

**Negotiating Group on Market Access**

**NON-TARIFF BARRIER NOTIFICATIONS**

Addendum

	<u>Page</u>
<b>I. HONG KONG, CHINA.....</b>	<b>2</b>

**I. HONG KONG, CHINA<sup>1</sup>**

Maintaining participant	Products affected by the barrier	Nature of the barrier	Trade effects of the barrier	Inventory category	Relevant WTO provision	Treatment of the barrier
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	All products	Multi-layered distribution system, with cumbersome regulations.	Exports impeded by the complicated distribution system and the high compliance cost of the cumbersome regulations.	Distribution constraints. (Part VII:C)	GATS Article VI	Bilateral - To simplify the distribution system and relax related regulations.
	Garments	Varying product classifications.	Exports impeded by the extra time in preparing and processing trade documents.	Customs classification (Part II:C)	GATT Article VIII	Bilateral - To minimise changes in product classification.
	All products	Some importing Members require that trade documents (such as commercial invoice, consular invoice, bill of lading, certificate of origin, letter of credit) be legalised at designated consulates.	Exports impeded by the legalisation requirement and the associated legalisation fees which are usually relatively high, especially for consignments of small value.	Consular formalities and documentation (Part II:D)	GATT Article VIII	Category (b) - To pursue in Negotiating Group on Trade Facilitation.
	Food products (e.g. milk)	Different food hygienic and labelling requirements among Members.	Exports impeded by the extra compliance cost.	General (SPS) (Part IV:A)	SPS Agreement	Category (d) - To harmonise or standardise food hygienic and labelling requirements among Members as far as possible (e.g. by adopting international standards).

<sup>1</sup> Information in the “Inventory Category” and “Relevant WTO Provision” columns is only indicative in nature

Maintaining participant	Products affected by the barrier	Nature of the barrier	Trade effects of the barrier	Inventory category	Relevant WTO provision	Treatment of the barrier
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	Products subject to different standards in different Members (e.g. cosmetic products)	The adoption of arbitrary requirements or non-international standards by some Members has resulted in different requirements/standards and technical regulations among Members. This raises the compliance cost for traders exporting products to these Members. One example is the prohibition of marketing of cosmetic products (like shampoo, soap, lotion and cream) for non-trade or non-health reasons.	Exports impeded by the extra compliance cost.	Technical regulations and standards (Part III:B)	TBT Agreement	Category (d) - To harmonise or standardise technical requirements among Members as far as possible (e.g. by adopting international standards).
	Products subject to different testing and conformity arrangements in different Members	Owing to the adoption of different conformity assessment rules among Members, products certified in an exporting Member may not be deemed to be certified in the importing Member or in Members to which the products are re-exported.	Exports impeded by the extra compliance cost.	Testing and certification arrangements (Part III:C)	TBT Agreement	Category (d) - To accelerate mutual recognition of conformity assessment bodies, so that products certified by relevant authority of a Member will be accepted by the importing Members