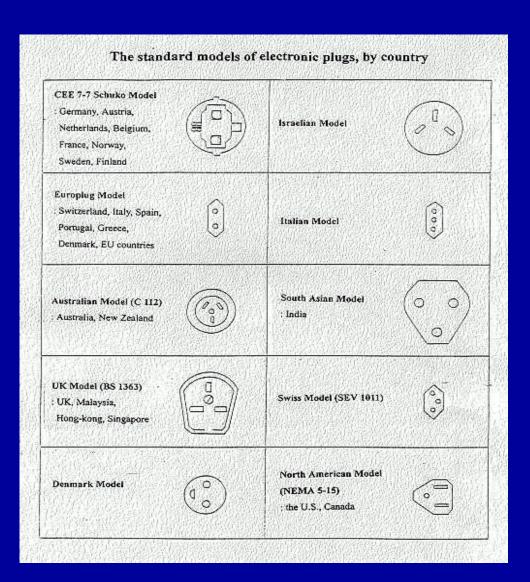
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Standards in Trade Facilitation

-Linking the Lessons of the WTO, OECD and APEC -

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1. Costs for Different Standards Still Exist



2. Standard Costs Remain at the Center of Concern

- About 3,500 complaints related to standards are filed at the WTO (1995-2000).
- About 80% of world trade is related, directly or indirectly, to standards (OECD, 1999).
- About 28% (78 out of 282 directives) of the EC's efforts for implementing the 1992 *Single Market Act* are related to standards.
- About 5-6% of cost savings by the MRA in information and telecommunication trade of TABD (between EU and US)

• Standards were the 2nd biggest obstacle to the formation of the EC's single market.

Ranks of factors disturbing EC's single market

Difference	England	Germany	France	Italy	EC (12 nations)
Standards or Technical Regulation	1	1	1	4	2
Government Procurement	4	8	7(8)	2	8
Administrative Regulation	2	2	2	1	1
Customs Procedures	3	3	4	3	3
Tax Systems	8	7	3	7	6(7)
Trans-border Cargo Regulations	5	4(5)	5	5	6(7)
Regulations in Capital Market	7	6	7(8)	4	5
Community Act	6	4(5)	6	6	4

3. All trade organizations deal with Standards

· WTO

. OECD

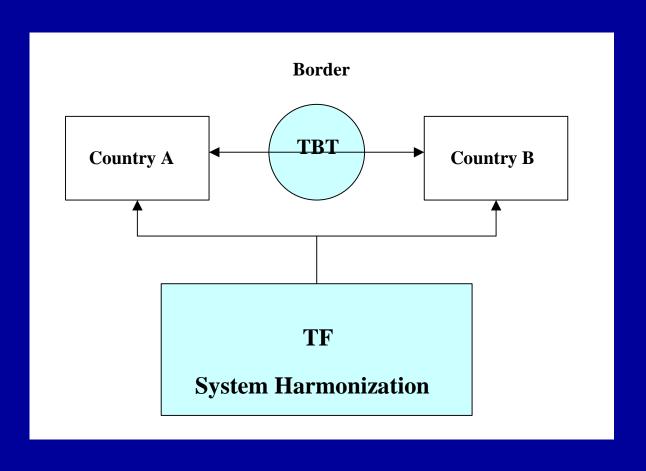
· APEC

Standards in the WTO

- WTO deals with standards as Technical Barrier to Trade (TBT).
 - Avoid standards that become unnecessary obstacles to trade.
 - Prevent exclusively trade-restrictive standards-related measures
 - For public interest areas, such as safety, environmental protection, health and safety of humans, animals, and plants. WTO allows flexibility in adopting technical regulations.

Standards in the WTO

• Recently, WTO sees standards as a Trade Facilitation Measure



Standards in the WTO

	Trade Liberalization	Trade Facilitation
Nature	TBT	Regulation
Application	Border Measures	System Harmonization
Function	Passive Trade Expansion	Active Trade Expansion
Implementation	WTO Agreement	WTO Agreement "Plus"

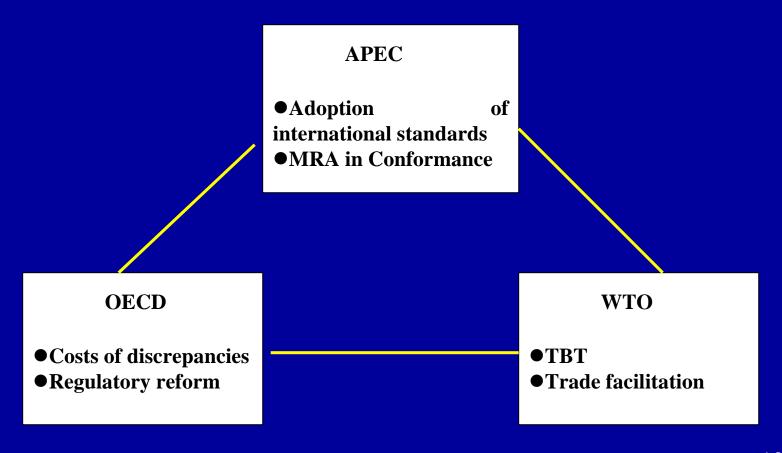
Standards in the OECD

- Trade aspects of the divergence and duplications in standardsrelated measures (trade directorate).
 - Opportunity costs to trade and investment
 - Open and transparent standards system to promote trade, investment and industrial advancement
- Standards as a subject of regulatory reform
 - Regulatory reforms in compulsory standards and conformance
 - Avoid excessive regulation
 - · RIA regulatory impact analysis
 - · Proportionality principle

Standards in APEC

- Alignment with international standards
- Mutual recognition agreement (MRA) in regulatory and voluntary sectors
- Building-up technical infrastructures
- Enlargement of transparency
- Promoting good regulatory practices
 - Achieving the public interest objectives in the least traderestrictive way.
 - Shares much equivalence with the OECD regulatory reform.

• Approaches in standards by APEC, OECD, and the WTO are all different, but dialogue among them are accelerating.



4. Every country has its own standards system

Type						
	Standard	Technical Regulation	Conformity Assessment Procedure			
Objective	Compatibility	Quality Assurance	Confirmation			
	Interoperability Quality Assessment	Public Interest Protection	and Certification			
Enforcement	Voluntary	Mandatory	Voluntary/Mandatory			
Type of Execution	Technical Specification	Regulatory Means	Testing and inspections			
	(size, weight,	(Border measures, Laws,	(e.g., Laboratory testing, Quality of			
	figure, etc)	Rules, Regulations, etc)	Laboratory)			

5. Directions for Advancement

Standards



Technical Regulations

Detailed Technical Specifications

(EC's Old Approach)

Essential Performance Specifications

(EC's New Approach)

Conformity Assessment Procedures

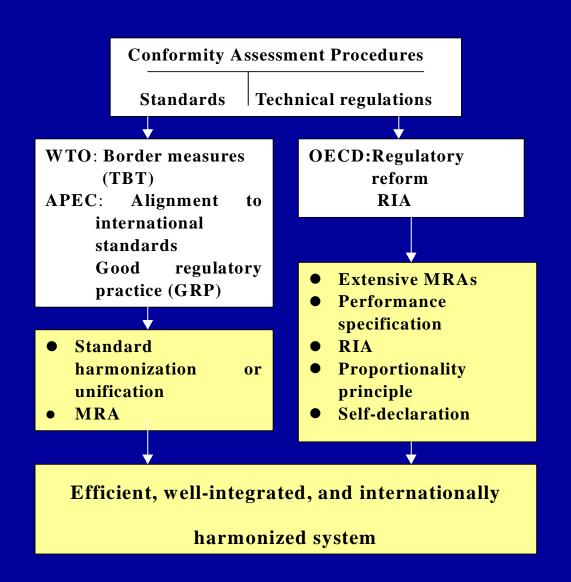
Individual Certification,

Tests, Inspection, and
Laboratory Accreditation

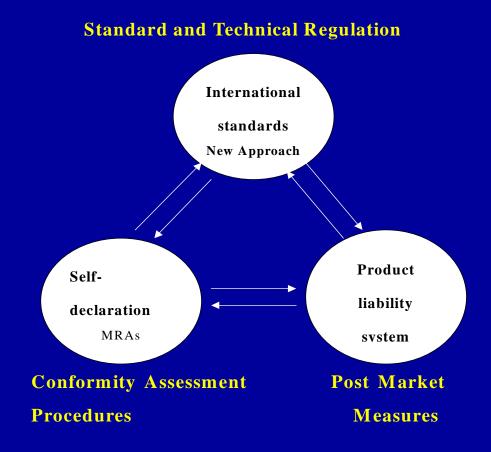
Mutual Recognition

Agreements (MRAs)

6. Future Direction: International



Future Direction: Domestic



THANK YOU!