



LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION ASSOCIATION (LAIA)

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE WTO

*Report to the WTO on Instruments Concluded Under the 1980 Treaty of Montevideo
(Period 1/1/2014 to 31/12/2014)*

The attached report was received from the delegation of Uruguay on 3 December 2015 for circulation to WTO Members.

INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to the obligation of WTO Members to notify instruments concluded under the "Enabling Clause" (paragraph 4(a)), in accordance with the Decision of 14 December 2006 establishing a "Transparency Mechanism for Regional Trade Agreements", without prejudice to individual notifications submitted by Members, and further to the reports submitted previously, the LAIA member countries, which notified the 1980 Treaty of Montevideo to the GATT in July 1982 (document L/5342), hereby submit the following "Report on instruments concluded under the 1980 Treaty of Montevideo during the period 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014".

The first section analyses trends in intraregional trade in 2014.

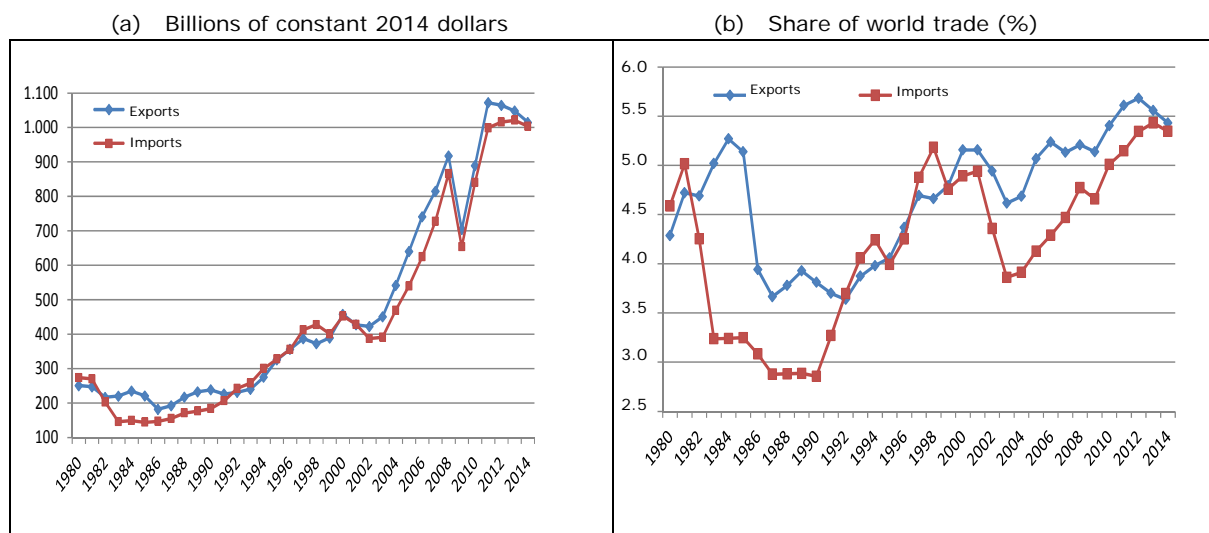
The second section describes the instruments that were concluded and registered under the 1980 Treaty of Montevideo during the period considered, or that were concluded in preceding years but were registered with the General Secretariat in 2014. It should be noted that the report comprises 12 protocols additional to economic complementarity agreements and one protocol additional to a trade promotion agreement.

SECTION I

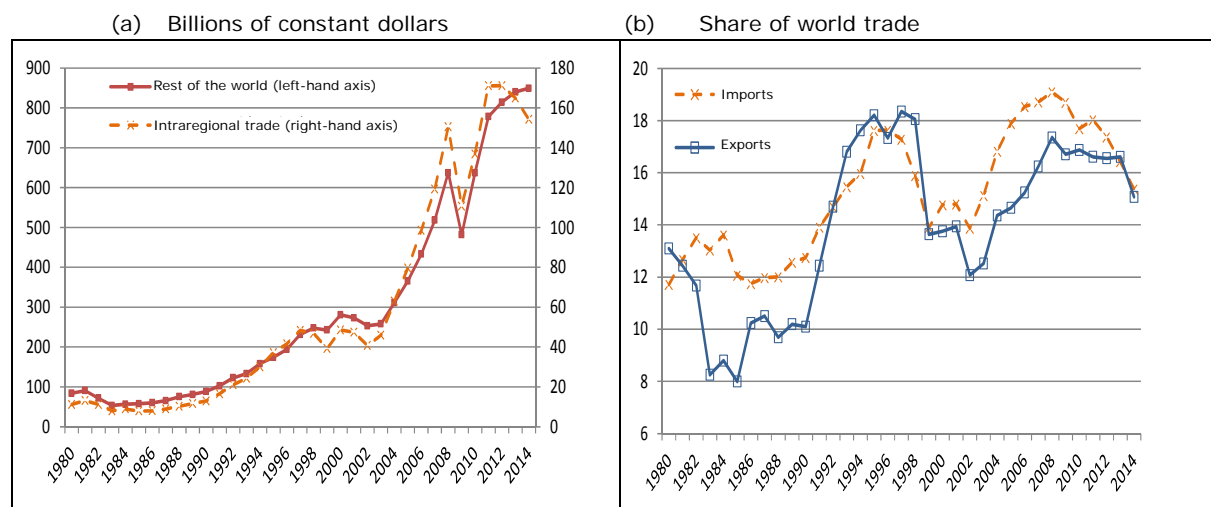
*Analysis of trends in regional trade in 2014***Introduction**

The region's total trade has grown very strongly over time, with an increase of around 4% per year in real terms between 1980 and 2014. Exports and imports rose from around US\$250 billion at the beginning of the period to US\$1,000 billion (2014 dollars) in 2014 (Chart 1(a)).

This dynamic growth has enabled the LAIA countries as a whole to increase their share of world trade, which grew from 4.3% to 5.4% in the case of exports and from 4.6% to 5.3% in the case of imports, during the period 1980-2014.

Chart 1 – Trends in the global trade of member countries (1980-2014)

Intraregional trade also increased significantly between 1980 and 2014. The robust growth was driven, at least in part, by the extensive network of agreements that entered into force within the LAIA framework during this period. Nonetheless, trade between the member countries experienced, at different stages, the same negative impact as that which affected global trade, as well as the adverse effects of economic cycles in regional economies. This has led to similarities in the phases of expansion and contraction recorded by intraregional trade and trade with the rest of the world (Chart 2(a)), measured by imports in both cases). Intraregional trade nevertheless accounts for a slightly growing share of the region's total trade, with exports increasing from 13.1% to 15.1% and imports from 11.7% to 15.4% between 1980 and 2014 (Chart 2(b)).

Chart 2 – Trends in intraregional trade (1980-2014)

Trends in 2014

Total trade of the LAIA member countries was relatively stable over the last three years, following the strong rebound recorded in the post-crisis period (2009-2011). While regional exports declined very slightly from 2011 onwards in real terms, imports remained at virtually the same level (see Chart 1(a)). In 2014 in particular, there was little variation in current terms between exports and imports, which posted a negative performance, namely -1.6% and -0.7%, respectively.

The slowdown in regional exports can be explained to a large degree by the fall in commodity prices. In this regard, it should be noted that the price index of commodities exported by LAIA dropped by 3.8%, 5.5% and 9% in the last three years, respectively.

The decline in LAIA's total imports is attributable primarily to the continued reduction in the rate of expansion of economic activity in the region. In this connection, suffice it to mention that the regional GDP growth rate fell from 6% and 4.7% in 2010 and 2011, respectively, to 3.2%, 2.8% and 1.2% in the three following years.

After stagnating in 2012 at figures similar to those recorded in 2011, intraregional trade (Chart 2(a)) contracted in the following biennium. In 2014 in particular, there was a relatively significant decrease, with exports falling by 10.6% and imports by 7.3%. Currently, trade between member countries is 10% lower than its record high of US\$171 billion in 2012.

Most LAIA member countries reduced their intraregional purchases in 2014, with the exception of Bolivia (3.6%), Mexico (4.2%) and Paraguay (6.9%). The greatest reductions were in imports from Argentina (-19.1%), Venezuela (-11.9%), Peru (-10.3%) and Brazil (-7%).

**Table 1 - Total imports by country of origin
LAIA/Rest of the world, 2013 and 2014
(US\$ million, c.i.f.)**

COUNTRY	2013			2014			Change 2014/2013		
	LAIA	Rest of the world	Total	LAIA	Rest of the world	Total	LAIA	Rest of the world	Total
<i>Argentina</i>	26,008	47,647	73,655	21,029	44,294	65,323	-19.1%	-7.0%	-11.3%
<i>Bolivia, Plurinational State of</i>	4,431	4,922	9,353	4,592	5,969	10,560	3.6%	21.3%	12.9%
<i>Brazil</i>	39,509	210,935	250,445	36,727	202,352	239,079	-7.0%	-4.1%	-4.5%
<i>Chile</i>	18,658	53,179	71,837	18,493	52,388	70,882	-0.9%	-1.5%	-1.3%
<i>Colombia</i>	13,700	45,694	59,394	12,978	50,977	63,955	-5.3%	11.6%	7.7%
<i>Cuba</i>	4,772	8,208	12,980	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Ecuador</i>	8,328	18,818	27,146	7,784	19,955	27,740	-6.5%	6.0%	2.2%
<i>Mexico⁽¹⁾</i>	9,403	371,807	381,210	9,797	390,181	399,977	4.2%	4.9%	4.9%
<i>Panama</i>	1,505	11,530	13,035	1,412	12,303	13,715	-6.2%	6.7%	5.2%
<i>Paraguay</i>	5,495	6,647	12,142	5,874	6,295	12,169	6.9%	-5.3%	0.2%
<i>Peru</i>	11,624	31,705	43,328	10,432	31,742	42,173	-10.3%	0.1%	-2.7%
<i>Uruguay</i>	4,644	6,998	11,642	4,534	6,951	11,485	-2.4%	-0.7%	-1.4%
<i>Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of</i>	17,794	35,586	53,381	15,675	26,726	42,401	-11.9%	-24.9%	-20.6%
TOTAL⁽²⁾	161,099	845,470	1,006,569	149,326	850,132	999,458	-7.3%	0.6%	-0.7%

(1) F.o.b. values.

(2) Does not include Cuba.

n.a.: Not available.

Source: Data provided by the member countries.

Prepared by: LAIA General Secretariat.

The performance of intraregional exports in 2014 varied more widely than that of imports. Significant increases were recorded in sales by the following countries: Venezuela (16%)¹, Ecuador (7.6%), Panama (7.5%) and, to a lesser extent, Paraguay (2.6%) and Peru (1.8%). Exports from the other countries to the region contracted, in particular those from Brazil (-18.2%) and Argentina (-16.4%), which declined sharply (Table 2).

It should be noted that the monthly figures for intraregional trade show a marked downward trend in 2014, somewhat sharper than that recorded in 2013.²

Imports from the rest of the world posted slightly higher growth in 2014 (0.6%), with a marginal decline compared to 2013 (3.2%). Extraregional exports stagnated in 2014 (0.3%), as had been the case in the previous year.

¹ Does not include exports of petroleum and petroleum products.

² The LAIA General Secretariat prepares timely trend/cycle indicators for both intraregional trade and global trade (see <http://www.aladi.org/nsfweb/sitio/graficasTENCI/graficoLineChartTENCIGrande.html> (TENCI) on the LAIA website).

**Table 2 - Total exports by countries of destination
LAIA/Rest of the world, 2013 and 2014
(US\$ million, f.o.b.)**

COUNTRY	2013			2014			Change 2014/2013		
	LAIA	Rest of the world	Total	LAIA	Rest of the world	Total	LAIA	Rest of the world	Total
<i>Argentina</i>	30,850	45,783	76,633	25,782	42,553	68,335	-16.4%	-7.1%	-10.8%
<i>Bolivia, Plurinational State of</i>	8,433	3,894	12,328	8,108	4,908	13,017	-3.9%	26.0%	5.6%
<i>Brazil</i>	50,430	191,748	242,179	41,239	183,862	225,101	-18.2%	-4.1%	-7.1%
<i>Chile</i>	11,863	64,331	76,194	11,484	62,730	74,213	-3.2%	-2.5%	-2.6%
<i>Colombia</i>	13,424	44,780	58,204	12,567	42,138	54,706	-6.4%	-5.9%	-6.0%
<i>Cuba</i>	860	2,725	3,585	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Ecuador</i>	6,822	18,026	24,848	7,339	18,394	25,732	7.6%	2.0%	3.6%
<i>Mexico</i>	21,071	358,955	380,027	19,149	378,508	397,658	-9.1%	5.4%	4.6%
<i>Panama</i>	53	790	844	57	761	818	7.5%	-3.8%	-3.0%
<i>Paraguay</i>	4,896	4,536	9,432	5,024	4,631	9,656	2.6%	2.1%	2.4%
<i>Peru</i>	7,520	31,979	39,499	7,655	28,006	35,660	1.8%	-12.4%	-9.7%
<i>Uruguay</i>	3,299	5,768	9,067	3,177	5,987	9,164	-3.7%	3.8%	1.1%
<i>Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of⁽¹⁾</i>	705	1,634	2,339	818	1,971	2,788	16.0%	20.6%	19.2%
TOTAL⁽²⁾	159,367	772,226	931,593	142,400	774,447	916,848	-1.6%	0.3%	-1.6%

(1) Does not include exports of petroleum and petroleum products.

(2) Does not include Cuba.

n.a.: Not available.

Source: Data provided by the member countries.

Prepared by: LAIA General Secretariat.

SECTION II

*Description of the instruments concluded by LAIA member countries
under the 1980 Treaty of Montevideo during the period
1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014*

For methodological purposes a data sheet is attached for each instrument concluded during the above-mentioned period:

Instrument	Participating countries
ACE 2.73	Brazil – Uruguay
ACE 2.74	Brazil – Uruguay
ACE 2.75	Brazil – Uruguay
ACE 14.40	Argentina – Brazil
ACE 18.97	Argentina – Brazil – Uruguay - Paraguay
ACE 18.98	Argentina – Brazil – Uruguay - Paraguay
ACE 18.99	Argentina – Brazil – Uruguay - Paraguay
ACE 18.100	Argentina – Brazil – Uruguay - Paraguay
ACE 18.101	Argentina – Brazil – Uruguay - Paraguay
ACE 18.102	Argentina – Brazil – Uruguay - Paraguay
ACE 18.103	Argentina – Brazil – Uruguay - Paraguay
ACE 35.57	Argentina – Brazil – Chile - Uruguay – Paraguay
PC 18.1	Chile - Peru

**73rd Additional Protocol to Economic Complementarity Agreement No. 2
(ACE 2.73)****1 Members signatory to the Agreement:**

Brazil – Uruguay

2 Date of signature:

16/05/2014

Date of entry into force:

Pending

3 Brief description of the instrument:**Economic Complementarity Agreement (ECA) No. 2.73**

LAIA members Brazil and Uruguay, which also have the status of WTO Members, concluded Additional Protocol No. 73 to Economic Complementarity Agreement No. 2 under the Enabling Clause.

This Additional Protocol incorporates into the Agreement the "*Chapter VI Regulations on Administrative Procedures for Expedited Trade*", which govern matters concerning the expedited customs clearance procedure for bilaterally traded goods.

The Regulations contain provisions on the establishment of average clearance times for bilateral trade by road and average times for granting authorization to import or market goods, risk analysis-based controls, and joint border interventions by all the authorities involved.

It was also agreed to set up a Pilot Programme on Customs Security in the Goods Supply Chain, with a scope limited to specific secure logistics chains in bilateral overland trade.

Lastly, the Uruguay-Brazil Bilateral Trade Commission (CCB) (or its designated representatives) is entrusted with the task of dealing with failure to comply with the set timeframes and conducting periodical compliance evaluations.

4 The text and the associated lists, annexes, and protocols:

- Are attached for the Secretariat of the WTO (electronic format).
- Can be viewed at the following official link:

<http://www.aladi.org/nsfaladi/textacdos.nsf/4d5c18e55622e1040325749000756112/367c9d8d126de1d7032570e3004b1b78?OpenDocument>

**74th Additional Protocol to Economic Complementarity Agreement No. 2
(ACE 2.74)****1 Members signatory to the Agreement:**

Brazil – Uruguay

2 Date of signature:

16/05/2014

Date of entry into force:

Pending

3 Brief description of the instrument:**Economic Complementarity Agreement (ECA) No. 2.74**

LAIA members Brazil and Uruguay, which also have the status of WTO Members, concluded Additional Protocol No. 74 to Economic Complementarity Agreement No. 2 under the Enabling Clause.

This Additional Protocol incorporates into the Agreement the "*Naval and Offshore Agreement between the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Eastern Republic of Uruguay*" (Naval and Offshore Agreement), which promotes the integration of the respective production chains in the sector, and reciprocal access for the goods and services of enterprises in the sector from both countries.

Goods and services from the sector produced in Brazil and Uruguay are deemed to have local content and domestic input status, respectively. Each party is required to apply the same treatment to the goods and services of the other party as it does to domestic goods and services.

The sector is subject to the rule of origin as well as the customs procedures applicable to origin and the MERCOSUR regime of origin.

On the basis of an established schedule, Uruguay undertakes to apply the MERCOSUR Common External Tariff to non-originating goods of Chapter 89 of the MERCOSUR Common Nomenclature (NCM) "Vessels and other floating structures".

Lastly, the Protocol provides for the establishment of a Naval and Offshore Committee to administer the provisions of the Agreement and to verify on a biannual basis that the objectives are being met.

4 The text and the associated lists, annexes, and protocols:

- Are attached for the Secretariat of the WTO (electronic format).

- Can be viewed at the following official link:

<http://www.aladi.org/nsfaladi/textacdos.nsf/4d5c18e55622e1040325749000756112/bba754b4420289d883257d7700401690?OpenDocument>

**75th Additional Protocol to Economic Complementarity Agreement No. 2
(ACE 2.75)****1 Members signatory to the Agreement:**

Brazil - Uruguay

2 Date of signature:

17/10/2014

Date of entry into force:

Pending

3 Brief description of the instrument:**Economic Complementarity Agreement (ECA) No. 2.75**

LAIA members Brazil and Uruguay, which also have the status of WTO Members, concluded Additional Protocol No. 75 to Economic Complementarity Agreement No. 2 under the Enabling Clause.

This Additional Protocol revises and updates the "*Agreement on the Common Automotive Policy*"³, with the aim of encouraging new investment in the automotive sector in Brazil and Uruguay, and reducing the trade imbalance between the two countries in this sector.

The Protocol amends provisions on: entry into force; conditions regulating bilateral trade; quotas and allocation of quotas; the Progressive Integration Programme; the possibility of providing digital certificates of origin; and the adoption of a "Work plan to improve the Agreement" (Annex II).

4 The text and the associated lists, annexes, and protocols:

- Are attached for the Secretariat of the WTO (electronic format).
- Can be viewed at the following official link:

<http://www.aladi.org/nsfaladi/textacdos.nsf/4d5c18e55622e1040325749000756112/06687bbfe7e87cf503257cde00666873?OpenDocument>

³ The "*Agreement on the Common Automotive Policy*" was incorporated into the Agreement by means of the 68th Additional Protocol (ACE 2.68). This instrument was incorporated into the Report to the WTO in due course and published in document WT/COMTD/72.

**40th Additional Protocol to Economic Complementarity Agreement No. 14
(ACE 14.40)****1 Members signatory to the Agreement:**

Argentina - Brazil

2 Date of signature:

13/06/2014

Date of entry into force:

30/06/2014

3 Brief description of the instrument:**Economic Complementarity Agreement (ECA) No. 14.40**

LAIA members Argentina and Brazil, which also have the status of WTO Members, concluded Additional Protocol No. 40 to Economic Complementarity Agreement No. 14 under the Enabling Clause.

This Additional Protocol extends by 12 months the validity of the 38th Additional Protocol to ACE No. 14, which incorporates the "*Agreement on the Common Automotive Policy between the Argentine Republic and the Federative Republic of Brazil*".⁴

The Parties also undertook to enter into negotiations to draw up a new Agreement that would be implemented as from 1 July 2015, and to establish a "Work plan" for this purpose within the Automotive Committee.

The list of automotive products in the Agreement was transposed into the current tariff nomenclature (NCM 2012).

4 The text and the associated lists, annexes, and protocols:

- Are attached for the Secretariat of the WTO (electronic format).

- Can be viewed at the following official link:

<http://www.aladi.org/nsfaladi/textacdos.nsf/4d5c18e55622e1040325749000756112/cadfb05f3f9fa32f032571be006c6c66?OpenDocument>

⁴ The "Agreement on the Common Automotive Policy" was incorporated into the Agreement by means of the 38th Additional Protocol (ACE 14.38). This instrument was incorporated into the Report to the WTO in due course and published in document WT/COMTD/72.

**97th Additional Protocol to Economic Complementarity Agreement No. 18
ACE (18.97)**

1 Members signatory to the Agreement:

Argentina – Brazil – Paraguay - Uruguay

2 Date of signature:

14/11/2014

Date of entry into force:

Pending

3 Brief description of the instrument:

Economic Complementarity Agreement (ECA) No. 18.97

LAIA members Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, which also have the status of WTO Members, concluded Additional Protocol No. 97 to Economic Complementarity Agreement No. 18 under the Enabling Clause.

This Additional Protocol incorporates Directive No. 41/11 of the MERCOSUR Trade Commission on the "MERCOSUR Regime of Origin" into the Agreement.

The Directive updates and adapts the Annex to the Agreement's General Regime of Origin, which contains specific origin requirements, by transposing these requirements into the current tariff nomenclature (NCM 2012).

4 The text and the associated lists, annexes, and protocols:

- Are attached for the Secretariat of the WTO (electronic format).
- Can be viewed at the following official link:

<http://www.aladi.org/nsfaladi/textacdos.nsf/4d5c18e55622e1040325749000756112/9b85a4497baed59283257d94004751f4?OpenDocument>

**98th Additional Protocol to Economic Complementarity Agreement No. 18
ACE (18.98)**

1 Members signatory to the Agreement:

Argentina – Brazil – Paraguay - Uruguay

2 Date of signature:

14/11/2014

Date of entry into force:

Pending

3 Brief description of the instrument:

Economic Complementarity Agreement (ECA) No. 18.98

LAIA members Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, which also have the status of WTO Members, concluded Additional Protocol No. 98 to Economic Complementarity Agreement No. 18 under the Enabling Clause.

The Additional Protocol incorporates Directive No. 32/14 of the MERCOSUR Trade Commission on the "Adaptation of Specific Requirements of Origin" into the Agreement.

The Directive incorporates subheadings 5402.33.10, 5402.33.20, 5402.33.90, 8431.49.23 and 8501.53.30 in the list of specific requirements of origin under the "MERCOSUR Regime of Origin", and removes subheading 5402.33.00 from this list.

4 The text and the associated lists, annexes, and protocols:

- Are attached for the Secretariat of the WTO (electronic format).
- Can be viewed at the following official link:

<http://www.aladi.org/nsfaladi/textacdos.nsf/4d5c18e55622e1040325749000756112/5e4b294ce9396b7b83257d9400493ef9?OpenDocument>

**99th Additional Protocol to Economic Complementarity Agreement No. 18
ACE (18.99)**

1 Members signatory to the Agreement:

Argentina – Brazil – Paraguay - Uruguay

2 Date of signature:

14/11/2014

Date of entry into force:

Pending

3 Brief description of the instrument:

Economic Complementarity Agreement (ECA) No. 18.99

LAIA members Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, which also have the status of WTO Members, concluded Additional Protocol No. 99 to Economic Complementarity Agreement No. 18 under the Enabling Clause.

This Additional Protocol incorporates Directive No. 33/14 of the MERCOSUR Trade Commission on the "MERCOSUR Regime of Origin" into the Agreement.

The Directive introduces amendments to the regulations on verification and control of origin under the "MERCOSUR Regime of Origin".

4 The text and the associated lists, annexes, and protocols:

- Are attached for the Secretariat of the WTO (electronic format).
- Can be viewed at the following official link:

<http://www.aladi.org/nsfaladi/textacdos.nsf/4d5c18e55622e1040325749000756112/4065549e562e448a83257d94004a35c8?OpenDocument>

**100th Additional Protocol to Economic Complementarity Agreement No. 18
ACE (18.100)**

1 Members signatory to the Agreement:

Argentina – Brazil – Paraguay - Uruguay

2 Date of signature:

14/11/2014

Date of entry into force:

28/02/2015

3 Brief description of the instrument:

Economic Complementarity Agreement (ECA) No. 18.100

LAIA members Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, which also have the status of WTO Members, concluded Additional Protocol No. 100 to Economic Complementarity Agreement No. 18 under the Enabling Clause.

This Additional Protocol incorporates Directive No. 37/14 of the MERCOSUR Trade Commission on "Specific Tariff Measures Based on Supply Considerations" into the Agreement.

In this particular case, Argentina was granted a tariff reduction on the MERCOSUR Common External Tariff consisting of a 2% levy for subheading 3904.30.00, for a quota of 2,500 tonnes and a period of 12 months.

4 The text and the associated lists, annexes, and protocols:

- Are attached for the Secretariat of the WTO (electronic format).

- Can be viewed at the following official link:

<http://www.aladi.org/nsfaladi/textacdos.nsf/4d5c18e55622e1040325749000756112/19ac98dea4a3616183257d94004b9245?OpenDocument>

**101st Additional Protocol to Economic Complementarity Agreement No. 18
ACE (18.101)**

1 Members signatory to the Agreement:

Argentina – Brazil – Paraguay - Uruguay

2 Date of signature:

14/11/2014

Date of entry into force:

28/02/2015

3 Brief description of the instrument:

Economic Complementarity Agreement (ECA) No. 18.101

LAIA members Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, which also have the status of WTO Members, concluded Additional Protocol No. 101 to Economic Complementarity Agreement No. 18 under the Enabling Clause.

This Additional Protocol incorporates Directive No. 38/14 of the MERCOSUR Trade Commission on "Specific Tariff Measures Based on Supply Considerations" into the Agreement.

In this particular case, Argentina was granted a tariff reduction on the MERCOSUR Common External Tariff consisting of a 2% levy for subheading 5504.10.00, for a quota of 4,800 tonnes and a period of 12 months.

4 The text and the associated lists, annexes, and protocols:

- Are attached for the Secretariat of the WTO (electronic format).
- Can be viewed at the following official link:

<http://www.aladi.org/nsfaladi/textacdos.nsf/4d5c18e55622e1040325749000756112/906337e870b0f12783257d9a00415920?OpenDocument>

**102nd Additional Protocol to Economic Complementarity Agreement No. 18
ACE (18.102)**

1 Members signatory to the Agreement:

Argentina – Brazil – Paraguay - Uruguay

2 Date of signature:

20/11/2014

Date of entry into force:

07/02/2015

3 Brief description of the instrument:

Economic Complementarity Agreement (ECA) No. 18.102

LAIA members Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, which also have the status of WTO Members, concluded Additional Protocol No. 102 to Economic Complementarity Agreement No. 18 under the Enabling Clause.

This Additional Protocol incorporates Directive No. 30/14 of the MERCOSUR Trade Commission on "Specific Tariff Measures Based on Supply Considerations" into the Agreement.

In this particular case, Argentina was granted a tariff reduction on the MERCOSUR Common External Tariff consisting of a 2% levy for subheading 2921.19.23, for a quota of 26,282 tonnes and a period of 12 months.

4 The text and the associated lists, annexes, and protocols:

- Are attached for the Secretariat of the WTO (electronic format).

- Can be viewed at the following official link:

<http://www.aladi.org/nsfaladi/textacdos.nsf/4d5c18e55622e1040325749000756112/7cd590b189aeb78b83257d9a00425f2a?OpenDocument>

**103rd Additional Protocol to Economic Complementarity Agreement No. 18
ACE (18.103)**

1 Members signatory to the Agreement:

Argentina – Brazil – Paraguay - Uruguay

2 Date of signature:

20/11/2014

Date of entry into force:

07/02/2015

3 Brief description of the instrument:

Economic Complementarity Agreement (ECA) No. 18.103

LAIA members Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, which also have the status of WTO Members, concluded Additional Protocol No. 103 to Economic Complementarity Agreement No. 18 under the Enabling Clause.

This Additional Protocol incorporates Directive No. 31/14 of the MERCOSUR Trade Commission on "Specific Tariff Measures Based on Supply Considerations" into the Agreement.

In this particular case, Argentina was granted a tariff reduction on the MERCOSUR Common External Tariff consisting of a 2% levy for subheading 2921.11.21, for a quota of 12,226 tonnes and a period of 12 months.

4 The text and the associated lists, annexes, and protocols:

- Are attached for the Secretariat of the WTO (electronic format).
- Can be viewed at the following official link:

<http://www.aladi.org/nsfaladi/textacdos.nsf/4d5c18e55622e1040325749000756112/8f9bb3fa818a96e783257dff0048a560?OpenDocument>

**57th Additional Protocol to Economic Complementarity Agreement No. 35
(ACE 35.57)****1 Members signatory to the Agreement:**

Argentina – Brazil – Chile – Paraguay - Uruguay

2 Date of signature:

24/11/2014

Date of entry into force:

Pending

3 Brief description of the instrument:**Economic Complementarity Agreement (ECA) No. 35.57**

LAIA members Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, which also have the status of WTO Members, concluded Additional Protocol No. 57 to Economic Complementarity Agreement No. 35 (ACE 35.57) under the Enabling Clause.

This Additional Protocol incorporates the "*Regulations Governing the Dispute Settlement Regime*" into the Agreement.

The Regulations contain five chapters and govern the following areas: Chapter I "Choice of forum"; Chapter II "Direct negotiation"; Chapter III "Intervention of the Administrative Commission"; Chapter IV "Arbitration procedure"; and Chapter V "General provisions" (time-limits, rules of procedure, procedural breaches, remuneration of arbitrators, and definitions).

4 The text and the associated lists, annexes, and protocols:

- Are attached for the Secretariat of the WTO (electronic format).

- Can be viewed at the following official link:

<http://www.aladi.org/nsfaladi/textacdos.nsf/4d5c18e55622e1040325749000756112/3dbc22faefdbd88f032575c5005d8d6f?OpenDocument>

**1st Additional Protocol to Partial-Scope Trade Promotion Agreement No. 18
(AAP.PC 18.1)****1 Members signatory to the Agreement:**

Chile – Peru

2 Date of signature:12/08/2010⁵**Date of entry into force:**

04/08/2014

3 Brief description of the instrument:**Partial-Scope Trade Promotion Agreement No. 18.1**

LAIA members Chile and Peru, which also have the status of WTO Members, concluded Additional Protocol No. 1 to Trade Promotion Agreement No. 18 under the Enabling Clause.

This Additional Protocol incorporates specific cooperation measures into the "*Bilateral Agreement on Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in Customs Matters*" in order to establish mechanisms for the exchange of information between the respective customs authorities.

The Additional Protocol establishes provisions on: the online exchange of information; transshipment of goods; international land transit; joint border controls; development of joint control plans and measures for their implementation.

4 The text and the associated lists, annexes, and protocols:

- Are attached for the Secretariat of the WTO (electronic format).
- Can be viewed at the following official link:

<http://www.aladi.org/nsfaladi/textacdoss.nsf/a9094530e3777e6303257490007477e3/b904a1a2a3887ab103257d2c004ad53a?OpenDocument>

⁵ This instrument was deposited with the General Secretariat on 4 August 2014, within the period covered by this Report.