
g) Vinyl Chloride Monomer (VCM)			
Final product: PVC, PVC coatings	Where PVC components or PVC coatings are used in footwear the residual vinyl chloride monomer (VCM) content shall not exceed specified limit value.	1 mg/kg	
(h) Formaldehyde			
Final product/ leather, textile	The amount of free and hydrolysed formaldehyde of the components of the footwear shall not exceed the following limits: — textile: < n.d. (20 mg/kg) — leather: < n.d. (20 mg/kg) (children footwear), 75 mg/kg (insole and socks), 150 mg/kg for other parts of the product	Specified limit values ³⁶	

³⁶ EU Ecolabel criteria for Footwear, 2015

http://susproc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/footwear/docs/Footwear-Technical_Report_May_2015_final.pdf

Annex-4: Structured Questionnaire

Name of the Respondent:

Organisation / Company Name:

Address:

Contact Number:

1. What type of products do you export (Please put ✓ mark)?

☐ Shrimp ☐ Potato ☐ Plastic ☐ Footwear ☐ Jute

2. Please mention the name of your major export items (Please mention 6-digit HS code-wise).

3. What are the major export destinations of your products?

4. What are the NTMs faced by these products in different countries (especially in top importing countries)?

Name of the Product	Importing Country	Applied NTMs [(Please mention the name from the list of NTMs (A-P)*]	Nature of the NTMS (Please put the ✓ mark)	Why these NTMs are burdensome [(please mention from the list of Procedural Obstacles (A1-H1)**]
1.			<input type="checkbox"/> Govt.-mandated <input type="checkbox"/> Private(Voluntary)	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Govt.-mandated <input type="checkbox"/> Private(Voluntary)	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Govt.-mandated <input type="checkbox"/> Private(Voluntary)	
2.			<input type="checkbox"/> Govt.-mandated <input type="checkbox"/> Private(Voluntary)	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Govt.-mandated <input type="checkbox"/> Private(Voluntary)	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Govt.-mandated <input type="checkbox"/> Private(Voluntary)	
3.			<input type="checkbox"/> Govt.-mandated <input type="checkbox"/> Private(Voluntary)	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Govt.-mandated <input type="checkbox"/> Private(Voluntary)	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Govt.-mandated <input type="checkbox"/> Private(Voluntary)	

*List of Applied NTMs

- Technical requirements (Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary certificates)
- Conformity assessment (testing, inspection, certification and traceability)
- Pre-shipment inspection and other entry requirements
- Charges, Taxes, and other para-tariff measures (para-tariff measures, Customs surcharges and general sales taxes)

- E. Quality Control measures (e.g. Licenses, Quotas, prohibitions)
- F. Finance Measures
- G. Price Control Measures (measures implemented to control the prices of imported articles in order to: support the domestic price of certain products when the import price of these goods is lower)
- H. Anti-competitive measures (grant exclusive or special preferences or privileges to one or more limited groups of economic operators)
- I. Trade-related Investment measures (restrict investment by requesting local content, or requesting that investment be related to export to balance imports)
- J. Distribution measures (related to the internal distribution of imported products)
- K. Restriction on post-sales services
- L. Subsidies
- M. Restriction on Govt. Procurement
- N. Intellectual Property Rights
- O. Rules of Origin and related certificate of origin (patents, trademarks, industrial designs, layout designs of integrated circuits, copyright, geographical indications and trade secrets)
- P. Export related measures (export taxes, export quotas or export prohibitions)

****Procedural Obstacles faced inside the country to comply with the requirement (NTMs) from importing countries:**

A. Administrative burdens related to regulations	A1. Large number of different documents A2. Documentation is difficult to fill out A3. Difficulties with translation of documents from or into other languages A4. Numerous administrative windows/organizations involved, redundant documents
B. Information/transparency issues	B1. Information on selected regulation is not adequately published and disseminated B2. No due notice for changes in selected regulation and related procedures B3. Selected regulation changes frequently B4. Requirements and processes differ from information published
C. Discriminating behaviour of officials	C1. Arbitrary behaviour of officials regarding classification and valuation of the reported product C2. Arbitrary behaviour of officials with regards to the reported regulation
D. Time constraints	D1. Delay related to reported regulation D2. Deadlines set for completion of requirements are too short
E. Informal or unusually high payment	E1. Unusually high fees and charges for reported certificate/regulation E2. Informal payment, e.g. bribes for reported certificate/regulation
F. Lack of sector-specific facilities	F1. Limited/inappropriate facilities for testing F2. Limited/inappropriate facilities for sector-specific transport and storage, e.g. cold storage, refrigerated trucks F3. Other limited/inappropriate facilities, related to reported certificate/regulation
G. Lack of recognition/accreditations	G1. Facilities lacking international accreditation/recognition G2. Other problems with international recognition, e.g. lack of recognition of national certificates
H. Other	H1. Other procedural obstacles, please specify

5. How much additional cost is needed to fulfill the requirement of NTMs?

S.I	NTMs (Please mention the code from the above list)	Additional cost requirement to fulfill the requirement

6. Do your competing countries have to face the same NTMs or Bangladesh faces additional requirements (both govt. and voluntary)?
7. What type of Measures the Govt. should take to minimize the effect of NTMs on export?
8. What are the steps/initiatives you have already taken to comply with NTM requirement by the importing countries?
9. What type of initiatives the private sector should take to deal with the NTMs more effectively?
10. What should be the role of Bangladesh Accreditation Board (BAB) to operationalize the MRAs (Mutual Recognition agreements) for reducing the NTMs/NTBs?
11. What are the existing gaps in institutional mechanisms in order to address the issue of lack of adequate information on NTMs?
12. What type of capacities the private sector should be build up for understanding the implications that NTMs have in international trade?
13. What type of measures, you suggest, should take by the Govt. to address the Procedural Obstacles to fulfill the NTMs requirement?
14. To have a detailed account of the problem faced by you, please fill out the following template. (Please use as many templates as there are problems)

Case:

Exporter:

Shipment Details:

Affecting NTM/NTB:

Nature of problem:

Additional Cost:

Date:

Interviewee's Signature:

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Annex-4
Questionnaire for the Policy Makers/ Associations

Name of the Respondent:

Organisation / Company Name:

Address:

Contact Number:

1. What type of products (*shrimps, potatoes, plastic products, leather footwear, and jute products*) do you think is exported from Bangladesh?
2. What are the major export destinations of the mentioned products?
3. What are the NTMs faced by the exporters of this products in different countries (especially in top importing countries)?
4. Do you think the exporters of Bangladesh face any sort of discriminatory NTMs by the importing country?
5. How much additional cost is needed to fulfill the requirements of the NTMs? At what extent does this additional cost make our products non-competitive?
6. According to you, who are the authorities in Bangladesh responsible to prepare the exporters to meet the requirement of NTMs (Like certifying authorities, clearance authorities and officials)?
7. Do you think our concerned institutions and authorities are well equipped to facilitate our exporters to meet the requirements of the NTMs? What are the drawbacks/lackings of these institutions according to you if any?
8. Is there any policies currently taken by the government regarding NTMs and the preparedness of the exporters of Bangladesh facing it? If yes, is the policy properly implemented?
9. What are some of your policy recommendations regarding this issue?
10. What role can the government play to prepare the exporters in order to face such NTMs? Mention some problem specific suggestions.
11. What role can the private sector play to in this regard?
12. What is the responsibility of the exporters association of these selected product groups in order to equip the exporters of these products to comply with the requirements of the NTMs?
13. Additional recommendations

Date:

Interviewee's Signature:

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