

Classification of Non-Tariff Barriers in the International Textile Trade Markets

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Historically the role of non-tariff barriers (NTBs) in the international textile trade gained strength when World Trade Organization (WTO) signed the Agreement on Textile and Clothing in 1995. The main emphasis of it was four stage gradual reductions of quotas as the most influential non-tariff trade barrier within 10 years period of time ending January 1, 2005. The Agreement also provided the reduction of all other types trade barriers in order to liberate international trade. However, the traditional non-tariff barriers to trade found replacement by modern trade distortions. There is no doubt about their existence but they are not widely investigated especially in terms of non-tariff barriers in the textile trade. The research is studying the classification of non-tariff barriers, the influence of the barriers to the international trade in textiles, discusses its specifics in the context of European Union. The survey is looking for the best option to classify non-tariff barriers in the international textile trade markets and examines variety of their aspects.

Scientific and other sources do not provide any specific classification of non-tariff barriers to the textile trade. Though, the NTBs are widely and deeply investigated in terms of world and regional trade, separate industries, even individual companies and products.

The aim of this survey is to analyse the classification of non-tariff barriers in the international textile trade markets and to ground its principles on EU and world trade.

First, the article presents different definitions of non-tariff barriers and existing classification systems of NTBs.

Comprehensive extensions are related to a few most general but scientifically explored enough grouping: administrative procedures, market structure and political, social and cultural or so called institutional factors. Each group includes a great number of various non-tariff barriers.

The empiric test is based on the top EU textile export countries and seeks for the following aims: to identify non-tariff barriers, most influential to the related markets, to compare the degree of market protection to the EU clothing export flows and to resume the classification of NTBs suitable for textile sector.

The test results conclude that individual barriers have different power to influence trade flows, the same name of the barrier may have different interpretation and regulation in every country and create different barriers in terms of significance.

The article acknowledges the existence of a great

number of NTBs in textile trade especially having in mind their different interpretation in separate markets and different influence as an outcome. The survey summarizes highlighting classification of Doha Development Agenda as a principle general classification to ground identification and classification of NTBs in international textile trade.

Keywords: *classification of nontariff barriers, classification, international textile trade.*

Introduction

The balance between tariff and non-tariff international trade restriction methods is changing latterly: the liberalization of the world trade is reducing tariff barriers but faces a growing number of non-tariff measures.

Textile producers traditionally are influencing state authorities by lobbying and financial power. The large market players often have a power to affect legislative and executive authorities to favour local business maintaining current and introducing new market protection measures. On the other hand, as often as not those mighty market players have different interests and start to fight for the power to influence shaping policy of international trade. Obviously it confirms the events in August – September, 2005 – the clash of interests between the EU textile producers and large retailers – textile importers from China. The point of the issue was to let in or not over quota textile products from China produced for the EU retailers and sitting at the European ports already. The EU countries crossed the swords to support their companies at the Commission level. It was not for the first time when on one side there were countries with strong textile industry (Spain, Portugal, Italy, Lithuania) and the states, largest textile importers (UK, Sweden, Germany). The latter won: the Commission allowed over quota textile shipments. The next year quota size remained the same.

Quota is a prime non-tariff barrier in the international textile trade though how to classify NTBs, how to rank them and their impact in the international textile trade, what are their peculiarities in the EU context?

Various sources present a bit different classification. The authors did not succeed in finding any scientific classification related to the textile sector. Overall, peculiarities of NTBs in terms of separate industries are not investigated excluding Stephenson (2001) study of NTBs in telecommunication sector.

Non-tariff market protection measures, their influence to the state economy Lithuanian scientists have not

studied widely. V.Kavaliauskienė (1992) overviewed the key international agreements in the world trade, V.Snieška (2002) discussed the methods of non-tariff international trade measures.

The relevance and profoundness of the topic is indicated by abundance of foreign authors' studies. The NTBs are examined in different dimensions: world market, regional, industrial and even individual companies and products.

The topic got a solid consideration on a global plane: looking at deep depression period (Madsen, 2001), plumbing into NTBs measurement problems (Prusa, 2001; Laird, 1999; Ker, 2000; Gawande, 2000; Deardorff, 1998), analysing political and economic meanings of market restriction measures (Mansfield, 1995; Laird, 1990). The role of NTBs in the international trade is outlined at the comprehensive studies in terms of biggest countries as the USA, Canada, China, Russia (Daly, 2000; Busch, 1999; Wilkenmann, 1998 and others) and economic communities, regions (Head, 2002, Mayer, 2000; Chan, 1999 and others).

The importance of NTBs to the international trade develops a background to consistent analysis on industrial or product basis. Predominant attention of foreign analysts was devoted to the strategic sectors: agriculture and food industry (Henson, 2001; Barret, 2000; Ker, 1997), oil and gas trade (Taran, 1997, Hankel, 1990), including shoes (Winters, 1991) and textile (Khanna, 1990, Kathuria, 1998). That provide a possibility to open specific world trade restrains, their influence and economic weight.

The **aim** of the study – to analyse the principles of classification of NTBs in terms of textile and base them on the EU top export markets. The **object** of the research is textile sector because of its long term though unstudied protectionism and its important role in Lithuanian, the EU and world economy. **Research methods** – interpretation of different classifications of NTBs in terms of textile, market practices, expert estimations and empirical test.

Definitions of NTBs, classification

Course books of international economics do not provide specific definitions of NTBs, do not examine their classification possibilities (Yarbrough, 1988, Krugman, 2003).

Referring to Lithuanian Customs ruling (www.cust.lt, 2005), NTBs are described as various measures restricting or forbidding import or export of goods. Prohibitions and restrictions includes market supervision or protection measures and quantitative restrains. There are no any formal methods to evaluate or administrate non-tariff restrictions as well as any specific regimentation. However, non-tariff market protection tools conditionally could be grouped according to the type of control on imported goods, the kind of measures applied and the specific executive institution. The following kinds of customs control could be applied to textile trade:

- customs procedures,
- quality control,
- product safety control,

- other types of control.

The broadest definition of a **non-tariff barrier** is any measure other than a tariff that distorts trade (Linkins, 2002). Deardorff (1998) states that according to the type NTBs could get into four groups:

- official regulations and policies,
- administrative procedures,
- market structure,
- political, social and cultural institutional factors.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) trade analysis and information system provides a comprehensive list of non-tariff barriers classified according to the trade control measures. The measures fall into five broad categories:

- price control measures: administrative pricing (minimum import prices, administrative pricing, voluntary export price restraint (variable levies, variable components, compensatory elements, flexible import fees, variable charges), antidumping measures (antidumping investigations, duties, price undertakings),
- finance measures: advance payment requirements (advance import deposit, cash margin requirement, advance payment of customs duties, refundable deposits for sensitive product categories, multiple exchange rates, restrictive official foreign exchange allocation (prohibition of foreign exchange allocation, bank authorization, transfer delays, queuing),
- quantity control measures: non-automatic licensing, quotas: global quotas, bilateral, seasonal, link with export performance, linked with purchase of local goods, quotas for sensitive product categories, for political reasons, prohibitions: total, seasonal, temporary prohibition, suspension of issuance of licences, import diversification, prohibition for political reasons (embargo), export restraint arrangements: voluntary export restraint arrangements, multifibre arrangement (MFA), enterprise-specific restrictions: selective approval of importers, enterprise-specific quota,
- monopolistic measures: single channel for imports: state trading administration, sole importing agency, compulsory national services: compulsory national insurance, transport,
- technical measures: requirements for product characteristics, marking, labelling, packaging, testing, inspection and quarantine, information, requirement to pass through specified customs, pre-shipment inspection, special customs formalities, return obligation.

The broadest description of NTBs in the textile and clothing sector is concluded in the Doha Development Agenda and related to all forms of restrictions to trade (EURATEX, 2003):

- any additional duties on the import or sale of products other than on local,
- technical regulations, standards or conformity assessment and certification rules, procedures or

practices not adding value,

- any formal or informal minimum import price requirement, other customs valuation rules, procedures or practices rising transshipment barriers,
- discriminatory, non-transparent and excessively lengthy customs controls for the clearance of goods,
- excessively burdensome, costly, arbitrary rules, procedures or practices concerning certification of the origin of products,
- any non-automatic or discretionary licensing requirements,
- requirements or practices concerning marking, labelling, the description or composition of the products in any form discriminatory as compared with domestic products,
- subsidies causing injury to the WTO members industries and not covered by existing WTO rules.

Informal barriers could be conscious protection of domestic producers or the system of rules and practices of local authorities turned into barriers. The following part of the article will investigate informal market protection measures.

Administrative procedures. It is well known, confident Deardoff (1997), that the procedures employed to administer policies and regulations could themselves constitute a restriction to trade. For example, customs procedures may rely on specially constructed measures of price for valuation purposes and involve costly administrative methods in order to favour domestic producers. Miškinis (2002) states that present international customs valuation rules were initiated by Uruguay Round. The General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) requires, that customs valuation of the goods should be based on the real value of the imported goods or value of the similar goods but not on the value of domestic goods or any other controversial value (WTO, 2005). The real value is a price of the goods sold or supplied under perfect competition conditions. The Uruguay customs valuation agreement says that the value of goods imported is equal to the value of the transaction and that is the price paid or to be paid for a good sold on export basis to the importing country. But in doubt of validity of transaction value, the agreement recommends to apply other methods: value of identical goods, similar goods, deduction method or estimated value (Miškinis, 2002). Lithuanian customs code includes similar attitude. Taking as an example in textile case let say Lithuanian government wants to favour Alytaus tekstilė AB, domestic fabric producer. Next step would be to establish a list of so called comparable prices which would be not lower than domestic producers. All the fabrics imported with the price lower than on the list would be a subject of suspicion, suspended to justify the lower price evidence or required to pay a price difference between the price declared and the comparable price from the list. Clearly the importer or foreign producer is affected by a few negative factors: delay, additional costs (price difference, customs formalities) and having in mind transport costs, the price of a fabric per meter could rise significantly.

Market structure, according to Deardoff (1997), may range from perfectly competitive to single firm monopolies and to create presumptions to trade barriers. The government policy may depend on type of ownership, ownership structure. In terms of textile, Byelorussian case may illustrate. The local authorities, holding the ownership of large textile companies in the country, protect and favour domestic fabric producers making difficulties for temporal import of goods to process and putting other barriers forcing to purchase domestic raw materials (fabrics, trims). Some market structure NTBs may be recognized in case of Mžeikių nafta in Lithuania.

Institutional factors. Differences in political, social and cultural institutions should be viewed as constituting informal barriers to trade (Deardoff, 1997). For instance, the EU is one economic-political space, but countries member states may have different requirements which may become a trade barrier between the states internally as well as externally. In case of textile and clothing it may be particular requirements for marking and labelling effecting additional costs. Another case, the different approach to the second hand clothing develops a different regulations: some countries (Ukraine, Poland) protect their markets from „waste“ imposing heavy taxes, the other ones (Lithuania) “solve” social problems under free trade conditions. As a cultural factor, consumers favour domestic or necessarily imported garment. The list can continue with exhortation “buy domestic” or label “made in Europe”.

In summary, it is true to say that there may be a variety of informal trade barriers arising and they are especially difficult to measure.

The empirical test is based on Euratex (2003) data about NTBs for the EU clothing exporters to selected markets and focuses on following goals:

1. To identify most powerful NTBs to export textile and clothing to selected markets.
2. To compare degree of protection in selected markets with dynamics of the EU clothing export to target markets.
3. Referring to empirical test results to conclude which classification method is most fitting textile and clothing peculiarities.

Table 1 presents NTBs, based on Euratex test results forthcoming from interviews of exporting companies and market analysis (Euratex, 2003). The object of recent research is countries – largest EU clothing export markets.

Table 1 shows that countries employ different NTBs though all selected states impose standards and technical requirements as NTBs. China, Mexico and South Korea apply the highest number of NTBs to the EU textile and clothing, least – Canada and Australia. Further the survey will analyse dynamics of the trade flows of the top EU clothing export markets (Figure 1). Maybe there is a relationship between the number of NTBs and export trade flows? The test faces a shortcoming – a lack of NTBs dynamics during the period.

Table 1

Non-tariff barriers in textile and clothing for selected markets

	USA	Japan	S.Korea	Canada	Mexico	Taiwan	Australia	China
Registration, documentation, total, of which:	3		5	1	13			8
Visas, documents, import licence			2	1	7			2
Compulsory custom and control procedures	1				2			4
Custom valuation, minimum import price	1		1		1			2
Clearance delay			1		1			
Origin requirement	1				2			
Classification			1					
Import restrictions/quotas	1							1
Duties and charges other than tariffs	1		2		1			2
Standards, technical requirements, total, of which:	2	4	4	1	3	3	3	4
Marking, labelling	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
Quality conformity		1	1			1	1	1
Certification		1	1			1		1
Sanitary requirement		1	1				1	1
Subsidies						2	1	2
Intellectual property			1			1		2
Export restrictions								2
Restriction on terms of payment			2					
Competition/distribution		1	1					1
Number of border measures identified	6	5	15	2	17	6	4	21

Source: Euratex, 2003.

Export of the EU clothing, Thousand Euros

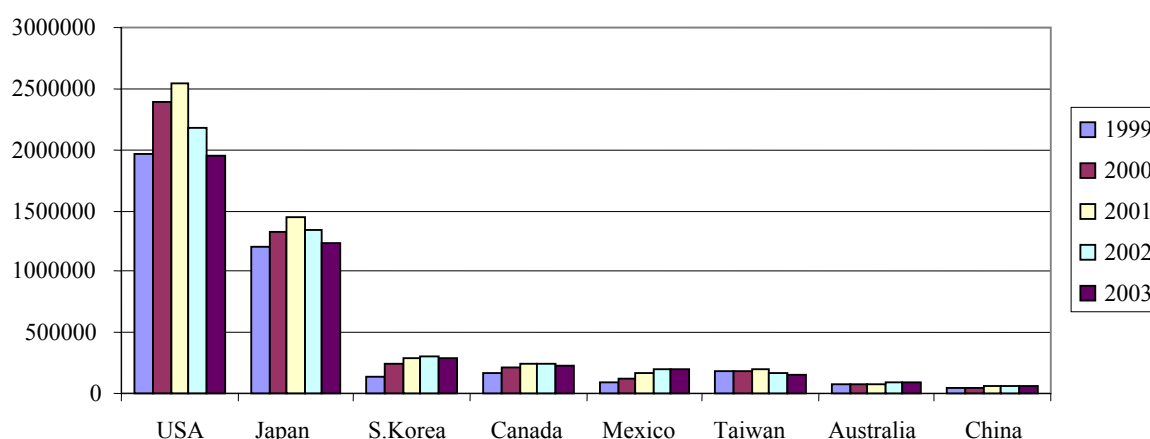


Figure 1. The EU export of clothing dynamics in 1999-2003

Source: MAIA, 2004.

Comparing a number of NTBs with the volume of trade, it is difficult to make unambiguous conclusions. On one hand, it is evident, that the lowest volume of the EU clothing export went to China employing the largest number of NTBs and USA and Japan apply least number of NTBs

and are the largest EU clothing export markets. Still, on the other hand, how to explain low export volumes to Canada and Australia, also applying minimal number of NTBs? Maybe it is because of the unequal power of the same NTBs in different countries?

The EU export of goods to target countries, Million Euros

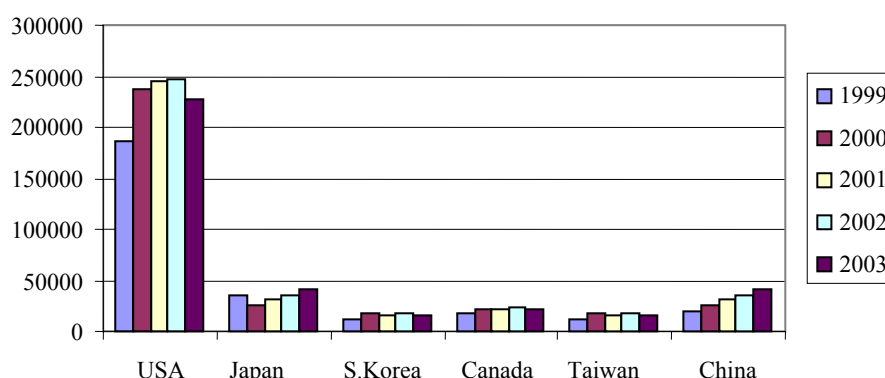


Figure 2. The EU export of goods dynamics in 1999-2003

Source: Eurostat, 2005.

Comparing the EU export of clothing in 1999-2003 (figure 1) with the EU export of goods to the selected countries (figure 2) and considering number of NTBs related to those markets the survey concludes that there is no absolutely direct relationship between number of NTBs and volume of exports although certain penetrations seems to be extremely important:

1. China and South Korea impose the largest number of NTBs. Comparable analysis of the trade volumes for clothing with trade volumes for goods shows that China variation of trade volumes in goods and clothing is different (goods – growing, clothing – stable) while in South Korea case, both clothing and goods export volumes are similar and stable. Hereof it brings to the assumption that

NTBs may have a different market power.

2. China, applying the largest number of NTBs (21), keeps stable low import volumes of clothing from the EU whereas the import of the EU goods is continuously growing. USA and Japan employs a significant number of NTBs as well (6 and 5 accordingly) and also imports more goods from the EU than clothing.
3. The NTB carrying the same name may have different interpretation in a different country with a different market protection power (Market Access Database, 2005). The present proposition is well-founded by the Eurotex NTBs test. The research shows that the same called NTB to the EU textile and clothing builds barriers of unequal weight (Table 2).

Table 2

Non-tariff barriers in the textile and clothing trade for selected markets

NTB dismantling priority for Eutatex	Country	Description of barriers	Perception of level of difficulty
High	USA	Compulsory custom documentation and origin requirements are burdensome, complex and delaying clearance.	Medium
High	USA	The „Container Security Initiative“, products exported from accredited ports (Le Havre, Rotterdam, Genoa) are overcoming more easily the custom clearance procedure than the ones exported from non-accredited ports (Marseille).	Medium
High	USA	Origin requirements, there is a different regime based on fibre composition	Medium
High	USA	New request for marking and labelling. Since January 1, 2002 the labelling legislation has changed imposing a sewn label that has to encompass fibre composition, care instructions using the US standard as well as the origin of the product. This is imposing additional costs to customs clearance.	Medium
High	USA	Technical regulations: still the subject of complains.	Medium
Low	Japan	Marking and labelling. Despite the fact that the Japanese legislation requires the fibre composition for furnishing and clothing products in Japanese, the size of the market may explain why companies with the help of the importers are doing their utmost to label in native language, including the care labelling.	Low
Low	Japan	Technical regulation remains important. In some cases the importer is requesting on a “private base“ to receive from the exporter some “health declaration and/or quality certificate“.	Low

High	South Korea	Problems with import documentation and minimum custom value while for some specific products a health/environmental certificate is requested.	Medium/high
High	South Korea	Customs procedures are time-consuming, finished goods face greater delays than raw materials	Medium/high
High	South Korea	Marking and labelling, the request of information in a woven label: country of origin, fibre composition, name of the manufacturer, name of the importer, size and cleaning instructions. In addition for specific products one should add information such as the date of manufacturing, the specificities of the fabric ("waterproof"), the price of the product CIF and the estimated retail price.	Medium/high
High	South Korea	Import financing restricted by burdensome (very short – 20 days) payment terms.	Medium/high
High	South Korea	Distribution limits and restriction	Medium/high
High	Canada	Import licence: validity limited to 30 days	Medium/high
High	Canada	Marking and labelling. Marking fibre composition in % and indication of the name and address of the company, the country of origin and care label instructions. The main problem – delays to obtain the number of the exporter and this number should be placed in the country of origin.	Low
High	Taiwan	Intellectual property rights not sufficiently protected	Low
High	Taiwan	Technical regulations seems to be the main exporting problem	Low
High	China	Customs procedures: difficult, time-consuming and non-transparent concerning import documentation procedure	High
High	China	Reference pricing: non-transparent custom valuation procedures, use of unofficial reference price lists to hike effective tariff rates, tariffs differ depending on port entry and importing agents – tariffs often "negotiated" with local customs agents.	High
High	China	Additional duties: internal taxes and charges, VAT taxes may be applied in discriminatory manner	High
High	China	Import licensing procedures: importing of textile products to foreign trading companies, Chinese only in origin. Distribution channels for textile products controlled by state agencies.	High
High	China	Technical regulations, standards: expensive, time-consuming and discriminatory technical/quality testing procedures for imported goods.	High
High	China	Marking and labelling: the specific labelling standard for textile products establishes a long series of information requests. The labels should have a strict presentation form according to the product.	High
High	China	Subsidies: numerous export and domestic industry subsidies including cotton subsidization, widespread use of export rebates, numerous export restrictions on textile raw materials keep price of domestic supply low.	High
High	China	Intellectual property rights	High
High	China	Distribution limits: companies are forced to open at least two commercial offices in Beijing and Shanghai to comply with all the administrative request.	High

Source: Euratex, 2003.

Summarizing the results of empirical test and referring to the Eurotex study of NTBs in textile and clothing, the survey emphasizes that classification of NTBs according to UNCTAD and Doha Development Agenda is very general and do not cover peculiarities of textile and clothing sector.

The research proves that most relevant classification of NTBs in a broad sense is at Doha Development Agenda, describing substantial groups of NTBs in textile and clothing. Every group is characterizing type existing barriers and "leaves a space" for the coming new ones.

Exploring this classification it is possible to work down to the single NTB and to measure it. This conclusion is based on test results and market practices. The key NTBs in textile and clothing trade according to Doha Development Agenda classification would be as follows:

1. Any additional duties on the import or sale of products other than on local: visas, documents, import licences, import restrictions, quotas, export restrictions, distribution and terms of payments restrictions.
2. Technical regulations, standards or conformity as-

assessment and certification rules, procedures or practices not adding value: quality conformity, sanitary and certification requirements: quality management system ISO 9001, environmental quality system ISO 14001, EN/ISO norms, social responsibility certificate SA 8000, eco labels, codes of conduct, CE marking. For example, UK textile and clothing sector is very active recently in Fair Trade Cotton initiative, strongly advising the consumers to be interested in fair conditions the garment was produced. The articles in the press are stressing the inhuman working conditions in China clothing factories. The other initiative is called "Go green" and is dedicated to environmental friendly production. Initiative encourages not using harmful chemicals (Stravinskienė, 2006).

3. Any formal or informal minimum import price requirement, other customs valuation rules, procedures or practices rising transshipment barriers: custom valuation, minimum import price, other than tariffs duties and charges.
4. Discriminatory, non-transparent and excessively lengthy customs controls for the clearance of goods: clearance delays, compulsory custom and control procedures.
5. Excessively burdensome, costly, arbitrary rules, procedures or practices concerning certification of the origin of products: origin and different classification requirements.
6. Any non-automatic or discretionary licensing requirements: intellectual property rights.
7. Requirements or practices concerning marking, labelling, the description or composition of the products in any form discriminatory as compared with domestic products: marking and labelling, composition requirements.
8. Subsidies causing injury to the WTO members industries and not covered by existing WTO rules. Export subsidy is a financial support provided by a state to an individual company exporting goods: a company gets a subsidy to a price of goods paid by foreign customer (Yarbrough, Yarbrough, 1988). Subsidies are forbidden in the EU member's states so they are transforming into the new forms: financial support from the state to trade missions, exhibitions, product certification, etc. For example, there are an Export Promotion Fund and Business Development Council under Ministry of Economy of Lithuania. Those institutions are dedicated to export development projects. Lithuanian Apparel and Textile Industry Association apply to get financial aid for domestic companies to go to trade missions to UK, France, other countries. Accordingly individual companies reduce their costs and time to enter new markets. New kinds of subsidies have a potential to be exploited more and more.

Conclusions

1. There is no single one NTBs classification and the existing classification is durative because of the need to include new nascent NTBs indirectly in-

fluencing trade volumes in terms of quantity and value.

2. The research proves that most relevant classification of NTBs in a broad sense is at Doha Development Agenda, describing substantial groups of NTBs in textile and clothing.
3. There is a large number of NTBs in international textile trade, especially taking into account their different way of action and a different market protection effect. The barriers are full of variations, complex as the textile products.
4. The measurement of a role of a specific NTB to the trade is rather complicated because the market influenced by a lot of factors and to estimate the power of each factor eliminating the other ones is almost impossible. The same problem exists to measure the impact of particular NTB group to the volume of international trade.
5. The NTB carrying the same name may have different interpretation in a different country with a different market protection power.
6. Some inconvenience is caused by the lack of data concerning dynamics of NTBs in the international textile trade.
7. The research proves that most relevant classification of NTBs in a broad sense is at Doha Development Agenda, describing substantial groups of NTBs in textile and clothing. Every group is characterizing type existing barriers and „leaves a space“ for the coming new ones. Exploring this classification, it is possible to work down to the single NTB and to measure it.

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Netarifinių barjerų klasifikavimas tarptautinės prekybos tekstilės rinkose

Santrauka

Istoriškai netarifinių barjerų reikšmė tarptautinėje prekyboje tekstilės pramonėje stiprėjo po Pasaulinės prekybos organizacijos (toliau – PPO) 1995m. pasirašytos Sutarties dėl tekstilės ir aprangos. Šia sutartimi buvo numatytas dešimtmetį trukęs laipsniškas keturių pakopų muitų mažinimas. Sutartis dėl tekstilės ir aprangos taip pat numatė ir kitų prekybos ribojimo priemonių mažinimą siekiant visiško prekybos liberalizavimo. Tačiau tyrimai rodo, kad netarifinių barjerų tarptautinėje prekyboje tekstilės srityje esama, tačiau stanga jų poveikio vertinimo. Taigi kyla klausimas, kaip klasifikuojami netarifiniai barjerai ir koks jų poveikis tarptautinės prekybos tekstilės pozicijai, kokia šio sektoriaus nemuitinių barjerų specifika Europos Sąjungos rinkos kontekste? Šiame tiriamajame darbe pateikiama netarifinių barjerų klasifikavimo analizė, nagrinėjami praktiniai jų reikšmingumo aspektai tarptautinės prekybos tekstilės kontekste.

Įvairiuose šaltiniuose netarifiniai barjerai klasifikuojami kiek skirtingai. Mokslinėje literatūroje netarifinių barjerų klasifikavimo ypatumų tekstilės sektoriaus požiūriu studijų aptikti nepavyko. Apskritai netarifinių barjerų klasifikavimo ypatumai ūkio šakos kontekste plačiau netyrinėti. Lietuvos mokslininkai nemuitinės rinkos apsaugos priemonių, jų įtakos ekonomikai taip pat nėra plačiau nagrinėję. Temos aktualumą ir gilumą rodo užsienio autorių publikacijų gausa: nemuitiniai barjerai nagrinėjami įvairiais aspektais – pasaulinės rinkos, regionų, pramonės šakų ir netgi atskirų įmonių bei produktų.

Šio darbo tikslas – siekis išanalizuoti nemuitinių barjerų klasifikavimą tekstilės požiūriu Europos Sąjungoje ir pasaulyje ir pagrįsti netarifinių barjerų klasifikavimo principus šiose rinkose.

Tyrimo objektu pasirinkta tekstilės pramonė dėl jos ilgaamžio, tačiau ne taip plačiai išnagrinėto kaip ir žemės ūkio protekcionizmo, taip pat šios šakos reikšmingumo tiek Lietuvos, tiek Europos Sąjungos bei pasaulio ūkio mastu.

Šiame tyrime naudojami metodai – mokslinėje literatūroje, institucinių šaltinių pateiktamų netarifinių barjerų klasifikavimo interpretavimas tekstilės kontekste, rinkos praktikos ekspertinis vertinimas.

Straipsnio padžioje pateikiami įvairiuose šaltiniuose aptikti netarifinių barjerų apibūdinimai, barjerų klasifikavimo prielaidos ir galimybės.

Pirmoje darbo dalyje apibūdinami skirtingi netarifinių barjerų klasifikatoriai, kurie naudojami prekybos kontrolei (UNCTAD), rinkų laisvės analizei (Doha Development Agenda), pateikiamas mokslinis siūlymas (Deardorff).

Darbe apibūdinama Jungtinių Tautų prekybos ir plėtros Konferencijos (UNCTAD) duomenų bazė, kuri prekybos kontrolės matavimui pateikia gana išsamų netarifinių barjerų sąrašą, suskirstantį juos į grupes. Išskiriamos šios pagrindinės netarifinių barjerų matavimo grupės: kainų kontrolės matavimas, finansinė kontrolė, kiekio kontrolė, monopolistiniai matai, techninis reguliavimas: ženklavimo, pakavimo, bandymų, tikrinimo, karantino, informacijos reikalavimai, išankstinis muitinis patikrinimas, specialūs muitiniai formalumai ir pan.

Be to, pateikiamas Doha Development Agenda netarifinių barjerų klasifikavimas, apimantis visas kliūčių prekybos tekstilės ir drabužiais formų grupes.

Straipsnyje plačiau interpretuojamas mokslinis klasifikavimas administracinių procedūrų, rinkos struktūros bei politinių, socialinių, kultūrinių veiksnių požiūriu.

Apibendrinant analitinę tyrimo dalį, teigiama, kad iš kiekvienos neformalios netarifinių barjerų grupės gali kilti daugybė nemuitinių barjerų.

Empirinis tyrimas atliekamas siekiant kelių tikslų: identifikuoti netarifinius barjerus, labiausiai trukdančius tekstilės prekių eksportui į pasirinktas šalis, palyginti pasirinktų šalių rinkos apsaugos laipsnį

su ES drabužių eksporto dinamika į šias šalis, remiantis tyrimo rezultatais apibendrinti, kuris netarifinių barjerų klasifikavimo būdas geriausiai tinka tekstilės sektoriaus specifikai.

Tyrimas pateikia keletą svarbių pastebėjimų. Pirma, didžiausią netarifinių barjerų skaičių taikančių šalių – Kinijos ir Pietų Korėjos drabužių ir visų prekių apimčių lyginamoji analizė rodo, kad Kinijos prekių ir drabužių prekybos apimčių pokytis yra skirtingas (prekių auga, drabužių – stabilus), tuo tarpu Pietų Korėjos, tiek drabužių, tiek visų prekių eksporto apimtys iš ES į šią šalį yra panašios ir gana stabilios. Tai sudaro prielaidas teigti, kad čia gali veikti nevienoda atskirų netarifinių barjerų įtaka. Antra, didžiausią netarifinių barjerų skaičių (21) drabužių importui iš ES taikanti Kinija išlaiko stabiliai žemas drabužių importo apimtis, nors tuo tarpu kitų prekių iš ES importas tolydžio auga. Mažesnę, tačiau ganėtinai reikšmingą, netarifinių barjerų skaičių drabužiams iš ES šalių taikančios JAV (6) ir Japonija (5) taip pat išlaiko aukštesnes nei drabužių prekių iš ES importo apimtis. Trečia, tokiu pat vardu apibūdintas netarifinis barjeras atskirose šalyse gali būti ir savitai interpretuojamas, taip įgydamas netapačias rinkos ribojimo priemonės galias (Market Access Database, 2005). Šį teiginį pagrindžia ir Euratex netarifinių barjerų (NTB) tekstilės tyrimas, rodantis, kad tokiu pat vardu apibūdintas netarifinis barjeras ES pagamintai tekstilės šalyse sukuria nevedos reikšmės kliūtis.

Apibendrinami šiame darbe atlikto empirinio tyrimo rezultatus ir remdamiesi Euratex netarifinių barjerų tekstilės tyrimu, šio straipsnio autoriai pažymi, kad tiek Jungtinių Tautų Prekybos ir plėtros konferencijos duomenų bazėje, tiek Dohos vystymo protokole pateikiamas grupavimas yra labai apibendrintas.

Remdamiesi atliktu tyrimu, autoriai teigia, kad geriausiai bendrais bruožais netarifinius barjerus tarptautinėje prekyboje tekstilės apibūdina Doha vystymo protokolas, išskiriantis esmines kliūčių prekybos tekstilės ir drabužiais formas. Šiame dokumente pateiktas

klasifikavimas identifikuoja kiekvieną netarifinių barjerų grupę, esančią tarptautinės prekybos tekstilės rinkose. Taip grupuojant galima skverbtis iki atskirų netarifinių barjerų identifikavimo ir kiekvieno jų poveikio pamatavimo.

Šis darbas apibendrinamas teigiant, kad nėra bendro netarifinių barjerų klasifikatoriaus, o ir esamas klasifikavimas yra nebaigtinis, nes turi apimti neribotą kiekį vis atsirandančių naujų netarifinių barjerų, kurie netiesiogiai veikia tiek kiekinės, tiek vertinės prekybos apimtis.

Dar pažymima, kad geriausiai bendrais bruožais netarifinius barjerus tarptautinėje prekyboje tekstilės rinkose atspindi Doha vystymo protokolas, apibendrinantis visų kliūčių prekybos tekstilės ir drabužiais formų grupes. Netarifinių barjerų tarptautinėje prekyboje tekstilės yra labai daug, ypač jei vertinsime, kad taip pat vadinamas barjeras skirtingose rinkose turi skirtingą veikimo būdą ir poveikį. Be to, barjerai yra įvairūs, kompleksiški, kaip ir patys tekstilės pramonės produktai.

Išvadose teigiama, kad konkrečių netarifinio barjero įtaką prekybos apimtims pamatuoti gana keblu, nes rinka yra veikiamą įvairių veiksmų ir pamatuoti vieno veiksmo poveikį, eliminuojant kitų veiksmų įtaką, praktiškai nerealu. Taip pat nėra paprasta įvertinti atskirų netarifinių barjerų derinių poveikį tarptautinės prekybos apimtims.

Tokiu pat vardu apibūdinamas netarifinis barjeras skirtingose šalyse gali turėti skirtingas interpretacijas ir poveikio galias.

Autoriai pažymi, kad tyrimą apsunkina duomenų apie netarifinių barjerų tekstilės tarptautinėje prekybą dinamiką nagrinėjamo laikotarpio stoka.

Tyrimas pagrindžia tai, kad naudojant Doha vystymo protokolo netarifinių barjerų grupavimą, galima skverbtis iki atskirų netarifinių barjerų identifikavimo ir kiekvieno jų poveikio pamatavimo.

Raktažodžiai: *tarptautinė prekyba, netarifinių barjerų klasifikavimas, tarptautinė prekyba tekstilės.*

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