Good Regulatory Practices (GRP) and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)

Renee Hancher

Director, Regulatory Policies
Office of the United States Trade Representative

STANDARDS ALLIANCE - PHASE 2







The term Good Regulatory Practices (also referred to as GRPs) speaks to the quality and consistency of the domestic rulemaking process.

It refers to the internal coordination and review process under which the whole of government works to ensure that rules and regulations are crafted in an open, transparent and participatory manner, and that outcomes are risk-based and grounded in the best available data.







3 Things to Remember:

Good Regulatory Practices

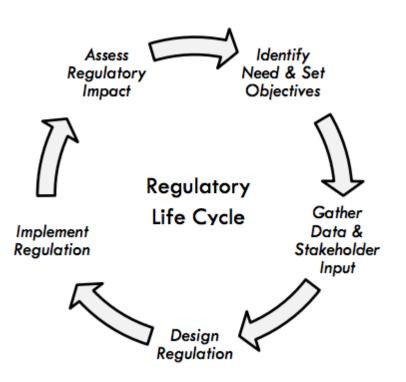
- GRPs aren't about more regulation or less regulation. They're about facilitating better regulatory outcomes.
- Political processes make directional decisions, but GRPs create a predictable process to rule-making that follows the political course set. GRPs achieve this by adhering to a transparent and participatory rule-making process, and to evidence-based decision making.
- GRPs are an important precursor to regulatory cooperation.







Regulatory Life Cycle



Good Regulatory
 Practices apply to all regulations, not just technical regulations or to the regulation of goods







Good Regulatory Practices

- 1. Have a national regulatory register
- 2. Provide opportunity for public comment
- 3. Publish evidence and conduct regulatory analysis
- 4. Respond to Stakeholder Input
- 5. Use quality data and sound science
- 6. Employ risk-based approaches
- 7. Conduct Regulatory Impact Assessments (RIAs), where appropriate
- 8. Conduct Pro-Competitive analysis
- 9. Assess the International impact of a regulation
- 10. Use International Standards as a basis for national regulations
- 11. Conduct Ex-Post Assessments of regulation
- 12. Central regulatory coordination body or coordination mechanism







Good Regulatory Practices

- Good Regulatory Practices are a **critical tool** in the hands of governments to ensure that regulation achieves its objectives.
- Over the past several years, attention has grown for the **trade costs** of regulatory divergence. Diverging regulation may increase the costs to trade goods and services across borders.







OECD Guidelines for GRP and Regulatory Cooperation

- The 2012 OECD Recommendation on Regulatory Policy and Governance highlights a number of principles and tools that can help policy makers develop, implement and update regulations that promote their policy goals in the public interest
- 2022 Recommendation on International Regulatory Cooperation underscores the importance of cooperation to address global challenges
- 2022 Recommendation on Agile Regulatory Governance encourages regulatory adaptability







Example: USMCA GRP Chapter

- Central Regulatory Coordination Body
- Internal Consultation, Coordination, and Review
- Information quality
- Early Planning
- Dedicated Website
- Use of Plain Language
- Transparent Development of Regulations
- Expert Advisory Groups
- Regulatory Impact Assessment
- Final Publication
- Retrospective Review

- Suggestions for Improvement
- Information About Regulatory Processes
- Annual report
- Encouragement of Regulatory Compatibility and Cooperation
- Committee on Good Regulatory Practices
- Contact Points
- Dispute Settlement







Q & A







The WTO Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement (TBT) as GRP









WTO General Rules

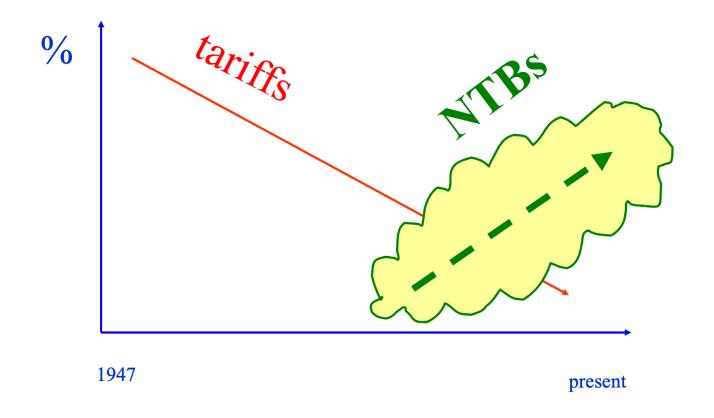
- The only international body dealing with rules of trade between nations (164 Members).
- WTO agreements provide the legal groundrules for international commerce.
- They bind governments to keep their trade policies within agreed limits.
- Help trade flow as freely as possible (e.g. by removing obstacles, providing confidence, transparency and predictability).







Non-Tariff Barriers to Trade









Acts as an instrument to:

The WTO TBT Agreement

- Encourage Members to use less-trade restrictive approaches to meet regulatory objectives
- Harmonize through the use of relevant international standards
- Provide transparency
- Avoid and resolve trade disputes related to standards and conformance matters







• The Agreement safeguards against:

- The use of technical requirements as disguised restrictions on trade
- The development of inefficient technical requirements and procedures

The TBT Agreement







TBT Agreement: main principles

- Non-discrimination
- Avoidance of unnecessary barriers to trade
- Harmonization through the use of international standards, guides and recommendations
- Transparency (notifications and enquiry points)
- Concepts of equivalence of technical regulations and mutual recognition of results of conformity assessment procedures







TBT Agreement

- Article 2.2: Members shall ensure that technical regulations are not prepared, adopted or applied with a view to or with the effect of creating unnecessary obstacles to international trade.
- Article 2.3: Technical regulations shall not be maintained if the circumstances or objectives giving rise to their adoption no longer exist or if the changed circumstances or objectives can be addressed in a less trade-restrictive manner.
- Article 2.4: Where technical regulations are required and relevant international standards exist or their completion is imminent, Members shall use them, or the relevant parts of them, as a basis for their technical regulations.







Principles to Develop International Standards

- The WTO Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade adopted a set of principles to which an organization engaged in the development of international standards must comply.
- These principles have been captured in document "G/TBT/ 1/REV. 8. Section IX," titled *Decision of the Committee on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations with Relation to Articles 2, 5 and Annex 3 of the Agreement.*







The Good Use of Standards Complements Regulation

Reliance on voluntary consensus standards

- Avoids the creation of government-unique standards
- Provides predictability and transparency
- Reduces regulatory burden
- Allows for innovation
- Supports compliance with WTO trade obligations







The relevance of the TBT for GRP

- Unnecessary regulatory differences can impose costs that prevent businesses from engaging in trade.
- The WTO plays an important role in supporting efforts to facilitate trade through regulatory cooperation among its 164 members, offering a multilateral platform for dialogue among governments on trade rules, and throughout the full rulemaking cycle.
- The disciplines of the TBT Agreement can help contribute with effectiveness and efficiency of regulations through GRP. It lays down specific legal disciplines, which directly address the preparation, adoption and application of domestic regulations on goods.
- The TBT Agreement provides a unique multilateral transparency framework for regulations affecting the trade in goods.







Major Medical Technology Regulatory / Trade Challenges

1. TBT agreement not implemented with most medical device regulators

- Most medical device regulators (staff drafting regulations) either not aware of the TBT agreement or not required to implement it by trade ministries
- Most medical device regulators are not aware of the IMDRF guidance documents and the hundreds of relevant medical device standards upon which they should be basing their regulations (ISO, IEC, et al.)
- Most medical device regulators still opting to dedicate their limited public health resources towards developing their own country/agency-unique requirements
- If there is awareness of the TBT agreement, implementation is ex post and not ex ante

2. Medical devices improperly regulated as drugs







ePing system - WTO



ePing is an SPS & TBT notification alert system is a publicly available and self-subscribing service, whereby subscribers are able to receive email alerts regarding SPS and TBT notifications covering particular products and/or markets of interest to them.



In addition, users can search notifications, share notifications, upload additional information and participate in discussions.



ePing also offers an Enquiry Point Management Tool to facilitate domestic as well as international information sharing and discussion.







ePing system - WTO



Ping track product requirements in export markets









ePing enables timely access to evolving product requirements and facilitates dialogue amongst the public and private sector in addressing potential trade problems at an early stage.



Search notifications on product requirements, filtering by specific products or export markets



Receive alerts

Register for free to receive email alerts on new SPS & TBT notifications



Collaborate

Once registered, benefit from additional features such as the national forum



ePing - esse...

Register Log in







ePing system - WTO



Ping track product requirements in export markets







About Search notifica	tions Enquiry points	News & events Reference ma	aterials			Register	Log in	EN 🗸
TBT Enquiry Points SPS Enquiry Points SPS Notifica		SPS Notification Authorities	tification Authorities				Export to Excel	
Country/territory	City	Address	Contact	Email	Phone	Website		
Search by country/territor *								
Afghanistan		Jalalabad Highway Industrial Parks, Kabul P.O Box No: 5172 Central Post Office, Kabul	WTO/TBT Enquiry Point	noorhabib31@gmail.com	(+93) 75 20 86 743; (+93) 77 1 76 79 95			
Afghanistan		Kabul - Jalalabad Highway Industrial Parks Kabul P.O Box No: 5172 Central Post Office, Kabul	Afghan National Standards Authority (ANSA)	tbt@ansa.gov.af	(+ 93)75 20 86 74 3; (+93)77 17 67 99 5	http://a	nsa.gov.af	
Albania		Rr: "Mine Peza", Nr.143/3	General Directorate of Standardization Tirana - Albania Contact person: Mr. Riza Hasanaj, General Director of General Directorate of Standardization Head of Sector of WTO/TBT	info@dps.gov.al; hasanaj. r@dps.gov.al; dea.nini@ dps.gov.al	+(355 42) 22 62 55; +(355 42) 22 71 76	http://v	ww.dps.go	v.al/







Q & A







Thank You!

Contact Information

Renee Hancher
Director, Regulatory Policies
Office of the United States Trade Representative
Renee.S.Hancher@ustr.eop.gov

Marina Carvalho
MDRC Tier 1 (GRP) Lead
mcarvalho@standardsalliance-mdrc.org





