

THE IMPORTANCE OF NON-TARIFF BARRIERS IN REGULATING INTERNATIONAL TRADE RELATIONS

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Abstract. *Non-tariff trade barriers in international legal regulation are an integral part of a system of non-tariff restrictions, the approach to which in science and practice remains ambiguous. The aim of this article is to determine the importance of non-tariff trade barriers for international trade relations and prospect of their further implementation under the circumstances of development of international trade. The information resources used in the research contain data about the number of non-tariff barriers and data on their use regarding import and export of certain goods (152 countries-members of WTO in 2009-2016), data about the ratio in using non-tariff barriers with other protectionist measures in international trade (the USA, China and EU countries in 2012-2016) and others. Methods of comparison, analysis and synthesis; statistical and sociological methods were used in the research. The use of non-tariff barriers in regulating international trade relations cannot be assessed explicitly. Among negative results of their use are setting up obstacles in the economy of some countries; use of the non-tariff restrictions as means of discrimination; negative impact on the importation in some countries; volatility and uncertainty; negative influence on world economy. Positive impact of using non-tariff barriers comprises promotion of safety of product and security of manufacturing process; competitiveness of particular kinds of products; improvement of the standard of national security; provision of life and health protection of people, animals, flora and environment; harmonization between national trade and international system of trading standards. Development of the Strategy of realization of non-tariff regulating international trade relations at WTO is a solid approach in international activity. This will set up opportunity to unify and harmonize norms of international trade in the sphere of implementation of non-tariff barriers.*

Keywords: *non-tariff barriers, technical barriers, international trade relations, non-tariff international standards, technical regulation, non-tariff import and export restrictions.*

JEL Classification: F18, F59, H21, K33

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Introduction. Non-tariff trade barriers in international legislative regulation are an integral part of a system of non-tariff restrictions, used in this sphere. Non-tariff regulation of international trade relations is an important element of restricted/prohibited measures aimed to set up some barriers for importing particular products to domestic market and enable implementation of export domestic capacity of the country, and the importance of non-tariff regulation is constantly increasing (Lupan R, 2018). All non-tariff measures of regulation of world trade constitute some quantitative restrictions and that results in domestic public impact on stated sphere of regulation (McEwen J).

Non-tariff barriers, determined at the international level, indicate about problematic aspects at the international market, and the barriers at the domestic market reveal trade and economic problems, that exist inside of the country. As a rule, so-called technical barriers are used, that consist of a big amount of typical measures of regulation of trade relations. It is stated that these technical barriers comprise a rather big quantity of measures in the sphere of trade regulation, to which

belong technical standards, particular systems to determine conformation to quality, safety standards, packing and labelling rules (Non-Tariff Barriers, 2012).

The importance of international and domestic regulating of using such measures has been proved by availability of separate legislation and regulation towards them – Agreement on technical barriers to trade since April 15, 1994 (Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade).

It is stated that the agreement considers both products themselves (industrial and agricultural) and the process of their production (Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade). But the attitude towards the existence of such barriers in science and practice is ambiguous, that creates both active discussions regarding this issue and necessity of conducting the empirical research as for the role of non-tariff barriers in implementation of international trade policy (Kinzius L, Sandkamp A., Yalcin E., 2019).

Literature review. The use of non-tariff barriers, technical as well, in implementation of international trade activity is a discussion matter that conditions the existence of contradicting opinions regarding the importance of their use. So, it is stated that the use of non-tariff barriers in international trade negatively results on export-import relations (Kinzius L, Sandkamp A., Yalcin E., 2019); they restrict foreign investments, domestic policy of state purchases, foreign exchange control and grants (Is a trade barrier, 2019), complicate import and export of goods and/or make them expensive (Non-Tariff Barriers, 2012). At the same time non-tariff barriers are considered to create some restrictions which facilitate the correction of price disoffer and expand trade that will improve world wealth, especially regarding markets with poor amount of trade operations and fast-spoiling products (Gallagher P, 1998). It is stated that non-tariff barriers may improve billing balance of the country to protect young branches of industry (Examples, 2016). Some non-tariff barriers, specifically foodstuff standards help to protect consumers and save the environment (Summary USAID, 2013).

Existence of above-mentioned opinions regarding the use of non-tariff barriers conditions to carrying out various studies, directed to determine the importance and types of non-tariff barriers together with specific quantitative and qualitative indicators that reveal results of the use of such restrictions.

For instance, particular tariff barriers and their influence on different branches of international trade have been studied (Beghin J, 2006); the role of temporary non-tariff barriers in international trade has been investigated (Bown C, Crowley M, 2016); samples of non-tariff barriers have been given with their characteristic and kind of impact upon international trade (Essays UK, 2018). Throughout this issue, different studies of specific types of non-tariff barriers, their importance and significance of their influence, conducted by Agency of the USA in international development may be given (Nontariff barriers to trade, 2013).

Separately particular studies regarding data that allow to assess type and depth of impact of a specific non-tariff barrier in international trade on import-export relations and on economy at both international and national have been done (Deardorff A, Stern R, 1997; Benz S, Jaax A, 2019). For instance, on the basis of

data of heritage foundation and UNO regarding free trade and general economic regulation in countries, the impact of the government regulation upon GDP per capita is determined (Lawson C., Dietrich C., Murray T., 2019). Moreover, particular studies combine data, regarding licensing and trade restrictions, into one transparent structure (Borchert I., Gootiiz B., Magdeleine J., Marchetti J., Mattoo A., 2019).

Investigation of non-tariff barriers of particular products is also relevant. So, influence of tariff and non-tariff restrictions upon international wine trade has been analyzed (Dal Bianco A., Boatto V., Caracciolo F., Santeramo F., 2016); using advanced technologies non-tariff barriers that exist in world trade there have been studied (Cohen R., 2019); the data regarding the influence of non-tariff restrictions upon particular product (strawberry) from South Korea have been analyzed (Lee B., 2017); the nature of influence of food standards in different sectors and countries that act as barriers for trade on the example of seafood export has been determined (Medin H., 2019; Shepotylo O., 2016). Moreover, the influence of non-tariff restrictions in particular countries has been analyzed: influence of non-tariff restrictions (protectionism) on importing international relations of the USA (Grundke R., 2019); importance of non-tariff restrictions on getting African biofuel to EU (Schuenemann F., Kerr W., 2019); the influence on import of gradual elimination of non-tariff barriers in the People's Republic of China (Imbruno M., 2016); impact of non-tariff barriers on export according to the data from three countries (Krishnan V., 2016).

Despite of a big variety of studies by their volume and direction in the sphere of investigation of different aspects of impact of non-tariff barriers on international trade and national import-export policy, it hasn't been clearly stated yet what influence their implementation has.

Aims. In charge with above-mentioned information, the aim of this research is to determine the importance of the use of non-tariff barriers for international trade relations and prospect of their further use under the conditions of international trade development. To achieve this aim it will be important to determine positive and negative aspects in the use of particular non-tariff barriers regarding effectiveness and importance, using statistical data and results of previous studies in this sphere.

Methods. As the reference resources, the results of the research of the role (effectiveness) of non-tariff barriers in the sphere of international trade, their use, comparison with other methods of regulation in this very area have been used.

At first, data regarding quantitative indicators in the use of non-tariff barriers in the area of trade-economic relations on the basis of the quantitative research, conducted in 152 countries-members of WTO in 2009-2016 have been studied. In the result, it was figured out that even in the case of reducing the quantity of non-tariff restrictions in particular countries or regions their general number is constantly rising (Table 1 – created by the author on the basis of data research (Yalcin E., Felbermayr G., Kinzius L., 2017)).

Table 1. The number of non-tariff restrictions in world economic relations (2009-2016)

The year of report	Number of non-tariff barriers
2009	389
2010	728
2011	1041
2012	1328
2013	1649
2014	1953
2015	2212
2016	2016

The data, that non-tariff restrictions were implemented towards 177 products of export-import turnover among 152 countries, were used. It is stated that at least one non-tariff barrier has been used to 2,45% of analyzed products. Moreover, it is indicated that the use of non-tariff barriers during the investigated period reduced international trade by 16 %, which is impressive (Yalcin E, Felbermayr G, Kinzius L, 2017).

Also, here are given data as per non-tariff barriers, used in particular countries and by other countries towards them (see Table 2) (Yalcin E, Felbermayr G, Kinzius L, 2017).

Table 2. The number of non-tariff barriers, used in particular countries, regarding import and export of particular types of products.

Country	Non-tariff barriers used regarding imported products from other countries (number)	Non-tariff barriers used by other countries regarding exported products by this country (number)*
Australia	16	1269
Austria	48	1427
Canada	44	1853
China	112	1909
Finland	44	1161
Germany	131	2002
Greece	43	866
Japan	96	1569
Jordan	0	228
Mexico	19	1201
Oman	1	522
Qatar	0	210
Turkey	24	1336
United States of America	796	1747
Yemen	0	127

* meaning the number of non-tariff restrictions, which at least once were used during 2009-2017 by other countries regarding products from a stated country

The data of empirical analysis of the use of non-tariff barriers in economic import-export policy of the countries in comparison with the use of other regulating methods were studied. Thus, data depicted gradual growth of non-tariff restrictions

(protectionist interventions) and showed the benefit of their use in comparison with tariff methods and protection of the trade in such countries as the USA, China and countries of EU in 2012-2016. Comparison of stated indicators is presented in the table, made by the author on the basis of the data (Kinzius L, Sandkamp A, Yalcin E, 2019) (table 3).

Table 3. Ratio of non-tariff barriers with other protectionist measures in international trade

	Non-tariff barriers (number)	Tariff changes (number)	Trade protection (number)
2012	414	151	194
2013	433	166	194
2014	432	135	157
2015	391	153	142
2016	361	91	140

Data, presented in Table 3, show that the use of non-tariff measures is on average 55% bigger than the use of tariff ones and 25% bigger than protective measures in the sphere of trade. This proves the relevance of this research over again.

Non-tariff regulating methods dominate regarding particular types of products on the example of Asian-Pacific region - Bangladesh, China, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Japan and others (in total 50 countries). Research has shown that although non-tariff restrictions have decreasing trend in this very region, they remain very important in restricting methods in international trade-economic relations. Relating statistic data are presented in Tab 4 (created by the author, based on data) (Trade And Non-Tariff Measures, 2015) (Table 4).

Table 4. Number of non-tariff barriers in particular areas of economy of countries of Asian-Pacific region (2008-2013)

Types of products of non-tariff regulation	Number of non-tariff restrictions
Electrical equipment	460
Chemical raw material	211
Metals	135
Foodstuff	120
Mineral raw material	52
Vegetables	75
Animal products	50
Textile	47

Data, got by gravitational method appeared to be very interesting. This method is based on the law of physics (gravitation) and determines the most predictable collective behavior in specific area. Its implementation lies in calculation the data according to a particular formula. This formula is based on B.Reili's law to analyze competitiveness in retail trade. As the result there was made a conclusion that despite of the negative impact of restrictions on stimulating the import, they must be saved in order to be able to choose the most suitable export-import relations for particular countries (Grübler J, 2016). This method was used to determine whether non-tariff

barriers facilitated further development of trade-economic relation in 2002-2011 in 103 countries-members of WTO on the basis of comparing data on GDP. Moreover this method enables further prediction of development of these countries.

Methods used in this research include method of comparison, statistical method, method of analysis and synthesis, sociological method; and the necessity of using all these methods was already proved by the existing studies in this sphere (The Invisible Barriers to Trade, 2015). These methods were used to comply and analyze data, received from different resources regarding the use of non-tariff barriers in different countries during a couple of last years. On the basis of the results, received by means of systematic and logical use of mentioned methodology, the aim of the research, settled earlier, was successfully achieved.

Results. Non-tariff barriers as a part of trade policy may be set at both international and state levels. Thus, areas of influence, on which restrictions on different products spread, are multilevel. This provokes a big variety of non-tariff technical barriers, which vary both by nature and manifestation in the sphere of international trade relations.

Non-tariff barriers in the international trade are a kind of standards, which have regulatory nature. These standards are special requirements, set for the products, that have on their aim to provide security of life and health of people, flora and fauna rather than to regulate trade relations. Several groups of commonly used standards in outer trade make up a system of pointed barriers. These standards include sanitary, phytosanitary and veterinary restrictions. This means that restrictions concern not only the turnover itself, but providing particular level of economic and household activity both at international and state levels.

Including specific nature of the use of non-tariff restrictions, their system is multilevel as barriers are used at international, national and regional levels. The system of non-tariff barriers is made of several particular groups of regulatory standards: technical regulating in international trade (technical barriers); non-tariff mechanisms of direct restriction of export and import (of protectionist nature as well).

Technical barriers in the international trade form technical regulation. This is legislative regulation of international trade relations regarding determination, practical implementation and fulfillment of the commonly used requirements towards particular types of products and process of their production, regarding providing the services and carrying out all necessary verifications together with making market supervision. By their nature, these technical barriers make up a system, which includes activity regarding certification and inspection of the quality of products, setting up the requirements concerning technical and ecological safety, determination of sanitary standards, control over meeting all the requirements of packing and labelling the products. It means that technical barriers in the area of international trade are based on such activity as metrology, accreditation of institutions, responsible for quality control of products and services, standardization, market supervision. These technical barriers are depicted in Table (see Tab 5) (made by the author on the basis of data) (Classification of non-tariff measures, 2012)).

Table 5. Technical barriers in international trade

Goals of technical restrictions:	At international level	At national level
-protection of life and health of people, animals and plants; -protection of environment and natural resources; -energy efficiency; -national security and protection of property; - countering unfair entrepreneur	- creating and ensuring conditions for the participation of entrepreneurial in international economic relations; - scientific and technological cooperation and international trade	-motivation in IT creation; -improvement of competitiveness of produced products; -reduction of production costs

It is worth mentioning that the use of the system of these measures of technical regulating in the international trade may cause some trade conflicts, thus all above-described technical measures of regulation must be used very carefully – they must be clearly set up and mustn't include any discrimination measures by any features. First, it concerns World Trade Organization, as exactly it, in the majority of cases, work out the system of non-tariff barriers at international level due to the needs that arise. It is important to put attention on above-mentioned observations considering prior trends of regulating foreign economic activities of countries-members of WTO as it differs by rather severe legal demands. Dominant trends of WTO activity regarding implementation of technical barriers are depicted in Table (see Tab 6).

Table 6. The system of technical regulation of WTO international trade

№	Type of technical restriction (barrier)
1	Protection by means of technical regulation of life, health, human property, plants, animals, environment, national security, fraud prevention
2	Preferential treatment
3	National treatment to importers
4	Regulation of mandatory requirements solely in technical regulations
5	The use of international standards upon the products and procedures of conformity assessment
6	Transparency and prevision in the use of TTB by WTO members
7	Scientific explanation in proportion with risks of TTB implementation
8	Proportion and economic appropriateness of implementation of technical barriers against existing problems from the side of the production and service
9	Accessibility to national regulatory database, timely awareness about measures that can influence the trade
10	Promoting of making bilateral and multilateral agreements regarding quality compliance assessment
11	Participation of foreign quality compliance institutions in national procedures
12	Volunteer use of standards

The second group of non-tariff trade barriers include specific measures of restricting nature regarding import and export. As a rule, these barriers are mainly used at national rather than international level. They intend to restrict, partially or totally prohibit imported delivery or some particular type of products or products

from specific source or particular producer (selectively or all) that are regulated by juridically determined bans, licensing, quoting, import restrictions etc.

Non-tariff barriers in export and import are compulsory measures that can be taken at both national level – due to the decision of the country-importer, and at the level of international regulating (at the international organizations level). In particular, bans upon particular products (embargo) are mostly connected with: risks of making harm on life and health of population, environment, flora and fauna; urgent necessity of making economic harm upon domestic market; production by the country-exporter products of bad quality with deviation from sanitary standards, requirements and demands; different seasonal phenomena (reduction of demand, overloading of domestic market with analogical products of the national origin). All these measures undoubtedly have negative economic results for both parties. However, the most negative impact is caused not by economic bans, but by barriers of political origin, which negatively result on national and world economy.

Sample of the use of technical barriers in different countries are given in a table (see Tab 7) (formed by the author on the basis of data) (I-TIP Goods, 2018)).

Non-tariff barriers of protectionist origin have much negative influence despite they have to protect national economy and trade, their long-term use causes ruining impact on the economy: competitiveness of national products drops much, different monopolies are created, prices start growing rapidly, international trade relations are lost etc.

Considering information above, non-tariff technical barriers may have the following negative results: decrease in import volume; price growth on imported goods that in the future influences economic activity of other sectors of economy; the change in demand upon imported goods; volatility of technical barriers; uncertainty of technical barriers; decrease of the society wealth; expenditure on extra resources regarding realization of new technical barriers. However, this concerns only unfounded domestic national technical barriers, of political origin as well. The use of technical barriers in international trade may have positive impact, especially, if such barriers have been created due to necessity, regulation and legislation at the international level.

Positive aspects of the use of non-tariff barriers and, simultaneously, proof of the necessity of their implementation comprise: setting more severe requirements regarding the quality of the production; enhancing the obedience in the area of ecological standards, sanitary and veterinary norms, safety rules, technical security of manufactures; improvement of the level of international collaboration regarding control upon the use of hazardous materials, wastes and provision of the ecological safety in general; regular use of international standards, norms and rules; development and implementation of requirements regarding technologies at national manufactures.

Considering risks and positive aspects in the use of non-tariff barriers, it is important at the level of WTO to work out a Strategy that will contain a plan with measures regarding realization of important steps in non-tariff regulation at the level of international legislative trade standards. The aim of the Strategy will be

globalization of trade-economic relations and creation of a new system of technical regulation in this area which will perform as the warranty of safety and quality of products, effectiveness of regulation of international trade, gradual refusal from non-tariff barriers that are unfounded and will have negative impact on both: economy of particular countries and international trade relations.

Table 7. Technical barriers that act in particular countries-members of WTO

Country	Restricting measures towards other countries	Restricting measures towards this country
Brazil	Requirement for the production of chicken, duck, guinea hen (all countries since 01.09.2003 p.)	EU – regarding asbestos (since 1.07.1998)
	Requirements for fish products, clams, crab-like (all countries since 12.01.2006)	Ecuador – regarding processed foodstuff for human consumption (since 14.06.2017)
Countries of European Union	Requirements for labelling, implemented towards all types of foodstuff (for all countries since 13.03.2011)	Argentina – requirements for olive oil (since 23.06.2004)
	Requirements for fresh fruit and vegetables (for all countries since 27.10.2013)	Argentina – regarding graphic products (ink) (since 13.06.2012)
	Requirements for honey, that contains pollen from genetically modified corn (Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, USA, Uruguay since 6.03.2013)	
Mexico	Requirements for perfume and cosmetics products (all countries since 18.01.2012)	Brazil – regarding labelling products of personal hygiene, cosmetics, perfumes (since 10.11.2016)
	Requirements for alcoholic drinks (Chile, USA, EU since 5.11.2014)	Ecuador – alcoholic drinks (since 15.06.2016 p.)
	Requirements for pelts, leather goods, footwear (EU since 23.03.2014)	
Turkey	Requirements for vegetable oil production (all countries since 1.01.2016)	Brazil – regarding tobacco products (since 3.06.2012)
	Requirements for alcoholic and tobacco products (USA since 1.11.2007)	Columbia – regarding simple and deformed metal wire (19.03.2014)
	Requirements for pharmaceutical products (USA, EU, Switzerland since 6.03.2013)	EU – regarding hazardous chemicals (since 15.06.2011)
Japan	Requirements for poisoning and hazardous substances (all countries since 1.08.2010)	India – regarding steel and steel goods (since 30.10.2013)
	Requirements for rice, products of rice and products, that contain rice as an ingredient (all countries since 15.02.2009)	Republic of Korea – regarding tyres for cars (since 27.11.2012)
	Requirements for electric goods and materials (all countries since 15.10.2013)	EU – regarding виробів, that contain organic compounds (since 5.11.2009)
	Requirements for pharmacy and medical equipment (all countries since 25.11.2014)	

For realization of this aim the Strategy must contain the following aspects of the international trade-economic collaboration: adjustment of the state legislation to international standards of technical regulation; provision of compliance of the national system of technical regulation with international non-tariff restriction; creation of unified international requirements for the quality of production which is the subject of international trade and unified international rules of assessment of product compliance; improvement of existing system of compliance control of products with international requirements; establishment of collaboration between national and international organizations regarding accreditation, standardization, metrology, market supervision, determination of compliance; integration of national and international information resources in the area of trade-economic relations. That is to say, prior task in the nearest time is creation of international model which will comply with modern tendencies of international trade development in the area of implementation of non-tariff restrictions and adjustment of national legislation and regulation, that act in this sphere, with it. This will in the future improve integration processes in the area of creating unified methods and standards in regulating international trade-economic relations.

Discussion. Considering all mentioned above, it is necessary to submit that it is impossible to assess explicitly the impact of non-tariff barriers in the area of legislative regulating international trade. As they may have (and do have) both negative and positive consequences.

Still, the use of non-tariff barriers in international trade cannot be assessed explicitly, a big many researchers think that non-tariff barriers have only negative results and it is necessary to refuse from them. So, in particular, it is stated that it is necessary to refuse from non-tariff barriers as they negatively influence on economies of some countries that may be seen in unfounded restriction of product turnover (John McEwen). As these barriers comprise quotes, silent treatments, licenses, standards and severe rules, requirements for local management, restrictions on foreign investments, domestic policy of state purchases, foreign exchange control and grants, they are sometimes called bureaucratic (Is a trade barrier, 2019). Also, non-tariff restrictions are considered to be discriminational regarding foreign products and/or producers (Lupan R, 2018), and are a source of non-effectiveness and lobbying (Carrere C, De Melo J, 2019). Moreover, there is an opinion that reduction of the number of non-tariff barriers and total refusal from them in the future will result in rapid growth of the economy (Deardorff A, Stern R, 1997); simplification of trade facilitation (The Invisible Barriers, 2015). With decrease or total refusal from non-tariff barriers, trade growth is predicted (Vakulchuk R, Knobel A, 2018). Moreover, deregulated national economy has higher level of economic prosperity, better GDP per capita than regulated analogs (Lawson C, Dietrich C, Murray T, 2019).

It is rather difficult to agree with such a trenchant opinion in full amount, as not always and not all non-tariff barriers have negative influence upon national and world economy. Moreover, despite the negative attitude towards non-tariff measures that restrict international trade, some of the rules are considered to have sense, for instance those, directed towards protection of public health and environment (Is a

trade barrier, 2019). Also, non-tariff barriers are stated to become more actual measures, especially such as standards of licensing and restriction (Borchert I, Gootiiz B, Magdeleine J, Marchetti J, Mattoo A, 2019).

Another group of authors tends to think that non-tariff barriers have their positive side. This is conditioned by the studies of the impact of non-tariff barriers on international trade at the time of which it was revealed that they might have positive influence from the economic side. They might be realized, for instance, within a plan, directed on decrease of import, with final improvement of the billing balance of the country, on protection of young branches of industry (although temporary restricting measures are applied) (Examples of Non-Tariff Barriers, 2018). Moreover, non-tariff barriers are considered to facilitate uncertainty in trade that significantly improve world economy (Gallagher P, 1998).

In particular, they came to conclusion that harmonization of technical and security standards of food products in some counties is the result of the use of non-tariff barriers. It is stated that 1% increase in the number of refusals from exported production on average leads to 0,12% decrease of the cost of this very export, which is beneficial for the country-importer (on the example of trade relations between the USA and India) (Krishnan V, 2016), that is interesting and valuable experience.

Thus, the position, which states that it is impossible to assess explicitly the impact of non-tariff barriers in international trade as just positive or just negative, is worth agreeing. On one hand, the use of restrictions might lead to direct increase of demand as they may cause improvement in quality or decrease customers' uncertainly regarding the quality and safety of products. On the other hand, restrictions may spoil trade and enhance competitive advantages of those countries, which possess a higher potential in following them (Medin H, 2019).

Although, as proved above, there are risks in the use of non-tariff restrictions, as their importance is often underestimated.

In particular, their positive impact was revealed in different years, when there was an urgent necessity to restrict import of particular products as they didn't meet sanity standards (poultry, beef, pork etc.) (WTO, 2012).

Conclusion. Recent study let us make the conclusion regarding importance of non-tariff barriers and prospective of their further use in the area of international trade regulation.

The use of non-tariff barriers in regulating international trade relations cannot be assessed explicitly. Among negative consequences of their use are: non-tariff barriers are consciously used in the international trade to make obstacles, meaning that they restrict the access to the market of particular countries; the use of non-tariff restrictions is some kind of discrimination regarding particular countries; non-tariff barriers have negative impact on import in particular countries; volatility and uncertainty of technical barriers; negative influence on national and international economy.

Positive impact of the use of non-tariff barriers in regulating international trade relations include the following aspects: implementation of non-tariff barriers in international trade provides safety of products and manufacturing, that secures quality

of goods; provides competitiveness of particular sorts of goods and unifies the structure of the world market; strengthens national security level; promotes fulfilment of obligations by particular countries within international agreements and treaties; warrants protection of life and health of people, flora, fauna and environment; provides harmonization of national trade with international system of trade standards.

As the advantage of positive impact of the use of non-tariff barriers in the area of international trade is obvious, development of the Strategy of realization of non-tariff regulating international trade relations at WTO level is a promising avenue of international activity in this sphere. This document will contribute to further integration of processes in the area of making unified methods and standards in regulating international trade-economic relations as this will enable to harmonize norms of international trade in the sphere of the use of non-tariff barriers.

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