



# Conceptual approaches to building an NTM impact index

1. **Product specific approach**
2. **Comparison with international standards**

**Bangkok, Thailand, 1 June 2017**

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# 1. Product specific approach

- Primary collection of products, which trade would affect specific SDG targets and indicators
- There may exist multiple linkages between the products and the specific SDG targets/indicators

Fertilizer,  
Agricultural  
machines

- Easy access to fertilizers and agricultural machines by (small) food producers would increase the yield.
- **Overuse of chemical fertilizers would reduce land productivity.**  
**-> Low land productivity would decrease food producers' yield.**

Indicator 2.3.1

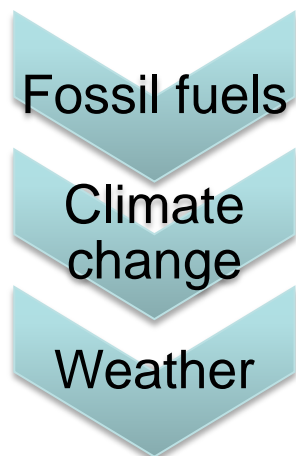
- Volume of production per labor unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size

Target 2.3

- Double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, including through secure and equal access to productive resources and inputs

# 1. Product specific approach - Challenges

- Blurry boundary between far-fetched scenario and concrete linkage



- Use of fossil fuels would increase CO<sub>2</sub> emission, exacerbating climate change

- Climate change would cause extreme or unusual weather conditions

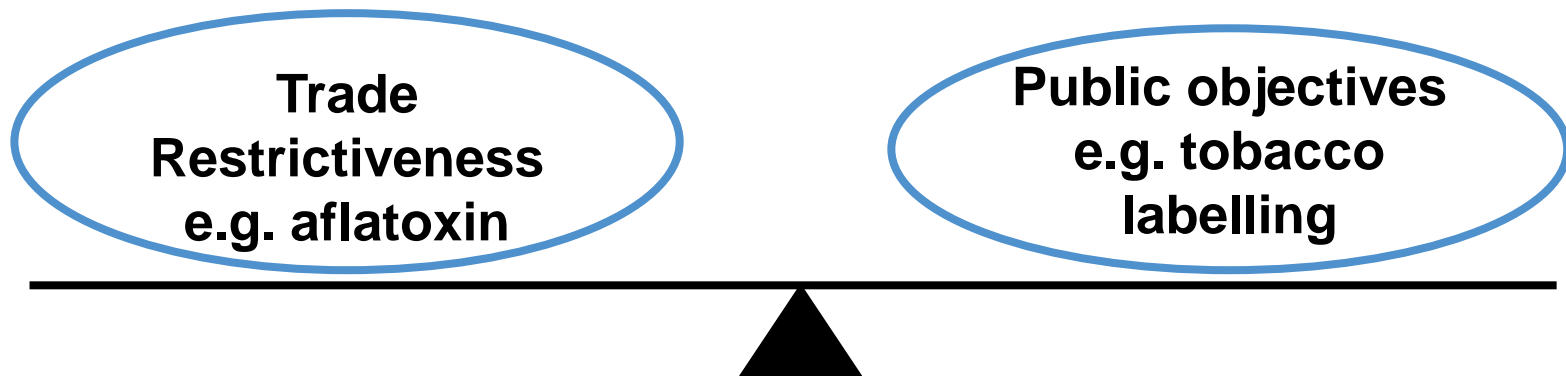
- Extreme or unusual weather conditions would reduce food producers' yield

- What are evaluation/measurement criteria of the product?
  - Expertise related to the product/sector
  - Cross-country index? (cost, benefit of the same NTM may differ per country)



## 2. International standards

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- WTO's weighing and balancing
  - The **importance** of the common interests or values protected by the measure
  - The **contribution** made by the measure to the policy objective
  - The **impact** of the measure on international trade



## 2. International standards - SPS

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- Article 3. Harmonization
  - 1. To harmonize SPS measures ..., *Members shall **base** their SPS measures on international standards, guidelines or recommendations, ....*
  - 2. *SPS measures which **conform** to international standards, guidelines or recommendations shall be deemed to be necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health,...*
- Annex A. Definition, 3. International standards, guidelines and recommendations
  - Codex Alimentarius
  - International Office of Epizootics
  - International Plant Protection Convention



## 2. International standards

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- To which extent country's regulations are in line with International standards?
- Best option is to utilize of existing country data and only additionally collect the data of International standards.
- UNCTAD I-ITP NTM data
  - Concrete requirement (NTM classification code)
  - Concrete product description (HS code)
- Can we collect a similar type of data from international standards?



## 2. International standards – OIE example

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- Terrestrial Code
- Aquatic Code
- Volume I: General provisions
- Volume II: Recommendations applicable to OIE Listed diseases and other diseases of importance to international trade
  - Concrete requirement per specie, and per disease

### SECTION 15.

Chapter 15.1.

Chapter 15.2.

Chapter 15.3.

### SUIDAE

African swine fever

Infection with classical swine fever virus

Infection with *Taenia solium* (Porcine cysticercosis)

- [http://www.oie.int/index.php?id=169&L=0&htmfile=chapitre\\_asf.htm](http://www.oie.int/index.php?id=169&L=0&htmfile=chapitre_asf.htm)



## 2. International standards – OIE example

### Article 15.1.7.

#### Recommendations for importation from ASF free countries or zones

##### For wild pigs

*Veterinary Authorities* should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the *animals*:

1. showed no clinical sign of ASF on the day of shipment;
2. have been captured in an ASF free country or zone;

and, if the zone where the animal has been captured is adjacent to a zone with infection in wild pigs:

3. were kept in a quarantine station for 40 days prior to shipment, and were subjected to a virological test and a serological test performed at least 21 days after entry into the quarantine station, with negative results.

Product description: Wild pigs



NTM code	Measure description
A41 Hygienic requirements	Negative result of virological/serological test on ASF
A62 Animal catching requirement	To be captured in an ASF free country
A83 Certificate requirement	International veterinary certificate
A86 Quarantine requirement	Quarantine station for 40 days prior to shipment, virological/serological test at least 21 days



## 2. International standards – OIE example

- Regulatory distance

NTM code	OIE	Country A	Close?
A41: Microbiology	1 ↔ 1	1	Yes
A62: SPS Catching	1 ↔ 1	1	Yes
A83: SPS Certificate	0 ↗ 1	1	No
A84: SPS Quarantine	1 ↗ 0	0	No

- Qualitative comparison

NTM code	OIE measure description	Country A measure description
A41	Negative result of virological/serological test on ASF	Negative result of virological/serological test on ASF <b>and ASF'</b>
A86	Quarantine station for <b>40 days</b> prior to shipment, virological/serological test at least <b>21 days</b> after entry	Quarantine station for <b>80 days</b> prior to shipment, virological/serological test at least <b>10 days</b> after entry



## 2. International standards – OIE example

- Challenges
  - What is more stringent? similar? less stringent?

NTM code	OIE measure description	Country A measure description
A41	Negative result of virological/serological test on ASF	Negative result of <b>only serological</b> test on ASF <b>and ASF'</b>
A86	Quarantine station for <b>40 days</b> prior to shipment, virological/serological test at least <b>21 days</b> after entry	Quarantine station for <b>80 days</b> prior to shipment, virological/serological test at least <b>42 days</b> after entry

- It is legitimate for a country to apply more stringent requirements if with scientific evidence.



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