

Nontariff Measures in the Philippines: A Preliminary Analysis Using Incidence Indicators

Francis Mark A. Quimba and Sylwyn C. Calizo Jr.



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Abstract

As several countries have reduced tariff rates, other forms of regulatory measures that impact on trade have proliferated. These regulations, collectively known as Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs), can be imposed on both imports and exports. Using descriptive indicators, NTMs could be measured with coverage ratios (CR), frequency indices (FI), and prevalence scores (PS). For instance, the CR for all NTMs is found to be at 99.6 percent, which means that practically all of the imports value of the Philippines are affected. NTM chapters with the highest CR values, applied on all products, are Chapters C (pre-shipment inspection and other formalities), F (price-control), and G (finance) at 99.6 percent followed by Chapter B (Technical Barriers to Trade) at 89.5 percent. Across the different government agencies, it has been found that the Department of Agriculture (DA) and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) both implement the most number of NTMs with 422 and 103 NTMs, respectively. Moreover, both agricultural goods and manufactured goods have been shown to be highly regulated at 92.2 percent and 93.9 percent, respectively, albeit agricultural goods have a higher prevalence score (19.8) as compared to manufactured goods (8.9). Furthermore, between capital goods and consumption goods, results have shown that capital goods have a slightly higher frequency index (96.8%) as compared to consumption goods (93.7%) despite both showing a similar number of NTMs. The relationship between NTMs and trade has shown that the average number of NTMs applied on a product group tends to have no association either with the growth rates of imports of that product group or with technical measures. However, the number of non-technical measures show a negative correlation on the same. Likewise, imports growth is also negatively correlated with the number of consumer and customs NTMs although positive correlations were observed with process NTMs.

Keywords: *Non-tariff measures, NTMs, correlation, trade, prevalence score, frequency index, coverage ratio, Philippines*

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Nontariff measures in the Philippines: A preliminary analysis using incidence indicators

Francis Mark A. Quimba and Sylwyn C. Calizo Jr.

1. Introduction

As tariff rates of protection have dropped all over the world, other regulatory measures that impact on trade have become increasingly important. Examples of these regulations would include technical standards (i.e., Sanitary and Phytosanitary ‘SPS’ measures and Technical Barriers to Trade ‘TBT’ measures), quotas, price controls, export restrictions, contingent trade protective measures (e.g., anti-dumping and safeguard measures), behind-the-border measures that apply to the operation of firms in a market (e.g., local content requirements), and trade-related investment measures. All of these are examples of the broad category of trade measures called Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs).

1.1 Objectives of the study

The purpose of this paper is to dig deeper on the macro-picture in order to understand NTMs better and explore how these are related to Philippine trade. This study’s research is guided by the questions:

- Which industries (agriculture versus manufacturing) are more regulated?
- Which commodity groups (capital versus consumption) are more regulated?
- What is the relationship between NTMs and trade outcomes?

1.2 Significance of the study

This study on NTMs is very much in line with the strategies identified in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022¹ because this paper analyzes the existing trade policy environment which affects importers and exporters. The PDP intends to implement a strategic external policy regime which includes the following strategies:

- Expanding market access and diversifying export products and markets;
- Increasing the competitiveness of Philippine exports; and,
- Enhancing trade facilitation and strengthening linkages and connectivity.

This study on NTMs support the strategy to increase competitiveness of Philippine exports by highlighting the importance of adhering to international standards of products as it affects the quality of goods and services exported by the Philippines. The issue of NTMs is also related to

¹ The PDP 2017-2022 could be read in full in: http://www.neda.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Abridged-PDP-2017-2022_Final.pdf

the issue of declining export competitiveness (Export Development Plan 2015-2017²) through its possible negative effects on the ability of local producers to link up with the global value chains (GVCs).

Furthermore, NTMs have implications to industrial development. In their analysis of NTMs in the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), Ing et al. (2016) found that among the most heavily regulated products (i.e., three or more NTMs) include those that are clearly sensitive from a public health perspective (e.g., animal products, foodstuffs, and chemicals) and those where the rationale for state regulation is less clear. For instance, machinery which is highly differentiated is typically purchased by companies with the capability to assess quality by themselves, perhaps even better than government agencies, yet it is one of the most heavily regulated products. The automobile sector is another heavily regulated industry. Finally, Ing et al. (2016) identified textile products as another economically important sector in which safety standards are of secondary importance but is substantially affected by NTMs.

The issue of NTMs also affect the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Goal 17 (strengthening the means of implementation and the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development) directly relates the SDGs and trade policy by issuing a call to adhere to a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory, and equitable multilateral trading system under the WTO; timely implementation of duty-free, quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all LDCs supported by preferential rules of origin that are transparent, simple, and facilitates market access; and, respecting national policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.

Furthermore, a number of SDGs indirectly reference NTMs as instruments that can affect the attainment of a specific objective (WTO 2018; see Annex 1). These would include the following:

- Goal 2 (Ending Hunger) includes, among others, a call to foster more trade through the removal of trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets. This would also include the elimination of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect;
- Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) which notes the need to increase the integration of small-scale industrial and other enterprises into GVCs may be affected by restrictions on imports of intermediate goods and capital, government procurement and regional and trans-border rules and regulations;
- Goal 10 (Reducing Inequality) recognizes the need for special and differential treatment for developing countries within the World Trade Organization (WTO) system; and,
- Goal 14 (Conservation of Maritime Resources) may be facilitated by limiting the export subsidies utilized by rich countries on fisheries exports.

1.3 Limitations of the Study

Much of this study relies on the calculation of indices to describe the NTM environment of the Philippines. However, these indicators may suffer endogeneity issues as the relationship between imports and NTMs may be difficult to ascertain. Also, a certain sector which reports

² The Philippine Export Development Plan 2015-2017 could be read in full in: <http://www.edc.net.ph/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/PEDP-2015-2017-FullText.pdf>

zero imports would mean that that sector would be excluded in the calculation of the coverage ratios; however, the zero imports may have been the result of some NTMs previously applied to that particular sector.

In its attempt to relate NTMs with trade outputs, this paper utilizes simple correlations as presented in scatterplots. Although a more rigorous econometric analysis is necessary to disentangle the complicated relationship of trade outcomes and NTMs, this paper is content with simple correlations as an initial assessment. Further research would explore econometric analysis of NTMs and trade outcomes.

2. What are NTMs?

NTMs are policy measures, other than ordinary customs tariffs, that can potentially have an economic effect on international trade in goods – changing quantities traded, prices, or both (UNCTAD 2015). Being defined in the negative, Pasadilla (2013) clarifies that NTMs are not necessarily Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) if there is a sufficient reason behind the imposition of the NTM. For instance, reasonable NTMs could include health protection, local species protection, or sanitation. The question proceeds as to what determines sufficient reason for an NTM to be an NTB? When is a precaution regarded as too stringent that it results in an NTM becoming a trade protection?

2.1 Taxonomy of NTMs

Given the broad definition that NTMs could potentially take, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) together with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, 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 WTO organized a classification of NTMs. In general, there are three main categories of NTMs namely (1) technical measures, (2) non-technical measures, and (3) export-related measures (Table 1).

Technical measures pertain to the physical characteristics, technical specifications, or production process used on a certain product. These measures also include associated conformity assessment methods. Included here are chapters A (SPS), B (TBT), and C (pre-shipment inspection and other regulations). SPS includes all measures and restrictions related to food safety and disease prevention. This would include specific requirements such as certification, testing, inspection, and quarantine. Meanwhile, TBT measures include regulations related to technical standards and specifications including quality requirements. These TBT measures may be imposed for consumer and environmental protection. It would also include conformity assessment measures related to technical requirements such as certification, testing, and inspection whereas Chapter C would include all measures related to pre-shipment inspections and other customs documentation and formalities.

Table 1 Classification of Non-Tariff Measures

Imports	Technical measures	A	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures
		B	Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)
		C	Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities
	Non-technical measures	D	Contingent trade-protective measures
		E	Non-automatic licensing, quotas, prohibitions, and quantity-control measures other than for SPS or TBT reasons
		F	Price-control measures, including additional taxes and charges
		G	Finance measures
		H	Measures affecting competition
		I	Trade-related investment measures
		J	Distribution restrictions
		K	Restrictions on post-sales services
		L	Subsidies (excluding export subsidies under P7)
		M	Government procurement restrictions
		N	Intellectual property
		O	Rules of origin
Exports	P	Export-related measures	

Source: UNCTAD 2015

Non-technical measures, on the other hand, are comprised by chapters E to O. Particularly, chapters E and F are the ‘hard’ group of measures³ traditionally used in trade policy (while chapters L, M, N, and O are described as ‘behind-the-border’ measures⁴ (UNCTAD 2015; de Melo and Nicita 2018) Chapter E includes measures aimed at limiting the volume of imports regardless of source but excluding the measures related to SPS and TBT. Examples of this measure includes those that are related to non-automatic, import-licensing procedures, quotas, and other prohibitions. Chapter F, meanwhile, includes measures and regulations which aim to control or affect the prices of imported goods for a number of reasons which could include those supporting the domestic price of certain products when the import prices of these goods are lower, establishing the domestic price of certain products because of price reduction in domestic markets, or price instability in a foreign market. Chapter F could likewise include increasing or preserving tax revenue, and measures other than tariff measures that increase the cost of imports in a similar manner (i.e., para-tariff measures).

Chapter G covers finance measures which would include measures restricting the payments of imports when the foreign exchange is regulated, and those imposing restrictions on the terms

³ UNCTAD (2015) considers these as hard measures as these directly control the price and/or quantity of the goods being traded.

⁴ NTMs may also be classified according to where the the NTMS are being at applied, i.e. either as ‘at-the-border’ or as ‘behind-the-border.’ At-the-border measures would include some import measures (e.g. quotas, import licensing, custom fees, anti-dumping actions) and export measures (e.g. export subsidies, export taxes, voluntary export restraints). Behind-the-border measures, imposed internally in the domestic economy would include most technical measures resulting from domestic legislation covering product standards in relation to health, environmental, technical and other concerns, as well as internal taxes and domestic subsidies. (de Melo and Nicita 2018).

of payments whereas Chapter H would pertain to measures affecting competition including State trading, sole importing agencies, or compulsory national insurance or transport.

On the other hand, Chapter I refers to trade-related investment measures that includes policies requiring foreign investors to source from local manufacturers. These measures could be likened to tariffs on imported intermediate goods essentially inducing firms to resort to (usually more expensive) local products. These measures could also be viewed as quantitative restrictions preventing the importation of certain intermediate goods beyond the defined limit. Chapter J, meanwhile, covers measures related to the internal distribution of imported products. These would include measures allowing for the existence of a monopoly on the importation of specific products. Mandatory import-licensing regulations are also included in Chapter J. Chapter K would cover the restriction to the provision of after-sales and ancillary services. Restrictions to the provision of accessory services are also included in this chapter to the extent that these measures hamper the importation of foreign products, resulting to it potentially being considered as an NTM.

The UNCTAD classification describes measures in Chapters L, M, N, and O as ‘behind-the-border’ policies. Chapter L includes subsidies that affect trade excluding export subsidies whereas Chapter M is on government procurement measures that cover restrictions on foreign companies as they attempt to sell to the national government including the preference for national providers. Meanwhile, Chapter N refers to intellectual property measures which would cover legislations on patents, trademarks, industrial designs, copyrights, and similar related concepts. Finally, Chapter O refers to the Rules of Origin (ROO) which serves as the criteria used by customs authorities to determine the nationality of a product, the inputs used on the product, or even by the producer. The ROO are not necessarily NTBs as these could simply be used to inform consumers on the origin of these products, however, it could be considered as a potential NTB to the extent that these rules could be used to determine preferential treatment to certain products.

Finally, Chapter P refers to all export measures that an exporting country applies to its exports. The policies covered under this heading comprise export restrictions, export quotas, and export price-control measures. It would also include measures on re-exports (exported goods originally imported from abroad.)

2.2 Examples of NTMs in the Philippines

Without concrete examples, the taxonomy discussed in the previous section becomes quite esoteric. This section provides select examples of technical, non-technical, and export-related measures being implemented in the Philippines on its imports. Examples are likewise provided for agricultural and manufacturing products.

Technical measures (Chapters A, B, and C) applied by the Philippines could cover imports from specific countries (such as Japan or the United States) or could encompass all countries. Similarly, technical measures could also be applicable to agricultural or manufacturing products (Box 1).

Box 1 Examples of technical measures applied by the Philippines for agriculture and manufacturing products

A. Imports of agricultural products

1. SPS measures governing fish and fishery products from Japan

In 2012, the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) has issued Memorandum Order No. 1, series of 2011, on the pre- and post-border requirements in the application of SPS clearance for importation of fish and fishery products from Japan. This measure requires that all application for SPS clearance for the importation of fish and fishery products from the prefectures of Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, and Gunma shall be accompanied by radionuclide test results for Iodine 131, Cesium 134, and Cesium 137 from the competent authority of Japan showing that the products conform with the guidance levels for representative radionuclides in food under the Philippine Nuclear Research Institute Administrative Order No. 1, series of 2009.

On the other hand, all applications for SPS clearance for the importation of fish and fishery products from other prefectures shall be accompanied by a Certificate of Origin from the competent authority of Japan indicating the prefecture of origin of the consignment.

2. TBT measures affecting vegetable products (celery, lettuce, and crucifers) from the United States

The Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI) has issued its rules and regulations governing the importation of fresh vegetables (celery, lettuce, and crucifers) from the United States. As a labelling regulation for consignments that have satisfactorily passed the inspection, each carton box is required to be sealed and labeled with the following information conspicuously displayed on two sides of the box: “For the Philippines” – information label that includes the country or district of origin and the individual shipper or grower.

3. Pre-inspection measures on meat products (edible carcass) from all countries

In February 2015, the Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act (RA) 9296 or otherwise known as the “Meat Inspection Code,” as amended by RA 10536, has required that all meat exporters to the Philippines must comply with *all other Philippine import requirements* prior to the shipment of meat and meat products into the country. This would cover fresh, chilled, or frozen edible carcass including offal derived from food animals and products made, wholly or in part, from meat. Tasked to implement this is the National Meat Inspection Service.

(Box 1 continued)

B. Imports of manufactured products

1. SPS on used vehicles, earth moving equipment, and container vans

In 1981, the Philippines has imposed a regulation on the importation of used vehicles, earth moving equipment, and container vans. The Department of Agriculture (DA) through the BPI is mandated by Presidential Decree No. 1433 entitled as “Promulgating the Plant Quarantine Law of 1978, thereby revising and consolidating existing plant quarantine laws to further improve and strengthen the plant quarantine service of BPI” to subject to plant quarantine inspection all used vehicles, earth moving equipment, and container vans to determine whether these are free from soils, sand, or earth and those found contaminated shall be required to be disinfected or washed and cleaned thoroughly.

2. TBT on the Radio Frequency Identification Systems (RFIC)

In 2006, the National Telecommunications Commission (NTC) required that all RFID tags shall be covered by a ‘Permit to Import.’

3. Inspection covering household appliances, lights and lighting, wiring devices, wires and cables, mechanical and construction materials, and chemical and consumer products

The Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS) New Rules and Regulations concerning the issuance of the Import Commodity Clearance under Product Certification Mark Scheme of the BPS accepts the Quality Management System (QMS) document of the product manufacturer submitted by the importer but subject to on-site audit or inspection by BPS-qualified QMS auditors to verify compliance with any needed corrective action noted during the review of said documents. The BPS allows the importation after submission of results of these activities have been made.

Source: WTO-Trade Analysis Information System (WTO-TRAINS)

The Philippines also imposes non-technical measures (Chapters D, E, F, G, and H). Box 2 provides some examples of these NTMs. These examples show that NTMs imposed by the Philippines to Philippine exports may be product specific (e.g., RFID), or it may cover an entire set of products (e.g., all products covered by the BPS.) It may also affect products having a specific characteristic such as with the case of right-hand drive vehicles.

Box 2 Examples of non-technical measures applied by the Philippines for agriculture and manufacturing imports

A. Imports of agricultural products

1. Import-licensing regulations for fresh vegetable importation (Chapter E)

Based on the Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI) Memorandum Order No. 206, series of 2009 entitled as “Requirement for Fresh Vegetables Importation,” all companies applying as importer of fresh vegetables must have high-end clients before being accredited. Importation of fresh vegetables is monitored and every application for Plant Quarantine Clearance should have a certification from the clients of the ordered vegetables with the corresponding volume.

This is to reiterate that the importation of freshy vegetables is currently allowed mainly to supply the demand of consumers of high-end institutions only which would include hotels, restaurants, and airline companies. Supermarkets, hypermarkets, and groceries are not considered as high-end institutions.

2. Processing fee charged per bill of lading for the importation of rice (Chapter F)

In compliance to the General Guidelines for the Importation of 163000 MT well-milled rice under the Minimum Access Volume – Country Specific Quota (MAV-CSQ) Program for the year 2014, the import permit shall be issued upon payment of a processing fee of PhP2, 000.00 per Bill of Lading.

3. Terms of payment regulations for importation of rice (Chapter G)

Following the General Guidelines for the Importation of 163000 MT well-milled rice under the MAV-CSQ program for the year 2014, Land Bank shall process and accept payment of the advance customs duty or tariff based on the volume specified and the amount computed and stated in the Certificate of Eligibility. The eligible importer shall open an account with the designated Land Bank branches for the payment of advance customs duties or tariff. The importer shall open with Land Bank only, simultaneously with payment of the initial advance customs duty or tariff or with a negotiable instrument as listed. The National Food Authority (NFA) shall not honor cash payments or negotiable instruments issued by other banks.

(Box 2 continued...)

B. Imports of manufactured products

1. Import of right-hand drive vehicles (Chapter E)

Under Republic Act (RA) 8506, Section 1 makes it unlawful for any person to import, cause the importation of, register, cause the registration of, use, or operate any vehicle with its steering wheel at the right-hand side thereof of any highway, street, or road, whether private or public, or of the national or local government. The exceptions to this would be those that are acknowledge as vintage automobiles manufactured before 1960 given that it is in showroom condition. Vehicles to be utilized exclusively for officially and legally sanctioned motorsport events, and off-road special purpose vehicles are also exempted from this law.

2. Application fees for the importation of vaccines, biologics, and other temperature-sensitive drug products (Chapter F)

Based on the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Administrative Order No. 2014-0034, the FDA has the authority to collect a non-refundable application fee for each type of activity or classification that the application will engage into and other charges as may be allowed by the existing rules on fees and charges or surcharges. These fees and other charges shall be based on the existing issuances on schedule of fees including any applicable amendments.

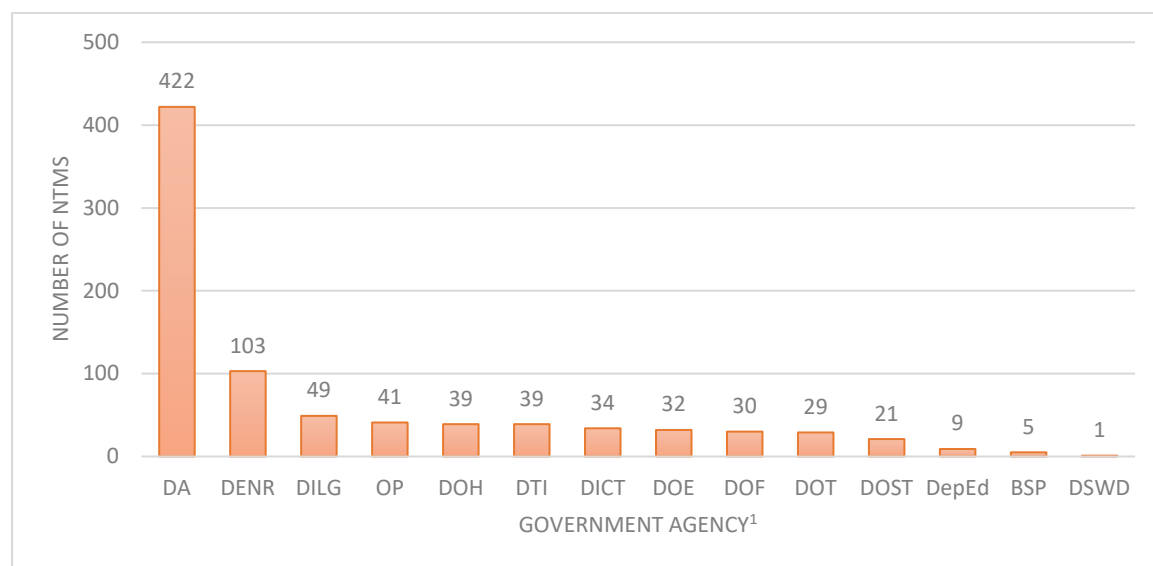
3. Advance payment requirements for the importation of household appliances, lights and lighting products, wiring devices, wires and cables, mechanical and construction materials, and chemical and consumer products (Chapter G)

According to the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) Department Administration Order (DAO) No. 5, series of 2008, that provides the rules and regulations governing the issuance of import commodity clearances, a bond in the amount of PhP150, 000.00 shall be posted before the issuance of the Conditional Release and shall be valid for at least one year (§13, cl. 4). The Import Commodity Clearance is a document issued by DTI attesting to the quality and safety of a certain product based on the Philippine National Standards (PNS) or any Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS)-recognized standard. This DAO encompasses all imported products covered by the mandatory BPS product certification which includes household appliances, lights and lighting products, wiring devices, wires and cables, mechanical and construction materials, and chemicals and consumer products.

Source: WTO-Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal (WTO-iTIP)

NTMs imposed by the Philippines may also come from different types of regulation and are imposed by different agencies. The Department of Agriculture (DA) together with its attached bureaus and agencies impose the greatest number of NTMs as reported in the WTO Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal (WTO-iTIP; Figure 1). Other bureaus in the DA that contribute to the implementation of NTMs include the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI), and the Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI), among similar others. Interestingly, other line agencies such as the Department of Education (DepEd) and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) which has limited mandate pertaining to trade also imposes NTMs numbering to 9.0 and 1.0, respectively.⁵

Figure 1 Distribution of NTMs by government agency



Source: WTO-Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal (WTO-iTIP)

^{1/} Department of Agriculture (DA); Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR); Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG); Office of the President (OP); Department of Health (DOH); Department of Trade and Industry (DTI); Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT); Department of Energy (DOE); Department of Finance (DOF); Department of Tourism (DOT); Department of Science and Technology (DOST); Department of Education (DepEd); Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP); and, Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)

The third group of NTMs is Chapter P (export-related measures) which are imposed by the Philippines to ensure the entry of products to the importing market and regulate the products leaving the country (Box 3). Similar to technical and non-technical measures, export-related measures are applied to both agricultural and manufacturing exports and these measures are implemented by various agencies for different reasons.

⁵ The DSWD, as mandated by RA 4653, prohibits the importation of used clothing and rags to safeguard the health of the people and maintain the dignity of the people. NTMs which are under DepEd are implemented through the National Book Development Board (NBDB) which monitors the importation of books and raw materials for books.

Box 3 Examples of export-related measures as applied by the Philippines for agriculture and manufacturing products

A. Exports of agricultural products

1. Minimum health requirements for poultry exports strictly regulated by the Philippines

In 2004, the Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI) of the Department of Agriculture (DA) issued a memorandum on the ‘requirements and procedures in the export of poultry (hatching eggs, day-old chicks, and frozen poultry meat)’ detailing the set of minimum health requirements for poultry exports. Through this memorandum, the BAI intends to ensure the entry of Philippine poultry items to importing countries and to protect the Philippine export market.

On top of those imposed by the importing country, the BAI’s memorandum adds that:

- (a) “[...] the farm of origin has been inspected by staff of the Animal Health Division (AHD) or duly-designated staff of the DA Regional Field Units and Local Government Units and tested and found to be free from Avian Influenza and other diseases required by the importing country every six months or as the need arises;
- (b) [...] at the time of inspection, there is no clinical evidence of infectious poultry diseases;
- (c) A certification issued by the farm veterinarian stating no case of Newcastle Disease, Fowl Cholera, Fowl Typhoid, Avian Salmonellosis, and Mareks Disease has occurred in the farm for a period of at least 90 days prior to export; and,
- (d) Only farms that have passed the herein health requirements will be allowed to export.”

2. Copra grades and standards in the Philippines consistent with developed countries

The Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS) of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) released in 2009 the Philippine National Standard for Copra (‘PNS/BAFPS 43:2009’). This standard is made to be consistent with the requirements of developed countries particularly that of the European Union – the Philippines’ major importer of coconut products.

(Box 3 continued...)

The PNS/BAFPS 43:2009 classifies Copra based on quality from Grade 1 (highest) to Grade 3 (lowest). Parameters to the grading criteria includes moisture content, oil, free fatty acid, color of meat, extraneous matter, aflatoxin level, aflatoxin-related mold, inferior copra, and other specifications such as ‘free from smoke and other contaminants.’ Annexes in the document details the sampling methodology to be followed with technical standards defined.

3. Cats and dogs in the Philippines ‘tagged’ with microchips

Following the DA’s Administrative Order (AO) No. 24 in 2004, ‘all dogs and cats that are intended for import into the country and exported as breeders and pets [are to be registered] using the microchip technology.’ Microchips used for registration are battery-less and encoded with a unique and permanent number.

B. Exports of manufactured products

1. Hazardous wastes exported in accordance to the Basel Convention and Republic Act 6969

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) issued AO No. 22 in 2013 detailing revised procedures and standards for the management of hazardous wastes. DENR’s AO 22 is in accordance to the ‘Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal’ and to Republic Act (RA) 6969 or otherwise known as the ‘Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act of 1990.’

As defined in the AO, exporters of hazardous wastes are required to submit notifications to the importing and transit countries, designate a Pollution Control Officer, comply with all requirements of the Basel Convention and with the transport record or manifest system, follow storage and labelling requirements, accompany shipments with a movement document from the point of commencement to the point of disposal, provide written consent from each State of transit, have written confirmation of both the existence of a contract between the exporter and the disposer and the existence of financial guarantee to cover cost for re-import should it be needed.

2. Gaming equipment meticulously packed for moving, transfers, and export

In 2004, the Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation (PAGCOR) released the ‘Suppliers Regulatory Manual Version 2.0’ with guidelines for packing gaming equipment. One of the requirements is the use of tamper-proof packaging based on product and environmental considerations. Moreover, the use of biodegradable materials over plastics, polystyrene cushioning materials, and the similar sort are encouraged.

(Box 3 continued...)

The manual also details labelling requirements that includes supplier's name, address, and contact numbers, name of manufacturer, item type and brand, item serial number, consignee's name and address, PAGCOR inventory tag number, and other details deemed necessary by the Gaming Licensing and Development Department (GLDD).

3. Exporters need clearance for discs, machineries, and materials for every shipment

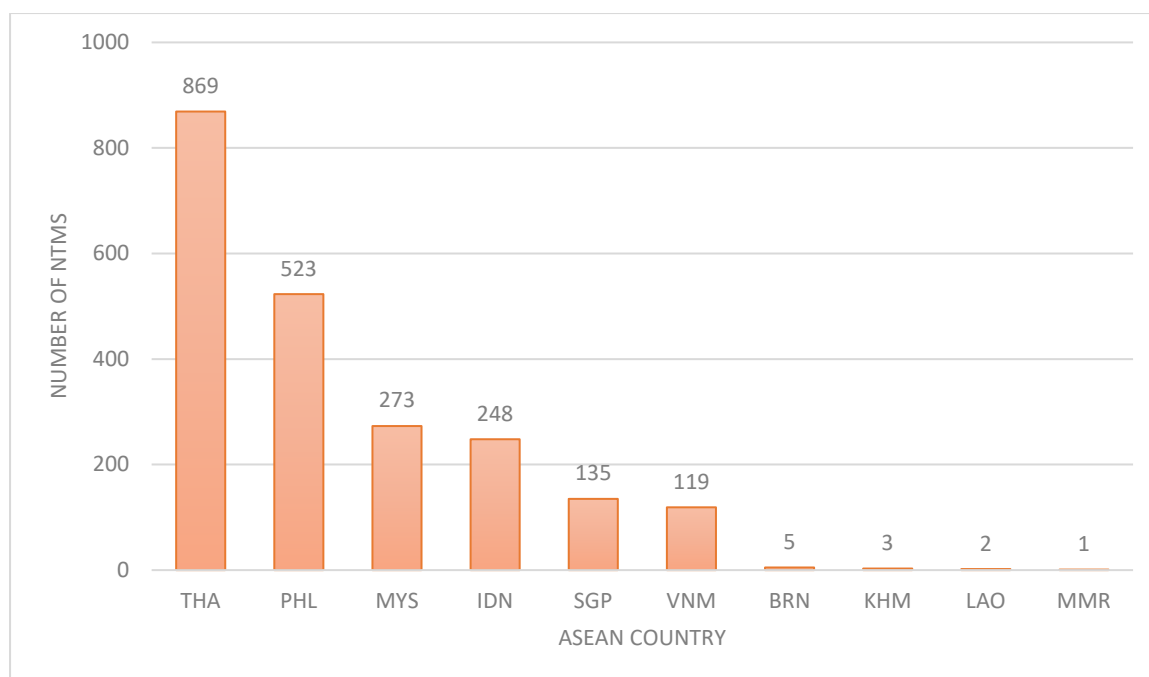
The Optical Media Board (OMB) of the Office of the President issued Memorandum Circular No. 2005-008 prescribing guidelines for the exportation of discs, machineries, and materials. 'All companies and individuals are required to first apply for a license to engage in optical media business as exporters and must secure and export clearance prior to every shipment.' Inspection activities are also conducted at the port of origin.

Source: WTO-Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal (WTO-iTIP)

Boxes 1 to 3 present some of the regulations identified in the WTO-iTIP database. These examples do indicate that the NTMs can come from various forms of policy instruments such as Republic Acts (RA), Memorandum Circulars (MCs), Department Administrative Orders (DAO), among similar others. In terms of scope, de Dios (2016) has observed that as of 2015, the Philippines' NTMs cover 100.0 percent of all product lines (HS lines) of the Philippines. Furthermore, de Dios finds that since 1976, all imports of the Philippines has been subject to some form of NTM.

Other studies (de Dios 2016; Medalla and Mantaring 2017; ITC 2016; Ing et al. 2016) have also observed that the Philippines, much like the rest of the world, has been reducing its tariff rates while increasing the number of its NTMs. In 2000, average tariff rates imposed by the Philippines is more than 7.0 percent while the number of NTMs is less than 300. In 2016, the average tariff rate has declined to around 4.0 percent while the number of NTMs have increased to more than 500 for the Philippines (Figure 2). Among the ASEAN countries, Thailand and the Philippines have the greatest number of WTO-notified NTMs, most of which are SPS and TBT measures.

Figure 2 Number of NTMs per country in ASEAN, 2016



Source: WTO-Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal (WTO-iTIP)

Note: Thailand (THA); Philippines (PHL); Malaysia (MYS); Indonesia (IDN); Singapore (SGP); Viet Nam (VNM); Brunei Darussalam (BRN); Cambodia (KHM); Lao PDR (LAO); Myanmar (MMR)

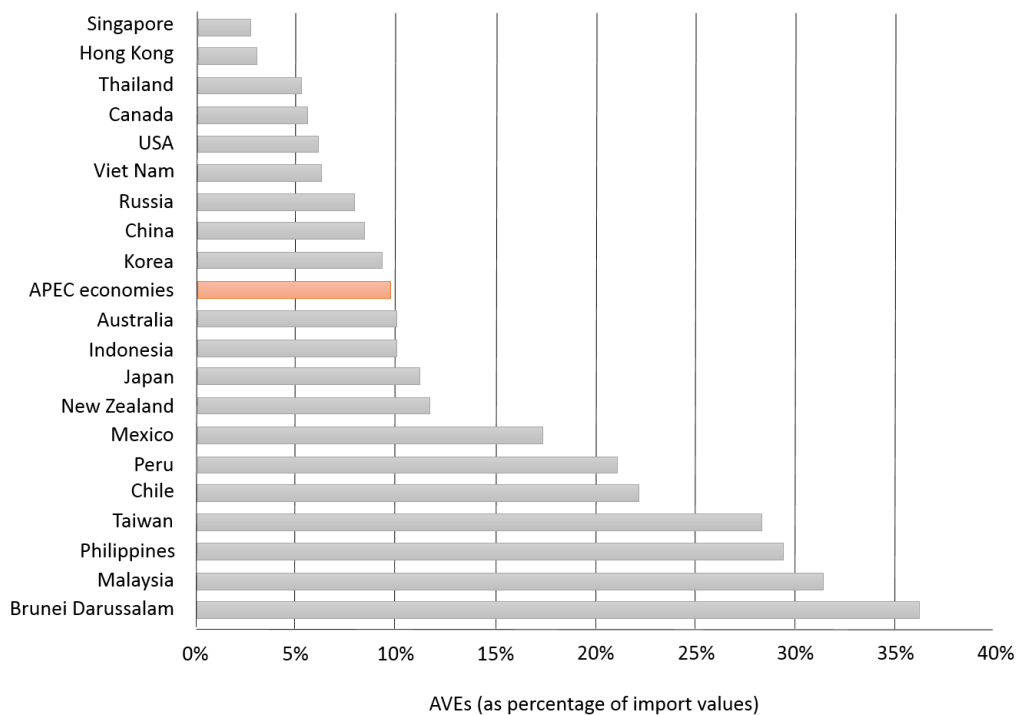
2.3 Cost of NTMs

Understanding the costs of NTMs is not straightforwardly done. Apart from ‘hard’ measures, such as quantity and price controls, the cost effects of NTMs are difficult to estimate. The quantification of NTM’s impact to trade has been widely researched in the literature. For instance, there are frequency-type measures, price-comparison measures, and quantity-impact measures (Ronen 2017). A study conducted by the New Zealand Institute of Economic Research (NZIER 2016) has shown that NTMs can raise transaction costs on goods by up to three times as much as tariffs in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) region, which is estimated to be USD790.0 billion. This estimate reflects the cost of all NTMs in APEC, which includes both NTMs and NTBs. Differentiating the costs between NTMs and NTBs are, however, difficult to do. While APEC, in its entirety, is imposed an additional USD790.0 billion in the form of NTMs, the impact of this additional expense is not equally felt by developed and developing economies. Often, developing economies are adversely affected more than developed ones (UNCTAD 2018).

One way of understanding the cost of NTMs is through the calculation of ad valorem equivalents (AVEs) or tariff rate equivalents, which has been widely explored in the literature (Abbyad and Herman 2017). A number of studies (Kee, Nicita, and Olarreaga 2005; Adler and Hufbauer 2009) have undertaken the estimation of these AVEs because AVEs provide an easy means of measuring and comparing the impact of various NTMs. AVEs may also serve as inputs in the preferential trade agreement negotiations. For negotiators to effectively work towards the loosening or reduction of NTMs, AVEs are needed to illustrate the magnitude of

the impact of keeping or loosening the NTMs. Figure 3 presents the AVEs of the NTMs that a given economy imposes on its imports from other economies. The NTMs of APEC economies have, on average, an AVE of about 10.0 percent while for the Philippines the average AVE is about 30.0 percent. This means, on average, the Philippines is imposing NTMs equivalent to a tariff rate of around 30.0 percent. Only Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam have average AVEs higher than the Philippines while Singapore, Hong Kong, and Thailand have the lowest AVEs among APEC member economies.

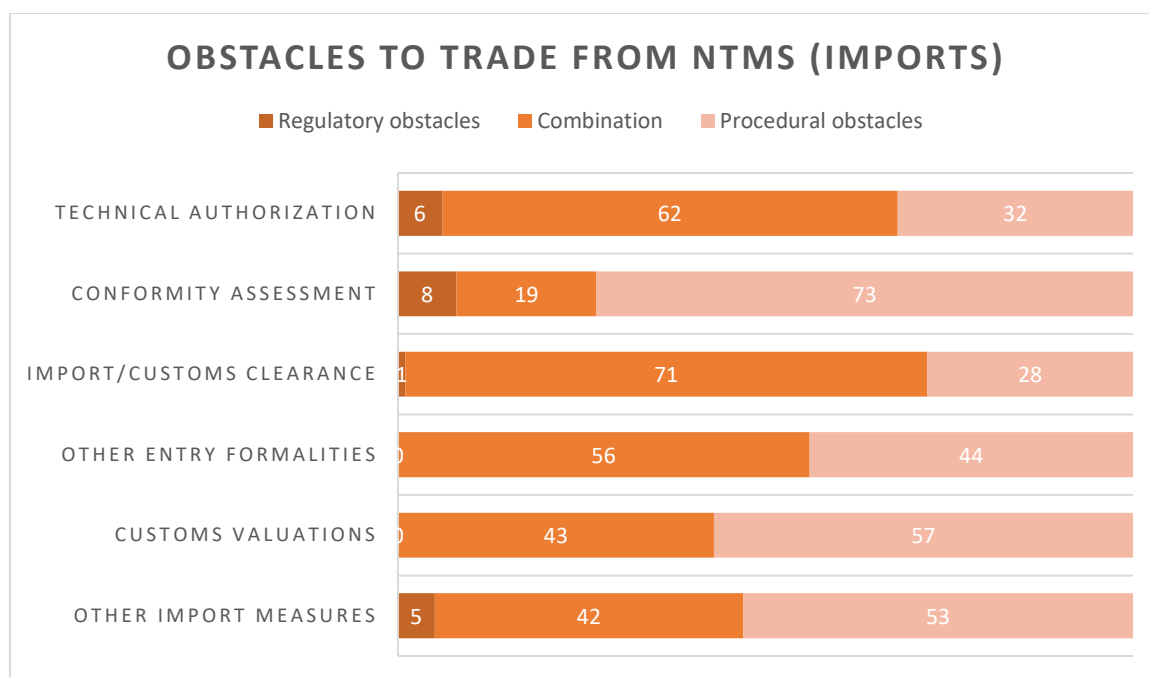
Figure 3 AVEs, as percentage of import values, by APEC economy



Source: Lifted from (with some stylistic alterations) NZIER (2016).

Analyzing the NTMs at the firm level may provide insight on the aspects of the NTMs that increase cost. The private sector’s biggest perceived barrier to trade are not the regulations per se but instead are their accompanying procedural obstacles (ITC 2016). Examples of these obstacles related to NTMs include administrative burdens, information and transparency issues, inconsistent or discriminatory behavior of officials, time constraints, payments, infrastructural challenges, security, and legal constraints, among others (Figure 4).

Figure 4 Obstacles to trade from NTMs (Imports)



Source: ITC 2016

3. Methodology

3.1 Calculating descriptive indicators of NTMs

Following Deardorff and Stern (1998), a set of descriptive indicators were calculated to characterize the NTMs in the country. Incidence indicators such as the coverage ratio, frequency index, and the prevalence score are essentially based on the extent of coverage of the policy instruments with no consideration to the impact to trade or the economy. Thus, these incidence indicators carry with it certain limitations. For instance, the frequency index cannot measure the relative value of affected goods and is unable to show importance of the NTM to an exporter or export product group whereas the coverage ratio cannot show the extent by which NTMs reduce the value of affected products (Bora, Kuwahara, and Laird 2002). Depending on the objectives of the study, these indicators may be calculated for overall trade or for specific groups or products. For this study, these indicators are calculated for different product groups.

For the purpose of this study, the coverage ratio measures the percentage of imports subject to NTMs. It is calculated using Equation 1 where subscript k denotes product at the Harmonized System (HS) 6-digit level (sub-heading) and i denotes the product group of interest (usually at the HS 2-digit ‘chapter’ or HS 4-digit level ‘heading’) whereas NTM_k is a dummy variable denoting the presence of an NTM (or type of NTM) imposed by the Philippines on product k . X_k is the value of imports by the Philippines for product k .

Equation 1 Coverage ratio

$$CR_i = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{hs6\in i} NTM_k X_k}{\sum_{k=1}^{hs6\in i} X_k} 100$$

The frequency index, on the other hand, shows the percentage of imported products subject to NTMs (or some form of NTM). Mathematically, it is calculated using Equation 2 where, similar to the coverage ratio, subscript k denotes product at the HS 6-digit level and i is the product group of interest. NTM_k is a dummy variable denoting the presence of an NTM (or type of NTM) imposed by the Philippines on product k while D_k is a dichotomous variable taking the value of 1 when the Philippines imports any quantity of product k and 0 otherwise.

Equation 2 Frequency index

$$FI_i = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{hs6\in i} NTM_k D_k}{\sum_{k=1}^{hs6\in i} D_k} 100$$

Finally, the prevalence score which shows the average number of NTMs applied to products is calculated using Equation 3 where $\#NTM_k$ is the number of NTMs (or type of NTMs) imposed by the Philippines on commodity k whereas D_k is a dummy variable taking the value of 1 when the Philippines imports any quantity of product k and 0 otherwise.

Equation 3 Prevalence score

$$PS_i = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{hs6\in i} \#NTM_k D_k}{\sum_{k=1}^{hs6\in i} D_k}$$

Commodity groups of interest i could be classified according to industry (agriculture, natural resources, manufacturing) or according to end-use using the System of National Accounts (SNA) basic classes of goods.⁶ Classifying according to industry provides insight as to which sectors tend to be more restricted while classifying according to SNA allows understanding for how these NTMs affect the type of commodities that consumers or industries purchase.

Furthermore, to characterize the NTMs in the Philippines, this study looks at the theory-based classification of NTMs as defined by Ederington and Ruta (2016) which classified NTMs into four categories namely:

- Customs regulations which pertains to NTMs that act similarly to tariffs or as transport cost which drives a wedge between world price and domestic prices. Examples of

⁶ The System of National Accounts (SNA) categorizes products into their end-use and consists of three basic classes of goods (capital, consumption, and intermediate).

customs regulation include registration requirements for importers, conformity assessment related to SPS and TBT measures, and inspections;

- Process regulations include policies that regulate the method by which a good is manufactured or processed. NTMs that would fall under this category are labor standards, environmental regulations, and handling, processing, and packaging regulations, among others;
- Consumer regulations would encompass NTMs that are related to the consumption of the good which includes sales and excise taxes; and,
- Product regulations that refer to standards and policies that are related to the product itself. For instance, this would include emission standards for vehicles, product safety standards for child protection and restrictions on the use of hazardous materials. Since process regulations can also affect the characteristic of the product, Ederington and Ruta (2016) notes that there would be cases when it would be difficult to distinguish between process regulation and product regulation.

By utilizing this classification of NTMs, this study has been able to understand better how the existing regulatory environment in the country affects the economy through the wedges in prices these NTMs impose. Through the use of scatterplots, this paper attempts to investigate correlations of NTMs with key trade outcomes to obtain some inkling on the possible relationship between NTMs and trade. Understandably, these scatterplots lack the statistical rigor of econometric methods.

3.2 Data sources

The data used in this study was sourced from UNCTAD's Trade Analysis and Information System (UNCTAD-TRAINS) which is a rich dataset providing information on NTMs at the HS 6-digit level for each trading partner of a country.⁷ The TRAINS, however, does not include information on the requirements necessary to comply with regulations. Another data source used in this study is the WTO-iTIP which provides some information as to the relevant legislation behind measures listed in the UNCTAD-TRAINS. Information such as the rationale behind the regulation and the agency imposing the regulation may be found in the WTO-iTIP.

Meanwhile, data on Chapters J to O are yet to be collected⁸; thus, the UNCTAD-TRAINS database is basically looking at technical measures (Chapters A to C), some non-technical measures (Chapters D to N), and export-related measures (Chapter P). Finally, trade data for

⁷ Some modifications have been done to the data from TRAINS with regard to the bilateral regulations and regulations applied to the 'Rest of the World (ROW)'. The authors noticed that, for instance, products HS 100101 from country *j* is subject to NTM A101 but is exempt from all other NTMs while HS 100101 from the ROW is subject to a number of NTMs such as NTM F100, P100, among others. Since these NTMs are applied to the ROW, the authors modified the data for HS 100101 from country *j* such that all NTMs applied to the ROW would also be applied to products from country *j* while maintaining HS 100101 which is also specifically applied to country *j*. This modification may result in a difference between the reported WTO NTM results and this paper.

⁸ The UNCTAD Multi-Agency Support Team (MAST) continues to work on the taxonomy of NTMs since it was established in 2006. As of December 2018, a disaggregated taxonomy for Chapters J to O is still in progress. The last meeting of UNCTAD-MAST took place in September 2017. Moreover, under the UNCTAD Guidelines to Collect Data on Official Non-Tariff Measures published in January 2016, Chapters J to O are explicitly stated as not to be collected (p.2). https://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditctab2014d4_en.pdf (accessed December 2018)

2015 and trade outcome indicators for 2013-2015 were sourced from the World Bank's World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS).

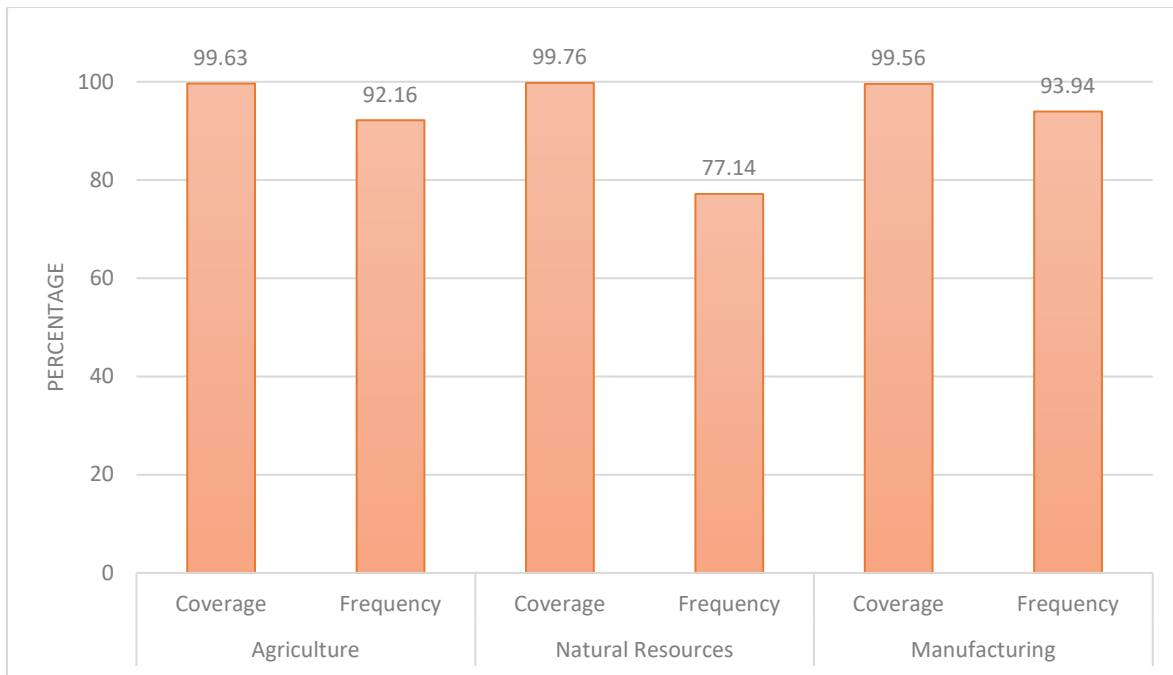
4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Technical measures

This section presents the calculated coverage ratios, frequency indices, and prevalence scores. By classifying Philippine imports by agriculture, natural resources, and manufacturing⁹, Figure 4 shows that agriculture, natural resources, and manufacturing imports have a coverage ratio that is close to 100.0 percent while the frequency index tends to display a different story with natural resources (77.1%) having a much lower percentage than agriculture (92.2%) and manufacturing (93.9%). Another insight that can be obtained from Figure 5 is that roughly 22.9 percent of imported natural resources not subject to any NTM accounts for only 0.2 percent the value of natural resources imports. For agriculture and manufacturing, the figure is actually much smaller where around 7.8 percent of imported agricultural commodities are not subject to any NTM while 6.1 percent of imported manufactured commodities are not subject to any NTM. These figures account for 0.4 percent of the value of imports both for agricultural and manufactured commodities.

⁹ Classifying the HS sections, agricultural goods would include sections: I (live animals); II (vegetable products); III (animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products); IV (prepared foodstuffs); and, IX (wood). Natural resources would include: V (mineral products); XIII (articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, or similar materials); XIV (natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal); and XV (base metals). Manufacturing goods would include: VI (products of the chemical or allied industries); VII (plastics); VIII (raw hides and skins, leather, furskins); X (pulp of wood or other fibrous cellulosic material); XI (textiles); XII (footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops); XVI (machinery and mechanical appliances); XVII (vehicles, aircraft, vessels, and associated transport equipment); XVIII (optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus); XIX (arms and ammunition); XX (miscellaneous manufactured articles); and, XXI (works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques).

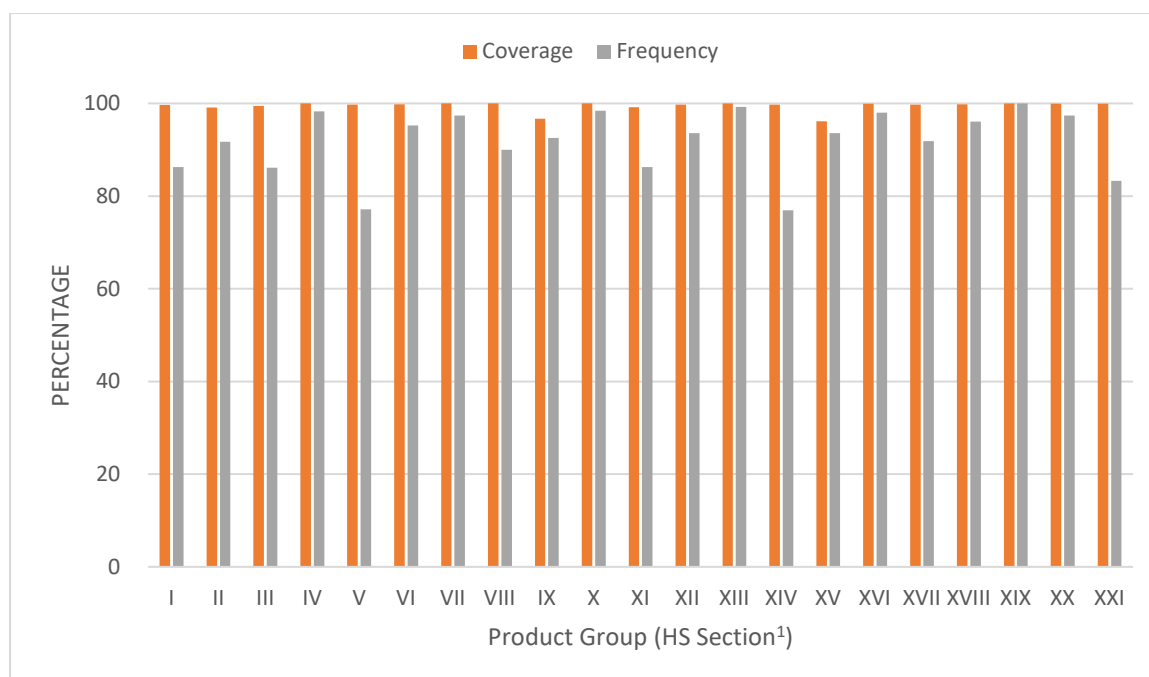
Figure 5 Coverage ratio and frequency index for all types of NTMs applied to Philippine imports by industry



Source: Authors' calculations using the modified UNCTAD-TRAINS dataset

A more disaggregated product grouping is shown in Figure 6 which corroborates the observation that, in terms of commodity imports, agriculture and manufacturing tend to be similarly treated by NTMs while natural resource imports tend to be less regulated. Figure 6 also clearly shows that while the coverage ratio is close to 100.0 percent for almost all commodity groups, the frequency index is more varied with some commodity groups having a percentage below 80.0 percent (e.g., 'XIV' natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal and articles thereof; and, 'V' mineral products) while others fall into the range of 80.0 to 90.0 percent (e.g., 'XXI' works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques; 'III' animal or vegetable fats, oils and cleavage products; 'I' live animals; 'XI' textiles and textile articles; and 'VIII' leather and hides) while the rest have a percentage of more than 90.0 percent. Finally, 100.0 percent of products belonging to HS Section XIX (arms and ammunition) are subject to some type of NTM.

Figure 6 Coverage ratio and frequency index for all types of NTMs applied to Philippine imports by HS section



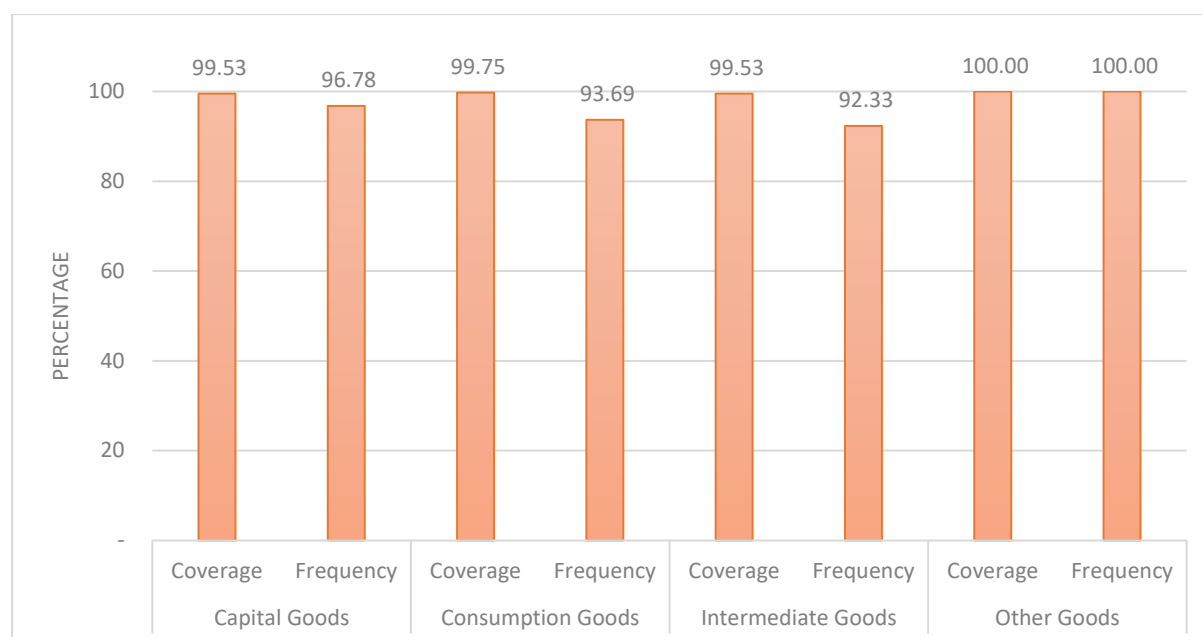
Source: Authors' calculations using the modified UNCTAD-TRAINS dataset

^{1/} HS Section Descriptions: I (Live animals); II (Vegetable products); III (Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products); IV (Prepared foodstuffs); V (Mineral products); VI (Products of the chemical or allied industries); VII (Plastics); VIII (Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins); IX (Wood); X (Pulp of wood or other fibrous cellulosic material); XI (Textiles); XII (Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops); XIII (Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, or similar materials); XIV (Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal); XV (Base metals); XVI (Machinery and mechanical appliances); XVII (Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment); XVIII (Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus); XIX (Arms and ammunition); XX (Miscellaneous manufactured articles); and, XXI (Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques)

One explanation for the coverage ratio being higher than the frequency index is the composition of imports. For developing countries, larger volumes of products are imported in which NTMs are more extensively used. This would include agriculture products which is extensively regulated by SPS measures and manufactured parts and components which are often regulated by TBT measures. Another reason for such an observation would be the more frequent use of NTM policies on products that are most traded. While this is often the case in developed countries, this may also be true for the Philippines which has a high coverage ratio applied on consumer and intermediate goods (Figure 7) as identified using the SNA classification. In fact, all types of goods (capital, consumption, intermediate goods, and other goods¹⁰) have a high (i.e., above 90.0%) coverage ratio and this is higher than the frequency indices. The 100.0 percent coverage ratio and frequency index for other goods is explained by the inclusion of HS Section XIX (arms and ammunition) in this category.

¹⁰ Other goods include products that can be classified into two of the other categories. This would include some products in HS 27 (mineral fuels, oils and waxes and their products), HS 71 (natural or cultured pearls, precious metals, semi-precious stones, and metals, among similar others), HS 87 (vehicles other than railway or tramway and other parts and accessories), HS 88 (aircraft and spacecraft part), HS 89 (ships, boats, and floating structures), and HS 93 (arms and ammunition).

Figure 7 Coverage ratio and frequency index for all types of NTMs applied to Philippine imports by SNA basic class of goods



Source: Authors' calculations using the modified UNCTAD-TRAINS dataset

Digging deeper, the coverage ratio¹¹ of NTMs according to type was analyzed. Table 2 presents for each NTM chapter the coverage ratio of commodity groups (HS section). Looking at the SPS measures, it can be observed that products related to agriculture are all heavily regulated by some form of SPS measure while some manufactured products have SPS coverage ratios below 10.0 percent. Meanwhile, natural resource products are the least subject to SPS measures with coverage ratios below 1.0 percent.

Table 2 Coverage ratio by HS section by NTM chapter

HS Section	Description	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	All
	Total	23.16	89.47	99.60	0.06	53.17	99.60	99.60	0.05	99.60
I	Live animals	99.68	99.38	99.68	0.00	50.73	99.68	99.68	0.00	99.68
II	Vegetable products	99.13	99.13	99.13	1.80	82.53	99.13	99.13	0.45	99.13
III	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products	99.37	99.35	99.48	0.00	2.80	99.48	99.48	0.00	99.48
IV	Prepared foodstuffs	99.01	96.63	99.99	0.00	18.55	99.99	99.99	0.07	99.99
V	Mineral products	0.30	99.73	99.76	0.00	99.34	99.76	99.76	0.04	99.76
VI	Products of the chemical or allied industries	44.23	72.42	99.80	0.00	28.78	99.80	99.80	0.03	99.80
VII	Plastics	2.04	41.39	99.98	0.00	49.34	99.98	99.98	0.03	99.98
VIII	Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins	53.62	92.93	99.99	0.00	0.00	99.99	99.99	0.25	99.99
IX	Wood	95.73	96.68	96.68	0.00	88.53	96.68	96.68	0.01	96.68

¹¹ Similar patterns have been observed with frequency indices. Annex 2 presents the frequency indices by HS section for each of the NTM chapters.

X	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material	3.84	53.89	99.99	0.00	37.56	99.99	99.99	0.02	99.99
XI	Textiles and textile articles	5.48	44.48	99.20	0.00	25.47	99.20	99.20	0.03	99.20
XII	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops	40.08	95.05	99.71	0.00	0.00	99.71	99.71	0.00	99.71
XIII	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials	0.00	89.65	100.00	0.00	19.71	100.00	100.00	0.01	100.00
XIV	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal	0.62	98.98	99.76	0.00	98.98	99.76	99.76	0.00	99.76
XV	Base metals and articles of base metal	0.36	57.12	96.14	0.00	54.60	96.14	96.14	0.10	96.14
XVI	Machinery and mechanical appliances	1.69	96.99	99.93	0.00	43.81	99.93	99.93	0.01	99.93
XVII	Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment	63.16	98.74	99.76	0.00	79.28	99.76	99.76	0.00	99.76
XVIII	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus	8.90	90.17	99.82	0.00	77.54	99.82	99.82	0.81	99.82
XIX	Arms and ammunition	26.63	100.00	100.00	0.00	99.52	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
XX	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1.36	89.28	99.92	0.00	10.05	99.92	99.92	0.00	99.92
XXI	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	8.35	0.00	99.96	0.00	91.61	99.96	99.96	0.07	99.96

Source: Authors' calculations using the modified UNCTAD-TRAINS dataset

In contrast to the SPS measures that are more often applied to agricultural products, TBT measures tend to have a wider coverage being applied to almost all of the product groups. Notably, except for works of art which is not at all subject to TBTs, all product groups have a coverage ratio of at least 40.0 percent. Most of the manufactured products with an SPS coverage ratio below 10.0 percent have a TBT coverage ratio of 90.0 percent or more. These results are in line with UNCTAD (2013) which has similarly found that TBTs are the most widely used NTM globally (about 30.0% of product and trade affected) as compared to SPS and other NTMs. This prevalence of TBTs can potentially signal trade diverting effects for developing countries such as the Philippines since institutions and processes domestically employed can be inadequate as compared to developed countries. The same report found that SPS measures are largely limited to agricultural goods (i.e., 60.0 percent of food-related products were found to have at least one form of SPS measure), which require the protection of both consumers' health and the environment. Interestingly, other measures apart from SPS and TBT measures were found to be more heterogeneous in its distribution following the rationale that different countries have various regulatory intent.

While Chapters D and H have very small coverage ratios, Chapters C, F and G, have coverage ratios very close to 100.0 percent (Table 2). From among the technical measures (Chapters A, B, and C), Chapter C has the highest coverage ratio (99.6%) and a frequency index of 93.3 percent (Annex 2). Investigating further as to which sub-branch of Chapter C is contributing the most to the high coverage ratio, Table 3 presents the sub-branches of Chapter C which would include: (C1) pre-shipment inspection; (C3) Requirements to pass through specified

ports or customs office for inspection and testing; (C4) Import-monitoring and surveillance requirements; and, (C9) other formalities, not elsewhere classified. From among the C sub-branches, C9 is the most common technical NTM applied to imports (99.6%) while C1 is a distant second at 59.7 percent coverage ratio. It would also be interesting to note that the Philippines imposes C3 NTM measures on wood products (88.5%), live animals (18.4%), and vegetable products (8.6%), among others.

Table 3 Coverage ratio by HS section by select Chapter C sub-branches

HS Section	Description	C1	C3	C4	C9
		Pre-shipment inspection	Requirements to pass through a specified port of customs	Import-monitoring and surveillance requirements	Other formalities
	Total	59.71	1.45	2.36	99.60
I	Live animals	35.67	18.38	32.35	99.68
II	Vegetable products	82.58	8.62	29.69	99.13
III	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products	99.48	2.80	0.00	99.48
IV	Prepared foodstuffs	38.23	0.36	8.13	99.99
V	Mineral products	92.29	0.00	0.00	99.76
VI	Products of the chemical or allied industries	22.30	0.20	0.00	99.80
VII	Plastics	1.61	0.00	0.00	99.98
VIII	Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins	0.02	0.00	0.00	99.99
IX	Wood	5.59	88.53	0.00	96.68
X	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material	0.91	3.84	0.00	99.99
XI	Textiles and textile articles	0.00	0.00	0.19	99.20
XII	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.71
XIII	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials	2.66	0.00	0.00	100.00
XIV	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.76
XV	Base metals and articles of base metal	24.55	0.00	0.00	96.14
XVI	Machinery and mechanical appliances	93.02	0.00	0.00	99.93
XVII	Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment	5.18	0.00	0.00	99.76
XVIII	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus	16.13	0.00	0.00	99.82
XIX	Arms and ammunition	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
XX	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	13.91	0.00	0.00	99.92
XXI	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.96

Source: Authors' calculations using the modified UNCTAD-TRAINS dataset

Given the limited information in the TRAINS database covering the specific description of C9 NTMs, the WTO-iTIP database was referred to instead. Some examples of the regulations falling under the C9 category are shown in Table 4. Based on the measure descriptions, there seems to be no discernable characteristic common to the measures identified in the database.

Some measures cover all products while some others cover either manufactured or agricultural products. Some products covered are understandably because of their impact to consumers while other products are regulated like gun powder, dynamite, and radioactive material because of their implications to public safety.

Table 4 Selected examples of regulations falling under C9 NTMs

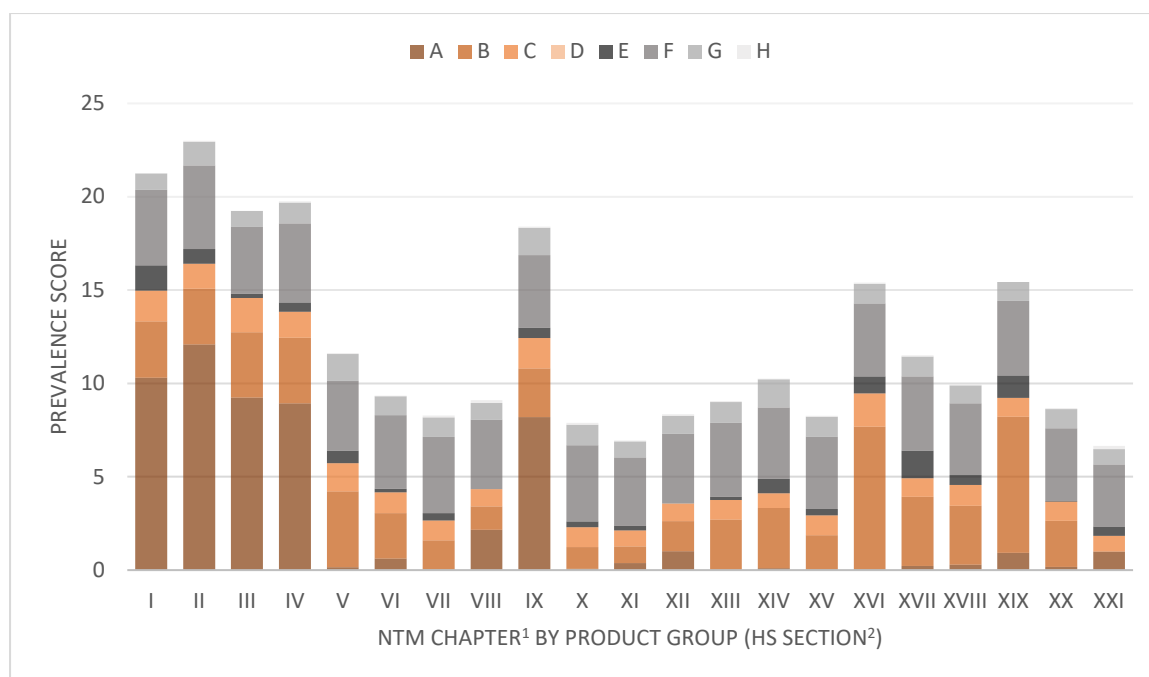
In force	Measure description	Product description
1997-09-06	Rule 15 Sec 1 Any entity with existing license to possess explosives/ingredients issued by PNP shall file an "Application to Unload Explosives from the Vessel and Transport to Destination" and submit it to FED at least 10 days before arrival of the shipment under permit to import. Rule 16 Sec 2 The approved application shall serve as the authority to unload the shipment from the vessel. Shipments unloaded and transported shall be deducted by FED from the permit to import issued for one year.	Gunpowder, dynamite, explosives and their ingredients (including controlled chemicals)
2014-02-02	All importers, exporters, dealers, retailers, and resellers must keep a record of all transactions and submit an annual report to EMB by 31 Jan of the following year. All service providers shall likewise keep records including quantity of recovered refrigerants for validation by EMB. Records must be available for inspection at any time.	CFC13, CF2Cl2, C2F3Cl3, C2F4Cl2, C2F5Cl; CF2BrCl, CF3Br, C2F4Br2 (Annex A), CF3Cl, C2FC15, C2F2Cl4, C3FC17, C3F2Cl6, C3F3Cl5, C3F4Cl4, C3F5Cl3, C3F6Cl2, C3F7Cl; CCl4; C2H3Cl3* (Annex B); CHFCl2, CHF2Cl, CH2FC1, C2HFC14, C2HF2Cl3, C2HF3Cl2, CHCl2CF3, C2HF4
1990-08-01	Part 14 Sec 49 (a) The licensee shall have a detailed exchange of information with the radioactive source supplier prior to each shipment. For each package the information shall include the nuclide, number and activity of sources, description of source construction and performance tests, special form approval certificate, description of container, approval certificate or statement of compliance with Part 4 for containers, special arrangements, copy of transport documents. (b) The licensee shall have an agreement with the supplier on the transport route and responsibility for each stage of the journey. Part 4 Sec 61c: Prior to shipment through and into the Philippines of a package, the design of which has been approved by the competent authority of a foreign country, each licensee shall secure a PNRI validation or endorsement of the original certificate of package design approval.	Radioactive material beyond the quantities in Part 2 Appendix A; devices and equipment containing them except for those listed in Part 2 Sec 11
2014-05-23	In compliance with Department of Finance DO 33-2014 and Bureau of Internal Revenue Memorandum Order 10-2014, all importers and Customs brokers shall first apply for accreditation with the BIR for the issuance of their respective Importer or Broker Clearance Certificate (ICC or BCC). Upon securing these, importers and Customs brokers shall file an application for accreditation with the BOC-Account Management Office. 5 All importers and Customs brokers are required to apply for registration under the BOC Client Profile Registration System (CPRS)	All
2011-12-25	Prior to release from Customs of books imported in commercial quantities, the importers must first present an endorsement from DOF for the duty- and VAT-free importation of books/materials covered by the Florence Agreement which shall be issued after submission of documents including the bill of lading or postal registry notice, commercial invoice, packing list with title of books, affidavit to the effect that the shipment consists of books, deed of donation (for donated books), UNESCO certification that the books are covered by the Florence Agreement, and certificate of registration with NBDB as book importer or publisher.	Books (see Annexes A to E of Florence Agreement)
2008-02-14	All imported firearms and major firearm parts (barrel, slide, frame) upon arrival and payment of taxes and duties, shall be transferred to FED for deposit, inspection, inventory, and recording and thereafter must be allowed to be kept in the store vault of the importing dealer and displayed in stores provided such are covered by an Authority to Display from FED.	firearms and major firearm parts (barrel, slide, frame)
2009-12-18	The import and culture of Black Tiger shrimp <i>Penaeus monodon</i> shall be subject to the following conditions: (a) imports shall be limited only to brood stock and post-larvae, (b) imports must be certified as specific pathogen free/ resistant (SPF/SPR) by competent authority in originating country, (c) only shrimp hatcheries accredited by BFAR are allowed to import and distribute nauplii to other accredited hatcheries and post-larvae to BFAR certified shrimp farms for traceability, (d) only shrimp farms certified by BFAR are allowed to culture them using post-larva from accredited hatcheries, (e) BFAR-accredited Pacific white shrimp hatcheries may be allowed to import and culture these provided they allocate separate hatchery facilities subject to BFAR inspection. Sec 6 An import permit shall be issued by BFAR to qualified applicants based on the requirement of the importing entity after an application has been filed and all requirements followed and advance notice given to BFAR on arrival details of each shipment.	Black Tiger shrimp (<i>Penaeus monodon</i>) brood stock and post-larvae only

2006-01-25	Sec 2 The import and culture of <i>Penaeus vannamei</i> shall be subject to the following conditions: (a) import shall be limited to brood stock only, (b) all imports must be certified as specific pathogen free/resistant (SPF/SPR) by the competent authority of the originating country, (c) only shrimp hatcheries accredited by BFAR shall be allowed to import such SPF/SPR brood stock, (d) only shrimp farms accredited by BFAR shall be allowed to culture such SPF/SPR shrimp using post-larvae coming from accredited hatcheries. Sec 6 An import permit shall be issued by BFAR to qualified applicants based on the requirement of the importing entity after an application has been filed and all requirements followed and advance notice give to BFAR on arrival details of each shipment.	Pacific white shrimp (<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>) brood stock only
2015-03-05	Importers shall notify the DA and DOH of incoming food shipments within a period prescribed by the FSRA before these arrive at port of entry. The notification shall be called the Import Notification Document and shall contain among others, the information needed by DA or DOH to determine whether the shipment will require physical inspection upon arrival or not.	Processed and prepackaged food products
2015-02-22	Meat exporters to the Philippines must comply with all other Philippine import requirements prior to the shipment of meat and meat products into the country.	Fresh/chilled/frozen edible carcass including offal derived from food animals, and products made wholly or in part from meat
2008-02-07	BPS will accept the QMS document of the product manufacturer submitted by the importer but subject to on-site audit/inspection by BPS qualified QMS auditors to verify compliance with any needed corrective action noted during the review of said documents. BPS allows importation after submission of results of these activities have been made.	Household appliances, lights and lighting products, wiring devices, wires and cables, mechanical and construction materials, chemicals and consumer products
2014-01-01	Importers must secure a transport, storage and disposal (TSD) facility permit prior to importation in case the articles are held for a period exceeding 30 days. Also prepare an emergency contingency plan. And require the exporter from the country of origin to notify the EMB using the Basel Convention Notification Form through their competent authority.	Recyclable materials containing hazardous substances (Table 10.1: scrap metals, solid plastic materials, electronic assemblies and scrap, used oil, fly-ash)
2004-04-03	Importers of salt shall submit to FDA prior to the arrival, a copy of the Bill of Lading, commercial invoice and packing list. Imported shall not be released without FDA clearance.	Salt
2014-02-13	The eligible importer, within 7 days from payment with the Land Bank of the advance customs duty/tariff, shall notify NFA in writing of the (1) volume and variety per arrival, (2) schedule of arrival, (3) cargo type, and (4) name of disport.	Rice

Source: WTO-Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal (WTO-iTIP)

Aside from the coverage ratio and frequency index which seems at the breadth of the NTMs applied to the product groups, there is also the prevalence score which specifies the number of NTMs applied to the product group (Figure 8; see Annex 3). On the average, there are about 12 regulations applied to Philippine imports (excluding Chapter P). Consistent with the observations stemming from the analysis of the coverage ratio and frequency index, agricultural imports (i.e., ‘I’ live animals, ‘II’ vegetable products, ‘III’ animal and vegetable fats, and ‘IV’ prepared foodstuffs) have the greatest number of regulations. This is because of the high number of SPS regulations being applied to these product groups relative to others. Alongside agricultural imports are ‘V’ mineral products, ‘IX’ wood products, ‘XVI’ machinery and mechanical appliances, and ‘XIX’ arms and ammunition which also have high numbers of NTMs despite having minimal SPS measures imposed.

Figure 8 Prevalence scores by HS section by NTM chapter



Source: Authors' calculations using the modified UNCTAD-TRAINS dataset

^{1/} NTM Chapter Descriptions: A (Sanitary and phytosanitary measures); B (Technical barriers to trade); C (Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities); D (Contingent trade-protective measures; E (Non-automatic licensing, quotas, prohibitions, and quantity-control measures other than for SPS or TBT reasons; F (price-control measures, including additional taxes and charges); G (finance measures); H (measures affecting competition)

^{2/} HS Section Descriptions: I (Live animals); II (Vegetable products); III (Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products); IV (Prepared foodstuffs); V (Mineral products); VI (Products of the chemical or allied industries); VII (Plastics); VIII (Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins); IX (Wood); X (Pulp of wood or other fibrous cellulosic material); XI (Textiles); XII (Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops); XIII (Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, or similar materials); XIV (Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal); XV (Base metals); XVI (Machinery and mechanical appliances); XVII (Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment); XVIII (Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus); XIX (Arms and ammunition); XX (Miscellaneous manufactured articles); and, XXI (Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques)

4.2 Non-technical measures

Figure 8 also supports the observation that non-technical measures are applied to almost all imports of the Philippines particularly Chapters F and G. Scrutinizing further the sub-branches of these NTMs, Table 5 shows that F6 (additional taxes and charges levied in connection to services provided by government) and G1 (advance payment requirement) are the primary non-technical NTMs affecting Philippine imports. Examples of F6 include customs inspection, processing and servicing fees (F61), merchandise handling or storing fees (F62), stamp tax (F64), and additional charges (F69). Selected examples are presented in Annex 4. Most of these measures are applicable to all product groups but there are some regulations that are specifically applied to certain products such as: radioactive materials; fresh, chilled, or frozen fish; rice and corn; and vaccines, among others. It is also worth noting that there are some regulations that are still in force despite being enacted in the 1980s and 1990s.

Table 5 Coverage ratio by HS section by select Chapter F and G sub-branches

HS Section	Description	F1	F6	F7	G1	G4	G9
		Administrative measures affecting customs value	Additional taxes and charges levied in connection to services provided by government	Internal taxes and charges levied on imports	Advance payment requirement	Regulations concerning terms of payment for imports	Other finance measures
	Total	5.94	99.60	26.30	99.60	0.30	0.35
I	Live animals	0.00	99.68	64.92	99.68	0.00	0.00
II	Vegetable products	0.00	99.13	91.77	99.13	8.62	0.00
III	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products	0.00	99.48	1.91	99.48	0.00	0.00
IV	Prepared foodstuffs	0.95	99.99	31.44	99.99	0.00	0.00
V	Mineral products	0.00	99.76	99.34	99.76	0.00	0.00
VI	Products of the chemical or allied industries	0.00	99.80	18.66	99.80	0.00	1.01
VII	Plastics	35.56	99.98	0.42	99.98	0.00	0.00
VIII	Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins	0.00	99.99	1.72	99.99	0.00	0.00
IX	Wood	0.00	96.68	5.51	96.68	0.00	0.00
X	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material	0.00	99.99	17.12	99.99	0.00	17.80
XI	Textiles and textile articles	22.03	99.20	2.04	99.20	0.00	0.00
XII	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops	0.00	99.71	0.00	99.71	0.00	0.00
XIII	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
XIV	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal	0.00	99.76	98.98	99.76	0.00	0.00
XV	Base metals and articles of base metal	27.87	96.14	2.47	96.14	0.00	0.00
XVI	Machinery and mechanical appliances	0.00	99.93	0.01	99.93	0.00	0.00
XVII	Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment	28.35	99.76	53.39	99.76	0.00	0.00
XVIII	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus	0.00	99.82	0.00	99.82	0.00	0.00
XIX	Arms and ammunition	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
XX	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.00	99.92	0.00	99.92	0.00	0.00
XXI	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0.00	99.96	0.00	99.96	0.00	0.00

Source: Authors' calculations using the modified UNCTAD-TRAINS dataset

On the other hand, finance measures (Chapter G) which are essentially those intended to regulate the access to and costs of foreign exchange for imports and define the terms of payment have NTMs related to advance payment requirement (G1) as the most prevalent. For the Philippines, these advance payment requirements come in the form of advance payment of customs duties (G13) or other advance payment requirements (G19) (see Annex 5 for some examples).

4.3 Export-related Measures

Figure 8 does not include export-related measures (Chapter P) but these NTMs also impose a significant number of NTMs on almost all product groups (see Annex 6 for examples of export-related measures imposed by the Philippines). Among its sub-branches, export-technical measures (P6), export subsidies (P7), export-credits (P8), and other export measures (P9) are the ones that have, on the average, the greatest frequency index (93.3%) while export-license, -quota, -prohibition, and other quantitative restrictions (P1) have a frequency index as high as 98.3 percent for ‘I’ live animals, ‘II’ vegetable products, ‘III’ animal or vegetable fats and oils and other cleavage products, and ‘IV’ prepared foodstuffs (Table 6).

Table 6 Frequency index by HS section by select Chapter P sub-branches

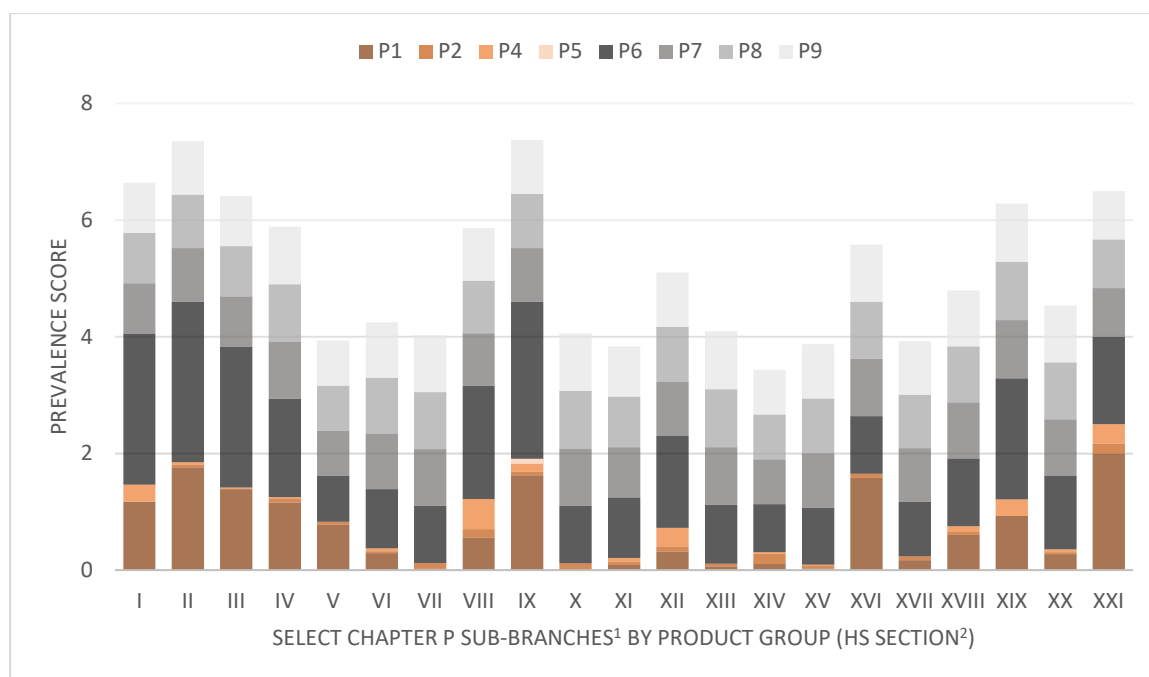
HS Section	Description	P1	P2	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
		Export-license, quota, prohibition, and other quantitative restrictions	State-trading enterprises, for exporting	Measures on re-export	Export taxes and charges	Export technical measures	Export subsidies	Export credits	Other export measures
	Total	37.46	5.39	5.08	0.14	93.32	93.32	93.32	93.32
I	Live animals	84.73	0.76	29.01	0.00	86.26	86.26	86.26	86.26
II	Vegetable products	91.74	4.59	4.13	0.00	91.74	91.74	91.74	91.74
III	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products	80.56	0.00	2.78	0.00	86.11	86.11	86.11	86.11
IV	Prepared foodstuffs	98.30	6.82	2.27	0.00	98.30	98.30	98.30	98.30
V	Mineral products	67.62	4.76	0.00	0.00	77.14	77.14	77.14	77.14
VI	Products of the chemical or allied industries	23.01	3.39	4.72	0.00	95.28	95.28	95.28	95.28
VII	Plastics	2.06	10.31	0.00	0.00	97.42	97.42	97.42	97.42
VIII	Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins	54.00	14.00	52.00	0.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
IX	Wood	88.06	5.97	13.43	8.96	92.54	92.54	92.54	92.54
X	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material	0.79	10.24	0.00	0.00	98.43	98.43	98.43	98.43
XI	Textiles and textile articles	8.95	4.33	6.78	0.00	86.29	86.29	86.29	86.29

XII	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops	31.91	8.51	31.91	0.00	93.62	93.62	93.62	93.62
XIII	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials	4.41	5.15	0.00	0.00	99.26	99.26	99.26	99.26
XIV	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal	5.13	17.95	2.56	0.00	76.92	76.92	76.92	76.92
XV	Base metals and articles of base metal	2.46	4.35	2.08	0.00	93.57	93.57	93.57	93.57
XVI	Machinery and mechanical appliances	79.60	6.71	0.00	0.00	97.99	97.99	97.99	97.99
XVII	Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment	9.76	6.50	0.00	0.00	91.87	91.87	91.87	91.87
XVIII	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus	42.36	4.93	9.85	0.00	96.06	96.06	96.06	96.06
XIX	Arms and ammunition	92.86	0.00	28.57	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
XX	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	19.30	3.51	5.26	0.00	97.37	97.37	97.37	97.37
XXI	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	83.33	16.67	33.33	0.00	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33

Source: Authors' calculations using the modified UNCTAD-TRAINS dataset

The prevalence scores do reflect a high degree of regulations applied to almost all types of exports particularly P7 and P8 measures are applied to almost all products, ensuring that almost all exported commodities receive some form of export subsidy or export credit (Figure 9). Meanwhile, looking at the prevalence score of export measures by the SNA basic classes of goods (Figure 10), it can be surmised that the Philippines' exports are subject mostly to technical measures (P6) to ensure that the exports of the Philippines would meet the standards of the receiving country.

Figure 9 Prevalence scores by HS section by select Chapter P sub-branches

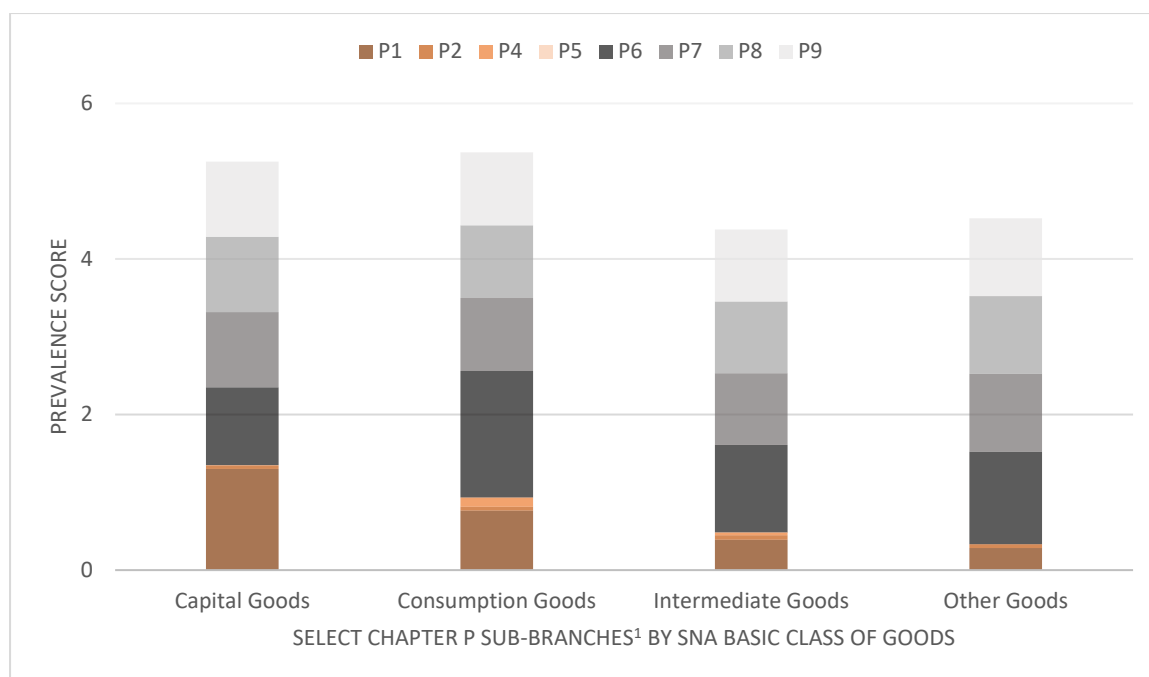


Source: Authors' calculations using the modified UNCTAD-TRAINS dataset

^{1/} Chapter P Sub-Branch Descriptions: P1 (export-license, -quota, -prohibition, and other quantitative restrictions); P2 (State-trading enterprises, for exporting; other selective export channels); P4 (Measures on re-export); P5 (Export taxes and charges); P6 (Export technical measures); P7 (Export subsidies); P8 (Export credits); and P9 (Export measures, not elsewhere specified)

^{2/} HS Section Descriptions: I (Live animals); II (Vegetable products); III (Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products); IV (Prepared foodstuffs); V (Mineral products); VI (Products of the chemical or allied industries); VII (Plastics); VIII (Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins); IX (Wood); X (Pulp of wood or other fibrous cellulosic material); XI (Textiles); XII (Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops); XIII (Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, or similar materials); XIV (Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal); XV (Base metals); XVI (Machinery and mechanical appliances); XVII (Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment); XVIII (Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus); XIX (Arms and ammunition); XX (Miscellaneous manufactured articles); and, XXI (Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques)

Figure 10 Prevalence scores by SNA basic class of goods by select Chapter P sub-branches



Source: Authors' calculations using the modified UNCTAD-TRAINS dataset

^{1/}Chapter P Sub-Branch Descriptions: P1 (export-license, -quota, -prohibition, and other quantitative restrictions); P2 (State-trading enterprises, for exporting; other selective export channels); P4 (Measures on re-export); P5 (Export taxes and charges); P6 (Export technical measures); P7 (Export subsidies); P8 (Export credits); and P9 (Export measures, not elsewhere specified)

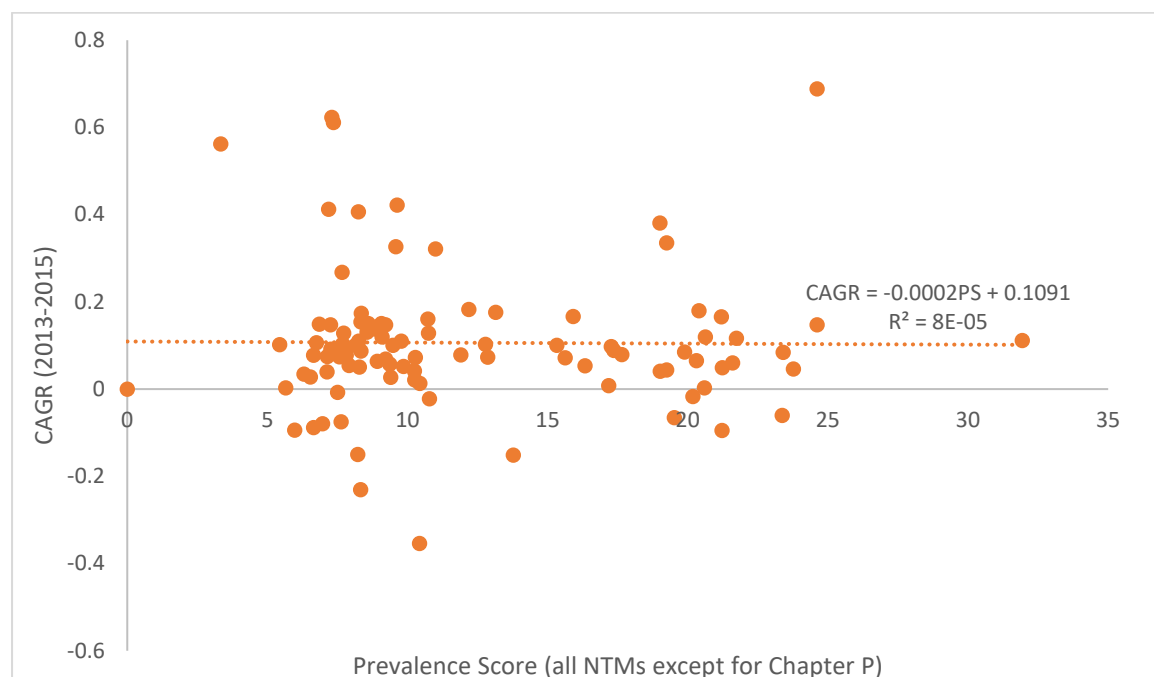
4.4 NTMs and trade outcomes

While the coverage ratio, frequency index, and prevalence scores discussed in the earlier section are already informative, it is also of interest to relate these descriptive NTM indicators with trade outcome indicators. In doing so, this section presents some scatterplots which attempts to provide the correlation of NTMs with selected trade outcome indicators. From among the incidence indicators, the prevalence score would be used as it reflects the average number of NTMs applied unlike the coverage ratio and frequency index, which are percentages. Aside from that, these scatterplots will also use the classification system of Ederington and Ruta (2016). Admittedly, these figures only provide correlations (at best) and it would be better for a rigorous statistical method to be utilized in order to disentangle the complex relationship between trade outcomes and NTMs; thus, these figures should be viewed as a preliminary assessment of the possible relationship between trade outcomes and NTMs.

As discussed in the previous section, another way of classifying NTMs is by their effect on the economy through their impact on specific costs. To reiterate, customs NTMs affect the economy by increasing the cost of the import at the border whereas process NTMs increase the cost of production. Meanwhile, product NTMs add further by increasing the cost of meeting the requirements on product characteristics. Finally, consumer NTMs add cost directly to consumers of the product.

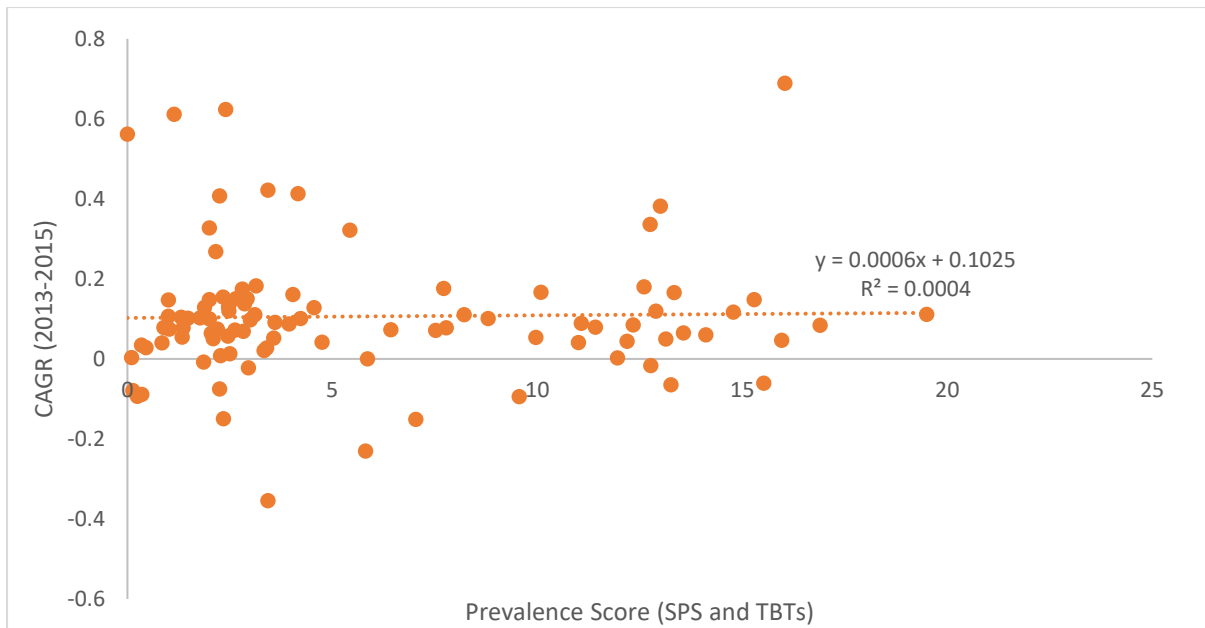
This paper finds that the average number of NTMs applied on a product group tends to have no association with the growth rates of imports of that product group (Figure 11). Similarly, there seems to be no correlation between technical measures, estimated by the prevalence score of SPS and TBT, and the growth rate of imports (Figure 12). The weak correlation between the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of imports and the prevalence scores of all NTMs (excluding P) is unsurprising as the impact of the NTMs would be averaged out by looking at the average prevalence scores. Some of the trade facilitating benefit of the NTMs would have been canceled out by the trade-impeding cost which results to the weak correlation. In contrast, the number of non-technical NTMs show a negative relationship with the CAGR of imports (Figure 13).

Figure 11 CAGR of imports and the prevalence score of all NTMs except for Chapter P



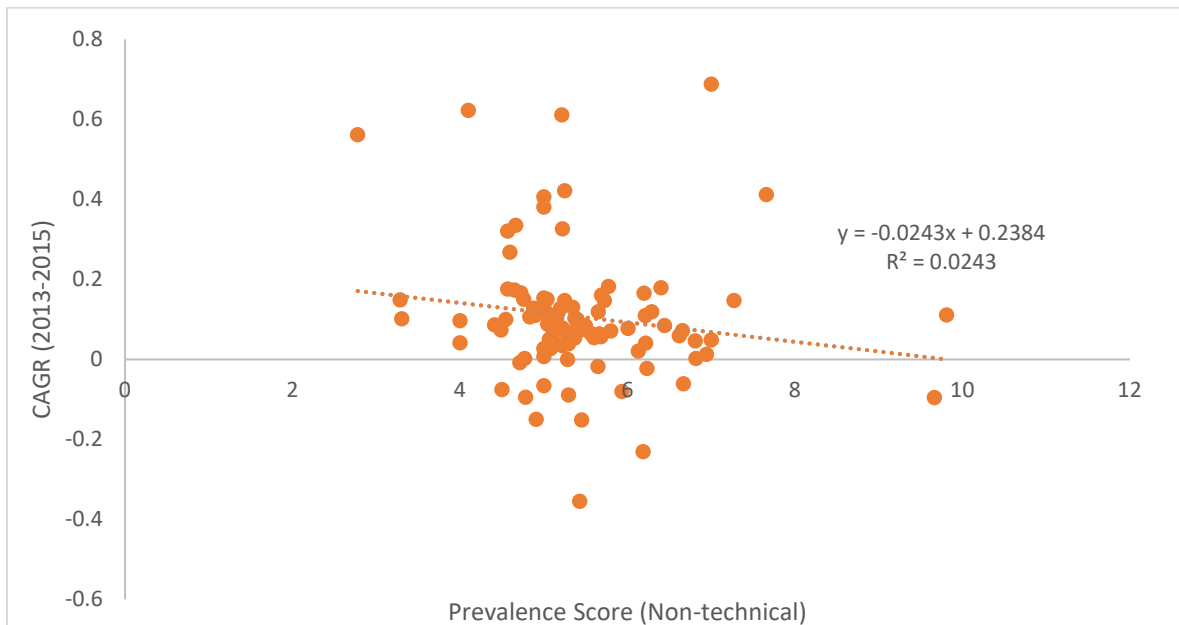
Source: Authors' calculations using the modified UNCTAD-TRAINS dataset and trade outcomes from WITS

Figure 12 CAGR of imports and the prevalence score of SPS and TBT measures



Source: Authors' calculations using the modified UNCTAD-TRAINS dataset and trade outcomes from WITS

Figure 13 CAGR of imports and the prevalence score of non-technical NTMs

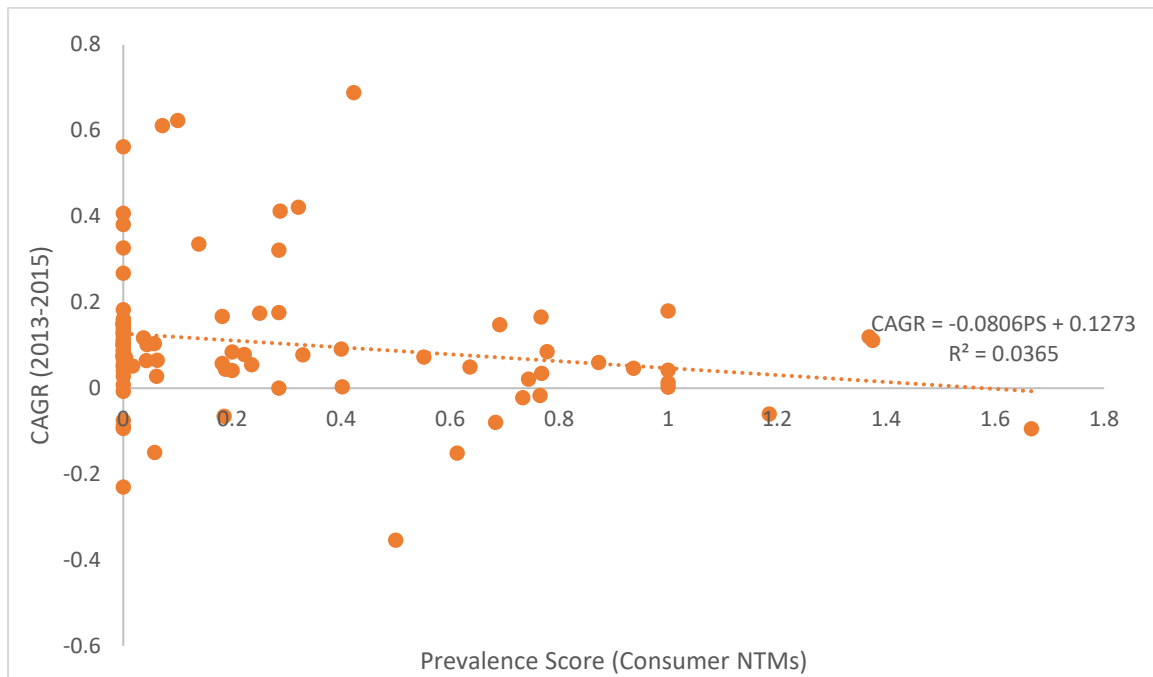


Source: Authors' calculations using the modified UNCTAD-TRAINS dataset and trade outcomes from WITS

Another interesting finding is the correlation between the number of NTMs, classified using the definition of Ederington and Ruta (2016), and the CAGR of imports from 2013-2015. Figures 14 and 15 show that the import growth is inversely associated with the number of consumer and customs NTMs. This is because consumer NTMs and customs NTMs tend to affect the price of the imported goods which would result to higher prices and decreased

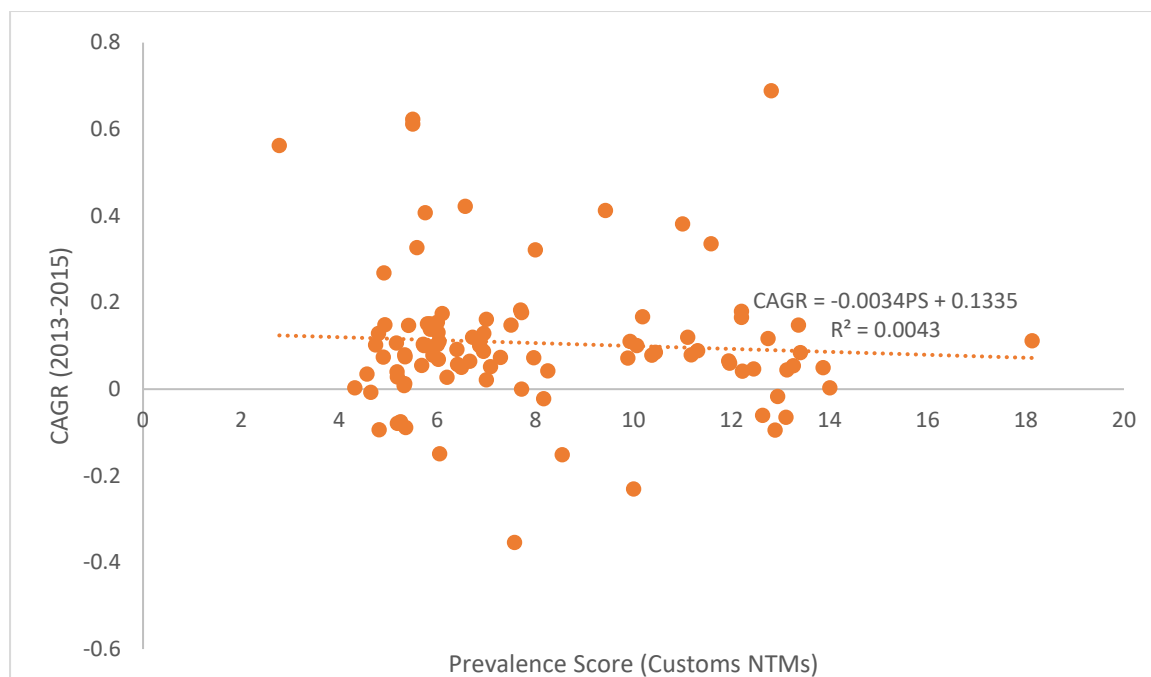
consumer demand. On the other hand, it can also be observed that there exists a positive correlation between process NTMs and import growth (Figure 16). An explanation for the positive correlation is that some regulations may actually benefit international trade as it can reduce information costs (e.g., labelling), guarantee quality (e.g., certification), or reflect commitment to development issues and goals (e.g., labor and environmental standards, and fair-trade schemes.)

Figure 14 CAGR of imports and the prevalence score of consumer NTMs



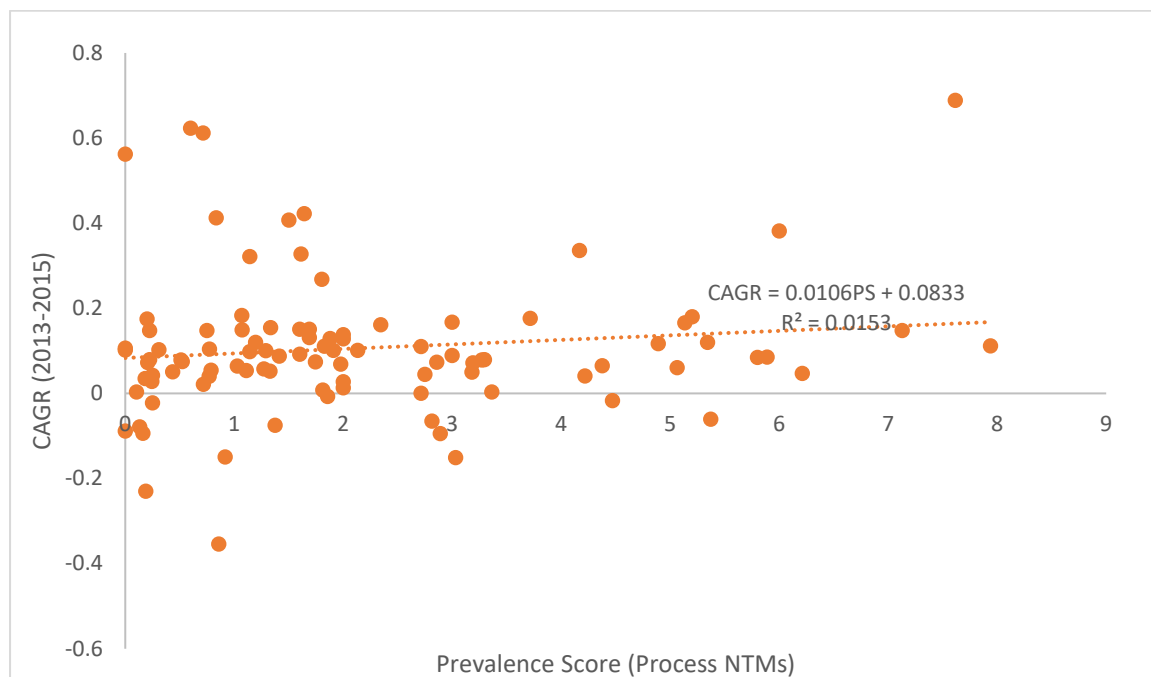
Source: Authors' calculations using the modified UNCTAD-TRAINS dataset and trade outcomes from WITS

Figure 15 CAGR of imports and the prevalence score of customs NTMs



Source: Authors' calculations using the modified UNCTAD-TRAINS dataset and trade outcomes from WITS

Figure 16 CAGR of imports and the prevalence score of process NTMs

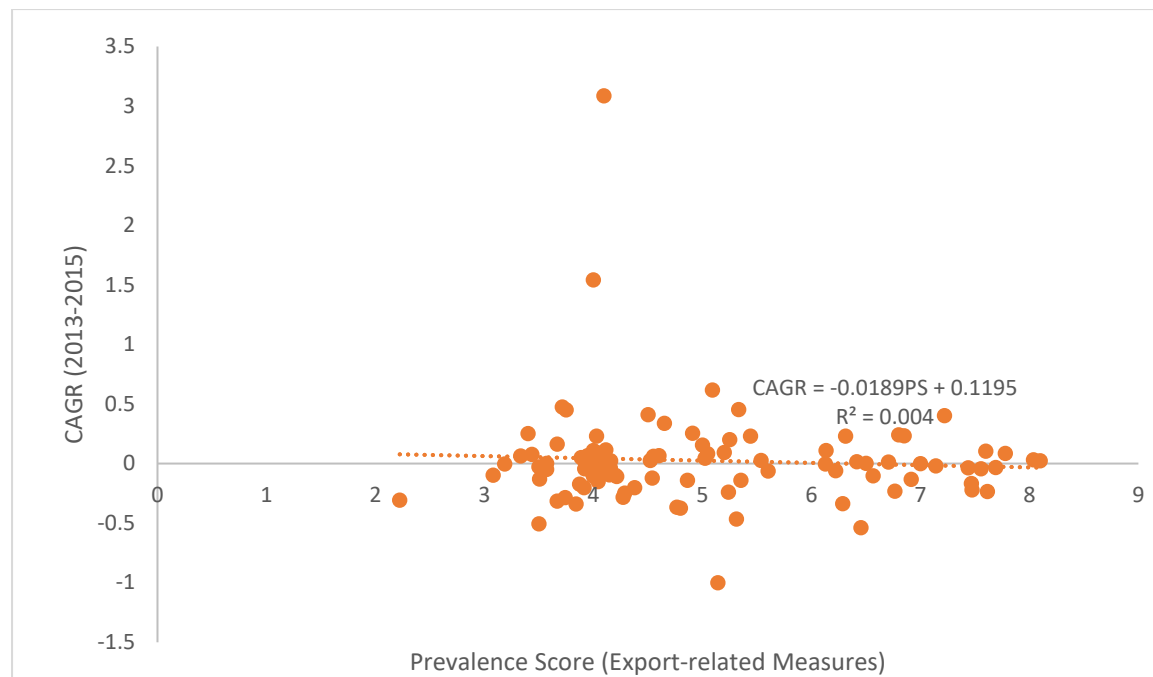


Source: Authors' calculations using the modified UNCTAD-TRAINS dataset and trade outcomes from WITS

This study also investigated the correlation between NTMs and trade outcomes particularly those related to exports. Figures 17 and 18 show the correlations between the CAGR of exports from 2013-2015 and the prevalence score and frequency index of export-related NTMs, respectively. Both figures show a negative relationship between NTMs and the CAGR of

exports indicating that NTMs may make it difficult for exports to grow because of the increased transaction cost. However, the average number of product and process NTMs was shown to have a positive correlation with the growth rate of new markets¹² which may imply that these NTMs despite increasing the cost of production may have trade-facilitating impact because it improves the adherence of the product to international standards (Figure 19).

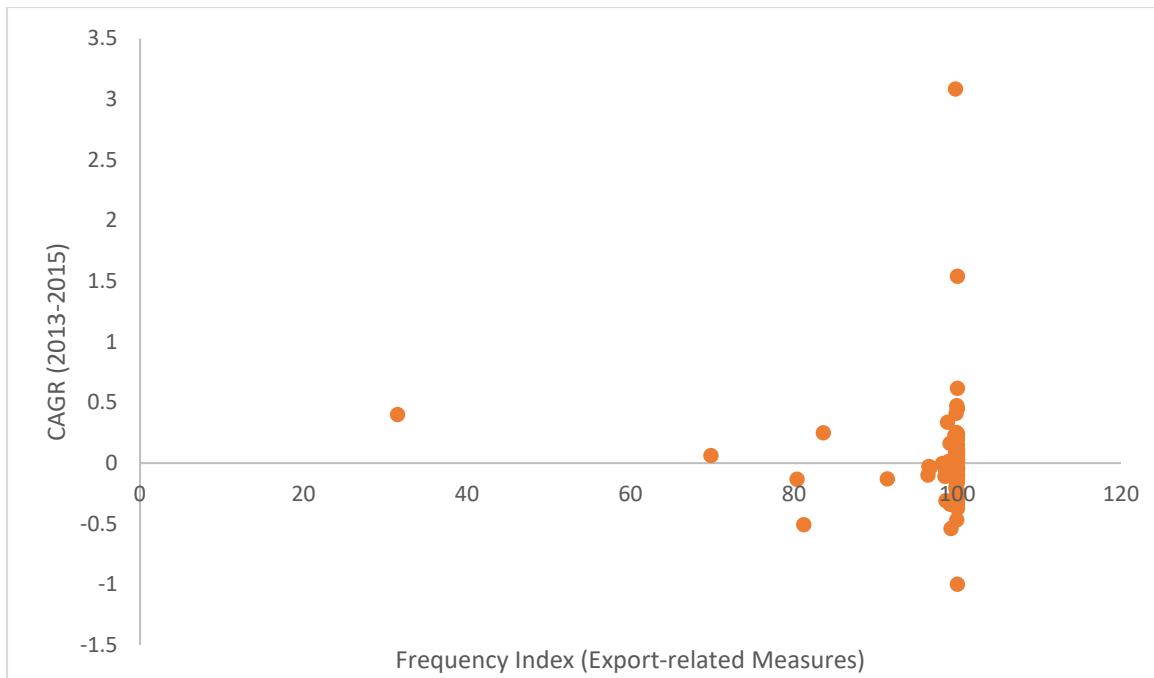
Figure 17 CAGR of exports and the prevalence score of export-related measures



Source: Authors' calculations using the modified UNCTAD-TRAINS dataset and trade outcomes from WITS

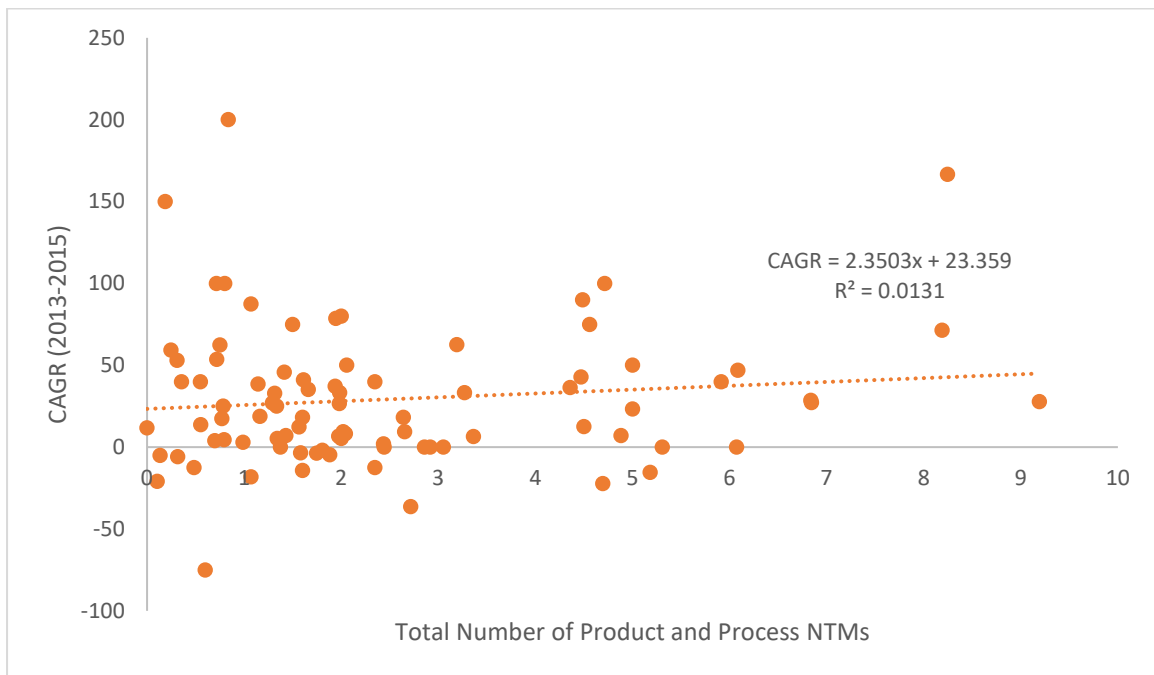
¹² This indicator was obtained from WITS. The number of markets count the number of partner markets and the number of products exported, specified at the HS 6-digit level. A market is counted if the exporter ships at least one product to that destination in the given year with a trade value of at least USD10, 000 whereas a product is counted if it is exported to at least one destination in the selected year with a value of at least USD10, 000.

Figure 18 CAGR of exports and the frequency index of export-related measures



Source: Authors' calculations using the modified UNCTAD-TRAINS dataset and trade outcomes from WITS

Figure 19 CAGR of the change in the number of markets and the total number of product and process NTMs



Source: Authors' calculations using the modified UNCTAD-TRAINS dataset and trade outcomes from WITS

5. Conclusion and Policy Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

Several studies have previously been made in attempting to map NTMs as applied to Philippine trade both from imports and from exports (de Dios 2016; Medalla and Mantaring 2017). Largely, the NTM taxonomy divides measures into chapters ranging from A to P. It could be reclassified as import NTMs (Chapters A to O) and as export NTMs (Chapter P). Import NTMs are further regrouped into two categories which would include technical measures (Chapters A to C) and non-technical measures (Chapters D to O).

In the Philippines, a number of government agencies have been tasked to implement the NTMs. The DA and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) implement 422 and 103 NTMs, respectively. This could be attributable to the large number of SPS measures on agricultural goods. Regionally in ASEAN, both Thailand and the Philippines report the greatest number of NTMs in 2016 with 869 and 523 NTMs, respectively. With the ASEAN average at 218 NTMs, these two countries highly regulate traded products relative to other ASEAN countries. While NTMs are often regarded to be potential obstacles to trade, firms do not seem affected by these NTMs per se as regulatory policies but are instead affected by it through the procedures arising from the implementation of the NTM (ITC 2016). Regulatory obstacles were found to comprise only as high as 3.3 percent, on the average, as compared to procedural obstacles (47.8%) while the rest of the obstacles arise as a combination of both regulatory and procedural issues (48.8%).

Furthermore, this paper has explored whether agriculture or manufacturing is the more regulated sector. The descriptive indicators have shown that both agriculture and manufacturing are highly regulated as compared to natural resources. The frequency index of natural resources (77.1%) is much lower than the frequency index of agriculture (92.2%) and manufacturing (93.9%). Between agriculture and manufacturing, the two are practically the same when it comes to being affected by NTMs, however, agricultural goods have a higher prevalence score (19.8) than manufacturing products (8.9) owing from the different SPS measures being applied to agricultural goods. Meanwhile, natural resources have a prevalence score of 9.7.

Likewise, this paper has probed on whether capital goods or consumption goods are the more regulated class of goods. The results have shown that between capital goods and consumption goods, the former has a greater frequency index (96.8%) as compared to consumption goods (93.7%) though the two do not have much difference with their coverage ratios. This shows, however, that both are highly regulated. In terms of exports, prevalence scores show that both capital goods and consumption goods have similar number of NTMs.

In trying to understand the relationship between NTMs and trade, different scatterplots were done to visually gauge possible correlations. For instance, this paper has found that the average number of NTMs (prevalence score) applied on a product group tends to have no association with the growth rates of imports of that product group and neither do technical measures have any distinct correlation. However, the number of non-technical NTMs do show a negative correlation for imports growth and average number of NTMs applied. This relationship could

indicate that firms are adaptable to technical measures as perhaps this is already being done within the industry in the form of classifications, quality management, production standards, and regular protocol, among others, that it has already become part of the standard procedure of the firms' operations. On the other hand, non-technical NTMs could potentially be confusing to firms as these may be subject to discretion when implemented.

Moreover, classifying NTMs using Ederington and Ruta (2016) has shown that import growth is also negatively correlated with the number of consumer and customs NTMs but has a positive correlation with process NTMs. It is possible that an increased number of consumer and customs NTMs become obstacles for buyers to import products. This could manifest as higher prices on imported goods which may lead to a lower consumer demand. On the other hand, an increase in process NTMs is associated with higher import growth, potentially because it can create an environment conducive to international trade as it can reduce information costs, guarantee quality, or reflect a commitment to important development matters such as labor and environmental standards.

Furthermore, with exports, while the number of NTMs applied register weak negative correlations with export growth, again, product and process NTMs show positive correlation with export growth and growth of markets. This implies that NTMs, by themselves, are not necessarily barriers to trade.

This paper has provided descriptive indicators that explore the extent of how NTMs correlate with Philippine imports and exports by providing a set of correlations that could form part of future researches. Succeeding studies building on this could investigate the relationship of the trade outcomes discussed in this paper using more rigorous econometric methods. Apart from that, should the UNCTAD-TRAINS dataset already contain information on NTMs under Chapters J to O, then it would be beneficial to explore as it contains new information on distribution restrictions (Chapter J), restrictions on post-sales services (Chapter K), subsidies, excluding export subsidies under P7 (Chapter L), government procurement restrictions (Chapter M), intellectual property (Chapter N), and rules of origin (Chapter O). These chapters could be relevant with the fourth industrial revolution as borders dissolve from disruptions resulting from digitalization. For instance, Chapter J contains geographical restrictions (J1) and restriction on resellers (J2) whereas Chapter N holds NTMs affecting intellectual property. In terms of services embedded on goods trade, Chapter K would be interesting to explore especially with cross-border trading and e-commerce.

5.2 Policy recommendations

Based on the various observations derived from the descriptive statistics and scatterplots, this paper presents the following policy recommendations:

- This paper finds that NTMs, on average, have little correlation with the growth of imports. This is in line with the ITC (2016) finding that the regulations, by themselves, are rarely cited as obstacles to importation. However, the same ITC report highlighted the critical issue of procedural obstacles. These obstacles, according to the report, are the main reason for NTMs becoming obstacles to trade. Examples of procedural obstacles include delays, numerous administrative windows or redundant documents,

large number of different documents, informal payments, and unusually high fees and charges, among others. Aside from reviewing the policies that serve as the basis of these NTMs, there is also a need to review and streamline the procedures and documentary requirements which these NTMs require for compliance;

- While the Philippines has a number of SPS (Chapter A) and TBT (Chapter B) measures applied to its imports, the non-technical measures that the Philippines applies outnumber the technical measures. There is a need to review these non-technical measures particularly, Chapters F (price-control measures, including additional taxes and charges) and G (finance measures) as these cover most of the goods traded by the Philippines;
- This paper was able to obtain negative correlations between customs NTMs and trade outcomes. NTMs which increase the cost of importation, particularly those that drive a wedge between domestic price and world price, need to be streamlined to remove redundancies of regulation. It is recommended that the government work towards the completion of the Philippine National Single Window to improve trade facilitation and reduce the procedural obstacles related to import licensing and issuance of permits;
- This paper was also able to show that both process and product NTMs are positively correlated with increasing exports and expanding markets. This implies that ensuring the quality of our products by aligning to global standards is of primary importance. As this may impose an additional cost to exporters, it should be government policy to aid exporters and manufacturers to ensure that international standards are met. Medalla and Mantaring (2017) identified three stages in which SMEs require assistance with regard to NTMs namely: awareness of the measures; understanding the process of compliance; and, knowing how to proceed to obtain certificates of compliance.
- The analysis in this paper utilized WTO-iTIP goods initiative which is a database on non-tariff measures applied by WTO members on merchandise trade. The information in the database is essentially notifications of members including specific trade concerns raised by the members. The database is quite comprehensive although it may not be completely useful for businesses as the database only enumerates the NTMs that may affect the importers or exporters but procedures and documents necessary to meet the requirements are not explicitly stated in the database. The Philippines should strengthen the Philippine National Trade Repository to supplement the information gap in the WTO-iTIP and increase the transparency on NTMs; and,
- Finally, further research is necessary to obtain measures of restrictiveness of the NTMs. In analyzing further, the cost implications of NTMs, it is necessary that the conduct of analysis is made at the sub-branches of specific chapters of NTMs in order to be able to isolate the true impact of NTMs on trade outcomes. While the analysis in this paper is important in providing an overview of the NTMs in the Philippines, policy recommendations for specific industries or addressing specific NTMs require a more detailed analysis.

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Annex 1 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Trade

SDG	Goal	Description
01	No Poverty	There is increasing evidence that well planned and strategically executed trade policy initiatives can impact positively on sustainable poverty reduction. Trade opening has also generated higher living standards through greater productivity, increased competition, and more choice for consumers and better prices in the marketplace.
02	Zero Hunger	Eliminating subsidies that cause distortions in agriculture markets will lead to fairer more competitive markets helping both farmers and consumers while contributing to food security. The WTO's 2015 decision on export competition eliminated export subsidies in agriculture, thereby delivering on Target 2.B of this goal.
03	Good Health and Well-being	One of the main objectives under SDG 03 is to ensure access to affordable medicines for all. An important amendment to the WTO's Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement recently entered into force. This measure will make it easier for developing countries to have a secure legal pathway to access affordable medicines in line with Target 3.B of this goal.
05	Gender Equality	Trade can create opportunities for women's employment and economic development. Through trade, job opportunities for women have increased significantly. Jobs in export sectors also tend to have better pay and conditions. Export sectors are an important job provider for women in developing countries.
08	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Trade-led inclusive economic growth enhances a country's income-generating capacity which is one of the essential prerequisites for achieving sustainable development. The WTO's Aid for Trade initiative can make a big difference in supplementing domestic efforts in building trade capacity, and SDG 08 contains a specific target for countries to increase support under this initiative.
09	Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	Trade produces dynamic gains in the economy by increasing competition and the transfer of technology, knowledge, and innovation. Open markets have been identified as a key determinant of trade and investment between developing and developed countries allowing for the transfer of technologies which result in industrialization and development, helping to achieve SDG 09.
10	Reduced Inequalities	At the global level, changes in development patterns have been transforming prospects of the world's poorest people, decreasing inequality between countries. WTO rules try to reduce the impact of existing inequalities through the principle of Special and Differential Treatment for Developing Countries. This allows the use of flexibilities by developing and least-developed countries to take into account their capacity constraints.
14	Life Below Water	The WTO plays an important role in supporting global, regional, and local efforts to tackle environmental degradation of our oceans under SDG 14. The Decision on Fisheries Subsidies taken by WTO members in December 2017 is a step forward in multilateral efforts to comply with SDG Target 14.6, committing members to prohibit subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing with special and differential treatment for developing and least-developed countries. Members committed to fulfilling this commitment by the 12 th Ministerial Conference.
17	Partnerships for the Goals	SDG 17 recognizes trade as a means of implementation for the 2030 Agenda. The targets under this goal call for: countries to promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system; the increase of developing countries' exports and doubling the share of exports of least-developed countries (LDCs); and, the implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access for LDCs with transparent and simple rules of origin for exported goods. The WTO is the key channel for delivering these goals.

Source: Lifted from (WTO 2018)

Annex 2 Frequency index by HS section by NTM Chapter

HS Section	Description	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	P	All
	Total	20.29	68.86	93.32	0.02	39.86	93.32	93.32	5.24	93.32	93.32
I	Live animals	86.26	81.68	86.26	0.00	53.44	86.26	86.26	0.76	86.26	86.26
II	Vegetable products	91.74	91.74	91.74	0.46	44.95	91.74	91.74	4.59	91.74	91.74
III	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products	80.56	77.78	86.11	0.00	11.11	86.11	86.11	0.00	86.11	86.11
IV	Prepared foodstuffs	94.89	97.16	98.30	0.00	32.95	98.30	98.30	6.82	98.30	98.30
V	Mineral products	1.90	73.33	77.14	0.00	66.67	77.14	77.14	3.81	77.14	77.14
VI	Products of the chemical or allied industries	14.60	50.88	95.28	0.00	16.08	95.28	95.28	3.39	95.28	95.28
VII	Plastics	2.06	45.88	97.42	0.00	32.99	97.42	97.42	10.31	97.42	97.42
VIII	Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins	76.00	64.00	90.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	90.00	14.00	90.00	90.00
IX	Wood	85.07	92.54	92.54	0.00	53.73	92.54	92.54	5.97	92.54	92.54
X	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material	7.09	55.12	98.43	0.00	21.26	98.43	98.43	10.24	98.43	98.43
XI	Textiles and textile articles	8.51	44.73	86.29	0.00	23.23	86.29	86.29	4.33	86.29	86.29
XII	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops	31.91	74.47	93.62	0.00	0.00	93.62	93.62	8.51	93.62	93.62
XIII	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials	0.00	81.62	99.26	0.00	16.91	99.26	99.26	5.15	99.26	99.26
XIV	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal	2.56	74.36	76.92	0.00	74.36	76.92	76.92	2.56	76.92	76.92
XV	Base metals and articles of base metal	2.08	58.03	93.57	0.00	33.46	93.57	93.57	4.35	93.57	93.57
XVI	Machinery and mechanical appliances	4.56	95.03	97.99	0.00	83.36	97.99	97.99	6.71	97.99	97.99
XVII	Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment	22.76	86.99	91.87	0.00	73.98	91.87	91.87	6.50	91.87	91.87
XVIII	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus	9.85	78.33	96.06	0.00	53.69	96.06	96.06	4.93	96.06	96.06
XIX	Arms and ammunition	35.71	100.00	100.00	0.00	92.86	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
XX	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5.26	78.95	97.37	0.00	2.63	97.37	97.37	3.51	97.37	97.37
XXI	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	33.33	0.00	83.33	0.00	50.00	83.33	83.33	16.67	83.33	83.33

Source: Authors' calculations using the modified UNCTAD-TRAINS dataset

Annex 3 Prevalence score by HS section by NTM chapter

HS Section	Description	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	P	All
	Total	1.7	3.1	1.2	0.0	0.5	3.9	1.0	0.1	4.7	16.3
I	Live animals	10.3	3.0	1.6	0.0	1.4	4.0	0.9	0.0	6.6	27.9
II	Vegetable products	12.1	3.0	1.3	0.0	0.8	4.5	1.3	0.0	7.4	30.3
III	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products	9.3	3.5	1.8	0.0	0.2	3.6	0.9	0.0	6.4	25.7
IV	Prepared foodstuffs	8.9	3.5	1.4	0.0	0.5	4.2	1.1	0.1	5.9	25.6
V	Mineral products	0.2	4.1	1.5	0.0	0.7	3.8	1.4	0.0	3.9	15.6
VI	Products of the chemical or allied industries	0.6	2.4	1.1	0.0	0.2	3.9	1.0	0.0	4.2	13.6
VII	Plastics	0.0	1.6	1.1	0.0	0.4	4.1	1.1	0.1	4.0	12.3
VIII	Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins	2.2	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.9	0.1	5.9	15.0
IX	Wood	8.2	2.6	1.6	0.0	0.5	3.9	1.5	0.1	7.4	25.8
X	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material	0.1	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.3	4.1	1.1	0.1	4.1	12.0
XI	Textiles and textile articles	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.2	3.7	0.9	0.0	3.8	10.8
XII	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops	1.0	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.7	1.0	0.1	5.1	13.4
XIII	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials	0.0	2.7	1.0	0.0	0.2	4.0	1.1	0.1	4.1	13.1
XIV	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal	0.1	3.2	0.8	0.0	0.8	3.8	1.5	0.0	3.4	13.7
XV	Base metals and articles of base metal	0.1	1.8	1.1	0.0	0.3	3.9	1.1	0.0	3.9	12.2
XVI	Machinery and mechanical appliances	0.0	7.6	1.8	0.0	0.9	3.9	1.0	0.1	5.6	21.0
XVII	Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment	0.2	3.7	1.0	0.0	1.5	4.0	1.1	0.1	3.9	15.4
XVIII	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus	0.3	3.1	1.1	0.0	0.5	3.8	1.0	0.0	4.8	14.7
XIX	Arms and ammunition	0.9	7.3	1.0	0.0	1.2	4.0	1.0	0.0	6.3	21.7
XX	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.2	2.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	1.0	0.0	4.5	13.2
XXI	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	3.3	0.8	0.2	6.5	13.2

Source: Authors' calculations using the modified UNCTAD-TRAINS dataset

Annex 4 Examples of F6 measures (additional taxes and charges levied in connection to services provided by the government)

NTM Code	In force	Measure description	Product description	Office and Source
F62	2013-04-11	By authority of Sec. 608 in relation to Sec 1909 of the TCCP and in line with BOC's effort to standardize various charges for operations affecting imported cargo before actual delivery to the importer, and taking into account the present economic conditions and facilities given by CBW operators, the service, storage, and other charges on articles stored in the CBWs within NAIA shall be as follows.	All	Bureau of Customs - Amendment to CAO 7-2007 providing for new rates of services, storage and other charged on articles stored at Customs Bonded Warehouse Nos. 31, 55, 83, 124, 125, 128, 158, and 182 within NAIA
F65	1990-08-01	Each application for a license shall be accompanied by the fee prescribed in the PNRI Schedule of Fees, as published.	Radioactive material beyond the quantities in Part 2 Appendix A; devices and equipment containing them except for those listed in Part 2 Sec 11	Philippine Nuclear Research Institute - Amendment of Administrative Order No. 1 series of 1994 "Establishing the Code of PNRI Regulations"
F69	2014-11-01	The processing fee for the different applications under the Special Processing Window/Express Lane shall be 20% more than the prescribed fees and charges under existing MARINA circulars.	Ships	Maritime Industry Authority - Institutionalization of the Special Processing Window/Express Lane (SPWEL)
F65	2000-09-04	Qualified importers, in applying for an Import Permit, shall pay P150. Once the application has been approved, the Permit to Import shall be issued after payment of P1500. Permits shall cover individual shipments, and no single permit shall apply to partial shipments. Each shipment shall require a separate Permit to Import.	Fresh/chilled/frozen fish and fishery/aquatic products	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources - Guidelines in the Processing of Applications for Importation of Fresh/Chilled/Frozen Fish and Fishery or Aquatic Products
F62	2014-02-26	On cargo handling and wharfage charges: In view of the need for simplified rules and procedures in the computation of duties and taxes, and in line with the computerization of BOC, the following schedule of wharfage fees and arrastre charges must be utilized in the computation of landed cost for assessment purposes as provided by the Philippine Ports Authority, effective 16 Jan 2013.	All	Bureau of Customs - Schedule of cargo handling tariff arrastre charges and wharfage dues for assessment purposes at MICT and South Harbor
F61	1981-03-01	The commodity clearance shall be issued only after compliance with the following requisites: (a) an export clearance was issued, (b) inspection and sampling of the products by PCA, (c) laboratory analysis of samples, and product is found to be of exportable quality, and (d) payment of all fees incidental to inspection, sampling and laboratory analysis.	Coconut (whole or husked nuts), copra, desiccated coconut, coconut oil, byproducts (paring oil, crude coconut oil, cochon oil, refined edible oil, acid oil, glycerine, methyl ester, fatty alcohol, copra paring meat, etc.)	Philippine Coconut Authority - Rules and regulations governing the export and export pricing, marketing, trading, and distribution of copra, coconut oil, and other coconut products
F61	2007-03-28	On non-intrusive container inspection fees: To ensure that the proper Container Security Fees (CSF) are collected as mandated under EO 592 s2006 and pending the interphasing thereof into the present payment of duties and taxes through authorized agency banks, the following guidelines are issued for the collection thereof.	All products that are transported in shipping containers (i.e. unit load devices)	Bureau of Customs - Guidelines for the collection of the Container Security Fee under Executive Order 592 s2006
F61	2001-05-21	Import processing fees for shipments (table); refund processing/docket fees on ordinary claims for refund of tax and duty payments and for formal protest/appeal (table)	All	Bureau of Customs - Rates of Customs fees and charges
F65	2001-05-21	Administrative fees for issuance of certificates, issuance of permits, registration, accreditation, circularization (listed)	All	Bureau of Customs - Rates of Customs fees and charges
F64	2001-05-21	Among the rates of Customs fees and charges in all ports are: Documentary Customs stamps (listed)	All	Bureau of Customs - Rates of Customs fees and charges
F69	2015-03-13	DDB shall, upon request by the concerned operator, issue a Certification that a substance is either included or not included in the list of controlled substances. A fee of P300 shall be charged per Certification of ten items. Substances not classified as dangerous drugs or controlled chemicals may not require a Certification.	Dangerous drugs (listed in Schedules of 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as amended by 1972 Protocol and Schedules of 1971 Single Convention on Psychotropic Substances);	Dangerous Drugs Board - Comprehensive Amendments to Board Reg. No. 3 of 2003, "Comprehensive Guidelines on Importation, Distribution, Manufacture, Prescription, Dispensing and Sale of and

			controlled precursor and essential chemicals (Tables I and II of the 1988 UN	Other Lawful Acts in connection with Any Dangerous Drugs, Controlled Precursors and Essential Chemicals and Similar or Analogous Substances" and other Board issuances
F65	2006-12-08	Upon securing an application, a new or renewal applicant for license and/or registration shall pay an application fee of P110 if he is engaged in a single line of activity, and P165 if two or more lines of activity. An application for registration shall be treated as a separate activity. In addition to the application fees, the applicant shall pay license fees and charges upon filing of the application according to the schedule (list).	Rice and corn	National Food Authority - Revised Rules and Regulations of the NFA on Grains Business
F65	2004-06-23	Prior to the issuance of the clearance, the importer shall pay the total liens, pursuant to SO 4-2001-2002 on minimum access volume (MAV) importation if the premix contains over 65% sugar by dry weight; if 65% and below, only the clearance fee is collected prorated on the % sucrose content; if 0%, a nominal fee shall be charged. A laboratory fee is also paid.	Premix commodities (defined as food preparations classified under AHTN 21069051/52/54/59/83/95/99)	Sugar Regulatory Administration - Amendment to Sugar Order No. 7 series of 2003-2004
F65	2011-02-21	The importer shall pay the total liens prescribed in SO 7-2003-2004 as amended, upon application for SRA clearance.	Sugar containing ingredients, coloring and/or flavoring matter under Tariff Heading 1701	Sugar Regulatory Administration - Rules and Regulations on Imports of Sugar classified under Tariff Heading 1701
F65	1998-02-11	A one-time special permit fee of P1000 per SSRS unit shall be collected upon application from NTC-authorized radio dealers. Type approval and type acceptance fees are as listed in Sec E.3 and E.4	Portable radio transceiver	National Telecommunications Commission - Licensing Guidelines and Procedures for Short Range Radio Service
F65	2006-08-29	Imported RFID tags shall be covered by a Permit to Import to be issued upon payment of Permit fee of P100 per 1000 units.	Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) systems	National Telecommunications Commission - Use and Operation of Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) Within the 13.553-13.567, 918-920, 2446-2454 MHz Bands
F65	2014-10-28	The FDA shall collect non-refundable application fees for each type of activity or classification that the application will engage into and other charges as may be allowed by the existing rules on fees and charges or surcharges.	Vaccines, biologics, other temperature-sensitive drug products	Food and Drug Administration - Rules and Regulations on the Licensing of Establishments engaged in the Manufacture, Conduct of Clinical Trial, Distribution, Importation, Exportation, and Retailing of Drug Products, and Issuance of other Related Authorizations
F65	2010-04-27	The current amount of fees and charges being imposed and collected by the concerned bureau shall continue to be observed.	Animals, animal products and byproducts; plants, plant products and related materials capable of harboring plant pests; fish, aquatic products including microorganisms and biomolecules; agricultural chemicals; feeds, ingredients, feed products; meat, meat	Department of Agriculture - SPS and Related Legal Issuances - Department of Agriculture Administrative Order No. 8 series of 2009 as amended
F69	2014-02-13	The Import Permit shall be issued upon payment of a processing fee of P2000 per Bill of Lading.	Rice	National Food Authority - General Guidelines for the Importation of 163000 MT Well-Milled Rice under the Minimum Access Volume-Country Specific Quota (MAV-CSQ) Program for the Year 2014

Source: WTO-Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal (WTO-iTIP)

Annex 5 Examples of G13 (advance payment of customs duties) and G19 (advance payment requirements, not elsewhere specified) measures

NTM Code	In force	Measure description	Product description	Office and Source
G19	2002-10-28	The Revenue Officer assigned to process the application for ATRIG must (e) verify if the importer of excisable articles has subsisting surety bond as prescribed under Sec 160 of the Tax Code. [Sec 160. Manufacturers and importers of articles subject to excise tax shall post a bond subject to the following conditions: (a) initial bond - the amount shall be P100,000: Provided, That if after 6 months of operation, the amount of initial bond is less than the amount of the total excise tax paid during the period, the amount of the bond shall be adjusted to twice the tax actually paid for the period. (b) bonds for succeeding years of operation - shall be based on the actual total excise tax paid during the year immediately preceding the year of operation.]	alcohol products, automobiles, mineral products, non-essential goods, petroleum products, tobacco products, wheat; raw materials and machinery or equipment used in their production	Bureau of Internal Revenue - Guidelines and Procedures in the Processing and Issuance of the Authority to Release Imported Goods (ATRIG) for Excise and Value-Added Tax Purposes
G19	2003-11-15	The VAT on the sale of flour milled from imported wheat shall be paid in advance by the flour miller. Purchases by flour millers of imported wheat from traders shall also be subjected to advance VAT and paid by the flour miller prior to its delivery.	wheat grain	Bureau of Internal Revenue - Advance payment of VAT on the sale of flour
G13	2006-08-16	No financial institution shall open any letter of credit covering importations unless the applicant deposits the full amount of duties due thereon.	all	Bureau of Customs - Advance payment of duties in the Import Entry Declaration
G19	2008-02-07	A bond in the amount of P150,000 shall be posted before the issuance of the Conditional Release and shall be valid for at least one year.	household appliances, lights and lighting products, wiring devices, wires and cables, mechanical and construction materials, chemicals and consumer products	Bureau of Philippine Standards - New Rules and Regulations concerning the Issuance of the Import Commodity Clearance under Product Certification Mark Scheme of the Bureau of Product Standards
G19	2003-05-20	New applicants must deposit a cash bond covering each shipment as a guarantee of good faith in filing the application and for the satisfactory compliance with existing fishery laws, rules and regulations at the rate of P500 per one million pieces of fry to be imported or a fraction thereof.	milkfish fry	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources - Guideline in the Importation of Milkfish (bangus) Fry, Chanos chanos
G19	1981-01-01	Provided however that before the issuance of the Permit to Import, BPI may require the permittee to file a bond in the amount equal to the estimated invoice cost of the materials to be imported, but in no case shall it be less than P100 to ensure compliance with the conditions of the Permit.	living plants, nursery stock, seeds and nuts for planting, fresh fruit, vegetable and other plant products known to be hosts of pests or originating from restricted areas, pure cultures of phytopathogenic materials, mushroom cultures, algae cultures, soil	Department of Agriculture - SPS and Related Legal Issuances - Rules and Regulations to implement Presidential Decree No. 1433 entitled "Promulgating the Plant Quarantine Law of 1978, thereby Revising and Consolidating Existing Plant Quarantine Laws to further Improve and Strengthen the Plant Quarantine Service of BPI"
G19	1981-01-01	Before the issuance of the permit to import, to ensure compliance with the conditions imposed, BPI may require the permittee to file a bond in the amount equal to the estimated invoice cost of the live animals to be imported, but in no case shall be less than P100.	insects, birds, monkeys, rodents, bats, finches, rabbits, snails, and other animals capable of causing injury to agricultural crops or are liable to become crop pests	Department of Agriculture - SPS and Related Legal Issuances - Rules and Regulations to implement Presidential Decree No. 1433 entitled "Promulgating the Plant Quarantine Law of 1978, thereby Revising and Consolidating Existing Plant Quarantine Laws to further Improve and Strengthen the Plant Quarantine Service of BPI"
G19	1999-12-04	For every application for a new or renewal Certificate of Registration issued, a (c) P10000 cash bond (if surety bond the cash bond shall be increased by 25%), will be collected.	logs, lumber, veneer, plywood, other wood-based panels, poles and piles, pulpwood and wood chips	Forest Management Bureau - Revised Regulations governing the Entry and Disposition of Imported Logs, Lumber,

				Veneer, Plywood, Other Wood-Based Panels, Poles and Piles, Pulpwood and Wood Chips
G13	2014-02-13	Allocation per importer shall be on a first-come-first-served basis reckoned from the time and date of his advance tariff payment with the Land Bank.	rice	National Food Authority - General Guidelines for the Importation of 163000 MT Well-Milled Rice under the Minimum Access Volume-Country Specific Quota (MAV-CSQ) Program for the Year 2014

Source: WTO-Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal (WTO-iTIP)

Annex 6 Examples of export-related measures (Chapter P)

NTM Code	In force	Measure description	Product description	Office and Source
P1	1988-03-29	Rattan raised in plantation belongs to the lessee who shall have the right to sell, contract, convey, or dispose of the rattan in any manner he sees fit, in accordance with forestry laws, rules and regulations, provided that no exportation of raw rattan canes shall be allowed.	raw rattan canes	Forest Management Bureau - Revised regulations governing rattan resources
P6	2015-07-08	This Circular covers the registration of all producers engaged in exporting, importing, manufacturing, formulating, distributing, supplying, repacking, storing, commercially applying, selling, marketing of organic fertilizer products (i.e. compost/soil conditioners, microbial inoculants, plant growth regulator/promoter, and plant supplements).	organic compost/soil conditioners, microbial inoculants, plant growth regulator/promoter, plant supplements	Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Standards - Revised rules and regulations on the registration of organic fertilizer producers
P1	2015-06-16	The importation or exportation of organic products can only be done if an establishment has a permit issued by the concerned DA regulatory agency.	organic primary and post-harvest food; nonfood products (feeds, fibers, tea bags, etc)	Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Standards - Rules and regulations on the registration of primary and postharvest organic food and nonfood products
P1	1997-09-06	Any entity with existing license to manufacture and deal in explosives/ingredients issued by PNP that desires to export these shall submit an application to PNP through FED.	gunpowder, dynamite, explosives and their ingredients (including controlled chemicals)	Philippine National Police- Firearms and Explosives Division - Rules and regulations governing the administration and enforcement of PD 1866 as amended by RA 8294 "Codifying the laws on illegal possession, manufacture, acquisition, disposition of firearms, ammunition or explosives, their ingredients..."
P1	1976-01-01	Unless otherwise directed by the President upon recommendation of the DENR, the entire production of logs by all timber licensees shall, beginning 1 Jan 1976, be processed locally: Provided, That the following conditions must be complied with, to export a portion of their log production to be determined by the DENR such that the total log export of these timber licenses shall not exceed 25% of the total national allowable cut: (1) timber licensees with existing viable processing plants, (2) timber licensees with processing projects approved by DENR, (3) timber licensees who have acquired viable processing machinery and equipment and will become operational, (4) timber licensees whose log export support government-approved trade agreement; Provided further, That no entity shall be given a permit to export if he has not complied with the requirements on replanting and reforestation. Provided, That the President may upon DENR recommendation, when the export price of logs falls to unreasonably low levels or when public interest requires, cancel log exportation or reduce the maximum allowable proportion for log exports.	logs, timber	Forest Management Bureau - Revising Presidential Decree No. 389 or the Forestry Reform Code
P1	1975-05-19	Timber grown and harvested from industrial tree plantations, tree and agro-forestry farms, may be exported without restriction in quantity of volume, if the exporter is qualified and allowed to export logs: Provided, That the rentals on the forest land and forest charges on the plantation timber have been paid: Provided further, That the export of the plantation timber shall be covered by a certificate to export issued by DENR on a yearly basis; Provided finally, That DENR may review the exportation of plantation timber and either reduce or totally suspend it when public interest so requires.	lumber, logs, poles, piles, log core and flitches/railroad ties from planted trees (i.e. as opposed to naturally grown trees)	Forest Management Bureau - Revising Presidential Decree No. 389 or the Forestry Reform Code
P1	2006-06-30	The NFA Council authorized the NFA Administrator to issue export permits for locally produced palay seed intended for export to other countries for propagation	palay seeds	National Food Authority - Exportation Procedure

		purposes at a maximum volume of 100 metric tons at any given time.		
P6	2006-06-30	The exporter applies for license as exporter (registration only) at NFA local office including other lines of business activity.	palay seeds	National Food Authority - Exportation Procedure
P1	2008-02-14	The exportation of rare and indigenous species, varieties, lines and strains of seeds and planting materials is prohibited except for scientific or international germplasm exchange purposes as determined and certified by the Council. The exportation of endangered species, varieties, lines, and strains of plants such as those listed under CITES is also prohibited.	rare and indigenous species/varieties/lines/strains of seeds and planting material, endangered species/varieties/lines/strains under CITES	Bureau of Plant Industry - Implementing rules and regulations of RA 7308 (Seed Industry Development Act of 1992)
P1	2008-02-14	The exportation of rare and indigenous species, varieties, lines and strains of seeds and planting materials is prohibited except for scientific or international germplasm exchange purposes as determined and certified by the Council. The exportation of endangered species, varieties, lines, and strains of plants such as those listed under CITES is also prohibited.	rare and indigenous species/varieties/lines/strains of seeds and planting material, endangered species/varieties/lines/strains under CITES	Bureau of Plant Industry - Implementing rules and regulations of RA 7308 (Seed Industry Development Act of 1992)
P1	1990-05-22	The exportation of shelled mollusks or any of its derivatives shall be allowed except those species prohibited under Sec 2 of this Order (i.e., true giant clam/Tridacna giga, smooth giant clam/Tridacna derasa, China porcelain clam/Hippopus porcellanus) and those listed in CITES: Provided however, That BFAR shall regulate and control the quantity of the species subject of exportation based on abundance and distribution range of the same.	shelled mollusks such as Tridacna derasa, Tridacna gigas, Hippopus porcellanus and those listed in CITES	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources - Rules and regulations governing the gathering culture and exportation of shelled mollusks (Phylum mollusca)
P7	1995-06-01	Part V Rule VIII Sec 1 Merchandise brought to the restricted areas in the Ecozone by registered Export or Free Trade Enterprises, except prohibited merchandise, shall not be subject to all customs and internal revenue laws and regulations nor to local tax ordinances: Provided, That they are to be sold, stored, broken up, replaced, assembled, manipulated, manufactured and/or mixed with foreign or domestic merchandise within the restricted areas in the Ecozone. Part VII Rule XIII Sec 2 New or expanding Ecozone Developers, Operators, Export, Free Trade, Domestic Market, Utilities, Facilities and Tourism Enterprises except Ecozone Service Enterprises registered on or after effectivity of these Rules, shall be entitled to the fiscal incentives provided in Sections 24 and 42 of the Act. (Sec 24 is the exemption from national and local taxes, but not real property tax on land owned by developers, Sec 42 is the incentive of an additional deduction of 1/2 of the value of training expenses from the national government's share of 3% of the gross income.) Sec 3 In addition to these, new or expanding Ecozone Export and Free Trade Enterprises shall be entitled to the fiscal incentives under PD 66 or EO 226. (For PD 66, these are Rule XV Sec 1 to 5 and 7, for EO 226 these are Rule XV Sec 1 to 6, i.e. (i) exemption from duties and taxes on merchandise/ raw materials, supplies, equipment, spare parts, wares; (ii) exemption from national and local taxes and licenses; (iii) tax credit for import substitution; (iv) exemption from wharfage dues, export tax, impost or fee; (v) additional deduction for training expenses; (vi) income tax holiday, tax credit on domestic capital equipment, tax and duty exempt import of breeding stocks and genetic materials, tax credit on domestic breeding stock and genetic materials, additional deduction for labor expense, unrestricted use of consigned equipment, (vii) other incentives prescribed by PEZA or DOF.) Sec 4 Existing PEZA-registered export enterprises shall continue to be entitled to the incentives. However those whose income tax holiday entitlement under EO 226 expired shall be subject to 5% special tax rate. Rule XX Sec 1 Teh 5% special income tax on gross income earned shall be directly paid as 3% to the	all products used by Ecozones	Department of Trade and Industry - Rules and regulations to implement RA 7916 or the Special Economic Zone Act of 1995

		natoinal government and 2% to the local government where enterprise is located.		
P6	2005-02-09	a. All producers of aquaculture animals supplying raw materials to exporters must be accredited under the Residue and Disease Monitoring and Surveillance Program with the BFAR. b. All exporters of aquaculture products should be registered with the Fish Health Section of BFAR. Establishments processing aquatic products are required to acquire their raw materials only from the list of BFAR-accredited farms/suppliers.	aquaculture products	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources - SPS requirements for exportation of aquaculture products for food safety and quality assurance
P6	2005-02-09	b. For traceability exporters have the responsibility to identify and register the source of their raw materials. Records should be made available upon monitoring inspections. No export permit or health certificates shall be issued to exporters who do not comply. d. Implement disease monitoring and surveillance on aquatic products for export to ensure that the products are free from notifiable disease listed in the OIE.	aquaculture products	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources - SPS requirements for exportation of aquaculture products for food safety and quality assurance
P1	2003-07-25	Appropriate permits for extraction of cave resources shall be issued in caves open for permit application. Clearance from DENR shall be required prior to the issuance of any mining permit for cave resources pursuant to RA 7942 and related regulations, and prospecting permit to be issued by other government agencies. DENR cannot issue permits for the removal of stalactites and stalagmites or any cave resources when it will adversely affect the value of a significant cave. [RA 9072 is the legal basis cited for the export prohibition by the Inter-Agency Committee on EO 1016 in its Resolution 1 s2013.]	stalactites and stalagmites	Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Implementing rules and regulations of the National Caves and Cave Resources Management and Protection Act (RA 9072)
P7	1978-06-11	Upon exportation of articles manufactured in the Philippines, including the packing, covering, putting up, marking, or labelling thereof either in whole or in part of imported materials for which duties have been paid, refund or tax credit shall be allowed for the duties paid on the imported materials used in the packing, covering, putting up, marking, or labelling thereof, subject to the following conditions: (1) the actual use of the imported materials in the manufacture of the article exported with their quantity, value, and amount of duties paid thereon, having been established; (2) the duties refunded or credited shall not exceed 100% of duties paid on imported materials used; (3) there is no determination by NEDA of the requirement for certification on non-availability of locally-produced competitive substitutes for the imported materials used at the time of importation; (4) the exportation shall be made within 1 year after the importation of materials used and claim of refund or tax credit shall be filed within 6 months from the date of exportation; (5) when 2 or more products result from the use of the same imported materials, an apportionment shall be made on its equitable basis.	all	Bureau of Customs - Tariff and Customs Code of the Philippines
P9	1978-06-11	Sec 2001 All articles manufactured in whole or in part of imported materials, and intended for exportation without being charged with duty, shall in order to be so manufactured and exported, be made and manufactured in bonded warehouses under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner with the approval of the DOF shall prescribe: Provided, That the manufacturer of such articles shall first file a satisfactory bond for the faithful observance of all laws, rules and regulations applicable thereto. Sec 2002 Whenever articles manufactured in any bonded warehouse shall be exported directly therefrom or shall be duly laden for immediate exportation under the supervision of the proper official, such articles shall be exempt from duty.	all	Bureau of Customs - Tariff and Customs Code of the Philippines
P1	2005-01-12	Any person with the legal capacity to enter into a contract, corporation, partnership, cooperative or other juridical entity, and duly licensed to manufacture/sell/distribute tobacco leaf and tobacco products, may apply with the NTA for the issuance of	tobacco and tobacco products	National Tobacco Administration - Amended rules and regulations governing the exportation and importation of leaf

		an Authority to Export or Import tobacco and tobacco products		tobacco and tobacco products
P9	2005-01-12	For every shipment, exporters/importers shall secure from the NTA an Export/Import Commodity Clearance at least 3 working days prior to the date of loading/unloading of the commodity	tobacco and tobacco products	National Tobacco Administration - Amended rules and regulations governing the exportation and importation of leaf tobacco and tobacco products
P6	2005-01-12	In case of export commodity clearance with Certificate of Authenticity/Origin/Moisture Content, the exporter shall pay a processing fee of P1000 per shipment.	tobacco and tobacco products	National Tobacco Administration - Amended rules and regulations governing the exportation and importation of leaf tobacco and tobacco products
P6	2005-01-12	The exporter/informer shall inform the NTA of the expected departure/arrival of the commodity and the scheduled date of inspection by BOC. An NTA inspector shall be assigned to inspect the commodity with BOC to determine conformity with the description in the documents.	tobacco and tobacco products	National Tobacco Administration - Amended rules and regulations governing the exportation and importation of leaf tobacco and tobacco products
P1	1986-09-17	It shall be unlawful for any person, natural or juridical, to gather, take, collect, trade, transport, and possess for sale mollusks of the genus Triton and Cassis: Provided, That the Department upon BFAR recommendation, may issue a special permit to any research and educational institution subject to terms and conditions that may be imposed.	mollusks of genus Triton or Charonia and Cassis	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources - Prohibition on the gathering, taking, collecting, selling, transporting, or possessing for sale of mollusks belonging to the genus Triton or Charonia and Cassis.
P1	1982-03-15	No person shall export to any foreign country any veterinary biologics which are produced or imported in the Philippines without BAI clearance. Only veterinary biologics registered with BAI may be given clearance, except those brought in and are being returned to the origin and those that shall be immediately transhipped to another country, provided that such transhipment has prior BAI approval	veterinary biological products (defined in Art II Sec 3a as all viruses, bacteria, live microorganisms, killed microorganisms, components, or products of microorganisms, antisera, and other homologous substances whether of natural or synthetic origin, int	Bureau of Animal Industry - Revised rules and regulations governing the production, manufacture, handling, sale, distribution, shipment, importation and exportation of veterinary biological products in the Philippines
P1	1982-03-15	No person shall export to any foreign country any veterinary biologics which are produced or imported in the Philippines without BAI clearance. Only veterinary biologics registered with BAI may be given clearance, except those brought in and are being returned to the origin and those that shall be immediately transhipped to another country, provided that such transhipment has prior BAI approval	veterinary biological products (defined in Art II Sec 3a as all viruses, bacteria, live microorganisms, killed microorganisms, components, or products of microorganisms, antisera, and other homologous substances whether of natural or synthetic origin, int	Bureau of Animal Industry - Revised rules and regulations governing the production, manufacture, handling, sale, distribution, shipment, importation and exportation of veterinary biological products in the Philippines
P6	1982-03-15	Any veterinary biologics exported or transhipped are subject to inspection by BAI	veterinary biological products (defined in Art II Sec 3a as all viruses, bacteria, live microorganisms, killed microorganisms, components, or products of microorganisms, antisera, and other homologous substances whether of natural or synthetic origin, int	Bureau of Animal Industry - Revised rules and regulations governing the production, manufacture, handling, sale, distribution, shipment, importation and exportation of veterinary biological products in the Philippines
P6	1980-09-10	Prior to departure to the next port of call, whether foreign or local, the ship shall be boarded and inspected by a Veterinary Quarantine Officer to determine that no animals or animal products were loaded or unloaded without permission from BAI.	live animals and animal products	Bureau of Animal Industry - Veterinary quarantine services at Philippine ports

P6	2005-08-08	Producers, processors, traders and exporters of virgin coconut oil (VCO) shall (a) register annually with the PCA, (b) obtain a License to Operate from the FDA if the VCO is intended for human consumption, dietary/food supplement, or therapeutic application, (c) obtain a commodity clearance from PCA if intended for export.	virgin coconut oil	Philippine Coconut Authority - Implementing rules and regulations to enforce standards in the production and marketing of virgin coconut oil (VCO)
P1	2005-08-08	Producers, processors, traders and exporters of virgin coconut oil (VCO) shall (a) register annually with the PCA, (b) obtain a License to Operate from the FDA if the VCO is intended for human consumption, dietary/food supplement, or therapeutic application, (c) obtain a commodity clearance from PCA if intended for export.	virgin coconut oil	Philippine Coconut Authority - Implementing rules and regulations to enforce standards in the production and marketing of virgin coconut oil (VCO)
P6	2005-08-08	The commodity clearance shall be issued by PCA based on the inspection and sample drawn from the lot intended for export and the complete analysis by the PCA of the chemical, microbial, and physical characteristics of the VCO as provided in the National Standard.	virgin coconut oil	Philippine Coconut Authority - Implementing rules and regulations to enforce standards in the production and marketing of virgin coconut oil (VCO)
P1	1998-04-12	It shall be unlawful to take or catch whale sharks and manta rays in Philippine waters or to sell, purchase, possess, transport, or export the same whether dead or alive, in any state or form whether raw or processed.	whale sharks and manta rays, in any form	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources - Ban on the taking or catching, selling, purchasing, possessing, transporting, and exporting of Whale Sharks and Manta Rays
P1	2004-10-12	7 The trade of registered threatened wild faunal species listed under AO 2004-15 dated 22 May 2004 is prohibited. 8.2 (d) Captive-bred species listed under CITES Appendix I may be traded locally. 8.5 Local trade or transfer/exchange of registered non-threatened faunal species is allowed provided this is registered with DENR. 8.6 Transfer of registered threatened species may be allowed only to an immediate family member within the 3rd degree of affinity.	endangered species listed in AO 2004-15	Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Prescribing fees and other guidelines on the implementation of DENR AO Nos. 2004-55 and 2004-58 of 31 Aug 2004 pertaining to the registration of threatened, non-threatened and exotic faunal species under the jurisdiction of the DENR
P6	2010-10-08	3.7 Treatment of wood packaging material is mandatory for export to all countries implementing ISPM-15. 3.9 Export: (a) All shippers or exporters using wood packaging material should apply for this prior to exportation at least 48 hours before treatment. (c) Treated wood packaging materials should be properly secured by the exporter/treatment provider/manufacturer to avoid infestation by pests. (d) All wood packaging material should bear the approved mark as provided in Sec 3.5. (e) Treatment should be only by accredited treatment providers.	packaging made from raw wood (crates, boxes, packing cases, dunnage, cable drums and spools/reels) except: those of wood 6mm or less, of wholly processed wood material (plywood, particle board or veneer), wine barrels that were heated during manufacture,	Bureau of Plant Industry - Revised regulation for wood packaging material in international trade
P1	2014-02-02	Exports of ODS shall require a license from the EMB.	CFCl3, CF2Cl2, C2F3Cl3, C2F4Cl2, C2F5Cl; CF2BrCl, CF3Br, C2F4Br2 (Annex A). CF3Cl, C2FCl5, C2F2Cl4, C3FC17, C3F2Cl6, C3F3Cl5, C3F4Cl4, C3F5Cl3, C3F6Cl2, C3F7Cl; CCl4; C2H3Cl3* (Annex B); CHFCl2, CHF2Cl, CH2FC1, C2HFCl4, C2HF2Cl3, C2HF3Cl2, CHCl2CF3, C2HF4	Environmental Management Bureau - Revised Regulations on the Chemical Control Order for Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS)
P6	2014-02-02	Any person who exports ODS for any industry such as those listed in Appendix IV, must register with EMB. A Certificate of Registration issued by the EMB is valid only for the calendar year when it was obtained.	substances used by industries listed in Appendix IV, i.e. service/installation/design/decommissioning of motor vehicle air conditioning, commercial and industrial refrigeration and air conditioning, domestic	Environmental Management Bureau - Revised Regulations on the Chemical Control Order for Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS)

			refrigeration and air conditioning, fixed flood	
P1	2014-02-02	Registered exporters must secure a pre-shipment export clearance (PSEC) from EMB prior to the exit of ODS listed in Section 3.	CFCl3, CF2Cl2, C2F3Cl3, C2F4Cl2, C2F5Cl; CF2BrCl, CF3Br, C2F4Br2 (Annex A). CF3Cl, C2FC15, C2F2Cl4, C3FC17, C3F2Cl6, C3F3Cl5, C3F4Cl4, C3F5Cl3, C3F6Cl2, C3F7Cl; CCl4; C2H3Cl3* (Annex B); CHFCl2, CHF2Cl, CH2FC1, C2HFCl4, C2HF2Cl3, C2HF3Cl2, CHCl2CF3, C2HF4	Environmental Management Bureau - Revised Regulations on the Chemical Control Order for Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS)
P1	1990-08-01	Part 2 Sec 28b An application for a license to export radioactive material will be approved if (1) it is submitted by a person holding a valid PNRI license for possession and use of the material for which the export license is requested. Part 11 App B IIa, Parts 12/14/15/17 App A IIa: Licensees intending to export radioactive material in Categories 1 and 2, particularly disused or spent sources, shall apply for a PNRI authorization and must receive such prior to exportation. Part 11 App B III, Parts 12/14/15/17 App A III: Licensees involved in the import and export of radioactive sources shall ensure that transfers are undertaken with a valid written PNRI authorization.	radioactive material beyond the quantities in Part 2 Appendix A; devices and equipment containing them except for those listed in Part 2 Sec 11	Philippine Nuclear Research Institute - Amendment of Administrative Order No. 1 series of 1994 "Establishing the Code of PNRI Regulations"
P6	1990-08-01	Licensees exporting radioactive sources in Categories 1 and 2 of Table 1 shall ensure that the importing country has the appropriate technical capability, resources and regulatory infrastructure to manage the sources. Licensees shall notify the competent authority of the importing country and should receive confirmation at least 7 days in advance of each shipment. Licensees shall provide PNRI with the notification and secure a written authorization from PNRI to transport the radioactive source. Licensees shall show proof to PNRI that the exported sources have been received by the authorized recipient.	radioactive material beyond the quantities in Part 2 Appendix A; devices and equipment containing them except for those listed in Part 2 Sec 11	Philippine Nuclear Research Institute - Amendment of Administrative Order No. 1 series of 1994 "Establishing the Code of PNRI Regulations"
P9	1990-08-01	Part 2 Sec 28b An application for a license to export radioactive material will be approved if (2) the applicant provides evidence that the person to whom the material is to be transferred has a license to import it from the competent authority.	radioactive material beyond the quantities in Part 2 Appendix A; devices and equipment containing them except for those listed in Part 2 Sec 11	Philippine Nuclear Research Institute - Amendment of Administrative Order No. 1 series of 1994 "Establishing the Code of PNRI Regulations"
P6	1998-03-11	Any person who exports crude oil and petroleum products shall submit the details of the exportation not later than 10 working days after the departure of the shipment.	crude oil and petroleum products	Department of Energy - Rules and Regulations Implementing RA 8479 or the Downstream Oil Industry Deregulation Act of 1998
P1	1998-03-11	Any person who intends to engage in the business of importing, exporting, reexporting, refining, processing, shipping, transporting, transshipping, storing, distributing, and marketing and/or selling of crude oil, gasoline, diesel, LPG, kerosene and other petroleum products shall file a notice with the DOE prior to the initial engagement or construction of facilities.	crude oil and petroleum products	Department of Energy - Rules and Regulations Implementing RA 8479 or the Downstream Oil Industry Deregulation Act of 1998
P1	2010-10-11	Product registration is mandatory for imported meat products but not for locally manufactured products except when HACCP certified, for export and to be advertised.	meat products	National Meat Inspection Service - Guidelines on the Registration of Locally-Manufactured and Imported Meat Products
P6	2015-03-13	In accordance with Section 4d of Board Regulation No.7 s2006 on institutionalizing the DDB Integrated Drug Abuse Data Information Network (DDB IDADIN), licensed importers, exporters, manufacturers, and distributors of dangerous drugs/preparations shall submit a semi-annual report to the DDB	dangerous drugs and drug preparations	Dangerous Drugs Board - Comprehensive Amendments to Board Reg. No. 3 of 2003, "Comprehensive Guidelines on Importation, Distribution, Manufacture,

				Prescription, Dispensing and Sale of and Other Lawful Acts in connection with Any Dangerous Drugs, Controlled Precursors and Essential Chemicals and Similar or Analogous Substances" and other Board issuances
P1	2015-03-13	PDEA shall require an export permit for each export transaction, or transit and redirection. No operator shall export or transit any controlled substance and its preparations except in accordance with a license and the permit.	dangerous drugs (listed in Schedules of 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as amended by 1972 Protocol and Schedules of 1971 Single Convention on Psychotropic Substances); controlled precursor and essential chemicals (Tables I and II of the 1988 UN	Dangerous Drugs Board - Comprehensive Amendments to Board Reg. No. 3 of 2003, "Comprehensive Guidelines on Importation, Distribution, Manufacture, Prescription, Dispensing and Sale of and Other Lawful Acts in connection with Any Dangerous Drugs, Controlled Precursors and Essential Chemicals and Similar or Analogous Substances" and other Board issuances
P6	2015-03-13	Any operator involved in the manufacture, importation, exportation, repacking, marketing and/or distribution of drugs and medicines shall indicate prominently the generic name of the product.	dangerous drugs (listed in Schedules of 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as amended by 1972 Protocol and Schedules of 1971 Single Convention on Psychotropic Substances); controlled precursor and essential chemicals (Tables I and II of the 1988 UN	Dangerous Drugs Board - Comprehensive Amendments to Board Reg. No. 3 of 2003, "Comprehensive Guidelines on Importation, Distribution, Manufacture, Prescription, Dispensing and Sale of and Other Lawful Acts in connection with Any Dangerous Drugs, Controlled Precursors and Essential Chemicals and Similar or Analogous Substances" and other Board issuances
P1	2007-12-04	Any person engaged or intending to engage in the import and export of airsoft rifle/pistols shall first secure the corresponding permit from the PNP through FED prior to their actual import/export.	airsoft rifle/pistol	Philippine National Police- Firearms and Explosives Division - Revised rules and regulations governing the manufacture, importation, exportation, sale, possession, carrying of airsoft rifles/pistols and operation of airsoft game sites and airsoft teams
P1	2001-05-17	It shall be unlawful for any person, natural or juridical, to take or catch or cause to be taken or caught, the following fishery/aquatic species.	spinner dolphin, Pantropical spotted dolphin, stirped dolphin, Fraser's dolphin, long-snouted bottlenose dolphin, Risso's dolphin, rough-toothed dolphin, melon-headed whale, pygmy killer whale, short-finned pilot whale, false killer whale, killer whale, p	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources - Conservation of rare, threatened, and endangered fishery species
P6	2004-01-20	All fresh banana exporters shall enlist for accreditation at the nearest BPI Plant Quarantine Service office.	fresh bananas	Bureau of Plant Industry - Revised banana export protocol
P1	2004-01-20	All fresh bananas should come from the submitted list of areas by the producer-exporter and trader-exporter.	fresh bananas	Bureau of Plant Industry - Revised banana export protocol
P6	2004-01-20	3 The BPI shall carry out random inspection on 5% of the total packed bananas or 600 units from any given lot (total packed bananas for the day), unless a written agreement, consistent with international standard was forged between BPI and the institutional producer prior to this Order. 4 Whenever necessary, inspection	fresh bananas	Bureau of Plant Industry - Revised banana export protocol

		of the fruit will be done at the port of exit, following the same sampling size.		
P1	2012-06-07	7.1 Accredited coal traders shall have the right to buy, sell, import, export, and distribute coal. They are eligible to apply for a certificate of compliance for coal importation, or a coal export permit. 8.1 Registered coal end-users shall have the right to import and use coal.	coal	Department of Energy - Guidelines on the accreditation of coal traders and registration of coal end-users
P1	1999-05-17	Prohibited for export: Raw materials for cottage industries: bamboo, monkey pod (acacia), rattan (including poles), buri fibers, raffia fibers, semi-finished or semi-processed capiz shell	acacia, bamboo	Bureau of Customs - Implementing the Revised Rules and Regulations implementing PD 930
P5	1986-07-01	Export duties imposed on all export products under Sec 514 of the Tariff and Customs Code, as amended, are hereby abolished, except the export duty on logs which shall continue to be imposed at 20% fo the gross FOB value at the time of shipment based on the prevailing rate of exchange.	plantation (non-native) logs	Department of Finance - Abolishing the export duties on all export products, except logs, imposed under Sec 514 of the Tariff and Customs Code, as amended
P1	1953-06-30	The title and sections one and two Act numbered thirty-two hundred fifty-one are amended to read as follows: "An Act to prohibit the exportation of seeds, seedlings, suckers, or rootstocks of abaca. Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, corporation, or association to export seeds, seedlings, suckers, or rootstocks of the plant commonly knows an "abaca"."	abaca seeds, seedlings, suckers, or rootstocks	Philippine Fiber Industry Development Authority - An Act amending Act numbered thirty-two hundred fifty-one, entitled "An Act to Prohibit the Exportation to Foreign Countries of Seeds of Abaca and its Derivatives"
P6	2004-01-20	5 BPI shall ensure that fruits for export shall comply with the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country. Detection of regulated pests in the export fruit shall be subjected to the usual phytosanitary measures to ensure compliance.	fresh bananas	Bureau of Plant Industry - Revised banana export protocol
P1	1991-03-09	It shall be unlawful for any person, natural or juridical, to export or cause to be exported, bangus fingerlings. [Defined in FAO 173-1 as young milkfish measuring from 25 to 100 millimeters, covered by scales and grown in the bangus nursery pond.]	bangus (Chanos chanos) fingerlings, measuring from 25 to 100 millimeters	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources - Banning the exportation of bangus fingerlings
P1	1966-06-18	It shall be unlawful for any person, corporation, firm, or association, to export to any foreign country fibers (buntal) or filaments of the plant commonly known as "buri" (corypha elata) or seeds or seedlings thereof.	buri (corypha elata) fiber or filament, seeds, or seedlings	Philippine Fiber Industry Development Authority - An Act prohibiting the exportation of fibers (buntal) or filaments of the plant commonly known as "buri" or seeds or seedlings thereof, repealing for this purpose Commonwealth Act numbered five hundred eighty-five and Republic Act numbered three hundred n
P6	1988-05-06	4) The Certificate of Timber Origin shall be issued on a one-shipment basis. 5) It shall be issued only upon application in writing by the timber licensee and/or shipper concerned which must be at least 1 week before the shipment if conveyance is by ship, and 24 hours if by truck.	logs, timber	Forest Management Bureau - Guidelines on Certificate of Timber Origin
P6	1988-05-06	Besides the Certificate of Timber Origin and other papers (such as auxiliary invoice, commercial invoice, log supply contract) that should accompany the shipment, logs should be duly scaled and marked with the forest officer's marking hatchet and likewise with the timber licensees registered private log mark before allowing their shipment.	logs, timber	Forest Management Bureau - Guidelines on Certificate of Timber Origin
P6	1981-03-01	3.1 No individual or firm shall engage in activities covered by these rules without first being registered. [2.1. Covers traders, processors, exporters, marine surveyors, trade intermediaries, laboratories, chemists or analysts] 3.4 Upon compliance with the requisites stated herein, PCA shall issue a Certificate of Registration.	coconut (whole or husked nuts), copra, desiccated coconut, coconut oil, byproducts (paring oil, crude coconut oil, cochon oil, refined edible oil, acid oil, glycerine, methyl ester, fatty alcohol, copra paring meat, etc.)	Philippine Coconut Authority - Rules and regulations governing the export and export pricing, marketing, trading, and distribution of copra, coconut oil, and other coconut products

P1	1981-03-01	4.4 All exporters shall file with the PCA not later than 10 days prior to loading, an application for export clearance together with the corresponding Export Declaration or Export Permit issued by duly authorized agent banks or by the Central Bank. 4.6 No coconut products shall be allowed for export unless covered by a commodity clearance issued by PCA.	coconut (whole or husked nuts), copra, desiccated coconut, coconut oil, byproducts (paring oil, crude coconut oil, cochinchin oil, refined edible oil, acid oil, glycerine, methyl ester, fatty alcohol, copra paring meat, etc.)	Philippine Coconut Authority - Rules and regulations governing the export and export pricing, marketing, trading, and distribution of copra, coconut oil, and other coconut products
P6	1981-03-01	The commodity clearance shall be issued only after compliance with the following requisites: (a) an export clearance was issued, (b) inspection and sampling of the products by PCA, (c) laboratory analysis of samples, and product is found to be of exportable quality, and (d) payment of all fees incidental to inspection, sampling and laboratory analysis.	coconut (whole or husked nuts), copra, desiccated coconut, coconut oil, byproducts (paring oil, crude coconut oil, cochinchin oil, refined edible oil, acid oil, glycerine, methyl ester, fatty alcohol, copra paring meat, etc.)	Philippine Coconut Authority - Rules and regulations governing the export and export pricing, marketing, trading, and distribution of copra, coconut oil, and other coconut products
P6	1981-03-01	Copra grades and standards are hereby established: Grades are Phil FG (PCA food grade), Phil FM (PCA fair merchantable), Phil DOM (PCA domestic) [characteristics are listed] 4. Only copra belonging to standards other than "PCA DOM" grade shall be allowed for export. [6.2 Standards for coconut oil, 6.3 Standards for desiccated coconut]	coconut (whole or husked nuts), copra, desiccated coconut, coconut oil, byproducts (paring oil, crude coconut oil, cochinchin oil, refined edible oil, acid oil, glycerine, methyl ester, fatty alcohol, copra paring meat, etc.)	Philippine Coconut Authority - Rules and regulations governing the export and export pricing, marketing, trading, and distribution of copra, coconut oil, and other coconut products
P1	2011-06-16	Resolved as it is hereby resolved that, upon recommendation of management in line with the review of regulated commodities by the Interagency Committee on EO 1016, the proposed confirmation of the retention of matured nuts and coconut seedlings in the list of banned or regulated export commodities, be hereby approved and confirmed.	coconut seedlings and mature nuts	Philippine Coconut Authority - Confirming the retention of matured nuts and coconut seedlings in the list of regulated export commodities
P6	1989-01-03	1 There shall be two types of accreditation: exporter, and export-producer. 4 The procedure for accreditation of coffee exporter shall be governed by the Procedures (Annex A). 5 The procedure for accreditation of coffee export-producer shall be governed by the Procedures (Annex B). 6 A certificate of accreditation shall be issued and signed by the DTI Secretary upon approval of the application and subject to compliance with: (a) payment of the accreditation fee, (b) letter, or resolution of board of directors if a corporation, formally accepting the terms and conditions of accreditation.	coffee	International Coffee Organization Certifying Agency - Guidelines on accreditation and supervision of coffee exporters
P1	1984-02-21	DTI shall require all copper exporters to obtain prior DTI clearance before making any copper export shipments. DTI shall give such clearance only when the proposed export shipment does not adversely affect the supply and delivery of copper concentrates to PASAR. The Central Bank shall require the foregoing DTI clearance as a condition for the issuance of an export clearance to the copper concentrate exporters.	copper	Board of Investments - Letter of Instructions No. 1387
P1	2000-09-06	The Secretary of Agriculture through the BFAR Director may issue a special permit to research institutions to gather any coral in limited quantities for scientific and research purposes, except those coral species listed in CITES Appendix.	corals whether raw or processed, except those listed in CITES Appendix	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources - Ban on coral exploitation and exportation
P6	2004-09-21	In order to ensure the proper identification of these animals in the country, an identification and registry system is hereby instituted and required. It shall be instituted for all dogs and cats that are intended for import and exported as breeders and pets using microchip technology.	dogs, cats	Bureau of Animal Industry - Mandatory identification and registry of dogs and cats imported into and exported from the Philippines
P1	2012-04-10	It shall be unlawful for any entity to export or cause to be exported fry and fingerlings of eel species as defined [Family Anguillidae, specifically Anguilla luzonensis, A. Celebensis, A. malmgumora, A. marmorata, A. japonica, A. bicolor bicolor, A. bengalensis bengalensis, A. australis australis]: Provided, That the Department pursuant to an approved scientific research and upon recommendation of BFAR, may grant a special permit to export eel fry or fingerlings of not more than 1 kg	fry and fingerlings of eel of Family Anguillidae, specifically Anguilla luzonensis, A. Celebensis, A. malmgumora, A. marmorata, A. japonica, A. bicolor bicolor, A. bengalensis bengalensis, A. australis australis	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources - Reinstating the ban on the export of elvers

		live weight for scientific or educational purposes, subject to such conditions as may be imposed.		
P8	1994-12-30	Exporters registered under the Export Development Act shall be granted the following incentives: (a) exemption from PD 1853 or advance payment of customs duties; (b) duty-free importation of machinery and equipment and accompanying spare parts until 31 Dec 1997; rules on tax credit granted under existing VAT laws shall apply but adopt the definition of exporter in Art 1 Sec 4(a) of RA 7844; (c) tax credit for imported inputs and raw materials primarily used for the production and packaging of export goods which are not readily available locally until 31 Dec 1999; (d) tax credit for increase in current year's export revenues, computed as follows: the first 5% increase in annual export revenue over the previous year would be a credit of 2.5% applied on the incremental export revenue converted to pesos at the current rate, the next 5% increase would be entitled to a credit of 5%, the next 5% increase would be entitled to a credit to 7.5%, in excess of 15% would be entitled to a credit of 10%; such tax credit is granted only for the year when performance is achieved; (e) tax credit for use or import-substitution of non-traditional products -for exporters of non-traditional products that use or substitute locally produced raw materials, capital equipment and/or spare parts, tax credit equal to 25% of the duties that would have been paid if these inputs were imported, Provided That this incentive is available until 31 Dec 1997.	export products produced by DTI registered enterprises	Department of Trade and Industry - Rules and regulations to implement the Export Development Act of 1994 (RA 7844)
P6	2009-06-19	IB1 Additional requirements for the export of animals, animal products and byproducts are (a) CITES, (b) results of laboratory examination. III An International Veterinary Certificate, Veterinary Health Certificate, or Veterinary Commodity Clearance is required.	animals, animal products and byproducts	Bureau of Animal Industry - Requirements for the export of animals, animal products and byproducts
P6	2009-06-19	II Inspection of facilities (1) to validate the process flow, (2) to collect laboratory samples, (3) as required by importing country. IV Documentation and final inspection at port of exit.	animals, animal products and byproducts	Bureau of Animal Industry - Requirements for the export of animals, animal products and byproducts
P1	2005-12-09	Whereas, in support of the Resolution No. 17 of the National Committee on Food Crops, the BPI Plant Quarantine Service prohibits the exportation of Saba banana planting materials by the non-issuance of Phytosanitary Certificate. Therefore, the export of Saba banana planting materials is prohibited.	saba banana planting material	Bureau of Plant Industry - Amendment to QAO 2 s2005 entitled Prohibition of Exports of Saba Banana (Musa paradisiaca) Planting Materials from the Philippines
P1	2001-05-17	It shall be unlawful for any person to export fishery products of whatever size, stage, or form, for any purpose without first securing an appropriate permit from the BFAR.	fish and aquatic products (live, fresh, chilled, frozen, processed, dried)	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources - Rules and regulations on the exportation of fresh, chilled and frozen fish and fishery or aquatic products
P6	2001-05-17	Fish products shall be subjected to product test required by the importing country at any BFAR or accredited laboratory, the result of which shall be among the bases for issuance of the sanitary/health certificate.	fish and aquatic products (live, fresh, chilled, frozen, processed, dried)	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources - Rules and regulations on the exportation of fresh, chilled and frozen fish and fishery or aquatic products
P6	2001-05-17	Fish products shall be inspected prior to shipment for proper verification, and to ensure completeness of accompanying documents.	fish and aquatic products (live, fresh, chilled, frozen, processed, dried)	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources - Rules and regulations on the exportation of fresh, chilled and frozen fish and fishery or aquatic products
P6	2001-05-17	a. Only fish which were processed in establishments certified by BFAR to be compliant with Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures (SSOP) and HACCP system shall be allowed to be exported. c. Fish products shall be derived from species whose biological, microbiological, and chemical characteristics meet the following standards (tabulated). d. They shall meet the appropriate minimum physical characteristics set by BFAR. e. they shall be packed under hygienic and sanitary conditions	fish and aquatic products (live, fresh, chilled, frozen, processed, dried)	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources - Rules and regulations on the exportation of fresh, chilled and frozen fish and fishery or aquatic products

		with such precaution as to exclude lubricants or other hazardous substances; packaging materials shall be food grade. f. They shall be stored and maintained at the required temperature of 0 deg Celsius for fresh or chilled and -20 deg Celsius for frozen.		
P6	2012-05-04	3.1.2 The accrediting agency shall cause the registration of its duly accredited exporters in the BOC Client Profile Registration System (CPRS) by submitting to BOC a list containing the name, tax identification number, unique reference number (URN), contact details and other material data. The accrediting agency shall assign the URN to the exporter it has accredited.3.1.3 All exporters shall submit the required CPRS profile data to BOC. Upon submission, it will automatically be stored. 3.1.4 The accrediting agency shall be given access to the CPRS for the approval of the registration of their respective accredited exporters. The approved CPRS shall be activated by the BOC, and an email alert notification sent automatically indicating the status of the registration. If approved, it shall have a Certificate of Registration attached, containing the Customs Client Number.	all	Bureau of Customs - Supplemental guidelines for the implementation of the Automated Export Documentation System under e2m-Customs
P6	2007-01-04	Any person, partnership, firm, corporation, cooperative, or association desiring to engage in the manufacture, importation, exportation, sale, trading or distribution of feeds, feed ingredients, concentrates, base mixes, feed supplements, feed additives, premixes, specialty feeds, special feed nutrient preparations or other feed products shall first be registered with BAI.	feeds, feed ingredients, concentrates, base mixes, feed supplements, feed additives, premixes, specialty feeds, special feed nutrient preparations or other feed products	Bureau of Animal Industry - Revised implementing rules and regulations on the registration of feed establishments and feed products
P1	2007-01-04	No feeds, feed ingredients, feed supplements, feed additives, base mixes, concentrates, premixes, specialty feeds, special feed nutrient preparations or other feed products, which have not been registered with BAI shall be manufactured, imported, exported, traded, advertised, distributed, sold, or offered for sale or held in possession for sale.	feeds, feed ingredients, concentrates, base mixes, feed supplements, feed additives, premixes, specialty feeds, special feed nutrient preparations or other feed products	Bureau of Animal Industry - Revised implementing rules and regulations on the registration of feed establishments and feed products
P1	2013-01-01	No product may be exported unless previously registered with FPA.	fertilizer	Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority - Fertilizer Regulatory Policies and Implementing Guidelines
P1	2013-01-01	An FPA Letter of Authority to Export has to be secured before any shipment is made. Exportation shall further be subjected to rules and regulations promulgated by the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) and other agencies governing all exports.	fertilizer	Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority - Fertilizer Regulatory Policies and Implementing Guidelines
P6	2013-01-01	All persons who shall engage in the business of exporting, importing, manufacturing, formulating, bulk blending, distributing, supplying, repacking, storing, commercially applying, selling, marketing of any pesticide, fertilizer, and other agricultural chemicals, must secure a license from FPA. All warehouses or fertilizer storage should be properly registered. All fertilizer importations for agricultural use shall only be done by FPA-licensed importers and shall cover only FPA-registered fertilizer.	fertilizer, pesticides, agricultural chemicals	Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority - Fertilizer Regulatory Policies and Implementing Guidelines
P4	2013-01-01	Imported traditional fertilizer grades may not be re-exported unless authorized by the FPA.	fertilizer	Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority - Fertilizer Regulatory Policies and Implementing Guidelines
P6	1999-07-30	No fiber with official standard may be consumed locally or exported in any quantity without first being graded, baled and inspected, and duly approved and/or certified by authorized fiber inspectors.	fiber	Philippine Fiber Industry Development Authority - Revised rules and regulations to govern licensing, baling, tagging, marking, inspection, certification and shipment of Philippine commercial fibers
P6	1999-07-30	Chap III Sec 7. No grading/baling establishment or trader-exporter shall export or deliver fibers to local processors or end-users without first being inspected and approved by FIDA. No trader who is classifying, grading, and baling fibers shall sell or deliver fibers to	fiber	Philippine Fiber Industry Development Authority - Revised rules and regulations to govern licensing, baling, tagging,

		local processors or end-users without first being inspected and approved by FIDA. Chap IV Sec 3 All bales of fiber to be shipped shall be checked individually as to grade, weight, size, marks, and quantity as appearing in the approved Commodity Clearance. Checking shall be made during loading of the shipment from the warehouse under supervision of the assigned inspector.		marking, inspection, certification and shipment of Philippine commercial fibers
P1	1999-07-30	No fiber shall be shipped to other countries unless a Commodity Clearance covering the fibers to be exported has been approved by FIDA. As a prerequisite for the approval of the commodity clearance, the exporter must submit the following: (1) for direct shipment, a written certification by the Fiber Inspector that they were inspected and approved, (2) for transshipment, in addition to 1, a written notice of shipment and letter of guarantee from the exporter that the bales were inspected and approved, (3) In addition to 1 & 2, processors and trader-exporters who would like to sell fibers and fiber products abroad shall first secure an Authority to Export from the FIDA Regional Office in their area.	fiber	Philippine Fiber Industry Development Authority - Revised rules and regulations to govern licensing, baling, tagging, marking, inspection, certification and shipment of Philippine commercial fibers
P6	2008-02-14	All manufactured firearms due for export shall be subjected to inspection by FED at the manufacturing plant prior to its packaging.	firearms, ammunition	Philippine National Police- Firearms and Explosives Division - Policy on manufacture of firearms, spare parts, accessories, ammunition
P1	1991-10-25	Section 71 of Presidential Decree No. 705, as amended (formerly Section 233 of the National Internal Revenue Code) is hereby amended to read as follows: "Sec. 71. Except for all mangrove species whose cutting shall be banned, there shall be collected forest charges on each cubic meter of firewood cut in forestland, branches and other recoverable wood wastes of timber, such as timber ends, tops and stumps, when used as raw materials for the manufacture of finished products, Ten pesos (P10.00).	mangrove species	Forest Management Bureau - An Act incorporating certain sections of the National Internal Revenue Code of 1977, as amended, to Presidential Decree No. 705 as amended, otherwise known as "The Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines", and providing amendments thereto by increasing t
P6	2014-03-01	The supplier must ensure that all approved gaming equipment or paraphernalia to be shipped out must be packed in the following manner: (a) materials used for packaging are tamper-proof and selected based on product and environmental considerations such as temperature, humidity, packaging strength, cost, labelling, and government regulations. (b) biodegradable materials are encouraged, (c) packaging materials maintain their integrity and perform their function while items are transported, handled, or stored, (d) items are transferred fully assembled, but if impractical the supplier must disassemble them for proper packing prior to transfer, (e) paraphernalia that are not physically locked in place are packed separately to protect connectors from damage, (f) items are individually packed in an interior moisture-proof barrier with suitable desiccant to absorb moisture, (g) electric-powered items are not connected to any power supply while in transit or storage, (h) slot openings in electrical items are sealed to prevent entry of dust and moisture, (i) items are plainly and clearly labelled with the name and address of shipper and consignee so that the contents may be ascertained upon inspection of the package, (j) label includes the supplier's name, address, manufacturer, item type and brand, serial number, consignee and address, PAGCOR inventory tag if applicable, others.	(a) electronic gaming machines including assembly parts, peripherals, accessories, spares, and signages; (b) electronic bingo machine or terminal including assembly parts, peripherals, accessories, spares, and signages; (c) bingo system including bingo ma	Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation - Suppliers Regulatory Manual version 2 of March 2014
P1	2014-03-01	Sec 1 Gaming equipment or paraphernalia stored in supplier's storage facility may be shipped out of Philippine territory. Supplier must notify PAGCOR prior to ship out. Sec 3(b) If the items to be shipped out were consigned to PAGCOR when these were imported, the supplier shall secure a permit to ship out	(a) electronic gaming machines including assembly parts, peripherals, accessories, spares, and signages; (b) electronic bingo machine or terminal including assembly parts,	Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation - Suppliers Regulatory Manual version 2 of March 2014

		(as authorized by PAGCOR) from the Department of Finance.	peripherals, accessories, spares, and signages; (c) bingo system including bingo ma	
P6	2006-11-23	No person shall engage in the business of receiving palay/rice and/or corn for storage, milling, shelling, threshing and/or drying, unless licensed by NFA. [A grains bonded business license is issued.]	rice, corn	National Food Authority - Revised Rules and Regulations of the National Food Authority on Grains Business
P1	1998-03-23	a. Export of fishery products shall be regulated whenever such exportation affects domestic food security and production: Provided, that exportation of live fish shall be prohibited except those that are hatched or propagated in accredited hatcheries and ponds. b. To protect and maintain local biodiversity or ensure domestic supply, spawners, breeders, eggs and fry of bangus, prawn and other endemic species as may be determined by BFAR shall not be exported.	live fish except those propagated in hatcheries and ponds; spawners, breeders, or eggs/fry/fingerlings of bangus, prawn, eel; helmet shell	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources - Implementing rules and regulations pursuant to RA 8550 providing for the Development, Management, and Conservation of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, (Philippine Fisheries Code)
P1	1998-03-23	It shall be unlawful for any entity to gather, possess, sell, or export ordinary, precious and semi-precious corals, whether raw or in processed form, except for scientific or research purposes.	corals whether raw or processed	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources - Implementing rules and regulations pursuant to RA 8550 providing for the Development, Management, and Conservation of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, (Philippine Fisheries Code)
P1	1998-03-23	It shall be unlawful to fish or take rare, threatened or endangered species as listed in the CITES and as determined by the Department. [The great white shark, whale shark, sawfishes, and manta ray are specified to be the prohibited exports by the Inter-Agency Committee on EO 1016 which promulgates the regulations for clearance of exports. The great white shark and whale shark are listed in CITES Appendix 2 while sawfishes are in CITES Appendix 1 and 2]	great white shark, whale shark, sawfishes, manta ray	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources - Implementing rules and regulations pursuant to RA 8550 providing for the Development, Management, and Conservation of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, (Philippine Fisheries Code)
P1	1998-03-23	No person shall import and/or export fishery products of whatever size, stage, or form for any purpose without securing a permit from the Department	live mud crab of 10cm length or over and 200 gm weight or over, kapis semi-processed or semi-finished	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources - Implementing rules and regulations pursuant to RA 8550 providing for the Development, Management, and Conservation of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, (Philippine Fisheries Code)
P1	1998-03-23	Sec 11 The Department shall declare closed seasons and take conservation and rehabilitation measures for rare, threatened, and endangered species, as it may determine, and ban fishing or taking of rare, threatened or endangered species including their eggs/offspring as identified by existing laws in concurrence with concerned government agencies. Sec 97 It shall be unlawful to fish or take rare, threatened or endangered species as listed in the CITES and as determined by the Department. [These sections are cited as the basis for prohibited exports by concerned agencies, submitted to the Inter-Agency Committee on EO 1016 which is mandated to promulgate the regulations for clearance of exports.]	humphead wrasse, Napoleon wrasse, seahorses, coconut crab, dogfaced water snake, marine mammals/cetaceans (whales, dolphins, porpoises), live/raw/ meat/byproducts of giant clams (true, smooth, fluted or scaly giant, boring or crocus, strawberry or horse'	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources - Implementing rules and regulations pursuant to RA 8550 providing for the Development, Management, and Conservation of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, (Philippine Fisheries Code)
P1	2004-10-08	The exportation and importation of wildlife, its byproducts and derivatives acquired from legal sources shall be allowed upon prior issuance of an export or import permit by the DENR. For species listed in CITES Appendices, a CITES export/import permit shall be issued by the Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB). For non-CITES species, the permit shall be issued by Regional Executive Director.	wildlife species, byproducts and derivatives	Department of Environment and Natural Resources - DENR Procedural Guidelines pursuant to the Joint DENR-DA-PCSD implementing rules and regulations of RA 9147

P4	2004-10-08	For reexportation of wildlife, a reexport permit shall be issued for specimens covered by either an import permit from DENR or other proof of acquisition from legal sources	wildlife species, byproducts and derivatives	Department of Environment and Natural Resources - DENR Procedural Guidelines pursuant to the Joint DENR-DA-PCSD implementing rules and regulations of RA 9147
P6	2004-10-08	A phytosanitary or veterinary health certificate will be required for export/import/reexport permit	wildlife species, byproducts and derivatives	Department of Environment and Natural Resources - DENR Procedural Guidelines pursuant to the Joint DENR-DA-PCSD implementing rules and regulations of RA 9147
P6	2004-10-08	Inspection by the DENR within 3 days is a requirement for the issuance of the export or reexport permit.	wildlife species, byproducts and derivatives	Department of Environment and Natural Resources - DENR Procedural Guidelines pursuant to the Joint DENR-DA-PCSD implementing rules and regulations of RA 9147
P1	2008-11-08	All exporters intending to export irradiated plants and plant products shall apply for accreditation at the BPI Plant Quarantine Service.	living plants, parts, products, unmanufactured material of plant origin, semi-processed plant products, manufactured plant products	Bureau of Plant Industry - Rules and regulations for the importation, exportation, and domestic movement of irradiated plants and plant products and the use of irradiation as phytosanitary treatment
P6	2008-11-08	B. Phytosanitary Certification: BPI shall issue a Phytosanitary Certificate signed by the deputized Plant Quarantine Officer upon compliance with the requirements,	living plants, parts, products, unmanufactured material of plant origin, semi-processed plant products, manufactured plant products	Bureau of Plant Industry - Rules and regulations for the importation, exportation, and domestic movement of irradiated plants and plant products and the use of irradiation as phytosanitary treatment
P6	2008-11-08	A. Export Inspection: 1 Packinghouse facility - A BPI Plant Quarantine Officer shall (a) inspect the packing process at the packing area, (b) verify that all cartons are properly packed, sealed and labeled, and (c) inspect a specified sample size based on protocol agreed with a trading partner. 2 Irradiation facility - (a) treated commodities shall be separated from non-treated ones, (b) treated commodities shall be safeguarded in holding rooms to prevent unauthorized entry and re-infestation, (c) BPI shall verify documents as a basis for certifying the treatment, (d) treated commodities shall be properly labeled and bear the appropriate markings prior to release.	living plants, parts, products, unmanufactured material of plant origin, semi-processed plant products, manufactured plant products	Bureau of Plant Industry - Rules and regulations for the importation, exportation, and domestic movement of irradiated plants and plant products and the use of irradiation as phytosanitary treatment
P1	1986-09-17	The gathering, taking, removing, or collecting of kapis less than 80 millimeters in diameter measured from the base perpendicular towards the top edge of the shell, and the use of mechanical rakes and dredges, or the use thereof on board a motorized boat, are hereby prohibited.	kapis shell of less than 80 millimeters diameter	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources - Rules and regulations on the gathering, taking, removing, or collecting of "kapis" shells of the species <i>Placuna placenta</i> in Philippine waters
P1	2007-02-10	It shall be unlawful for any person, group or entity to collect and/or trade the species listed, unless such acts are covered by a permit issued by DENR under a valid tenorial instrument as may be applicable and in accordance with existing wildlife and forestry laws, rules and regulations.	plant species listed in Sec 2	Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Establishing the national list of threatened Philippine plants and their categories and the list of other wildlife species
P6	1980-01-01	In addition to the health requirements of the importing country, the following conditions shall be complied with: (1) for equine (a) 1 month quarantine prior to shipment, (b) test negative for equine infectious anemia, piroplasmiasis, trypanosomiasis during quarantine, (c) treatment for parasites while in	live animals (except wild birds) - equine, cattle/sheep/goats for breeding, swine for breeding, dogs and cats,	Bureau of Animal Industry - Health requirements for the export of live animals (except wild birds)

		isolation (d) animal and crate disinfected; (2) cattle/sheep/goats for breeding (a) 1 month quarantine before shipment, (b) test negative for tuberculosis, contagious abortion, leptospirosis during quarantine, (c) test negative for trypanosomiasis, piroplasmosis, anaplasmosis in isolation, (d) sworn statement that the farm of origin was free of FMD for past 12 months, (e) animal and crate disinfected; (3) swine for breeding (a) 15 day quarantine before shipment, (b) test negative for TB, contagious abortion and leptospirosis in quarantine, (c) sworn statement that the farm was free of FMD for past 12 months, (d) treatment for parasites while quarantined, (e) animal and crate disinfected; (4) dogs and cats (a) anti rabies vaccination from 10 days to 1 year before shipment, (b) dog is vaccinated against distemper, hepatitis, leptospirosis, (c) cat is vaccinated against feline panleukopenia; (5) monkey (a) test negative for tuberculosis, (b) anti rabies vaccination (pet), (c) container conforms with IATA specifications, (6) gamefowl (a) certification that farm of origin had no case of NewCastle Disease for 3 months, (b) fowl and crates disinfected, (7) day-old poultry (a) vet sworn statement that pullorum-typhoid test was routine in 100% of breeder flock, they were hatched in incubators disinfected and where no eggs from untested birds were hatched, they were vaccinated, they were packed directly from the incubator into new and clean boxes for export and had no contact with other birds, that the farm or locality had no fowl pest or New Castle Disease for past 90 days, that they are free from pullorum-typhoid and Marek's disease.	monkey, game fowl, day-old poultry	
P1	1980-01-01	Any person, firm, or corporation intending to export or bring to another country any animal from the Philippines shall apply for an export permit with BAI.	live animals (except wild birds)	Bureau of Animal Industry - Health requirements for the export of live animals (except wild birds)
P1	1986-11-06	It shall be unlawful for any person, natural or juridical, to export or cause to be exported, live mud crabs measuring less than 10 cm carapace length and weighing less than 200 gm.	live mud crab (<i>Scylla serrata</i>) of less than 10 cm length and less than 200 gm weight	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources - Rules and regulations governing the issuance of permit for the exportation of live mud crabs or alimango (<i>Scylla serrata</i>)
P2	2009-02-13	All exports of gold in any form may be allowed except for gold from small-scale mining, including panned gold, which is required to be sold to the BSP pursuant to RA 7076 or People's Small-Scale Mining Act of 1991. [DENR AO 34-1991 which implements RA 7076, specifies the same.]	gold from small scale mining	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas - Manual of Regulations on Foreign Exchange Transactions
P1	1935-11-02	The shipment or exportation of shells of any species mentioned in Sec 12, or any other species, shall be unlawful unless such shipment or exportation is properly effected through the Customs house at a port of entry duly inspected or verified by any official or employee mentioned in Sec 20 hereof.	gold lip pearl, black lip pearl, smooth top shell, rough top shell, hirose shell, green snail shell	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources - Rules and regulations for the protection of marine mollusca
P6	1935-11-02	No marine mollusca shells shall be accepted for shipment and exportation by Customs authorities unless the shipment is covered by a certification of inspection issued by BFAR.	gold lip pearl, black lip pearl, smooth top shell, rough top shell, hirose shell, green snail shell	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources - Rules and regulations for the protection of marine mollusca
P1	2008-10-01	All exports of mineral ores, including tailings, are required to apply for the Mineral Ore Export Permit from DENR prior to loading. The volume of mineral ore covered by the application shall not exceed the estimated available volume of mineral ore in the stockpile during the validation. Memorandum Order 2008-04 of 11/27/08 clarified that the MOEP may be issued authorizing a quantity equivalent to a 1-year requirement of the applicant if a mining contractor or permit holder but not traders or retailers. Also, "processed" refers to those that underwent milling, beneficiation, upgrading, leaching, cyanidation, calcination, or related processes to become concentrates, bullions, or downstream products.]	unprocessed, raw, or run-of-mine minerals or ores; crushed or sized sand and gravel or other unconsolidated minerals, iron, manganese or chromium ores whether unprocessed or processed, mine wastes or mill tailings	Mines and Geosciences Bureau - Issuance of Mineral Ore Export Permit for transport/shipment outside the Philippines of mineral ores, including tailings

P6	1964-03-11	No person, association, or corporation shall be allowed to take, gather, remove, purchase, offer or expose for sale, transport, ship, or export any kind of the aquatic products mentioned herein except under license issued in accordance with this Order.	ornamental shells, sea snakes, trepang, other miscellaneous minor aquatic products	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources - Regulations governing the gathering of ornamental or fancy shells, sea snakes, trepang, corals and miscellaneous minor aquatic products
P1	1964-03-11	The shipment or exportation of aquatic products from the Philippines covered by a license or permit, gathered or collected under the license, shall be unlawful unless such shipment or exportation is authorized and approved by BFAR and must be effected through the Customs house at any port of entry.	ornamental shells, sea snakes, trepang, other miscellaneous minor aquatic products	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources - Regulations governing the gathering of ornamental or fancy shells, sea snakes, trepang, corals and miscellaneous minor aquatic products
P1	2011-02-01	A moratorium on the cutting and harvesting of timber in natural and residual forests of the entire country is hereby declared unless lifted after the effectivity of this EO.	logs, timber harvested from natural forests	Forest Management Bureau - Declaring a moratorium on the cutting and harvesting of timber in the natural and residual forests and creating the Anti-Illegal Logging Task Force
P6	2012-07-09	All dealers of cultural properties shall secure a license to operate from the National Museum. All agents of dealers and exporters of cultural properties shall also secure a license from the National Museum in accordance with its existing policies.	cultural properties such as archaeological material, traditional ethnographic material, antiques, historical relics, natural history specimens (holotypes, endangered/irreplaceable specimens, fossils)	National Museum - Implementing rules and regulations of RA 10066 an Act providing for the Protection and Conservation of the National Cultural Heritage, Strengthening the National Commission for Culture and the Arts and its Affiliated Cultural Agencies, and for Other Purpo
P1	2012-07-09	All cultural property of the country deemed important to cultural heritage shall be registered in the Philippine Registry of Cultural Property.	cultural properties such as archaeological material, traditional ethnographic material, antiques, historical relics, natural history specimens (holotypes, endangered/irreplaceable specimens, fossils)	National Museum - Implementing rules and regulations of RA 10066 an Act providing for the Protection and Conservation of the National Cultural Heritage, Strengthening the National Commission for Culture and the Arts and its Affiliated Cultural Agencies, and for Other Purpo
P1	2012-07-09	Sec 14 No cultural property shall be sold, resold, or taken out of the country without first securing a clearance from the cultural agency concerned, particularly the National Museum in the case of a Permit to Export. For the property to be taken out of the country, it shall solely be for the purpose of scientific scrutiny or exhibit, repair, visual arts cleaning and restoration, except for those that are considered fine arts, works of National Artists other than for Architecture, and works produced by living Manlilikha ng Bayan awardees and artifacts, archaeological, traditional, and ethnographic materials classified as Grade III. Sec 26 Whoever desires to export cultural property registered in the Philippine Registry of Cultural Property shall adhere to the following requirements: (a) authorization from the Commission through the appropriate cultural agencies, (b) application for export permit submitted 30 days before the intended export date, (c) application for export permit to include the purpose of the temporary export, export date, repatriation date, description, inventory in the Philippine Registry of Cultural Property. The grant of export permit shall be based on the following: (i) it is exported on a temporary basis,	cultural properties such as archaeological material, traditional ethnographic material, antiques, historical relics, natural history specimens (holotypes, endangered/irreplaceable specimens, fossils)	National Museum - Implementing rules and regulations of RA 10066 an Act providing for the Protection and Conservation of the National Cultural Heritage, Strengthening the National Commission for Culture and the Arts and its Affiliated Cultural Agencies, and for Other Purpo

		and (ii) export is necessary for scientific scrutiny or exhibit.		
P9	2012-07-09	In case cultural property Grade I and II shall be taken out of the country, it shall solely be for the purpose of scientific scrutiny or exhibit, and shall meet the following requirements: (1) the applicant must execute an affidavit that the cultural property is not for sale and will guarantee its return to the country after the event, (2) to guarantee its return, the said cultural property shall be covered by a surety bond amounting to 100% of the appraised value, issued by a reputable insurance company; (3) In case the exhibit is extended, prior approval by the National Museum shall be secured; (4) the bond shall be forfeited when the National Museum is not informed of its extension. No licensed agent, dealer or exporter shall engage in the sale of cultural properties not duly stamped or marked by the National Museum or concerned agency.	cultural properties such as archaeological material, traditional ethnographic material, antiques, historical relics, natural history specimens (holotypes, endangered/irreplaceable specimens, fossils)	National Museum - Implementing rules and regulations of RA 10066 an Act providing for the Protection and Conservation of the National Cultural Heritage, Strengthening the National Commission for Culture and the Arts and its Affiliated Cultural Agencies, and for Other Purpo
P7	1988-05-01	Sec 2 2nd para Export traders and service exporters shall be entitled to the income tax holiday if they will export products and services which are new exports for the Philippines or will serve new export markets. Sec 12 The tax credit that may be enjoyed by a registered enterprise under Article 39(k) refers to the tariff duties and internal revenue taxes actually paid by it on the supplies, raw materials and semi-manufactured products used in the manufacture, processing or production of its registered export products and forming part thereof. A tax credit certificate shall be issued in accordance with Article 21. Sec 14 A registered enterprise shall be entitled to exemption from wharfage dues and any export tax, impost or fee on the exportation of its registered export products produced by it or bought from a registered export producer qualified to avail itself of exemption from said tax, if it were to export such product directly or through another export producer.	export products produced by BOI-registered enterprises	Board of Investments - Rules and regulations to implement EO 226 or Omnibus Investments Code of 1987
P6	2001-01-12	No person shall engage in the business of importing, manufacturing, formulating, exporting, repacking, distributing, storing, or selling any pesticide except under a license issued by FPA. A separate license shall be required for each establishment or place of business subject to these rules.	pesticides	Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority - Pesticide Regulatory Policies and Implementing Guidelines
P9	2015-02-22	All meat and meat product exporters shall be licensed, registered, and accredited by the NMIS.	Fresh/chilled/frozen edible carcass including offal derived from food animals, and products made wholly or in part from meat	National Meat Inspection Service - Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA 9296 or the "Meat Inspection Code: as amended by RA 10536
P1	2015-02-22	Only HACCP certified meat and meat products from accredited "AAA" and "AA" meat establishments shall be allowed for export unless such requirement is waived and the products are acceptable to the receiving entity.	Fresh/chilled/frozen edible carcass including offal derived from food animals, and products made wholly or in part from meat	National Meat Inspection Service - Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA 9296 or the "Meat Inspection Code: as amended by RA 10536
P1	2015-02-22	No veterinary clearance issued by the National Veterinary Quarantine Service shall be given to any vessel having on board any meat and meat products for export until the owner shall obtain from the NMIS a certificate that said food animal is free from dangerous and communicable disease at the time of inspection, and that the meat therefrom is safe and wholesome.	Fresh/chilled/frozen edible carcass including offal derived from food animals, and products made wholly or in part from meat	National Meat Inspection Service - Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA 9296 or the "Meat Inspection Code: as amended by RA 10536
P1	2006-12-08	All persons natural or juridical who will engage in the rice or corn industry shall apply for a grains business license or registration with NFA. A license grants the holder the privilege to engage in a particular activity; a registration is for purposes of monitoring only. Facilities and equipment as well as their manufacturers, importers, distributors must be registered.	rice and corn	National Food Authority - Revised Rules and Regulations of the NFA on Grains Business

P1	2011-04-07	The manufacture, importation, exportation, sale, distribution, transfer, or retail of food without appropriate authorization from the FDA is prohibited.	food	Food and Drug Administration - Rules and Regulations implementing RA 9711 or Food and Drug Administration Act of 2009
P1	2011-04-07	The manufacture, importation, exportation, sale, distribution, transfer, or retail of drugs, medical devices, cosmetics, household hazardous substances requires appropriate authorization from the FDA.	drugs, medical devices, cosmetics, household hazardous substances, toys	Food and Drug Administration - Rules and Regulations implementing RA 9711 or Food and Drug Administration Act of 2009
P1	1988-05-06	Prior authority and commodity clearance from DENR-FMB is required for the exportation of: logs produced from planted species, lumber except those produced from naturally grown premium hardwood and banned tree species.	logs from planted trees, lumber from planted trees	Forest Management Bureau - Regulations Governing the Exportation of Lumber and Plantation Logs
P1	1988-05-06	The exportation of round logs and flitches produced from naturally grown trees and lumber produced from premium hardwood and prohibited species is banned.	logs from naturally grown trees and lumber from premium hardwood and prohibited species	Forest Management Bureau - Regulations Governing the Exportation of Lumber and Plantation Logs
P1	1988-05-06	Only holders of Certificates of Registration as Log Dealer for plantation species or as Lumber Dealer issued by DENR may be allowed to export logs or lumber, respectively.	logs	Forest Management Bureau - Regulations Governing the Exportation of Lumber and Plantation Logs
P6	1988-05-06	Logs subject for export shall be inspected at 100% intensity. Lumber shall be inspected/graded following existing grading rules, at 20% random sampling.	logs and lumber	Forest Management Bureau - Regulations Governing the Exportation of Lumber and Plantation Logs
P1	2005-10-24	An individual or entity intending to export optical discs, machines for producing optical media, and materials including scrap polycarbonate, shall secure a license to engage in business as exporter and an Export Clearance prior to every shipment.	optical discs, manufacturing equipment, materials	Optical Media Board - Prescribing Guidelines for the Exportation of Discs, Machineries, and Materials
P6	2005-10-24	All shipments under an Export Clearance shall be subject to inspection after the issuance of the waybill at the port of origin.	optical discs, manufacturing equipment, materials	Optical Media Board - Prescribing Guidelines for the Exportation of Discs, Machineries, and Materials
P6	2004-02-10	Any person or entity shall register with the OMB prior to engaging in the manufacture, importation, exportation, acquisition, operation or use, sale, distribution of optical media or manufacturing equipment, parts, materials, or offering the use of optical disc writers to the public.	optical media (includes but not limited to compact discs, China video disc, digital ersatile disc, enhanced versatile disc, laser disc, mini disc, video compact disc or any technical variations), manufacturing equipment, parts and accessories, materials	Optical Media Board - Rules and Regulations implementing RA 9239 or the Optical Media Act of 2003
P1	2004-02-10	Apart from registration, any person or entity shall secure the appropriate commercial license from OMB, prior to engaging in any activity listed in Rule 1 Sec 1. The license holder shall not engage in the manufacture, mastering, replication, sale or distribution of any optical media containing intellectual property except with consent of the owner.	optical media (includes but not limited to compact discs, China video disc, digital ersatile disc, enhanced versatile disc, laser disc, mini disc, video compact disc or any technical variations), manufacturing equipment, parts and accessories, materials	Optical Media Board - Rules and Regulations implementing RA 9239 or the Optical Media Act of 2003
P6	1981-01-01	The plant quarantine inspection and certification of plants, plant products and other material capable of harboring plant pests intended for exportation shall be conducted by BPI whenever the Phytosanitary or Plant Health Certificate is required by the importing country or by an international convention/agreement.	living plants, nursery stock, seeds and nuts for planting, fresh fruit, vegetable and other plant products known to be hosts of pests or originating from restricted areas, pure cultures of phytopathogenic materials, mushroom cultures, algae cultures, soil	Department of Agriculture - SPS and Related Legal Issuances - Rules and Regulations to implement Presidential Decree No. 1433 entitled "Promulgating the Plant Quarantine Law of 1978, thereby Revising and Consolidating Existing Plant Quarantine Laws to

				further Improve and Strengthen the Plant Quarantine Service of BPI"
P6	1981-01-01	Export commodities for which a Phytosanitary Certificate is required shall be subjected to random inspection in order to determine their sanitary condition. Representative samples may be taken at random for examination or testing. Commodities that are found to be substantially free from plant pests shall be officially certified and issued the Phytosanitary Certificate.	living plants, nursery stock, seeds and nuts for planting, fresh fruit, vegetable and other plant products known to be hosts of pests or originating from restricted areas, pure cultures of phytopathogenic materials, mushroom cultures, algae cultures, soil	Department of Agriculture - SPS and Related Legal Issuances - Rules and Regulations to implement Presidential Decree No. 1433 entitled "Promulgating the Plant Quarantine Law of 1978, thereby Revising and Consolidating Existing Plant Quarantine Laws to further Improve and Strengthen the Plant Quarantine Service of BPI"
P6	2002-11-27	A register of controlled chemicals shall be maintained by registered persons granted a license or permit in relation to them. This shall include any import, export, manufacture, supply, acquisition, or disposal of any such chemical, and the commercial documents.	controlled precursor and essential chemicals (Tables I and II of the 1988 UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances)	Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency - Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA 9165 or the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002
P1	2013-12-07	Authorized manufacturers shall secure an Authority to Export manufactured parts or finished products of firearms and ammunition.	firearms, ammunitions, parts	Philippine National Police- Firearms and Explosives Division - Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA 10591 or the Comprehensive Firearms and Ammunition Regulation Act
P9	2013-12-07	Firearms intended for export shall not be subjected to ballistics test provided that Proof of Export is submitted to FED.	firearms, ammunitions, parts	Philippine National Police- Firearms and Explosives Division - Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA 10591 or the Comprehensive Firearms and Ammunition Regulation Act
P1	2014-01-01	Export of hazardous wastes require approval of DENR-EMB, after consent from the importing and exporting countries has been received, consistent with the Basel Convention or existing agreements.	hazardous wastes (Table 2.1: wastes with cyanide, acid wastes, alkali wastes, wastes with inorganic chemicals, reactive chemical wastes, ink/dye/pigment /paint/resin/latex/adhesive/ organic sludge, waste organic solvents, organic wastes, oil, containers, s	Environmental Management Bureau - Revised Procedures and Standards for the Management of Hazardous Wastes (revising DAO 2004-36)
P6	2014-01-01	Exporters must comply with the requirements of the Basel Convention. They must submit the Notification Form to EMB for transmittal to the competent authority in the importing or transit countries, comply with the transport record or manifest system in conveying the articles from the generator to the port of embarkation, comply with the storage and labeling requirements, obtain written consent on the movement from each transit country, provide written confirmation of the existence of a contract with the disposer and of financial guarantee to cover costs of reimport or other measures. The article must be accompanied by the movement document from the point at which transboundary movement commences to disposal.	recyclable materials containing hazardous substances (Table 10.1: scrap metals, solid plastic materials, electronic assemblies and scrap, used oil, fly-ash)	Environmental Management Bureau - Revised Procedures and Standards for the Management of Hazardous Wastes (revising DAO 2004-36)
P1	1991-11-03	An individual or entity, holder of wood processing plant permits, or licensed wood processors and exporters, must secure an authority to export from DENR	finished and semi-finished wood products	Forest Management Bureau - Rules and Regulations governing the Exportation of Finished and Semi-Finished Wood Products

P6	1991-11-03	In evaluating the application for the authority to export, DENR shall inspect the wood products to be exported at the plant. The authority to export covers the transport of the products from the plant to final loading point.	finished and semi-finished wood products	Forest Management Bureau - Rules and Regulations governing the Exportation of Finished and Semi-Finished Wood Products
P6	1991-11-03	DENR shall also supervise the actual loading of the products and issue a final verification report that shall form part of the export authority, then an Export Compliance Certificate.	finished and semi-finished wood products	Forest Management Bureau - Rules and Regulations governing the Exportation of Finished and Semi-Finished Wood Products
P2	1976-08-09	The trade, direct or indirect, between the Philippines and any of the Socialist and other centrally-planned economy countries shall be undertaken by or coursed through the Philippine International Trading Corporation. This shall apply to the export and import of all commodities or products including those specified for export or import by expressly authorized government agencies.	all products	Philippine International Trading Corporation - Promulgating Guidelines on Trade with Socialist and Other Centrally-Planned Economy Countries