



**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

**Advancing** Free Trade  
for Asia-Pacific **Prosperity**

# **CTI Public – Private Dialogue on Promoting Transparency of TBT WTO Notifications: Improving Completeness and Clearness of Information**

**APEC Committee on Trade and Investment**

February 2023





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Economic Cooperation**

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Information**

**APEC Committee on Trade and Investment**

**February 2023**

APEC Project: CTI 01 2021T

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# **CTI Public – Private Dialogue on Promoting Transparency of TBT WTO Notifications: Improving Completeness and Clearness of Information**

## **Summary report**

### **1. Introduction**

On 21 and 22 August 2022, the APEC CTI Public – Private Dialogue (PPD) on Promoting Transparency of Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) WTO Notifications: Improving Completeness and Clearness of Information was held in Chiang Mai, Thailand. This event was organized by Peru and co-sponsored by Australia, Canada, China, Philippines and Chinese Taipei.

The PPD is a component of Peru's Initiative on Promoting Transparency of TBT WTO Notifications: Improving Completeness and Clearness of Information (2020/CTI2/IS06), which included the elaboration of the Study on Transparency of Technical Barriers to Trade Notifications in the APEC Region and the realization of the PPD.

The PPD's objectives are to: (1) discuss among the public, private and academic sectors the results of the Study, (2) improve the understanding of the private sector perception on the quality of information submitted in TBT notifications, (3) exchange and learn from APEC economies experiences on transparency of TBT notifications and (4) draft a set of best practices that could complement and enhance the work being done in the framework of WTO TBT Committee.

The expected outcome of this PPD, together with the study, is the development of a set of voluntary best practices on the quality of information submitted in TBT notifications to be endorsed by CTI before the end of 2022.

This report presents the summary of each session of the PPD.

### **2. Previous studies on the level of transparency in APEC Region**

#### **2.1. Study on APEC Economies' Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Notifications**

Trade Specialist from the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism of Peru, Ms Ingrid Jauregui delivered a presentation regarding the Study on APEC Economies' Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Notifications, research that was also carried-out by Peru in 2019.<sup>1</sup>

Ms Ingrid Jauregui highlighted the importance of transparency principle within the framework of the WTO as it aims to achieve a high degree of clarity, predictability and information on the policies, rules and commercial regulations of the different Members. In this sense, the SPS Agreement establishes Members rights and obligations regarding transparency of SPS measures.

It was informed that the objective of the study was to evaluate the quality and completeness of the information provided by APEC economies, in accordance with the Recommended Procedures for Implementing the Transparency Obligations of the SPS Agreement (G/SPS/ 7/Rev.3). In that

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.apec.org/publications/2019/08/study-of-apec-economies-sps-notifications> & <https://www.apec.org/publications/2019/11/cti-public-private-dialogue-on-promoting-transparency>

sense, the scope of the study included the analysis of a sample of SPS notifications from APEC economies from 2014 to 2017 and a private sector survey.

According to the results, APEC economies have an acceptable level of compliance with WTO recommendations (73.62%). However, the study shows that there are items to be improved in terms of completeness and clearness of information such as “Products covered”, “Description of content”, “Proposed date of adoption”, “proposed date of entry into force” and “final date for comments and agency or authority handling comments”. Regarding private sector experience, the study identified three major challenges in SPS notifications for them: variety of languages, lack of information on the scope of the measure and not enough detailed information in general.

Finally, Ms Ingrid Jauregui explained that the methodology applied in this study was taken as a reference for development the Study on TBT notifications.

## **2.2. Study on APEC Economies’ TBT and SPS Specific Trade Concerns: An Analysis from the APEC Cross Cutting Principles on Non-Tariff Measures**

Ms Ingrid Jauregui also informed about Peru’ Study on APEC Economies’ TBT and SPS Specific Trade Concerns: An Analysis from the APEC Cross Cutting Principles on Non-Tariff Measures 2018. She stated that APEC economies have made significant progress to facilitate trade by reducing tariffs; however, there is a trend of increasing the number of NTMs in the Asia-Pacific region.

From the private sector perspective, NTMs are sources of concern, as some of them turn into non-tariff barriers (NTBs). NTMs are in most cases unclear and unpredictable; they are as well obstructionists for the insertion of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in regional and global value chains.

Based on this perception, at the 30th APEC Ministerial Annual Meeting (AMM) in 2018, the Cross-Cutting Principles on Non-Tariff Measures<sup>2</sup> (2018/AMM/011 app01) were endorsed. These principles were adopted as a reference to guide member economies’ development and implementation of NTMs, and to reduce the extent to which NTMs act as an unjustified barrier to trade.

In this context, the objective of the study was to assess Specific Trade Concerns (STCs) on WTO TBT and SPS issues to determine the number of times complaints related to APEC’s Cross Cutting Principles on NTMs were addressed to member economies. The scope of the study included all STCs raised in the WTO TBT and SPS Committees to APEC economies during 1995 and 2019.<sup>3</sup>

The results showed that the main concern related to TBT measure is transparency since the Members raising STCs claimed that there is a lack of information in notifications and no proper consultation with stakeholders. Also, other major concerns are related to the no trade restrictive principle and the use of international standards.

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<sup>2</sup> [https://www.apec.org/meeting-papers/annual-ministerial-meetings/2018/2018\\_amm/cross-cutting-principles-on-non-tariff-measures](https://www.apec.org/meeting-papers/annual-ministerial-meetings/2018/2018_amm/cross-cutting-principles-on-non-tariff-measures)

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.apec.org/publications/2020/11/study-of-apec-economies-tbt-and-sps-specific-trade-concerns>



Ms Ingrid Jauregui explained that this study gave the inputs to develop the Study on TBT notifications.

### 3. Relevance of Transparency in the Framework of TBT Agreement

#### 3.1. TBT Agreement and the principle of transparency

Dr Daniel Ramos, WTO legal officer, explained the principle of transparency under the TBT Agreement. The relevance of this principle is that it aims to make information about technical requirements available to facilitate trade. It also promotes regulatory cooperation and builds trust among stakeholders (public-private sectors).

As Figure 1 shows, the number of TBT notifications is increasing every year. Also, it should be noted that TBT measures are the most common and costly NTMs (see Figure 2).

Figure 1.

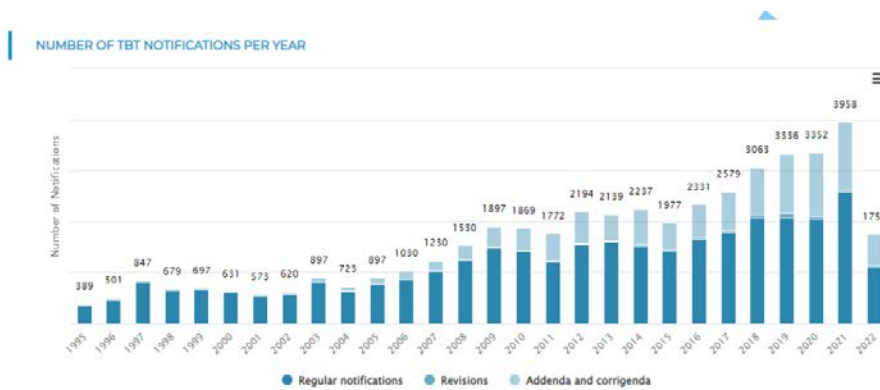
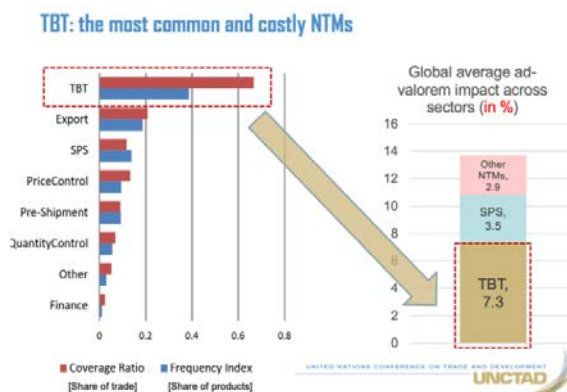


Figure 2:



**Source:**  
Presentation by UNCTAD at TBT Committee in June 2019

See also:  
*The Unseen Impact of Non-Tariff Measures: Insights from a new database UNCTAD 2018*

In this context, TBT Agreement contains some provisions regarding transparency:

- Statement of implementation – how obligations will be carried out (15.2)

- Notification of (draft) regulations in one of the three official languages –share info on product requirements with Members (2.9-2.10; 5.6-5.7;10)
- Publication of regulations – on product requirements domestically (e.g. Gazette) (2.11; 5.8)
- Notifications related to standards – acceptance of Code of Good Practice by standardizing bodies (Annex C, paras. J-O)
- Establishment of enquiry point – central office on Technical Barriers to Trade matters connecting private sector, government officials, WTO etc. (10)
- Agreements between Members (10.7)

In addition, Dr Daniel Ramos explained when, how and what to notify under the TBT Agreement.

### **3.2. Recommendations of the WTO/TBT Committee regarding transparency**

Dr Daniel Ramos informed about the TBT Triennial Review and how this process allows Members to adopt recommendations and establish work program about specific trade related topics under the TBT Agreement. He mentioned that in the 9<sup>th</sup> Triennial Review Members were encouraged to improve and standardize the information submitted in TBT notifications in certain items: products covered, description of content and legitimate objectives. Regarding translation, the 9<sup>th</sup> Triennial Review encourage Members to announce through ePing the availability of translations of notified measures into any of the WTO official languages.

In addition, Dr Daniel Ramos informed that there is a Transparency Working Group to advance with related recommendations. It is open to all Members and the meetings are hybrid. The main topics are notifications formats and product coverage (use of HS and ICS codes).

Ms Angelica Grisuk, representative of WTO TBT team, explained the importance of promoting the use of WTO transparency tools such as ePing. This tool helps Members to notify more properly their TBT measure according to the formats and allows stakeholders to stay informed on new measures. ePing main functions are the following: (1) contact the enquiry points, (2) discuss notifications and reach out at the individual economy level and (3) discuss notifications and reach out at the global level.

She also informed participants about the “Transparency Champions Programme”, which aims to help government officials in developing economies comply with and benefit from the TBT transparency framework.

## **4. Recap of Peru’s Initiative on Promoting Transparency of TBT WTO Notifications: Improving Clearness of Information (2020/CTI2/IS06)**

Ms Claudia Rosas, Project Overseer, explained how Peru identified the problem regarding transparency in WTO TBT notifications:

- TBT measures are one of the most used NTMs by APEC economies.
- TBT measures are considered the most challenging NTM due to a perceived lack of transparency.
- According to the Study of APEC Economies’ TBT and SPS Specific Trade Concerns (2020), the predominant type of STC expressed by Members concerned the lack of transparency related to technical measures.

- Members raising or supporting a transparency-related STC often requested more detailed information regarding the scope of the measure, its technical requirements, and related timelines.
- In 77.00% of cases where an APEC economy was subject to a TBT STC, the WTO member that raised or supported the STC was another APEC economy.

Also, Peru identified the following:

- Businesses perceive a lack of information and transparency as a disadvantage across the APEC region.
- MSMEs find a lack of transparency and poor dissemination of information regarding the requirements and how to comply with them.
- TBT measures are the most burdensomeness in comparison with other NTMs since they have the greatest negative impact in terms of time and cost
- There is an obligation to notify according to the TBT Agreement. However, not all the Members notify properly.

In this context, Peru's initiative was approved by CTI in 2020. This initiative contains the development of a study and a PPD. The main outcome of both activities is the draft of best practices on transparency of TBT notifications.

## **5. Results of the Study on Transparency of TBT Notifications**

The Project Overseer informed about the main results of the Study carried out by Peru. The study aimed to evaluate the completeness and clearness of the information provided by APEC Members, in accordance with the WTO TBT Guidelines on Transparency. It seeks to raise awareness and increase understanding of:

- Members' compliance with TBT notification in accordance with the Coherent Use of Notifications Formats (G/TBT/1/Rev.14).
- Key items from TBT notifications that should be clearly written to improve completeness and clearness of the provided information.
- Private sector perceptions of TBT notifications and main challenges related to completeness and clearness of the information.
- Best practices and capacity building opportunities to assist APEC Members in improving the completeness and clearness of TBT notifications in alignment with the current TBT Agreement.

The study considered a sample of regular TBT notifications, including urgent notifications, and their respective addenda and corrigenda, if any, furnished by APEC economies between 2015 and 2019. All notifications used in the sample have been published in the WTO TBT Information Management System.

This study was based on the methodology applied in the previous Study of APEC Economies' Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Notifications on Quality and Completeness of Information (2019). This study was part of Peru's initiative Proposal on Promoting Transparency Through the Improvement of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Notifications, which aimed to continue APEC's work on a set of recommendations to improve the quality and integrity of WTO SPS notifications. The objective of this study was to evaluate, using random samples, the quality and completeness of the information provided by APEC economies in WTO SPS notifications, in accordance with WTO guidelines. In that sense, this study developed a set of questionnaires to (1) evaluate the quality of information in APEC economies' TBT notifications; and (2) assess private sector perceptions on this matter.

Regarding the results, the first objective of this study is to raise awareness and increase understanding of Members' compliance with the TBT notification process in accordance with the Coherent Use of Notifications Formats (G/TBT/1/Rev.14). The global result of regular notifications seems to be an acceptable level of compatibility by APEC Economies with WTO recommendations.

This study shows that APEC economies can improve upon their responses to specific items when completing their TBT notifications, in accordance with WTO's TBT Guidelines on Transparency. The items to be improved in the TBT notifications are the following:

- products covered,
- translations,
- international standards and
- proposed dates of adoption.

Furthermore, private sector experiences support this finding. Additionally, this study has identified that APEC economies do not tend to use the tariff item numbers properly. The description of the products affected by the proposed TBT measure need to be more detailed. Regarding translations, private sector respondents expressed their concern about how APEC economies do not usually translate their TBT measures, preventing deeper engagement from interested stakeholders. In addition, respondents noted difficulty in identifying the relevant international standard related to the measure described in TBT notifications, as well as the existence of any alignment with international standards. Finally, there is a need for notifying Members to provide specific proposed dates of adoption when making TBT notifications. Doing so will assist exporters in adapting their products to new requirements in a timely manner.

In that sense, the Project Overseer recommended that APEC economies work on fully implementing WTO TBT guidelines on transparency to improve the quality of information submitted in TBT notifications.

## **6. Conclusions and recommendations based on the results of the Study**

### **6.1. Peru**

Ms Rocio Barreda, Director of Technical Requirements to Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism of Peru (MINCETUR), delivered a presentation about Peru's Best Practices on Transparency of TBT Measures. She agreed the finding of the study regarding the items to be improved in terms of quality of information in TBT notifications. Nevertheless, she informed that Peru is complying with some of those items due to Andean Decision 827: "Guidelines for the preparation, adoption and application of technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures in the Member Countries of the Andean Community and at the community level" which is mandatory for Peru. Decision 827 establishes (1) items that shall be part of Technical Regulations, (2) notification procedures and specific time frames and (3) urgent notification procedures.

Ms Rocio Barreda also informed about the work of Peru's Enquiry Point to disseminate the information about new TBT measures through the elaboration of reports and technical assistance to stakeholders.

She stated that MINCETUR looks forward to continuing working alongside with regulators, private sector and academia to fill the gaps regarding the clearness and completeness of information of TBT notifications.

## **6.2. United States**

Ms Renee Hancher, Director of Regulatory Policies at the USTR, discussed about the conclusions derived from the Study. She mentioned that the results are compatible with WTO recommendations in the 9<sup>th</sup> Triennial Review as they identify the same items to be improved. She also mentioned the relevance of Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA) for technical regulations to ensure a more transparent procedure on public consultation. Ms Hancher encouraged APEC economies not to duplicate these efforts but to complement the work that is being done at the WTO's Transparency Working Group and TBT Committee by providing the best practices as an APEC initiative and encouraging economies to fully implement WTO TBT recommendations on the matter.

## **6.3. Chile**

Mr Alex Chaparro, Advisor of the Regulatory Division of Undersecretary of International Economic Relations of Chile, informed on public comment procedures under WTO TBT Agreement in Chile. Addressing the study findings on private sector perceptions on transparency, Mr Chaparro highlighted that domestic coordination is of vital importance to notification procedures.

In the case of Chile, the Enquiry Point has internal meetings with the Ministries before the TBT Committee to coordinate notification matters. They also share reports on new notifications and share those with the stakeholders, provide capacity building to regulators and encourage the use of ePing.

Additionally, Mr Chaparro discussed about the future challenges on transparency of TBT notifications:

- To generate a broad program to inform the community the existing Transparency and Public Consultation mechanisms
- Increase capacity building activities to the regulatory bodies, training workshop for stakeholders.
- Technical assistance: Guide on how to notify and prepare comments.
- Private sector engagement.
- Having a formal mechanism of RIA to assess the potential impacts of a new regulation, especially on consumers, industry and trade.

# **7. Challenges regarding WTO TBT notifications by private sector and academia**

## **7.1. SalDoce Fine Foods – Australia**

Ms Cristina Talacko, Founder of SalDoce Fine Foods, discussed her perception on the quality of information submitted in TBT notifications by APEC economies. She mentioned that, even though APEC economies are the main markets for the exports of her business, she finds that there is a lack of information regarding the new technical requirements that exporters need to comply with. In the case of the food sector, it is even more difficult since businesses perceive that they are the most restrictive trade measures and business people do not know how to access to the TBT notifications on time to make comments on the draft regulations or to know the exact date of adoption of the measure.

## **7.2. University of Lima – Peru**

Professor Augusto Mello highlighted the importance of disseminating information regarding TBT notifications with private and academic sectors. As the Study shows, the private sector is not aware yet of ePing and WTO transparency tools. In that sense, he suggested to reinforce the work of APEC in this matter by ensuring more participation of private sector representatives and universities.

### **7.3. National Society of Industries – Peru**

Mr Marcelo Valverde, Executive Advisor at the National Society of Industries in Peru, identified the main challenges for private sector regarding transparency of TBT measures, according to the Study findings:

- Regulators shall understand the importance of transparency provisions.
- It is not clear if 60 days for comments is a minimum or maximum period of time
- Not all regulations are notified. Regulations from Legislative Branch are not considered in many cases.
- Other specialized bodies try to regulate by sanction processes and avoid notification.
- Some economies use emergency situations to avoid the time for comments.

In that sense, he suggested to provide total support to improve WTO guidelines and to encourage Enquiry Points to work closer with stakeholders.

## **8. Experiences from APEC economies**

### **8.1. New Zealand**

Mr Adam Dubas, Principal Advisor in the Trade and International Team at the New Zealand Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, delivered a presentation on New Zealand's experience on promoting transparency of TBT notifications.

The TBT Architecture in New Zealand is composed by the following stakeholders:

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT): leads engagement with the TBT Committee, provides trade policy and trade law advice.
- Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE): develops and delivers bilateral, regional, global TBT policy.
- Standards New Zealand (SNZ): operates the WTO Enquiry Point.
- New Zealand Treasury (NZT): provides overarching stewardship of the regulatory system.
- Domestic agencies: develop and implement measures taking into account international trade obligations.

Regarding the three dimensions of transparency, New Zealand has taking the following actions:

Figure 3

## Aligning Transparency Principles with Policy Practice

Provision of Notifications	WTO Enquiry Point	Publication Requirements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Government Expectations for Good Regulatory Practice</li><li>• Establishing contact points and fostering coordination across regulatory agencies</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Operating the WTO Enquiry Point through Standards New Zealand, with support from MFAT and MBIE</li><li>• Ensuring MFAT oversight of notifications</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Measures are available through accessible online databases (e.g. MFE and MBIE)</li><li>• The Official Information Act</li></ul>

Nevertheless, Mr Dubas discussed that there are three main areas for improvement: (1) embedding best practices, (2) promoting active engagement and (3) upgrading participation in international fora.

### 8.2. Chinese Taipei

Dr Roy Lee, Senior Deputy Executive Director at the WTO & RTA Center, delivered a presentation “From Lack of Interest to Positive Participation” to share Chinese Taipei experience on stakeholder engagement.

Chinese Taipei initiated a new approach to address the limitation and encourage participation of stakeholders by filtering TBT notifications, circulating for comments, getting feedback from stakeholders and submitting the information at the WTO TBT Committee. This process had a great impact and increased the number of private sector comments on notifications.

In addition, Chinese Taipei provided virtual workshops for private sector to explain their new database on TBT measure and how they can access to information.

Finally, Dr Lee suggested the following for APEC economies:

- HS code identification is a critical step and both knowledge/labor-intensive: Preferably, Economies should endeavor to provide corresponding HS codes in the “Products covered” column, at least as a supplementary reference to ICS or other classification system.
- Economies should provide the legal implication and changes associated with the notified draft regulation, not just the title of the new regulation.
- Constant consultation with private sectors to refine the filtering process
- Exchange of experiences also important

### 8.3. Indonesia

Mrs. Konny Sagala, Director for Standard and Conformity Assessment Implementation System at the National Standardization Agency of Indonesia shared Indonesia’s experience in TBT matters.

Indonesia's Transparency Policy is based in Good Regulatory Practices that includes RIA process, public consultation and a program of technical regulations. Mrs. Sagala also informed about Indonesia's Committee on TBT which was established in 2017 and consists of key ministries, regulators and associations. Its main function is to provide recommendations and positions for WTO TBT Meeting. It also has working groups according to industry sectors.

## **9. Panel discussion**

In this section, Ms MaryAnn Hogan, US TBT Enquiry Point, joined Mr Valverde and Professor Melo to discuss about the lessons learned during the two-day PPD. The main conclusion was that the findings of the study are aligned with the experiences and perceptions of the stakeholders including WTO, regulators, Enquiry Points, private sector and academia. The panel encouraged APEC economies to continue working on initiatives that promote transparency as it is one of the main principles of multilateral trade system.

## **10. Breakout session**

In this final session, APEC economies were invited to share their views on possible best practices to improve the quality and completeness of WTO's information submitted in the TBT notifications in APEC region. These suggestions were taken as inputs to draft APEC Economies' Best Practices on the Quality of Information in WTO TBT Notifications which will be circulated to CTI for endorsement.

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## Annex 1. Agenda of the PPD

<b>DAY 1: Current Trends of Transparency on TBT Notifications in the APEC Region</b>		
<b>Time</b>	<b>Agenda</b>	<b>Speakers</b>
08:30 – 9:00		Registration
09:00 – 09:10	Opening Remarks	<b>Ms Claudia ROSAS, PO</b>
09:10 – 09:20	Welcome Speech	<b>Ms Mariella AMEMIYA, General Director of Foreign Trade Development Policies, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism of Peru</b>
09:20 – 09:30		Indications for the PPD's development
09:30 – 09:45		Family photo
<b>Session 1: Transparency in APEC Region</b>		
09:45 – 10:30	<p><b>Previous studies on the level of transparency in APEC Region (35min)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">Study of APEC Economies' Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Notifications</a></li> </ul> <p>Q&amp;As (10min)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">Study of APEC Economies' TBT and SPS Specific Trade Concerns: An Analysis from the APEC Cross Cutting Principles on Non-Tariff Measures</a></li> </ul> <p>Q&amp;As (10min)</p>	<b>Ms Ingrid JAUREGUI</b> MINCETUR – PERU
10:30 – 11:00		<b>Coffee Break</b>
<b>Session 2: Relevance of transparency in the framework of TBT Agreement</b>		
11:00 – 11:30	<p><b>TBT Agreement and the principle of transparency (20min)</b></p> <p>WTO/TBT experts will explain WTO Members' rights and obligations regarding the principle of transparency in the framework of the TBT Agreement.</p> <p>Q&amp;As (10min)</p>	<p><b>Mr Daniel RAMOS</b> WTO</p> <p><b>Ms Angelica GRISUK</b> WTO [virtual]</p> <p><b>Ms Serra AYRAL</b> WTO [virtual]</p>
11:30 – 12:00	<p><b>Recommendations of the WTO/TBT Committee regarding transparency (20 min):</b></p> <p>WTO/TBT experts will explain the best practices on transparency set on the "WTO TBT Enquiry Point Guide", use of E-Ping platform, and relevant WTO/TBT tools.</p> <p>Q&amp;As (10min)</p>	<p><b>Mr Daniel RAMOS</b> WTO</p> <p><b>Ms Angelica GRISUK</b> WTO [virtual]</p> <p><b>Ms Serra AYRAL</b> WTO [virtual]</p>
12:00 – 14:00		<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>

<b>Time</b>	<b>Agenda</b>	<b>Speakers</b>
<b>Session 3: Results of the Study on Transparency of TBT Notifications in the APEC region</b>		
14:00 – 14:30	<p><b>Recap of Peru’s “Initiative on Promoting Transparency of Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) World Trade Organization (WTO) Notifications: Improving Completeness and Clearness of Information” (2020/CTI2/IS06) (20min):</b> Project Overseer will inform about the Initiative, the activities that are part of it, the development, and the possible next steps.</p> <p>Q&amp;As (10min)</p>	<p><b>Ms Claudia ROSAS</b> MINCETUR – PERU</p>
14:30 – 15:00	<p><b>Results of the Study on Transparency of TBT Notifications in the APEC region (20min):</b> The Project Overseer will inform about the methodology, the process of collecting information and the analysis of the results.</p> <p>Q&amp;As (10min)</p>	<p><b>Ms Claudia ROSAS</b> MINCETUR – PERU</p>
15:00 – 15:30	<b>Coffee Break</b>	
15:30 – 16:15	<p><b>Conclusions and recommendations based on the results of the Study (30min):</b> TBT experts from APEC economies and the Project Overseer will explain the conclusions derived from the Study. They will also propose a set of recommendations on transparency for further discussion.</p> <p>Q&amp;As (15min)</p>	<p><b>Ms Rocio BARREDA</b> MINCETUR – PERU</p> <p><b>Ms Renee HANCHER</b> EOP/USTR – UNITED STATES</p> <p><b>Mr Alex CHAPARRO</b> MINREL – CHILE</p>
16:15 – 17:00	<p><b>Challenges regarding WTO TBT notifications by private sector (30min):</b> Representatives from the private sector and academia will discuss the conclusions and recommendations based on the Study. They will also share their experience regarding transparency matters.</p> <p>Q&amp;As (15min)</p>	<p><b>Ms Cristina TALACKO</b> SalDoce Fine Foods – AUSTRALIA [virtual]</p> <p><b>Mr Augusto MELLO</b> University of Lima – PERU</p> <p><b>Mr Marcelo VALVERDE</b> National Society of Industries – PERU</p>

**Day 2: How to Improve Transparency on TBT Notifications in the APEC Region**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Agenda</b>	<b>Speakers</b>
<b>08:30 – 9:00</b>	Registration	
<b>Session 4: Experiences and lessons learned on transparency of TBT notifications</b>		
09:00 – 10:30	<p><b>Experiences from APEC economies (60min):</b> Representatives from APEC economies will share presentations on the mechanisms they use to improve transparency and to promote the private sector engagement on TBT notifications.</p> <p>Q&amp;As (30min)</p>	<p><b>Mr Adam DUBAS</b> MBIE – NEW ZEALAND</p> <p><b>Mr Roy LEE</b> CIER – CHINESE TAIPEI [virtual]</p> <p><b>Mrs Konny SAGALA</b> BSN – INDONESIA</p>
10:30 – 11:00	<b>Coffee Break</b>	
11:00– 12:00	<p><b>Panel discussion (60min):</b> Representatives from the public and private sectors and academia will discuss the topic of lessons learned on transparency of TBT notifications.</p>	<p><b>Ms MaryAnn HOGAN</b> NIST – UNITED STATES [virtual]</p> <p><b>Mr Marcelo VALVERDE</b> National Society of Industries – PERU</p> <p><b>Mr Augusto MELLO</b> University of Lima – PERU</p>
<b>12:00 – 14:00</b>	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>	
<b>Session 5: Best practices on the quality of information of TBT notifications</b>		
14:00 – 15:00	<p><b>Breakout session - Draft of best practices (60min):</b> The Project Overseer will present the draft of best practices on transparency of TBT notifications for APEC economies based on the results of the Study and the discussions during the PPD. The floor will be open for discussion.</p>	
15:00 – 15:30	<b>Coffee Break</b>	
15:30 – 16:30	<p><b>Teams presentation, draft recommendations and next steps (60min):</b> Representatives from the public and private sectors and academia will discuss the results of the two-day PPD.</p>	
16:30 – 17:00	Closing remarks	<p><b>Ms Claudia ROSAS, PO</b> <b>Ms Rocío BARREDA, Director, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism of Peru</b></p>