

**A GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE
BARRIERS TO PHILIPPINE EXPORTS**

Erlinda M Medalla

WORKING PAPER # 88 01

February 1988

Philippine Institute for Development Studies

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Tables	<u>Page</u>
I. Introduction	1
II. Definition and Types of NTMs	3
III. NTMs Used by the U.S., Japan and the European Countries	6
IV. Coverage of NTMs on Philippine Exports	26
V. Summary and Highlights of the Study	45
VI. Bibliography	47

Note: Starting October 1987, the Staff Paper Series was subsumed under the Working Paper Series. Henceforth, all preliminary versions shall appear as working papers.

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
Table 1 : Weighted Tariff Average by Commodity Group and by Country	2
Table 2 : Major Philippine Exports and Non-Tariff Measures in Developed Countries	8
Table 3 : Percent Share of Exports Affected by Type of NTM	24
Table 4 : NTM Coverage of Philippine Exports to the U.S.	32
Table 5 : NTM Coverage of Philippine Exports to Japan	36
Table 6 : NTM Coverage of Philippine Exports to the European Community (EC)	40

A General Assessment of Foreign Trade Barriers To Philippine Exports*

by:

Erlinda M. Medalla

I. INTRODUCTION

Recent world developments in the area of trade policy and legislation reveal an intensification rather than a reversal of past protectionist trends. Tariffs are no longer the main instrument of protection (see Table 1). Instead, non-tariff measures (NTMs) have increasingly become the primary form of many countries. (The term "non-tariff measures" or NTMs is used almost synonymously with "non-tariff barriers" or NTBs. The only possible difference is that NTMs are not pre-judged as "barriers"). These developments have presented difficulties in tackling the problem of protectionism. First, there exists a

*This is part of a study co-sponsored by PIDS with The Asian Development Bank. The study was conducted jointly by the author and Gwendolyn Tecson of the UP School of Economics.

TABLE I

Weighted Tariff Average by Commodity Group and by Country

<u>CCCN Group Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>EC</u>
5	Mineral Products	1.3829	2.1682	0.6000
6	Chemical Products	4.1710	4.9852	5.5882
7	Plastic, Rubber Products	3.5863	3.3631	5.8498
8	Hides and Skins	7.6292	6.5905	2.8929
9	Wood, Wood Articles	1.6680	0.8148	2.5165
10	Paper, Paper Products	1.2716	2.3762	3.3663
11	Textile, Textile Products	12.1799	5.4218	8.6425
12	Footwear	18.8595	14.7644	12.7570
13	Stone, Cement Products	8.0297	3.7818	6.4896
14	Pearls, Precious Stones	2.7093	2.0792	1.5779
15	Base Metals Products	3.9862	4.4233	3.4233
16	Machinery & Equipment	3.9922	4.4998	4.8604
17	Vehicles, Aircraft	7.7392	3.2180	7.6831
18	Professional Instruments	4.8637	5.0441	5.7927
19	Arms, Ammunitions	5.4851	10.9290	5.3372
20	Misc. Manufactures	5.5750	5.5205	6.1383
21	Works of Art	0.6661	0.0000	0.0000

Source: GATT (1977)

large variety of NTMs which an importing country could impose for varying reasons. Second, application of NTMs can be discriminatory and discretionary. Consequently, there is often lack of transparency with regards to the real nature and restrictiveness of NTMs.

It would be ideal to be able to analyze and approximate the over-all impact of NTMs, e.g. through price comparisons, trade models, elasticities approach, etc. However, given the time and resources available, such analytical procedures would be beyond the scope of the study. Instead, a firm-level survey was conducted to determine the possible impact, the findings of which will appear in one section of the final report. Moreover, an attempt is made in this paper to make an inventory of NTMs imposed by the U.S., Japan, and the EC countries affecting most, if not all, of Philippine exports. This would provide a necessary input into the analyses of impact effects of NTMs.

II. DEFINITION AND TYPES OF NTMS

In this paper, we follow the UNCTAD definition of non-tariff measures, i.e., "all those public regulations and government practices which introduce unequal treatment between domestic and foreign goods of the same or similar production." Following UNCTAD, non-tariff measures could be classified into five broad categories as follows:

1. Para-tariff measures

These are measures which levy additional tariffs and charges other than tariffs on imports. Examples are:

- a. Tariff quotas - wherein two tariff rates are applied, the higher rate becoming effective when a certain quota is exceeded.
- b. Seasonal tariffs - wherein higher tariff rates are applied at certain periods of the year (usually when domestic supply is at peak or available).
- c. Import deposit - wherein prior to importation, a deposit of a specified amount of money is required.

2. Control of price levels

This group includes measures designed to maintain the price of imports at a desired level, e.g., at so-called "minimal", "normal", or "fair" levels. There are two types of measures under this category. One involves setting a decreed price, e.g. minimum prices (trigger prices, threshold prices), price surveillance, and price investigation. The second type enforces the decreed prices such as the following:

- a. Variable levy - wherein variable rates are imposed to equalize the c.i.f import price with the decreed price.

- b. Countervailing duty - the duty levied to offset any subsidy enjoyed by any exporter or producer of imported goods.
- c. Anti-dumping duty - the duty levied on imports proven to have come in at a price lower than its normal value.
- d. Voluntary export price restraint - wherein a certain price is agreed upon between the exporting and importing country.

3. Control of volume level

This group includes measures which prevent and limit imports, i.e. the quantitative restrictions (QRs), or to simply monitor the volume of imports (e.g. volume surveillance). Under QRs, examples are:

- a. Prohibition - wherein importations are banned, whether totally or under certain conditions.
- b. Quota - wherein only a fixed volume or value of imports at a certain period of time is allowed. The quota can be global, allocated by country, or seasonal.
- c. Voluntary export restraint (VER) - wherein a maximum level of exports at a given period of time is agreed upon by exporting and importing countries. An example is the Multi-Fiber Agreement (MFA).

- d. Discretionary authorization.
- e. Conditional import authorization.

4. Requirement on specific imports

This category includes:

- a. Certification of compliance, e.g. on health and safety and quality requirements, phytosanitary and quarantine requirements.
- b. Additional customs formalities - e.g. requirements such as proof of origin and end-user of the product.

5. Non-border measures

This category covers measures controlling the quality of products for sale in the domestic market, and providing assistance to local production competing with certain imports to increase producers' gross returns, such as subsidies, tax concessions, price and marketing supports, consumption taxes and credit facilities and grants.

III. NTMS USED BY THE U.S., JAPAN AND THE EC COUNTRIES

It is very difficult, if not impossible, especially from the point of view of the exporting country, to gather enough data and information which would permit a detailed description of the nature and trade impact of non-tariff measures affecting a very wide range of products. We could only attempt to provide some

general information on some better-known NTMs used by our major trading partners -- U.S., Japan, and EC countries.

From the UNCTAD Data Base on Trade Measures, we picked out the non-tariff measures faced by 85 major exports of the Philippines from Japan, the U.S. and the EC countries. Table 2 summarizes the types of NTMs imposed on these export products. The list is not exhaustive because not all exports are covered, and also since some forms of non-tariff measures which could be important, may not be as open as the ones included.

All of the top Philippine exports are subject to some form of NTMs in the U.S., Japan and the EC countries. Exports of bananas have to contend with at least 6 types of NTMs upon entering Japan. Copra and coconut oil exports have to pass thru a battery of 6 types of NTMs in the EC countries. Exports of centrifugal sugar are subject to 5 types of NTMs in the U.S., 6 types of NTMs in Japan and 5 types of NTMs in the EC countries. Exports of pineapples (in syrup, concentrates and juice) complies with 6 types of NTMs in Japan and 8 types of NTMs in the EC countries. Moreover, garment exports in many cases are subject to 7 types of NTMs in the EC countries.

The U.S., Japan and the EC countries employ, in varying degrees, at least 19 types of better-known NTMs; namely, (1) Health and Sanitary Regulations; (2) Consular and Customs Formalities and Documentations; (3) Rules of Origin; (4) Global Quota; (5) Price Support; (8) Tariff Quota; (9) Quota by Country;

TABLE 2

MAJOR PHILIPPINE EXPORTS AND NON-TARIFF MEASURES IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Products	US		Japan		EC	
	Total Value ('000 US\$)	NTM	Value ('000 US\$)	NTM	Value ('000 US\$)	NTM
1. Tuna, frozen (except fillets)	15,866	Sanitary regulation	4,793	Production Control Health Certification Import Authorization Global Quota	2,161	Reference Import Price Licensing Technical Requirements Tariff Quota 0,912
2. Shrimps & prawns, fresh, chilled or frozen	46,473	Health & Sanitary Regulations	4,270	Global Quota Production Control Health Certification Import Authorization		Quota by Country Price Control Licensing
3. Bananas, fresh	179,719	Health & Sanitary Regulations		Phytosanitary Regulations Customs Certification Packaging Requirement Import Authorization Global Quota Seasonal Tariff	42,203	Global Quota Selective Internal Tax Quota by Country Import Restriction 1,819
4. Densicated Coconut	64,216	Health & Sanitary Regulations	42,800	Phytosanitary Regulations	1,641	Global Quota Quota by Country Import Restriction 19,767
5. Pineapples, fresh	37,158	Consular & Customs Formalities & Doc. Rules of Origin Health & Sanitary Regulations	189	Phytosanitary Regulations Health Certification	36,969	Global Quota Quota by Country Health & Sanitary Standards Phytosanitary Regulations Rules of Origin Customs & Consular Formalities & Doc.

Products	US			Japan			EC		
	Total Value (1'000 US\$)	NTM	Value (1'000 US\$)	NTM	Value (1'000 US\$)	NTM	Value (1'000 US\$)	NTM	Value (1'000 US\$)
6. Mangoes, fresh	2,556	Health & Sanitary Regulations		Phytosanitary Regulations	2,556	Global Quota Quota by Country Import Restriction			
7. Robusta coffee, raw or green not roasted (e.g. robusta, excelsa, liberica, etc.)	53,673	Health & Sanitary Regulations	40,122	Commodity Tax Internal Tax Phytosanitary Regulations	237	Quota by Country Restriction (unspecified)	13,314		
8. Coora (excluding flours & meals)	3,154	Global Quota Price Support Production Control		Phytosanitary Regulations Global Quota Deficiency Payment		Import Restriction Entry Control Measure Licensing Health Certification Quota Technical Requirements	3,154		
9. Seaweeds, wet or dried	4,000		2,020	Health Certification Import Authorization			2,020		
10. Coconut oil, refined	235,400	Health & Sanitary Regulations	212,214	Health & Safety Standards	23,093	Certification Requirement Import Levy Import Restriction Licensing Entry Control Measure Quota			173
11. Coconut oil, crude	193,777	Health & Sanitary Regulations		Health & Safety Standards		Certification Requirement Import Levy Import Restriction Licensing Entry Control Measure Quota	193,777		

1/

2/

Products	Total Value ('000 US\$)	US		Japan		EC	
		NTM	Value ('000 US\$)	NTM	Value ('000 US\$)	NTM	Value ('000 US\$)
12. Fatty Alcohols	6,949			Health Certification	6,949	Import Restriction Quota by Country	
13. Tuna prepared or preserved in airtight containers	37,313	Countervailing Duty Health & Sanitary regulations Tariff Quota	27,643			Restriction (Unse- cificied) Bilateral Quota Quota Licensing Import Levy	9,670
14. Centrifugal Sugar, Refined Sugar and other products of refining beet and cane sugar, solid	168,368	Global Quota Quota allocated by Country Import Levy Domestic Subsidy Minimum Import Price	117,844	Internal Tax Sugar Excise Tax Import Levy Health Certification Import Certification Price Support	50,524	Entry Control Measure Import Levy Licensing Flexible Import Fee System Certification Requirement	
15. Molasses, inedible	1,207	Global Quota Quota allocated by Country Import Levy Domestic Subsidy		Internal Tax Sugar Excise Tax Health Certification		Import Levy Certification Measurement (Health) Licensing Variable Levy	
16. Cocoa Butter (fat or oil)	23,378	Health & Sanitary Regulations Phytosanitary Regulations	21,923	Phytosanitary Regulations	2,356	Selective Internal Tax Health Certification Licensing Import Levy	
17. Pineapples in syrup in airtight containers	77,101	Consular & Customs Formalities and Documentation		Global Quota Discretionary Licensing		Additional Duty on Sugar Import Levy Variable Levy	

Products	US		Japan		EC		
	Total Value ('000 US\$)	NTM	Value ('000 US\$)	NTM	Value ('000 US\$)	NTM	Value ('000 US\$)
18. Pineapple concentrates & pineapple juice	20,109	Rules of Origin	72,292	Internal Tax	249	Health & Safety Standards	4,560
		Health & Sanitary Regulations		Health & Safety Standards		Phytosanitary Regulations	
19. Ethyl Alcohol (ethanol)	1,240	Health & Sanitary Regulations	15,971	Internal Tax	158	Bilateral Quota	3,980
				Commodity Tax		Import Levy	
20. Oil cake, & other residues of coconut (copra)	99,534			Discretionary Licensing	1,240	Discretionary Licensing	99,534
				Production Control		State Trading	
21. Leaf tobacco, fillers & binders, stripped virginia type, fluecured	10,467	Customs Formalities		Phytosanitary Regulations	2,152	Certification Requirement	8,315
				Marking & Packing Requirements		Import Levy	

Products	US		Japan		EC	
	Total Value ('000 US\$)	NIM	Value ('000 US\$)	NIM	Value ('000 US\$)	NIM
22. Leaf tobacco fillers & binders, native not stripped	2,821	Customs Formalities	536	State Trading Phytosanitary Regulations	777	State Trading Entry Control Measure Import Levy
23. Portland Cement				Quota by Country		3,169
24. Copper concentrates	41,417	Import Documentation	12,621	Discretionary Licensing Quota		
25. Gold from copper ores and concentrates				Discretionary Licensing Quota	28,796	
26. Iron ore agglomerates (sinters)	126,452			Discretionary Licensing Quota		
27. Chromium ores and concentrates	4,158		1,732	Discretionary Licensing Quota	128,452	
28. Nickel ores	13,717			Discretionary Licensing Quota	2,793	
29. Solvent naphtha, or crude or refined						1,365
30. Petroleum Naphtha					13,717	
						Restriction (unspecified) State Trading Global Quota
						Restriction (Unspecified) State Trading Discretionary Licensing Quota by Country

Products	US		Japan		EU	
	Total Value ('000 US\$)	NIM	Value ('000 US\$)	NIM	Value ('000 US\$)	NIM
39. Wood (including blocks, strips and friezes or parquet or wood block flooring not assembled) planed, tongued, grooved, rebated, chamfered, v-jointed, center v-jointed, beaded center beaded or the like, but not further manufactured	1,468					
40. Veneer Corestock, Veneer sheets and sheets for plywood	29,525		2,710		6,204	Entry Control Measure
41. Plywood ordinary (Lauan and tangailie)	28,448		50			Quota by Country Marketing Standard Regulations Tariff Quota
42. Other Builders woodwork, n.e.s.	147		147		26,358	
43. Household utensils of wood	1,139		1,139			
44. Articles of basket-work or wickerwork n.e.s.	5,509		2,289		3,220	Discretionary Licensing Quota by Country

Products	US		Japan		EC	
	Total Value ('000 US\$)	NTM	Value ('000 US\$)	NTM	Value ('000 US\$)	NTM
50. Polo-shirts & sport shirts, knitted or crocheted of synthetic fibers, not elastic nor rubberized/	1,400	Bilateral Quota Customs Formalities & Documentation	2,400			Packaging Requirement Global Quota Bilateral Quota Discretionary Licensing Testing & Certification Requirement Restriction (Unspecified) Surveillance
51. Panties, women's girls' & infants', knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, not elastic or rubberized	2,562	Bilateral Quota Global Quota Packaging Requirement Customs Formalities Voluntary Export Restraint	2,562			Packaging Requirement Global Quota Bilateral Quota Discretionary Licensing Testing & Certification Requirement Restriction (Unspecified)
52. Nightwear, men's and boys', knitted or crocheted, or cotton, not elastic nor rubberized	3,096	Bilateral Quota Customs Formalities and Documentation	358			Packaging Requirement Global Quota Bilateral Quota Discretionary Licensing Testing & Certification Requirement Restriction (Unspecified) Surveillance
53. Polo-shirts & Sport shirts, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized, of cotton 6/	5,798	Bilateral Quota Customs Formalities & Documentation	5,798	11		Packaging Requirement Global Quota Bilateral Quota Discretionary Licensing Testing & Certification Requirement Restriction (Unspecified) Surveillance

Products	US			Japan			EC		
	Total Value ('000 US\$)	NTM	Value ('000 US\$)	NTM	Value ('000 US\$)	NTM	Value ('000 US\$)	NTM	Value ('000 US\$)
54. Jerseys, pullovers, slippers, twinsets cardigans, bed, jackets & jumpers, of synthetic fibers knitted or crocheted	30,450	Bilateral Quota Discriminatory Sourcing Rules of Origin Restrictive Practices tolerated by Government Customs Formalities & Documentation	24,090					Global Quota Bilateral Quota Discretionary Licensing Restriction (Unspecified) Surveillance	6,362
55. Dresses, skirts, suits & costumes, women's, girls' and infants, of synthetic fibers, knitted or crocheted	2,393	Bilateral Quota Customs Formalities & Documentation	1,425		6			Global Quota Bilateral Quota Discretionary Licensing Restriction (Unspecified) Surveillance	968
56. Other outer garments & clothing accessories (other than gloves stockings, and the like), of synthetic fibers, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized	8,597	Bilateral Quota Customs Formalities & Documentation	6,021					Global Quota Bilateral Quota Discretionary Licensing Restriction (Unspecified) Surveillance	2,576
57. Dresses, skirts, suits & costumes, women's, girls' and infants, of cotton knitted or crocheted	1,079	Bilateral Quota Customs Formalities & Documentation	595		41			Global Quota Bilateral Quota Discretionary Licensing Restriction (Unspecified) Surveillance	484

Products	US		Japan		EC	
	Total Value ('000 US\$)	NTM Value ('000 US\$)	NTM Value ('000 US\$)	NTM Value ('000 US\$)	NTM Value ('000 US\$)	Value ('000 US\$)
58. Trousers, breeches and the like, men's and boys', of cotton other than knitted or crocheted	26,850	Bilateral Quota Customs Formalities & Documentation 17,601			Global Quota Discretionary Licensing Export Restraint Restriction (Unspecified) Surveillance 11,249	
59. Jackets, blazers & the like, men's & boys', or man-made fibers (e.g. rayon, nylon, etc.), other than knitted or crocheted	484	Bilateral Quota Customs Formalities & Documentation 484			Global Quota Discretionary Licensing Export Restraint Restriction (Unspecified) Surveillance	
60. Dresses, women's, girls', & infants', of man made fibers (e.g. rayon, nylon, etc.), other than knitted or crocheted.	12,285	Bilateral Quota Customs Formalities & Documentation 10,664			Global Quota Bilateral Quota Automatic Licensing Restriction (Unspecified) Surveillance 1,621	
61. Blouses, women's girls' and infants' of man-made fibers (e.g. rayon, nylon, etc.), other than knitted or crocheted	15,795	Bilateral Quota Customs Formalities & Documentation 12,331			Global Quota Bilateral Quota Automatic Licensing Restriction (Unspecified) 3,464	
62. Other outer garments, women's, girls' & infants', of cotton other than knitted or crocheted	9,462	Bilateral Quota Customs Formalities & Documentation 9,432			Global Quota Bilateral Quota Automatic Licensing Restriction (Unspecified) Surveillance 210	

Products	Total Value ('000 US\$)	Value ('000 US\$)		NTM	Value ('000 US\$)	NTM	Value ('000 US\$)
		NTM	Value				
63. Coats & jackets, women's, girls' & infants' of man made fibers (e.g. rayon, nylon, etc.) other than knitted or crocheted.	14,453				9,723		4,730
		Bilateral Quota Customs Formalities & Documentation				Global Quota Bilateral Quota Automatic Licensing Restriction (Unspecified) Surveillance	
64. Brassieres (completed and/or partially completed) manufactured from materials imported on consignment basis)	9,575						9,575
		Quota by Country Import Documentation Import Monitoring			511	Bilateral Quota Export Restraint Restriction (Unspecified) Licensing Surveillance	
65. Footwear with outer soles & uppers of rubber or artificial plastic materials	1,270						755
		Quota by Country Import Documentation Import Monitoring				Bilateral Quota Global Quota Restriction (unspecified) Licensing	
66. Footwear with uppers of leather or composition leather and outer soles of rubber	1,270				166		1,104
		Quota by Country Import Documentation Import Monitoring				Bilateral Quota Licensing for Surveillance	
67. Footwear with uppers of textile materials and outer soles of rubber (excluding sports footwear)	23,598				22,500		1,098
		Import by Country Import Documentation Import Monitoring				Bilateral Quota Licensing for Surveillance	
68. Costume jewelry and other articles for personal adornment, n.e.s.	2,098						2,098
						Automatic Licensing	

Products	US		Japan		EC	
	Total Value ('000 US\$)	NTM	Value ('000 US\$)	NTM	Value ('000 US\$)	NTM
69. Ferro-silicon						Global quota Discretionary Licensing
70. Electric Power	2,783		2,783	Import Licensing (Method Unspecified)		Import Licensing (Method Unspecified)
71. Television Broadcast Receivers	15,250		15,250	Surveillance		Surveillance
72. Radio Broadcast Receivers	3,703		3,703	Surveillance		Surveillance
73. Telecommunications Equipment, n.e.s.	2,628		2,703	Surveillance		Surveillance
74. Well drilling machinery						
75. Electronic Micro- circuits	88,707			Commodity Tax	5,096	Bilateral Quota Discretionary Licensing 83,611

Products	Total Value ('000 US\$)	US		Japan		EC	
		NT#	Value ('000 US\$)	NTP	Value ('000 US\$)	NT#	Value ('000 US\$)
76. Transistor	6,798			Commodity Tax	462	Bilateral Quota Discretionary Licensing Tripartite Accord Restriction (Unspecified) 2,173	
77. Other parts of the electronic components falling within group	419			Commodity Tax	7	Bilateral Quota Discretionary Licensing Tripartite Accord Restriction (Unspecified) 412	
78. Chassis, frames & other parts for automobiles, n.e.s.	934					Bilateral Quota Quota by Country Entry Control Measure Restriction (Unspecified) 934	
79. Watch movements (including stopwatch movements, assembled)	935					Restriction Unspecified 935	
80. Furniture, n.e.s. of rattan	5,354			Supplementary Internal Tax Commodity Tax	1,448	Quota by Country Automatic Licensing 3,906	
81. Furniture of other materials 7/	4			Supplementary Internal Tax Commodity Tax	40	Quota by Country Automatic Licensing	
82. Other manufactures of shell	14			Global Quota Internal Tax	14		

Products	US		Japan		EC	
	NTM	Value ('000 US\$)	NTM	Value ('000 US\$)	NTM	Value ('000 US\$)
83. Lampshades, chimneys, globes and other lighting fittings of shell/	Import Restriction					
84. Dolls, including parts and accessories	2,442		Certification (Health)	562	Automatic Licensing	1,980
TOTAL	2,053,407	770,330		574,106		685,882

- 1/ Value for US in pineapple, fresh.
- 2/ Value for US and Japan included in No. 10
- 3/ All values included in No. 29
- 4/ Value for EEC included in No. 44
- 5/ Value for EEC included in No. 46
- 6/ Value for EEC included in No. 48
- 7/ Value for EEC included in No. 80
- 8/ Value included in No. 82

Sources: a) NTMs Unclad Study on Protectionism and Structural Adjustments, January 1985
 b) Trade Data - 1) US General Imports & Imports for Consumption, 1983-84
 2) Japan's Exports & Imports, 1982-1983
 3) Imports for EEC, 1983

(10) Import Levy; (11) Domestic Subsidy; (12) Minimum Import Price; (13) Phytosanitary Regulations; (14) Import Documentation; (15) Bilateral Quota; (16) Voluntary Export Restraint; (17) Packaging Requirement; (18) Discriminatory Sourcing and (19) Import Monitoring (See Table 3).

In the U.S., the most widely-used type of NTM is Health and Sanitary Regulations which affect 26% of all Philippine exports to that country (see Table 2). The regulations apply to 15 major product exports such as coconut products, tuna, pineapple products [fresh, in syrup (in airtight containers), concentrated], banana and fresh mangoes. Another type of NTM often resorted to by the U.S. is Bilateral Quota which covers 7% of all Philippine exports, and applied to 24 export products such as sugar, abaca products, and a number of garment products. Consular and Customs Formalities and Documents are also used significantly, covering at least 9% of all exports to the U.S.

In Japan, one of the most commonly-used type of NTM is Phytosanitary Regulations, covering 18 percent of total Philippine exports to Japan. This is applicable to 12 export products, mostly agricultural, such as bananas, dessicated coconut, pineapple, mangoes, coffee beans, copra, cocoa butter, tobacco and others. Customs Classification, Packaging Requirements, Seasonal Tariff Discretionary Licensing and Quotas are also commonly-used NTMs, applying to 14% of all Philippine exports. Subject to quota are 14 products like pineapple, copper ore and concentrates, iron ore agglomerates, chromium and nickel

TABLE 3
PERCENT SHARE OF EXPORTS AFFECTED BY TYPE OF NTM

Type of NTM	% Share of Exports Affected		
	U.S.	Japan	EC
1. Health & Sanitary Regulations	26		
2. Consular & Customs Formalities & Doc.	9	0.02	0.48
3. Rules of Origin	4		0.48
4. Global Quota	6	4	7
5. Price Support	0	4	
6. Production Control	0	4	
7. Countervailing Duty	1		
8. Tariff Quota	7		7
9. Quota Allocated by Country	7		8
10. Import Levy	6	4	34
11. Domestic Subsidy	6		
12. Minimum Import Price	6		
13. Import Restrictions	0.28		
14. Phytosanitary Regulations	0.99	18	0.48
15. Import Documentation	2		
16. Bilateral Quota	7		15
17. Voluntary Export Restraint	1		
18. Packaging Requirements	0.12	14	1
19. Discriminatory Sourcing	1		
20. Restrictive Practices tolerated by Governments	1		
21. Import Monitoring	1		
22. Import Restrictions	0.28		24
23. Surveillance	1		18
24. Other Price Distorting Measures	0.56		
25. Import Licensing (Method unspecified)	1		
26. Health Certification		4	0.33
27. Import Authorization		4	
28. Customs Classification		14	
29. Seasonal Tariffs		14	
30. Commodity Tax		0.38	
31. Internal Tax		4	
32. Deficiency Payment		0.05	
33. Health & Safety Standards		2	0.48
34. Sugar Excise Tax		4	13
35. Discretionary Licensing		14	
36. State Trading		0.33	1
37. Marking & Packing Requirements		14	
38. Quota			22
39. Technical Regulations			
40. Supplementary		0.12	
41. Reference Import Price			0.94
42. Licensing			35
43. Technical Requirements			1

Type of NTM	% Share of Exports Affected		
	US	Japan	EC
44. Price Control			
45. Selective Internal Tax			0.19
46. Restriction (Unspecified)			18
47. Entry Control Measure			35
48. Certification Requirement			31
49. Flexible Import Fee System			
50. Variable Levy			11
51. Additional Duty on Sugar			0.90
52. Automatic Licensing			15
53. Marketing Standard Regulation			3
54. Export Restraint			3
55. Testing & Certification Requirements			1
56. Licensing for Surveillance			0.23
57. Tripartite Accord			9

- Sources: 1. Tariff Schedule of the U.S. (T.S.U.S.), 1983- 1984
2. U.S. General Imports and Imports for Consumption, 1982-1983
3. Custom's Tariff schedule of Japan, 1982
4. Japan's Generalized System of Preference as of April, 1984
5. Japan's Exports and Imports 1982-1983
6. Imports of EEC, 1983

ores and their concentrates. Health certification, although covering only 4% percent of total exports, is nonetheless a prevalent type of NTM applicable to 21 Philippine exports such as pineapples, fatty alcohols, refined coconut oil and molasses.

The European countries seem to have the biggest number and most varied type of NTMs among the three countries. Furthermore, a single commodity would usually have to deal with more than one type of NTM i.e. there are many overlapping forms of NTMs by product. The most commonly-used NTM in the EC countries is quantitative restrictions in the form of import licensing, which covers 35% of total exports and is applied to 56 commodities. Quota (global/bilateral) covers 52% of total exports and is applied to 50 commodities. There is also an unspecified number of import restrictions applied to 41 commodities and covers 35% of total exports to EC countries. Certification requirements also widely affect Philippine exports, with 31% of total exports to the EC countries covered. Other NTMs cover more than 15% of total exports e.g. Entry Control Measure, Additional Duty on Sugar, Surveillance, etc.

IV. COVERAGE OF NTMS ON PHILIPPINE EXPORTS

The previous section listed known NTMs affecting major exports of the Philippines to the U.S., Japan and the EC countries. The next logical questions are: (1) How extensive is the coverage of these NTMs? and (2) How restrictive are they?

1. Measurement of the extent of NTM coverage

In general, an index I , which would indicate the extent of coverage of NTMs imposed by an importing country j , on a particular set of commodities (Q), exported by country i , could be constructed using the following formula:

$$I = \frac{\sum_{q \in Q} w_q N_q}{\sum_{q \in Q} w_q} = \frac{\sum_{q \in Q} W_q N_q}{\sum_{q \in Q} W_q}$$

where N_q = indicator relating to the presence of NTM on imports of $q < Q$.

and $w_q = \frac{W_q}{\sum_{q \in Q} W_q}$ = weight (importance) of NTMs covering q .

Ideally, N should indicate the relative strength or "restrictiveness" of NTMs imposed on q , and W would be the amount by which exports of q (imports of q from the point of view of the importing country) are reduced due to the NTMs. As such, the higher I is, the more restrictive and the greater the incidence and coverage of the NTM for the particular set of commodities. However, neither of these variables are directly observable. Furthermore, the purpose of the whole exercise is precisely to estimate them - i.e., the degree of restrictiveness and the trade effects of the NTMs.

Thus, in this study, as is usually done in other similar studies,

(1) we set

$$N_q = 1 \text{ if } q \text{ is subject to NTM in importing} \\ \text{country } i; \\ = 0 \text{ if otherwise; and}$$

(2) we define W_q as the value of country i 's exports of q to country j (or country j 's imports of q from country i) i.e., the weight of N_q is the export share of q to total exports of the particular set of commodities to country j .

In other words, we are simply taking the export coverage of the various NTMs, i.e., the extent of the NTMs is given by the volume of trade they affect.

There are obvious limitations in the use of such an index. First, the more restrictive the NTM is, the greater the reduction in exports (imports from the point of view of the imposing country), and thus the lower the weight given to the NTM. This creates a downward bias in our estimate of the coverage index. For example, a total prohibition on q would mean no exports of q and thus a zero weight for the prohibition. On the other hand, an NTM may not be binding at all (e.g. a large quota) so that the exporting country may export as much as it could and yet this particular NTM would be given the full export weight. Thus, there is

simultaneously a tendency for an upward bias in such an index.

Given that NTMs have varying degrees of restrictiveness, hopefully, aggregation would tend to even out the inherent biases in our estimate of the coverage index. Thus, there is some advantage in aggregation although some details are lost regarding the variability of the effects of the NTMs.

Another limitation in the use of such an index is that in setting N to be either 1 or 0, depending upon the presence or absence of an NTM, each NTM is assumed to be uniformly restrictive. This problem is, however, very difficult to avoid.

2. The Data

To estimate the coverage index, we need to look at export data and the information on types of NTMs imposed by the countries under study. In this study, we estimate the coverage index for the 21 CCCN* broad categories, for the U.S., Japan and the EC countries.

For information on NTMs, we used the Tariff Commission's Inventory of NTMs covering the Philippines' top 100 exports, constituting 70 - 80% of total exports to the

*Custom's Cooperation Council Nomenclature - formerly Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (BTN)

U.S., Japan, and the EC countries. The Tariff Commission inventory drew heavily from the UNCTAD Data Base on Trade Measures.

The export products included are fairly disaggregated-- i.e. the 5-digit Tariff Heading Classification is more disaggregated than the 4-digit CCCN classification. Nevertheless, in some cases, this may not be disaggregated enough so that a particular NTM may in fact be applicable only to a smaller subset of the product group. If there are more than a few of such cases, then the coverage index may tend to be overestimated.

However, the list does not cover all Philippine exports which could negate the tendency to overestimate the index. Furthermore, the list of NTMs may not be exhaustive. This could be important in the case of the U.S., where only limited information is available regarding NTMs on semi-conductors (and thus taken to be freely importable), but which comprises almost 30 percent of total exports to the U.S. (The results of a firm survey done for the project, however, shows that exporters do not perceive barriers to semi-conductors' exports. Hopefully, this may not present much of a problem).

Finally, the export data used are from importing countries' trade statistics for 1983.

3. Estimates of the Coverage index of NTMs

Tables 4, 5, and 6 summarize the results of coverage estimation for the U.S., Japan, and the EC countries, respectively. CCCN categories II (vegetable products) and III (animal, vegetable fats and oils) consistently have high coverage index for all three markets. Indeed, agricultural commodities (CCCN groups I to IV), in general, have high coverage indices, which is also the same destination for our major exports (except semi-conductors in the case of the U.S. and mineral products in the case of Japan).

Estimates of the over-all index of NTM coverage show that 48 percent of our exports to the U.S. are covered by some form of NTM, 47 percent in the case of Japan, and 75 percent in the case of the EC countries. However, due to the limitations of the index used and data availability, comparisons among countries should be done with some reservation.

The index for the U.S. may be relatively lower since, as mentioned earlier, semi-conductors are not included among exports facing NTMs (which may or may not be the fact). Perhaps, the index for Japan may be lower because it imports a lot of mineral products which are not subject to a lot of NTMs, or because the NTMs imposed by Japan are less transparent. However, it seems clear that the EC countries impose the most prevalent NTMs, confirming previous

TABLE 4

NTM COVERAGE OF PHILIPPINE EXPORTS TO THE US

Description	1983 Value of Exports Affected by NTM ('000 US\$)	% of NTM Affected Exports To Total Exports	Non-Tariff Measures	
			Description	% Share of Exports by Type of NTM to Total NTM Affected Exports
1. Live Animals	9,863	47	Health & Sanitary Regulations	100
2. Vegetable Products	83,119	98	Health & Sanitary Regulations	100
			Consular & Customs Formalities & Documentation	0.23
			Rules of Origin	0.23
3. Animal, Vegetable Fats and Oils	214,234	100	Global Quota	0
			Price Support	0
			Production Control	0
			Health & Sanitary Regulations	99
4. Beverages & Tobacco	256,866	89	Countervailing Duty	11
			Health & Sanitary Regulations	53
			Tariff Quota	11
			Global Quota	46
			Quota Allocated by Country	46
			Import Levy	46
			Domestic Subsidy	46
			Minimum Import Price	46
			Phytosanitary Regulations	0
			Consular & Customs Formalities and Documentation	28
			Rules of Origin	28
5. Mineral Products	33,451	76	Import Documentation	38
6. Chemical Products	-	-	-	-
7. Plastic, Rubber Products	-	-	-	-

Description	1983 Value of Exports Affected by NTM ('000 US\$)	% of NTM Affected Exports To Total Exports	Non-Tariff Measures	
			Description	% Share of Exports by Type of NTM to Total NTM Affected Exports
8. Hides and Skins	-	-	-	-
9. Wood, Wood Articles	108,017	87	Health and Sanitary Tariff Quotas	100 100
10. Paper, Paper Products	7,822	72	Tariff Quotas	100
11. Textile, Textile Products	168,742	52	Bilateral Quota Voluntary Export Restraint Customs Formalities & Documentation Global Quota Packaging Requirements Discriminatory Sourcing Rules of Origin Restrictive Practices tolerated by Governments	62 16 75 2 2 14 14 14
12. Footwear	23,177	58	Quota by Country Import Documentation Import Monitoring	100 100 100
13. Stone, Cement Products	-	-	-	-
14. Pearls, Precious Stones	-	-	-	-
15. Base Metal Products	-	-	-	-
16. Machinery Equipment	38,364	4	Import Licensing (method unspecified) Surveillance	100 100
17. Vehicles, Aircraft	-	-	-	-

Description	1983 Value of Exports Affected by NTM ('000 US\$)	% of NTM Affected Exports To Total Exports	Non-Tariff Measures	
			Description	% Share of Exports Type of NTM to Total Total NTM Affected Exports
18. Professional Instruments	-	-	-	-
19. Arms Ammunitions	-	-	-	-
20. Misc. Manufactures	68,489	62	Import Regulations	7
21. Works of Art	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1,023,344	48	Health & Sanitary Regulations	53
			Consular & Customs Formalities & Documentation	20
			Rules of Origin	9
			Global Quota	12
			Price Support	0
			Production Control	0
			Countervailing Duty	3
			Tariff Quota	15
			Quota Allocated by Country	14
			Import Levy	12
			Domestic Subsidy	12
			Minimum Import Price	12
			Import Restrictions	0.57
			Phytosanitary Regulations	2
			Import Documentation	3
			Bilateral Quota	15
			Voluntary Export Restraint	3
			Packaging Requirements	0.25
			Discriminatory Sourcing	2

Description	1983 Value of Exports Affected by NTM ('000 US\$)	% of NTM Affected Exports To Total Exports	Non-Tariff Measures	
			Description	% Share of Exports by Type of NTM to Total NTM Affected Exports
			Restrictive Practices tolerated by Governments	2
			Import Monitoring	2
			Import Restrictions	0.57
			Surveillance	3
			Other Price Distorting Measures	1
			Import Licensing (Method Unspecified)	3

Sources: a) NTMs-Tariff Commission based on UNCTAD Study on Protectionism and Structural Adjustment, January, 1985.

- b) Trade Data - 1) US General Imports and Imports for Consumption, 1983-1984
 2) Japan's Exports and Imports, 1982-1983
 3) Imports for EEC, 1983

Note: (-) means information is not available

TABLE 5

NTM COVERAGE OF PHILIPPINE EXPORTS TO JAPAN

Description	1983 Value of Exports Affected by NTM ('000 US\$)	% of NTM Affected Exports To Total Exports	Non-Tariff Measures	
			Description	% Share of Exports by Type of NTM to Total NTM Affected Exports
1. Live Animals	44,364	62	Production Control	100
			Health Certification	100
			Import Authorization	100
			Global Quota	100
2. Vegetable Products	218,383	97	Phytosanitary Regulations	100
			Customs Certification	81
			Packaging Requirement	81
			Import Authorization	81
			Global Quota	81
			Seasonal Tariffs	81
			Health Certification	17
			Commodity Tax	0.11
Internal Tax	0.11			
3. Animal, Vegetable Fats and Oils	38,683	88	Phytosanitary Regulations	2
			Global Quota	2
			Deficiency Payment	2
			Health Certification	23
			Import Authorization	0
			Health & Safety Standards	75
4. Beverages & Tobacco	57,793	52	Internal Tax	95
			Sugar Excise Tax	88
			Import Levy	87
			Health Certification	88
			Import Certification	87
			Price Support	87

Description	1983 Value of Exports Affected by NTM ('000 US\$)	% of NTM Affected Exports To Total Exports	Non-Tariff Measures	
			Description	% Share of Exports by type of NTM to Total NTM Affected Exports
			Phytosanitary Regulations	10
			Global Quota	3
			Discretionary Licensing	0.74
			Health & Safety Standards	0.43
			Consular & Customs Formalities	
			Documentation	0.43
			Commodity Tax	0.27
			Production Control	0.27
			Packaging Regulation	0.27
			State Trading	7
			Marking & Packing requirements	-
5. Mineral Products	173,758	33	Discretionary Licensing	100
			Quota	100
6. Chemical Products	5,467	26	Technical Regulations	-
			Global Quota	-
7. Plastic, Rubber Products	-	-	Internal Tax	-
8. Hides and Skins	-	-	-	-
9. Wood, Wood Articles	43,003	30	Health Certification	100
			Commodity Tax	7
10. Paper, Paper Products	-	-	-	-
11. Textile, Textile Products	7,232	28	Import Authorization	-
12. Footwear	4	0.09	Global Quota	-
			Discretionary Licensing	100
13. Stone, Cement Products	-	-	-	-
14. Pearls, Precious Stones	-	-	-	-

Description	1983 Value of Exports Affected by NTM ('000 US\$)	% of NTM Affected Exports To Total Exports	Non-Tariff Measures	
			Description	% Share of Exports by Type of NTM to Total NTM Affected Exports
15. Base Metals, Products	-	-	-	-
16. Machinery Equipment	9,728	81	Commodity Tax	100
17. Vehicles, Aircraft	-	-	-	-
18. Professional Instruments	-	-	-	-
19. Arms Ammunitions	-	-	-	-
20. Misc. Manufactures	2,864	19	Supplementary Internal Tax	72
			Commodity Tax	73
			Global Quota	72
			Health Certification	0.68
				27
21. Works of Art	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	592,399	47	Production Control	8
			Health Certification	8
			Import Authorization	8
			Global Quota	8
			Phytosanitary Regulations	38
			Customs Classification	30
			Packaging Requirement	30
			Seasonal Tariffs	30
			Commodity Tax	0.81
			Internal Tax	10
			Deficiency Payment	0.11
			Health & Safety Standards	4
			Sugar Excise Tax	9
			Import Levy	9
			Price Support	9
			Discretionary Licensing	29

Description	1983 Value of Exported Affected by NTM 9'000 US\$)	% of NTM Affected Exports To Total Exports	Non-Tariff Measures	
			Description	% Share of Exports by Type of NTM to Total NTM Affected Exports
			Consular & Customs Formalities & Documentation	0.04
			State Trading	0.70
			Marking & Packing Requirements	-
			Quota	29
			Technical Regulations	-
			Supplementary	0.25

Sources: a) NTMs-Tariff Commission based on UNCTAD Study on Protectionism and Structural Adjustment, January, 1985.

- b) Trade Data - 1) US General Imports and Imports for Consumption, 1983-1984
 2) Japan's Exports and Imports, 1982-1983
 3) Imports for EEC, 1983

Note: (-) means information is not available

TABLE 6

NTM COVERAGE OF PHILIPPINE EXPORTS TO THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (EC)

Description	1983 Value of Exports Affected by NTM ('000 US\$)	% of NTM Affected Exports To Total Exports	Non-Tariff Measures	
			Description	% Share of Exports by Type of NTM to Total NTM Affected Exports
1. Live Animals	8,912	71	Reference Import Price	100
			Licensing	100
			Technical Requirement	100
			Tariff Quota	100
			Quota by Country	0
			Price Control	0
2. Vegetable Products	34,900	73	Global Quota	62
			Selective Internal Tax	5
			Quota by Country	100
			Import Restriction	62
			Health & Safety Standards	0
			Phytosanitary Regulations	0
			Rules of Origin	0
			Customs & Consular Formalities & Documentation	0
			Restriction (Unspecified)	30
			3. Animal, Vegetable Fats and Oils	196,053
Entry Control Measure	99			
Licensing	99			
Health Certification	2			
Quota	99			
Technical Requirements	2			
Certification Requirement	97			
Import Levy	97			
Quota by Country	0			

Description	1983 Value of Exports Affected by NTM ('000 US\$)	% of NTM Affected Exports To Total Exports	Non-Tariff Measures	
			Description	% Share of Exports by Type of NTM to Total NTM Affected Exports
4. Beverages & Tobacco	127,167	78	Restriction (Unspecified)	8
			Bilateral Quota	11
			Quota	8
			Licensing	93
			Import Levy	100
			Entry Control Measure	7
			Flexible Import Fee System	0
			Certification Requirement	82
			Health Certification	0
			Variable Levy	82
			Selective Internal Tax	0
			Consular & Customs Formalities	
			Documentation	4
			Additional Duty on Sugar	7
			Health & Safety Standards	4
			Phytosanitary Regulations	4
Rules of Origin	4			
Import Restriction	3			
Discretionary Licensing	0			
State Trading	7			
5. Mineral Products	1,365	42	Quota by Country	0
			Licensing	100
			Restriction (Unspecified)	0
			State Trading	0
			Global Quota	0
			Discretionary Licensing	0
6. Chemical Products	-	-	-	-
7. Plastic, Rubber Products	-	-	-	-
8. Hides and Skins	-	-	-	-

Description	1983 Value of Exports Affected by NTM ('000 US\$)	% of NTM Affected Exports To Total Exports	Non-Tariff Measures	
			Description	% Share of Exports by Type of NTM to Total NTM Affected Exports
9. Wood, Wood Articles	167,338	90	Entry Control Measure	74
			Automatic Licensing	70
			Surveillance	70
			Quota by Country	20
			Marketing Standard Regulations	17
			Tariff Quota	17
			Discretionary Licensing	2
10. Paper, Paper Products	-	-		
11. Textile, Textile Products	57,786	44	Global Quota	83
			Automatic Licensing	85
			Export Restraints	43
			State Trading	1
			Restriction (Unspecified)	95
			Packaging Requirement	21
			Bilateral Quota	33
			Discretionary Licensing	54
			Testing & Certification Requirement	21
			Surveillance	93
			Licensing	17
12. Footwear	2,949	24	Bilateral Quota	100
			Global Quota	26
			Restriction (Unspecified)	26
			Licensing	26
			Licensing for Surveillance	74
13. Stone, Cement Products	-	-		
14. Pearls, Precious Stones	2,098	62	Automatic Licensing	100
15. Base Metals, Products	12,142	88	Global Quota	0
			Discretionary Licensing	0

Description	1983 Value of Exports Affected by NTM ('000 US\$)	% of NTM Affected Exports To Total Exports	Non-Tariff Measures	
			Description	% Share of Exports by Type of NTM to Total NTM Affected Exports
16. Machinery Equipment	86,196	78	Bilateral Quota	100
			Discretionary Licensing	100
			Tripartite Accord	100
			Restriction (Unspecified)	100
17. Vehicles, Aircraft	934	20	Bilateral Quota	100
			Quota by Country	100
			Entry Control Measure	100
			Restriction (Unspecified)	100
18. Professional Instruments	935	7	Restriction (Unspecified)	100
19. Arms, Ammunitions	-	-	-	-
20. Misc. Manufactures	17,813	49	Quota by Country	22
			Automatic Licensing	32
21. Works of Art	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	719,699	75	Reference Import Price	1
			Licensing	47
			Technical Requirements	2
			Tariff Quota	5
			Quota by Country	10
			Price Control	-
			Global Quota	10
			Selective Internal Tax	0.25
			Import Restriction	31
			Health & Safety Standards	0.63
			Phytosanitary Regulations	0.63
			Rules of Origin	0.63
			Customs & Consular Formalities & Documentation	0.63
			Restriction (Unspecified)	24

Description	1983 Value of Exports Affected by NTM ('000 US\$)	% of NTM Affected Exports To Total Exports	Non-Tariff Measures	
			Description	% Share of Exports by Type of NTM to Total NTM Affected Exports
			Entry Control Measure	46
			Health Certification	0.44
			Quota	29
			Certification Requirement	41
			Import Levy	45
			Bilateral Quota	20
			Flexible Import & Fee System	-
			Variable Levy	14
			Additional Duty on Sugar	1
			Discretionary Licensing	17
			State Trading	1
			Automatic Licensing	19
			Surveillance	24
			Marketing Standard Regulation	4
			Export Restraint	3
			Packaging Requirement	2
			Testing & Certification Requirement	2
			Licensing for Surveillance	0.30
			Tripartite Accord	12

Sources: a) NTMs-Tariff Commission based on UNCTAD Study on Protectionism and Structural Adjustment, January, 1985.

- b) Trade Data - 1) US General Imports and Imports for Consumption, 1983-1984
 2) Japan's Exports and Imports, 1983-1984
 3) Imports for EEC, 1983

Note: (-) means information is not available

observations in this study and other similar studies done in the past.

V. SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS OF THE STUDY

The following are the major conclusions that emerged from the study:

1. The commonly used types of NTMs by the U.S. are health and sanitary regulations, which affect 26% of all Philippine exports to the U.S.; customs formalities which affect 9% of total exports; and bilateral quota which affect 7% of all exports.

2. The commonly used types of NTMs by Japan include phytosanitary regulations, 18% ; customs classification; packaging requirements; seasonal tariffs; discretionary licensing; and quotas, 14% each. Health certification, although applying only to 4% of all exports to Japan, is nevertheless, a prevalent type of NTM applicable to 21 out of 85 product groups included in the study.

3. EC countries seem to have the biggest number and most varied types of NTMs. Furthermore, a single commodity would usually be subject to multiple NTMs. The commonly used NTMs are quantitative restrictions in the form of import licensing, 35% ; quotas (both global and bilateral), 52% ; unspecified import restrictions, 35% ; certification requirements, 31% ; and several others, 15% coverage.

4. Estimates of the over-all index of NTM coverage show that 48% of Philippine exports to the U.S. are covered by some form of NTMs; Japan, 47%; and the EC countries, 75%. Although comparison among them using the index should be done with some reservation, the indices strongly suggest that the EC countries imposes the most prevalent NTMs.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Azarcon, Chulia J. (1982) "Liberalization of Non-Tariff Measures in the ASEAN Preferential Trading Arrangements," UNCTAD, Geneva, March.
- Balassa, Bela and Balassa, Carol (1984) "Industrial Protection in Developed Countries," World Bank Reprint Series, No. 315.
- Baldwin, Robert (1975) Foreign Trade Regimes and Economic Development: The Philippines, NBER.
- Bautista, Romeo and John H. Power (1979) Industrial Promotion Policies in the Philippines, Philippine Institute for Development Studies, Manila.
- Bautista, Romeo and G.R. Tecson (1979) "Domestic Resource Costs in Philippine Manufacturing: 1969 and 1974," in R.M. Bautista, J.H. Power and Associates, Industrial Promotion Policies in the Philippines (Manila: Philippine Institute for Development Studies).
- David, Cristina (1983) "Economic Policies and Philippine Agriculture," PIDS Working Paper 83-02 (Makati: Philippine Institute for Development Studies).
- Gonzales, L.A. (1984) "Philippine Agricultural Diversification: A Regional Economic Comparative Advantage Analysis," a subproject component of "Assessment of Food Demand/Supply Prospects and Related Strategies for Developing Member Countries of the ADB," May 31.
- Marvel, Edward J. and Howard P. Ray (1984) "The Pattern of Protection in the Industrialized World," Review of Economics and Statistics, Vol. 66, No. 3, August.
- Nogues, J. Olechowski, A., and Winters, L.A. (1985) "The Extent of Non-Tariff Barriers to Industrial Countries' Imports," UNCTAD/World Bank Study on Non-Tariff Barriers.
- Power, John H. and Erlinda M. Medalla (1986) "Trade Liberalization in the Philippines: Assessment of Progress and Agenda for Future Reform," Tariff Commission-PIDS Joint Research Project: Staff Series 8601.
- Shinohara, Miyoei (1983) "Real Exchange Rates and Patterns of Industrialization in East and Southeast Asia," The Developing Economies, Vol. XXI, No. 4, December, pp. 357-375.
- Tan, Norma A. (1979) "The Structure of Protection and Resource Flown in the Philippines," in R.M. Bautista, J.H. Power and Associates, Industrial Promotion Policies in the Philippines (Manila: Philippine Institute for Development Studies).

UNCTAD (1982) Protectionism and Structural Adjustment in the World Economy, New York, United Nations.

Yamazawa, Ippei (1985) "Impact of the Generalized Scheme of Preference on the Japanese Economy and Industries," Hitotsubashi University: Research Unit in Economics and Econometrics Working Paper #85-23.



This work is licensed under a
Creative Commons
Attribution – NonCommercial - NoDerivs 3.0 License.

To view a copy of the license please see:
<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>

This is a download from the BLDS Digital Library on OpenDocs
<http://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/>