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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1. Border measures</td>
<td>MY</td>
<td>BN</td>
<td>0513MY</td>
<td>Transit charges of B50 per container of consignment and B500 per container of controlled goods from Sabah/Miri to Limbang.</td>
<td>This affected the price of basic goods in Limbang. Note: This is a bilateral agreement.</td>
<td>Customs</td>
<td>Resolved bilaterally through Bruno’s MofAT letter dated 19 Sep 2011. (15/02/12). MY (15/7/2013): Charges have been reduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2. Halal measures / Halal Certificate</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>BN</td>
<td>0212ID</td>
<td>Brunei requires every shipment must be completed with halal certificate from MUI. It makes manufacturers have to prepare Certificate of Analysis contains the results of testing (microbiological and heavy metals) of the ingredients used in finished goods that can only be done in laboratory that has been accredited by KAN. Currently it is only performed in two labs: SGS and Indofeed.</td>
<td>This process takes almost 1 month and incurs additional cost.</td>
<td>ACCSQ</td>
<td>BN: The Halal Food Control Division has the authority to carry out the duties of controlling any halal meat that is imported into this country which is in accordance with the Order under Section 83 (3) Emergency Order (Halal Meat), 1998. (12/03/12)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3   | A        | 2. Halal measures / Halal Certificate | MY | BN | 0312MY | Agricultural imports are subject to SPS measures and random border checks. | - Imports of beef and poultry must meet Halal requirements and may only be obtained from government-approved abattoirs.  
- Officer from Ministry of Religious Affairs must be present at slaughter.  
- Large proportion of meat not accepted as “halal” because of strict requirements concerning damage to skulls. | ACCSQ | BN: The Halal Food Control Division has the authority to carry out the duties of controlling any halal meat that is imported into this country which is in accordance with the Order under Section 83 (3) Emergency Order (Halal Meat), 1998. (12/03/12) |
| 4   | A        | 2. Halal measures / Halal Certificate | MY | ID | 0412MY | - Malaysia Ulemas Indonesia (MUI) views that JAKIM does not conduct complete tests on products with sensory profile. Because of this, Malaysian exporters with JAKIM certification are not allowed to enter the Indonesian domestic market.  
- Storage time from slaughter to shipping must be less than 3 months, storage temperature for frozen meat to be less than -18°C (other countries allow up to 24 months at a temperature of less than -12°C).  
- Approval required for trans-shipment of meat.  
- Meat plants need to be inspected and approved twice a year to ensure that they comply with Indonesian “halal” requirements. | Numerous and lengthy requirements which burden the exporters. Note: OIC Forum in 2009 recognized Malaysia’s Halal certification as the benchmark for certifying halal products. | CCA | ID will consult with the related agency. |
- Malaysia requires bullet-proof vests, steel helmets and other articles of clothing intended as protection against attack to get psycho- sanitary certificates. | Increases unnecessary cost for exporters and takes lengthy approval time. | CCA | MY: The issue was raised by the AFTEX during 8th CCA Meeting. (15/02/12)  
- MY Comment: As per 7th CCA, Malaysia provided her justification on the two regulations for bullet proof vests and batik saring. The bullet proof vest is for security reason while the batik saring is a cottage industry and it is for the purpose of uplifting the livelihood of the rural people. Batik Sarong is also classified as a national handicraft item. And noted that ASEAN Secretariat informed AFTEX through e-mail dated 2 March 2012. |
- For statistical purpose, Thailand requires some of textile commodities must have license from DPT before imported | Increases unnecessary cost for exporters and takes lengthy approval time. | CCA | ID: will check this information with the private sector and asked TH to provide the regulation. (15/03/12)  
TH Comment:  
(1) Import of raw silk is subjected to TRQ which Thailand has committed under the WTO. However, this measure is not applied to import under AFTA since TRQ of raw silk have been eliminated since 2006.  
(2) Import License is required for the import of certain apparel and clothing accessories and raw silk to Thailand aiming for statistical purpose. (21/03/2012) |
| 7   | A        | 3. Import licensing/ SPS/perm its and related measures | MY | BN | 0712MY | Import licenses required for Tele-communications equipment.  
- Meat, seafood and plant products require a license from the relevant government agency. | Lengthy approval time taken by the respective agencies. | CCA | - BN Comment: A license should be obtained, which will take not more than 2 weeks. For personal use, it will take not more than one week. For business purpose, it will take not more than 2 weeks. The import licenses are one-off for one year. (12/03/12) |
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<th>Status/ Remarks (11)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2. Import licensing/ SPS/perm its and related measures</td>
<td>MY</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Delay in issuance of Form D for CKDs</td>
<td>0812MY</td>
<td>The delay in issuance of Form D for CKDs.</td>
<td>The delay in the issuance of Form D for CKDs, which has deprived preferential duty to UMW Toyota Malaysia</td>
<td>CCA</td>
<td>ID would like to drop this case</td>
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<td>ID informed she is now conducting a system transformation from manual SKA to e-SKA. MY requested ID to officially inform her. (21/05/2012) MY (12/7/2013): Toyota indicated that the problem continue to exist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2. Import licensing/ SPS/perm its and related measures</td>
<td>MY</td>
<td>VN</td>
<td>Goods shipped to Cambodia through Viet Nam require a transit license.</td>
<td>0913MY</td>
<td>Additional regulation that seems to be unnecessary.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Customs</td>
<td>MY (12/7/2013): All types of goods are permitted to transit through the territory of Vietnam, except for weapons, ammunition, explosives, other highly dangerous goods, and goods on the lists of goods the import and export of which is prohibited or temporarily suspended. Permission is required for these exceptions as stipulated in Vietnam’s Decree 12/2006/ND-CP dated 23/01/2006. Permission is necessary to ensure proper administration of exceptional goods that transit through VN. The regulation is issued for legitimate purposes. It is therefore NTB free and suggested to be removed for simplifying and making the Matrix user-friendly (Following the Guideline adopted by CCA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>3. Import licensing/ SPS/perm its and related measures</td>
<td>MY</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Licensing system for imports of “strategic” commodities, such as rice, sugar, soybeans and corn. A non-automatic licensing system applies to some products. Tariff quotas on milk powders. Import licenses required for</td>
<td>1012MY</td>
<td>Need for TRQs</td>
<td></td>
<td>CCA</td>
<td>- ID informed no TRQs are imposed on milk powders. - ID informed there is no special import licensing on seafood products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>3. Import licensing/ SPS/perm its and related measures</td>
<td>MY</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>Myanmar Telecoms requires issuing of license before a piece of Tele- communications equipment may be imported; authorities consider whether a product is essential or not.</td>
<td>1112MY</td>
<td>Import License</td>
<td></td>
<td>CCA</td>
<td>MM Comment: For security reason and as a standard requirement, the measures are imposed by concerned Ministries in accordance with the existing regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>3. Import licensing/ SPS/perm its and related measures</td>
<td>VN</td>
<td>MY</td>
<td>Malaysia maintains TRQ for five gag: (HS 0103.91000, HS 0109.91000), live poultry (0105.12100, 0105.94190), pork of various kinds (HS 0203.11000, 0103.21000), poultry meat (0207.11000, 0207.12000, 0207.130000, 0207.14000), milk (0401.10100, 0401.20111, 0401.00112, 0407.00110, 0407.00990), round cabbage (0704.00110). While the tariff rate within quotas is from 10-25%, it’s extremely hight outside quotas, from 20%, 40%, 50% and 90% respectively</td>
<td>1212VN</td>
<td>- Agencies managing quotas and grant import license is the Animal Health Department. Other cooperating agencies include Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health 31/05/2012 TRQs are not applicable for ASEAN countries. VN will revert since she needs to check with her private sector. 31/05/2012</td>
<td>CCA</td>
<td>VN (12/7/2013): VN considered this case resolved.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>4. Requirement for Pre-Shipping Inspectio n</td>
<td>SG</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Pre-shipment inspection requirements reinforced. Products covered include, i.e. electronics and household appliances (HS 7321; 8413; 8414; 8415; 8418; 8419); textiles (HS 6105; 6301); footwear (HS 6401; 6402; 6403; 6404; 6405); and food and beverages (HS 1601);</td>
<td>1312SG</td>
<td></td>
<td>- ID informed that a pre-shipment inspection (surveyor report) is needed for information on the quality/standard, items, specification, quantity, the importer name, tariff, entry port and also port destination of the goods.</td>
<td>CCA</td>
<td>SG requested Indonesia to provide a list of products that need pre-shipment inspections. SG noted that this is an onerous requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 14 | A | 5. Non- Recognition of Test Reports and Certificati on for cosmetics and glass products. | MY | ID | 1412MY | Unnecessary re-testing of the products with accredited laboratories in the importing country. | - Unnecessary costs being incurred by exporters.  
- Non-implementation of The ASEAN Cosmetic Directive. | ACCSQ | - ID informed that she has implemented a notification system since 2011 and a retesting or testing in the notification process does not require a laboratory testing.  
- ID follows ACD for GMP compliance. (15/05/2012)  
ID will provide the date of the notification pending Indonesia's information. (6/5/2013)  
ID (15/7/2013) : ID notified on 1 January 2011.  
This case was picked by Indonesia to be put as Pilot Case.  
MY submitted detailed information on 22/2/2014 which appears as ANNEX IX (26/2/2014).  
• Indonesia provided her response on 26 February 2014.  
For testing laboratory of foreign country could appointed by Ministry if the have Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) between KAN and Accreditation Body of country concerned, and have bilateral or multilateral agreements in the field of technical regulations with Indonesia.  
MY responded on 6 June 2014.  
• Malaysia noted her information provided by Indonesia as above.  
• The issue has been addressed by the implementation of the ASEAN Cosmetic Directive (ACD) which was adopted by all AMS in 2008 (3-years grace period).  
The Case is considered resolved. |
| 15 | A | 5. Non- Recognition of Test Reports and Certificati on for cosmetics and glass products. | MY | ID & TH | 1512MY | Requirement for repeat testing and inspection products exported from same manufacturer to different buyers or importers | Directive further requires GMP certification of affected products (this has been made away with by the ACD). Delayed implementation of ASEAN Cosmetic Directive. Defies the underlying purpose for facilitating trade for cosmetics products in the region. | ACCSQ | - According to Article 2 of the Regulation of Ministry of Trade NO. 40/M-DAG/PER/9/2009 on a Verification or Technical Inspection of Glass Products (Kaca Lembaran), every importation of glass products (kaca lembaran) is obligated to be verified / inspected at port of origin first.  
- According to Article 3 number (5) Regulation of Ministry of Trade Number 40/M-DAG/PER/9/2009 about Verification or Technical Inspection of Glass Products (Kaca Lembaran) states that for every verification / technical inspection, surveyor charges the cost or fee from importers.  
- ID informed that Based on Peraturan Menteri Perindustrian No. 86/M-IND/PER/9/2009 jo. SK Ka. BPPI No. 247/BPPI/S/2008, testing and certification period of SN takes maximum of 41 days provided that the entire documents are completed and correct. (15/02/2012) |
| 16 | A | 5. Non- Recognition of Test Reports and Certificati on for cosmetics and glass products. | MY | VN | 1612MY | Viet Nam requires all float glass manufacturers exporting to Viet Nam to comply with the Industrial Standards on environment ISO14001:2004 and ISO9001:2008. | MSG claimed that this new regulation is discriminatory in nature since the other five (5) local manufacturers in Viet Nam are not certified under ISO14001:2004. These include two (2) companies which belong to the same group as | ACCSQ | - According to Article 2 of the Regulation of Ministry of Trade NO. 40/M-DAG/PER/9/2009 on a Verification or Technical Inspection of Glass Products (Kaca Lembaran), every importation of glass products (kaca lembaran) is obligated to be verified / inspected at port of origin first.  
- According to Article 3 number (5) Regulation of Ministry of Trade Number 40/M-DAG/PER/9/2009 about Verification or Technical Inspection of Glass Products (Kaca Lembaran) states that for every verification / technical inspection, surveyor charges the cost or fee from importers.  
- ID informed that Based on Peraturan Menteri Perindustrian No. 86/M-IND/PER/9/2009 jo. SK Ka. BPPI No. 247/BPPI/S/2008, testing and certification period of SN takes maximum of 41 days provided that the entire documents are completed and correct. (15/02/2012) |
| 17 | A | 7. Repetitiv e request for verification on | MY | ID | 1712MY | Repetitive request for verification and authentication of ATIGA Form D. Submitted: 15/2/2012 | Leading to delays and increased cost for exporters. | CCA | - ID informed that this is allowed by ATIGA-OPC to verify the authentication of ATIGA Form D.  
- ID requested for more detailed information on case by case basis. (15/02/2012)  
MY Comment:  
Although verification is allowed under the ATIGA-OPC, the request for verification of signatures should not be so frequent since the updated specimen signatures are already sent in a timely manner.  
Specimen signatures were hand-delivered to all AMS including Indonesia's focal point during the 6th SC-AROO Meeting in December 2011 and yet Malaysia received on March and April 2012 request for verification of authorized official signature which did not match the specimen signature (14/05/2012). In 2012, Malaysia received a total of 31 request for retroactive check from Indonesia. From January - May 2013, Malaysia received 22 requests for retroactive check. |
| 18 | A | 11. Electrical and Electronic Products (E&E) | MY | SG | 1812MY | In Singapore, effective 1 September 2011, all air-conditioners and refrigerators supplied must meet the minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) as prescribed in the Environment Protection and Management (Energy Conservation) regulations. Submitted: 15/2/2012 | Export of these products to Singapore is now subject to MEPS. Malaysian manufacturers and exporters of these products have to incur additional cost to send their products for testing at approved laboratories. | ACCSQ | - SG informed that this is enforced by the national agency. (15/02/2012)  
In Singapore, MEPS is implemented for household air-conditioners and refrigerators, which together account for almost half of a typical home's energy consumption. The standards were set at a level based on two key principles: (a) Minimising lifecycle cost (i.e. accounting for both upfront costs and electricity cost over its useful lifespan); and (b) Ensuring reasonable availability and variety for each appliance type and model (e.g. a sufficient range of air-conditioner brands and models). The test standards adopted under MEPS are internationally recognised standards, i.e. IEC, ISO and JIS standards. The list of test standards on is the following NEA website: http://app.nea.gov.sg/cms/htdocs/article.asp?pid=2843#standards.  
On whether MEPS is being implemented globally, many countries (e.g. Australia, Canada, China, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, EU and the US) have introduced MEPS for various appliances, including air-conditioners and refrigerators. |

Notes:
Category A: Resolved, B: Ongoing
Matrix of actual cases on NTMs/trade barriers as of 5 May 2020
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<td>19</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>21. Consumer warning statement, Allergen additive statement</td>
<td>MY</td>
<td>BN &amp; TH</td>
<td>2012MY</td>
<td>Thailand requires consumer warning statement whereas Brunei requires allergen additive statement which indicates that the product contains materials that some consumers may be allergic to, such as peanut, wheat, etc.</td>
<td>There is a need for harmonization or minimum requirement of statements on the products.</td>
<td>ACCSQ</td>
<td>BN does not require any statement on allergen but source of additive has to be presented as it is also required by Malaysia. (12/03/12)</td>
<td>TH: Comment: Thailand requests such information to inform local consumers of product usage in accordance with Thai regulations on consumer protection. (21/05/12) MY (12/27/2013): MY considered this case resolved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>23. COA for finished goods</td>
<td>MY</td>
<td>BN &amp; ID</td>
<td>2012MY</td>
<td>The Certificate of Analysis (COA) contains the results of testing (for microbes, heavy metals, etc. as required by them) of the ingredients used on the finished goods. Indonesia and Brunei require every shipment to be accompanied by this certificate with the results.</td>
<td>The tests take up to 7 days to complete.</td>
<td>CCA</td>
<td>ID informed that the purpose of the COA is for safety reason. Usually COA has been provided by the manufacturer. (15/02/12) BN Comment: COA is required if they do not have health certificate/export certificate or any certificate certifying the product on every shipment. (12/03/12) Request Brunei and Indonesia to reduce the time taken for the test. ID (15/7/2013): INA informed that COA should be submitted as registration requirement and it is a normal procedure.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>26. Import permit on meat products</td>
<td>BN</td>
<td>MY</td>
<td>2012MY</td>
<td>Export and import meat that pass through Limbang is being subjected to charges by Malaysia Agriculture Depart for import permit at RM0.10 per kg of meat products and RM 10 per export permit</td>
<td>It affects the price of meat products</td>
<td>Customs</td>
<td>Sarawak State Government has agreed to waive the license/permit fees as specified under the Third Schedule of the Veterinary Public Health Ordinance, 1999 for the import/export of livestock (animal and fish) and livestock products between Brunei and Sarawak, effective 1 March 2012. A letter to that effect has been sent to Brunei. (14/05/12)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>8. Tedious and lengthy procedures and process for food and pharmaceutical products</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>VN, MY, MM, KH</td>
<td>2213ID</td>
<td>Lengthy time of registration of pharmaceutical products: Vietnam, Singapore, Philippines: 18-24 months, Malaysia, Myanmar, Cambodia: 24 months. Lengthy time of renewal registration of pharmaceutical products: Vietnam: 10-15 months, Malaysia: 6 months, Myanmar: 9 months, Cambodia: 12 months. Submitted: 15/2/2012</td>
<td>Lengthy approval time/ Delay in expiration</td>
<td>- ACCSQ</td>
<td>23 Nov 17 ID: proposed to put the case as resolved. she has a concern because it related to ATIGA and GATT TH: prefer to maintain this case and will provide information later MM Comment: Under the guidance of Drug Advisory Committee, Myamar FDA is mainly focus on safety, quality, efficacy of pharmaceutical products according to ASEAN common technical document. Issuance of Health certificate for food importation and import recommendation for food are speeded up by restructuring the process and cost also reduced to an acceptable level. these modified processes are notified in public newspapers. (3/7/2013) KH (7/7/2013): In accordance with the Joint Prakas of Ministry of Economy and Finance and Ministry of Health No. 994 MEF. PK, dated 28 December 2012, product testing before the registration of pharmaceutical products for the 1st shipment requires 6-8 months with validity of 5-years. ’All required documents have to be submitted to the ministry of health. MY (12/7/2013): For renewal, MY takes the least time. For registration, MY will follow-up with her Ministry of Health. ID (12/7/2013): ID considered this case resolved. This case was picked by Cambodia as Pilot Case ID (6/3/2014): ID submitted the detailed information which appears as ANNEX 12.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>10. Requirement of documents</td>
<td>MY/SG</td>
<td>AMS Except SG</td>
<td>2312MY</td>
<td>Manufacturing Process Chart, Ingredient list, Formulation list, Batch Numbering system, Product Ability test, Certificate of Analysis(COA) for raw materials and packaging materials. Submitted: 15/2/2012</td>
<td>Numerous documents lead to burdensome procedures.</td>
<td>PFPWG</td>
<td>MY Comment: Malaysia suggests that this to be taken up at the Working Group on Pre-Prepared Foodstuff (PFPWG) Meeting. (14/05/12) MY will revert by 7 June 2013 (6/5/2013) PH: comment: The existing requirements for registration of food are still in the current requirements since this has not been discussed at the ACCSQ PFPWG. Each Member State is still adopting its own national requirement. This will be addressed as soon as the discussion on the MRA for Prepared Foodstuff Sector is finalized. The discussion on MRA has just resumed last June after Thailand delegates got approval to join the discussion on MRA after two years. PH therefore suggests the deletion of this case. MY proposed to retain this case since there is work in progress as mentioned by PT (5/7/2013) this case was picked by Viet Nam to be put as Pilot Case MY sent detailed information on 22/2/2014 which appears as ANNEX 11 (26/2/2014). • Singapore has voiced her concern on Viet Nam’s document requirement case on 23 Feb 2014. Detailed information has also been submitted. The cases is still being discussed by officials concerned (21/2/2014) • Viet Nam consulted it with related agency that she notified WTO and ACCSQ. This case is new with different set of documents.</td>
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<td>reported-hours/concern</td>
<td>Sectoral Body/ relevant agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>20. Certification Process</td>
<td>MY</td>
<td>ID &amp; TH</td>
<td>Approval importation</td>
<td>2612MY</td>
<td>Before a product is allowed to be imported, Indonesia and Thailand require exporting countries to apply for approval. This application must be accompanied by the actual product, packaging design, ingredient list, nutrition facts and in some cases, allergen advice.</td>
<td>The process for approval may take up to 4 months.</td>
<td>ACPS/</td>
<td>CCA/A: MY Agree to drop the case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>20. Certification Process</td>
<td>SG</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>SNI certification process</td>
<td>2512SG</td>
<td>1. Using the reason of meeting certain minimum product quality, the government has been enforcing the Indonesian National Standards (SNI) certification process on certain finished-goods imports since 2001. The SNI can be used as a non-tariff barrier. 2. In particular, there are concerns over (i) the long approval process; (ii) high cost of obtaining the SNI certification; and (iii) the need to re-apply every four years</td>
<td>The SNI can be used as a non-tariff barrier.</td>
<td>CCA</td>
<td>SG proposed to drop this case until there is a new development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1. Border measures</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>MY</td>
<td>2612ID</td>
<td>Malaysia requires imported wheat flour must obtain license in advance, in accordance with the quota set by Malaysia authorities. 15/2/2012</td>
<td>ATIGA Article 20 provides that AMS eliminate TRQ’s.</td>
<td>CCA</td>
<td>MY comment: The Import License or AP is required for monitoring purpose. No quota set for importation of wheat flour. (14/05/12)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2. Halal measures / Halal Certificate</td>
<td>MY</td>
<td>TH</td>
<td>2712MY</td>
<td>Complexity of adhering to Thai Food and Drug Administration import regulations. 15/2/2012</td>
<td>Numerous and tedious regulations to be complied by the exporter/manufacturer. - CCA</td>
<td>- TH will consult her Ministry of health and revert. - MY (4/7/2013): Food products in general. Request TH to provide the procedures/regulations for MY’s reference.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
- Category A: Resolved; B: Ongoing
- Matrix of actual cases on NTMs/trade barriers as of 5 May 2020

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<th>Case Title</th>
<th>Ref. No.</th>
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<th>Sectoral Body/ relevant agency</th>
<th>Stat/ Remarks</th>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>3. Import licensing/ SPS/perm and related measures</td>
<td>MY</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>2812NY</td>
<td>Decrease of March 2002 on Special Importer Identification Code Numbers (NPIK) limits imports of electrical appliances and toys through special import license, and these are granted following a domestic needs assessment. (15/2/2012)</td>
<td>Note: ATIGA Article 20 provides that AMS eliminate TRQ's.</td>
<td>- CCA</td>
<td>NPIK is aimed to maintain importer and commodities data based. NPIK is not an import limitation, but an identity/registration number for importers. This regulation is categorized as automatic licensing and it is required 10 working days to get approval. NPIK shall be valid for 5 years starting from the issuance date of NPIK. Exports of electrical appliances from MY to ID are affected by the restriction of IN to allow only for 5 Ports. ID informed that the port restriction is to protect the smuggled goods. ID informed that this is not trade facilitative and requested ID to reconsider and the export through Port Tabeled to be allowed. (15/02/12)</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>3. Import licensing/ SPS/perm and related measures</td>
<td>SG</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>2912SG</td>
<td>- This decree requires importers of certain product categories to apply for a special importer identity card. Products affected include: corn, rice, soybeans, sugar, textile and related products, footwear, electronics and toys. Trade Decree 56/12/2008 - New non-automatic import licensing requirements. The regulations place restrictions on the port of entry for 500 product imports in the following categories: electronics, shoes, children’s toys, F&amp;B, and garments to the ports of Tanjung Priok (Jakarta), Tanjung Emas (Semarang), Tanjung Perak (Surabaya), Belawan (Medan) and Soekarno Hatta (Makassar). (15/1/2012)</td>
<td>Products can be detained at port. Products can be imported into Indonesia only if the importer has approval to do so from the Ministry of Trade and if the product has had pre-shipment verification or inspection by an Indonesian official surveyor in the port of loading of the exporting country (importers must bear all the cost). The regulation has been criticized as unfairly discriminates against imports and presents additional costs.</td>
<td>- CCA</td>
<td>- ID sought more details information on this issue. The description and the implication are not related. - ID sought more detailed information on this issue. (15/03/12) - SG sought more clarification on the policy’s measures. ID - the issue similar with MY's case. ID informed that regarding the amendment of the regulation in the 2010 under Trade Decree 57/2010, adding two more ports, thus there are 7 ports right now. (16/6/2012) - SG would like to continue discussing this issue at the next meeting. ID requested SG to provide more detailed information on this case. (6/5/2013) - SG proposed to remove the case (30/11/2015)</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>3. Import licensing/ SPS/perm and related measures</td>
<td>SG</td>
<td>VN</td>
<td>3012SG</td>
<td>New procedures requiring that imports of certain products, i.e. mobile phones, alcohol, motor vehicles, and cosmetics be authorized by a Vietnamese diplomatic mission in the country of origin. Determination of exclusive entry point (three selected seaports) for those imported items. (15/2/2012)</td>
<td>- CCA</td>
<td>These are administrative procedures, among others, to enhance market control, prevent frauds and ensure proper and efficient handling of the goods. (15/02/12) - SG noted VN explanation and will revert for more information (16/6/2012) - SG will provide details on the products. (6/5/2013) - VN12/7/2013: The said regulation was no longer effective and since SG</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
32 | A | 4. Requirement for Pre-Shipment inspection | MY | ID | 3312NY | - Products are being subjected to pre-shipment inspection in order to protect the domestic consumers. The inspection is undertaken by a Third Party Surveyor. 
- High cost for pre-shipment inspection of US$1,000 per shipment; and there is only one Third Party Surveyor in Malaysia namely SGS. 
- Unnecessary and costly Third Party Survey inspection report. 
- Additional cost of doing business for the exporter. 
- MY Comment: 
  - ID will check and revert. 
  - ID informed that a pre-shipment inspection (surveyor report) is needed for information on the quality/standard, items, specification, quantity, the importer name, pos tariff, entry port and also port destination of the goods. 
  - No provision that stipulate the amount of fee for pre-shipment inspection. 
  
32 | A | 4. Requirement for Pre-Shipment inspection | MY | ID | 3212MY | Ceramic products and more recently glass sheets are subjected to verification/pre-shipment inspection. 
- Unfair competition/trading practice as Malaysian products cannot enter Indonesian market. 
- Created Unfair disadvantage to AMS 
- Unfair treatments as local (Indonesian) products are not subjected to same requirements. 
- IN sought more detailed information on the issue of unfair treatment and disadvantage relating to ceramic product and glass 
- Custom 
  - MY informed that the product is an un-finished product. 
  - IN informed that a pre-shipment inspection (surveyor report) is needed for information of the quality/standard, items, specification, quantity, the importer name, pos tariff, entry port and also port destination of the goods. 
  - IN sought more detailed information on the issue of unfair treatment and disadvantage relating to ceramic product and glass 
  - MY Comment: 
The ceramic product (mould former) involved and is used in Indonesia for the manufacture of finished product (glasses) which is meant for 100% re-export market. 

33 | A | B. Tedious and lengthy procedure and process for food and pharmaceutical products | ID | TH | 3312ID | Thailand require Bioequivalence must use local subject. 
Submitted: 15/2/2012 
- ID informed that a pre-shipment inspection (surveyor report) is needed for information of the quality/standard, items, specification, quantity, the importer name, pos tariff, entry port and also port destination of the goods. 
- ID informed that many countries have applied BE with local subject but not in ID. 
  - ID will discuss with her relevant agencies and revert. She sought more clarification on the needs of BE study to be repeatedly done or just once per medication type that is exported, 
  - ID will revert specifically regarding the repetitiveness of the study after receiving clarification from ID. 

34 | A | B. Tedious and lengthy procedure and process for food and pharmaceutical products | MY, TH | ID | 3412NY | Indonesia applies different requirements on marketing authorization for domestically produced and imported drugs. According to the Decrease of the Minister of Health No. 1010/MENKES/PER/70/2008 on Drug Registration, to gain distribution approval in Indonesia, imported drugs must have higher efficacy than local drug, be new invented drug and are required drug which cannot be produced locally (Art 9). In addition, the registration for imported drug can only be executed by local pharmaceutical industry with a written consent by the overseas pharmaceutical industry, and such written consent must include transfer of technology and should be locally manufactured within 5 years (Art 10). However, the same requirements do not apply to locally manufactured drugs. 
Submitted: 15/2/2012 
- Article 41 (general Elimination of Quantitative Restrictions) 
  - Article 6 (National Treatment on Internal Taxation and Regulation Article III (GATT)( National Treatment on Internal Taxation and regulation 

34 | A | B. Tedious and lengthy procedure and process for food and pharmaceutical products | MY, TH | ID | 3412NY | Indonesia applies different requirements on marketing authorization for domestically produced and imported drugs. According to the Decrease of the Minister of Health No. 1010/MENKES/PER/70/2008 on Drug Registration, to gain distribution approval in Indonesia, imported drugs must have higher efficacy than local drug, be new invented drug and are required drug which cannot be produced locally (Art 9). In addition, the registration for imported drug can only be executed by local pharmaceutical industry with a written consent by the overseas pharmaceutical industry, and such written consent must include transfer of technology and should be locally manufactured within 5 years (Art 10). However, the same requirements do not apply to locally manufactured drugs. 
Submitted: 15/2/2012 
- Article 41 (general Elimination of Quantitative Restrictions) 
  - Article 6 (National Treatment on Internal Taxation and Regulation Article III (GATT)( National Treatment on Internal Taxation and regulation 

Malaysia agreed to drop the case, however Thailand would like to retain this case 

TH (2 June 2018) : Thailand noted Indonesia updated. However, Indonesia’s measure on the importation of pharmaceutical products has been a great concern to our pharmaceutical manufacturers and exporters. In this regard, Thailand would like to maintain this case for further discussion and reference. 

- ID informed that Pharmaceutical companies could export their products, without set up manufacturing plant, but they can give authorization to a local manufacturer. 

Provision of import drug registration particularly for: 
- New drugs (Life saving drug, Orphan drug) 
- Generic essential drug 
- National public health program drug 
- Investigational new drug (IND)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. (d)</th>
<th>Category (c)</th>
<th>Type of Measure (f)</th>
<th>Reporting MS (h)</th>
<th>Responding MS (i)</th>
<th>Case Title</th>
<th>Ref. No.</th>
<th>Description of Measures/issues (g)</th>
<th>reported-issues/concerns (j)</th>
<th>Sectoral Body/relevant agency (k)</th>
<th>Status/ Remarks (l)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>10. Iron and steel products</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>MY</td>
<td>3512MY</td>
<td>Testing and verification by Standard Nasional Indonesia (SNi) on iron and steel products takes between 1-2 months before import permits are issued. Submitted: 15/2/2012</td>
<td>Increases cost and is deterring buyers to import from overseas.</td>
<td>ACCSQ</td>
<td>ID informed that based on the Peraturan Menteri Perindustrian No. 86/M-IN/PER/9/2009 jo. SK Ke BPPI No. 247/BPP/3/2008, a testing and certification period of SNi takes a maximum of 41 days provided that the entire documents are completed and the correctness of the documents. (15/02/12)</td>
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<td>MY Comment: Malaysia request Indonesia to expedite the process otherwise it continues to remain an NTB. (14/05/12)</td>
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<td>ID informed that she will discuss it internally and informed. Usually it only takes 41 days.</td>
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<td>MY Requested for the Regulation to be provided.</td>
<td>ID will provide the information. (12/6/2012)</td>
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<td>ID will provide the regulation by 7 June 2013 (6/5/2013)</td>
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<td>ID (030217): this case is similar with case between ID and Singapore as it relates to SNi certification, which can be accessed through <a href="http://www.kan.or.id">www.kan.or.id</a> and it links to the process of certification. She further suggested for future best practices, the company could contact LSPO at website of National Certification Body (BSN) and/or Ministry of Industry regulations No. 48/2013 and 13/2015. With regards to certificate validation period, she informed that Indonesia refers to the international best practices of ISO/IEC 17065 and 17067. After the completion of document accepted by the certification body, excluding testing period and corrective actions, the certificate can be issued within 45 working days.</td>
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<td>ID (12/7/2013): The regulation is necessary to ensure quality of the ceramics and its consumption. As such, FMM MCIG insists for G to G arrangement to solve this issue.</td>
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<td>ID requested to consult with his private sectors, which sectors are restrictive and added that the EEF labeling procedures of the PH which only have two laboratories for the testing and exporters have to wait up to six month even though the testing only takes two weeks, however, probably because of the regulation and the number of laboratories, it became measures for the exporters.</td>
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<td>ID will take up to the relevant agency and requested ID to officially write the details of her concerns for PH usage to address the issue. (11/6/2012)</td>
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<td>ID will send the information. (6/5/2013)</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>11. Standards</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>PH</td>
<td>3612ID</td>
<td>Standards for refrigerators are too height making it difficult for industrial sector. Submitted: 15/2/2012</td>
<td>Increases cost and is deterring buyers to import from overseas.</td>
<td>ACCSQ</td>
<td>ID sought clarification on the standards guidelines. ID informed that PH has only 2 laboratories. 6-month testing time.</td>
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<td>PH Comment: The refrigerators covered under mandatory certification are limited to 142 liters to 227 liters or S-B cubic feet. Safety standards were adopted from International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and performance standards were based on International Organization for Standardization. Regulations on refrigerators could be accessed at <a href="http://www.bps.dti.gov.ph/laws-and-regulations/cat_view/83-laws-and-regulations/56-implementing-guidelines.html?start=15">http://www.bps.dti.gov.ph/laws-and-regulations/cat_view/83-laws-and-regulations/56-implementing-guidelines.html?start=15</a> as ANNEX 2.</td>
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<td>PH Comment: It was requested to consult with other private sectors, which sectors are restrictive and added that the EEF labeling procedures of the PH which only have two laboratories for the testing and exporters have to wait up to six month even though the testing only takes two weeks, however, probably because of the regulation and the number of laboratories, it became measures for the exporters.</td>
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<td>PH will take up to the relevant agency and requested ID to officially write the details of her concerns for PH usage to address the issue. (11/6/2012)</td>
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<td>ID will send the information. (6/5/2013)</td>
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<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>12. Technical standards/conformance</td>
<td>MY</td>
<td>VN</td>
<td>3712MY</td>
<td>Circular No.14/2010/TT-BXD dated 20 August 2010 requires selected ceramic products imported into Viet Nam to undergo testing to ensure conformity to Vietnamese standards and subject to conformity assessment by the 2 organizations in Viet Nam (Institute of Building Materials and Science and Technology Department - Ministry of Construction). Submitted: 15/2/2012</td>
<td>Repetitive conformity assessment tests which cause delays the release of the goods to access the Viet Nam’s market. Viet Nam undertakes a 100% check on the ceramic products for every shipment. Testing facilities are only available in Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh whereas the shipments are at Da Nang Port. This has burdened the industry since the process is time consuming and incurs increased exportation cost.</td>
<td>ACCSQ</td>
<td>MY Comment: FMM Malaysia Ceramic Industry Group (MCIG) has raised this issue during their meeting with the Ceramic Industry Club of ASEAN on 29 July 2011 held in Hanoi, Viet Nam. The meeting was informed that they have to bear with the regulation. As such, FMM MCIG insists for G to G arrangement to solve this issue. (14/05/12)</td>
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<td>MY Comment: FMV Malaysia Ceramic Industry Group (MCIG) has raised this issue during their meeting with the Ceramic Industry Club of ASEAN on 29 July 2011 held in Hanoi, Viet Nam. The meeting was informed that they have to bear with the regulation. As such, FMM MCIG insists for G to G arrangement to solve this issue. (14/05/12)</td>
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<td>MY (15/7/2013): The regulation is necessary to ensure quality of construction work in Viet Nam. VN has 7 testing centers, of which 5 centers (including in Da Nang), including 5 centers that covers ceramic testing (Institute of Building Materials, Quangt 3, Quangt 2, Coninco, Vinacotrol). The Science and Technology Department - Ministry of Construction is not a testing center as reflected by MY. Clarification is sought on repetitive conformity assessment tests. VN does not undertake 100 % check on the goods for every shipment as it is also burdensome to VN's administration and not relevant to the customs' risk management.</td>
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<td>MY (15/7/2013): Import of ceramic products into Malaysia are through the product certification requirement while Viet Nam require Malaysia's exports to be certified on consignment basis and is repetitive. Malaysia accepts Viet Nam's test certification as their accredited body is the member of IALAC / APAC. Viet Nam should also do the same.</td>
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<td>Sectoral Body/ relevant agency</td>
<td>Statu/ Remarks</td>
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<td>58</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Imported food products</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>VN</td>
<td>3813ID</td>
<td>Indonesia issued Agriculture Ministerial Regulation No. 42/2012 and 43/2012, which came into effect on 19 June 2012, to regulate the importation of fresh fruits, vegetables and fresh bulbs by reducing entry ports from 8 ports to 4 ports. These 4 ports are Makassar seaport, Surabaya seaport, Medan seaport and Jakarta's international airport. Therefore, imported fresh fruits, vegetables and fresh bulbs from Thailand have been unable to enter the main seaport of Jakarta. (Details: ANNEX 1)</td>
<td>Rejection of consignment. Loss of market access in Vietnam.</td>
<td>- ACCSQ</td>
<td>VN (11/7/2013): Prior to issuance, the draft regulation was notified to the WTO (Notification G/SPS/N/VNM/21) in 2010. Official letter No. 0427/QL-C12 dated 21/03/2011 was sent to embassies in Viet Nam (excluding Indonesia) to notify the issuance. VN advised IN to refer to the procedure in Circular 13/2011/TT-BNNPTNT, as available at: <a href="http://www.nafiqad.gov.vn/vn-legal-documents/circular-guiding-on-the-food-safety-control-for-imported-foodstuffs-of-plant-origin/">http://www.nafiqad.gov.vn/vn-legal-documents/circular-guiding-on-the-food-safety-control-for-imported-foodstuffs-of-plant-origin/</a> Further information if needed can be sought at the National Agro-Forestry-Fisheries Quality Assurance Department (NAFIQAD) of VN. Address: No.10 Nguyen Cong Hoan, Ba Dinh, Ha Noi. Fax: 84-4-38317221. Email: <a href="mailto:spsvietnam@mard.gov.vn">spsvietnam@mard.gov.vn</a> and <a href="mailto:vietnaf@mard.gov.vn">vietnaf@mard.gov.vn</a></td>
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| 59  | A        | Imported food products | MY | ID, TH, VN | 3912NY | Agencies such as BPOM (Indonesia), FDA (Thailand), Health Department (Vietnam), Health Quarantine Department (China) etc., have been very strict in enforcing these food safety requirements such as, ISO, HACCP, GMP, Halal certification, Health Certificate, Free Sale Certificate, and Certificate of Analysis (CCA) for various raw materials. Submitted: 15/2/2012 | Even after these requirements are met, Malaysian companies have to apply for certification such as FDA number, ML number, etc which may take up to 4 months to approve. Note: These requirements are NTMs and are in line with WTO regulations. However, the time taken to issue the certificate/approval is 4 months. (This is the barrier component) | - ACCSQ | MY: Comment: Malaysia requested that the processing time in obtaining (ISO), HACCP, GMP, Health Certificate, Free Sale Certificate and Certificate of Analysis (CCA) to be shortened. (04/05/12) 
ID: TH VN took note of MY's comment. (15/6/2012) |
| 40  | B        | Imported food products | TH | ID | 4012TH | Indonesia issued Agriculture Ministerial Regulation No. 42/2012 and 43/2012, which came into effect on 19 June 2012, to regulate the importation of fresh fruits, vegetables and fresh bulbs by reducing entry ports from 8 ports to 4 ports. These 4 ports are Makassar seaport, Surabaya seaport, Medan seaport and Jakarta’s international airport. Therefore, imported fresh fruits, vegetables and fresh bulbs from Thailand have been unable to enter the main seaport of Jakarta. (Details: ANNEX 1) | The products must be approved by the Food and Drug Supervisory Board (BPOM) or must be registered with the Department of Health of Indonesia before obtaining the Article 41 (General Elimination of Quantitative Restriction) Article 81 (SPS Measures) (ATIGA) (General Provision and Obligations) Article 2 (WTO) Basic Rights and Obligations Article 5 (Assessment of Risk and Determination of the Appropriate Level of SPS Protection) | - ACCSQ | TH: (2 June 2018) Thailand would like to seek clarification from Indonesia for the reason of rejection so we could inform the relevant agencies accordingly. ID (updated 31 May 2018): Indonesian Agricultural Quarantine Agency has sent official letter to Thailand on rejected application Pest Free Area from Thailand for expanded area Pest Free Area because since 2015, Thailand has recognised Pest Free Area for Onion at Sriakiat’s Province. ID (updated 31 May 2018): Indonesian Agricultural Quarantine Agency has sent official letter to Thailand on rejected application Pest Free Area from Thailand for expanded area Pest Free Area because since 2015, Thailand has recognised Pest Free Area for Onion at Sriakiat’s Province. (Detail letter ANNEX 2) |
| 41  | B        | SPS Measure on Fresh Bulb (shallots) | PH | ID | 4112PM | Indonesia has introduced Regulation No. 90/2011 which amends Ministry Regulation No. 18/2008 on the technical requirements and plant quarantine measures for importing fresh produce in the form of fresh bulbs. It restricts the points of entry for fresh bulb vegetables, only in the Port of Belawan (North Sumatra), Soekarno-Hatta Airport (Tangerang), Port of Makassar and Port of Tanjung Perak (Surabaya). | Article 41 (General Elimination of Quantitative Restriction) Article 81 (SPS Measures) (ATIGA) (General Provision and Obligations) Article 2 (WTO) Basic Rights and Obligations Article 5 (Assessment of Risk and Determination of the Appropriate Level of SPS Protection) | - CCA | 27CA (updated 31 May 2018): Indonesian Agricultural Quarantine Agency until now not yet receiving application Pest Free Area from Philippines. PH by email (22/05/2018): Indonesia Agricultural Quarantine Agency (IAQA) is requesting for additional documents in hard and electronic copies on the application of PH (Bureau of Plant Industry) laboratory for Recognition of Pest Free Area because the previously submitted documents failed to satisfy the requirements. As informed by Ministry of Agriculture of Philippines, PH is currently in the process of preparing the documents for submission which must be submitted within 60 days (9 July 2018) |

Notes:
Category A: Resolved, B: Ongoing
Matrix of actual cases on NTMs/trade barriers as of 5 May 2020
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. (3)</th>
<th>Category (2)</th>
<th>Type of Measure (3)</th>
<th>Reporting MS (4)</th>
<th>Responding MS (5)</th>
<th>Case Title</th>
<th>Ref. No</th>
<th>Description of Measures/Issues (6)</th>
<th>reported-Issues/concerns (7)</th>
<th>Sectoral Body/ relevant agency (8)</th>
<th>Status/ Remarks (9)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>PH</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>SPS Measure on Fresh Bulb (shallots)</td>
<td>4212PH</td>
<td>Indonesia introduced Regulation No.88/2011 concerning food safety controls for the importation and exportation of fresh food of plant origin, with provisions for: a) Country Recognition and b) Recognition of Equivalence.</td>
<td>MY proposed to consider the case as resolved.</td>
<td>CCA (updated 31 May 2018)</td>
<td>Indonesian Agricultural Quarantine Agency until now not yet receiving application Pest Free Area from Philippines.</td>
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<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>MY</td>
<td>AMS Except ID</td>
<td>SPS/ CCA</td>
<td>4312MY</td>
<td>Almost all ASEAN countries, except Indonesia, have different format for their Production and Expiry Date printed on the packaging of the product. Submitted: 15/2/2012</td>
<td>This difference means that our products produced for the local market cannot be exported to other countries. It implies that we have to keep more stocks in the inventory.</td>
<td>CCA</td>
<td>MY suggested that this issue be discussed further at PFPWG for harmonisation and standardisation. Most of the manufacturers are SMEs. Should look at how ASEAN can enhance/strengthen this community.</td>
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<td>PH</td>
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<td>(16/03/15): This issue can be discussed under the PFPWG. Discussion is ongoing under the MRA on prepared foodstuff under the PFPWG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>PH</td>
<td>SPS/ CCA</td>
<td>4412ID</td>
<td>Philippines require GMP certificate in the notification process. Submitted: 15/2/2012</td>
<td>Non implementation of the ACD, ASEAN Member States should accept self-declaration on GMP implementation from other ASEAN Member States</td>
<td>CCA</td>
<td>PH Comment: PH complies with the requirements of the ACD. GMP is by self-declaration and applicant must maintain its declaration. PH proposes the deletion of this case as there is no basis for such complaint. Considered the case as resolved.</td>
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<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>MY</td>
<td>SPS/ CCA</td>
<td>4512ID</td>
<td>Malaysia requires phyto-sanitary certificate must be completed with methyl bromide fumigation treatment that is active substance which is not recommended for use in Indonesia. (15/2/2012)</td>
<td>Loss of market access in Malaysia</td>
<td>CCA</td>
<td>MY Comment: Phyto-sanitary certificate (PC) is being issued under the terms and requirements of importing country. In this case, Malaysia as the importing country requires Indonesia to do the Methyl bromide (MB) treatment for issuing the PC. Indonesia has to inform and suggest to Malaysia about any changes of import conditions and any alternative treatment as effective as MB for the quarantine treatment. Considered the case as resolved.</td>
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<td>(14/05/12): ID complies with Montreal protocol to not use the MB and MB which is prohibited in ID and sought clarification from MY whether she is also a member of Montreal Protocol or not.</td>
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<td>MY will check with her Ministerial of Agriculture and revert with more details and request to consult with her agriculture department and revert.</td>
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<td>ID and MY will conduct internal consultations and revert.</td>
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<td>ID has requested MY revert on whether phosphine is a viable or acceptable alternative.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Category A: Resolved, B: Ongoing

Matrix of actual cases on NTMs/trade barriers as of 5 May 2020
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Type of Measure</th>
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<th>Responding MS</th>
<th>Case Title</th>
<th>Ref. No.</th>
<th>Description of Measures/Issues</th>
<th>reported-issues/concerns</th>
<th>Sectoral Body/Relevant agency</th>
<th>Status/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>27. Export of maize</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>TH</td>
<td>4712LA</td>
<td>Article 4 of the decision of the Ministry of Commerce of Thailand dated 22 February 2011 has restricted the export of maize from Cambodia and Lao PDR to Thailand. Cambodia and Lao PDR view the restriction by the provisions of ACAAs and the WTO and requested the Article 11 of the ACAAs be applied.</td>
<td>Leading to the loss of market access by Laos</td>
<td>CCA</td>
<td>TH Comment: Thailand allows importation of maize through PWO all year round, and extends general importation of maize from March 2012 to July 2012. The Ministry of Commerce of Thailand has been in the process of developing contract farming scheme covering several agricultural procedures including maize with LH, LA and MM. (21/05/2012)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>27. Export of maize</td>
<td>KH</td>
<td>TH</td>
<td>4812KH</td>
<td>In accordance with article 5, 6, and 25 of the Sub-decree on the exportation and importation of Goods dated 2532 and with the approval of the Council of Ministers, The Ministry of Commerce of Thailand decided that corn shall be imported into Thailand between March 1st and June 30, 2010 through Customs check point with the presence of SPS agencies. Authorized importers by General Department of Foreign Trade and registered as corn importers have to report on the importation utilization distribution and the remaining quantity to be further imported to GDFT with evident document such as invoice bill of lading. Those importers that do not do so would be allowed to apply for other import permit. The permit is valid for one month from the issuance date. All issued permit validity cannot go beyond June 30. (15/2/2012)</td>
<td>The measures would restrict corn export to Thailand.</td>
<td>CCA</td>
<td>TH has to address the issue on a notification dated 29 December 2011 to allow a public warehouse organization to import maize all year round. The period of importation has been extended from March to July. The Thai Ministry of Commerce is in the process of developing contract farming scheme covering several agricultural procedures including maize with Cambodia, Lao, and Myanmar. (21/05/2012)</td>
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</table>

**Notes:**

Category A: Resolved, B: Ongoing

Matrix of actual cases on NTMs/trade barriers

as of 5 May 2020
Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) Regulation No.7/2012 on Increasing Mineral Value Added through Mineral Processing and Refining Activities was released on 6 February 2012. Based on the new regulation, companies holding mining license for mineral product and selected non-mineral products are obligated to do processing and refining activities. Further, they are also restricted from exporting mineral ones within 3 months after the issuance of the regulation. The objectives of this regulation include: increasing the value added of mining sector, preserving the limited mineral resources and securing future domestic mineral consumption in the future.

Following the release of MEMR regulation No.7/2012, concerns have been raised by various parties, including foreign businesses and investors. The difficulties and challenges in building smelter in mining areas in Indonesia (particularly in the East of Indonesia) may be expected to provide negative sentiment for future investment in mining sector. Incorporating all these concerns, MEMR Regulation No.7/2012 was later amended by Regulation No.11/2012 (released 16 May 2012). Now, companies holding mining license for production (IUP Operasi Produksi) and IPR can export raw mining products, prevent excessive mining, meet domestic needs and ensure environment-friendly mining activities. In addition to the Mineral Resources Minister's regulation on increasing value addition through processing and refining minerals, the new regulation requires mining companies to obtain a recommendation from the Directorate General of Minerals if they wish to conduct exports. The recommendation, meanwhile, will be given only to companies that have met the three conditions:

- Submitting their working plan on the development of processing and refining plants before 2014;
- Meeting integrity acts; and
- Having a clear and clean status.

According to the regulation, companies that wish to conduct exports are also required to pay off their royalty and possess a mining permit. The mining products are divided into three categories, namely:

- Metal minerals;
- Non-metal minerals; and
- Rocks.

There are 21 types of metal minerals, including: iron ore, manganese, copper, nickel, cobalt, aluminum, lead, zinc, chromium, molybdenum, ilmenite, titanium, zincium, silver, gold, platinum and antimony. Meanwhile, the 10 non-metal minerals include: quartz, kaolin, limestone, feldspar, zirconium silicate, zeolite and diamond.

Regulations related to the new regulation include: increasing the value added of mining sector, preserving the limited mineral resources and securing future domestic mineral consumption in the future.

On The Export Of Rattan And Rattan Products. Provisions Of The Republic Of Indonesia No. 29/M-Dag/Per/7/2012 on the export of rattan and rattan products. Issued: 30 November 2011 (8/8/2012)

The new regulation aims to attract investment in the related downstream industry as well as to stop the excessive exploitation of forest. MY (12/7/2013): MY takes note on the explanation of the requirement of the policy to control exports of mining products, prevent excessive mining, meet domestic needs and ensure environment-friendly mining activities. In addition to the Mineral Resources Minister’s regulation on increasing value addition through processing and refining minerals, the new regulation requires mining companies to obtain a recommendation from the Directorate General of Minerals if they wish to conduct exports. The recommendation, meanwhile, will be given only to companies that have met the three conditions:

- Submitting their working plan on the development of processing and refining plants before 2014;
- Meeting integrity acts; and
- Having a clear and clean status.

According to the regulation, companies that wish to conduct exports are also required to pay off their royalty and possess a mining permit. The mining products are divided into three categories, namely:

- Metal minerals;
- Non-metal minerals; and
- Rocks.

There are 21 types of metal minerals, including: iron ore, manganese, copper, nickel, cobalt, aluminum, lead, zinc, chromium, molybdenum, ilmenite, titanium, zincium, silver, gold, platinum and antimony. Meanwhile, the 10 non-metal minerals include: quartz, kaolin, limestone, feldspar, zirconium silicate, zeolite and diamond.

Regulations related to the new regulation include: increasing the value added of mining sector, preserving the limited mineral resources and securing future domestic mineral consumption in the future.
Ref. No
SG
A
VN (12/7/2013): Prior to issuance, the draft regulation was notified to the
A
VN (12/7/2013): The Form D C/Os with errors were rejected. VN has
ASEAN
Regulation of Ministry of Industry and
Details:
The Philippines imposed an import
Measure/issue
A
No. 13/2011/TT-BNNPTNT is a  new
ASEAN
Circular No. 04/2006/TT-BTM dated
ASEAN
The Philippines imposed an import
ASEAN
5613AFTEX
A
No. 13/2011/TT-BNNPTNT dated
ASEAN
The Philippines imposed an import
ASEAN
5713TH
A
5613AFTEX
A
5713TH
A
Industry and
ASEAN
The Philippines imposed an import
ASEAN
5813MY
A
5913MY
A
Myanmar
ASEAN
The Philippines imposed an import
ASEAN
5913MY
A
Myanmar
ASEAN
The Philippines imposed an import
ASEAN
5713TH
A
5613AFTEX
A
5713TH
A
Import Ban
ASEAN
The Philippines imposed an import
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<th>Notes:</th>
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<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>labelling</td>
<td>SG</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Non-recognition of the logo for meat products</td>
<td>6212SG</td>
<td>Non-recognition of Tasty Singapore Logo. Meat manufacturer from Singapore, is in the process of registering their canned meat products to be exported into Indonesia. The authority was reviewing the products' packaging and labels when company has been asked to remove the Tasty Singapore logo on the packaging of their products with the rationale that logo is not recognised in Indonesia (25/11/2012)</td>
<td>Logo will have to be removed from packaging, either stickers would have to be pasted over the logo OR packaging has to be redesigned</td>
<td>ACCSQ</td>
<td>29th CCA (15 Mar 19)</td>
<td>ID: Labelling for foods distributed in Indonesia should be clear for consumer protection in Indonesia and inline with the latest labelling regulation in Indonesia (BPOM Regulation No.13/2018, link and the regulation already proceed intersessionally). Indonesia seeks further clarification from Singapore on the specific reason of rejection, since this is already 2012. At this juncture, Indonesia can only presume that Tasty Singapore logo at the food packaging was rejected due to unclear nature of the purpose of the logo itself. That might mislead Indonesia's customer's understanding and perception of the specific food because of the logo, and also not related with health information and food safety.</td>
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<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Import licensing requirements for auto tires product</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Import licensing requirements for auto tires product</td>
<td>6312ID</td>
<td>MM applies an import licensing requirements for auto tires product. Importers can obtain the license within 2 (two) weeks. (26/11/2012)</td>
<td>Lengthy approval for the license and causing additional cost.</td>
<td>CCA</td>
<td>27CCA</td>
<td>ID: agree to drop this case</td>
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<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Import licensing on iron and steel products</td>
<td>MY</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Import licensing on iron and steel products</td>
<td>6412ID</td>
<td>MAL applies an Import licensing on iron and steel products. Importers shall apply approval permit to MITI. (26/11/2012)</td>
<td>Causing additional cost.</td>
<td>CCA</td>
<td>0 - 31 May 2018</td>
<td>ID: agree to drop this case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Import regulation limitation on horticultural products (shallots, longan, etc)</td>
<td>TH</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Import regulation limitation on horticultural products (shallots, longan, etc)</td>
<td>6513PH</td>
<td>Complicated and restrictive procedures for the importation of horticultural products – Under the Regulations of the Minister of Trade No. 16/2013 and 47/2012, as well as the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No. 86/2013, Indonesia has imposed complicated and restrictive procedures for the importation of horticultural products</td>
<td>These regulations specify the requirements, as well as the time limits for the importation of horticultural products into Indonesia</td>
<td>CCA</td>
<td>28th CCA (3 Dec 18)</td>
<td>TH: would like to raise our concern on Indonesia's restrictive procedures for the importation of horticultural products. The importer of Thai agriculture products cannot get the Import Recommendation of Horticulture Product (RPHP) from Indonesia. Consequently, the importer cannot process for Import Permit (IP) from Indonesia. Since, the new measure, MoA 1/2020, has been enacted on January, 2020. While the importers have all the documents and follow the regulation, Indonesian ministry of agriculture still does not grant them RPHP certificate. In addition, the importer must obtain Global GAP certificate, which is not included in the MoA 1/2020. We kindly ask for clarification regarding the importing procedure. ID: noted the concern from TH and will consult domestically to provide response at the next meeting.</td>
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<td>TH: follow up on the update of the revised regulation for the importation of horticultural products. ID: will inform the details of regulation from Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No. 39 Year 2018 and Ministry of Trade Regulation No. 44 Year 2019.</td>
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<td>29th CCA (10 June 2019)</td>
<td>TH: received the report that the Indonesia's Ministry of Agriculture has not approved the Import Recommendation for fruit importation from Thailand and therefore import permits are not granted by the Ministry of Trade. Therefore, we would like to receive information about criteria and reasons for disapproving an application for the RPHP. Request Indonesia to coordinate with the Ministry of Agriculture and convey Thailand’s concerns.</td>
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<td>29th CCA (13 Mar 2019)</td>
<td>ID: Indonesia has revised the regulation for horticulture importation following...</td>
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<td>No (i)</td>
<td>Category (ii)</td>
<td>Type of Measure (iii)</td>
<td>Reporting MS (iv)</td>
<td>Responding MS (v)</td>
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<td>Ref. No</td>
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<td>Sectoral Body/ relevant agency (viii)</td>
<td>Status/ Remarks (ix)</td>
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<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>MY</td>
<td>6613ID</td>
<td>Prohibition of introducing fake brand of product as specified in appendix 5.2.7.4 of Drug Registration Guidance Document (DRGD) by National Pharmaceutical control Bureau (NPCB)</td>
<td>Under these regulation, each manufacturer must not include information about who the owner or the inventor of obat-alat/jamu products. This rule applies since January 2013. Should the product packaging includes the name information about the founder / manufacturer that the product will not get the registration number from BPJKP / NPCB and should not be circulated in Malaysia.</td>
<td>CCA</td>
<td>Details: Annex 6 (13 Nov 13)</td>
<td>MY responded that the case has been resolved bilaterally. (14 Nov 13)</td>
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<td>67</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>MY</td>
<td>6714ID</td>
<td>Counterfeit Products of Kapal Api Coffee in Malaysia has violated SPS Chapter Trade Description Act 2011, Trade Marks Act 1976, Consumer Protection Act 1999 and Food Act 1983</td>
<td>Counterfeit product of Kapal Api coffee in Malaysia, have been exist in Malaysia market since 2010. The counterfeit product has similar packaging to the original product and the price is 40% cheaper than the original, but the content of the counterfeit product found below the standard and can impact consumer’s health.</td>
<td>CCA/SPS</td>
<td>Details: Annex 7 (24/12/14)</td>
<td>MY(12/6/2014): The Ministry of Domestic Trade, Co-operatives and Consumerism (MDTCC) received the complaint of counterfeit product of Kapal Api in December 2013. Several rounds of meetings with the local distributor of Kopi Kapal Api, Indadi Utama (M) Sdn. Bhd. were held to investigate on the complaint and assess extent of counterfeit Kopi Kapal Api distribution in the market. Based on the information received, the investigation is on-going and MDTCC will continue to work closely with Indadi Utama (M) Sdn. Bhd. to further investigate and solve this case as soon as possible. The extent of losses occurred by Indadi Utama (M) Sdn. Bhd. from the counterfeit product in the market is yet to known as this case is still under further investigation.</td>
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<td>68</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>MY</td>
<td>6814ID</td>
<td>Based on Article 40 ATCIGA &quot;each member state shall not adopt or maintain any NTMs on the importation of any good or any other member state or on the exportation of any good destined for the territory of any other Member State, except in accordance with its WTO rights and obligations of in accordance with this Agreement</td>
<td>The confiscation are due to the &quot;Kopiko L.A Coffee&quot; labelling statement of &quot;Low Acid&quot; which believed by Malaysian Authority against the said regulation and create misconception., In contrary, Indonesia believe that the statement of &quot;Low Acid&quot; is a new category of coffee which has scientific evident and has not violate any rule/regulation in general and Food Regulation 1985 Article 18 (6) (d) in specific</td>
<td>CCA</td>
<td>Details: Annex 6 (24/12/14)</td>
<td>MY(3/3/2014): she conveyed it to the Ministry of Health and seek updates from the agency. She will update after receiving the detail information from the said agency. MY(12/6/2014): The technical committee and legal advisor of the Ministry of Health are currently checking and vetting the appeal and evidence submitted by the company in terms of its compliance to the Food Regulation.</td>
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| 69    | A             | TH                    | ID                | 6914TH            | Requirements to Affix Bahasa Indonesia Label on Goods – Indonesia issued Ministry of Trade Regulation No. 67/2013 on Obligation to Affix Bahasa Indonesia Label on Goods, which came into force on 25 June 2014 | The exporters were not given sufficient time to prepare for the new requirement, as they need to change from sticker labels to permanently attached labels, and have requested Indonesia to postpone the entry into force of the MOT Reg No. 67/2013 for another 6 months (until 15 December 2014) | CCA | Details: Annex 13 (14/10/14) | (23/10/2013): The Case will be discussed bilaterally
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<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Exportation of Wholesale and Retail Trade (WRT) Permit</td>
<td>MY</td>
<td>Requirement of the WRT License (Pharmacore)</td>
<td>7066ID</td>
<td>Indonesia is now having difficulties in obtaining the working visa due to the requirement of the WRT license and consequently the Pharmacore operation is stalled. Over the past 5 years, Pharmacore suffered a loss of about Rp. 2 billion (including the expired Wardah™ products which has imported previously). For this reasons, Indonesia views that KPIDKK Malaysia doesn’t support the principle of transparency and trade facilitation in ASEAN, therefore I sincerely wish that KPIDKK Malaysia would grant the WRT permit to Pharmacore Company, as the replications of this issue, the Pharmacore company may experience tremendous losses and impede the Wardah™ market access in Malaysia.</td>
<td>CCA</td>
<td>ID: 26th CCA (27 Feb 2016) MY informed that Wardah products are now being distributed to Malaysia. She seeks information from ID if there is any other concern on this case and seeks consideration to close it. ID will consult domestically.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Import regulation limitation on tires</td>
<td>MY, TH</td>
<td>import prohibition of refined sugar</td>
<td>7117TH</td>
<td>Indonesia’s restrictive and unnecessary requirements and procedures for the importation of tires. Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia has enacted the Regulation of the Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia No.77/M-DAGU/PER/11/2016 on 9th November 2016 with the effective date on 14 January 2017, regarding import approval and preshipment inspection measures for the importation of tires into Indonesia, which imposes burdensome and unnecessary requirements on tire imports</td>
<td>CCA</td>
<td>ID: 26th CCA (16 July 2016)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Import ban on refined sugar</td>
<td>TH</td>
<td>import prohibition of refined sugar</td>
<td>7217TH</td>
<td>Our sugar exporters have raised their concerns about Malaysia’s import prohibition of refined sugar, which negatively affects their sugar exports to Malaysia. According to sugar import procedures by Ministry of Domestic Trade, Co-operatives and Consumerism, starting from 1 March 2016, the Ministry has decided to freeze all the application and release of refined sugar import permit, while the domestic food and beverage companies may obtain supplies of refined sugar from local sugar manufacturers.</td>
<td>CCA</td>
<td>ID: 26th CCA (27 Feb 2016)</td>
<td>Thailand informed the Meeting that the issue has resolved as Malaysia sent letter that the prohibition of sugar has been lifted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Importation of CPO</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Importation of CPO from Lao PDR through Thailand</td>
<td>7817ID</td>
<td>Details: Annex 16-15/6/2017</td>
<td>CCA</td>
<td>ID: 26th CCA</td>
<td>ID update that the case is resolved as the company has received the license.</td>
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<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Case Title</td>
<td>Ref. No</td>
<td>Description of Measures/Issues</td>
<td>Sectoral Body/ Relevant agency</td>
<td>Status/ Remarks</td>
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<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Bird Nest brand’s Suntory</td>
<td>7421ID</td>
<td>Details: Annex 17 (15/6/2017)</td>
<td>CCA</td>
<td>ID informed that this case is no longer an issue. However she will seek information from TH. This case is considered as closed. ID TH will resolve bilaterally.</td>
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<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Portland cement and Blended Hydraulic Cement with Pozzolan / Import Licensing Procedures</td>
<td>7517TH</td>
<td>Details: Annex 18 (20/09/2017)</td>
<td>26th CCA; the Philippines had amended the regulation and considered as resolved. TH (20/09/17): The New Guidelines require that only cement sourced from foreign cement manufacturer plant(s) holding a valid Philippine Standard (PS) Quality and/or Safety Certification Mark License(s) shall be permitted to be imported into the Philippines. Moreover, an Import Commodity Clearance (ICC) shall be required for all cement importations except those imported by cement manufacturers with operating Integrated Cement Plant(s) in the Philippines. As a consequence of these new regulations, importers or manufacturers have to apply for both PS License and ICC, which creates unnecessary obstacles to trade as well as burdensome and duplication of procedures. These duplicate requirements also delay customs clearance and create unnecessary cost of occupying warehouses for ICC sampling and testing. At the same time, these regulations lead to shortened shelf life and worsened market competitiveness of imported products.</td>
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<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Implementation of a New Import-Quota Regulation on Various Steel Products</td>
<td>7617MY</td>
<td>Malaysia raised its concern on the new regulation: No.82/M-DAG/PDR/8/2017 which is the consolidation of two previous regulations No.24/M-DAG/PDR/6/2014 and No.113/M-DAG/PDR/12/2015 as it limits the quantity of the goods that can be imported and increased the number of documents in the process. This has adversely affected Malaysia’s export of iron, steel, alloy steel and its derivatives to Indonesia. Details</td>
<td>CCA</td>
<td>272CA</td>
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<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>B</td>
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Notes:
Category A: Resolved, B: Ongoing
Matrix of actual cases on NTMs/trade barriers as of 5 May 2020
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No (5)</th>
<th>Category (4)</th>
<th>Type of Measure (3)</th>
<th>Reporting MS (M)</th>
<th>Responding MS (5)</th>
<th>Case Title</th>
<th>Ref. No</th>
<th>Description of Measures/Issues</th>
<th>reported-Issues/concerns (7)</th>
<th>Sectoral Body/Relevant agency (8)</th>
<th>Status/Remarks (9)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>TH, ID, MY, SG</td>
<td>VN</td>
<td>B177/TH</td>
<td>New regulation of importing car to Viet Nam</td>
<td>7717TH</td>
<td>the regulation has a very short timing to implement changes to the new import processes as well as the new documentation. Thailand also concern that the Decree is not aligned with the WTO Principle. Indonesia concerns that the regulation has a very short timing and difficulty to fulfill the requirement</td>
<td><a href="27CCA">27CCA(29 Nov 2019)</a></td>
<td>Ministry of Transport</td>
<td>Resolution of the issue on the new regulation 116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>TH</td>
<td>7927/MM</td>
<td>Seasonal import restriction on com/maze at the border area</td>
<td>7927/MM</td>
<td>Thailand's seasonal restriction on importation of corn/maze at the border area. (Land trade between Myawaddy and Maesot)</td>
<td><a href="32CCA">32CCA(27 Feb 2020)</a></td>
<td>Office of the CCA</td>
<td>Resolution of the issue on the new regulation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes:

**Category A:** Resolved, **B:** Ongoing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Type of Measure</th>
<th>Reporting MS</th>
<th>Responding MS</th>
<th>Case Title</th>
<th>Ref. No</th>
<th>Description of Measures/Issues</th>
<th>reported-Issues/concerns</th>
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<td><a href="32CCA">32CCA(27 Feb 2020)</a></td>
<td>Office of the CCA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### No. 80

**Category:** A  
**Type:** B  
**Reporting MS:** VN  
**Responding MS:** ID  
**Description of Measures/Issues:** Local content requirement for 4G LTE mobile devices  
**Sectoral Body/relevant agency:** CCA  
**Status/Remarks:** 
- **28th CCA (6 Dec 18):** Indonesia suggested SIRIM to register as accepted testing laboratories to testing with Wifi should using 121 listed until now. To long cooperation, Indonesia suggests SIRIM to register as accepted testing laboratories to Director General of Resources and Equipment of Post and Information Technology (Ditjen SDPPI) in Kemenkominfo to avoid rejection testing EMC of Wireless products involving EMC. 
- **30th CCA (16 Jan 19):** ID: Informed AMS that any formal translation will be provided by Ministry of Law and Human Right of ID upon request.

### No. 81

**Category:** B  
**Type:** B  
**Reporting MS:** MY  
**Responding MS:** ID  
**Description of Measures/Issues:** Prohibition on the importation of Wireless products involving Electro-magnetic Compatibility (EMC)  
**Sectoral Body/relevant agency:** LCA  
**Status/Remarks:** 
- **30th CCA (16 Jan 19):** ID: Informed AMS that any formal translation will be provided by Ministry of Law and Human Right of ID upon request.

### No. 82

**Category:** B  
**Type:** B  
**Reporting MS:** LA  
**Responding MS:** TH  
**Description of Measures/Issues:** Notice for sugar cane and sugar on the principles, method, and criteria for sugar importation into Thailand  
**Sectoral Body/relevant agency:** CCA  
**Status/Remarks:** 
- **31st CCA (17 Feb 2020):** TH: noted this case and will provide respond interessionally; sought additional information on the new regulation and types of MRA.
- **31st CCA (17 Feb 2020):** LA: seeks updates from TH on this issue.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Type of Measure</th>
<th>Reporting MS</th>
<th>Responding MS</th>
<th>Case Title</th>
<th>Ref. No</th>
<th>Description of Measures/Issues</th>
<th>reported-issues/concern</th>
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<th>Status/ Remarks</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>TH</td>
<td></td>
<td>Exportation of Coffee Beans and Coffee Products to Thailand</td>
<td>83/02/04</td>
<td>LA’s difficulty to grant preferential tariff treatment on exporting coffee beans to Thailand</td>
<td>ANNEX 27 (19/06/19)</td>
<td>CCA</td>
<td>32nd CCA (27 Feb 2020)</td>
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<td>LA seeks updates</td>
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<td>TH has facilitated the importation of coffee. In the year 2019, she imported coffee from some AMSs such as Viet Nam, Malaysia, and Lao PDR. Thus, if Lao PDR has found any difficulties in exporting coffee to Thailand, please inform.</td>
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<td>31st CCA (27 Nov 19)</td>
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<td>LA seeks update from TH on this issue</td>
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<td>TH is still in discussion with relevant ministries on this issue and will inform any development.</td>
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<td>30th CCA (19 Jun 19)</td>
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<td>TH would coordinate with relevant authorities on the issue and initially viewed that importation of coffee beans required an importer to comply with the required procedures of import permit.</td>
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