

THIRD TBT QUARTERLY REPORT

2017



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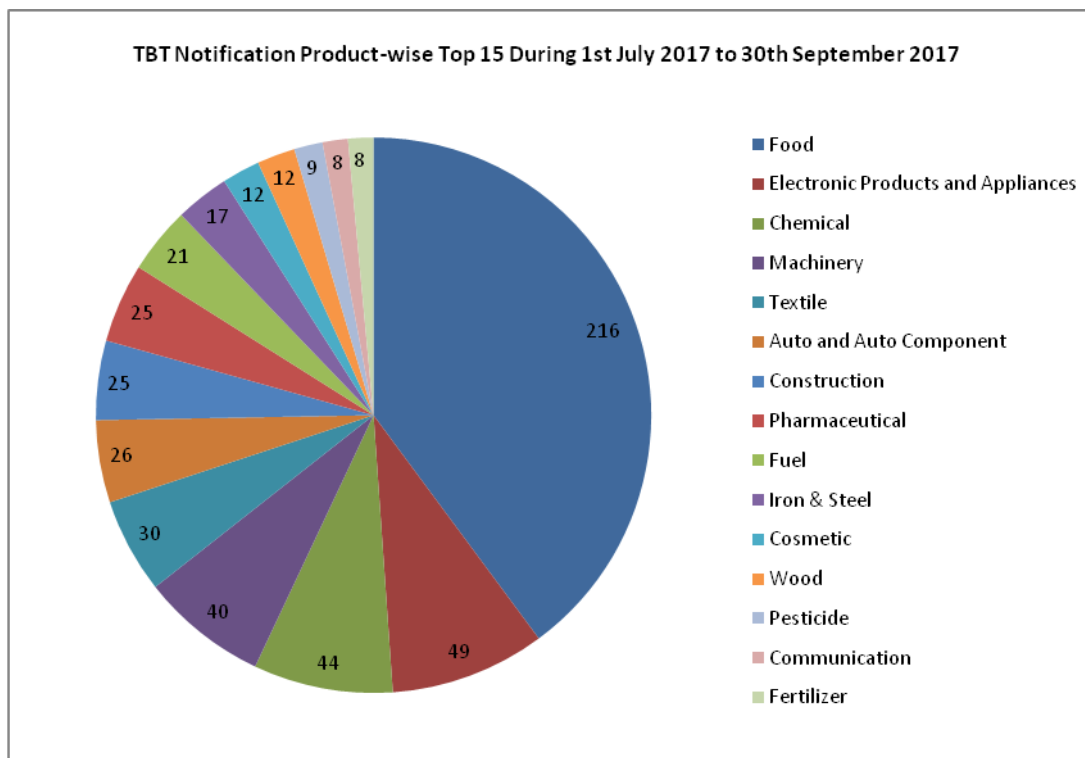
TBT QUARTERLY REPORT (1ST OF JULY '17 TO 30TH SEPT '17): AT A GLANCE

Details Pertaining to TBT Notifications Issued By All WTO Member Countries

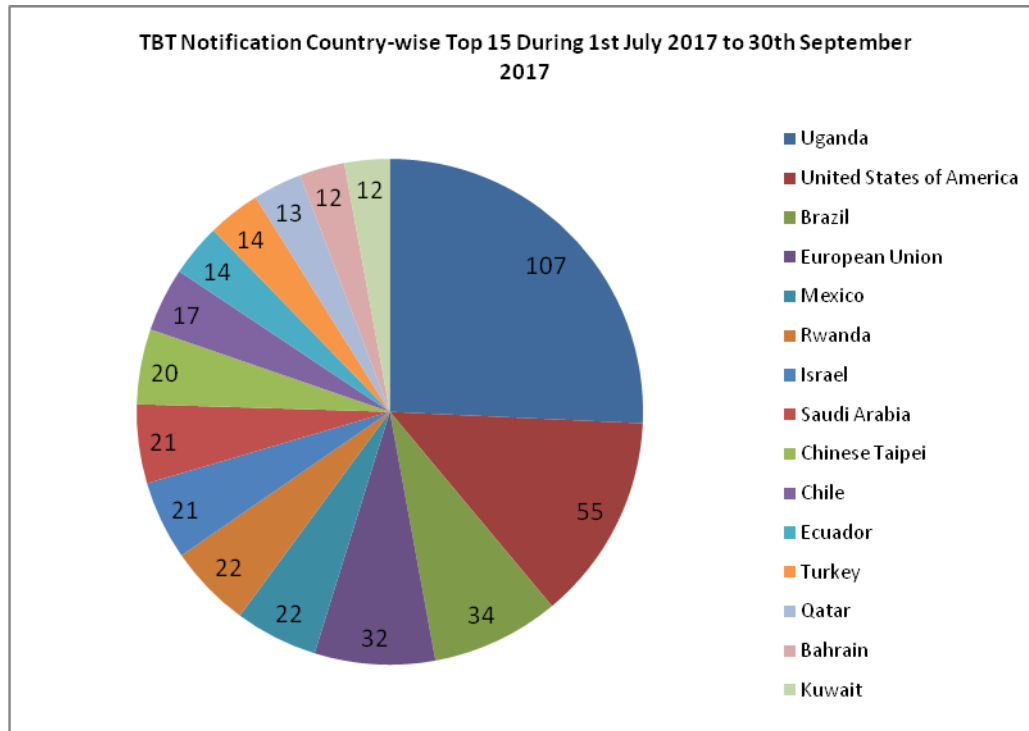
The total number of TBT notifications issued by the various WTO-member countries from 1st of July 2017 to 30th September 2017 was 615. Out of these 615 notifications, India issued two TBT notifications. Hence, a total of 613 notifications were studied in the quarter 1st of July 2017 to 30th September 2017 which was relevant to India. Out of 613 notifications, 160 notifications were the addendum of draft regulations notified earlier in the WTO.

Details Pertaining to TBT Notifications Relevant To India

Product-wise Information: Out of the total 613 TBT notifications which were relevant to India, 163 related to food products, 49 related to electronic products and appliances, 44 chemical products, 40 machinery, 30 textile products, 26 auto and auto components, 25 related to construction products, 25 related to pharmaceutical products, 21 related to fuel, 17 related to iron and steel, 12 related to cosmetic, 12 related to wood products, 9 related to pesticide, 8 related to communication, 8 related to fertilizer and the remaining 71 related to other products.



Country-wise Information: Out of the total 613 TBT notifications relevant to India, Uganda issued 107 notifications, followed by USA, Brazil, European Union, Mexico, Rwanda, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Chinese Taipei, Chile, Ecuador, Turkey, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait with 55, 34, 32, 22, 22, 21, 21, 20, 17, 14, 14, 13, 12 and 12 notifications, respectively. These countries are among the top 15 TBT notification issuing countries. The remaining 197 notifications were from other WTO Member countries.



Details Pertaining to Responses Sent

Notifications-May Impact Indian Industry: (Responses Sent)

Responses have been sent on 35 TBT notifications in the quarter July 2017 to September 2017. In these notifications stakeholders were of the view that, though some of the notifications were in line with International Standards, they may adversely impact Indian exports. Hence, APJ-SLG suggested that the Government of India may seek clarifications from the concerned enquiry point requesting them to provide justification for setting the proposed regulations. These notifications are mentioned below:

Sl. No.	Notification Number	Members	Products	Details of Response
1	G/TBT/N/KEN/585	Kenya	Mineral Water	<p>The Kenya Bureau of Standards has issued this notification on DEAS 13: 2017 Mineral water- specification. It is applicable on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • natural mineral water, • mineral water, • natural spring water, • spring water and • carbonated mineral water <p>It permits the treatments like ozonation, UV sterilization, decantation filtration and permitted selective removal of fluoride. It lays out the requirements – general, specific – physical, chemical, limits of microbiological contamination, radioactive matters, packaging and labelling. The Annexes contains details including recommended hygienic practice, sampling plan, etc.</p> <p>In reply India stated the following: India sought clarification from the Kenyan authorities on the limits prescribed for total</p>

Sl. No.	Notification Number	Members	Products	Details of Response
				<p>dissolved solids, as it differs from the Indian limits and international practice. Further, India has referred to the 'Guidelines for Drinking - Water Quality' published by the World Health Organization. India requested the Kenyan authorities to consider the WHO Guidelines to fix the limits as the product concerned is mineral water under the category drinking water as mentioned in the notification. In this regard, India requests the Kenyan authorities to provide the technical data for fixing such limits for TDS and the above mentioned inorganic substances - Barium, Manganese and Selenium in mineral waters.</p>
2	G/TBT/N/PRY/96	Paraguay	Milk	<p>The Ministry of Industry and Trade has notified the proposed technical regulation on milk which is titled as 'Draft Common Market Group Resolution No. 04/17 on the MERCOSUR Technical Regulation on the Identity and Quality of Milk'. This technical regulation contains details on the definition of the product, classification, raw materials, requirements like sensory and physio chemical, food additives. It mandates that the establishment and processing practices as per MERCOSUR resolution on hygiene practices.</p> <p>In reply, India state the following:</p> <p>The title of the proposed technical regulation seems to be misleading as it mentions only milk. However, the proposed requirements</p>

Sl. No.	Notification Number	Members	Products	Details of Response
				<p>are for milk powder. In this context, India suggested the addition of the term – ‘Powder’ so that it provides clarity on the applicability of this proposed regulation. Further, only ‘Cow’s milk’ has been mentioned in the Section – 2.1: Definition and Section 4.1.1 – Raw Materials in the proposed regulation. India stated that the mentioning of cows as a source to be trade restrictive as milk could be sourced from other milch animals like buffalo. Hence, milch animals other than cows must also be considered as a source. In this regard, India requested the Paraguay authorities to consider the inclusion of other milch animals like buffalo as a source of milk.</p> <p>Further, international standard – CODEX STAN 207-1999 is titled as ‘Standard for Milk Powders and Cream Powder’. In this standard, the Codex has not specified the source of milk. Given this context, the exclusion of other milch animals like buffalo and others as a source would pose a barrier on trade on milk powder. Hence, India requested the authorities to include other sources of milk in addition to cow in the raw materials section.</p>
3	G/TBT/N/URY/14	Uruguay	Food Products	<p>The Ministry of Public Health has issued this notification on draft decree on "labeling of packaged foods".</p> <p>The regulation concerns the nutritional</p>

Sl. No.	Notification Number	Members	Products	Details of Response
				<p>labeling that must be in accordance with Decree 117/2006. However, if the content of sodium, salt or sugar exceeds the level given in this proposed decree, then it shall contain a 'Warning'.</p> <p>It is specified that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The warning must appear in the front side of the label (upper left of the label) • Compliance falls under the scope of Ministry of Public Health. • This decree prohibits the acceptance of donation of food products containing this warning in frontal side. • Warning should state- "EXCESS OF FAT/SATURATED FATS/SUGARS/SODIUM" (with font capital letters in white colour). • In case of the imported food products, adhesive label is permitted provided it complies with size, characteristic and location requirements established in the present decree. • vi. The decree also contains details on the dimension warnings depending on the size of the container.

Sl. No.	Notification Number	Members	Products	Details of Response
				<p>In reply, India stated that:</p> <p>The proposed decree mandates a warning on the frontal side of the label in a food product, if the value of sodium, sugar, fat and saturated fat exceeds the prescribed level. In this regard, India cited that the level particularly that of sodium, sugar and fat depends on the type of food product. For instance: sodium levels in salted fish, pickles, processed nuts, meat, sugar levels in jams, juices, cakes, sweets, desserts, confectioneries, chocolates, syrup products and other food products. In such cases, the levels of sodium, sugar or fats may exceed the levels prescribed in the proposed decree. Hence, India requested the notifying agency to provide information on the method used in fixing a common limit for sodium, sugar, fat and saturated fat for all food products. In addition, India also stated that the levels must be based on category of food products whether the food product is a salt, sugar or mixed. Otherwise, such general limit has the potential to create a confusion among the consumers as the labels on multiple food products may indicate an 'excessive warning' irrespective of the texture of the product. Thus, it may result in dilution of the importance of such warning statement in the labels to the consumers. Further, given the level of innovation and the launch of new products in the global food market, such</p>

Sl. No.	Notification Number	Members	Products	Details of Response
				<p>generalised limits may pose a barrier to trade on food products. Hence, India requested the notifying agency to provide such limits based on nature of the food products.</p>
4	G/TBT/N/ITA/30	Italy	Rice	<p>As per the notification, the Ministry for Economic Development has issued this draft legislative decree laying down provisions concerning the internal rice market. In reply, India stated that:</p> <p>The rice is permitted for marketing only if it meets the qualitative characteristics given in its Annex. The Italian authorities have established the 'National Agency for Rice' to maintain a register containing details of the rice- variety name, size, and other information. The procedures have been laid out in the Annex with regard to registration or deletion of rice varieties in the registry. In this context, India has sought the following details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the variety of rice must be listed in the registry for importation although it meets the qualitative characteristics of this decree • Whether the registration has to be undertaken by the importer, exporter or competent authority of the exporting country

Sl. No.	Notification Number	Members	Products	Details of Response
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the varieties that are currently marketed in the EU region must be registered with the agency.
5	G/TBT/N/IDN/117	Indonesia	Audio Video Equipment	<p>This draft of decree states that all of Audio, Video and Similar Electronic Apparatus Product produced within the country or imported, distributed and marketed in the country shall fulfill the SNI requirements. The producers which produced these products therefore shall comply with those requirements proven by having Product Certificate for Using SNI Mark. The product certificate on SNI marking shall be issued by a Product Certification Body which has been accredited by KAN and appointed by the Minister of Industry through testing of the conformity of the products quality against SNI requirements. Directorate of Electronic and Telematic, Ministry of Industry is the institution that is responsible for the implementation of this decree and shall provide a technical guidance of the decree, which cover procedure of Product Certification and SNI Marking.</p> <p>In reply, India stated that:</p> <p>In India, audio, video and similar electronic apparatus products are regulated as per standards issued by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). Further, BIS has recognized testing laboratories for testing of audio, video</p>

Sl. No.	Notification Number	Members	Products	Details of Response
				<p>and similar electronic apparatus products.</p> <p>BIS is a founder member of International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). BIS has signed Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) in the fields of standardization and conformity assessment with 21 countries. Hence, we request Indonesia to provide equivalence and allow exports, which confirm to BIS standards. Hence, India requested the Indonesian authorities to provide accreditation to NABCB. This will facilitate exports from India. In this regard, India sought bilateral consultation with Indonesia as to avoid any disruptions in trade.</p>
6	G/TBT/N/CHL/419	Chile	Extension Cords	<p>As per the notification, the Chilean authority has issued this notification establishing the procedure for the certification of extension cords according to the scope and field of application of International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) 60884-Plugs and Socket-outlets for Household and Similar Purposes. The Chilean authorities have referred IEC 60884 for establishing the certification process of extension cords. Exporter needs to apply for a certification from the Electricity and Fuels, Chile.</p> <p>In reply, India stated that:</p>

Sl. No.	Notification Number	Members	Products	Details of Response
				<p>India requested the Chilean authorities to provide accreditation to NABCB. This will facilitate exports from India. In this regard, India sought bilateral consultation with Chile as to avoid any disruptions in trade.</p>
7	G/TBT/N/EU/497	European Union	Pesticide Clothianidin	<p>the European Commission has proposed amendments to the conditions of approval of the plant protection products – Clothianidin, Imidacloprid and Thiamethoxam. The European Union’s (EU) proposal of restricting the use of these insecticides only to greenhouses is based on the evaluation of ecotoxicological data concerning bees.</p>
8	G/TBT/N/EU/498	European Union	Pesticide Imidacloprid	<p>The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) in its assessment reports concerning clothianidin and imidacloprid concerning bees pointed out the gaps in the data. In case of thiamethoxam, the EFSA stated that ‘confirmatory data has been considered to be insufficient’. Given this context, India requested the EU authorities to provide the rationale for arriving at a conclusion that the insecticides poses harm when the peer review of the risk assessments conducted by the EFSA have identified data gaps. In our understanding, an identification of data gaps does not establish the presence of any risks. Further, India suggested the EU to seek additional data on the gaps identified from the registrant of these substances. Hence, India requested the EU authorities to provide</p>
9	G/TBT/N/EU/499	European Union	Pesticide Thiamethoxam	<p>The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) in its assessment reports concerning clothianidin and imidacloprid concerning bees pointed out the gaps in the data. In case of thiamethoxam, the EFSA stated that ‘confirmatory data has been considered to be insufficient’. Given this context, India requested the EU authorities to provide the rationale for arriving at a conclusion that the insecticides poses harm when the peer review of the risk assessments conducted by the EFSA have identified data gaps. In our understanding, an identification of data gaps does not establish the presence of any risks. Further, India suggested the EU to seek additional data on the gaps identified from the registrant of these substances. Hence, India requested the EU authorities to provide</p>

Sl. No.	Notification Number	Members	Products	Details of Response
				<p>an explanation for proposing restrictions on the use of clothianidin, imidacloprid and thiamethoxam in absence of any indication of risks to bee population.</p> <p>India also found that the scientific study covering three countries – Germany, Hungary and United Kingdom indicates that there has been difference on the impact of the insecticides on honey bees. While the bees faced reduction in its population in two of the countries, bees’ population thrived in the other. The study points out the other factors like disease, exposure levels, availability of other sources for pollination, etc. contributes to the stability of the bee population. Thus, as per the study, India stated that environmental factors have a significant role in determining the mortality of honey bees and it does not confine only to the use of neonicotinoid substances. Given this context, India requested the EU to consider the proposed restrictions on the use of clothianidin, imidacloprid and thiamethoxam.</p>
10	G/TBT/N/CHL/420	Chile	Safety analysis and or test protocol for gas products	The notified protocol establishes the certification procedure for type D and type SD elastomer hoses, with metallic connectors, for water heaters that use liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) or natural gas. The draft states the following:

Sl. No.	Notification Number	Members	Products	Details of Response
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For approval of manufacturing in Chile or abroad, if there is no production for one or more months, monthly inspections shall be continued from first production of the following period. • For verification of samples taken in factory, in Chile or abroad, at the moment of sample extraction, the certification bodies shall require the respective declarations by the manufacturer to the superintendency of electricity and fuels, indicating that the production is still in conformity with the approved type, in accordance with the provisions of the draft. In case the documents described are not presented, the certification body shall not proceed with extraction of the sample, suspending the use of this certification system. • In case of the rejection of the sample taken in the factory, in Chile or abroad, the certification body will proceed to reject the manufacturing or import consignment, and must send a copy of the rejection to the superintendency, within a period not exceeding five days from the date of issuance of the report. • In the certificate (of approval or follow-up), in the item "other background", it will be indicated that it was approved in

Sl. No.	Notification Number	Members	Products	Details of Response
				<p>Second inspection, indicating among others things the causes and quantities of the product covered in the initial rejection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the event of rejection being maintained, the certification body shall refuse the batch, and must send a copy of the rejection report to the superintendency, within period not exceeding fives business day from, from the date of the report. • If the assembly has connectors of different types, it must have a safety warning at each end. • In the event of failure to comply with the instructions, the certification body will refuse the product. <p>In reply, India stated that:</p> <p>The draft states that, the SEC will provide approvals to manufacturing facilities established outside Chile. While providing the approval, SEC will undertake verification by sampling from the factory. After verification, the SEC will provide approval or rejection certificate for facilities intending to export hoses, with metallic connectors, for water heaters into Chile.</p> <p>India is of view that, the approval process of</p>

Sl. No.	Notification Number	Members	Products	Details of Response
				<p>physical verification and sampling by the SEC is not cost effective for small and medium scale companies. This approval process may add costs to their exports and may restrict their competitiveness in Chile. Further, the draft approval requirements may also increase and complicate the exports process and duration, which may act as trade barriers for Indian exports.</p>
11	G/TBT/N/UGA/729	Uganda	Illuminating Candles	<p>This draft Uganda standard specifies requirements, test and sampling methods for candles suitable for illuminating purposes. This draft does not cover decorative candles. In labeling, the product should contain the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Both the manufacturer’s name and brand name b) Number of candles c) Country of origin d) Any cautionary directions- “candles should not be placed directly on combustible materials” e) Diameter of the candle <p>As per the notification, this draft standard has referred to Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) Standard- IS 1139 (1985): wax candles,</p>

Sl. No.	Notification Number	Members	Products	Details of Response
				oil burning appliances. In reply, India sought clarification from the UNBS authorities whether products confirming to BIS standard IS-1130 will still have to meet the requirements specified in this UNBS standard or whether products confirming to IS-1130 will require no certification from the Ugandan authorities.
12	G/TBT/N/ISR/950	Israel	Plugs and socket-outlets	<p>As per these notifications, the Israeli authority has proposed revising mandatory standards for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plugs and socket-outlets • Double capped LED lamps • Luminaries-floodlights • Lamp holders for tubular fluorescent lamps • Circuit breakers for AC and DC operations <p>In these draft revisions, the Israeli authorities have adopted several International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) norms. In this context, India requested the Israeli authorities to clarify the following:</p> <p>a) Whether products have to be accompanied with a certificate showing their compliance</p>
13	G/TBT/N/ISR/951	Israel	Double capped LED lamps	
14	G/TBT/N/ISR/952	Israel	Luminaries-floodlights	
15	G/TBT/N/ISR/954	Israel	Lamp holders for tubular fluorescent lamps	
16	G/TBT/N/ISR/955	Israel	Circuit breakers for AC and DC operations	

Sl. No.	Notification Number	Members	Products	Details of Response
				with relevant IEC norms?
17				<p>b) Whether products already confirmed to IEC standards will be allowed for import into Israel without any certification?</p> <p>c) Whether the Israeli authorities will accept certification from a third party certification body in the exporting country?</p> <p>Further, electronic products are regulated as per mandatory standards issued by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and the quality control order issued by the Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY), Government of India.</p> <p>Hence, India requested Israel to provide equivalence and allow exports, which confirm to BIS standards and also authorize and allow certification from Indian certifying agencies. In this regard, India sought bilateral consultation with Israel as to avoid any disruptions in trade.</p>
18	G/TBT/N/UGA/711	Uganda	General Requirements for School Clothing	The parts of these draft Ugandan standards cover the requirements for the materials, size and make of school jerseys and cardigans, knee-high stockings and ankle socks, girls' slacks and skirts, dresses, tunics and gyms, trousers and shorts, shirts, blazers, general requirements for school clothing,
19	G/TBT/N/UGA/712	Uganda	Blazers	
20	G/TBT/N/UGA/713	Uganda	Trousers and Shorts	

Sl. No.	Notification Number	Members	Products	Details of Response
21	G/TBT/N/UGA/714	Uganda	Shirts	<p>briefs, athletic wear, made from woven or knitted fabrics, tracksuits.</p> <p>It specifies the requirements for outer materials or garments, supplementary materials and components, linings and interlinings, pocketing, sewing threads, slide fasteners, buttons, pressure-studs, hooks and bars, tapes, braids, bindings and cords, elastic braids or webbing, narrow elastic strip, stay tape, stitches, number of stitches, size designation, packing, care-labelling, marking of the size designations, additional marking, inspection and methods of test, dimensions.</p> <p>The drafts state that, products that conform to Ugandan standards may be marked with Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) Certification Mark. This mark can be used only by those licensed under the certification mark scheme operated by UNBS and in conjunction with the relevant Uganda Standards. The presence of this mark on a product or in relation to a product is an assurance that the goods comply with the requirements of that standard under a system of supervision, control and testing in accordance with the certification mark scheme of the Uganda National Bureau of Standards. UNBS marked products are continually checked by UNBS for conformity to that standard.</p>
22	G/TBT/N/UGA/715	Uganda	Dresses, tunics and gyms	
23	G/TBT/N/UGA/716	Uganda	Girls' slacks and skirts	
24	G/TBT/N/UGA/717	Uganda	Knee-high stockings and ankle socks	
25	G/TBT/N/UGA/718	Uganda	Jerseys and cardigans	
26	G/TBT/N/UGA/719	Uganda	Briefs	
27	G/TBT/N/UGA/720	Uganda	Tracksuits	
28	G/TBT/N/UGA/721	Uganda	Athletic wear	

Sl. No.	Notification Number	Members	Products	Details of Response
				<p>In this context, India sought clarification that whether the Ugandan authorities will accredit any third party certification agencies in exporting countries like India, which will inspect and provide certification mark on behalf of UNBS.</p> <p>The Ugandan standards are in line with US ISO norms. India would like to seek clarifications from the Ugandan authorities on the following:</p> <p>a) At what extent the referred US ISO norms differ from the existing ISO norms.</p> <p>b) Whether exports confirming to relevant ISO norms will be treated equivalent to US ISO norms.</p> <p>c) Whether products have to be accompanied with a certificate showing their compliance with relevant ISO norms?</p> <p>d) Whether products already confirmed to ISO standards still have to bear an UNBS mark?</p> <p>e) Whether products confirmed to ISO standard will get easy access for import into Uganda without an UNBS mark?</p>
29	G/TBT/N/CAN/531	Canada	Corded Window Coverings	The Canadian authority has issued these

Sl. No.	Notification Number	Members	Products	Details of Response
30	G/TBT/N/CAN/531/Add.1	Canada	Corded Window Coverings	<p>notifications on safety on corded window coverings. Owing to the risk of strangulation of children in Canada from corded window coverings (CWCs), the authority is proposing regulations that specify requirements for construction, performance, labelling and other information. The proposed regulation would:</p> <p>a) restrict the length of cords that can be reached and the size of loops that can be created to help eliminate the risk of strangulation</p> <p>b) require a warning on the product that states that the product should be disposed of if a long cord or large loop is ever exposed</p> <p>c) require that any cord that can be reached must be too short to wrap around the neck of a one-year- old child's neck (i.e. not more than 22 cm in length) or form a loop that can be pulled over a one-year- old child's head (i.e. not more than 44 cm in perimeter) d) require cords that cannot be reached to remain unreachable throughout the useful life of the product.</p> <p>As per the notification, the draft specifies requirements for construction, performance, labeling of CWCs entering into Canada. India sought clarifications from the Canadian</p>

Sl. No.	Notification Number	Members	Products	Details of Response
				<p>authorities on the following:</p> <p>a) How the Canadian authorities are going to regulate imports of CWCs?</p> <p>b) Whether exports of CWCs need to be accompanied with any specific certificate stating that the products are meeting Canadian regulations and specifications?</p> <p>c) If yes, which Canadian authority will provide such certification for exports into Canada?</p> <p>d) Whether products confirmed to OECD standard will get easy access for import into Canada?</p> <p>e) Whether the Canadian authority will approve any third party certifying agency in foreign countries like India, who will perform the certification on behalf of them?</p>
31	G/TBT/N/JPN/564	Japan	Dust Respirators	<p>As per the notification, Japan proposed amending the ordinance on examination of machines and other equipment, and related notification on standard for dust respirators under the industrial safety and health law. The draft amendments include:</p> <p>a) National examination is applied to the dust respirator with breath assistance device, then, it is required to pass performance tests</p>

Sl. No.	Notification Number	Members	Products	Details of Response
				<p>such as-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test of particulate filtering efficiency" • "Test of inhalation resistance" • "Test of exhalation resistance" <p>b) The form of the dust respirator with breath assisting device is defined according to its type.</p> <p>c) The structure of breath assisting device is required not to lose or impair its performance by entering of water or dust, etc. into its inside.</p> <p>d) A printed matter on which amount of noise is written is required when the dust respirator with breath assisting device is transferred or leased.</p> <p>The draft states that, the Japanese Ministry of Health Labour and Welfare is going to regulate facilities, who will perform the testing of dust respirators imported into Japan. In this regard, India stated that the National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies (NABCB), which provides accreditation to certification and Inspection Bodies based on an assessment of their competence as per the criteria and in accordance with International Standards and</p>

Sl. No.	Notification Number	Members	Products	Details of Response
				<p>Guidelines.</p> <p>India requested Japanese authorities to provide accreditation to NABCB, which will facilitate exports from India. In this regard, India also sought bilateral consultation with Japan as to avoid any disruptions in trade.</p>
32	G/TBT/N/SAU/990	Saudi Arabia	Cars spare parts	<p>As per these notifications, the Saudi Standards, Metrology and Quality Organization (SASO) has proposed technical regulations consisting the terms and definitions, scope, objectives, supplier obligations, labeling, conformity assessment procedures, responsibilities of regulatory authorities, the authorities of market survey responsibilities, violations and penalties, general rules, transitional rules, for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trailers and half trailers • Front and rear side barriers for trucks and trailers • Cars spare parts <p>As per our understanding, the SASO authorities have referred the ISO/IEC Standard 17067, which describes the fundamentals of product certification and provides guidelines for product certification schemes. It aims to offer guidance on understanding, developing, operating or</p>
33	G/TBT/N/SAU/991	Saudi Arabia	Trailers and half trailers	
34	G/TBT/N/SAU/994	Saudi Arabia	Front and rear and side barriers for trucks and trailers	

Sl. No.	Notification Number	Members	Products	Details of Response
				<p>maintaining certification schemes for products, processes and services. It is intended for use by all with an interest in product certification, and especially by certification scheme owners. The International Standard outlines how schemes for product certification can be structured and managed. It identifies common assessment techniques that are used as a basis for product certification, such as product testing, inspection and auditing. In this context, India requested the Saudi Arabian authorities to clarify the following:</p> <p>a) Whether products have to be accompanied with a certificate showing their compliance with relevant ISO/IEC norms?</p> <p>b) Whether products already confirmed to ISO/IEC standards will be allowed for import into Saudi Arabia without any certification?</p> <p>c) Whether the Saudi authorities will accept certification from a third party certification body in the exporting country?</p>
35	G/TBT/N/CHE/224	Switzerland	Organic Products	<p>India observes that the Federal Office for Agriculture (FOAG) has issued this notification proposing amendment to the Ordinance on Organic Farming. It is observed that the proposal is intended to facilitate importation process into Switzerland. We find that the documents are available only in</p>

Sl. No.	Notification Number	Members	Products	Details of Response
				<p>the official languages of Switzerland. Hence, India would like to seek certain clarifications.</p> <p>India understands that the FOAG has incorporated Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES) of the European Union in order to manage the official control and ease the processing of importation procedures. However, in our understanding, the TRACES is a mode of communication between various agencies within the EU single market with regard to official control and inspection on the basis of requirements laid out by the European Commission. In this regard, India sought whether it is mandatory for exporters and competent authority from non-EU countries to submit the documents or certificates to Switzerland only through TRACES. And India also like to know the alternative means of submission other than TRACES to Switzerland authorities.</p> <p>Further, India would like to know whether the TRACES recognises Switzerland's requirements. For example: if Switzerland has bilateral or mutual recognition agreement (MRA) that is different from the EU's MRAs would TRACES recognise such certification?</p> <p>In addition, India found that the FOAG may approve or withdraw authorizations to organic control bodies. In this regard, India</p>

Sl. No.	Notification Number	Members	Products	Details of Response
				<p>mentioned that India has established the 'National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP)' which contains standards for organic production, systems, criteria and procedure for accreditation of certification bodies, national logo which is known as "India Organic" and other details. This programme has been formulated and established in accordance with international standards concerning the trade of organic products. Further, the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) is the nodal agency that provides accreditation to the certifying bodies which in turn, provides certification to the producers as per the standards specified in the NPOP. In this context, India requested the FOAG authorities to explore the possibility of an equivalence agreement to facilitate the trade on organic products.</p>

Note: