

Negotiating Group on Market Access

NON -TARIFF BARRIER NOTIFICATIONS

Addendum

**I. SEPARATE CUSTOMS TERRITORY OF TAIWAN, PENGHU, KINMEN
AND MATSU 2**

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Maintaining participant 1	Products affected by the barrier 2	Nature of the barrier 3	Trade effects of the barrier 4	Inventory category 5	Relevant WTO provision 6	Treatment of the barrier 7
	Chemicals (across all items in chemicals category HS Ch 28~38).	Specific programmes proposed for chemicals. This would place burden on the chemical trade.	Adds testing costs to a wide range of chemical products.	Part III C: Testing & certification arrangement	TBT Agreement (Art. 2)	To be determined.
	Travel cots (HS Ch 94).	Required to meet the safety standards of the European Union and the individual standards of each EU Member's relevant authority.	Adds testing costs.	Part III C Testing & certification arrangement	TBT Agreement (Art. 3)	To be determined.
	Food and drugs (across all items in food, HS Ch 16~24, and drug categories, HS Ch 30).	The application and review procedures for imported food and drugs (filing applications with importing Member's authority, testing, labelling, and certification, etc.) are very lengthy, therefore time consuming and costly. Renewal of food and drug import certification is also required periodically.	Complicated procedure places burden on importers.	Part III A and Part IV A, General	TBT Agreement (Art. 2), SPS Agreement (Articles 1 & 2).	To be determined.
	Hand tools (Ch 82).	Extra certification required in addition to certification of national standard.	Adds testing costs.	Part III C Testing & certification arrangement.	TBT Agreement (Art. 2).	To be determined.
	Synthetic Polyester fibre (Ch39).	The anti-dumping measure imposed by some Members has been in place for 16 years, which indicates there is a major flaw in determining the causal linkage between the dumped imports and the injury to the domestic industry producing the like product.	Adds exporting costs and distorts trade.	Part II A Anti-dumping duties.	Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the GATT 1994 (Art. 11).	To be determined.

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	All products.	Lack of uniform rules on anti-circumvention.	Adds exporting costs and distorts trade.	Part II A Anti-dumping duties	1994 Decision on Anti-circumvention	To be determined.
	Fasteners (Ch 73).	In the anti-dumping investigations of some Members regarding certain fasteners, the investigating authorities failed to provide the criteria for sampling. Thus, the result of sampling is confusing and unpredictable. Some smaller producers are selected while the larger exporters are left out.	Adds exporting costs and distorts trade.	Part II A Anti-dumping duties.	Agreement of Implementation of Article VI of the GATT 1994 (Art. 6).	To be determined.
	Textiles (HS Ch 50~63), pharmaceuticals (HS Ch 30), electronic communication equipment (HS Ch 85, 90), steel (Ch 72) and chemical products (Ch 28~38).	Imposes discriminatory TRQ measure by areas.	Discrimination on imported goods.	Part VI: Tariff quotas.	Article I of the GATT 1994.	To be determined.
	All products.	In order to deal with situation of having insufficient warehousing capacity, some Members' customs authorities issue a regulation stipulating that imported goods should be cleared by customs and removed within a regulated number of days or face being confiscated and put up for auction.	Infringes on foreigners' ownership rights over the exported goods.	Part II G: Customs formalities.	Article VIII of the GATT 1994.	To be determined.

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	All products.	To prevent importers from evading custom duties by lowering the import price, some Members' customs authorities require that imports from certain Members should be accompanied by a customs declaration approved by the receiving Member's authorities. This regulation appears to be discriminatory and represents an unnecessary trade barrier.	Delays flow of trade.	Part II G: Customs formalities.	Article VIII of the GATT 1994.	To be determined.
	All products.	Sets minimum import prices by means of domestic administrative orders. If the declared price is lower than the minimum import price, the importer is required to renew its application or provide certification of goods.	Violates the principles of a free market economy and causes trade distortion.	Part II B: Customs Valuation.	Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the GATT 1994 (Art. 1).	To be determined.
	Rolled carbon steel, working wire, bar steel, steel model, alloy steel products, hollow steel bars or rods (HS Ch. 72 & 73).	Prohibits the import of steel bars or rods to protect domestic industries. The procedure for issuing import licences is not expressly stipulated and lacks transparency.	This non-automatic licensing has trade-restrictive effects on imports and is inconsistent with the transparency principle.	Part II H: Import licensing.	Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures (Art. 1).	To be determined.
	Food (across all items in food category HS Ch 16~24).	Onerous quarantine requirements, delayed customs clearance, lack of transparency in administrative procedures.	Increases costs and is time-consuming.	Part III B: Technical regulations and standards Part II G: Customs formalities.	Article VIII of the GATT 1994, TBT Agreement, SPS Agreement	To be determined.
	Dental flosser	Does not belong to the regulated	Causes trade distortion.	Part II C	Article VIII of the	To be determined.

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	(HS Ch 33).	medical equipment category, but has to meet the requirements of regulated medical equipment.		Customs classification.	GATT 1994, TBT Agreement	
	Steel (HS Ch.72).	Customs valuation shall be notarized by specific company. Notarized reports for testing and certification of goods are required and are to be paid for by the applicants.	Increases costs, delays customs clearance and is time-consuming.	Part II B: Valuation Part III C: Testing and certification arrangements	Article VII of the GATT 1994, TBT Agreement (Art.2).	To be determined.
	Electronic (Information) (HS Ch 85, 90).	Requires a minimum volume of imports for customs valuation.. Additional consular documentation required.	Does not allow for small import volumes. Increases cost.	Part II B: Valuation Part II D: consular formalities and documentation.	Articles VIII and XI of the GATT 1994	To be determined.