

## **Data concepts and sources of non-tariff measures (NTMs) – an exploratory analysis**

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### **Key Words:**

Non-tariff measures, NTM inventory, explorative analysis, data sources, data collection

### **Abstract**

In the context of trade agreements, non-tariff measures (NTMs) have been analysed by applying different methods and different data. Being hardly comparable and inconclusive, the results crucially depend on the NTM data. In this paper, we aim to provide better knowledge about NTMs in order to paint a more complete and real picture about NTM matters in trade analyses. First, we systematically examine the NTM data available and commonly used in trade policy analyses. While taking stock, we elaborate on the kind of NTM information actually provided, the advantages and disadvantage of the data and their interpretation. In an explorative analysis, we combine different NTM information in order to point out some stylised facts about the products affected and countries imposing the measures and of course the measures.

## **1 Introduction**

Non-tariff measures (NTMs) have become increasingly important in the context of trade liberalisation. With tariffs declining, they have been widely discussed at the international level. Plurilateral and bilateral trade agreements have covered them in order to tackle these behind the border measures, while acknowledging public policy goals in the interest of individual countries. Given the proliferation of such trade agreements, the analysis of trade policies in particular aims to determine the effect of NTMs by applying different types of information about NTMs. Results of such analysis is hardly comparable and tend to be inconclusive not only due to the different methodologies applied but also due to the different data employed.

NTMs take various forms ranging from requirements for market access, e.g. food safety requirements or certification requirements, custom procedures, safeguard measures, including antidumping, rules of origin and public procurement. With the concerted effort of the Multi-Agency Support Team (MAST) group<sup>1</sup>, UNCTAD and ITC have brought forward an international classification of NTMs; see Table A.1 in the appendix.

UNCTAD (2015) defines NTMs as policy measures, other than ordinary customs tariffs, that can potentially have an economic effect on international trade in goods, changing quantities traded, or prices or both. NTMs that are indeed very complex can be described in many different ways and at different levels of detail, which either paint a very broad picture or a very detailed picture about the respective measures. Furthermore, different information contents on measures is provided by different data sources, for example complaints about measures, notification of regulations or the information provided in regulations. Note that, the main focus is on NTMs for goods since a classification of services and NTMs for services is still being developed. Furthermore, with regard to requirements for trade, we only cover governmental measures as opposed to standards of the private sector.

In this paper, we systematically examine NTM data commonly applied in trade policy analysis and present main characteristics that should be considered in their application. As stated, the results of the analysis of NTMs crucially depend on the data applied. Hence knowing details about the data will help to interpret and compare results. While taking stock, we first elaborate on the kind of NTM information actually provided, the advantages and disadvantage of the data and their interpretation by putting the data into the context of the conceptually thinking about NTM. Secondly, we combine different NTM information and other data, like GDP for example, in an explorative analysis in order to point out some stylised facts about the products affected and countries imposing the measures and of course the measures.

## **2 NTM databases and information contents**

### **2.1 Databases and sources of NTMs**

Table 1 provides an overview of the different sources of NTM information and respectively maps them to the databases for NTMs for goods and NTMs for services. In the following, we elaborate on key features of the different data sources and databases.

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<sup>1</sup> The MAST group consists of experts working on NTMs and the following international organisations: United Nation's Committee of Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Trade Centre (ITC), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the World Bank and the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Table 1: Sources and databases of NTM information

Source	Goods	Services
<b>Inventories of legislation</b>		
National legislation (legislative review)	- NTM TRAINS - OECD PMR Database (manufacturing) - World Bank Investing Across Borders - World Bank Temporary trade barriers database (TTBD) - Global Trade Alert	- World Bank STRI Database - OECD STRI Database - OECD PMR Database - World Bank Investing Across Borders - Global Trade Alert
International agreements	- DESTA - UNCTAD BIT Database	- DESTA - GATS commitment schedule - WTO Services RTA Database - UNCTAD BIT Database
<b>Reviews of legislation</b>		
(Structural) trade policy reviews	- WTO Trade Policy Review - WTO DG Monitoring Reports - UNCTAD Investment Policy Review	- WTO Trade Policy Review - WTO DG Monitoring Reports - UNCTAD Investment Policy Review
<b>Notifications</b>		
Legal notification	- WTO Notifications	- GATS Notifications
<b>Survey about the perception of NTMs</b>		
Business survey	- ITC NTM Surveys	
Complaint portal	- ITC Trade Obstacle Alert - WTO STC - EU Market Access Database	
<b>Import refusals</b>		
	- EU RASFF - US FDA OASIS	
<b>Other sources</b>		
	- USITC CoRe NTM Database	

Source: Authors' compilation

**Inventories of legislation:** The most direct source of NTM data are regulatory inventories in which national legislation is meticulously reviewed in order to identify which measures are specified in the legal body of a country and thus imposed by the country. Regulatory inventories require considerable knowledge on the rules and regulation that contain NTMs but also the governmental bodies/ministries making the legislation. Mapping the existing body of regulations to the MAST classification, NTM TRAINS is the most comprehensive and rigorous regulatory inventory. The regulations covered have a clear relation to trade by mentioning imports, foreign firms or the respective partner countries; information about regulations for domestic products and production is not collected.

For the regulatory inventories, collection methods range from the scanning the entire legislation documents to approaching policy-makers or industry for their expert knowledge on specific regulations of specific products. The latter of course may result in the inventory reflecting expert opinions and judgement to a certain extent. For example the data on NTMs in the World Bank Investing Across Borders, OECD PMR/STRI database, World Bank STRI Database are collected by surveys of legal and industry experts as well as officials in the national ministries/administrations. In contrast, the NTM TRAINS database by UNCTAD and ITC involves desk research to identify and classify all legal texts that are published by governments. In addition, bilateral or plurilateral agreements have been scanned for information about NTMs as they increasingly contain provisions on

NTMs and how they are dealt with by the respective partner countries. International agreements provide important information about NTMs, especially when considering that national legislations tend to equally refer to all foreign countries according to the most-favoured nation (MFN) principle of the WTO. Databases on international agreements are for example the DESTA database or WTO Services RTA database.

**Reviews of legislation:** Information on NTMs can also be found in policy reviews of a country's trade policy and procedures. While WTO trade policy reviews are embedded in the Trade Policy Review Mechanism (TPRM), UNCTAD Investment Policy Reviews are conducted upon request of a country's government. In general, for each of the reviews a screening of relevant policies is undertaken. These are by and large one-off activities, or with relatively large time intervals between reviews.

**Notifications:** Notifications to the WTO constitute an important source of NTM data. WTO members are asked to notify their regulations as an important means of transparency and predictability of policies. The obligation of WTO members to notify measures is formulated and compliance has been encouraged throughout the years.<sup>2</sup> Bacchetta et al. (2012) provides details on the development of WTO notification. The notification obligations are formulated individually per topic, and the procedures of the notification, including information required, differ per topic.

Notifications are about changes of laws and regulations as well as their administration. The measures affected are described as text. However, details on which NTM code of the MAST classification are provided, albeit not at the level of detail as in NTM TRAINS. The codes of the products affected are only reported in some cases, while in other cases products are only described. Some kind of mapping and text mining could be used to assign the NTM codes as well as HS codes (see Ghodsi et al., 2015). The changes of the measures are supposed to be reported before their implementation by the reporting WTO member. Other WTO member could react, perhaps even influence the respective measure being proposed and notified, such that measures reported as WTO notifications may be implemented differently or may even be withdrawn. This information is not recorded, thereby leaving the question of implementation open. Furthermore, countries seem to notify more measures than asked for. Notifications hence tend to reflect the due diligence of countries' activities of policy-making as well as regulatory traditions.

**Surveys and complaint portals:** Surveys and complaint portals gather information about the perceptions about the impact of NTMs from a business point of view. Such information is complementary to the inventory or listings of regulations or changes of regulations. Businesses that are actually or potentially affected by the respective measures are asked about the measures and the impact of the measures on them. Such surveys are obviously crucial for understanding the effect of measures but also for identifying which measures actually matter. While surveys provide first-hand information about measures, survey results must carefully be dealt with due to potential biases and inconsistent responses. Surveys must be developed and conducted in a scientifically sound manner, otherwise they may become mere ad-hoc opinion polls. The data collection by surveys should, for example, entail some kind of quality control in order to assure the data represent the measures and the corresponding issues correctly. This, for example, involves an appropriate selection of experts to

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<sup>2</sup> WTO members could also notify measures of other WTO members. These notifications are called reverse notifications as the reporting country does not implement the measures. With the establishment of committees for Special Trade Concerns (STCs), WTO members have increasingly made use to raise their concerns in these committees rather than notify the measures of others to the WTO as reverse notifications.

conduct the reviews, the identification of suitable persons to complete the questionnaires as well as the provision of training of those conducting the surveys, if necessary.

There are several initiatives of conducting NTM surveys in severable countries organised by several organisations and institutions. However, NTM surveys often remain limited since they focus on one specific product/sector, one specific country/region, and results generate insights in a specific case study only. Furthermore, the data collections are large-scale resource intensive initiatives, usually embedded in other activities (e.g. workshops) supporting the data collection.

On a large scale, ITC for example has conducted (telephone and face-to-face) business surveys about exporters 'and importers' experiences with trade-related regulations and procedures. They provide comparable information across countries, mainly developing countries where the survey has been conducted. NTMs are referred to by the MAST classification, while the difficulties reported are categorised according to a classification of trade obstacles; see ITC (2014). Obstacles can be caused by the individual measure itself, by its implementation and procedures related to the implementation as well as by the prevailing situation in the country that determines the capability and (technical) facilities necessary for meeting regulations and prove compliance with NTMs, as requested. ITC (2015) presents an overview of the results of the ITC NTM surveys.

The concerns about SPS and TBT measures of WTO members are reported as WTO specific trade concerns (STC), which are complementary to the WTO notification as well as NTM inventories like NTM TRAINS. Any WTO member can raise a concern but usually groups of WTO members formulate concerns together. The respective concerns are recorded in the minutes of meetings. The text format of the STCs are thus scattered in WTO documents and for the data to be used, some kind of transfer into the database is necessary. This could also mean that the contents in the database is shortened, while preserving the link to the original documentation of the concern. For Europe, the Market Access Database (MADB) of DG Trade of the European Commission specifically contains complaints about NTMs that EU firms face when exporting to partner countries outside the EU. Other countries or regions may have similar complaint registries in place; for example the registry via [www.tradebarriers.org](http://www.tradebarriers.org) for the Tripartite Free Trade Area of COMESA, EAC and SADC.

**Refusals:** Refusals of imports provide useful information that points out the compliance with the requirements in trade, and thus the information mainly refers to technical measures according to the MAST classification of NTMs, more specifically SPS and TBT measures. Products that do not meet the requirements of the importing country are not allowed to be sold on the market of the importing country. They are either sent to other countries or sent back to the exporter. In the worst case, they are disposed of such that exporters loose the products. For the EU, the database of the Rapid Alert System for food and feed (RASFF), for example, contains import refusals of food and feed products at the border of all EU members.

## **2.2 NTM information**

The information provided in the database consists of four main elements: the measure, the country imposing the measure and the country affected by the measure and the product affected. In some cases, information about the time is also mentioned. Usually, the NTM information is given for the year of data collection, and the data thus constitutes a snap-shot of the respective year. Time series may be available if data collections are repeated to update the information. In comparison to other NTMs, the time dimension is of course crucial for temporary measures that are should be defined by a start and an end date of measures being applicable. While the start is usually provided, information about the end date, for example the date when an import ban is lifted or other prohibitions are

abolished, is often missing. The Temporary Barriers of Trade Database (TBTD) of the World Bank provides both start and end date, thereby containing time series of the respective measures, namely antidumping, countervailing duties, special safeguards and WTO disputes. For the time coverage of the databases under review in this paper see Table A2 in the appendix.

**Information on the measure:** The information provided per measure varies in the different database. While some databases provide considerable details, e.g. numerical information about maximum residue levels, others state if a measure is present or has changed. For example, a quota on intra-corporate transferees can be a binary piece of information (country A has a quota), a numerical statement (3 transferees per company), or an ordinal variable (10-point scale indicating the degree of restrictiveness of such a quota). In general, the details about the measures range from noting down their presence to providing detailed information on the actual provisions in legal texts, as follows:

- Binary variables that indicate whether a measure is there or not. These can be simply in the form of 1/0, or yes/no;
- Numerical variables reflecting quantitative attributes of an NTM, e.g. percentage of foreign equity ownership, maximum residual limits, or maximum weight;
- Text that can be a plain description of a regulation (required info on a label, container clearance procedures, etc.), usually the link to the regulatory text is provided. Sometimes also the date of entry into force is provided, which adds important information in particular for ad hoc emergency or temporary measures.
- Categorical variables are used to classify measures, e.g. information whether a measure is discriminatory or not;
- Ordinal variables indicating a ranking along a chosen dimension, e.g. a five-point scale of openness from “open without restrictions” to “completely closed” or to signal the status of implementation (not/partially/fully implemented), as well as the perceived restrictiveness of a measures in business surveys;
- Computed indicators combining different information contents, e.g. restrictiveness indexes, count or frequency ratios.

**Information on countries imposing and effected by NTMs:** In the databases reviewed, measures are often imposed on all countries, thereby reflecting the MFN principle of treating all partner countries equally. Information about NTMs between two specific countries or groups of countries is not always provided. By definition, some databases exclusively contain information about one country imposing NTMs on one or several specific partner countries. They, for example, include the measures reported under the MFN exemptions of the GATS, regional trade agreements as well as the complaints about NTMs affecting specific countries. In addition, the Global Trade Alert the WTO notifications and NTM TRAINS identify the countries affected, where possible. However, the total share of country-specific bilateral or country-specific plurilateral information appears to be relatively small in the WTO notifications (about 15% of the measures). In NTM TRAINS, about 69% of the measures are reported for specific partner countries, while 66% of the measures apply to all partner countries (MFN). NTM data are usually collected on a country level.

**Information on products:** NTM information is given at the detailed product level. Some databases use sector classifications, while others use the classification of the harmonised system of trade data, usually for products at the 8 or 6 digits HS level. Thus, combining information of difference database required matching the different classifications. For the analysis, the NTM information given at a rather detailed level is usually aggregated to some extent; in simulation models, for example, the product categories depicted tend to be particular broad if the entire economy is covered by a general

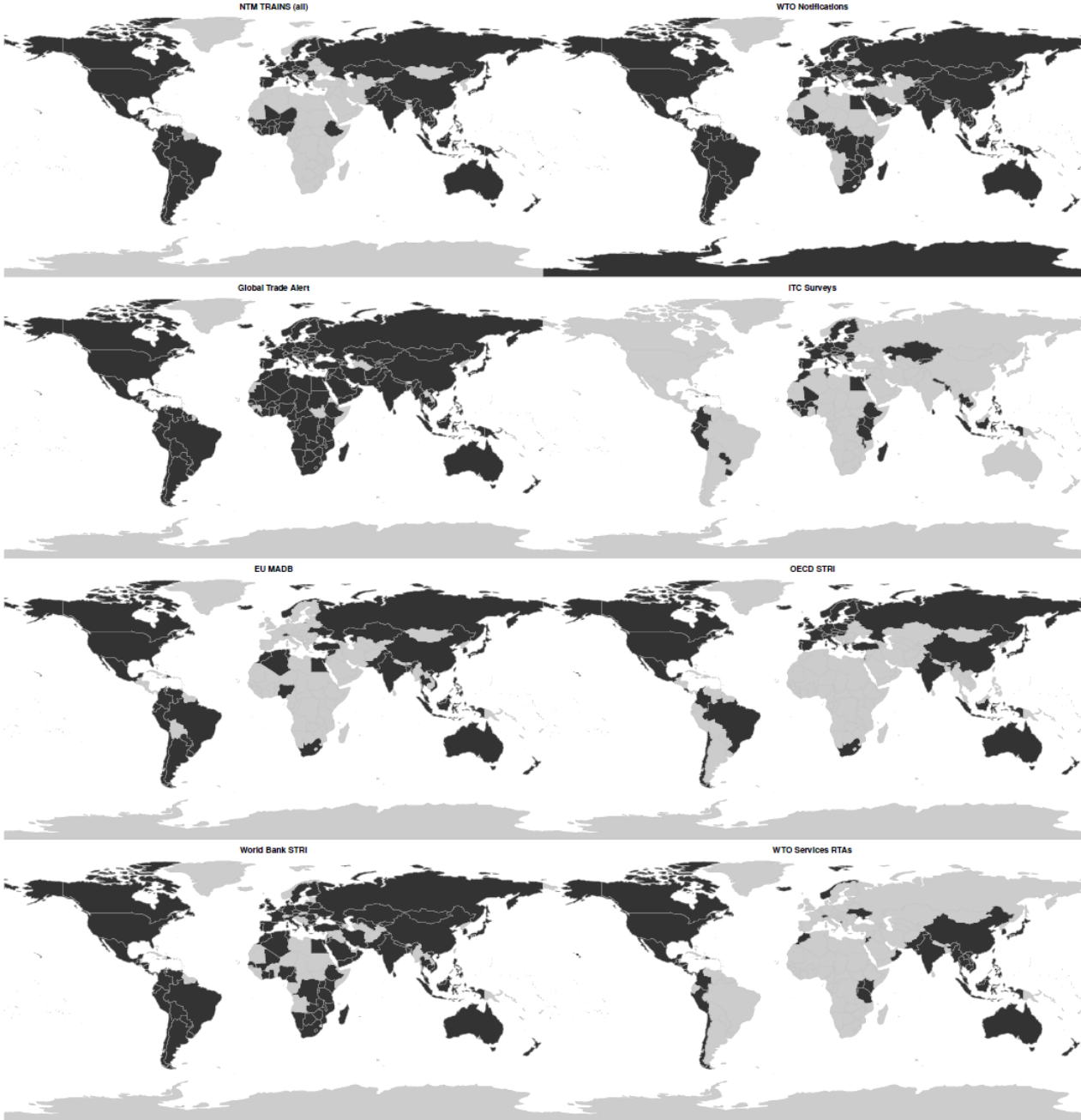
equilibrium model approach. When aggregating NTM information, it should be noted that double counting of NTMs can easily occur and assumptions and rules should be systematically applied in order to ensure the data quality.

### 3 Explorative analysis of different NTM data

#### 3.1 Countries coverage for WTO notifications, NTM TRAINS and GTAs

Figure 1 illustrates the country coverage of the available NTM data, according to the different databases (compare table 1). The overall largest country coverage is available for the Global Trade Alerts (164 countries), followed by WTO notifications (138 countries) and the NTM TRAINS database (103 countries).

Figure 1: Geographical overview of NTM data availability (country coverage)



Source: Authors' compilation

As illustrated, data gaps with respect to the country coverage are significant, despite large-scale data collection efforts. This is particularly true for databases with complex, resource-intensive data collection projects such as the ITC surveys or regulatory inventories of the NTM TRAINS database providing information about the full body of regulations of a country. In general, the country coverage tends to be higher for data collection efforts that have been institutionalized (i.e. WTO) and/or that have been applied in some kind of routine of regular collection mechanisms (e.g. GTA). In addition, some databases have been constrained by whether countries actually have certain policy instruments in place (e.g. RTAs), by their institutional focus (e.g. OECD, WTO) or by the participation of the business community (i.e. complaint portal like the EU MADB database).

Table 2 summarizes the data availability of measures classified by the respective MAST chapter for three databases: WTO notifications, NTM TRAINS and Global Trade Alerts (GTA). We include GTAs since they complement the data of NTM TRAINS and the WTO notifications. GTAs contain trade-related regulations that are relevant for businesses rather than a complete listing of the regulatory body of a country that NTM TRAINS provides for the year of data collection.

According to the NTM TRAINS data, the countries under review have predominantly imposed SPS (chapter A) and TBT (chapter B) measure. Measures falling in other MAST chapters have been found far less frequently. Note that for some categories data has not been actively collected but was included in the database if reported, e.g. chapter L, M, N and O. WTO notifications are mainly made for SPS (chapter A) and TBT (chapter B) measures, followed by temporary trade barriers and non-automatic licencing (respectively reported under chapter D and E).

Table 2: Number of countries and measures per chapter of the MAST classification.

Chapter	Global Trade Alert		WTO Notifications		UNCTAD NTM TRAINS	
	Measures	Countries	Notifications	Countries	Measures	Countries
A SPS	451	17	15084	123	18165	59
B TBT	482	15	21926	138	14645	59
C Pre-Shipment Inspection					524	49
D Contingent Trade Protection	10881	86	5472	65	484	20
E Non-Automatic Licensing and other	25494	92	2252	59	839	56
F Price-Control Measures	2379	27			646	54
G Finance Measures	547	11			42	17
H Competition			279	37	57	24
I Trade-Related Investment	9523	62			13	7
J Distribution Restrictions					9	6
L Subsidies	33495	80			1	1
M Government Procurement	25657	30			1	1
N Intellectual Property	113	6				
O Rules Of Origin					2	2
P Export-Related Measures	44868	99	409	24	2786	59

Source: Authors' compilation.

For SPS and TBT measures, the number of NTMs reported and the number of countries imposing the respective NTMs is much larger in the NTM TRAINS database than in the GTA database. The same holds for the WTO notification. Matching the data to the countries, measures and also the years when the NTM was implemented across the three databases is not straightforward due to the information contents provided and cannot always be done. Nevertheless, the figures indicate that a country may list and notify many SPS and TBT measures or changes in the respective regulations, but only some of them seem to actually matter for businesses. It is interesting to note that for contingent trade protection (chapter D) and non-automatic licencing (Chapter E) measures, the numbers are the other way around, with many more GTAs reported. These measures seem to be rather relevant for businesses and trade can be considered to be severely hampered by them.



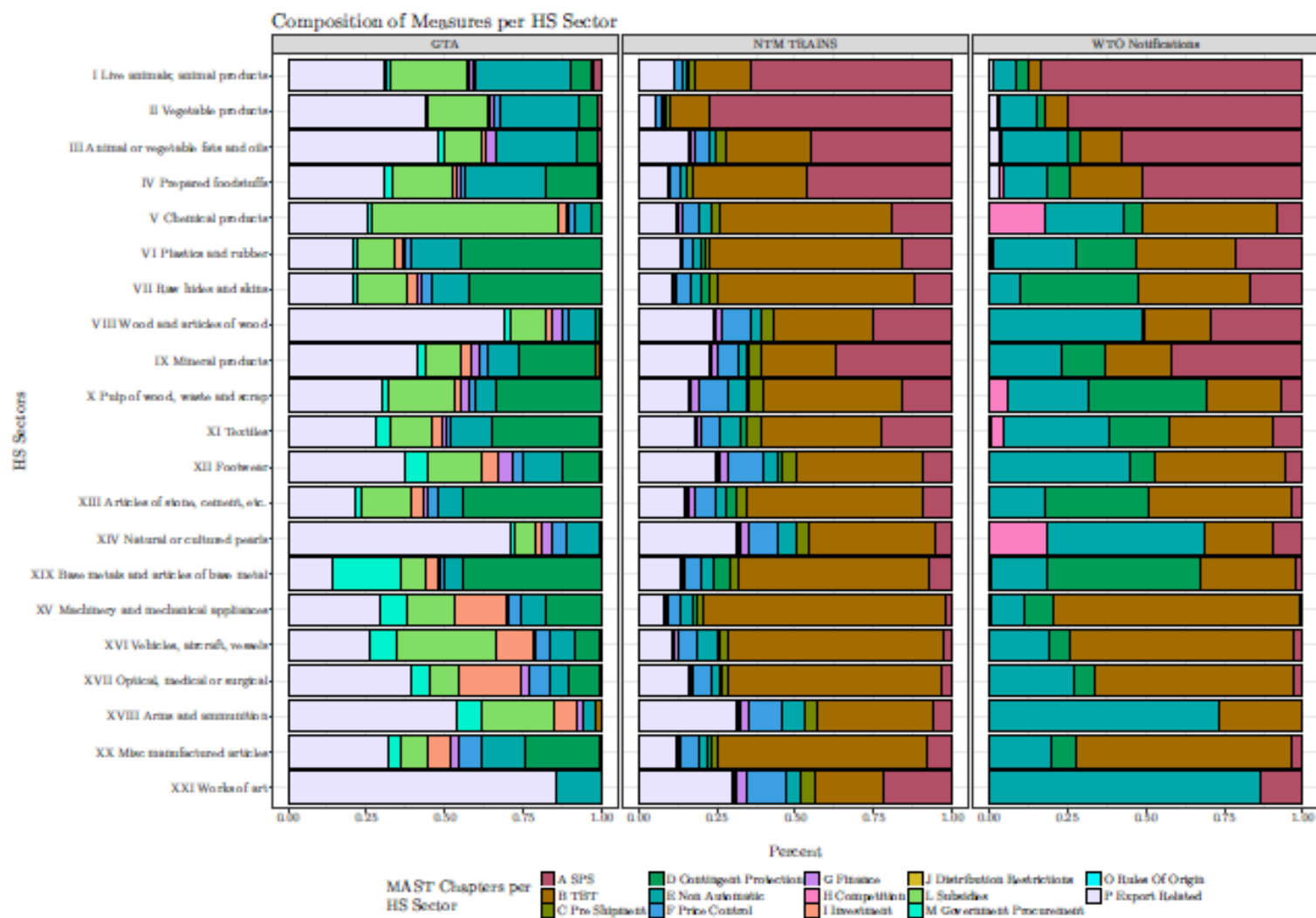
### 3.2 Composition of measures per sector

NTMs are reported for sectors or rather products according to product codes. Looking at the composition of measures per sector, the NTM information needs to be aggregated. As mentioned, aggregating NTM information can easily lead to double counting. In order to avoid double counting, we consider the NTMs reported in unique combinations of countries, measure and year and consider them as observations. Note that only those observations that contain a product code are considered. As a result, only about 40% of the notifications to the WTO are included since more than half of the WTO notifications are made for products with HS code (Ghodsi et al., 2015). In contrast, the NTM TRAINS database reports measures with the corresponding 6-digit or even more detailed HS codes. In the GTAs database, most (90%) of the measure reported are identified for products at the 4-digit HS level.

Figure 2 presents the relative composition of measures per sector for the GTAs, the WTO notifications as well as NTM TRAINS. As shown, WTO notifications and regulations, as reported in the NTM TRAINS database, are made for animal and vegetables products (I and II), plastics and rubber (VI), textiles (XI) as well as vehicles, aircrafts and vessels (XVI). The GTA database mainly reports contingency trade measures on plastics and rubber (VI), raw hides and skins (VII) as well as base metal (XIX) as well as arms and ammunition (XVIII). GTAs are also made for export-related measures, mainly for wood and articles thereof (VII).

It is interesting to note that a relatively low number of countries are reported for the relatively large number of observations of WTO notifications in plastics, rubber and textiles. Overall, the pattern of the number of country and the number of observations seems to be rather balanced across sector. However, some few sectors show a disproportionately high number of observations: In NTM TRAINS, for example, about 19% of all regulations are reported for rubber and plastics and most WTO notifications are made for animal and vegetable products. Similarly, the number of alerts is comparatively high for vehicles, aircrafts and vessels, making up for about 21% of all observations.

Figure 2: Composition of measures per sector



Source: Authors' compilation.

### 3.3 NTMs and trade facilitation

Issues of NTMs are not necessarily due to measures per se but can be caused by the importers' and exporters' compliance capacities that are directly related to the trade-related institutional situation of a country. Relevant indicators have been collected in the context of trade facilitations,. Table 3 summarizes the key sources of the rich data sets that help create a comprehensive picture of a country's trading environment in this context.

The data are mainly collected in desk research (e.g. most of the OECD indicators) or surveys among experts, practitioners and academics in the field of logistics (e.g. World Bank LPI or Global Express Association). Furthermore, the World Bank Doing Business indicators are available in time-series (starting in 2006), while other data sources provide a limited number of years. Sometimes data are only available for one or two years (cross section data).

**Table 3: Trade facilitation measures (2014 and 2015)**

Source	Category	Number of indicators	Maximum number of countries	
Global Express Association	Customs Efficiency	16	127	
	Post-release Processes	9	120	
	Transparency	3	122	
OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators	Advance rulings	12	152	
	Appeal procedure	13	171	
	External border agency cooperation	6	152	
	Fees and charges	6	152	
	Formalities - Automation	6	152	
	Formalities - Documents	6	151	
	Governance and impartiality	11	165	
	Information availability	26	165	
	Internal border agency cooperation	4	152	
	Involvement of the trade community	6	163	
	Formalities - Procedures	17	153	
	UNESCAP	Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade	23	117
	World Bank Logistics Performance Index	Changes in the logistics environment	8	117
Competence and quality of services		13	117	
Efficiency of processes		7	117	
Level of fees and charges		10	117	
Quality of infrastructure		7	117	
Sources of major delays		5	117	
Domestic Performance		29	116	
World Bank Doing Business	International LPI	8	160	
	Trading Across Borders	17	189	

Source: Compiled by authors as of 2015.

In some cases, trade facilitation indicators could be directly linked to NTMs. For example, the quality of infrastructure section of the World Bank LPI contains a question with regard to the competence of domestic health and SPS authorities, and the UNESCAP asks about the state of implementation of electronic SPS certificate exchange. In addition, UNIDO collects measures (not listed in Table 3) related to the trade standards compliance capacity of 49 countries (mainly developing countries).

These indicators reflect the different areas of a modern infrastructure (e.g. metrology, inspection, accreditation, or testing) that support the compliance with standards. Such information would be useful to better understand and explain the NTM impact.

#### **4 Concluding remarks**

NTMs have been widely discussed and investigated, but information on NTMs still limits their analysis. This paper brings together information about NTMs and data sources that are officially available NTMs in order to paint a more complete and real picture about NTM matters in the context of international trade. We assess the available NTM data systematically and provide information about their characteristics and the conceptual background that needs to be considered in NTM analyses.

Data sources of NTMs usually provide information about the measures, products and the countries imposing the measure as well as the countries being affected by the measure. The level of details about the measures considerably differs. The information provided comprises binary variables that indicate whether a measure is in place or not, ordinal variables indicating a ranking along a chosen dimension or numerical variables reflecting quantitative attributes of an NTM. In the database of NTM for goods, the main focus is on information about whether a measure is in place or not (binary variable).

Often countries impose NTMs on all partner countries, and measures could be horizontally applicable on all products or certain groups of products. Gaps in the country and product coverage have been identified. They point towards main challenges of the NTM data. First of all, NTM information is missing for certain countries and NTMs may also not be reported for all products. Furthermore, databases as well as studies do not necessarily apply existing definitions of measures, i.e. the MAST classification. Measures are also not always uniquely identified, which could easily lead to the double counting of measures. Special attention and a careful merging by experts that understand the data is prerequisite to ensure consistency. Similarly, products are not always assigned to the product classification codes. This makes the combined use of databases difficult and often unfeasible, given time and budget constraints for research.

The NTM databases under review do not provide any information about the implementation and enforcement of measures. As the NTM impact crucially depends on if the measures under review are actually implemented and enforced, such information would need to be added or assumptions need to be made. Information about enforcement/implementation, the compliance situation as well as other information beyond the mere existence of measures would add contents and hence value to the analysis of NTMs, thereby building up knowledge about the many aspects of NTMs.

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## 6 Appendix

Table A1: MAST classification of NTMs.

Category	Classification Chapter		
Imports	Technical measures	<b>A</b> Sanitary And Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures <b>B</b> Technical Barriers To Trade (TBT) <b>C</b> Pre-Shipment Inspection (PSI) And Other Formalities	
	Non-technical measures	<b>D</b> Contingent Trade-Protective Measures <b>E</b> Non-Automatic Licensing, Quotas, Prohibitions and Quantity-Control Measures other than for SPS Or TBT reasons <b>F</b> Price-Control Measures, Including Additional Taxes and Charges <b>G</b> Finance Measures <b>H</b> Measures Affecting Competition <b>I</b> Trade-Related Investment Measures <b>J</b> Distribution Restrictions <b>K</b> Restrictions On Post-Sales Services <b>L</b> Subsidies (Excluding Export Subsidies Under P7) <b>M</b> Government Procurement Restrictions <b>N</b> Intellectual Property <b>O</b> Rules Of Origin	
		Exports	<b>P</b> Export-Related Measures

Source: UNCTAD (2015).

Table A2: Summary of NTM databases' time coverage

Database	Period	Nr years	Comment
OECD PMR	1998 - 2013	4	Data available for 1998, 2003, 2008, and 2013
OECD STRI	2014 - 2015	2	2015 updated
OECD FDI Restrictiveness	1997 - 2015	11	Data available for 1997 and 2003, and from 2006 to 2015
World Bank STRI	2008 - 2012	4	Majority observations from 2008
WTO Trade Policy Review	1996 - 2015	19	Country coverage dependent on review cycle
GATS schedules	1995	1	GATS notifications dependent on a country's policy.
WTO Services RTAs	1994 - 2015	21	Depending on whether agreements were notified and coded in I-TIP
Investing Across Borders	2011 - 2012	1	Data collected in 2011 and 2012
ITC Surveys	2010 - 2015	5	Survey conducted once per country
EU Market Access Database	1996 - 2015	19	Depending on complains submitted
Global Trade Alert	2009 - 2015	6	
NTM TRAINS	2002 - 2015	13	Full regulatory reviews added since 2009, Temporary Trade Barriers (Chapter D of MAST) since 2002
WTO Notifications	1980 - 2015	35	Depending on notifications of members

Source: Compiled by the authors as of 2015.